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

NO. 52.

O-SUGA-SAN. (ON THE KAMO RIVER,)

'Tis night, and o'er the homes of men The moon shines from a cloudless sky; Like daimie indolent I lie, And string the lute-like samisen. (1)

Near by, in strangely-figured gown, A product of Kioto's art, O-Suga, mistress of my heart, Sits, with dark eyes demurely down,

Child of Japan, sing once again
That ballad old I love so much;
Lift up thy tender voice, and touch,
With fingers deft, the samisen. Lift up thy voice and let me hear,

In thy monotonous, low strains, The story of Gompachi's (2) pains, Ko-Murasaki's loving tear,

O-Suga-san! O-Suga-san!
Far from my boyhood's home I lie,
Above me bends the Nippon sky,
I hear the rustle of the fan.

This is the East; no restless brain No Saxon hand, must enter in; Mikado, Sultan, mandarin, Rule here; forever may they reign,

As, on Æala's island cast,
Circe the wise Ulysses charmed,
Who, by the ocean god unharmed,
Regained Penelope at last;

So, in this land of old Japan.
Encircled by the summer sea,
Am I charmed, with no wish to flee,
My island queen, O.Suga-san.

O-Suga-san, look forth again
Upon the swiftly gliding river!
Seest thou the myriad lamps that quiver
Hear'st thou the tinkling samisen?

High o'er the Kamo's pebbly bad A thousand booths like ours are set; Tonight, methinks, no troubles fret These hearts which from dull care have Sweet child of nature, life to thee Is but to love and to be loved;

And, as the moon the wave hath moved, So hath thy spirit mastered me. Come what come, may I rise not up;
But here, a wanderer, I will rest
My head against thy gentle breast,
Within my hand the sake (3) cup!

1. Samisen. A guitar or banjo of three strings.

2. Gompach and Ko-Murasaki. The Abelard and Heloise of Japan.

3. Sake. A liquor brewed from rice. MARJORIE'S ERRAND.

An English Story. 1.

Mrs. Lennardson was looking vexed as well as worried when she came from the housekeeper's room to join her daughters; and she waved away the drawing one of them held up for her inspection.

The sight of a neatly dressed young woman lottering on the beach long after the grey mist of twilight had driven the visitors away, and the children to bed, attracted

By and by, Nora; I cannot look at it now.
Was there ever anything so provoking? I thought we were suited with really good,

It was a busy time in the dishermen's quarreliable servants. Cook manages for us admirably; the new housemaid will do with a little instruction; and Marjorle-why, I was beginning to think of Marjorie as a fixture; one of those stolid, awkward, but trustone of those stolid, awkward, but trust.

London markets, or, when this was over, worthy women, who would never think of going away to better herself; and here she fering the surplus fish from door to door.

going away to better heresis, and here she has just been giving me notice.'
'How very odd!' exclaimed Nora and Winnie Lennardson, in the same breath. 'But perhaps,' added the former, 'Marjorie left a sweetheart at her country home, and is going back there to be married.

'If that were the case, one should feel bound to say no more; but the exasperating

hastily?' queried Nora. She is almost a stranger in London, and has always seemed too steady and reserved to make any ac-

another situation in view; but beyond a 'Yes' or a 'No' she is so obstinately silent that at last I came away quite angry.'
'Why not turn her over to Eda, mamma?'
asked Winnie, when the three ladies had
exhausted their surprises and their copjectures. 'Ever since Marjorie had that illness in the winter she has attached herself to Eda, who was certainly very kind to her.

It is awe of you that seals her lips; my sister may persuade her to be more commu I wish that Eda would try, Mrs. Len nardson responded, turning to her youngest and prettiest daughter, who had been sitting at a distant table, apparently too much ab-sorbed in a book to hear the animated tones

sorbed in a book to hear the animated tones of the speakers. But any one who had peeped over her shoulder would have seen that the volume was upside down, with the page at which it lay open blistered with the tears which had fallen upon it.

However, she came forward as soon as she was appealed to, and readily promised to try the effect of her influence on Marjorle.

If Eda Leonardson had a secret sorrow just then—if she were suffering from a miserable consciousness that pride and a hasty temper had parted her forever from one who was very dear to her, that same pride helped her

to conceal her regrets.

A sudden influx of visitors drove the subject of Marjorle into the background till she came into the room where her favorite

Eda said to her as she went about the room on tiptoe, picking up dropped articles, folding and putting away skirts and bodies, and making the apartment resume the air of exquisite neatness that, as its owner would laughingly admit, it had never worn till Marjorie elected herself to the office of Miss Eva's mald. 'Is it true, tor have you thought better of your resolution? We thought better of your resolution? We shall be sorry to lose you unless you convince us that it is for your good.

'Thank you, Miss Eds, thank you,' said Marjorie hoarsely, her strongly marked features glowing with emotion; but here she paused till the young lady glanced at her over her shoulder, querying kindly—:

'Well, how is it to be? You will stay here a little longer?' thought better of your resolution?

'Well, how is it to be? You want a little longer?'

Then Marjorie took courage to say that, on the contrary, she should like to go on the morrow if possible, and Eda resumed the brushlog of her hair with a shrug of her boulders. If the atupid girl was determined the brushlog of her hair with a shrug of her capata, said one of the old saits.

'Was there any danger of the Lesbia having left England without calling here at all?' But precently as Marjorie was smoothing the ruffied contents of a collar-box, a little

white hand was laid on her arm. 'I'm afraid, Madge, it's my fault you are leaving us. I know that of late I have you as no woman should speak to one who serves her faithfully. But I have been in trouble; let this be my excuse; and in future I will be less selfish, more considerate, Marjorle's eyes were moist now, and take

was quivering in every limb.
'You shouldn't have said this to me, Miss Eda! Have I ever minded a cross. word from you? Haven't I seen and But the rising flush in the young lady's

cheeks may have warned her that she was treading on dangerous ground, for Marjorie checked herself, and waited till she could speak in calmer tones, 'You must let me go, please, Miss, I shan't be able to content myself without.'

'But where are you going! Home?'
After some hesitation, Marjorie named a well-known seaport on the northeast coast, coupling the information with a timid request to be told the best way of getting

'For whose sake are you doing this?' Eda-demanded; and when the girl only hung her head and gave no reply, surprise and sorrow that she should be so rash prompted another and more urgent question.

'Can you take with you the comfort of

which young fidles as have been carefully brought up wouldn't choose to do that the likes of me can see no harm in. But please don't ask me any more questions, she added imploringly. 'I didn't make up my mind to this till I'd thought it well out on my

ter. It was the mackerel season, and the catches whe unusually large. Every morning the boats came into the bay laden with their silvery prizes, and the fishers' wives worked hard at washing and packing for the lands markets. One of the women, who was resting awhile before she carried away her pitcher, gave a half envious sigh as she, too, turned to watch the stranger. Molly Barr was not as stoutly built as the rest, and looked so unequal to her daily toils, that she might be evented for the vaccible tone her rede

is going name and seems one should to say no more; but the exasperating part of the affair is that she will not confess why she purposes leaving us; indeed, she reddens and seems quite distressed when I question her; and not only persists in giving up her place, but wants to do it at once.

The place is the packed her box early this boys, neither of them big enough to help father; and twins in the cradle that's more trouble to me than all the rest."

trouble to me than all the rest,"

'Ah! but, Molly, you wouldn't be without your baby-girls in spite of your grumbling,'

too steady and reserved to make any acquaintances.'

She has no intention of strying in London, iMrs. Lennardson replied; 'I satisfied myself on that point. Neither has she frighten his bairns with his aboutings, or to have a situation in view, but heread a lighter way are with his fiets.' blacken your eyes with his fists.'

'Oh, you poor soul!' cried Molly pitifully.
'Has Sam been beating you again?'
The inquiry led to a tale of a wife's wrongs, so thrilling, that who could help stopping to listen?'
The twins in the cradle were forgotten, and so was the solitony stopped. and so was the solitary stranger on the beach, till half an hour afterwards Molly Barr found this identical girl sitting on the step of her cottage door, with her bundle beside her.

She was roughly but not unkindly questloned, and answered without hesitation that she had come from London that day and wanted work; but when asked why she had come here, she did not answer.

with something like a groan, as she hurried into the cottage to still the walls of one of the infants; but as for strong, I wish I were! But step in; you look a respectable sort of body. You shall have half my bed tonight, and when the boats come in there'll be work

enough for a few hours if you can turn up your sleeves and wash mackerel.' There was plenty of wondering when Molly came to the tubs in the early mornmorn-

through this addition to his family circle, for the new member of it insisted on giving up all her earnings to his wife, and even supplemented it on rent-day with a few shillings from the small sum she hoarded in her bosom, because it might be needed by-and-by to carry her back to London.

All day and every day Marjorle toiled for those who befriended her, but in the evening, when the children slept, she would find her way to the end of the guay, and guestion

her way to the end of the quay, and question the coastguardsmen or the old sailors hang-

ing about there.

These inquiries always took the same form. There was a yacht named the Leabla that, unless she had been misinformed, would put in here for certain stores before.

Sir William was too prudent to start off on a long voyage short-handed; and two of the men he had engaged for it lived in the neighborhood, and had received orders to frequently forgotten myself, and spoken to hold themselves in readiness. No, no, the you as no woman should speak to one who At last the 'Lesbia' steamed into the bay and Marjorie left her work and even deserten the babies, in her eagerness to reach the quay before the yacht's boat brought on shore the owner of the vessel and the friends who were to accompany him on his voyage. Looking once again the neat, respectable handmaid of the Lennardsons, stood Marjorie, scanning the faces af the gentlemen as they landed, till she descried the one she

was longing to behold.

Sir William and some of his companions walked past her, talking and laughing as they went, and then Marjorle stepped forward and curtseyed to one of the two gen-tlemen who were following more leisurely. His friend moved on, but he, though sur-prised, stopped and raised his hat courteously, 'Do I know you?' he asked, finding that she did not put up the petition he was ex-

pecting.
'No, sir,' Marjorle made answer; 'but I used to live with Mrs. Lennardson.' His brows contracted. 'What have you to say to me?' he demanded almost harably. 'Not many words, sir. Only-that-that it was not Miss Eds who went to Mrs. Fielder's fancy ball; it was her sister, Miss

True, Eda had denied it, but she blushed when he asked her how she had spent that particular evening, and became so angry when she found herself suspected of deceiving him, that they had quarrelled and 'How do you know what you have just asserted?' Mr. Dayall asked, in such stern tones that Marjorle trembled; but she an-

swered promptly—
'I know it because I was ill at the time, and Miss Eda came and sat by my bed all that night and the next, bathing my hot head, and helping me with her kindness to bear the pain.

'Here, then, was the solution of Eia's blushes and hesitation. She could not bring herself to confess what she had done, lest her lover should say, as her sisters had said, that she carried her compassion to absurd lengths. 'My good girl!'—how his voice had soft-ened—'did Miss Eda send you to tell me

hese things?' 'No one sent me; but when she fainted after she read in the paper that you were geing away in the Lesbia, and I saw her so

Distinguished Visitors.

A BRAZILIAN SEA COW AND A GELADA BABOOR New YORK, Oct. 31.—Among the distin

'Where are you going to get a decent bed at this time o' night? You can't go to the public—'taint fitting you should, what work can ye do?'

'Anything,' responded Marjorie Gray, eagerly. 'I'm strong and I'm willing.'

'And so am I, willing enough,' said Melly, with according like a gream as she buried. zon, near Para, and brought here to Charles Reiche & Brother. It is said to be the second animal of the kind ever brought to this country

is becoming very scarce. Although in name a cow the animal is a male. At present he is as fat and blooming as possible, but it is feared that he will not be able to stand this climate. The matter of providing him with appropriate food is also a difficult greatly and hopeful.

Glance at the Census-The Fisheries-Constructing Public Works, etc.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld , Oct. 21,-The census taken in the end of 1884 has not been published in extenso until about a fortnight ago. We had an abstract of it in 1885; but for some unexplained reason we have had to wait for it in full till now. The total population of the island of Newfoundland in 1884 was 193,124; of Labrador (including Esquimaux) was 4,211; making a total for both of 197,335. The total population of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1874 was 161,374; so that in ten years the increase was 35,961, or ever 22 per cent. The average increase of civilized nations is 18 per cent, in ten years. The rate of increase in Newfoundland, which is not owing to immigration to any appreciable extent, shows gration to any appreciable extent, shows that the human atock in this island is healthy and vigorous, and that the climate is favorable to longevity. This is further proved by the fact that in 1884 there were of males over 70 years of age 1,773, and of formales over 70, 1,918; of males from 50 to 70 there were 8,528, and from females from 50 to 70, 8,031. The number of males married was 30,137; of females married, 30. married was 30,15/; or lemaiss married, 30,171. The births in 1883 were 5,994; the
deaths, 2,691; the marriages 974. In regard
to the place of birth, of the whole population 187,136 were born in Newfoundland;
1,908 in Eogland; 1,937 in Ireland; 441 in Scotland; 1,338 in the British colonies; and

164 in foreign countries. THE NUMBER OF WIDOWERS was 2,369; of widows 5,729; of orphans 7,336. These figures show how heavy is the draft on human lives among those who

"go down to the sea in ships;" but

"Men must work and women must weep
fand there's little to earn and many to keep,
Though the harbor-bar be meaning."

The number of crippled, aged and disabled
paupers is 2,474. The number of males deaf
and dumb is 85; of females deaf and dumb
36. There are 82 males iblind, and 88 females. The number of male lunatics is 114;
of female lunatics 99; of male idiots 82; of
female idiots, 77. The male Indians number
399; the female 403. The absorbing character of our grand staple, the fisheries appears
from the fact that 60,419 persons are engaged in catching and curing fish. Only 1,685
are farmers; 3,628 mechanics and handicrafts; 1,507 engaged in lumbering; 404 in 'go down to the sea in ships;" but The handsome face that had grown dark with sunburn during these last few weeks flushed through the bronze, and Marjorie was eyed incredulously. Aware that the gay, thoughtless Mrs. Fielder drew around her a set of people who were not fit associates for his pure-minded Eda, Mr. Daryall imploringly. 'I didn't make up my mind to this till I'd thought it well out- on my mees.'

After this what more could Eda say.

II.

The sight of a neatly dressed young we an loltering on the same of the guests.

True, Eda had denied it beautiful to the present at the present and present at the present at this ball; yet when he returned to town, whence business had called him, he had been assured by an officious friend that Miss Lennardson was one of the guests.

True, Eda had denied it beautiful to the present at the present at this ball; yet when he returned to town, whence business had called him, he had been assured by an officious friend that Miss Lennardson and curing fish. Only 1,685 are farmers; 3,628 mechanics and handicrafts; 1,507 engaged in lumbering; 404 in mining; and in miscellaneous occupations 3,360. In 1874 the number of persons engaged in catching and curing fish, Only 1,685 are farmers; 3,628 mechanics and handicrafts; 1,507 engaged in lumbering; 404 in mining; and in miscellaneous occupations 3,360. In 1874 the number of persons engaged in catching and curing fish was 45,845; so that in ten years nearly 15,000 more persons have become dependent on the fishing for a subsistence, and yet no more fish are taken now than ten years ago. There are 3 bishops; so that in ten years nearly 15,000 more persons have become dependent on the fishing for a subsistence, and yet no more fish are taken now than ten years ago. There are 3 bishops; so that in ten years nearly 15,000 more persons have become dependent on the fishing for a subsistence, and yet no more fish are taken now than ten years ago. There are 3 bishops; so that in ten years nearly 15,000 more fish are taken now than ten years and yet no more fish are taken n gaged in catching and curing fish was 45,845; so that in ten years nearly 15,000 more persons have become dependent on the fishing for a subsistence, and yet no more fish are taken now than ten years ago. There are 3 bishops: 185 clergymen or ministers; 41 lawyers; 56 doctors; 895 merchants; and traders; and 1,613 engaged in office or shop work. Of the wisde population 89,660 are returned as able to read and write; while there are 26,. 364 children attending school, and 34,375 children who are not attending school. This is a proof how much leeway we have to make up in education, which is now improving. Belonging to the Church of England there are 142 places of worship; to the Church of Rome 125; to the Wesleyans 104; to other denomination 15. Church of Rome 125; to the Wesleyans 104: to other denominations 15. In 1874 the Episcopalians had 103 places of worship; the Roman Catholics 77; the Wesleyan's 60. The increase in ten years is remark-

THE FISHERIES OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER. The weather continues usually fine, in-The weather continues usually fine, indeed nothing like it at this season is remembered. This is greatly in favor of our fishermen, especially in curing their fish and bringing it to market. The cure is unusually good the price has gone up lately two shillings per quintal. The best merchantable is sold at \$3.80 and the inferior qualities in proportion. This is a very fair price when the low price of provisions is taken into account. The fine weather enables our fishermen to continue operations at many points; and though they may not take any great quantity, still the little they now get adds to their scanty store. News has been received unhappy—'
Tears were choking Marjorle, and Mr.
Daryall's friends were calling him. He said a few hurried words of thanks, and then walked rapidly away.
'The Lesbie steamed away before the end of the week, but who went in her Marjorie could not learn. She was sitting on the could not learn. of the week, but who went in her Marjorie could not learn. She was aitting on the beach knitting, while the babies rolled on the sands at her feet, when suddenly she found Mr. Daryall smilling down at her, and Miss Eda's arms about her neck.

They will never let her leave them again. There will always be a place in their pretty home for the tried and trusted humble friend who made such a venture in order to wis back their happiness.

Molly Barr and her children have missed Marjorie sorely, but Molly is rosy once more with renewed health, and the little ones are comforted with her promise of a yearly visit.—The Quiver.

Willte Day, and that the large quantities. This will be preatly to alleviate fine sufferings of the people in that quarter, who had done so badly in the codfishery. Operations have commended on a large scale on the Piacentia branch railway, where 1,500 men will get employment. Agricultural roads, in many localities, are under construction and are furnishing a large amount of employment. The people of Bonavista have asked government for a grant to complete a breakwater for their harbor, the work on which would employ those whose labors at the fisheries had been scantily rewarded. It is a good and wholesome sign to find the people everywhere deprecating the issue of paper relief to the able bodied, and urging

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE DESTITUTE on useful public works. We have found by sad experience that relief given to the able bodfed, without work, has a most demoralizing effect and speed y destroys the self-respect and industry of the receivers. The views I gave in my last enter regarding the whose names have not yet appeared in any official list is a fine fat specimen of the Brazilian manatee, or sea cow, caught alive in the Amabut it will be found quite manageable, and without any serious strain on our finances the difficulty will be tided over. The exalive.

It is still in its first youth, being only about two months old, and belongs to a family which is becoming your agreement of the keeping to the keeping your agreement of the kind ever brought to this country aggerated reports regarding failure and destricted in the keeping your agreement of the kind ever brought to this country aggerated reports regarding failure and destricted in the kind ever brought to this country aggerated reports regarding failure and destricted in the kind ever brought to this country aggerated reports regarding failure and destricted in the kind ever brought to the kind e

island, in small farms which they could manage along with fishing. The very existence of this tract of superior land, at a distance of a dozen miles from the capital, was unknown till the government recently sent a surveyor who reported the facts as stated. Roads are now under construction to open up the

The Situation in York. To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-The grit party are in a sad way in York. They have had their convention and

there was two for each party nominated. The grits had Henry Johnston, their standard-bearer through seven battles with only one victory and that a majority of one, and Jas. Bell, one of our new J. P's. The liberal conservatives nominated George H. Jones and George Smith. The grits were very anxious for a compromise and Mr. Johnston brought all his powers of persuasive elequence to bear on the other candidates, trying to induce two of them to resign and have no election. Mr. all his powers of persuasive elequence to bear on the other candidates, trying to induce two of them to resign and have no election. Mr. Jones said no. He was selected by his party and he was bound to fight for it. Mr. Smith, principally on account of sickness in his family, was induced to give way, and so did Mr. Bell. They, Messre. Johnston. Bell and Smith, went to the parish clerk, and the two latter withdraw their nominations, and Mr. Johnston advised the clerk to post up notices stating that two of the candidates had withdrawn and that there would be no election. This took place on Friday or Saturday and the election was to be on the following Tuesday, as the clerk had previously given notice by posters. Quite a number of people went to the polling place but the clerk did not come to open the poll, as he had advertised he would, or to declare any one elected, and now I understand he has made a return to the sec.-treas, declaring Johnston and Jones duly elected. If the above proceedings are legal, please tell your readers where they can find law to suatain it. Seven times the people have told Mr. Johnston they did not want him, and now he has by hard scheming got there, but not for long.

Yours respectfully, Electors.

Wedding Bells. The most brilliant wedding seen in Petitcodiac for years took place in the English church yesterday morning. The occasion was the marriage of the Rev. B. W. Rogers Taylor, curate of St. Andrew's church, Petitcodiac, to Miss Lovisa Jean, youngest daughter of E. S. Ritchie. The church was beautifully decorated for the ceremony by Mrs. Willis and the young ladies of the parish. The sacrament was solemnized by the Rev. Cuthbert Willis, rector of the parish, assisted by Rev. Canon Medley, rector of Sussex. The groom was supported by Max Murdock of Montreal, and C. B. Robertson of Petitodiac. At eleven o'clock the bridal party entered the church to the inspiring strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. The brides maids were Miss Birdie Ritchie, sister of the bride, and Miss Lottie Barnes of Hampton. The bride was elegantly attired in white and brocaded silk, court train, bridal veil, and wreath of orange bloesoms. The bridesmaids were very nestly dressed in white trimmed with plush. After the ceremony, the guests to the number of over one hundred sat down to lunch in Mr. Ritchie's spacious dining-room, were fitting and appropriate speeches were made, in response to the various toasts by the Rev. Mr. Willis, the bridegroom, the groomsmen and others. The bride was the recipient of a number of rows one of St. John. The groom was presented with a handsome purse of forty dollars by Court Petitodiac, Independent Order of Foresters, of which the reverend gentleman is chaplain. The happy couple departed on their bridal tour amid showers of rice and good wishes. The honeymoon will be spent in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.

Draw of St. St. Scholars and the second methods of producing the being a gold stop the bride upon the market this goods they have placed upon the market this goods they have placed upon the market this sector of Scoter honey which has been rectored here from Ontario about the in the bride was the replication of the bride has a large demand has excellence of quality that a large demand has sprung up for it in this market, where it has realized from 92. to 11c, per lb. In the English market, however, honey has of late been selling at 1s to 1s 4i per lb., which he reversed gent to the production of honey, and the prospects of a large trade being done therein, but we must confess that we had not a British ex ed for the ceremony by Mrs. Willis and the young ladies of the parish. The sacrament was

of the Western University, London, Ontario, came into the room where her favorite amongst her young mistresses was changing more amongst her young mistresses was changing more of the some mere disposed to resent ing, accompanied by Marjorie; and two rives of the more were disposed to resent her presence among them; but ahe was so offen mocked and teased by her fellew servants for what they considered her old/fashioned ways, as well as the alewaness and clumainess of her movements.

And yet they liked her, too; if her housers, and will out hand a won for herself the good will of the fashermen.

And yet they liked her, too; if her housers and young and at various contents of her movements.

All that days and many succeeding one and at various with the faster notions of right, as the more indicated to the kindley woman who had shoulders the tasts no one site sate for the service of the woman and beligings to the restrict of the service of the woman will only the proper name. Yours falthfully woman who had a way as so one site heart of the woman and the won for herself the good will of the fashermen.

And yet they liked her, too; if her housers and your hand a won for herself the good will of the fashermen.

All that days and many succeeding one and a variance with their larse notions of right, she was always as good-tempered and shoulders the tasts no one site searce for, that they would miss her greatly.

The matter of providing him with appropriating, secondance of the sall poped in the station. As yet the will only as a high fiscult, and the will only as thigh site out, and the will only as thigh site out in the will only as thigh site out the will only as thigh site of the woman green admiration. The fall had been considered to the sall had a way as a soon as the hurry and buttle of the will only as the will only as the will only as the will only as thigh site of the woman called to various considered to the sall young and the sally out hand a he won for herself the good will not be fall young as the proper had been considered to the fall young as the p who has long taken a keen interest in Canadian

The Tea Trade via Canada.

Writing from Indian Head, in the Northwest Territories, on September 6, the cerrenpondent of the London Times has the following: While journeying along over the prairie there passed us east-bound a train of freight there passed us east-bound a train of freight cars laden with tes, on the through route from Japan by way of the Canadian Pacific to the Atlantic, seaboard. This tea trade is an important matter for the railway, and is working a great change in the route taken to fetch teas and Japanese goods to Lower Canada and New York. I had an interesting conversation with Everett Frazer of Frazer & Co., of Japan and China, who are the agents transporting these Sire—The grit party are in a sad way in York. They have had their convention and nominated G. F. Gregory, but that gentleman wished-time to think the matter over, and three weeks is the time he requires. This decision, it is said, quite disturbed the equilibrium of the convention, as it was supposed Mr. Gregory, who it seems to be understood, has been seeking the nomination for some time past, would have placed himself at once in the hands of this party. The fact of the matter is Mr. Editor, things have kind of changed in York, and during the proceedings of the convention it is said a certain announcement was like a bombshell thrown in amongst them, and this it is believed is the reason for Mr. Gregory's delay in promptly responding to the desired the convention. But makes no odds what Mr. Gregory or the grit party may de, for Mr. Temple will be elected fast enough. The came of liberal conservation is believed in the battle soon to be fought, and york is going to belp well the bilbrail conservative majnity. Our metropolitan county has learned windom. What was done before will be done sgain. You may brag on York now overy time.

SIR—Please allow me the privilege of giving a abort sketch of the way our municipal election was carried on this year. For the past few years the election has been run on party lengths of the was reported at amiliar fight, and a short sketch of the way our municipal election was carried on this year. For the past few years the election has been run on party ellies, the conservatives gaining every time.

This year we expected a similar fight, as delivered at Brockville, on the St. Lawrence, the whole shipment now carrying the teat transport the surface and the stransport the surface and the

Shipments of N. S. Produce. The schooner E. W. R. is loading 2 200 barrels of apples at Granville for New York. Two thousand barrels of Kings county

apples sold in New York last week at \$3.50

per barrel. A cargo of potatoes is being shipped to Havana from Wolfville. Thirty cents per bushel is the prevailing price.

From Margaretville, Annapolis, last week, five cargoes of produce were shipped, aggregating 2,567 barrels of apples and 164 barrels of potatoes.

of potatoes.

Messrs. W. H. Chase & Co., R. M. Rand,
Austen, Kimball & Co., and C. F. Eaton
have recently shipped 4,850 barrels of apples
to New York, Several other cargoes are

being shipped there.

The "Grangers" are preparing to load potatoes for the American market. Considerable success has attended their labors in the shipping business. One of the most prominent grangers recently informed the Wolfville Acadian that last year he shipped his potatoes at different times in vessels loaded by their society and they brought him from 51c, to 55c, net per bushel. None netted lower than the former former.

A New Article of Export. The first shipments of Canadian honey have recently been made to Liverpool, put up in 10 lb, and 60 lb, cans, and as there is a large and growing consumption of this article in Great Britain, an important foreign outlet is likely to repay Canadian bee owners for their improved methods of producing the splendid goods they have placed upon the market this

Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.

Canadian Fruit at South Kensington,

One of the most comprehensive displays of
Canadian fealt ever made in Europe in now on
view in the conservatory of the Colonial and
Indian exhibition. Contributions are made
by every province of Canada, from Nova Scotia
and New Brunswick to Quebec and Ontario,

Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia,

23rd ult. Some one, signing himself "Ploughboy," has been unscrupulous enough to make false statements in regard tomy conduct as one of the judges at the said match. I suppose I am the pasty referred to as "a near neighbor" of the successful competitor, although living ten miles apart, the other judges being strangers.

Ploughboyatates that I picked stones off competitor's lot and coached him generally, which is a malignant falsehood. I can take my oath that I neither picked a stone nor had any conversation, nor coached the competitor referred and New Brunswick to Quebec and Ontario, and even by Manitoba 'and British Columbia, the greater part of the exhibits having been collected, under the direction of the Canadian government, by Professor William Saunders of the Western University, London, Ontario. prize awarded to said competite crediting the integrity of the Ploughboy's conscience muscoward of him when he is at proper name. Yours faithfull

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2. If 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.

# TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

# SELECT YOUR CANDIDATES.

We publish today a list of the candidates s) far nominated for the next Dominion election. In about one in four of the constituencies candidates have been selected on one side or the other, and in a few both parties have their nominees in the field. The opposition has shown more activity in this business, but this is perhaps due to the fact that in some two-thirds of the constituencies the present representative is a ministerialist, and enjoys the confidence (of his previous supporters. It was once largely the fashion for the representative to return to his constituents and if he desired to be a candidate, and no strong objections were made, it was taken for granted that he was the choice of the party. But a better custom has grown up and it is now regarded as the right thing for a representative to receive endorsement before offering himself as the candidate of a party. Nominating conventions are taking place every day in Ontario, and a large number will be held during this week.

In this province, only three government candidates have been selected by conventions. The constituencies which they are to contest are all held by the opposition at present. Candidates are yet to be provided for three nationalists who oppose the government as other seats now held by grits. These are Carle. now constituted would support the reconton, Northumberland, and one St. John seat, There are ten seats held by supporters of the government. It cannot be positively case of an absolute dead-look but nothing known that all or any of these will again be in the field. This is a matter for the liberal tion of dead-lock is reached can only be conservatives in their respective counties, and for the members themselves to decide, The present is a good time to settle the matter. Elections may or may not take place within a short time, but they will come off, as elections always do, before the people are entirely ready. The candidates ought all to be chosen within the next few weeks. Before election day it will no doubt be found that they have not spent too much time in making the acquaintance of the people, and ascertaining the requirements of

# the country.

THE POST OFFICE INSPECTORSHIP. The position of post office inspector for a province is one which requires a considerable degree of executive ability, sound judgment and practical experience. The selection of S. T. King, the present efficient postmaster of with general approval. Mr. King belongs to that class of officials who give close personal attention to their duties. As postmaster here he has diligently and effectively office is, we believe, one of the best managed in the Dominion. It is not too much to expect that Mr. King may show equal skill in the conduct of affairs in the somewhat wider field, in which, if THE SUN is correctly informed, he is about to enter. The impression in the best informed circles is, that if Mr. King should resign his present position, Mr. Edward Willis will be his successor.

# THE CLAIMS OF ST. JOHN.

The three representatives of St. John are asked by the board of trade to proceed to Ottawa and impress upon the ministry the fact that this city should be recognized as one of the winter ports of this Dominion. The resolution which was passed at the meeting yesterday, and that which the Hampton meeting affirmed, will be brought before the government by this delegation, and the claim of St. John will, no doubt, be presented with all possible force. It is a strong claim and should be strongly

The position taken by the postmaster general, that the Short Line railway is not completed and St. John is not in a position to furnish freight sufficient to employ a first class line of weekly steamers, would perhaps be sound if it were taken in reply to a request for an immediate service. But no such request has been made. Nearly a year and a half must pass before the proposed contract takes effect, and before that time has gone by the Short Line will be completed. Whether post office appointments at present made any considerable quantity of freight shall be will be revised. Evidently the esteemed brought here by that route remains to be editor is reminded of a little revision which geen, but it is obvious that traffic cannot took place during the last grit regime, a rebe kept away so effectively in any other vision which has cost the country some way as by the establishment of a subsidized \$14,000 in superannuation allowances, but line of steamers to a rival port, connected which furnished Mr. J. V. Ellis with a comby another line of railway with western fortable office. One begins to understand Canada. The Dominion of Canada provides why the Globe is so anxious for a change the traffic which the Allan steamers obtain of government.

at Portland, and so long as that place receives the advantage of a subsidized line of steamers, while St. John does not, Canadian freight will naturally be drawn to Portland, and away from St. John. It is a fact that Portland has been made what it is by this subsidy. The traffic, which was at first so small that the Allan steamers were obliged to come to St. John to make out a cargo, has increased enorm. ously. The same thing, under similar ofrcumstances, would happen to St. John. Possibly the amount required as a subsidy would be larger for a time if St. John were substituted for Portland, but after the immense outlay which has been made to carry out "the Canadian national idea," we can scarcely afford to abandon the principle for the sake of saving a few thousands,

It is useless for the government to suggest that the claims of St. John will be met when the port is in a position to make the thing possible. Under the proposed contract no change of ports it possible until 1898, and A change of terms on which the delegation drew Sherwood, 58. should insist is one which will enable the GREEWICH, KINGS Co. Prospect Lodge, No government to require the contractors to 173, I. O. G. T., held their regular meeting on ter service of these mail boats, Halifax being the other. The government need not enforce this provision until two conditions are met. viz., the Short Line connection, and the improvement of the harbor. Up to the time these things are accomplished it may be necessary to ship Canadian freight largely by way of Portland. But the instant that the Short Line connection is completed, the Dominion will have no further need of Portland as a winter port, and the of the wharf, he having fallen down while capable of accommodating large steamers St. John should have regular steamship connection with Great Britain.

# NO RESIGNATION.

Our correspondent at Montreal believes that the government of Quebec will not resign, but that an early meeting of the legislature will take place. This will be a more manly course than either of the other suggested lines of action. The government, there is reason to believe, has not the confidence of the majority of the new members. The leader of the opposition, it is believed, has the confidence of still fewer of the representatives. If Ross were to resign and Mercier were sent for to form a new govern ment his administration would have a worse status than that of Mr. Ross, the latter at least has polled a majority of the total vote. It has been stated by apparently well informed parties that a reconstruction of the government is contemplated, Angers or DaBoucherville taking the place of Ross. The reason given for this course is that some structed government. Such a concession to the nationalists might be justifiable in the else would justify it. Whether the condilearned when the members meet and vote. In fact nothing exact as to the strength of the parties can be learned until then. By calling the members together and taking the vote on a motion of want of confidence the matter will be settled in the only satisfactory

### THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS ON TRIAL.

The famous Andover controversy was to enter yesterday upon a new stage. From the church courts the dispute has gone into a court of temporal jurisdiction. The Andover professors are accused of teaching various heterodox things, though the money from which their salaries are paid was given to the institution on the express condition that the teaching should be in accord with the congregational creeds. The prosecution sets forth, not only that the four accused professors teach the possibility of the salvation | climate. St. John, to fill the vacancy caused by the of those heathen who have never heard of death of Mr. McMillan will, we think, meet Christ, but that they have inculcated still more abominable doctrines than this. The defendants maintain that the creed is silent regarding the matters in respect to which the heterodoxy of the Andover minded his business, and the St. John post teaching is charged. They say that they have gone no farther than to refuse to affirm the lost condition of those who died in necessary ignorance of historic Christianity. Hon. Mr. Hoar and other very eminent countel are to argue the case. The court has so far been hearing the argu- death is most remarkable. A large rock stood ments respecting the form of the pleas, and in making rulings on them. But at last it ments respecting the form of the pleas, and in making rulings on them. But at last it appears that the right persons are before the court as parties. The pleadings have been amended and an issue is joined. If now it shall be shown that the lectures of the theological professors of the famous Andover Seminary, when subjected to legal construction, are in conflict with the creed as interpreted by the court, assisted by counsel learned in the law, the professors may not longer occupy their positions. Andover was founded to be a pillar of orthodoxy, and everybody will concede the fairness of the contention that the founder's money should not be used to the undoing of the work to which he devoted it. which he devoted it.

Those of our readers who have followed the despatches from Sofia and those from Monoton, will find a sort of likeness between them. The attempt of the sobranje to elect a prince meets with as many interruptions as that of the Scott Act people to enforce the law. A conspirator against the late sovereign of Bulgaria has taken charge of the courts which should prosecute the traitors, and one of the judges in the Moncton liquor cases is an old offender against

THE editor of the Globe informs a corres. pendent that when his party comes in power

# LOCAL MATTERS.

RHODES, CURREY & Co. of Amherst are building a large summer botel at Richibucto. The hotel will contain about 60 rooms and will be comfortably furnished throughout. James Harris & Co., have been awarded a contract for building 100 coal cars for the I.

JOHN HAYES, a P. E. I. rough, was fixed \$10 and costs in the Bangor police court last Tuesday, for disturbing a Salvation Army

THE ALBERT Co. Observer thinks it knows where to look for gossipy news. Referring to weekly meetings of the Ladies Aid Society of Harvey, it says: "We shall endeavor to have a reporter present at every evening session to secure the news items collected through the week by the members and discussed by them during the afternoon." WUPHAM, KINGS Co. - The election of conncillors for the parish of Upham was held on the 26th of October. There were three candidates, the two of last year and Andrew Sherthat, we submit, is too long to wait. H. G. Fowler, 130; J. M. Campbell, 124; Anwood. At the close of the poll the vote stood:

make St. John one of the ports for the win- the 30th ult., when the following officers were elected: Chas. H. Gorham, C. T.; Ludlow Belyea, V. T.; Daniel Whelpfey, F. S.; Duval Whelpley, T.; Josephine Belyea, C.; Fred Fanjoy, M.; Jennie Short, B, S.; Blanche McKiel, D.M.; Addie Whelpley, A.S.; James McKiel, I.G.; Coles Belyea, C.C. Dettis Short, B. S. Dore Whelpley, A.S.; James McKiel, J.G.; Coles Belyea, C.C. J.G.; Rettie Short, R. S.; Dora Whelpley, L. S. Wm. Cronk, P. C. T.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.-Yesterday morning the body of Michael Falvey, a sailor on board the ship Tobique, lying at the Island wharf, Sand Point, Carleton, was found at the bottom moment thereafter that this harbor is made going to his vessel. The deceased had been drinking, and it is supposed he fell through the wharf and being unable to get up was drowned when the tide came in. an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was returned. Falvey is believed to belong to Cork, Ireland, where he leaves a widow and

FRATERNAL SYMPATHY. - Touching the death of Mrs. Anslow, wife of W. C. Anslow, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of N. B., which occurred a few days ago at Newcastle, the following resolution was moved in Albion Division, S. of T., last evening, by J. A. S. Mott, P.G. W.A., seconded by David Thompson, Grand Scribe, and unanimously adopted by a standing vote: -

THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION at its last meeting elected the following officere: Wm. H. Bowman, president; James Dinemore, vice-president; Frank Tufts, secretary; Wm. Kee, treasurer; Oliver Thompson of No. 1 company, A. J. Winchester of No. 2, W. E. Barlow of No. 3 and John Lelacheur of the H. & L. Co., with the chief engineer as trustees.

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death from a sphere of great usefulness in temperance and other Christian work, the wife of W. C. Anslow of Newcastle, our Grand Worthy Patriarch, thus bereaving that grand officer of a faithful, loving companion, and his children of a fond and dutiful mother;

Resolved that this division place its deep sense of the loss thus sustained by the cause of temperance, and that the most sincere and heartfelt sympathy of this division be family in this hour of their deepest grief; and Resolved that a copy of this resolution be orwarded to Brc. Anslow."

AMATEUR SURGERY, -James Gardiner, Hibernia, Queens county, has won his spurs as an amateur veterinary surgeon. His bull having accidentally broken one of its legs last spring, Mr. G. amputated the injured limb a little below the knee and fitted the stump with a boot. By July the animal walked about as sprightly as usual and took on fissh so well that its owner decided to fatten it for the shambles. The bull was slaughtered recently and the four quarters proved to be as rich and tender as the best beef of its class to be seen in the St. John market. Mr. Gardiner's more been proved to be a wonderful neighbors now look upon him as a wonderful surgeon, though at the outset they were inclined to sneer at his undertaking.

WINTER FLOWERS -We have received bunch of strawberry blossoms, buttercups, red clover and daisies, picked last Saturday afternoon, 6th inst., on the Sandy Point road, by Jas. W. Rogers. And yet there are people at a distance who imagine that we have a cold

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - A telegram yesterday announced that W. Z. Earle, C. E., son of Dr, Earle of this city had been seriously injured by a collision of trains on the C. P. R. on Saturday. The collision occurred at Donald. B. C., on the Pacific side of the Selkirk mountains. The telegram stated that Mr. Earle had several ribs fractured and a lacerated wound of the abdomen. At last accounts the injured man was progressing favorably.

ACCIDENT AT WESTFIELD .- On Fridey, Clarence Vaughan of Westfield, met with an accident near his residence and his escape from lying across the stomach when rescued) was somewhat injured. Yesterday, Mr. Vaughan was resting nicely and no serious results are apprehended. He is being attended by Dr.

FATAL ACCIDENT. - Monday morning Eliphalet Roberts of Indiantown, met his death at the Ballast wharf under the most painful circumstances. He was at work with his hoisting engine discharging pitch pine from the brigt Sullivan. The other men employed were on board the vessel and the first intimation they had of anything going wrong was the stopping of the engine. Stevedore McAnneally looked up to see what was the matter and he saw Roberts' feet in the air with his head and shoulders caught in the machinery of the engine. He gave the alarm and in an instant the could be found, and recommended that the men on the vessel were on the wharf. The engine had been stopped by Roberts' head and shoulders, which were drawn in very tightly between drum and machinery. Steam was shut off as promptly as possible, and the terribly bruised and cut body of Roberts extricated. Death was undoubtedly instantaneous, as when the body was taken from the machinery life had departed. The coat on the deceased was torn to pieces, and it is believed that the accident was caused by Roberts, clothes coming in contact with the machinery. An inquest was held and a verdict of accident was held and a verdict of accident and industrious, and generally respected.

# Municipal Elections.

ALBERT CO. Harvey-W. A. West and G. R. Smith, by Alma-D. D. Lutwick, 128; Pringle Kelly, 05; Rommel, 21.

Hopewell-S. J. Calhoun, 123; G. H. Miner 114; Joseph Cook, 77; Wm. Buchanan, 71. Hillsboro-Duffy, 168; Osman, 128; H. J. results will show. Stevens, 85. Coverdale - Gaskin and Smith, defeating the warden, Hon, James Ryan. Elgin-R. A. Smith and D. Garland.

Northampton—Jas. Powers, 66; William Brown, 64; John Welton, 49; Robert Linton Chipman-R. D. Richardson and Wm. Mo-Allister, unopposed. Gagetown - Joseph Holden, 114; C. H. Ebbett, 75; S. McDermott, 69. KENT COUNTY.

QUEENS CO.

Carleton—H. A. Caie, S. O'Donnell, St. Lcuis—U. Johnson, M. Daigie. Acadieville—S. Babineau, A. Pineau. Richibucto—F. S. Peters, G. Livingston. Weldford-J. Curran, A. Roach. Harcourt - S. S. Briggs, J. Atkinson Wellington - J. B. Lamouthe, C. LeBlanc, Dundas - J. M. Gogan, R. Poirier,

# Queens County Notes.

C. S. Parker, the enterprising young mer, chant of Cole's Island, has already a consider. able number of men in the woods, and expects to get out next season a larger amount of lumber than he has ever done before. Jacob Corey of the same place is preparing to lumber on a large scale. To keep up with orders, the sotary mill of J. A. Perry is sometimes run night and day. His products are shingles and pickets, which bring the highest market prices. On the Canaan river and about Cody's lakes, loose are more frequently met with than for everal seasons past. Several parties from St. ohn are now on the Canaan in pursuit of this ordly game. The water in the Canaan river and Washademoak, which has been very low all through the season, rose five inches yester-

# Central Hampstead.

Nov. 3,-The members of Onward Lodge, I.O.G.T., of this place held a pie social in their hall on Tuesday evening, 2nd inst., which proved a decided success in every respect, The bidding for pies was spirited at times, especially so as the name of the fair owners became known. Miss Alice Wasson's carried of the palm, realizing the sum of \$2.15, Miss Ada Worden's \$2.05, the others ranging from 30c, to \$1.45. The whole proceeds amounted to \$28, which is to be appropriated to purchasing regalias for the lodge. At the close a short programme, consisting of songs, speeches and readings was carried out. All went home well satisfied with the evening's entertain

Miss Minerva, daughter of I. S. Vanwart, the obliging proprietor of Woodville hetel, lies sick with slow fever. She is doing as well as can be expected The election of councillors for this parish resulted in the choice of D. S. Vanwart and Stephen E. Clarke. The latter is a new man.

# Westmorland Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

October went out with a week fine enough to be a credit to any climate, and November has started in mild. Haying was so late that farmers are not very forward with their work, although the roots are about all in and the fall plowing is being pushed along. The itinerant threshing machine is going its rounds, and both oats and batley are turning out well. There is very little wheat sown here — so little that it is not worth taking into the estimate of the crops. General trade seems good. Hay shipments have began much earlier than usual, and a good deal of delay and trouble is experienced in getting cars. getting cars. The reason given is scarcity of rolling stock on the I. C. R. for the amount of freight to be transferred. The beef trade with Great Britain from Westmorland has not been so large this season as some other years, but H.
Humphrey and one or two others started last
month with 230 cattle and 500 sheep for that
market, and were followed by the good wishes of the farmers in this locality, for without this outlet for our beef things in that line would look rather gloomy. St. John seems to be getting its supply of beef to a very large extent outside of Westmorland.

outside of Westmorland.

The liberal conservative convention at Moncton last week, passed off admirably. The grit talk about other candidates for the party nomination, has no foundation in fact. They are sadly disappointed that Mr. Wood is so popular with his party. And at present it does not seem improbable that the grits may find their candidate here. A Gregory too.

# The Country Market.

The present week has been a somewhat dull one in the country market, due to the bad weather, people not being anxious to buy, although produce of all kinds was plentiful. Beef is well supplied, that from the country being far in excess of the demand. Pork still continues somewhat of a drug, due to the continued low prices of American pork and also to the fact that the sausage business has not yet 1803, commenced the blacksmith trade there became very active. Partridges were very and came to St. John and finished it, also beplenty during the week and the price has consequently fallen. There is considerable Quebec butter on the market, which keeps the price butter on the market, which keeps the price down. Some of this batter is very good, while some is of an inferior quality, and the latter, in order to find purchasers, is sold at a lower rate than given in the quotations. Eggs have taken another advance in price, but few are disposed to purchasers in large quantities around to the to purchasers in large quantities, owing to the

to purchasers in large quantities, owing to see doubtful quality.

The quotations which in all cases represent the wholesale prices, are: Butchers' beef, 4½ to 6½ per lb; country beef, 3 to 5; mutton, 5 per lb; lamb, 5 per lb; pork, 5 to 5½ per lb; butter, 18 per lb; old do., 18 to 20 per lb; eggs, 24 to 25 per doz; chickens, 35 to 45 per pair; geese, 60 to 70; ducks, 50 to 60; potatoes, early rose, \$1 per bbl; kidneys, \$1.50; beets, 90 to \$1 per bbl; carrots, \$1 per bbl; turnips, 60 to 70c per bbl; parsnips, \$1.50 per bbl; \$1.50; beets, 90 to \$1 per bbl.; carrots, \$1 per bbl; turnips, 60 to 70c per bbl; parsnips, \$1 50 per bbl; cabbages, 40 to 50 per doz; red do, 8 to 10 per head; caif akins, 10 to 11; squash, 80 per cwt; cauliflower, 10 to 15 per head; celery, 60 to 70 per doz; cooking apples, 15 to 25 per peck, and \$1.25 to \$1 50 per barrel; buckwheat, rough, \$1 35 per cwt.; partridges, per pair, 20 to 25.

## Evanglical Alliance. The special meeting of the Evangelical Alli-

ance yesterday was attended by the Rev'd Mesers, Saer, Gates, Bruce, Dobbe, Gordon, Macrae, and Messrs, Irvine, Paterson and

It was there stated by Mr. Irvine that the committee had procured copies of the laws of committee had procured copies of the laws of Ontario with regard to the observance of the Sabbath, which they considered as good as could be found, and recommended that the local legislature be petitioned to enact similar laws. The question was raised by Mr. Bruce whether such laws could legally be enacted by the local house. The laws in Ontario were in force at the time of confederation.

Mr. Bruce moved the appointment of a

meetings for prayer would be held in the asso-ciation rooms for young men, which will be announced in the churches next Sunday.

## (The St. Croix Courier, Nov. 4.) JOHN D. CHIPMAN.

Among liberal conservatives, there are no two opinions as to the wisdom of the convention on Tuesday last in selecting John D. Chipman to be the candidate of the party in this county at the approaching general election. The choice was a wise one, as we believe

Mr. Chipman is a young man of good ability, of undoubted honesty, of unexceptionable character; he is in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age, and, since he attained the years of manhood, has never been behind in

esteem,
Had Mr. Chipman consulted his own in-terests, he would not have accepted the nomi-nation tendered him on Thursday, With a large business and many private trusts de-manding his attention, a seat in parliament canmanding his attention, a seat in parliament cannot compensate for the personal loss a service as the member for this constituency will entail. But he is in sympathy with the growing feeling all over the county that Charlotte has been unrepresented at Ottawa for a sufficiently long period, and that our welfare demands a representative in harmony with the party in power and with the established policy of the country. In this instance he has placed party bountry. In this instance he has placed party before personal demands, and we have no doubt that, when elected, he will, in the same ipirit, should such a course ever become neces-sary, place country before party.

Mr Chipman has served the town of St.

Stephen for two successive years as a member of the council. In that position he has acted as chairman on some of the most important com-mittees of the board, and, in the administration of those municipal affairs which have come of those municipal affairs which have come within his jurisdiction, has displayed discretion and good judgment and a strong aptitude for public work. He has had no wide experience in general politics, but a municipal board and the business world form excellent schools from which to be graduated into the brades were which to be graduated into the broader arena

of parliamentary life.

The liberal conservatives of Charlotte have chosen well and, if the voters at large look to their own welfare and that of our noble county, they will give an emphatic endorsation of the choice whenever election day shall afford them the opportunity.

## Capt. Quigley and the Terror, "M. L. S.," writing to the New Orleans

Picayune, from Halifax, says: When in New Orleans I read the thrilling accounts of the doings of Capt. Quigley and the Terror, I had little thought of ever seeing either. Had I been asked, however, for my idea of the captain and his boat, I should have conjured up something as terrific as the name. conjured up something as terrific as the name with an ugly green monster of a captain. with an ugiy green monster or a captain. The schooner, with her misnomer, Terror, is just my ideal boat to cruise around Ship, Horn and Cat Islands. She is new, trim, finished and furnished for the comfort of the captain and his crew of picked men. She is not large, to look at her beside the big ships in the harbor. You could believe (almost) that a skipper could put her, brass gun and all, into the pocket of his son'wester. I visited this little Terror; indeed, was rowed over to her in her own yawl, by her own oars, and had a soft found him a pleasant gentleman and I found him anything but a monster. lieves one word of the stories of of sailors and seafaring men by Capt. Quigley; he merely enforces the laws; that sort of thing he merely enforces the laws; that sort of thing was new to the men who had long plied a comfortable little smuggling trade; the captain broke it up. They kicked, and voila tout. It is impossible to believe Capt. Quigley guity of inhuman conduct, when he has only recently recovered from an accident when he nearly gave his life to save a child. Two horses running away dashed into a group of children. Capt. Quigley rushed to the animals, seized the reins, but in so doing fell, and the entire load passed over him. He was picked entire load passed over him. He was picked up for dead; after many months he come back co service, and is accused of crulty to sick and suffering sailors! Like most old bachelors, the captain puts on a rough exterior, and says he don't care for the stories. I differ with him, and believe he does care.

# Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harris celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding in a quiet manner at their residence, Paradise row, last evening. Only near relatives and members of the family were present. Several congratula-tory letters and telegrams were received during the day, and many friends also called to offer their personal congratulations. A very costly gold clock, suitably inscribed, was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Harris' children; and the clerks and foremen in the employ of Messrs, Harris & Co., sent a kindly remembrance in the shape of a very handsome present and con-

the snape of a very handsome present and congratulatory address.

Active as a young man of thirty, Mr. Harris still continues to manage the vast business built up by his skill, energy and perservance. Few, if any men in Canada can point to a more honorable record of business enterprize, Mr. Harris was born in Annapolts, N. S., in 1803 commenced the blackwith tands there. and came to St. John and finished it, also becoming an edge tool maker with James Wood. He then, with Thomas Allan, a machinist, set up business under the firm name of Harris & Allan, in the line of these several trades, in which they were very successful and obtained a high reputation for their work. They occupied shops on Portland bridge and in connection kept a hardware store. In 1831, upon the site of the present works they set up a the site of the present works, they set up a small foundry. to which they removed their machine and blacksmith shops. These works were on a small scale, and the blast for their furnace was effected by two large blacksmith bellows, worked by bellows, worked by men, serving by relays. They operated in this way for six months, when steam power was applied, and in a few years the fan blast was introduced. As business increased their buildings were en-larged and others erected, compris-ing a foundry and machine, blacksmith, pattern and fitting up shops and warehouse, They met with a severe blow by fire in 1845, their loss being \$30,000 without insurance, Fifteen days later they were at work again in

THE SUN joins with the entire community in extending congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Harris on the happy anniversary which they celebrated last evening.

## The Call for Troops from the Maritime Provinces.

During Mayor Howland's late visit to this city, his worship addressed the Infantry School city, his worship addressed the minarry school Corps in the drill hall. Sir Leonard Tilley was also present and addressed the corps. During the course of his speech, his honor stated that the reason this province was the last called upon to furnish troops for the suppression of the late rebellion in the Northwest, was owing to the fact that Great Britain was then on the wards of war with Russia, and it was owing to the fact that Great Britain was then on the verge of war with Russia, and it was, therefore, deemed unwise, at that critical time, to withdraw troops from this province, with the certainty of an attack on our seaport towns from Russian privateers, and an invasion of the provinces by the Fenians. Sir Leonard stated that this had been a state secret, the necessity for the observance of which had now ceased to exist.—Fredericton Capital.

# Grand Manan.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,) GRAND MANAN, Nov. 8.-Fishing in its several branches is very good. Mackerel in particular have been very plentiful, which is something wonderful, as mackerel have net been taken in these waters to any account for nearly twenty years. Had our fishermen been prepared with mackerel nets they might have reaped a rich harvest. The cause of the mackerel being so plentiful this season is attributed to the fact that our fisheries, especialthe years of manhood, has never been behind in giving his countenance and personal and financial aid to all movements having for their end the advancement of his native county and the good of the community of which he is an honored member; he is a better than average public speaker, he is a man of independent as he will be, can be depended on to vote as he may think best for his constituency and the country, unhampered by a deeire for pecuniary gain or for office; he is personally and deservedly popular among all who know him, and those who know him best hold him in highest esteem. ly at the mouth of the bay, have been protectprotected to the letter of the law, especially with regard to the headland question and three mile limit, that they can prosper without a treaty. A good staunch steamer or three staunch sailing vessels will be necessary to protect the Bay of Fundy fisheries this winter—say one vessel for the North Shore, one for Passamaquoddy Bay and St. Andrews, and one for Grand Manan, if sailing vessels are to be used; but one smart steamer of say two or three hundred tons could easily do all the work.

The government cruiser General Middleton dropped into Fisgg's Cove on Friday night, where she rode out safely a severe southeast gale on Saturday night and Sunday morning. gale on Saturday night and Sunday morning, She leaves for the North Shore this morning. Capt. McLean has made hosts of friends am our people who speak very highly of him as a genial and efficient officer. The nomination of J. D. Chipman as the liberal conservative candidate for this county at the next election has met the hearty approval of the friends of the party on this island.

## Springfield Items.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., Nov. 8.-J. A. S. Kierstead and bride received a hearty reception at their home in Springfield on their return. Besides being a civil councillor and the obliging postmaster of Springfield, Mr. Kierstead keeps a fine and well stocked store at Springfield corner.

Rev. Wm. De Ware baptized seven young converts at Parlee Settlement, Norton, on Thursday, 4th inst. These were converted through the labors of Mr. A. Tingley, Albert Co. Three joined the F. C. B. church at Midlandon Saturday last. Mr. Tingley leaves today for his home.

Dr. J. Lawson is still practising at Norton station. He is an excellent doctor and deerves liberal patron erves liberal patronage.

The surveyors of the Central railroad are now on their way back to the Washademoak locating the line. They tap the I. C. R. a short distance below Norton station. On Sabbath, 31st ult., a large number of the Sabbath schools throughout the country were Sabbath schools throughout the country were closed. Why could not these schools be made evergreen? Children can attend the school on a week day, and walk a long distance; but yet the Sabbath schools must be closed. This should not be the case. Your correspondent gleaned the following from the report of the superintendent of Centreville school, Belleiale Creek, During 24 Sabbaths the 66 publis enrolled made an at-24 Sabbaths the 66 pupils enrolled made an attendance of 590 days. Prizes were won by Nathan Benson, Roy Case, Victor Gillies, Hattie Kierstesd, Janie McAfee, Prudence Folkins and Effie Kierstead.

Yesterday we were visited by a high wind and heavy rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder.

On Wednesday eve, 3rd inst. Rev. Wm.
DaWare delivered a temperance lecture in
Norton Station hall to an interested audience,

# Petitcodiac and Vicinity.

FROM A SPECIAL COBRESPONDENT.) PETIECODIAC, Nov. 9 -The Orangemen of North River and Petitcodiac celebrated the 5th inst., by having a sermon preached and high tea. The Rev. I. N. Parker preached a sermon on Union, in the Sherman meeting house, to a very attentive audience, after which the friends assembled in the hall and soon found themselves seated at the tables, which were heavily laden with edibles of all kinds, and the ladies ready to wait upon the crowd, which they did with their usual ability.

Samuel and Robert Thompson, of Steeves Settlement, unfortunately have met with a very serious loss in the burning of three large barns and a fine hog-pen, also about seventy tons of hay, some atraw and zeveral pieces of machinery, with a considerable amount of other property. No insurance.

# Temperance Notes.

Olive Branch Lodge, I.O.G.T., held a most Olive Branch Lodge, 1. U.G.T., fifth a most successful concert and pie social at Carter's Point on Friday evening, the 20th ult. A. P. Wilson of Portland was called to the chair. A good programme was carried out, after which A. P. Wilson auctioned cff the pies. They have the conductable and the lodge realized the A. P. Wilson auctioned off the pies. They brought good prices and the lodge realized the sum of \$24 15. On the evening of the 30th, O.ive Branch Lodge elected the following as their officebearers for the next term: W. H. Waters, C.T.; Amelia Theal, V.T.; Albert McBay, S.; Ada Purdey, A.S.; D. J. Whelpley, F.S.; Robt. Baxter, T.; J. R. Wood, chap; Alfred Theal, M.; Francilla Wagner, D.M.; Geo. McBay, G.; Thomas Buckley, Sent.; W. H. Waters, R. H.S.; Malinda Whittaker, L. H.S.; F. T. Wood, P.C.T. Sent.; W. H. Waters, E. H. S.; Blainda vintaker, L H.S.; F. T. Wood, P.C.T.
On the same evening Bayswater lodge, I.
O. G. T., elected the following for their of O. G. T., elected the following for their officers:—Wm. Crear, C. T.; Fanny Irvine, V. T.; Arthur Irvine, S.; Abny Southers, A. S.; Elizabeth McColgan, F. S.; Samuel McCoutcheon, T.; John Barlow, Chap.; James McCutcheon, M.; Alice Southers, D. M.; Jas. Gamble, G.; Harvey Curfe, S.; Mary Worden, R. H. S.; Ida McColgan, L. H. S.; Archie Worden, P. C. T.

A very large attendance of members from Granite Rock Division, S. of T., Carleton, paid a fraternal visit to Gordon Division, last evening, at their rooms, Trinity block, King street. ing, at their rooms, Trinity block, King street. The visitors were welcomed in a neat and fitting speech by S. B. Bustin, W. P., of Gordon Divison. A very interesting programme was carried out as follows: Opening address, H. Rowley, W. P. Granite Rock; address, J. Finch, Granite Rock; comic reading, J. Dinsmore, Gordon Division; song, G. Harper, Granite Rock; recitation, J. Sebert Frost, Gordon Division; solo, Mrs. Thompson, Granite Rock; address, D. Thompson, grand scribe; address, A. S. Keirstead, Gordon Division; address, John Thomas, Granite Rock. Duning the intermission, refreshments were supplied in Fifteen days later they were at work again in a new casting shop. A second visitation of fire about 1856 occasioned a net loss of \$30,000 and a third destruction occurred in 1871, this time the damages being \$40,000. Mr. Allan died in 1860 and his interest was purchased by the surviving partner. With the more recent history of the firm of J. Harris & Co. our readers grantling. Division; comic caricatures, W. N. Ritchie, of Gordon Division, (which kept the audience in or Gordon Division, (which kept the audience in roars of laughter; duet, the Misses Wood of Granite Rock; reading, Robt. Maxwell of Gordon Division; reading, Miss Hurst of Granite Rock; song, Jas. Carleton of Granite Rock; closing address, H. A. McKeown of Gordon Division. At the close, votes of thanks were given for the visiting members and responded to by the W. P. of Granite Rock.

Rock.
At the meeting of Gordon Division, S. of T., last night, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously passed, touching the death of the wife of W. C. Anslow, G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance:-Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God that the head of the order of the S. of T in this province should be

of the order of the S. of T in this province should be called upon to pass through a most severe affliction in the death of his wife; therefore

Resolved, That Gordon Division do place upon his records its feelings of sincerest sympathy with Frother Anslow in his inestimable loss and its desire to convey to our beyeaved brother all the consolation and aid the heartiest expression of sympathy and sorrow can afford him while suffering from the deep loss and sorrow which he has been called upon to endure; and dure; and Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brother Arslow.

BY

Celebratin

Nove:

SUSSEX. East, New sary of th today in r present we ter, of Sac of St. Ma Orangem had a fine tution, th as grand ter; Neil lain; Mr. director o Markham up the ch grand ma theme of the A. Moore Sussex, als is due to the way they c the day, no eral pleasu the evening

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BATHUR

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on Sunday corner st church of Rt. Rev. J a number of mony. Th os occupie place in wh Thos. F. B energy whi Wm. Lawle ing of the fe highest pra BATHURST visited by a continued f m., and in c of the corner was postpor took place, Very Rev. 7 Wm. Varri Moreau of There was a to the inten able to atter encouragin stone con Maria, the John Dail Des Provin

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Twenty-Twe DALHOUSI main street i and stores w mated to be

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without a w buildings be unchecked fro ing powerless post office oc wooden house owned by Joh district include P., Edward ex.M. P., an Most of th tures.
The storel large stocks badly damage Ges, Hadd He had \$500 in and \$500 in building, and on his stock.

Alex Chish insurance in t Mr. Labille Edward G Gordon, \$2,00 John McCs

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MONCTON, I

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been against t replevin the threaten to car if necessary,

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Grand Manan.

OWN CORRESPONDENT,) N, Nov. 8.-Fishing in its sevvery good. Mackerel in pareen very plentiful, which is erful, as mackerel have net ese waters to any account for years. Had our fishermen th mackerel nets they might h harvest. The cause of the et that our fisheries, especial-of the bay, have been protectn seiners, who have hitherto line of seines from Gannet eton coast, and the mackerel hecked from getting up into school. Our fishermen if cur fisheries are letter of the law, especially e headland question and three they can prosper without a sels will be necessary to proundy fisheries this winter— r the North Shore, one for Say and St. Andrews, and one if sailing vessels are to be steamer of say two or three d easily do all the work, cruiser General Middleton R's Cove on Friday night, t safely a severe southeast night and Sunday morning. North Shore this morning.

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## ngfield Items.

WN CORRESPONDENT.) ngs Co., Nov. 8.-J. A. S. de received a heart'y recepin Springfield on their reng a civil councillor and the r of Springfield, Mr. Kierand well stocked store at

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nce of members from S. of T., Carleton, paid don Division, last evennity block, King street. med in a neat and fit-Bustin, W. P., of Gornteresting programme ws: Opening address, nite Rock; address, J. Dinssong, G. Harper, GranSebert Frost, Gordon ompson, Granite Rock; grand scribe; address, don Division; address, Rock. During the ints were supplied in ent committee of lady rision. After the edibles were supplied in b, the programme was ing, Charles Russell, fiss Folyard, Gordon tures, W. N. Ritchie, the Misses Wood of Robt. Maxwell ding, Miss Hurst of s. Carleton of Granite H. A. McKeown of the close, votes of the visiting members the W. P. of Granite

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mighty God that the head h this province should be a most severe affliction refore avision do place upon Ms incerest sympathy with stimable loss and its ded brother all the consolar pression of sympathy and suffering from the deep a been called upon to en-

copy of these resolutions

BY TELEGRAPH.

November 10, 1886.

L. O. A. Celebrating Guy Fawkes' Day at Markhamville, Kings Co.

(Special to THE SUN.) Sussex, Nov. 5.—The Orangemen of Kings East, New Brunswick, celebrated the anniversary of the gunpowder plot at Markhamville today in royal good style. Among the visitors present were Thomas A. Kinnear, grand master, of Sackville, N. B.; Forsyth and DeLong of St. Martins, and many other prominent Orangemen. The members of L. O. L. No. 91 had a fine hall dedicated to the Orange institution, the following acting in the dedication as grand officers: T. A. Kinnear, grand master; Neil J. Morrison of Sussex as grand chaplain; Mr. Foreyth of St. Martins as grand director of ceremonies, and W. J. Hunter of Sussex as assistant. Miss Boyer, Mrs. John Markham and a number of the brethren made up the choir. After the dedicators service the marknam and a number of the brethren made up the choir. After the dedicatory service the grand master delivered a fine address on the theme of the anniversary. Mr. Pearson, Jas. A. Moore of Waterford, and W. J. Hunter of Sussex, also delivered addresses. Much credit is due to the brethren of Markhamville for the way they carried through the programme of the day, nothing taking place to was the gen the day, nothing taking place to mar the general pleasure. The ball which took place in the evening, was attended by about one hundred couples who tripped the light fantastic well into the morning.

# BATHURST.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

BATHUEST, Nov. 5. - Quite an interesting as well as solemn ceremony will take place here on Sunday afternoon, viz., the laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart. His Lordship Rt. Rev. Jas. Rogers, bishop of Chatham, and a number of clergymen will assist at the ceremony. The foundation of the new church is now nearly completed and the basement will be occupied during the winter as a temporary place in which to hold divine service. Rev. Thos. F. Barry is parish priest here, and the energy which both he and the contractor, Wm. Lawler, have displayed since the building of the foundation began is deserving of the

BATHURST, Nov. 8. - Yesterday we were visited by a severe wind and rain storm which continued from morning until four o'clock, p. m., and in consequence the blessing and laying of the corner stone of the new R. C. church was postponed till today at 11 a. m., when it took place. Bishop Rogers assisted by the Very Rev. Thos. F. Barry of Bathurst, Revs. Wm. Varrily of Bathurst Village, and Dr. Moreau of Chatham performed the ceremony. There was a good number present, but owing There was a good number present, but owing to the intense cold wind a great many were unable to attend. After the ceremony his lord-ship addressed the people, congratulating and encouraging them. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Episcopal benediction was pronounced by the bishop. The box placed in the stone contained the usual religious medals, several kinds of coin together with the Pope's and eral kinds of coin together with the Pope's and bishop's pastoral letters explaining the conditions of the jubilee, etc., a copy of the Ava bishop's pastoral letters explaining the condi-tions of the jubilee, etc., a copy of the Ava Maria, the Xrue Witness of Montreal, the St. About 6 30 o'clock a. m., the second mate of the vessel. W. C. Thompson of St. John, accest-

# DALHOUSIE,

The Town Devastated by Fire.

Twenty-Two Stores and Dwellings Destroyed.

(Special to THE SUN.) DALHOUSIE, Nov. 4.—The water side of the main street is in ashes. Twenty-two dwellings and stores were destroyed and the loss is estimated to be in the immediate vicinity of \$80,-

The fire started about half-past ten last night in the dwelling over the post office and is generally supposed to have originated from a defective pipe. The town being absolutely without a water supply or engines, and the buildings being very dry, the fire ran its course unchecked from the very outset, the people beunchecked from the very outset, the people being powerless to stay its onward march. The post office occupied the centre of a block of wooden houses on the principal street and was owned by John Meagher's estate. The burned district included most of the principal stores in the place, including those of Labillois, M. P. P., Edward Gordon, George Gordon, Alex. Chisholm, Archibald Chisholm, Geo. Haddow, ex.M. P., and John Miller's flour store.

Most of the buildings were old wooden strue.

Most of the buildings were old wooden structures.
The storekeepers suffered severely, their large stocks being either burned outright or badly damaged in removal.
Geo. Haddow's loss is estimated at \$7,000. Geo. Haddow's loss is estimated at \$7,000. He had \$500 insurrance in the City of London, and \$500 in the British American, on his building, and \$1500 in each of these companies

on his stock.
Alex Chisholm, lost \$4,000. He had \$1,000 insurance in the Citizens.

Mr. Labillois, M. P. P., lost \$5,000, partly Edward Gordon, lost \$4,000, and George Gordon, \$2,000. ordon, 52,000. John McCaskrell's hotel, was among the buildings consumed.

LATER, These who know the burned district pretty well consider that \$80,000 is too high an estimate to put on the losses.

It is reported that Haddow and Labellois'

## property was fully covered by insurance. MONCTON.

Moncron, Nov. 2.—The town is in a high state of excitement tonight over Scott Act business. Wm. Crossman, the informer arrested three weeks ago for perjury in his evidence in a Scott Act case, in which Dennis Hogan was defendant, was this afternoon, after ceveral adjournments, committed at the next session of the county court. He gave bail in \$2,000. As Crossman was leaving Justice Rand's court in which the examination had buildings are principally of wood. It was at taken place, he was assaulted by Geo. P. Thomas, barrister, who was counsel for Hogan. A complaint was immediately laid, Thomas was taken back into Rand's court, admitted the offence and was fined \$3. This was done apparently without the knowledge or consent of Crossman, the party assaulted. Crossman in the meantime had laid a complaint against Thomas before Stiperdian Western was taken back into Kand's court, admitted the offience and was fined \$3. This was done apparently without the knowledge or consent of Crossman, the party assaulted. Crossman in the meantime had laid a complaint against Thomas before Stipendiary Wortman, and that officer being unwell the case was heard by Sitting Magistrate Smith. It was proved that Thomas had kicked and struck Crossman, leaving marks on his face. Thomas went on the stand and swore that he had been did beroic service in staying the fire. The destitute are being properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurances are: J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$10,000; r. Chengill, Solon, insurance \$1,000; properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurances are: J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$10,000; r. Chengill, Solon, insurance \$1,000; properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurances are: J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$10,000; properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurances are: J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$1,000; properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurances are: J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$1,000; properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurances are: J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$1,000; properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurance survey. J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$1,000; properly cared for, the police tents having been erected for their shelter. The principal losses and insurance survey. J. G. Baker & Co., \$30,000, insurance \$1,000; properly cared for their shelter. The police tents having been erected for their shelter. The police tents having been erecte Thomas had kicked and struck Crossman, leaving marks on his face. Thomas went of the stand and swore that he had been tried for the effence in Justice Rand's court and had Justice Rand's certificate, but the stand and swore that he had been tried for the effence in Justice Stand's certificate, but the stand and Justice Rand's certificate, but the stand and Justice Rand's certificate and fined Thomas \$10,00 rin default on the store and packing house, \$15,000; no insurance; Juna & Linobam vacant certificate and fined Thomas \$10,00 rin default on the store and packing house, \$15,000; no insurance; McNeill, Pullman store, \$50,00. Incompany to the condition of the trief for the control of the trief insurance and the control of the trief insurance state of the structure for any the certificate and fined Thomas \$10,00 rin default on the supreme court having been sgainst the liquor seliers, the police marks and proceeded to collect fines. He succeeded ingetting a horse from one party and a hour it looked as fit is would be as bad or the province of the suprement of the

very bad feeling in town and serious trouble is

Moncron, Nov. 4.-R. G. Thempson of Moncton has received word of the burning of his extensive barns near Havelock, Kings Co., with all their contents. Loss \$2,000; no in-

Mark Bourgeois was taken to the jail at Dorchester today to serve a term of 45 days for a violation of the Scott Act. MONCTON, Nov. 8.—The perjury case of William Crossman v. Geo. P. Thomas, barris-

ter, came off this afternoon before Sitting Magistrate Smith and continued till nearly midnight, the police court being crowded throughout with excited partizans of the different parties. In explanation it may be stated that Crossman is a Scott Act informer and Thomas is the lawyer of the liquor dealers. Some weeks ago one Dennis Hogan, a liquor seller was fined for violation of the Scott Act seller was fined for violation of the Scott Act on Crossman's evidence. Hogan made a charge of perjury against Crossman and he was committed for trial. At the examination of Crossman, Hogan and Thomas gave the evidence on which Crossman was committed. Crossman then brought a counter charge of perjury against Hogan and now against Thomas At the examination of Crossman, Thomas swore that Crossman had said he only bought drinks from three parties on a certain day and drinks from three parties on a certain day and afterwards that he had bought four drinks, also that Crossman had swore that he bought drinks from Dennis Hogan and afterwards that he did not. It is in this that Crossman now charges Thomas with having committed perjury. The evidence today was most voluminous. David evidence today was most voluminous. David Grant, barrister, employed in prosecuting the Scott Act cases, swore positively that Cross-man did not swear to what Thomas had sworn he did. Grant said that what Crossman had sworn was that he had had only three drinks on the day in question, but that he had bought a fourth drink for another party. During Grant's evidence, Thomas referred in language more vigorous than polite to some person as a mean constant. than polite to some person as a mean, con-tempible perjurer, who would swear to anything. The magistrate was, however, able to preserve order. Crossman also gave evidence preserve order. Crossman also gave evidence that what he had sworn in the Scott Act cases was that he drank only three times on the day in question, but had bought four drinks, one of which he gave to a friend. Crossman also admitted on cross-examination that he had gone about buying and drinking liquor in the in the interest of the Scott Act, and had received from a member of the temparance committee \$15. Thomas made a statement, adhering to his evidence in the examination of Crossman and denying

he charge of prejury. The magistrate deliver judgment tomorrow.

Dennis Hogan was before stipendiary Wortmen today, for violating the Scott Act. David Morrill, testified to buying four bottles of whiskey from Hogan on the 11th October, and that he went to Shediac that day on the train with conductor White. Thomas, equivel for Hogan, asked for adjournment to prove that White was not on the train that day. This is expected to be another perjury case.

John Daily Sun of Saturday last, the Courier the vessel, W. C. Thompson of St. John, accostdes Provinces Maritinnes and the Miramichi ed a seaman named A. Smith, who complained of his inability to perform his work through sickness, and told him he did not believe in his illness. "Oh you are humbugging," said the mate, "you can do your work fast enough." This appears appears to have angered the man greatly. An altercation ensued between the two with regard to the pay of the seaman Smith. On the second mate turning away, Smith lifted a handspike which lay near by and struck the mate a terrific blow lay near by and struck the mate a terrific blow on the back of the head, which immediately on the back of the head, which immediately felled him to the deck. The captain of the vessel and other hands seeing what had occurred, immediately rushed in and seized Smith and he was put in irons. Examination of the second mate showed that he was dead, his skull having been fractured and brain protruding. Inspector Moore boarded the Strathay, took Smith in charge, informing him of the charge made against him, which seemed of the charge made against him, which seemed to startle the man a good deal for he had hitherto been unaware that the second mate was dead. The prisoner is a native of Canada, a tall, powerful man of over six feet, bearing a

a very bad character on board. HALIFAX, Nov. 8, - A cablegram to the Halifax Herald, from St. Pierre, Miq, says a large bark laden with timber was on fire nine miles south-west of St. Pierre at noon today, drifting east, She was ableze from stem to stern. Her name was obliterated, but the word Swansea was visible. A tug went to the

scene. The fate of the crew is unknown. The Gloucester seiner Herman Babson put in today for shelter. She has been eight weeks in the North bay and on the Caps Breton coast without getting a barrel of mackerel. The Gloucester schooner Flying Scud, Capt. Judson, from the Grand banks, arrived in distress and for provisions. She is leaking badly.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, say there had been five hundred cases of smallpox in that city up to the end of August.

Mr. Meagher, American counsel in the care of the captured Gloucester schooner David J. Adams, has applied to Vice-Admiralty Judge McDonald to issue an order compelling the crown lawyers to farnish a bill of particulars, showing when and where the David J. Adams was fishing and preparing to fish. This would force the crown prosecution to show its hand, which is something an English admiralty count rarely does. The chief justice reserved his decision. Wallace Graham, crown counsel, leaves for Boston tomorrow to attend the examination of the crew of the Adams, which takes place before Mr. Warren, who was specially commissioned for that purpose. The Gloucester seiner Herman Babson put

## CALGARY N. W. T. Disastrous Incendiary Fire—Loss \$100,000 -Citizens Organize a Street Patrol.

(Special to THE SUN.)

CALGARY, N.W. T., Nov. 8.-Fire broke out about five yesterday morning in the rear of Parrish & Son's greery and provision store, and spread with frightful rapidity, as the year at 105.

Sir John Macdonald will preside on the one time feared that the whole town would be burned down. Col. Herchimer sent down nearly his whole force of mounted police and they did hercic service in staying the fire. The

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Hon. Mr. White de-livered an address before the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. Freight trains, with ten cars each, conveying copper ore, pass through this city daily for the smelting works in New Jersey.

TOBONTO, Nov. 2—A special cable to the Mail says: It is announced that Sir Edward Watkin, M. P. for Hythe, who has just returned from Canada, is preparing a

turned from Canada, is preparing a scheme for the formation of a line of steamers from for the formation of a line of steamers from Hull to Canada in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Winnipag, Nov. 2.—Superintendent Griesbach, officer in command of the mounted police at Edmonton, has succeeded in capturing Lone Man, who was deeply implicated in the Frog Lake massacre last fall. He will be kept in prison, panding the arrival of instructions

prison, pending the arrival of instruction rom Ottawa. A shipment of choice cattle to Liverpool has been made from here under the direction of the Canadian Pacific railway authorities to see what can be done towards opening up a busi-

what can be done towards opening up a busi-ness in that direction.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—Considerable comment has been made in business circles at the pecu-liar conduct of Adam Darling, wholesale crockliar conduct of Adam Darling, wholesale crock-ery merchant. He and his family silently de-parted about a month ago. Benning & Barsalou, auctioneers, who are creditors in his estate, believing that he has absconded, made necessary affidavit this morning, justifying the intervention of the liquidator on behalf of the creditors. A well known business man stated today that he saw a letter from Davis and today that he saw a letter from Darling a few today that he saw a letter from Darling a few days ago dated Kansas City, suggesting the appointment of liquidators. It is understood that the largest creditors are Meechan Bros., Staffordshire, England, to whom Darling owes \$20,000. Benning & Barsalou's claim is for \$5,000. The Bank of Montreal is considerably integrated.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The railway commission concluded its work of mapping out a line of action for future guidance today and the members separated. Mr. Kenny departing for the east and Mr. Moberley for the west. The commission will reassemble for transaction of business at Halifax, on or about the 15th instant.

Sir John Mecdonald left for Toronto tonight. He will return on Monday next,
Work on the central experimental will commence this fall, if time permits, Professor Saunders will visit Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia before winter sets in to select sites of other proposed farms. Hon. Mr. Thompson returned from Mont-real, where, last night he delivered an address at the Caledonian club.

Hon. Mr. Foster accompanied Hon. Mr. Bowell to Belleville, where the latter was nominated a candidate for the commons. They returned today.

Rev. Mr. Telfer delivered a lecture here last night on the Walls of Derry.

Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—Charlton, M. P., ad-WINNIPEG, Nov. 3.—Unselton, M. P., addressed a public meeting at Brandon last evening, attacking the Dominion government on its policy regarding the Northwest and endeavoring to excuse the attitude of the reform party of the Bild constitute of the targent that it

on the Riel question by the statement that it had been made a sort of "go as you please" with them.
The immigration arrivals at Winnipeg for October numbered 883 The total for the season into the Northwest is estimated at ten OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Premier Mowat has de-

than six months to build.

Superb autumn weather here.
Sir John issues a pamphlet tomorrow, being his revised speech on the labor question, adressed to workmingmen.

Major general Middleton is hard at work on his annual report which is now nearly com-pleted. He will recommend that gatling guns at present with A, and B batteries be handed over to the Winnipeg school of infantry and possibly to the Toronto school. He will urge

the government to increase the number of gatling batteries, giving one to each infantry school, as he believes it could be made very serviceable in the hands of the militia.

The receipts from customs for October last, were \$1,858,116, and from excise \$497,951.

The customs yield \$177,984 more than October last. were \$1,858,116, and from excise \$497,951. The customs yield \$177.984 more than October last year, and excise \$55,157 more. The total receipts since July 1st., are \$2,706,000 more than the expenditures for the same period.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—After one week's bitter discussion in private sittings, the Northwest council came to an agreement last evening on the new redistribution of seats for the ferritories. Assinibals will have thicken meaning. tories. Assiniboia will have thirteen members, Saskatchewan four, and Alberta eight. The

Dominion government will be petitioned immediately to recognize the territory as a province and admit it into the confederation. The Hudson's Bay Company last evening received the following private despatch from Battleford: "Battleford is on fire. The fire is now under control of the mounted police brigade. The town hall and Agnew's store are destroyed, and McDonald & Baker's stores partly." No further particulars have been received.

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—Sir John Macdonald ar-TORONTO, Nov. 4.—Sir John Macdonaid arrived here this morning.
While four bricklayers and two laborers were working on the wall of the granite curling rink in the course of erection, the wall collapsed, precipitating them to the ground, a distance of 45 feet. Two of them, John Faithful and Wm. Mason are in a critical condition.
The others are severely cut and bruised through The others are severely cut and bruised through being buried in the falling debris. Inferior morter is assigned as the cause of the collapse. MORTAR is assigned as the cause of the collapse.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ont., Nov. 4—About four this morning fire broke out in a row of buildings known as Rossin block and owing to a strong wind blowing from the southwest over fifty buildings were destroyed before the fire burnt itself out. Between thirty and forty families were rendered homeless, some being burnt itself out. Between thirty and forty families were rendered homeless, some being entirely destitute. This is the greatest conflagration that has ever occurred in this district. The total loss is estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, and the insurance at only twelve thousand.

OTLAWA, Nov. 5.—W. D. Main will, tomorrow, be gazetted collector of customs for Amherst. Amherst, Notice is given of an intended application to

barliament for a charter for the Montreal and Louisburg railway, with power to acquire by lease or otherwise running powers over other lines and to bridge the St. Lawrence. The application comments from Management of the st. plication comes from Montreal.

Mr. Temple, M. P. for York, is in town.

Ottawa wanted a loan of \$108,000 at 5 per cent. The Bank of Ottawa takes the whole of the ten year bonds at 104 and the twenty

occasion of Joseph Cock's lecture here on Monday.
Justin McCarthy will lecture here on Wednesday and be banqueted the same evening.
TORONTO, Nov. 5.—The trades and labor council tonight appointed a committee to meet a committee from the district assembly Knights of Labor to discuss the advisability of running labor candidates at the approaching Dominion and provincial elections. A resolution to petition the Dominion parliament and tion to petition the Dominion parliament and provincial legislature to pass an act adopting the principle of manhood suffrage was referred to the committee on legislation.

Dresden, Ont., Nov. 5.—A destructive fire

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Thos. White left for Ottawa tonight. They have been inundated with callers. The Globe had a reposter dogging Sir John's footsteps from morning till night and reporting the names of every person that called upon him. R. B. Butland, music dealer, who died about a fortnight ago has, after bequeets to his wife and family, left the residue of his estate, amounting to between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, to the Toronto general hospital. WINNIPZG, Nov. 7.—A meeting of the old settlers was held last night and a resolution adopted for! presentation to the Dominion government, urging the settlement of claims which arose before the transfer of the territory. The following committee was appointed to

The following committee was appointed to examine and report upon the Metis and their claims, with a view to requesting the Dominion government to finally settle such claims and other questions respecting half-breeds: Messrs. Cunningham, Wilson, Hughes, Ross, Perley, Lauder and Crawford. Lauder and Crawford.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7—The political situation is practically unaltered and no change has yet been announced in the government. There is no truth in the reports of differences between Governor Masson and his cabinet.

An early session of the legislature is probable.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 .- Joseph Cook lectured here tonight to a large audience in the Dcminion Methodist church. Sir John Macdonald presided. Fire a few miles from here, on the Quebec

ide, destroyed a building belonging to Mrs. Davis, who perished in the flames.

The governor general will arrive at noon tomorrow.

A.C. P. R. station between here and Brock-ville has been destroyed by fire.

There was a snow storm here yesterday and the weather was cold and blizzardly. It is

iner today but quite wintry and cold.

# U.S. ELECTIONS.

Bostos, Nov. 2, 10 30 p. m.—At this hour the vote is so close that none of the papers the vote is so close that none of the papers claim the election of the gubernatorial candidates, though indications now point to the election of Ames (republican) for governor by a largely reduced majority. One hundred and sixty-seven towns and cities give Ames (rep.) 70,649, Andrew (dem.) 70,647. This does not include Springfield, Worcester or Cambridge, Later returns from the western part of the Later returns from the western part of the tate will no doubt increase Ames' majority. and the Traveller claims his election by 5,000.

One hundred and seventy two cities and towns, ncluding Boston complets, give Ames, 73 699, Andrew, 73,144. Boston, Nov. 3, s.m.—It is now conceded that Ames and Brackett (republicans) have been elected by about 5,000 plurality. One

hundred and forty-seven cities and towns, including Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire counties complete, gives Ames, (rep.) for governor 100,311; Andrew, (dem.) 94,253; Brackett (rep.) for lieutenant governor, 77,693; Foster (dem.) 67,907. (The lieuten ant governor vote for the city of Boston is not

included.)
The following congressmen have been electrie following congressmen have been elected: First district—Davis (rep.); second—Long
(rep.); third—Morse (dem.); fourth—Collins
(dem.); fifth—Hayden (rep.); sixth—Lodge
(rep.); seventh—Cogswell rep.); eighth—Still
in doubt; ninth—Burnett (dem.); tenth—Russell (rep.); eleventh—Whiting (rep.); twelfth—
Rockwell rep.)
The legislature is republished.

prevented either of the leaders from securing a clear majority. As the legislature
will be republican, it ensures the election of
the republican ticket in that body to whom
by law the election for Governor will be referred. The legislature will also elect a republican United States senator. The democrats elect three congressmen, and republicans
one. The republicans will have a majority of
20 or 25 on a joint ballot in the legislature.
The democrats in Minnesotte, elected three
congressmen, and the republicans two. McGill (Republican), for Governor, was elected
and the legislature will be strongly republican.
In Daketa the republicans elect three delegates to congress and have an overwhelming
majority in the legislature. majority in the legislature.

The entire republican state ticket in Nebraska is elected by 20 to 25,000 majority, and

braska is elected by 20 to 25,000 majority, and the republicans also elect their congressmen except in the first district. The legislature will be largely republican.

As usual, the republican state ticket was elected in Indiana, but the complexion of the legislature is still in doubt. The congressional legislature is still in doubt. The congressional delegation will probably stand: six republicans and seven democrats—a republican gain

of three.
In California the republicans carried everything, electing their governor, legislature and entire delegation to coppess, but the majori-ties were materially reduced from those recorded two years ago.

In Iowa also the entire republican state ticket was elected. The legislature will be republican and the congressmen the same as be-

In Massachusetts the returns from all but two small towns in the state give the following vote for Governor: Ames, (rep.) 121,764; Andrews, (dem.) 112,360; Lieutenant Governor Brackett, (rep.) 119,211; Foster, (dem.) 114. Brackett, (rep.) 119,211; Foster, (dem) 114.310; Blackmere, (pro) 8,340. The legislature
will be republican as usual, and the congressional delegation is as follows: First district,
Davis, rep; second district, Long, rep; third
district, Morse, dem; fourth district,
Collins, dem; fifth district, Hayden,
rep; sixth district; Lodge, rep; seventh
district, Cogswell, republican; eighth
district, Allan, republican; ninth district,
Burnett, democrat; tenth district, Russell,
democrat: eleventh district. Whitney, republic Burnett, democrat; tenth district, Russell, democrat; eleventh district, Whitney, republican; twelfth district, Rockwell, republican.

In New Hampshire as in Connecticut the closeness of the vote between the leaders, with the strong prohibition vote, prevented an election of governor by the people, but as the legislature, to which the election will now be referred, is strongly republican, it ensures the election of the republican state ticket. There are only two congressional districts in the state, and these have generally been republican. The result in

congressional districts in the state, and these have generally been republican. The result in the first district is still in doubt with the chances in favor of McKinney, democrat, endorsed by the Knights of Labor. Gallioger (rep.) is safely elected in the second district.

Robert Green (dem.), candidate for governor of New Jersey, is elected by about 10,000 of a majority. The state legislature is democratic on a joint ballot by a small majority, but the republicans still claim a majority of one on joint ballot. Should the democrats have a majority, as now seems certain, it will ensure

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A Home Ruler's Victory—Rioting at Belfast. BELFAST, Nov. 3.-Mr. Sexton has been delared elected to parliament for the western livision of Belfast, the petition of Mr. Hass-

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Michael Davitt is in the city. To a reporter he said he had been tray The liberals, he said, wanted Gladstone to coeperate in a movement for the abolition of the House of Lords, but Gladstone was not willing to take up the subject until his recent policy for the settlement of the Irish question Belfast, Nov. 3.—Ricting began on Carrick Hill during the night. The police dispersed the opposing mob. Many of the ricters were struck by stones and badly hurt. The greatest excitement was caused by the disturbance, and the feeling has not abated. Excesses are feared.

feared.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—In a speech at Youghal, Father Hayes of Iows, said: "If the American landlords acted like the Irish landlords the people would, if they could, pelt them not only with dynamite, but also with heaven's lightning and hell's fires until every British bulldog, whelp and cur was pulverized and made into top dressing for the soil."

At the league meeting at Skibbereen today, Ohea, Tanner and Kenny, members of the house of commons, advocated United Ireland's programme. Speaking at Castle Bar, Mr. Deasy, M. P., compared Miss Gardiner, who some time ago caused the wholesale eviction of her tenants, to a woman possessed of the demon, who when she died went to hell, but was kicked out again. He said that if home rule was adopted the release of political prisoners and the departure of landlords would be sure to follow. Another speaker argued that a good land bill should presed to be the said that a good land bill should presed to be sure to follow. Another speaker argued that a good land bill should presed to the said that if be sure to follow. Another speaker argued that a good land bill should precede home rule. Great uproar ensued, the people shouting that

# A U. IS. REVENUE CUTTER

Reported to Have Foundered off New Haven and all Hands Lost.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 7 .- The United States steamer Manhattan is reported to have foundered about half a mile off the mouth of this harbor this morning and all hands are supposed to have been lost. The Manhattan came into this port yesterday afternoon for shelter out presumably for New York about nine this morning. The wind was blow-ing a gale and a tremendous sea was running. ing a gale and a tremendous sea was running. Just after passing the breakwater and getting ioto the full force of the gale, blowing up the Sound, she was seen by William King, oyster dealer living at Oyster Point. He watched her through a glass as she appeared to be laboring heavily and was evidently in distress he ran to the telephone and tried to notify some of the tuzs in port. When he returned the or the tugs in port. When he returned the vessel was still to be seen and in trouble. A few minutes later (not over three) she had disappeared, and nothing could be seen. He states that under the most favorable circumstances she could not have steamed out of sight inside of twenty minutes. The tug Alext want down to the breakwater this afternation. OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Premier Mowat has decided to accede to the wish of Ottawa and New Edinburgh that the two should be made one.

An English girl who disappeared after having left a letter for a friend saying she would drown herself, has not yet been found. It is thought she carried cut her threat.

The Lachine bridge over the St. Lawrence will be finished tomorrow, the last stone having been put in place. The bridge has taken less than six months to build.

The Database (rep.); eleventh—Whiting (rep.); twelfth—Rockwell rep.)

The bridge over the St. Lawrence will be finished tomorrow, the last stone having then put in place. The bridge has taken less than six months to build.

thusiastic over the result. The total vote polled foots up 218,706. The vote for mayor was as follows: Hewitt, 94,456; George, 67,930; Roosevelt, 60,474.

The republican congressmen elected show a gain of one. The legislature will gtand republican by an emphatic majority, as follows: Republicans, 77; democrats, 54. The senter has a republican majority of eight.

The next board of aldermen of New York will stand - republicans, six; county democrats, eight; Tammany Hall, ten.

In Connecticut there was no election of governor by the people, owing to the closeness of the vote between the leading candidates and to the fact that the prohibition vote prevented either of the leaders from securing a clear majority. As the legislature will be republican, it ensures the election of the resumblican ticket in that body to the securing as the result of some extraor-distributions. foundered unless as the result of some extraor-dinary accident. The other officers of the cutter were: Second Lieut, W. S. Holland, executive officer; Third Lieut, J. C. Harris, Engineer James Ogden and Assistant Engineer Willet Pedrick.

cises, honorary degrees were conferred upon a large number of distinguished men, including representatives from a number of English universities, American colleges and public men. The barquet was served in Memorial hall, at which there were speeches and toasts. After the collation, the procession was formed and the President was escorted through Cambridge and Boston to Faneuil Hall, where a public recention of one have men below the Cambridge and Boston to Fancuil Hall, where a public reception of one hour was held. The streets from Cambridge to Boston through which the parade passed were througed with spectators and the enthusiasm created everywhere by the appearance of the President was very great. At Fancuil Hall several thousand persons shock hands with the president. He was then escorted with the same honors to the hotel Vendome where another reception was held to which many thousands of people had been invited. Dinner was served at 7 p. m., justi prior to the reception and the presidental party, including Mrs. Cleveland, left for the depot immediately upon its conclusion, and they started on their return to Washington. The streets have been crowded with people all day, and it was one of the most memorable occasions in the history of Harvard University, Cambridge and Boston. The president was much pleased with his entertainment here and deeply regretted that official business would not permit him to remain more than would not permit him to remain more than one day in the city.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. LONDON, Nov. 8 -The Windsor Life Gnards have been ordered to London to assist at the lord mayor's show. The board of works has ordered that all public works in the course of construction be barricaded in order to prevent the using of bricks today. Sir Charles Warren has requested the local authorities to keep the streets free from everything that can be used as missiles. The west end shops are being barricaded,

# C. P. R. COLLISION.

(Special to THE SUN.) WINNIPEG, Nov. 8.-A collision occurred near Rogers Pass, B. C., between a Canadian Pacific passenger and work train. The latter was loaded with contract men, two of whom were killed, four wounded.

While working in the rock cut on the east side of the river near Leigh, Ia., the workmen men found a buffalo's horn imbedded in rock 30 feet below the surface. It was in such an excellent state of preservation that the rings D. T., found a live frog imbedded in the earth

MISCELLANEOUS.

PESTH, Nov. 2.—Semi-official papers admit that the finances of Hungary are in a critical state. Opposition papers bluntly talk of bankruptcy and estimate a deficiency in next year's budget of 60,000,000 florins, although

division of Belfast, the petition of Mr. Hasslett, the conservative candidate, to have the seat vacated, on the ground of bribery, having been denied. The petitioner was condemned to pay the costs of the proceedings. The decision was received with enthusiasm in the court room. On the result being made known to the crowd outside they immediately commenced to stone the building.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Michael Davitt is in the city. To a reporter he said he had been traved the liberals, he said, wanted Gladstone to coperate in a movement for the abolition of the House of Lords, but Gladstone was not willing to take up the subject until his recent policy for the settlement of the Irish question

Belfast, the petitioner Mr. Hasslett your the government estimate a shortage of only 22,000,000 fibrins in the budget submitted Saturday. It is calculated that Herr Szapasy, mimister of finance, will be obliged to contract a lons of 36,000,000 florins.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Pekin says that the marriage of the Emperor of China has been postponed two years, probably at the suggestion of the Chinese government.

New York, Nov. 2.—The so-called Sir Roger Tichborne, better known as Arthur Orton, made famous as the Tichborne claimant is calculated that Herr Szapasy, mimister of finance, will be obliged to contract a lons of 36,000,000 florins.

New York, Nov. 2.—The so-called Sir Roger Tichborne, better known as Arthur Orton, made famous as the Tichopary in the government estimate a shortage of only 22,000,000 florins in the budget submitted Saturday. It is calculated that Herr Szapasy, mimister of finance, will be obliged to contract a lons of 36,000,000 florins.

New York, Nov. 2.—The so-called Sir Roger Tichborne, better known as Arthur Orton, made famous as the Tichopary in the government estimate a shortage of only 20,000,000 florins in the budget vision of the government.

New York, Nov. 2.—The so-called Sir Roger Tichborne claimant is confined to bed in a small room and is attended by his alleged wife. His confined t and he now bitterly repents having done so. For nine weeks he has been suffering from poison and has been kept alive by the kind ministrations of St. George's society. He is now anxious to get back home. He claims to have signed a contract to appear at the music hall in Edinburgh on Boxing Day, Dec. 27th, and is to receive fifty guineas a week. He still intends to make a fight for his rights, as he calls them. VIENNA, Nov. 2—The Russian government has reassured Austria that Russia will not occupy Bulgaria.

Fred Archer, the famous English jackey, is dead, killed by a pistol shot wound inflicted by himself while in a delirium resulting from typhoid fever. typhoid lever.

Trouble with the socialists is looked for today in London—lord mayor's day.

The nuptials of Princess Elizabeth of SaxeWeimar and the Duke of Mecklenburg have taken place in the palace chapel at Weimar.

A fight between Hearld and Kilrain yesterday was declared off on account of police inter-

Chicago pork packers are still cut on a strike, but no trouble has occurred between them and the authorities.

# Dr. Stephenson

ON TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE OF THE SINS

The audience at Centenary church last evening was very large, and much interest was manifested in Dr. Stephenson's lecture, which, while dealing with stern and solemn facts and abounding in pathetic incidents of child-life in London, was at times enlivened with brilliant fishes of humor. The platform was occupied by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Brewer, Rev. Drs. Williams and Stewart, and A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., by whom the lecturer was intro-

Washington, said Dr. Stephenson, used to be

called the city of magnificent distances. The description could not be applied to London. It has a population of 7,000,000 souls; the rich

and the poor, the educated and the ignorant. Charce visitors can form no correct estimate of its condition. Under certain conditions, they might come to the conclusion that life in the great come to the concussion that life in the great-city was but a pastime, under others that it was the most stately and learned city in the world. Probably there is more good in Lon-don than in any other city. But it has its dark side, and the dark and the light are wenderfully woven together. In one quarter you meet with men who have an income of £1,000 a day, while within a stone's throw there are hundreds huddled together, who, though their lives are in uncertainty as to where their next meal will be procured, philosophers and be-lievers in witchcraft pass each other hour by hour. But we glory in the goodness, intelli-gence and charity of London. It is the resi-dence of the organizar of the world's charity. If St. John is visited by fire or Charleston by If St. John is visited by fire or Charleston by an earthquake the Lord Mayor of London takes charge of the relief fund that is accumiated in their behalf. London life has its sorrowful side; a million of its people are engaged in a constant struggle to keep the wolf from the door. The lecturer graphically described the scenes that are daily witnessed at the London docks, where the laborer requires no "character" in order to get employment, and upon which 20,000 people, representing 100,000 men, women and children, one-third of the population of New Brunswick, depend for their daily bread. This labor is precarious and is struggled for with the desperation of starving men with starving families. Then he told of the match box makers who are paid 2½ if per gross and who with sixteen hours labor are able to earn a sixpence, of the street match sellers, men, women and children as BOSTON.

President Cleveland Welcomed by Thousands
—Harvard's Celebration.

Boston, Nov. 8.—At an early hour this morning President Cleveland was escorted with much pomp to Harvard College, where the exercises of the day were held. The route of parade was lined by thousands of people, who cheered the President as his carriage passed. The President as his carriage passed. The President as his carriage passed. The President and his cabinet were accompanied by Governor Robinson and staff and had a military escort. At Sanders' theatre, one of the college buildings, anniversary exercises were held. James Russell Lowell was the orotar of the day, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet. President Cleveland made a brief address, as also did President Elliot of the college. After the formal exercises, honorary degrees were conferred upon a large number of distinguished men, including to the children find employment in Eogland, but a growing colony like Canada affords better opportunities for advancement to young people without capital than an old affords better opportunities for advancement to young people without capital than an old country like England. About £700 are expended annually in the support of the distribut-ing home at Hamilton. The management of the home hold themselves responsible for their

the home hold themssives responsible for their charges until they reach the age of 18 years, and after that they endeavor to hold them in communication. Of the 718 children sent to Canada only two were known as belonging to the criminal class; 690 has become respected members of society. The expenses of the homes averaged about \$60,000 per year. This year they would be swelled to \$100,000.

A collection was taken, after which remarks were made by Rev. Mesers. Brewer, Williams and Stewart, and Dr. Stockton, who spoke highly of New Brunswick as a field for emigrants. Contributions in aid of Dr. Stephenson's Orphan's Home may be sent to Rev. W. W. Brewer or A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., by whom they will be forwarded to Mr. Stephenson in London.

A recent writer observes:—Notwithstanding its latitude, a good part of Newfoundland enjoys an agreeable climate, and large districts in the northern part are finely adapted to the cultivation of hardy grains and vegetables. The timber resources of the interior are represented as enormous, with splendid facilities for getting the logs to places where gang mills could easily be erected. These vast forests of pine, appraise, and various hard woods would add millions of dollars to the wealth of the country, were it not that most of them belong to the government, and such a large royalty is remanded from lumberment that hardly anyone seems inclined to invest in the business, and the bears and wolves are left in undisputed possession of the finest wood land in eastern possession of the finest wood land in eastern North America.

Confined to his bed in a small room over a Fourth-avenue store in New York, the Tichborne claimant moralizes over the bad advice of his English friends who persuaded him to come to America, where they said he could make money by exhibiting himself as a celebrity and reciting the story of his life and his two famous trials.

The year's increase in the value of German exports to America is \$17,000,000, including \$4,000,000 worth of sugar. Compared with the exports in 1876 the increase amounts to \$50,000,000. The total exports for the year are placed at 3,000,000,000 marks, of which 10

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

THE QUEENS COUNTY CANDIDATE. The choice of the Queen's county liberal conservatives has fallen on George. F. Baird. While Mr. Baird resides in St. John his business connects him so closely with Queens county, and obliges him to spend so and who have more than held their own in dealing. The same qualities which have contributed to his success and popularity will assist him in his canvass, and enable him to perform satisfactorily such public duties as devolve upon the representative of Queens county in the house of commons. We believe Mr. Baird and the people to whom he appeals for support

matters relating to the constituency he will

In his address to the convention, Mr.

be found equal to the demands on him,

agree on most publi

c questions, and that in

Baird gave it as his opinion that a majority of the electors were in favor of the present government and its policy. There is fair ground for this opinion. In 1882, Mr. King's majority over S. L. Peters was 198. Mr. King had the advantage of a large ledger influence and ran a very expensive election. His opponent made his fight on his personal merits and the good record of the government, without the resour-ces which were made available against him. Moreover, Mr. King was a better promiser than Mr. Peters. But many things have happened since 1882. The Central railway, in which Mr. King and Mr. Burpee were then much interested, has not been constructed. It is now generally believed that these two gentlemen are not exactly passive in the matter, but that they are standing in the way of the enterprise. While they do not build the line themselves they keep it out of the hands of others with more courage and enterprise. Thus, although the government has responded to the appeal of the people who greatly need this road, and has granted a subsidy, the people themselves get no good of it. Besides all this, Mr. King represents a party whose present policy cannot commend itself to the law-abiding, fair-play-loving people of the country. It is hard to make Rielites and annexationists of the descendants of the loyalists. Some things have happened since 1882, and these things place Mr. Baird in a somewhat better positi Mr. Peters occupied. If he and his friends make as sturdy a fight as his predecessor, Mr. Baird will win. We are assured that the fight will be sturdy.

# MR. MITCHELL EXPLAINS.

Mr. Peter Mitchell has published an past twelve years. Mr. Mitchell declares that he has not now and never had since 1873 a desire to enter a ministry with Sir John Macdonald, He announces John Macdonald. He announces that he was the only one person among all the liberal conservative representatives and senators who voted in caucus for the deposition of Sir John from the leadership of the party,

Sir John from the leadership of the party,

Sir John from the leadership of the party, servative caucas. Mr. Mitchell, moreover, states that he has never desired, and would never have accepted a position in the minis-

This declaration is, we presume, intended to pave the way for Mr. Mitchell's advent as a straight opposition candidate in the coming elections. Rumor had it that the constituency of Montreal West would be permitted the honor of accepting or refusing him, but the result of the recent campaign is not calculated to furnish much encouragement in that quarter In he returns to his present constituents. Despite Hon. Mr. Mitchell's present declaration of his opposition to the government the fact remains that he was elected in 1882 as a supporter of the administration to which he now asserts he has for many years been opposed. It was on account of his political position that the grit ministers in 1878 in their picule speeches charged him with several serious crimes. In short Mr. Peter Mitchell as depicted by Mackenzie, Cartwright and Blake, was the prince of bood-The charges were made on the assumption that the accused was a "tory," for it was only against tories that these accusations were made by the then ministry. If Mr. Mitchell had but risen at that time and explained that he had five years before withdrawn his support from the party, he might have escaped many violous attacks. But instead of doing so he went on with his public speaking and canvassing in such a fashion that the public were led to believe that he was warmly in favor of Sir John Macdonald as against Mr. Mackenzie and Mr.

WINDSOR, Nova Scotla, wants to be the location of the Dominion experimental farm for the maritime provinces. In many respects the situation would be good, but it is not central. A great part of New Bruns-wick would find Windsor not more easily accessible than the main farm near Ottawa. The maritime province branch is intended for the three provinces and should, other things being satisfactory, be located at the point most easy of access to all three. It happens that the principal line of travel from Prince Edward Island strikes the mainland almost on the border between Nova Scotla and New Brunawick. Sackville station, where the Prince Edward Island system joins the Intercolonial, in almost midway between Halifax and St. John. Sackville is the centre of a magnifi-

ed directly after the convention that Mr. Gregory would decline the nomination. The Globe discovered the fact some days later.

# THE MAN FOR SUMBURY.

R. D. Wilmot, jr., has been chosen by a convention to be the government candidate for Sunbury. Mr. Wilmot, who is a son of ex-Governor Wilmot, is a worthy young farmer residing in the county. His popularity is shown by the large vote he polled in the recent local contest, when he came withmuch time there, that he can scarcely be re- in about forty votes of his election, though garded as a non-resident. He is, of many entering the field against trained camyoung men whom the county has sent out, paigners and in opposition to a strong and wealthy family compact. Mr. Wilmot will the more active life and closer competition be helped in his campaign against the preof the city. The prosperity which has at. sent member by the same considerations tended Mr. Baird in his profession, and in which assist Mr. Baird in Queens county. the various branches of business in which he Mr. Burpee is not a useful member, he is has been engaged has been won by hard and not even ornamental. He belongs to a well directed work and by fair and manly party which is sinking in public esteem, and according to the definition of his own friends he is a "boodler." In fact he and Mr. King are the worst kind of subsidized members, for though they hold stock and occupy official positions in a subsidized railway company they do not build the railway. The people along the line care very little about railway speculators, what they want to see is railway building, and neither Mr. Burpee nor Mr. King seems to be that sort of a man. Mr. Burpee carried Sunbury in 1882 by the slim majority of 81. The indications are that this majority will melt away on the next polling day.

# BUSINESS SIGNS

Hon. Thomas White in his speech on the budget last April, gave some statistics in refutation of the statement that Canada had not been benefited by the national policy. He showed that the bank circulation had increased since 1879 from \$19,000,000 to \$28,-000,000; that deposits in chartered banks in 000,000; that deposits in chartered banks in a large footing in India, but, instead of affording any strength to Great Britain at period from \$60,000,000 to \$91,000,000; that the beginning of the period mentioned, it the savings in the post office and other government savings banks which amounted to \$8,500,000 in 1879 had increased to \$34,-500,000 in 1886.

Mr. S. L. Peters in his excellent speech at Gagetown the other day referred to some of these matters. His statistics are taken from official sources, and bring the facts down to a later date. Mr. White's statements were correct at the beginning of the year. It was to distribute subsidies among them amountobjected when Mr. White spoke that there was a sort of commercial inflation about that time, and that later returns would compel modification of the statements.

THE SUN has examined late official returns and trade reports and finds that the indica- did not exceed fourteen millions, and ended tions of prosperity mentioned by Mr. White when it was considerably under twenty article in the Montreal Herald giving his own personal explanation of the political position

The bank circulation, which Mr. White said

The bank circulation, which Mr. White said

The bank circulation, which Mr. White said had increased from \$19,000,000 to \$28,000, them now, the contemplation is by no means 000, has still further increased during the past nine months, and at the end of Septemthat he ber amounted to \$32,000,000. Deposite in

a still larger proportionate gain. Mr. White went on to quote the prices of railway and manufacturing company stocks. Canadian Pacific railway bonds had gone up in a year from 38 per cent to 661. Since Mr. White spoke the price has advanced to encouragement in that quarter. In Northumberland Mr. Snowball has already nominated himself. The path of the Co., which Mr. White said had risen from ex-minister of marine will be much beset if 50 per cent. to 70, is now called for at 74. Mr. White stated that within a year shares in the Montreal Cotton Company had gone up from 40 per cent. to 90. They are now nuoted at 122. Hochelaga was selling, when the budget debate was going on, at 105, which was a little over double the price a year before. The present figure is 135. We have made a comparison of the value of Canada have satisfied ourselves, and given proof to others, that we can make last year and at the present date, and find that twenty-five banks show large increases in the prices quoted, while in only six is there a decline. The total increase in the value of bank stocks is about one-fourth of the total value.

THEIR BOGUS VICTORY. Some of our grit contemporaries are still crowing over the great party victory won in the New Brunswick local elections. In view of the pretensions of Mr. Blair, who always maintained that his government was nonpartisan, and in view of the fact that many nembers of the legislature who support Mr. Blair have announced themselves as ready to give their energetic support to the liberal conservative party in the Dominion election, the claim may be regarded as bogus. One of Mr. Blair's associates in the ministry has offered his assistance to the government candidate in Charlotte, and another declares that he is ready to help in the same course in his county. This journal took the ground last spring that liberal conservatives were in puring their case by giving their support to the local government. It was pointed out that a victory for the administration would be claimed all over Canada as a grit victory, even though it had been won by the votes of the other party. We believe yet that it would have been better if the liberal conservatives had declined to assist Mr. Blair, but we recognize the fact that many of them did assist had that he area his many of the mid assist his and that he area his many of the state of the same that the same his many that he area his many of the same that the same his many that he area his many that he railway system joins the Intercologial, it almost midday between Halifax and Salos and the Constitution of the Salos Mr. Blart, but we recognize the fact that many of them did assistation of the fact of the fac

(Imperial Federation Journal) FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

# By Senator Wark of Fredericton.

The federation of the empire has been discussed for some time without—so far as I have heard—any proposition being made as to where the work should begin. There seems, however, to be an impression among the advocates of the measure that an imperial council or governing body should be constituted for the whole empire. It is to be feared that a long time must elapse be-fore the details of such a scheme, if at all practicable; can be arranged; and it may be worth while to consider whether some

PRELIMINARY AND VERY NECESSARY STEPS might not at once be undertaken. Among the most pressing, a military organization of the whole empire is worthy of consideration, especially when we look at the vast armies of the great continental powers as compared with that of the United Kingdom, and contrast them with their relations to each other at the beginning of the century. Wars now are short and decisive, and the country best repared has an overwhelming advantage. It may therefore be well to consider whether our condition is a safe one as regards ourselves, or such as entitles us to the respecwe ought to have from the other great

In discussing the subject, it may be of some service to

LOOK BACK A HUNDRED YEARS

and review the course of events during that period. After a protracted struggle in at-tempting to subdue the revolted American colonies, the military power of England had proved insufficient; and when the French revolution broke out she was not well pre-pared for the twenty years' war which fol-lowed, and had no colonies from which aid could be expected. In the vast territory now known as the Dominion of Canada there were then about 150,000 French, in what is now the province of Quebec, and about an equal number of English scattered over the present maritime provinces and On-

With the exception of a small penal settlement, the Australasian colonies were unborn. The East India Company had gained required a military force to garrison it.
The two islands had therefore to enter on the war depending entirely on their own resources; yet, at its close, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure during the twenty years' struggle, the naval and military power of the country aggregated above one million of men; while, the last struggles, the continental powers had become so exhausted that, to enable them to bring a very moderate force into the ing each to over eleven millions sterling, beles large supplies of arms and clothing.

Not the least extraordinary consideration connected with this protracted war is, that was entered on when

THE POPULATION OF THE TWO ISLANDS seventy years the population of the United Kingdom has doubled, and the wealth of the to \$104,000,000 at the end of September of weakness, has become a source of great strength. There is nothing therefore to prevent the empire from organising a military force so powerful that, though some powers may feel a degree of jealousy, more will seek our friendship, while none will care to provoke our hostility. An empire that contains three hundred millions of people, and raises annually for ordinary purposes a revenue of £200,000,000 sterling, can be at no loss for

either men or money. When considering this subject some years ago, I thought, as the undertaking would involve some expenditure of money, imperial statesmen might feel a degree of delicacy in proposing it to the colonies, and therefore that the overture had better come from Canada as the oldest and most populous of the colonial possessions; but when a conference is to meet, it may be discussed without appearing to originate in any other quarter. Let it not be thought that when I speak of the expenditure of money I propose the raising of standing armies in the celo-

and given proof to others, that we can make GOOD SOLDMERS

without withdrawing our young men to any considerable extent away from their ordinary occupations. The late rebellion in the Northwest, so successfully quelled by our militia, has proved this. When our young men were so suddenly and unexpectedly called out, thoughtful people-who knew that many of them had never experienced the difficulties of a glong march, over bad roads, at an inclement season of the year, and that at its termination they would have to cope with a hardy race who, as prairie hunters, were inured to toil and expert rifiemen—could not fail to have some our revenue laws and removing the lessero-tions on the trade between the different parts of the empire. This will require time, but it may be brought about much more misglvings as to the success of the ex- speedily than many would think possible pedition; but when, after some preliminary lit has only to be gone about energetically fighting, they at last came face to face with and judiclously and men will gradually see the enemy in a well-chosen position, entrenched in rifle-pits and sheltered by trees, and after failing in three days with both artillery and the rifle to dislodge them, both artillery and the rifie to dislodge them, at length received orders to charge, they without faltering dashed in on the unseen foe, and at the point of the bayonet drove them from tree to tree and from rifie-pit to riffe-pit, till they completely expelled them from their strong position, the anxiety was all removed, and it was felt that had our militia been at Tel-el-Keber, side by side with the regulars, they would not have been with the regulars, they would not have been the last to scale the earthworks and cross bayonets with the Egyptians. I have referred to this to show that a colony or undertaking to contribute to the military strength of the empire need not necessarily

importance is not to be measured so much by its wealth and population as by its geographical position and its proximity to India. I shall not refer to the other colonies individually, but assume their willingness faithfully to discharge their duty to the

THE CANADA MILITIA LAW

might perhaps, to some extent, serve as a pattern to other colonies. Under it all males capable of serving are constituted a reserve, excepting a force embodied for three years, which is termed the active militis. It numbers at present nearly 37,000. Besides frequent meetings in drill sheds, and for local rifle practices the city militia meet at their headquarters, and the rural in camp, annual ly, for twelve days' drill and exercise. The general at present in command thinks the time too short, and recommends that it should be extended. The importance of so altering the law as to provide that after serving three years in active militia, the men should be enrolled for an additional term of three or four years as an effective reserve, was recently discussed in the Dominion senate and the house was informed that the government have the matter under consideration. By adopting this course the force might be doubled should a necessity arise. In the event of a war with any o European powers, one of important services this most could render to the empire would be the protection of coaling ports for the royal navy on both oceans. As long as the fleet can be guaranteed an ample supply of coal at Nova Scotia and Vancouver's Island, so long will it command both oceans, for the protection of our own commerce and the destruction of an enemy's. As soon as the leading colonies can be brought into such an arrangement, I would suggest the annual publication of a blue book containing, among other matter, the extent and population of the different portions of the empire, the annual revenue raised by each, the strength of the navy, the whole military force, including the regular army, army reserve, militia, volunteers, Indian army, and the quota of each of the colonies, which would doubtless increase as they increased in population. If thought desirable, the wholeforce could be further augmented by forming

A RESERVE TO THE ARMY OF INDIA, as well as by contingents from the best disciplined of the armies of the native princes. Detachments of our militia, both infantry and artillery, have frequently gone from Canada to compete at Wimbledon and Shoeburyness, and their opportunity of associating with the military of the mother country must have an excellent effect. But similar meetings of a much more practical character night be held at some suitable point in Northwest India, near the Afghan frontier, where occasional competition might take place between the British troops, the Indian rmy, and some of the militia from the Australian colonies and the Cape, who could be brought at little expense by some of Her Majesty's ships stationed in those seas, Ample publicity being given of the time required to assemble such a force, it would operate advantageously in different ways. It would afford an opportunity for the In-dian troops and the colonists to become acquainted. It would show the former, if their country were threatened with an invasion, how rapidly aid could be drawn from various quarters, and it might serve to convince Russia that if she ever attempted a descent on India, a force could be a descent on India, a force got ready to crush any army she could assemble in Central Asia. The number of the first degree is blue, and is marked 1\*.

Dauge for the second degree is red, and instead of three stars is marked 1 \* 2. The badge for the first degree is blue, and is marked 1\*.

Each badge is inscribed. men collected on these occasions would not be of so much moment as the various forces hey represented, and the brief time required

to bring them together. The blue book to which I have referred would have an excellent effect on our militia. Placed in every drill-shed and camp, its perusal would cause them to realize the fact that they are not merely members of the company or the battalion to which they beong, but that they form part of the most powerful military organization in the world. In foreign countries it would not be perused

with less interest. How to deal with

INDIA 'AS A PART OF THE CONFEDERATED EMPIRE is a question of the gravest character, but in

connection with the present subject I may suggest that occasionally a detachment of men from the native army might, as a reward for good conduct, be favored with a visit to Britain, where they might meet their fellow-soldiers at Wimbledon; and also be given an opportunity of seeing the vast arsenals, ironclads on the stocks and float, the large fleets of merchant shipping n the docks, the great factories, and in fact everything calculated to send them home leeply impressed with a sense of the greatness of the centre of the empire of which their country forms a part. The knowledge thus acquired would be extensively circulated among their countrymen, and doubtess with the best result.

Having thus called attention to what I think ought to be considered one of the strongest ties to bind the colonies to the parent state and to each other, I shall now refer to another which may be made equally strong, and if possible of still more import-ance—I mean

THE COMMERCIAL TIE. its advantages and consent to the tariff changes. Different modes of raising revenue will be adopted which, while privilege to choose the cheapest market from which to supply his wants. Thus the best interests of every individual, and of the whole population, will be promoted, and the result, general prosperity.

If sixty millions of people in the American Republic divided into such a number of

ably settled. The subject is too large to enter on its discussion here, but there is no doubt that the population in many parts of the United Kingdom, both cities and country, requires thinning out and, if accomplished, it would add to the prosperity of both those who leave and those who remain

By possessing a powerful military organization the empire may pursue a peaceful policy of extending the blessings of liberty policy of extending the blessings of liberty and civilization, not only among its own numerous populations, but throughout the world, without interference from any other power. By removing the restrictions from trade the commercial prosperity of the whole empire will be greatly increased, and by removing the unemployed able-bodied to the colonies, instead of being a burden to others, they may enjoy all the necessaries and comforts of life as the fruits of their own industry.

Nothing party, although this newer organization disclaims any intention of interfering with eligion. It has been in existence for ten years, and an officer claimed that it has a strength of 17,300 members in the city of New York and of over 400,000 in the United States, being strongest in Pennsylvania. Here is the oath to which all members subscribe:-

OATH OF THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE-FIRST DE-I solemnly swear that I will not vote for any person or persons for any official position in this country under the laws thereof who are not American born citizens, and that I will not betray any of the secrets of the order or use the name of any member of the same, without his consent, and that I will faithfully obey all rules or orders of the same, not in conflict with the constitution of the United States and the state of which I am a resident; and that I will do all in my power to forward the interests of the order generally and the council of which I am a member and of American principles in this country as advocated by me. So help me God. There are two other degrees, and other oaths

are taken before aspiring to them. The organization is secret. It is governed by councils. Its jects, as stated in the constitution, are : --1. An amendment to the naturalization laws limiting the suffrage to persons born in this country and of American parents.

2. The election of American-born citizens only to

olltical organizations.
3. Opposition to the formation of political organi-

Each badge is inscribed: American Alliance

Americans to Rule America.

The supreme grand council is composed of one grand councillor from each state, elected by the state council for four years from the fourth day of March, the terms being synchronfourth day of March, the terms being synchron-ous with those of the presidents. The officers of the supreme grand council are a general commander, four vice-general commanders, a chief secretary, four vice secretaries, a treasurer, a sergeant-at-arms and four assistants, and an executive committee of five members. The organization of the state councils is like that of the supreme grand council, and is paramount to the subordinate councils that elect the state councils. No one who is not a native born American citizen can belong to the Alli-

The organization claims that President Cleveland, the late Wm. E. Dodge and Wm. Dowd are among its members, and that the election of Cleveland was due to their giving out an order on the Saturday before election that the vote of their organization should be cast for him. The organization came into existence in 1876 from the consolidation of the U. of N. A. (Order of Native Americans), organized in 1871; the O. of N. A. M. M. (Order of Native Americans), organized in 1871; the O. of N. A. M. M. (Order of Native American Minute Men), organized in 1871; the N. A. P. L. (Native American Political League), organized in 1872; the O. of U. A. W. M. (Order of United American Workingmen), organized in 1872; the O. of U. A. L. (Order of United American League), organized in 1872; United American League), organized in 1873. Their National Executive Committee has rooms at Boston and Washington, according to he letter press of the note paper they use in their official communications.

This fall they have started into politics on

their own account by nominating Charles H. Waterman of 169 West Twelfth street for mayor. Mr. Waterman has declined on account of ill health. T. Francis Barnswell of 9 Lexington avenue is the candidate for regis ter. The councils are now hesitating over what

They have a room, No. 359, hidden away in the Grand Central hotel where it can hardly be found. The two windows look out on an air well. A table, a stationary wash stand, a few chairs, a bureau, and an open grate fire are in the room, which is the headquarters of the candidates. W. L. Ellsworth is in charge. He is secretary of the grand council. He said that the organization is going to send its tickets all around and to make a big vote for whoever

The odd thing about the organization is its The odd thing about the organization is its intangibility. B. H. Layton, who signs himself Secretary of the New York division, wrote that a meeting would be held at Broad and Wall streets last Wednesday afternoon. No mass meeting was held at that time. He also wrote that headquarters would be opened at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. If any such headcasters is cornered to way. If any such headquarters is occupied in that neighborhood it has been opened in a very secret way. A friend of Mr. Waterman's said that the reason he withdrew was because he didn't believe the organization could poll any 17.300 votes.

Wreck of a Digby Vessel.

GALLANT RESCUE OF THE BRIG W. C. WARNER'S CREW BY LIFE SAVING MEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The darkness was dense on the Jersey coast on Friday night and the life saving patrolmen had a hard time making their rounds over the beaches, which the storm had encumbered with all sorts of photy of extending the Diessings of Hiderty and divilization, not only among its own umerous populations, but throughout the forld, without interference from any other ower. By removing the restrictions from rade the commercial prosperity of the whole mpire will be greatly increased, and by renoving the unemployed able-bodied to the holonies, instead of being a burden to others, help may enjoy all the necessaries and iomforts of life as the fruits of their own industry.

The above suggestions are the result of a good deal of consideration, and I trust they will not be thought undesserving of the attention of others who take an interest in the subjects to which they refer.

No Foreigners to Receive Offices in the United States.

A STEONG SECRET ORGANIZATION—ITS OATH AND OBJECTS.

From the amalgamation of a number of separate orders a secret organization has arisen that is practically a revival of the old Know Nothing party, although this newer organization to subject to the station had the midnight tour. He station had the midnight tour. He was altation had the midnight tour. He station had the midnight tour. He was altation had the midnight tour. He as the file and type and type and type are station had the midnight tour. He was and rules to boots, but he had not gone far from the estation when he espied a light at sea. His experience when he appeal to the state south, clad in his oliers and rule boots, but he had not gone far from the estation when he espied all ght at sea. His experience when he espied all ght at sea. His experience when he appeal to the station to give the alarm. Keeper Thomp. Son B. Pearce of Bay Head at once notified Keeper Thous or the was the neighborhood of the wreek about one a. m., having dragged the wreek about one a. m., having dragged the wreek about one a. m., having dragged to the wreek about one a. m., having dragged to the wreek about one a. m. having dragged to the wreek about one a. m. having dragged to the wreek about one a. m. having dragged to the wreek about one a. m. hav jetsam. Surfman Riley Johnson of the Bay Head station had the midnight tour. He

mast, twenty feet from the deck. The surf after the gear was in position the entire crew was dry shod by the united efforts of the Bay Head and Mantoloking crews. As soon as the gear was up Captain Pearce despatched a surfman to superintendent J. G. W. Havens' residence to notify him. The crew was safely landed by four a. m. They were taken to the Bay Head Life Saving station, where they were well cared for.

were weil cared for.

The vessel proved to be the brig William C.

Warner of Digby, N. S., owned by Wm. War.

ner of Digby, and commanded by Capt. J. J.

Warner. She was bound from Demerara
to New York with 62 hogsheads and 1,250

bags of angar. She were well cared for. bags of sugar. She was consigned to Brown Bros. & Co. and B. H. Howes & Son. She left Demerara on Nov. 23 and collided with the German bark Stella while coming out of the Demerara river. The Warner split all her square sails. She had a rough passage, with heavy northeast winds and sea, Her crew consisted of Captain J. J. Warner, Mate Richard J. Warner, Steward Robert Scott, and seamen Charles Wright, Arthur Everett, Win Morley and Wm. Winchester,

The vessel now lies head on the beach. The life saving crew have set up a hawser over the beach hills to keep up communication with the vessel. None of the crew's effect have been The surf at high water broke over the saved. vessel. Her sails were lift standing to hold her from heeling off shore. The brig was in charge of a pilot from boat No. 14, who boarded her on the 29th, about

This is the third disaster in same vicinity during this week.

choir, temperance anthem; dialogue, by C. Watson and Gusty Hoben; solo, by Miss Hoben; recitations, by Ida Estabrooks and Minnie Murray; and solo, by Miss Barber. A very interesting dialogue was given by several of the young ladies present, also speeches by Rev. W. H. Beckwith and the chairman. After the above programme had been concluded, C. H. Turner disposed of the pies by auction

ed, C. H. Turner disposed of the pies by auction at good prices.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Union Guard Lodge, No. 140, I. O. G. T., the following officers were elected: Fred Babbit, W. C. T.; Minnie Murray, W. V. T.; C. Watson, Sec.; Sarah Hoben, Fin-Sec.; S. Babbitt, Treas.; E. Hoben, Chap.; W. Estabrooks, Mar.; C. Applebee, Guard; H. Estabrooks, Sentinel; Geo. Babbitt, P. W. C. T.; Emma Estabrooks, R. H. S.; Guaty Hoben, L. H. S. On the evening of the 27th an interesting On the evening of the 27th an interesting event was celebrated at the residence of H. A. Estabrooks in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. Gao. H. Clowes of Oromocto and Miss Lizzie L. Hoben of the ahove named place were the principals. Rev. W. J. Stewart of the Portla assisted by the Rev. W. H. Beckwith, performed the marriage ceremony. Chas. White of Oromecto and Miss Annie Coy of Gagetown acted as groomsman and bridesmaid respectively. The happy couple were the recipients of many valuable presents. of many valuable presents. During the even-ing the affair was very much enlivened by a volley of musketry mingled with the sound o cowbells and horns occasioned by a party of young men and boys from the adjoining dis-trict who had organized themselves into a charivari party.

Sabbath School Concert. A correspondent of THE SUN writes : I was passing through the settlement in Wickham, Queens Co., known as Big Cove, on Sunday, they will do about the mayoralty. At last reports they were going to nominate Allan C. Carter of 23 South street, or they were going to It was such a well-arranged programme, I concluded at once to send it to you. The participants showed excellent taste in their choice of pants showed takened them in a first class man-pieces, and rendered them in a first class man-ner. The concert reflects the greatest possible credit upon the inhabitants of the locality. The Wave, musical selection; dialogue—Happy as a king, Robertson; recitation—Maternal piety, Wm. Akerley; dialogue—The pilgrims, Mott; recitation—The boy's sermon, Beverley Robertson; Firm to the end, musical selection; dialogue—Captions. son; Firm to the end, musical selection; dislogue—Continue to the end, Wm. Akerley.
Miss Ella Akerley; recitation—Go feel what I have felt, W. R. Robertson; dialogue—The cloud with the silver lining, Scott E. Merrit, Miss Abbie Robertson; Recitation—The old man in the model church, Miss Hannah Mott; dialogue—The mourner, Miss Esma Akerley, Miss Janie Akerley, Miss Ella Akerley, Miss Abbie Robertson, Wm. Akerley; Scott E. Morrill; redeemed—musical selection; recitation—The five steps, Y. Thorne; recitation—Why should the spirit of mortal be proud, Miss Abbie Robertson; dialegue—Drinking in moderation, Geo. Akerley, W. H. Robertson, Scott E. Morrill; duet—Oh, crown of rejoicing, Miss S. Mott, Rev. O. H. Mott; dialogue—Trying to serve two masters, Miss Lante Akerley. dialogue—Trying to serve two masters, Miss Janie Akerley, W. H. Robertson; recitation—The life boat, Scott E. Morrill; Tell me now, musical selection; reading—The glass railroad, W. H. Robertson; dialogue—The drunkard's story, Geo. E. Akerley, Scott E. Morrill; closing—Only waiting, musical selection.

> BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Catholic priest Sabouret, of Viouville, who was recently imprisoned for invoking divine protection on the French army, has escaped to France.
>
> PARIS, Nov. 2 —Bribaut, minister of public works, has definitely resigned from the French

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.—The chartered Mercan-tile Bank of India has been attacked by robbers tile Bank of India has been attacked by robbers who stole a large amount of specie,
St. Petersbury approves of the appointment of M. Labrucaye as French ambassador, and says no better man could have been chosen to maintain the good relations between France and Russia based upon the common interests of both.

Phys. Nov. 2 The Banklin and St. St. Petersbury approved the common interests of both.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Republique Francaiss has a despatch from Vienna stating that twelve Russian men-of-war have left Sebastopol for

when you you with a disgorged he lies a dy when all is and the la there, spyin flesh or splin the last cha arch-fiend presenceever. Double unconsidere saturation puritan bell denial of a p where present a creature, k evil only; b ture, then i creaturely l evil spirit m it will not b philosophic us when we at every ma with every one man, th at once, no can only be true to s Richard's A a rhetorical from the lite ing a shaft o be severely born of scor taking notes practical pol faith, and he the sort of th and believe. And about a particular more than I tendance at moment of give this as a

prepared to. to every mo of being in there—at de I do not doul shame if I, a more help the do not believ certain expr whence deriv I have not not believe, danger of in their la small of ar hour of their danger, then, away from G been no time so safe. But this is

And, assurether that thoughts and would be trea the glorificati dishonor don creature he h

Wreck of a Digby Vessel. RESCUE OF THE BRIG W. C. WARNER'S

CREW BY LIFE SAVING MEN. YORK, Oct. 31.—The darkness was the Jersey coast on Friday night and saving patrolmen had a hard time neir rounds over the beaches, which had encumbered with all sorts of Surfman Riley Johnson of the Bay ation had the midnight tour. He ation had the midnight tour. He
uth, clad in his oilers and rubber
he had not gone far from the station
spied a light at sea. His experience
vinced him that it was a stranded
le rushed at the top
i to give the alarm. Keeper Thomparce of Bay Head at once notified
onis Truex of the Mantoloking stabetwo crews met in the neighborhood

ck about one a. m., having dragged ratus over the heavy sands with the o dark that not a vestige of the ves-be seen except when the crew flashed The life gun was placed in position was fired. On account of the bad which the brig lay the crew could line. Another line was then sent yessel, and the crew carried it to the side, but it could not be worked, wing men shouted to carry the line but instead of doing so the sailors whip line in the surf, and all the had to be hauled ashore.

two crews met in the neighbor

al now lay head north-northwest ils set, and fearful some of the crew the rigging, the gun was ranged third shot carried the line across psail yard. The sailors secured it difficulty, and hauled the whip line and made the tail block fast to the ty feet from the deck. The surface fall favoring the landing and o fall, favoring the landing, and ar was in position the entire crew ar was in position the entire crew od by the united efforts of the Bay Mantoloking crews. As soon as the p Captain Pearce despatched a surferintendent J. G. W. Havens' resiotify him. The crew was safely our a. m. They were taken to the Life Saving station, where they

proved to be the brig William C. igby, N. S., owned by Wm. War-, and commanded by Capt. J. J. 10 was bound from Demerara rk with 62 hogsheads and 1.250 s. & Co. and B. H. Howes & Son.

merara on Nov. 23 and collided rman bark Stella while coming out rman park piena want or split all prara river. The Warner split all sails. She had a rough passage, portheast winds and sea. Her northeast winds and sea. Her ed of Captain J. J. Warner, Mate arner, Steward Robert Scott, and les Wright, Arthur Everett, Wm.

now lies head on the beach. The w have set up a hawser over the keep up communication with the e of the crew's effect have been surf at high water broke over the sails were lift standing to hold ling off shore.

boarded her on the 29th, about e third disaster in same vicinity

Swan Creek Notes.

rd Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 140, ccessful pie social in their hall g of the 14th ult. J. W. Estas chairman and the following as carried out: Music by the ce anthem; dialogue, by C. Gusty Hoben; solo, by Miss tions, by Ida Estabrooks and ay; and solo, by Miss Barber. ung ladies present, also speeches H. Beckwith and the chairman ye programme had been conclud-ner disposed of the pies by auction

lar weekly meeting of the Union No. 140, I. O. G. T., the follow-ere elected: Fred Babbitt, W. Murray, W. V. T.; C. Watson, Hoher, Fin.Sec. S. Babbitt, Murray, W. V. T.; C. Watson, Hoben, Fin-Sec.; S. Babbitt, Ioben, Chap; W. Estabrooks, plebee, Gnard; H. Estabrooks, Babbitt, P. W. C. T.; Emma. H. S.; Gusty Hoben, L. H. S. ning cf the 27th an interesting shrated at the residence of H. in the presence of a number of the presence of the pre in the presence of a number of friends. Gao. H. Clowes of Miss Lizzie L. Hoben of the lace were the principals. Rev of the Portland Baptist church, e Rev. W. H. Beckwith, perarriage ceremony. Chas. White nd Miss Annie Coy of Gagetown asman and bridesmaid reep appy couple were the recipients ble presents. During the evenwas very much enlivened by etry mingled with the sound of norns occasioned by a party of boys from the adjoining disorganized themselves into a

ath School Concert.

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v. 2.—The chartered Mercan-a has been attacked by robbers amount of specie.

S. Nov. 2.—The Journal de proves of the appointment of French ambassador, and says uld have been chosen to main-lations between France and on the common interests of

2.—The Republique Française fom Vienna stating that twelve war have left Sebastopol for

WHAT RULES ITHE WORLD.

November 10, 1886

They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty sceptre O'er lesser powers that be;
But a mightler power, and stronger,
Man from his throne has hurled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

In deep, mysterious conclave,
'Mid philosophic minds,
Unravelled knotty problems,
His native sphere man finds;
Yet all his 'ics' and 'isms'
To heaven's four winds are hurled,
'For the hand that rocks the gradd'
Is the hand that roles the world' Is the hand that rules the world.

Behold the brave commander Behold the brave commander
Stanch 'mid the carnage stand,
Behold the guidon dying,
With the colors in his hand;
Brave men they be, yet craven
When the banner is unfurled,
"The hand that rocks the cradle,
To the hand that miles the world Is the hand that rules the world,"

Great statesmen govern nations,

Kings mould a people's fate, But the unseen hands of velvet These giants regulate; The iron arm of fortune
With woman's charm is puried, "For the hand that rocks the cradle, Is the hand that rules the world."

Preached in the Parish Church of Whitchurch, Salop.

MICHAELMAS SERMON.

On Sunday Evening, September 26, by Rev. H. W. Holden, Curate.

Michael and his angels . . . Eatan . . and his angels — nev. xii., 7.9. What would you think of me-what bring you, if I were to tell you that the Archangel Michael is always about your bed to another (and to him in no wise), and and about your path; that he is always inciting every individual among you to good, building up your faith, and covering you building up your faith, and covering you not learnt what they preach from the sacred with his wings; that he sees into your hearts Soriptures, but from a great Puritan poet. and knows your inmost thoughts; that he is This inflated Satanism dates from Milton, specially with you in your dying hours, and | and has as little to do with truth and sober ministers assiduously to every one in his last ness as have the horns and hoofs of the old moments, lest the soul should lose its hold on God? You would say at once, You mean it to be comforting, but it is a myth. What, the angel Michael! The angels are creatures: they cannot do this. You trench on the prerogatives of God. God only can read the thoughts of a man's heart. God only knows its weaknesses, its wants. And in like manner, God only is with a man wherever he goes—with every man: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?" Well said, my brethren; well and truly said. And is not what is said of Michael the Archangel true of Gabriel the Archangel? Of course it is. Of course it must be; it cannot be otherwise of any creature. Omniscience and omnipresence belong

now called Satan. You say-or at least and thwarting us in each one; never leaving your tract writers and magazine writers say us or forsaking us till his evil work is it for you—and those preachers who go up to Dan and Bethel, they say it—that the reach. devil discerns the thoughts and intents of your heart, that he knows whenever a good desire springs up in your hearts and tempts you to stifle it; that he knows whenever you have a mind to sin, and lays a temptation to your weak and sinful longing; and knows when you have taken his bait, and holds to some hor the one nor the other. The Holy Spirit has the power of God; Satan has been power of God; Satan ha when you have taken his bait, and holds you with a tight line, till either you have disgorged his bait or he has you in his net. They tell you that every Christian man as Lord and Giver of life," makes all our good Lord and Giver of life," makes all our good there, spying out every motion of failing flesh or spirit—always there, knowing it is secure only those who willingly midd them. the last chance with him. They invest the arch-fiend with omniscience, and with omni-presence—attributes which belong to God is insatiable he goeth about seeking whom alone, and can belong to no creature what-ever. Doubtless, it is this inflated diabolism, unconsidered, crude, and cruel, which to asturation has entered into all forms of alone, and can belong to no creature whatpuritan belief, that has led at length to a denial of a personal devil. And right logically it leads to it: for if Satan be every cally it leads to it; for if Satan be every where present, then he is not a person and a creature, but an all-prevading influence of evil only; but if he be a person and a creature, then is he bounded as a person and has creaturely limits. A ubiquitous omniscient evil spirit may be sought for in Mythology; it will not be found among things real and actual in any sphere whatsoever. It is a philosophical absurdity that is palmed upon philosophical absurdity that is palmed upon with thoughtless unreality of speech we at every man's elbow. He cannot be thus with every man. If he be thus with any one man, that man has him all to himself. The devil cannot be in a thousand places at once, nor in two places at once; he can only be in one. It is not strictly true to say the devil is always at every man's elbow. That will do for "Poor Richard's Almanack," but it is at best merely a rhetorical utterance; and these are not the days in which we may with excuse diverge from the literal truth for the sake of feathering a shaft or pointing an arrow. We must be severely true for Christ's sake. A child born of scorn and scepticism is among us taking notes, and what we say to make a practical point is reproduced as an article of faith, and held up in derision as a sample of the sort of things we expect people to swallow

And about death-beds. Satan, if we mean a particular person, is not always there any more than I am. He may be swifter of foot than I, but I am sure that he is not in attendance at two death-beds at the same moment of time any more than I am. I give this as a determinate truth, which I am prepared to stand by against all comers.

"Give the Devil his due," is an adage fitted to every mouth. We give him more than his due when we assign him the faculty of being in two places at once. We meet there—at death-bed—he and I, sometimes, I do not doubt; and when we do it is to my shame if I, as Christ's minister, do not bring more help than he can bring hindrance. I do not believe (and I have now in mind a certain expression of our burial service— whence derived, or what exactly meaning, I have not stopped to inform myself—I do not believe, I say) that Christians are in danger of falling from God especially in their last hour. I do indeed believe that the chance is infinitesimally small of any returning to God in the hour of their death who have not lived to him in the days of their life; but of special danger, then, of the faithful soul falling

But this is by the way; we must return to the main matter. And, assuredly, we are not to believe either that Satan is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. That would be treason to truth! That would be the glorification of Satan! That would be onor done to Almighty God who giveth

fallings. That Satan has a power of quick perception, such as no earthly creature possesses, I entirely believe; that he has a rapidity of flight and a promptness of presence such as belongs to none under an angel, I as fully believe; but that he who is against us finds his match in him that is for us, I stand here to maintain: Michael, our Prince, is his equal. And why say I not Christ? Why do I not say the Holy Ghoat? I would not be so faithless! He is not the peer of Christ! He is not the co-ordinate of the Holy Ghost! He does not stand on the e place as they! He cannot contend on anything like equal terms with these. He has tried his power with the Son of Man in his humiliation, and has bitten the dust, and in him has been put under our feet. For his once-while proud up-lifting of himself he is now thrust down. Not satisfied with s place, a glory, among his peers, he aspired to something more than being their equal: "I will ascend into heaven (he said), I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will ascend above the heights of the clouds, I will be like the Most High." His fall was the single result. He gained nothing over Michael. He did not get a rise above his peers—"above the stars of God." He did not become like the Most High. He lost what he aimed at, and over and above. He lost, and became in all things abased. The powers God took not then from him are those belonging to the

tribute, in knowledge and in might, St. Michael is his equal. It is on this plane and no other that the subject of our present discourse must be thought out, our reckonings made, and his measure taken; that so the personality of Satan may be an admitted item in a Chris-tian man's belief. If we disbelieve in his being, we put ourselves at a disadvantage would you think of the doctrine I should and do dishonor to the Scriptures; if we be lieve in him as an ever-present omnipotent spirit, we give him the honor which belongs

satirists. In popular theology (which is all of a Puritan cast) Satan is co-ordinate with the Holy Spirit. We are told in many a sermon, and in many a tract, that as there is one Good Spirit who is ever present with us, checking each rising thought of evil and giving us good instead, incling us to repentance and fanning that into a flame, alding us in our secret approaches to God, helping us in our prayers, furthering our good endeavors, prompting us, striving with us day by day, never leaving us, never forsaking us (unless we quench him) until our salvation is secured; so there is one great evil spirit, who always is about our bed and about our path, and spies out all our ways—even those most secret; who reads our hearts and knows our thoughts; whis-Now see how straightway you unsay all pering to us delays when feelings of repent-Now see how straightway you then do, of this when you speak, as you often do, of that tallen Archangel whose name is Lucifer, us to pray, penetrating our every purpose us to pray, penetrating our every purpose

This may be very impressive, and to some even very precious! he lies a dying has him by his bedside; that in us, and for our salvation gives effect to all when all is weak, and nature is prostrate, and the lamp burns low, that then he is creates nothing and nothing brings he to pass; secure only those who willingly yield themselves to his will, and strike only as he is goat's kid, or hurt a hair of your head Your power, my brethren, is greater than his—greater far, and more awful. You may mar God's image in man, and may destroy what he has made. Satan cannot do either, He can only enter a door which is opened from within, and lead captive by their own assign every motion of evil to the devil, and give him place and precedence where he is in no wise immediately concerned, e. g., we often say (as for our excuse) "the devil tempted me," when led away of our own lust and enticed. The greatest devil we need to fear is the devil which is withinour own carnality. This, indeed, is always present, and unless when we sleep, always

in operation. But we have not done: our reckoning may not only be with one. The fallen archangel has fellow angels who share his lot, and may share in his fell designs. Yet, not so many. Not so many are they as "S: Michael and All Augels." He drew away with him a third part of the host of heaven; two-thirds such angel ministrant specially told off to his him who is heir with us all. He know, to escape retributive justice. And they truly, when and where his own are going to find their last pillow and fall on sleep; and cried out gleefully, Sir John is afraid to of may send not an augel of comfort in their may send not an angel of comfort in their last moments, but a convoy of angels to carry them thence into Abraham's bosom. We have some Scripture witness of this; of the have some Scripture witness of this; of the partment of justice and the official sanotion partment of justice and the official sanotion presence of bad angels in that last solemn moment we have none. And yet, men, led by popular based theology, "make nothing (they tell us) of the ministry of angels," not infrequently saying "they don't believe in angels;" they believe in God and the devil. "In God and the devil!" Oh, horrible dualism; most horrible and hateful! For dualism; most horrible and hateful! For dualism it practically is: God for us, the devil against us. The truth accurately stated is him in the days of their life; but of special danger, then, of the faithful soul falling away from God into the arms of Satan, I do not believe at all. I believe there has been no time in their life in which they were not wish to build a political platform out of the Regina scaffold. But, sir, his actions in this case speak louder than words—(pro-longed applause) and we find that both he

Wherefore, O my friends, be of good cheer; be of good cheer and play the man; the devil hath great wrath but little power; and greater are they that are for us than they that are against us.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Standard has advices from Tirnova which, it claims, are reliQUEENS CO.

Nomination of George F. Baird BY THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CON-

VENTION. Grand Gathering of the Party-Every

Parish Represented.

Addresses by Mr. Baird and S. L. Peters.

GAGETOWN, Nov. 1.—Pursuant to call, the liberal conservative delegates and other leading men from the several parishes assembled at the court house today, to nominate a candidate to represent the liberal conservative cause in the approaching election for the Dominion house of commons. The delegates present included:-Canning-W. P. Anderson, G. A. Munroe,

Isaac Earle, Wm. Elliott, Stephen Raw-Johnston-John Coyle, Albert Pearson, G. W. Perry, LeBaron Starkey, John Murray. Wickham—Jas. W. Belyes, T. E. McDonald, Thos. Monteith, John P. Case, J. R.

nature Michael and every other archangel shared with him, and still share. He is as they. As he in the spheres of evil, so Michael in the sphere of God. In every atanwart. Petersville—J. D. Armstrong, Peter Ling-ley, R. O'Donnell, George Scribner, W. J. Woods.

Cambridge—Wm. Bates, Albert E. Keast, C. J. Colwell, H. S. Beckwith, Geo. Nevers. Brunswick-Fred. Alward. Chipman-Hugh McLean, George Chase, Chipmen—Hugh McLean, George Unase, Jas. Connors, Dr. Nugent, Daniel Fowler. Waterboro—Thos. Gale, Nelson Smith, Cyrus Wiggins, John Gale, Jas. B. Wiggins, Gagetown—L. C. Dingee, S. A. McDermott, John McKinney, B. S. Babbitt, Jos. Hampstead-I. S. Vanwart, Thos. Craw.

ford, Wm. Peters. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President-I. S. Worden Secretary-John R. Dunn. Treasurer-L. S. Vanwart. THE NOMINATION

of a candidate was then proceeded with, and after a free and full interchange of views, the nominating committee reported the name of Geo. F. Baird. This was received with three rousing cheers, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous. A committee of three waited upon Mr. Baird and requested his presence at the

court house. On entering, Mr. Baird re-ceived a perfect ovation. After having been officially informed by President Worden of his nomination.

MR. BAIRD

heartily thanked the convention and the large throng which filled the court house. ven very precious!

You heartily for the standard you have you do the county of Queens must come out from among the ranks of the opposition. both false and vicious. The Holy Spirit has assure you, the highest aim of my life to omniscience and omnipresence; Satan has has neither the one nor the other. The Holy Spirit has the power of God; Satan has shall perch upon our banner, this much I will and can say-that after this conflict is over, or whenever you may call upon me, I shall always be found in a position to restore to you without one single stain upon its folds, the banner of the liberal conservative party of Queens. (Renewed cheering.) I feel there is a deep and grave responsibility devolving upon me in accepting this nomina-tion, but sir, I pledge you that no stone shall be left unturned by me to achieve a victory. (Applause.) In the elections, which many people believe are fast approachand unscrupulous foe. The party in opposi-tion believe that the hands of our chieftain have been weakened by the state of affairs a strange combination. If we look at the forces against us in the contest. We know very well that the opposition will contend that Quebec has gone against us. They will openly profess that when they availed themselves of the assistance received from the Rielite party in Quebec, they did so innocently. (Lond laughter.) But we must not be deceived by the sophistry of their ex-cuse. Let us throw the light of history on the scene and measure their deeds by this accurate standard. You can all recollect that after the capture of Louis Riel, and when his trial for treason felony was being held at Regina, the grit organs throughout the entire Do-minion, denounced him as a red-handed third part of the host of heaven; two-thirds remain to do service to God; and they are "angels sent forth to minister to them who are the heirs of salvation." We read of little children having "their angels;" as if for each one beloved of God there was one and an adulation, (cheers) and that he had a delusion, (cheers) and that he had a delusion in the service of the service of God there was one shad shown himself willing to sell out for a few thousand dollars. They also claimed rebel and a dangerous enemy to the country. few thousand dollars. They also claimed that when Riel was convicted, Sir John A. such angel ministrant specially told off to his particular service. In this the evil ones are overmatched; they are not so many, neither are they so mighty. Power, omniacionce and omnipresence, which are not on the side of evil, are actually and really on the side of good; for God truly knows our needs and our weaknesses, and may any time send an angel strengthening us, as he did to him who is heir with us all. He know, truly, when and where his own are going to

and his party are willing and anxious to climb

into power upon that very Regina scaffold. (Cheers.) Why, sir, do we not all remem-

ber the great hurran that went up from the opposition over the Haldimand and Chambly elections and how they waved their hats and

within the sound of my voice who will not join me in saying that Riel was righteously executed. (Cheers.) Shall we stand idly by and see our chiefsain driven from power Liberal Conservative Mass Meeting in

A voice—We will not.
I think there is sufficient strength, sufficient love of British justice in this wide dominion to maintain the majesty of the laws | ADDRESSES BY S. L. PETERS AND OTHERS. and uphold the men who righteously execute them. (Loud cheers.) I feel that the people of Queens when called upon to decide between the Rielite party and the party now in power will speak out plainly, fully, and conclusively in support of the party of law and order.

the interests of this young Dominion and calculated to develop its vast resources and promote its industrial progress. He said: The Canadian Pacific railway, now completed from Montreal to the Pacific, has fulfilled the bloom to the pacific railway. the highest expectations and it now only remains to complete its direct connection with the maritime provinces, to which end the government of Sir John is irrevocably comlitted and which is in fact now in progress. Cheers.) We are already feeling the benefit of the C. P. R. You all remember that when the bill for its construction was before parliament the opposition said, the syndicate will only build the prairie sections and throw up the work, leaving its completion to the government. But look at the facts! The C. P. R. is completed. It is one of the best as it is one of the longest railways on the face of the globe. (Cheers.) Its completion has brought the credit of Canada higher than it ever stood before. Look at the present standing of C. P. R. stock as compared with what it was some time ago! By its construction, local traffic has been stimulated and the trade of China and of Japan is flowing in upon us. The orient must reach Europe across our national highway. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when you compare the predictions of our opponents for the last five or six years with the facts as they exist, you see they are not to be relied on. (Applause.) Mr. Baird then took up the progress of Canada and contrasted it The convention elected the following board | with that of the other chief British colonies, showing conclusively that our young Dominion was the brightest and best jewel that glittered in the imperial diadem. To those who lauded the virtues of the great republic alongside of us, Mr. Baird replied: We in Canada are undisturbed by the rightful hurricanes or dreadful earthquakes that are so common across the border and which in a moment turn a scene of busy life into a trembling ruin. (Applause.)

In concluding a happy speech, Mr. Baird Every one within the sound of my voice is, I know, an open and avowed supporter of the liberal conservative party. (Cheers.) I would like to draw your attention to the honor you have conferred upon me, and while I take up our standard and while I will undertake to bear it to victory, I must ask for your undivided sympathy and your loyal support. (Cheers.) I ask you to stand by me, for if you do not I cannot succeed. for the warm reception they, had accorded (Voices-We will do it.) I ask you with all him. I wish, said the speaker, to the earnestness it is possible for one man to him. I wish, said the speaker, to approach another man with, to help me in this contest. I again thank you for this gift and upon the enthusiasm evinced, for it is of your confidence and I promise you on my to me an earnest of your intention to plant trust you have removed in me. I urge

to me an earnest of your intention to plant the standard of the liberal contervative party higher in the County of Queens than it has ever stood before. (Cheers.) I thank true to the interests of your country, and if from among the ranks of the opposition. (applause,) and join the ranks of the liberal onservative party. (Prolonged cheering.) S. L. PETERS.

who was received with great applause, and I can say from my heart that I fully endorse your choice—(Cheers)—and I wish him ing, we will have to encounter a desperate the fullest measure of success. There has in Quebec and depend upon it, they will make the most of it. We will have to meet a strange combination. If we look at the

by the Quebec Rielites. It is possible and quite probable that we will "have all these true in the past as it will be in the future. "that in time of peace prepare for war." am glad that you have unanimously made the choice of your standard bearer for the coming contest, and I now desire to con-gratulate friend Baird upon his nomination. I do not wish to occupy your attention any longer, for you have listened very patiently to the remarks of my friend Baird-

(Volces—Go on, go on.)
I must not go on, for it is now six o'clock and as a public meeting is to be held in the public hall tonight I do not wish to agticipate what I will say on that occasion. I will say this, however, that noticing the warmth with which you have received Mr. Baird, and knowing the success which attended our efforts in 1882, I firmly believe that the liberal conservative party of Queens can elect their candidate. (Cheers.) The opposition have not one good principle to offer the people as an argument why they should come into power. From 1878 to the present time their whole course has been one of scandals and unfair criticism of the acts of the government. I say here they have spared no expense to defeat the measures which the present administration has given to this country since 1878. No comparison can be made between the governments of Alex. Mackenzle and Sir John Macdonald which is not favorable to the latter. (Cheers.) I believe the majority of the people of this county endorse the policy and acts of the government. Of all the public measures the minister of the interior. We find that upon the statute book of the Dominion toterests of the people which has not been passed during the regime of Sir John A. Macdonald? Not one. (Cheers.) I wish to thank you for the confidence you extended to me in 1882. We had a tough fight that year. Gentlemen, I thank you for the confidence you extended to me in 1882. We had a tough fight that year. Gentlemen, I thank you for the confidence you have hitherton passed to me. that year. Gentlemen, I thank you for the confidence you have hitherto posed in me, and I wish to say it makes no difference to me whether I am your standard bearer or a follower of your standard bearer, (Hear, hear, and cries of good-boy.) I have since 1867 allied myself with the liberal conservative party, and I have seen under the wise administration of that government the supporters of Mr. Blake. (Applause.) country progressing and growing country progressing and growing stronger and stronger. I have seen it grow from the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until now this Dominion embraces within until now this Dominion embraces within its grasp all the British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Applause.) I have great faith in the Present government and in the many resources of our country. I will only add that I will give all the assistance in my power to your standard hearer. his honor to another. He alone knows the creature he has made. He alone knows the spirit of man in all its secret recesses, in all its tortuous windings, in all its risings and rise is not inclined to accept the post.

elections and now they waved their date in one in the creature he has made. He alone knows the spirit of man in all its recent recesses, in all its risings and rise is not inclined to accept the post.

elections and now they waved their nats and cried out "we are going back to rule." (Cheers and laughter.) It was the cry their leader said he would not raise. But they raised it all the same. There is not a man The convention then adjourned.

The convention then adjourned. ance in my power to your standard bearer the government and its supporters in refer-

the Temperance Hall.

GAGETOWN, Nov. 2.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the electors of Gagetown and vicinity was held in the temperance hall, last evening. I. S. Worden, president Mr. Baird then proceeded to show that of the Lib. Con. Association occupied the the general policy of the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald was one adapted to party, had a seat on the platform. After the introductory formalities,

was called on. Mr. Peters thanked the questions of the day. He proposed at the outset to deal with some of the statements made by L. H. Davies in Gagetown. He showed that Mr. Davies had in treating the financial record of the Mackenzle government, not only understated the expenditure on consolidated account, but had omitted to mention the large deficits that accrued from grit management and extravagance. Mr. Davies had tried to make it appear that the people paid \$4 duty on every \$10 worth of blankets, or rather that when they paid \$10 for blankets. for blankets they only got \$6 worth. Could anything be more unfair, more unjust, more untruthful? The truth of the matter is this: That since the N. P. has had effect in this Dominion, not only woollen goods, but cotton goods as well, have been purchased at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent. on the prices paid prior to 1878. And not only do you get your blankets so much cheaper, but you get Canadian goods, the work of your fellowcountrymen. (Applause.) Another statement was made by Mr. Davies, to the effect that Sir Leonard Tilley, on the St. John Institute platform in 1878 said, that, if the then opposition had been in pewer, they would not have expended over \$22,500,000, during that year. It is true Sir Leonard Tilley did make that statement, but mark you, under what circumstances! The expenditure for that year was increased, but how was it increased? In order to make a good showing for the government, and a bad one for Sir Leonard Tilley the finance minister of that day (Sir Richard Cart-wright) added the \$500,000 which had been spent on the I. C. R. and which was charged to capital account, to the ordinary expenditure of the country. I ask whether that was fair? The government did it for a purpose, and although the unfairness of their course was pointed out to them on the platforms, and in parliament, they persisted in their Mr. Davies also stated that the taxation of

the country had increased 50 per cent since 1878. I deny that statement, and I am preadministration and striking an average was \$4.66. I find that the taxation today has increased to \$5 62 per head, and you will find that the increase has only been 20 per cent, or less than half the amount stated by Mr. Davies. I challenge contradiction upon this matter. (Applause.) We of the liberal conservative party have been found fault with because the government of Sir John A. McDonald have not secured reciprocity between this country and 1854 we secured reciprocity with the United | nents say we are but what, sir, can we ment gave notice that the treaty would be only under the government of Sir John Mac-donald, but during the administration of with the dignity of the country to secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States,

(Loud applause.)
It is a matter of record as well, that

and that the government were ready to adopt such measure as soon as the U.S. would consent, and there have been delega-tions not only by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald but by the Mackenzie government as well sent to Washington to secure this desirable object.

Another question was alluded to by Mr. Davies and he, to use a slang term, "boomed it for all it was worth;" that is the matter of timber limits. You know he told us that the government of Sir John was a rotten, a corrupt and a dishonest government. He told us that we (the liberal conservative party) were noted for the amount of corruption, and that the government were corrupt in the use of their influence upon their sup-porters, by using all the means in the hands of the government in order to corrupt their supporters and hold them. We had an explanation in St. John, and

I am very sorry that you had not an opportunity here of hearing that full discussion of the policy of the government as to timber limits. It was made by there were very few members of parliament lay where can you find one that is in the in-serests of the people which has not been were that these limits were subject to certion, was that the settlers who had to build houses could secure their lumber at a lesser figure. The charges in connection with the timber limits have dwindled down into this that there were only three or four members of perliament who had obtained timber limits, (Applause), and half of these were ence this matter.—(applause)—that this like all the other scandals which the opposition have been so earnest in booming, in

which they have been so undefatigable to press their convictions on the minds of the ople of this country have nothing whatever in them. They have utterly failed to prove anything worthy of consideration against the present government, for I maintain, and the evidence is all in favor of my argument, that the government in all these matters has due nothing but what was for the best interests of the people. (Applause.) While listening to the speeches of these honorable gentlemen who spoke here, this idea struck me—I regret to say it, but it is that their speeches had not the characteristics of the utterances of sober, thoughtful men, who felt the responsibility of their positions, but were rather like addresses of positions, but were rather like addresses of irresponsible and designing men, who sought by unfair, unjust and dishonorable means to score a point on their side, in order that they might obtain office. (Loud applause.) I paid close attention to their speeches, but did not see that they brought a serious charge against the government. They did was called on. Mr. Peters thanked the audience for the hearty manner in which his name had been received, and expressed pleasure at the presence of so many ladies in the hall, as an indication that they were taking a deep interest in the living political takin taking a deep interest in the living political questions of the day. He proposed at the outset to deal with some of the statements made by L. H. Davies in Gagetown. He porters of the government to parliament were corruptionists as well. They said that the liberal conservative members in parliament-I do not mean the member from this constituency, but the men who represent the liberal conservative party in the house of commons—were corrupted and purchased by the government in order that they might obtain their support during the session of parliament. Now I claim that nothing could be more unfair and false than those statements. (Applause.) And whilst listening to them the thought occurred to me that these men must judge of others from their own standard. (Applause.) Is it possible to conceive that a man who has been in political life so long as Sir John A. Macdonald, and who has almost all his life been to the front, is the corrupt bad man our opponents are making him out to be? I say no. (Applause.) I say that Sir John A. Macdonald is still as strongly entrenched in and possesses the confidence of the people just as much as he did in 1878 and 1882. (Loud applause.) I cannot except the Rielite party in Quebec, giance and support Sir John A. Macdonald

for I hold there are thousands of people who belong to that party who have been led to do as they have done in the past few weeks, because their feelings have been worked upon by designing politicians. I hold that there are thousands of men in that province who, when their feelings of revenge have subsided, will come back to their old alleand the party in power today. (Applause.)
These gentlemen came from P. E. I.
and from N. S., invited by Mr. King and Mr. Burpee, and whose coming here was probably urged by Mr. Blake. Indeed, sir, I can almost fancy I hear Mr. Blake saying to Mr. Davies: "Now, Mr. Davies, my trusted friend and lieutenant, I sent you down to the Maritime Provinces and urge particularly that you should curse my ene-mies and uphold me, and behold thou hast altogether blessed them instead." (Applause.) Yes, sir, their statements were so unfair, so unreliable, that no sane man, no fair-minded man, could for one moment credit them all. Applause.) I think now we have given these gentle

men all the attention they deserve. I will DEAL WITH SOMETHING TANGIBLE, something worthy of our serious attention. There are some things of which we feel certain, others of which we feel uncertain; for instance, if I were to tell the chairman that he was writhing in bodily pain you would not credit my statement for his face plainly ity of seeing so large a number of the electors of this county assembled together. I have listened very attentively to the remarks made by your chosen standard bears. disposal to induce the United States to fall made to us by the opposition make the in with the idea of a reciprocity treaty, but have falled. You all know that in the year badly governed. (Applause.) Our oppo-States for ten years, and that when those ten years expired the United States govern-save it may be in the matter of opposition to been a good deal of speculation as to when the abrogated. It is a matter of record that division or dissension among them? Where next election will be held. Our opponents have since that period time and time again, not is there adhesion? Is not one an annexationist, another a repealite and a third a Rielite? (Applause.) But, sir, when the Mr. Mackenzie efforts have been made to re- question of endeavoring to oust the present a strange combination. If we look at the forces that are arrayed against us, we will find that we have the old party as they stood the government to take the supporters of the government to take the su forces that are arrayed against us, we will find that we have the old party as they stood and as they have been reinforced by the Nova Scotia repealers or secessionists, so called; by the New Brunswick annexation, ists (only a handful, however,) and lastly,

There is an old saving subject to the present government comes up, they gather together, they have all failed. I hold it is not fair for the opposition to charge the present government with not using all fair influence and exercising every legitimate means within their power and in keeping with the dignity of the country to see the present government comes up, they gather together, ent time they have all failed. I hold it is not fair for the opposition to charge the present government with not using all fair influence and exercising every legitimate means within their power and in keeping with the dignity of the country to see the present government comes up, they gather together, ent time they have all failed. I hold it is not fair for the opposition to charge the present government with not using all fair influence and exercising every legitimate means within their power and in keeping with the dignity of the country to see the present government to take the advice tendered by the Telegraph some time they have all failed. I hold it is not fair for the opposition to charge the present government with not using all fair means within their power and in keeping of the country to see the present government with not using all fair means within their power and in keeping of the country to see the present government with not using all fair means within their power and in keeping the present government with not using all fair means within their power and in keeping the present government with not using all fair means within their power and in keeping the present government with not using all fair means within their power and in keeping the present government with not using all fair means within their power and in keeping the present government with not using all f the seals of office at Ottawa." Were I a member of the liberal party I certainly should not have invited Mr. Fielding here, Why? He is a repealite, He wants upon the statute book of the Dominion there stands teday certain resolutions upon which were based the N. P. when it was introduced in parliament, stating in language duced in parliament, stating in language the important fact that upon the statute book of the Dominion there to see this great confederation dismembered, that he cannot accomplish this, and he knows the reason why he cannot do so is because an act of the British parliament would be required to do it, and he knows full well that such an act will never be obtained. But he had his purpose to serve. His government were in sore straits. They

felt themselves almost gone, and that unless they could start a cry they might have to go out of power. And they started repeal.

Then, again we have heard the annexation Then, again we have heard the aunexation and repeal cry raised in the opposition party. We had at the meeting of Mr. Davies in Gagetown a gentleman who represented that party, but I was glad to see that the Attorney General of New Brunswick, the chief law officer of the province had the meal! law officer of the province, had the manliness and courage to raise his voice against annexation or repeal, and say to Mr. Fielding, "when you take the people of New Brunswick to be either annexationists or repealers, you have mistaken your men."
(Loud applause.) All honor to Mr. Blair for that statement, say I. (Cheers.) There are some other questions I wish to

discuss before going into the finances of the Dominion, and one of them is the Riel question. You all know that after the difficulties in the Northwest, which were largely and I may say almost wholly the result of Riel's agitation, that he was arrested and tried for treason at Regina. I need not go into the minutiæ and details of Riel's arrest or the troubles in the Northwest, for you are all familiar with them, but I may say that as this matter now stands the government are partly on their trial, and will be when the general elections take place, for permitting the sentence of the law to take its course in hanging this "arch traitor." You will all remember that after he was sentenced every opposition paper in the Dominion hounded the government, declaring that Riel ought to e hanged, and that the very moment the law was permitted to take its course and Riel suffered the penalty of his orime, that moment the opposition papers turned their tactics, and immediately Riel became a tactics, and immediately Riel became a tactics. martyr and hero in their estimation. (Applause.) Whoever has had the opportunity of reading the minister of justice's speech, delivered at St. John and published in the

They will also know from the reading of his speech that every means which could be counsel was taken under the law in order if possible to save that man's life, but still although he was found to be guilty of the henious offence which he was charged with committing we find that there are men to be found —I trust not in this community—but throughout this Dominion who claim that Riel's hanging was a judicial murder, and who say they are about to punish Sir John A. Macdonald and his hangmen for allowing the law to take its course in his case. One word just here. I would say that in the interests of our common country, in the interest of all that is good and great, in the interests of the security of the life and property of our fellow beings, I trust that the wish so publicly expressed and the de-sire so publicly stated may not be accom-plished, but hope that the Dominion will be able to withstand the attack made upon her by her worst enemies, with reference to this matter and put down with a strong hand the desire evinced by one of our public men to wink at these violations of law, (applause), and thus prevent anything like discord or disharmony occurring in the country. (Applause.) If we have a country which is worth anything, it is only of value because our lives and property are sacred and secure, but if it comes to pass that a man who has committed one of the highest offences against the law of this country can shield himself behind his political party and escape punshment, then, I say, the time has come and arrived when this is not a safe country to live in. This being so, I say I sincerely trust that the effort made by the opposition to secure a victory will fail, and that the country will be able to withstand the shock and come out all the brighter for it.

\$92,575,599; lighthouses and navigation, \$8,433,100; the acquisition and development of the Northwest territories, \$5,356,035; government buildings and miscellaneous matters. \$12,432,825. These sums make a total of \$17,430,697, a sum far in excess of our present indebtedness, and the difference between the two is the available money that Sir John A. Macdonald's government bas had over and above their necessities to devote to the further ance of the public interests and the great works of the country. (Applause.) It is a fact that our opponents under their regime had not but if it comes to pass that a man who has shock and come out all the brighter for it. (Prolonged applause.) It was said that Riel was insane. Mr.

Blake makes that his atrong point in his stand as against the action of the government. Let me read to you a letter written by the senior surgeon at Regina to Lieut. Gov. Dewdney :-

"REGINA, N. W.T., 6th November, 1885. Sir.—In compliance with the request contained in a communication received by you from the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdanald, that I should report without delay upon the mental condition of the t delay upon the mental condition of or, Louis Riel, now under my medical now far I consider him accountable and re-sible for his acts, I have the honor to report as

sponsible for his acts, I have the honor to report as follows:—
Louis Riel has been under my especial care, medically, as surgeon of this force, for upwards of five months since his arrival here as a prisoner. During that time I have visited him, with few exceptions, every day; have studied him closely and conversed with him long and frequently. I have personsly a strong aversion to punishment by death. I believe that, falling to establish his; insantly, his death is near at hand, but after careful and continuous examination of him under varying circumstances from day to day, I sannt escape the conviction that except upon certain purely religious questions having relation to what may be called Divine mysteries, he was when first entrusted to my care and still continues to be perfectly sane and accountand still continues to be perfectly sane and accountable for his actions.

able for his actions.

Under these circumstances my duty, though a painful ene, is clear, and my opinion not hastily formed, equally so, viz. that Riel's peculiar views upon religious subjects which so strongly impress the ignorant and unreflecting with an idea of his madness, cannot rightly be regarded as interfering with or obscuring in the sightest degree his clear perception of duty or as rendering his judgment less sound in the affair of everyday life. I therefore record my oplaion that, with the reservation above made, Riel is a sane, clear-headed and accountable being, and responsible for his actions before God and man.

of a document like that and the other doucuments of a like nature given by the medical officers who were in charge of the asylum in officers who were in charge of the asylum in which Riel was previously confined and in which he had previously sought shelter, the one might add weight to the testimony of the other—I wonder at a man like Mr. Blake, I wonder at a man in his position, and he is said to have a good intellect—I would not use one word in disparagement of his ability, but I do say that I wonder that a man of his learning and of his legal knowledge as well, could in the face of the broad noon day, in the light of heaven and the enlightenment of this nine.

Ways are constructed and our country opened up and our trade with China and Australia widened. Yes, sir, the people of this country feel proud that one of the greatest railways on the globe has been constructed by our own people by our own energy. (Applause.) Who is there amongst us would return to the state of things as they existed in the country 25 years ago? Who is there amongst us would recall in the number of vessels and tonnage. (Cheers)

After some discussion of the carrying trade on the rivers and lakes of Ontario on the verse and Manitoba, Mr. Peters the various provinces into this grand Dominion and of his legal knowledge as well, could in the face of the broad noon day, in the light of heaven and the enlightenment of this nine-teenth century, and with all the facts before him, see his way clear to act with the party who is seeking to revenge the execution who is seeking to revenge the execution of this man upon the government of the day. I say I cannot under tand the man. It seems to me that he occupies a position as undesirable as it is against the best interests of the county.

Applause.)
In this connection Mr. Peters read the In this connection Mr. Peters read the speech of Sir Adams Archibald, a gentleman who, as is well known, is thorougly conversant with the difficulties in the northwest, and continued: This, gentlemen, is the language of a man perfectly conversant with the subject matter on which he speaks. I have doubtless mater on which he was the first matter and which he was the first matter and the subject matter on which he was the first matter and the subject matter on which he was the first matter and the subject materials. wearied you with my recital of this matter and shall now leave it. (Cries of go on — we are not tired yet.) I will now draw your attention to that great work, the C. P. R. and the policy of the government in relation to it, (Ap-

You all know that from the very platform where I now stand, that two winters ago, the gentleman who has the honor of representing this county in the house of commons told you that his strong objection to the C. P. R. was the fact that the compount was building it in that his strong objection to the C. P. R. was the fact that the compony were building it in too hurried a manner. I wish to state in con-nection with this matter that while some of the opposition leaders and many of their fol-lowers have stated that this great railway was being constructed at an enormous cost to the country, and that it was altogether unnecessary to the development of the Dominion, I know to the development of the Dominion, I know that during the during the term of office in which Mr. Mackenzle administered the affairs of the country he took hold of and dealt with the building of the railway as beat he could under the circumstances. I know that he sment a large amount of money in connection

was formerly a citizen of this county, but now of St. John, had the manilness and courage to state

IN A SPEECH AT CHATHAM

that he did not agree with his fellow supporters of the opposition when they stated that Mr. Mackenzie did nothing in connection with the works of the country, and stated that the Mackenzie administration had spent large amounts of money in promoting the public works. It is a matter of record that both governments have stood pledged to the construction of the C. P. R., and the fact of this great work being constructed at a late prior to that in which the syndicate were allowed to construct it, only proves the anxiety of the present government to secure this

1885 these deposits nad reached the magnificent sum of \$35 280,000, showing an increase from 1878 to 1885 of \$26,783,000, or 315 per cent. (Applause.) Where will you find four million and a half of people, in the wide, wide world, who can give a better record than that? (Applause.) This, mind you, came out of the spare cash that our people had laid by, and which they had no use for, which they deposited in these institutions, and which foots up in deposits to the savings and chartered banks to the sum of \$60,738,000 Not a bad showing for four and a half millions of people. Let me now turn your attention to the value of our stocks in the money market, which are sometimes thought to be a good criterion to judge of the condition of a country and allowed to construct it, only proves the anxiety of the present government to secure this boon for the people at as early a date as possible. (Applause.) It also proves that the government wished to open up our western country with as much speed as possible. As far as the construction of this work stands it is now a question for mathematicians to decide under which government that railway could have been built the cheapest, but from the evidence before us we are warranted in saying if Mr. Mackenzie had remained in power, this great work could not have been built for the same amount, as under the present govern-ment. He was in favor of using the water stretches, and this policy of his would have retarded this great work for a number of years, so that if he had remained in power we would not for many years yet be enjoying the privilege of this complete system of railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, (Cheers.)

I will now for a few moments deal with the question of the public debt of the country, and this is one of the burdens of the song which our opposition friends have to sing. There tell and opposition friends have to sing. They tell us that we are hopelessly in debt; that there is no possibility of us ever being extricated from has we are nopesesty in cept; that there as no possibility of users being extricated from that debt until such time as we are relieved by them under Edward Blake. (Laughter) That thorse of the propose of the dogs. The facts are these, I got them from this fellow country men. (Applause.) The facts are these, I got them from the set of the flow country men. (Applause.) and puly 1st, 1886, was \$272,000,000 and the seek \$272,000,000 and the seek \$275,000 pounds or 55 per cent. Of \$196,188,000.

Now, let us examine into and trace out by what means and in what causes we have incur-red this debt. It is a fact that the public debt was largely incurred before the provinces were confederated, and when they were incorporated we had a debt of \$16,311 392 less the amounts given to the several provinces by the acts of 1873 and 1884. For instance the debt of the 1873 and 1884. For instance the debt of the provinces of old Canada, Quebec and Ontario was \$62,500,000, and Nova Scotia entered confederation with a debt of \$8,000,000 and New Brunswick \$7,000,000. Nova Scotia in 1869 received an additional \$1,186,756. Manitoba, in 1870, entered the confederacy with a debt of \$472.000; British Columbia in 1871 with \$1,666,200, and P. E. I. in 1873 with a debt of nearly \$5,000,000. in addition to which all the provinces and P. E. I. in 1873 with a debt of nearly \$5,000,000, in addition to which all the provinces received in 1873 additional subsidies of \$13,386 989 and in 1884 still further subsidies of \$7,172,297. These, then, are debts owing by the provinces and from this we see that the old debts aggregated \$106,311,392 and the new debts \$90,260,393. Now, this new debt was increased for various purposes which I will enumerate as briefly as I can, because this is an important matter and I want the people of in important matter and I want the people of this county to realize as far as they can realize the facts of the case, so that when the next election comes off our friends will be able to answer our opponents as to the true state of the matter and to show to them they can justify such increase in the debt. (Applause) This debt, then, was increased for the tollowing purposes: Canals, \$28,543,078; railways, \$92,575,599; lighthouses and navigation, \$8. that our opponents under their regime had not so much money and I tell you at the outset they were behindhand some \$6,000,000, and you cannot during the five years of their rule point to a single item of capital expenditure in the interests of the maritime provinces. (Applause.) I make this charge against them (Applause.) I make this charge against them and ask them to disprove my statement if they can. I charge them with having in that period spent \$34,665,223 while during the rule of Sir John A. Macdonald, but \$55,211,385 have been expended. But, sir, I must say this, and it is to the credit of Mr. Mackenzie that although they fought the "covernment against although they fought the government against the carrying on of the public works of the country while in opposition he had the manliness-and the courage when he took the reins of government to go on with these same works, knowing full well that if they had not done so the people would hold them accountable. That \$34,000,000 may have been wisely or unwisely spent. I will not discuss that point, I firmly believe that Mr. Mackenzie is an honest man, and that he did the best he could under man, and that he did the best he could under the circumstances and with the material that he had to work on (applause) During the long stretch of years from 1867 down to 1873, and from 1878 to 1886, we find that Sir John A. Macdonald's government has only spent in the prosecution of the public works, the sum A. Maccionaid's government has only spent in the prosecution of the public works, the sum of \$55,211,385, and for this sum we have seen the completion of the canal system and the C. P. R. scheme from Montreal to Vancouver. We have had additions to our light house sys-We have had additions to our light house system and improvements in navigation, the acquisition of the great Northwest, and all the great enlargement of our postal service, and I ask this question of every fair minded liberal, as well of the lib-cons, have we not got good value for that expenditure? Would you take back that expenditure? (Ories of no, no, and applause.) I do not hesitate to say that if the matter were togo to the polls tomorrow that the matter were togo to the polls tomorrow the paople would say we do not want to retard our public works, complete our internal navigation and open up our country, see that railing and open up our country, see that railing some constructed and our country are constructed.

ago? Who is there amongst us would recall again this country to the position it occupied before Sir John A. Macdonald confederated the various provinces into this grand Dominion of oure? (Applause.) In the year 1867 the proportion of our public debt was only held to the extent of \$13,000,000, by our own people, while in 1875 our Canadian people had found money enough to invest \$28,000,000, and in 1885 our own people had found out of their spare money which they had no use for that they could invest \$68,586,000 in public bends.

(Applause.)

We are told by the (Applause.)
We are told by the opposition party that this country is being ruined by the extravagance of the present administration. This statement is not correct. Let us first take the statement is not correct. Let us first take the bank circulation as one of the indications of the prosperity of cur people. We find that the bank circulation of our chartered banks in 1879 was \$19,186,300, whereas in 1886 it had reached the snug little gum of \$29,516,389, showing an increase in seven years of \$10,330,089, or 53\( 2 \) per cent. Is not that a pretty good indication of the condition of our country? But let us look into the matter a a pretty good indication of the condition of our country? But let us look into the matter a little further and add to this increased circulation the increased circulation of dominion notes, and we find that the difference between our bank circulation in 1878 and 1885 was \$16,000,000. That is one of the proofs of the evidences of prosperity. (Applause.) Here is another. The available funds deposited in our chartered banks has largely increased; the deposits made in our chartered banks by our people in 1872 was only; \$72,000,000, while in 1885 our people have been able to deposit in

people in 18/2 was only; \$(2,000,000, while in 1885 our people have been able to deposit in these chartered banks to the extent of \$106,000,000. This shows an increase in those eight years of \$34,000,000, or at the rate of \$4. 855,555 per year, or 47 per cent. (Applause.) Is this an indication of the poverty of our under the circumstances. I know that he spent a large amount of money in connection with the building of this railway. I was glad to notice the other day that Dr. Alward, who was formerly a citizen of this county, but now of St. John, had the manifeess and courage to

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE ln it. Let me take the bonds of the C. P. R. which have increased from 38 to 774, or 100 per cent; then those of the North Western Railcent.; then those of the North Western Railway, which were formerly quoted at 38, have advanced to 77, or 100 per cent; the Canada Cotton Co., whose bonds were only worth 40 at one time, are now worth 89½ or an increase of 122 per cent; the Dundas Cotton Co., which but a little while since stood at 30, have increased to 72 or 140 per cent. but a little while since stood at 30, have increased to 72, or 140 per cent; the Montreal Cotton Co., which was only worth 40, is today worth 110, an increase of 175 per cent. and the Hochelega Cotton Co., which was formerly quoted at 50, is today worth 105, or an increase of 110 per cent. I ask do these facts, which are a matter of record, and which can be verified if necessary, indicate the great depression in the cotton industry which the opponents of the government have sought to impress you with? Are they not rather, on the other hand, living, tangible, real and substantial evidences that the country is progressing, shewing that our people have faith progressing, shewing that our people have faith in their county?

Now, let us turn our attention to the questions in their county.

of 608,000 pounds or 216 per cent. In raw sugars the importations have increased from sugars the importations have increased from 1879, which was 21.250,000 pounds, to in the year 1885 176,000,000 pounds, an increase of 154,750,000 pounds, or 728 per cent. This large increase is altogether due to the N. P., which made it possible to refine our own sugar. (Applause.)
Now let us take the imports of coal, and we

find that notwithstanding the very large increases in the output of our own mines since 1879, that the importation has increased as 1879, that the importation has increased as well, having imported in 1885 1,989,792 tons, as against in 1879 983,807 tons, the increase being 1,005 985 tons, or 112 per cent. The increased output in Nova Scotia in 1885 over 1879 is 565,882 tons, making a total of consumption of 1,571,867 tons in 1885 over that of 1879. 1,571,867 tons in 1885 over that of 1879.

There is one other question in which the people of the maritime provinces are interested, to which I wish to draw your attention. It is often said by our opponents that the present government has destroyed our shipping interest, so let us look into the facts of the matter. This subject might better be dealt with by Mr. so let us look into the facts of the matter. This subject might better be dealt with by Mr. Baird who is engaged actively in the shipping interest, and who can better inform you on the subject, but I will give you the figures which I have already prepared, showing what has been the condition of this trade since the introduction of the N.P. We find that the number of sea going wassals entered in read and number of sea going vessels entered inward and outward in 1879 was 17,000; and their tonnage amounted to 6,088,550 In 1885 the number of vessels rose to 21,192, and their tonnage to 7,644,615; an increase in vessels of 4,192, and in tonnage of 1,556,065. I want you to under stand that when these vessels were entered when they arrived and departed, and are there fore counted twice; but as the same system of estimation prevailed under both government the comparison is a fair one to make.

This comparison has reference to the sea-going vessels which ply between ports in our Dominion and other ports throughout the world. Of

ion and other ports throughout the world. Of the 17,000 vessels which entered cur ports in 1879, 4,192 were Canadian, and of the 21,192 in 1885 10,512 were owned by Canadians and manned by our own people. (Applause.)

Let us now take up the coasting trade and see how that has been affected by the policy of the present government. We find that the number of vessels arriving at our ports in 1879 was 30,850, while in 1885 they were 41,879. number of vessels arriving at our ports in 18/9 was 30,850, while in 1885 they were 41 879. The number of vessels which departed in 1879 were 29,663, and in 1885, 42,269, showing an increase between 1879 and 1885 in the number of vessels arrived of 11,029, or 39 per cent, and in the number of departing vessels 12,666 or an in the number of departing vessels 12 606 or an increase of 42½ per cent. We find that the tennage of these vessels which arrived in 1879, was 6 118 702, and in '85, 8, 304, 898, or an increase of 2,186 196 or 352 per cent. The number of vessels which departed in 1879 amounted in tonnage to 5,947,981 and in 1885 to 7,629,524. showing an increase of 1,681,543 tons, or 282 per cent. Do these figures exhibit the state of

hings which is charged by our opponents? remember hearing from this platform a gentle-man state that the coasting trade had been al-most destroyed from the fact that the vessels

passed parliament has extended the rights of voting to many of our young men who never before had had this privilege extended to them. Previous to the extension of the present franchies act you did not possess the right to vote, and I want to say to such of you as are here tonight that this act was passed in your interest in order to give you a voice in the affairs of your country. This act was passed to place in your hands who by the sweat of your face accumulated your earnings, the right to say by your country. This act was passed to place in your hands who by the sweat of your face accumulated your earnings, the right to say by your vote to whom you will commit the interests of this county. (Applause) I am glad to be able to that the predictions made by the opposition with reference to the Franchise Act have not held good, but have been falsified in every particular. We in this county remember that it was stated by our representative on the floors of parliament that the Franchise Act would lessen the vote of this county by 106 votes, but the facts proved by the electoral lists are that the votes of the county have been much increased. I hail the day with satisfaction when our young men whose strong right arms in the future will be used to develop the resources of this country, making of it all that nature intended it should be, will be able through the wisdom and foresight of the party in power to take part in the deliberation of what may be considered the best interests of this country. I know we were told by our opponents that the Franchise Act gave the Indians the right toe vote. (Laughter.) I heard a remark from a respectable gentleman the other day, who in the course of a converse.

the past, but the young men to whom have been given the right to vote under the present Franchise Act will stand shoulder to shoulder and say to Mr. Blake and the opposition "hands off for the present at least." (Applause.) This country's progress is not to be marred by the intrigue of the Rielites, or such men as Mr. Blake may secure to act as his lieutenants.

cotton wool we imported in 1879, 9,750,000 pounds, and in 1885 23,750,000 pounds, or an increase of 14,000,000 pounds, or 143 per cent. For your information allow me to take the imports of raw cotton during the regime of Mr. Mackenzie and compare them with the imports under the regime of Sir John A. Macdonald:

From 1874 to '79 we imported 29 919 646: pounds; and from 1879 to 1885, 98,144 869 pounds; and from 1879 to 1885, 98,144 869 pounds, an increase of 68,225,223 pounds or 228 per cent. Hemp we imported in 1879, 4,256, 1000 pounds, and in 1885, 9,968,000 pounds, an increase of 5,712,000 pounds or 134 per cent. In gutta-percha we imported in 1879 282,000 pounds, and in 1885 890,000 pounds, an increase of 608,000 pounds, an increase of 608,000 pounds, an increase of 216 per cent. In raw and the men whose only desire was to grasp power from the hands of those statesmen who have shown themselves eager to push this country of ours forward so much that if it is not the envy, it has become the admiration of the nations of the na ites, annexationists and repealites? Will they say that they gave their support to the men whose only desire was to grasp power from the hands of those statesmen who have shown themselves eager to push this country of ours forward so much that if it is not the eavy, it has become the admiration of the nations of the whole world. (Applause.) So let us not prove false to our high position, but let us as men who feel all the importance which can properly be attached to our acts, deal with all public issues fearlessly, knowing that this country expects of us that we will do our duty. Do not let us for a moment consider that the Do not let us for a moment consider that the wheel of progress is to be stopped, but that as we see this country has gone from 1867 to the present time in the onward path of progress;

> wise legislation may guide us in the future as in the past, in order that we may reap all the advantages which a highly civilized people may enjoy when governed by wise laws, administer. ed by honest and upright statesmen. (Loud L. A. Curry, who followed, made a very favorable impression and held the meeting's at-tention in a marked way. Stirring speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. anderson and Dr. Nugent and the meeting broke up with cheers for the party and its

as we see this country is happy and contented, let us see to it that by our acts that the same

(London Canadian Gazette') The Forests and Farm Lands of New

Brunswick. On Thursday of last week W. F. Best, of St. ohn, New Brunswick, read a paper on the above subject in the Conference hall of the Colonial Exhibition. Lieut. Col. Ross presided over a large audience, and, in introducing Mr. Best, spoke of the time that gentleman had spent in travelling through New Brunswick

spent in travelling through New Brunswick and of his knowledge of the province.

Mr. Best, in treating of the resources of the province, quoted from the reports of J. P. Sheldon, of Downton College of Agriculture, and of Jesse Sparrow, of Bath, these gentlemen having been delegates to ascertain the capabilities of the Dominion. Speaking of these reports, Mr. Best pointed out that very little had been done to bring the province to the notice of Europeans, consequently very few emigrants found their way to Naw Brunswick. The local legislature was indeed to be blamed for having done so little to advertise the province; abroad, Proceeding to treat of the great value of the the province abroad. Proceeding to treat of the great value of the forest products of New Brunswick, Mr. Best stated that the exports of these products in 1883 was of the value of over £1,000,000, and this amount was constantincreasing. The forest trees, such as ly increasing. The forest trees, the pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, poplar, the pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, poplar, and reference etc., were described, and reference made to the artistic wood trophy from New

Brunswick displayed in the exhibition. Reference was also made to the game found in the forests—the moose, cariboo, deer, fox, etc, and salmon and trout in the streams;

proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and in so doing corroborated the statements that had been made. Captain Clark followed, and bad been made. Captain Clark followed, and pointed out the many attractions possessed by New Brunswick. The last time he had the pleasure of visiting the province was in 1885. The action with Mr. Everett, Mr. P., on the subject, and he then had about ant opportunity in the Dominion exhibition of seeing the excellence of the grains and roots raised in the province, as well as the facilities for stock raising. He was, however, astonished, when in New Brunswick, to find how little had been done towards outlivation when commonared with other northers countries, where cultivation was carried out to a much fuller extent even though the land was not one-tenth the value of that in the St. John and other districts. He rather inclined to recommend estilers to New Brunswick to enter upon improved farms rather than free grants of issuers were shown, beginning with the city of St. John, and taking in numerous points altern views were shown, beginning with the city of St. John, and taking in numerous points altern views were shown, beginning with the city of St. John, and taking in numerous points altern views were shown, beginning with the city of St. John, and taking in numerous points altern views were shown, beginning with the city of St. John, and taking in numerous points altern views were shown, beginning with the city of St. John, and taking in numerous points altern views were also views of salmon in high on the Tohique; with other views illustrating the process of clearing the forest and building log the City of St. John river as far as Grand Falls. There were also views of salmon in high on the Tohique; with other views illustrating the process of clearing the forest and building log houses. Other views included the beautiful and the province of the provent and an action to the province of the provent and province of the province of the provent and province of the province pointed out the many attractions possessed by New Brunswick. The last time he had the

this country. I know we were told by our so poponents that the Franchise Act gave the Indians the right toe vote. (Laughter.) I heard a remark from a respectable gentleman it the other day, who in the course of a conversant to asked the question. "Do you think you can carry the next election in Queens?" I said, "Yes, I think we can," when to my surperson in the country of the country, and the candary the next election in Queens?" I said, "Yes, I think we can," when to my surperson in the candary the next election in Queens?" I said, "Yes, I think we can," when to my surperson in the candary the next election in Queens?" I said, "Yes, I think we can," when to my surperson in the candary the next election in Queens?" I said, "Yes, I think we can," when to my surperson in the candary is the propose of the candary the candary the candary the next election in Queens." I said, "Yes, I think we can," when to my surperson in the candary is the candary the next election in Queens." I said, "Yes, I think we can," when to my surperson in the candary is the candary in the candary is the conditions which are expecified in the Franchise Act the Indian should not have avote. (Loud splausa) but we do not depend on the Indian vote for success, (Laughter.) We leave that consoling memory to the gentlemen who uttered it as a sweet as Calgary. Between the I satisfied with the soil, water and natural grasses. I undertook the recent trip in view of my natural reporter to the candary. We went as far west as Colagary. Between the I said, "Yes, I think under the Canadian Pacific Railway. At cach place I was thoroughly well of a statisfied with the soil, water and natural grasses. I undertook the recent trip in view of my natural reports and the sate place of the propose to vote, and it is needless to state that it that the term "citizen" mpulses, I do not see any legitimate reason why that Indian should not have avote. (Loud splausa) But we do not depend on the Indian vote of it. As for our party, I say we do not depend on the mental pr scale. Tree planting has produced favorable results in Illinois, where it transformed the

results in Illinois, where it transformed the valley of that name into one of the most prosperous sections in the world."

"What about Imperial Federation?"

"The feeling in this direction is very strong is England, and it is regarded as the only means of preserving the integrity of the empire. Canadians, we have led ourselves to believe, reciprocate this feeling, and with such a state of affairs existing, I don't see what is to prevent the scheme from being carried out.

P. P.s, Col. Domville and others. THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Pursuant to a call issued by the county's representatives in the assembly, a public meeting was held at Hampton, yesterday, to take action towards supporting St. John as one of the winter ports in connection with Canada's subsidized mail steamship service.

On motion of Mr. Pagsley, His Honor Judge Wedderburn took the chair, and Mr. Cother was appointed secretary. JUDGE WEDDERBURN

said he recognized the importance of the meeting as one of the means towards securing what all agreed was simple justice to St. John, a all agreed was simple justice to St. John, a great boon to that city and consequently directly influential for the benefit of the people of Kings. Combatting the fallacious idea expressed in some upper Canadian papers, that by the Intercolonial we had got all we were entitled to, he showed that that line was not the outcome of confederation, but was in reality a great lever towards bringing about our federation. But if it were true that we had got the I. C. R. through confederation, that fact could not possibly be an argument that fact could not possibly be an argument against giving St. John swift mail service to against giving St. John switch man service to Great Britain. To make one of the termini of the C. P. R. on foreign soil would be to not only cast a slur on our national enterprise, but to build up foreign ports and foreign cities and trade at the expense of the trade and commerce and reputation of the Dominion. He believed that the government and parliament of Canada, no matter what party was in power, would do us justice, if we only advanced earnestly and properly the claims of St. John to be one of the winter termini of the quick mail service with the old world. (Applause) W. PUGSLEY, M. P. P.,

was the first speaker. He recited the history was the first speaker. He recited the history of recent events in confection with the calling for tenders for a fast ocean mail service between Canada and Great Britain, and showed that at the instance of Mr. Jones, the energetic manager of the Bank of Montreal, the St. John board of trade had taken the matter up in the interest of that taken the matter up in the interest of that port. By The Sun of Nov. 1st it could be seen that Halifax was the terminal point in Canada and Portland, Me., was the only other port named, with an optional clause by which some other American port (possibly Boston) could be substituted for Portland. With these facts staring them in the face, he and his col-leagues in the assembly felt it wise to call this meeting and as far as possible, irrespective of party, strengthen the hands of St John in its struggle against the efforts of the Grand Trunk

the foresis and salmon and trout in the strong etc, and salmon and trout in the strong etc. The strong etc. It was in his judgment only right that this meeting should be strong etc. John would be strong etc. John etc. It was in his judgment only right that this meeting should be strong etc. John would be strong etc. John etc. John strong etc. John would be strong etc. John woul He had telegraphed some time ago to Sir Alex. Campbell, postmaster general, urging St. John's claims to the winter port. To this Sir Alexander replied that he was in communication with Mr. Everett, M. P., on the subject. Hon. Geo. E. Foster had also replied to him

Me., the terminus of the ocean steamers. The Short line will be completed in the summer of 1887 and the mail contract is not to commence till the winter of that year. This point should be carefully kept in view. In building the C. P. R. north of Lake Superior great expense was involved but it was involved by the control of the control o was involved, but it was necessary in carrying out the national idea to provide a through line out the national idea to provide a through line on Canadian territory to keep the great trade of the Northwest away from New York and Boston. In the line of that idea, he held that no Canadian money should be paid to any steamship that does not run to Canadian ports. He thought that it had been generally conceded that St. John and Halifax were to be the termini of the C. P. E. It was said by Hon. Mr. Jones, Hon. Mr. Foster and C. A. Everett, was the settled policy of the country and that by the Short Line St. John would soon be one of the winter ports. It was on this belief that he (Pagsley) had worked to secure Mr. Everett's election. To make Portland, Me., one of the termini was a breach of faith with the people of New Brunswick. (Loud applause.) Were he an enemy of the government, putting party of New Brunswick. (Loud applause.) Were he an enemy of the government, putting party above country, he would not open his mouth on this question, knowing that its consummation would be the means of sweeping from all the St. John seats the present supporters of the present administration.

He urged all people, irrespective of party, to work faithfully and energetically for St. John's

benefit. (Cheers)
Fred W. Stockton asked if the board of trade of Kings Co. had been called on to consider this question, or had it been ignored. He thought the board should join in or lead off. It was somewhat odd that while the people of Kings were called in convention, the people of St. John had not yet moved in the matter. MR. WHITE, M. P. P.,

means of preserving the integrity of the empire. Canadians, we have led ourselves to believe, reciprocate this feeling, and with such a state of affairs existing, I don't see what is to prevent the scheme from being carried out.

The other day a white dove perched on the cab of Engineer Stagger's locomotive on an other cab of Engineer Stagger's locomotive on an other cab. The other day and afterwards flew back and of the canadians well, In this matter, irrespective of politics. When he and the other Kings M. P. Ps. had found out that the other Kings M. P. Ps. had found out the other Kings M. P. Ps.

from Portland, Me., as such a line would directly affect the price of cattle and butter and other articles of export. A winter line from here would do much to dissipate the belief in England that ours is a cold country and would also tend to help emigration to New Brunswick. Again, there will be the direct gain to Kings by the growth of St. John as the terminus of a great steamship line. Making cities centres of trade increases their wealth and importance, as illustrated close at hand by the case of Moncton.

Moncton.

But despite the letter from Sir Alexander Campbell, he had faith that we could have justice done St. John if we only worked together as one man. They made no attack on the as one man. They made no attack on the present government, but they insisted on a full and complete carrying out of the national idea. Mr. White next discussed the alleged ocean obstacles against utilizing St. John. He argued that instead of building up Portland, Me., it was the bounden duty of the country to use the new ocean mail scheme to withdraw from Portland the Canadian business she now enjoys and concentrate it at St. John. It was enjoys and concentrate it at St. John. It was not too late to change the conditions of the contract and to that end they must all work heartily. (Cheers.)

COL. DOMVILLE approached this matter with grave delicacy, because he now found coming to the front that which he had pointed out so earnestly which he had pointed out so carnestly—the Short Line railway. But the answer in 1882, was as it was at confederation—wait, and St. John shall be the Liverpool of America. This was repeated again in 1885. But what are the fact? The direct to Canadian ports and to no other (Applause.) He was proud that Drs. Pugsley White and Taylor had put Kings Co. to the front in this matter and they had his hearty support. (Applause.

On motion, Mr. White, M.PP., Col. Domville and Major Markham were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. Colter White urged, on a non-party basis, united action to secure not only this line of mail steamers but also the hastening of the construction of the Short Line. The government can only learn what is best for the country through the voice of the people, and it therefore became the people of New Brunswick to speak out on this question with all the

strength of non partizan utterance.

J. W.Smith held it was the duty of the meeting to protest as strongly as possible against the action of the government, and to do so as cittzens, not as party men. The advantages of the port of St. John needed no argument here, They were well known, and if further improvements were needed it was St. John's duty to have them made forthwith,

Dr. Pugsley agreed with the said speaker that this was a matter to be dealt with outside of party lines. So far as St. John harber was concerned, it was known that the corporation pier could be put in readiness in a short time and at a reasonable expense. A little dredging was also needed and a track from the beliast wharf to the corporation pier.

The committee on resolutions reported as

Whereas the postal authorities have asked tenders for steam ship lines to carry the mails between Can-ada and Great Britain for a period of ten years; and and Great Britain for a period of ten years;
Whereas, Halifax and Portland, Maine, are fiamed
in the conditions of contract as the two Atlantic ports to which the steamers are to run in the

whereas, after the people of the maritime prov-Whereas, after the people of the maritime provinces have assumed their share of the great burden of building the Canadian Pacific railway wholly through Cauadian territory for the purpose of carrying out the grand national idea not only of developing the Northwest, but of bringing the ever-increasing trade of that portion of the Dominion to the clies of eastern Canada, so that all parts of our country might share alike in the national development, the consistent and patriotic continuace of this policy requires that the Atlantic teraini of this our great national highway should be at ports in our own country; and
Whereas, it is directly at variance with this patriotic policy that steamships subsidized with the money

our own country; and

Whereas, it is directly at variance with this patrictic policy that steamships subsidized with the money of our people, should not only be permitted but required (as they are by the proposed contract) during a portion of the year to go to a foreign Atlantic port, and so carry past our doors the trace to which our own people are greatly entitled, and

Whereas, this meeting recognizes the vast benefits which would accrue to St. John were it made one of the channels of trade between Canada and Europe by the means of the proposed weekly trans-Atlantic mail service, and that these advantages would be largely shared by our province as well in the stimulus which would thereby be given to trade between New Brunswick and Europe, and to the flaw of emigration to our shores, as by the increased market afforded our farmers by whatever is a cleula'ed to build up the city of St. John; therefore

Hesolved, that in the opin'on of this meeting it would be most unjust to this portion of the Dominion, and a departure from what should be the general poicy of this country, were the government to fail to exercise their power in so arranging the contract as to make £t. John one of the grea; winter ports of Canada, and that the representatives in parliament from this province should imperatively demand that faith be kept with the maritime provinces by providing that Canadian ports only be made Atlantic termin of any steamship line subsidized by the Canadian government; also

Resolved, that copies of the aforegoing resolution be forwarded to the governor general in council, to the Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of mariae and fisheries and to the Hon. Eir Alex, Campbel!, postmaster general.

The resolution was fput and [carried unanimously, amid loud applause.

On motion of Dr. Pugsley, seconded by Jas.
W. Smith and Col. Domville, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Judge Wedderburn for the able manner in which he had presided.

Judge Wedderburn, in returning thanks, expressed the pleasure it gave him to take part in this non-political movement on the part of the people of Kings, towards assisting their St. John brethren in their effort to make that harbor one of the winter ports of Canada.

The meeting then adjourned.

Deer Island Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Last Wednesday evening a public meeting of the Band of Hope at Leonardville, was largely attended, and greatly enjoyed. A splendid programme was executed with the ability proverbial to the members of the Band of Hope, and consisted of solos, choruses, recitations, readings and speeches, among which was an attractive address by Mrs. (Rev.) Lawson. Miss Hattie Wilson presided with her accustomed skill at the organ, and all who aided in the evening's entertainment did their parts well.

Saturday evening was a lively one in Choco. Saturday evening was a lively one in Chocolate Cove, it being the occasion of a supper and fair and lecture by the Methodist people. The supper was universally pronounced the best ever held on the Island. Certainly the largest crowd in Moss Rose hall was that on the occasionin question. The Indian goods from the bazaar of your enterprising townsmen Thompson Rose and terprising townsmen Thompson Bros, sold like hot potatoes on a winter's night in the like hot potatoes on a winter's night in the cities of Europe. Thompson Bros, are to have orders from Campobello and Grand Manan we hear, soon. The goods had many virtues in themselves, but not half so many as the charming and popular lady who presided at the table—Mrs. Lawson—and who has a high place in the esteem of the people all over Deer Island. Mrs. Nathaniel McDonald, at the close of the supper. appeared as lectures on Mrs. Mrs. Nathaniel McDonald, at the close of the supper, appeared as lecturer on My experiences in canvassing, and made the favorable impression usual to her on such occasions. The whole affair brought \$121.

Deputy Nowlan is home again, looking as fresh as a lark, after his hard but very successful temperance campaign in Carleton and Victoria counties. He has organized a large number of lodges.

of party
of county
false skin so ingeniously constructed as to defy
detection. They passed the cow quite easily at
the customs office, the men there admiring her size and beauty, some of the excise men even effering her feed.

November

Nomina

Following is a li which nomination Dominion election candidates: -

Bruce, North.

Bruce, East.

Brant, North

Durham, West.

Essex, North

Essex, North

Esgin, East.

Grey, East. Grey, South...... Grey, North..... Glengarry...... Huron, East.... Bastings, East... Hastings, North... Lennox...

Lambton West
Leeds South
Lennex North
Middlersex West
Muskoka and Per Sound...... Northumberland East Perth South .... Petl\_\_\_... Prince Edward..

Welland...
Wentworth South...
Wentworth, North...
Wellington, North...
Wellington, South...
York, West...
York, East... Richmond and Wolfe.

Annapolis .... 

Modeme, John Evening classes Oct. 11th. Many competent fied themselves by a A discount of ten will be allowed those winter term.

Hours 7.30 to 9.3 an Odd Hellow's Two of the most trou are asthma and who Pectoral Balsam seldom throat and lung trouble

have this remedy for s

Circulare mailed

Worth 1 There is probably no stiff joints, contracted than Hagyard's Yell Siddell, of Orton, Ont. with contraction of th of the chest. It is the externa! pain. The Ecour

The one terrible blig from impure blood-i wasting, lingering and MITORA

I beg leave to

"Puttner's Emulsio with great satisfaction Liver Oil was called commend it as an agr so successfully the na in no instance have

Compound will cure One trial will charm siaem. Had from medial Compound Canada, A Cure It is a valuable fact for no better or more cert

WANTED LADIES

Hagyard's Yellow Oil us This handy household druggist. Daniel Sullivan of M in recommending Bur pepala. It cured him a being a sceptic he is not

medicine. A Wid A wide range of painfu Hagyard's Yellow Oil. ville, Ont., speaks of it i fame back, sprains an too numerous to mention externally.

On the let inst., at Hil John L Peck, of a daugh

Mari On Tuesday, the 2nd in Petitoodiac, by the Rev Petitoodiac, assisted by the ror of Sussex, the Rev. B. of St. Andrews church, yo Joseph Tayler of Kibler British Guiana, to Lovisa E. S. Ritchle.
On the 3rd inst, at 1 On the 3rd inst, at it Church, in this city, by the Charles D. Dykeman, of Euphemia B. McDonald, late W. H. Brown, of this On the 4th inst, at the Weldon, brother-in-law of Bev. Joseph Hogg, Frank Crandall, postmaster, as daughter of the late John On the 3rd inst, at the On the 3rd inst., at the Highfield street, Moncton Starkey, to Ida Trites, all Od the 8rd inst., at Fithe Rev. M. P. King, assityre, J. A. S. Kierstead, I county, to Maggle J., y Todd.

De

On the 31st u't., at Indi
her age, Agnes Robertson,
daughter of M Douglas at
1 On the 3rd inst, at the
27 St. Davis street, John 8
Martins, in the 67th y
County Down, Ireland.
On the 16th ult., at Digl
daughter of Dr. W. L. and
On the 2nd inst., at Hai
lungs, John, son of John?
of his age.
On the 3rd inst., of bron
year and 12 days, only so
Cummins. Cummins.
On the 31st ult., at She wife of J. S. Verner, in th On the 4th inst., in this Geo. W. Day, and see Ganong, axed 24 years and M On the lat inst, at Mill lingering illness, Annie H and deservedly regretted and friends. Deceased we ortland, Me., as such a line would diffect the price of cattle and butter and
ticles of export. A winter line from
uld do much to dissipate the belief in
i that ours is a cold country and would
d to help emigration to New Brunswick,
there will be the direct gain to Kings
rowth of St. John as the terminus of rowth of St. John as the terminus of steamship line. Making cities centres increases their wealth and import. liustrated close at hand by the case of

espite the letter from Sir Alexander II, he had faith that we could have one St. John if we only worked together man. They made no attack on the government, but they insisted on a complete carrying ont of the matter. uplete carrying out of the national complete carrying out of the national Ir. White next discussed the alleged stacles against utilizing St. John. He hat instead of building up Portland, ras the bounden duty of the country e new ocean mail scheme to withdraw tland the Canadian business she now depend on the state of the state dand the Canadian Dualness are now a concentrate it at St. John. It was te to change the conditions of the conto that end they must all work (Cheers.) COL DOMVILLE

ed this matter with grave delicacy, te now found coming to the front that had pointed out so earnestly ort Line railway. But the ans. 1882, was as it was at tion—wait, and St. John shall be the of America. This was repeated 885. But what are the facts? The at now propose to take our money to hers to go to a foreign port. What gain by being Canadians, if our to be put in the pockets oners? (Applause) For one, he reason' to subsidize British mship lines at all, but advocata of giving a bonus to such steamers ry mails direct to us. But if a line beidized, let it be bound down to ply Canadian ports and to no other.
He was proud that Drs. Pugsley Taylor had put Kings Co. to the his matter and they had his hearty

on, Mr. White, M. Fr., John S. Markham were appointed a com-Thite urged, on a non-party basis, ion to secure not only this line of hers but also the hastening of the conf the Short Line. The government sarn what is best for the country to voice of the people, and it therese the people of New Brunswick put on this question with all the non partizan utterance. ith held it was the duty of the meet. as strongly as possible against the government, and to do so as

, Mr. White, M. PP., Col. Domville

(Applause.)

t as party men. The advantages of St. John needed no argument here. b well known, and if further important was St. John's ave them made forthwith. (Apley agreed with the said speaker a matter to be dealt with outside es. So far as St. John harbor was it was known that the corporation e put in readiness in a short time sonable expense. A little dredging ded and a track from the ballast e corporation pier.
mittee on resolutions reported as

postal authorities have asked tendera-lines to carry the mails between Can-t Britain for a period of ten years; lifax and Portland, Maine, are fiamed ns of contract as the two Atlantic the steamers are to run in the winter

er the people of the maritime provamed their share of the great burden he Canadian Pacific railway wholly ilan territory for the purpose of carry-and national idea not only of develop-west, but of bringing the ever-increas-hat portion of the Dominion to the rn Canada, so that all parts of our share alike in the national developre alike in the national develop-nt and patriotis continuance of res that the atlantic termini of al highway should he at norte

; and directly at variance with this patrioas directly at variance with this patrio-steamships subsidized with the money should not only be permitted but re-are by the proposed contract) during e year to go to a foreign Atlantic port, st our doors the trace to which our greatly entitled, and s meeting recognizes the vast benefits come to St. John were it made one of trade between Canada and Engraphy rade between Canada and Europe by coposed weekly trans-Atlantic mai ese advantages would be largel ince as well in the stimulus which

e given to trade between New Bruns, and to the flow of emigration to the increased market afforded our ever is c.lcula'ed to build up the therefore in the opin on of this meeting it unjust to this portion of the Doparture from what should be the country, were the governmen their power in so arranging the con-bit. John one of the great winter and that the representatives in par-s province should imperatively de-be kept with the maritime provinces at Canadian ports only be made At-sty steamship line subsidized by the ment: also ent; also oples of the aforegoing resolution

the governor general in council, to oster, minister of marine and fish-Hon, &ir Alex, Campbell, postmaster on was fput and [carried unaniloud applause.
of Dr. Pugsley, seconded by Jas.
d Col. Domville, the thanks of

ere tendered to Judge Wedder-ble manner in which he had erburn, in returning thanks, exasure it gave him to take part tical movement on the part of Kings, towards assisting their

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he winter ports of Canada. hen adjourned.

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B OWN CORRESPONDENT.) lay evening a public meeting of pe at Leonardville, was largely eatly enjoyed. A splendid procuted with the ability proverbers of the Band of Hope, and choruses, recitations, read-among which was an attrac-Mrs. (Rev.) Lawson. Miss Mrs. (Rev.) Lawson. presided with her accustomed an, and all who aided in the nment did their parts well. ing was a lively one in Choco. sing the occasion of a supper sture by the Methodist people. s universally pronounced then the Island. Certainly the in Moss Rose hall was occasionin question. The om the bezaar of your en smen Thompson Bros, sold on a winter's night in the Thompson Bros, are to have pobello and Grand Manan we goods had many virtues in ot half so many as the charmlady who presided at the table
and who has a high place in
people all over Deer Island.
I McDonald, at the close of ared as lecturer on My ex-assing, and made the favorsual to her on such occasions, brought \$121. n is home again, looking as ter his hard but very suc-ce campaign in Carleton and

cattle has been apparently where a band of "smug" a cow in their attempt to ace. A strong ten months' ped around with a quantity \$1,000. Over this was fitted!a iously constructed as to defy passed the cow quite easily at the men there admiring her

He has organized a large

Bruce, North. McNelll Bruns Bruce, Esst Carglil Brank, North Brank, North Blake Essex, North Patterson Cleary Essex, South Brien Brien Brien Grev Kast Spreyle Eigin, East Ermatinger Wilson
Grey, Kast Sproule Sproule
Grey, South Jamieson Lunderkin
Grey, North Masson allen
Glengarry Purcell
Huron, East Ferrow Macdonald
Huron, West Cameron
Bastings, East Burdett
Hatings, North Bowell
Lennox Wilson Allison
Lambton West Eeds South Britton Minkoka and Perry
Sound. McMurrich
Northumberland East. Mal ory
Ontario West Edgar
Perth South Ehrpe Trow
Petl Fleming
Prince Edward Platt
Sincoe East Qu'nn Gook
Sincoe North Anglin
Welland. Ferguson Gonlon
Wentworth South Townsend Bain
Wentworth, North Gordon McMullen
Wellington, North Gordon McMullen
Wellington, South Malace
York, West Wallace
Quebec Quebec

QUEBEC. NEW BRUNSWICK. Charlotte \_\_\_\_ Chipman \_\_\_ Sunbuy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wilmot \_\_\_\_Burpee
York \_\_\_\_\_\_ Gregory? NOVA SCOTIA. apolis ..... Ray

Shelburne ..... Crowell .... Robertson Digby ..... Campbell ..... Maint, John Business College. Evening classes will be resumed Monday, Oct. 11th.

Many competent book-keepers have qualified themselves by attending these classes. A discount of ten per cent from regular fee will be allowed those who enter at once for full winter term. Circulare mailed to any address,

Hours 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. ar Odd Fellow's Hail, S. KERR, PRIM,

Try It. Two of the most troublesome complaints to relieve are asthma and whooping cough, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam seldom fails, either in these or other throat and lung troubles. All dealers in medicine have this remedy for sale.

Worth Remembering. There is probably no better relaxing remedy for

stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Cil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external pain. The Scourge of America.

The one terrible blight of our country is scrofulafrom impure blood-it causes consumption and many wasting, lingering and fatal diseases. Burdock Blocd Bitters cures ecrofula, if taken in time.

ANOTHER PROOF.

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

D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

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

A Cure for Croup. It is a valuable fact for mothers to know that there no better or more certain remedy for croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used internally and externally.

This handy household remedy may be had of any druggist. A Radical Change.

Daniel Sullivan of Malcolm, Ont, takes pleasure in recommending Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia. It cured him after years of suffering. From being a sceptic he is now a confirmed believer in that

A Wide Range. A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M Lawson of Wood-

ville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, fame back, sprains and many painful conditions too numerous to mention. It is used internally or

Births. On the lst inst., at Hillsboro, A. Co., the wife of John L Peck, of a daughter.

too numeror

Marriages.

On Tuesday, the 2nd inst, in St. Andrew's c'urch, Petitcodiac, by the Rev. Cuthbert Willis, rector of Petitcodiac, assisted by the Rev. Canon Medley, rector of Sussex, the Rev. B. W. Rogers Tayler, curate of St. Andrews church, youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Tayler of Kiblerie Hall, Maha cony River, British Guiana, to Lovisa Jean, youngest daughter of E. S. Ritchie. British Guians, to Lovisa Jean, youngest daughter of E. S. Ritchie.
On the 3rd inst, at the Brussels street Baptist Church, in this city, by the Rev. J. K. Hopper, D. D., Charles D. Dykeman, of Jenseg, Queens Co., to Euphemia B. McDonald, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Brown, of this city.
On the 4th inst, at the residence of Wm. McK. Weldon, brother-in-law of the bride, Moncton, by the Rev. Joseph Hogg, Frank A., youngest son of Joseph Crandall, postmaster, and Miss Libble, youngest daughter of the late John Wright both of Moncton.
On the 3rd inst., at the residence of Mr. Starkey, Highfield street, Moncton, by Rev. R. S. Crisp, James Starkey, to Ida Trices, all of Moncton.
On the 8rd inst., at Farrows, Queens county, by

ciarkey, to Ida Trites, all of Moncton.
On the Srd inst, at Farrows, Queens county, by
the Rev. M. P. King, assisted by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, J. A. S. Kierstead, P. M., of Springfield, Kings
county, to Maggie J., youngest daughter of Henry
Todd. Deaths.

On the 31st u't., at Indiantown, in the 21st year of

On the Sist uit, at Indiantown, in the Sist year of her age, Agnes Robertson, beloved and only surviving daughter of M Douglas and Phoebe C. Austin.
On the Srd inst, at the residence of his nephew, 27 St. Davis street, John Sands, of Hardingville, St. Martins, in the 67th year of his age, a native of County Down, Ireland.
On the 16th uit, at Digby, N. S., Francis E., third daughter of Dr. W. L. and Buphemia E. Bent.
On the 2nd inst, at Halfax, of inflammation of the Jungs, John, son of John T. Bulmer, in the 11th Jear of his age. of his age.
On the 3rd inst., of bronchitis, John Woods, aged 1
Year and 12 days, only son of John and Edith V. On the 31st ult., at Sheffield. Frances S. beloved

Suddenly, on the 22nd ult, at Greenwich, Kings Co, Daniel B. Go'ham, aged 67 years, leaving a wife and five children to moura their sad lo.s. his end was By continuous their sau 10.8. Also one was peace.

Suddenly, in this city, on Monday, the 8th inst, Riiphalet, third son of Roberts and the late Olivia S. Roberts, in the 21st year of his age
Suddenly, on the 7th of September, at her residence, Corn Bill, Kings Co., N. B., of para ysis, Abigail McCully, relict of the late R. W. Stockton, in the Sand year of her age. 82nd year of her age.

Ship News.

Port of St. John. ARRIVED. Nov 2—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Beston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

Nov 3—Sch Eilzabeth De Hart, McIntyre, from Boston, R C Elkin.

Sch Lone Star, Church, from Eastport, E Lantalum and Co. iron.

Nov 4—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, HjW Chisholm, mdse and pass
Bark Eilza Barss, Hollis, from Bermuda, R P and W F Starr, ba.

Ech Spring Bird, Cameron, from Boston for Fredericton, gen cargo. icton, gen cargo, Sch Sea Bird, Andrew, from Rockland, T S Adams, icton, gen cargo.
Sch Sea Bird, Andrew, from Rockland, T S Adams, bal.
Sch Llewellyn, Colwell, from Rockport, Elkin and Hatfied, bal.
Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, from Bargor, D J Purdy, bal.
Sch Mabel Form Thomaston. Elkin and Sch Man Golwell, from Thomaston. Elkin and Sch Man Golwell. Purdy, bal. Sch Emu, Colwell, from Thomaston, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Soh Essie C, Colwell, from Reckport, TS Adams, Hatfield, bal.

Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Reckport, TS Adams, al.

Sch James R Talbot, Crocket, from Portland, D J Graham, for Bermuda. Seely, bal. Sch Sea Foam, Wade, from Machias, J W Smith, apples, etc. Nov 4-Brigt Sullivan, Wright, from Darien, DJ Seely, pitch pine. Sch W M McKay, Balmer, from New York, master, Sch Bucco, Wilcox, from New York, A Cushing and Sch Myrtle Purdy, Farris, from Bangor, D J Purdy, Sch Glad Tidings, Glaspy, from Belfast T S Adams, Sch Lottie B, fcott, from Boston, R C Elkin, bal, Sch Luta Price, Price, from Boston, Parker and Hatfield, bal. Iatfield, bal. Sch Peiro, Kelly, from Jonesport, B C Elkin, bal. Sch Lampedo, Holder, from Rockland, T S Adams, Sch Rettie, Price, from Botson, V S White, pork Sch Kettis, Frice, from Botson, v s white, pork and beef.

Sch Burpee C, Wasson, from Rockland, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Sch Evelyn, Wasson, from Rockport, Elkin and Hatfield, bat.

Sch Westfield, Perry, from Boston, TS Adams Hatfield, bal,
sch Ethel Granville, Foster, from Boston, J W

At Bristol
New York.
At Barrot mith, bal.
Sch Almeda, Miller from Rockland, TS Adams, for Que Smith, Dat.

Sch Almeda, Miller from Rockland, T.S. Adams, bal.

Sch Juno, Hatfield, from Boston, W. Stephenson, bal.

Sch Carrie Walker, Starkey, from Providence, R. C. Elkin, bal.

Sch M. L. St. Pierre, Amos, from Boston, Scammell Bros. bal.

Sch Maud and Bessie, Janes, from Boston, Driscell Bros. bal.

Watts from Darien, Scammell

Bros. bal.

Watts from Darien, Scammell

Bros. bal.

Sch Maud and Bessie, Janes, from Boston, Driscell Bros. bal.

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Sch Maud and Bessie, Janes, from Boston, Driscell Bros. Britant Bros. Bal. Bros. Britant Bros. Bros. Bros. Britant Bros. Bros. Britant Bros. Bros. Bros. Bros. Bros. Britant Bros. Sch Joseph Souther, Watts, from Darien, Scammell Bros, pitch pine.
Sch May Flower, Floyd, from Boston, Eriscoll Bros, bal.
Nov 6—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Eoston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.
Sch Afton, Odell, from Boston, Miller and Woodman, bal.
sch Julia S, French, from Gloucester, Miller and Woodman, bal Woodman, bal. Sch Hattie E King, Collins, from Boston, R C Elkin, al. Sch Nellie B Dobbin, Rumery, from Jonesport, master Sch Neille B Dobbin, Eumery, from Jonesport, master bal.
Sch Glen, Hamlyn, from Newark master, coal.
Sch Isaac Burpee, McLellan, from New York R
C Kikin, bal.
Sch Orrie V Drisko, Richardson, from Eastport,
D J Seely, bal.
Sch Mower, Purdy, from New York, Scammell Bros, coal.
Sch Thrasher, Whelpley, from New York, R C
Elkin, coal
Sch Anita, Seely, from New York, W L Busby, coal. oal. Sch Druid, Cole, from Beverly, Parker & Fatfield, bal Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, from Rockland, T S Adams bal.
Sch Dexter Clark, Theall, from Boston, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Erie, Theall, from Boston, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Nellie Bruce, Somerville, from New York, T S
Adams, oil
Sch Annie Gale, Gale, from Eoston, D J Purdy, gen cargo. Sch Lillie Bell, Erb, from New York, D J Purdy, sch Maud W, Kingston, from Providence, A O Crookshank, bal.

Sch Janet, Shaw, from Boston, Thos S Adams, bal. Nov 8—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan

son Acacia, Gracy, Home Bossel, Edward Constwise—Scha Florence Guest, Atwood, for Annapolis: Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Pilot, Beardsley, for Port Lorne; Sadie No S. McAdam, for St Ge-rge; Manzanilla, Irving, for Joggins; Alice Holmes, Dawson, and Zouave, Sallows. from fishing voyage; E J Glass. Knowlton, from Advocate Harbor; Sarah, Russell, frem Grand Manan. Nov 2-Bark Victoria, Savoie, for Santa Cruz de Nov 2—Bark Victoria, Savole, for Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.

Bark Keswick, Gilliatt, for Sharpness.

Bark Avonia. Porter, for Liverpool.

Barktn Sovereign, Kearon, for Seville, Spain,

Brigt W N H Clements, Crowel', for River Mersey.

Sch Centennial, Cripps, for New York.

Sch Ulrica R Smith, Sawyer, for New York.

Sch Elverdale, Barton, for Rockport.

Sch Amy J, Alexander, for Eastport.

Sch E Chambers, Hattendorff, for New York.

Sch S K F James, Bissett, for Boston.

Stdm F flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan via Eastport. Srd—Simr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.
Stim Flushing, Ingersol, for Grand Manan
via Eastport.

Bark Heurletta, Anderson, for Limerick.
Brigt E w Gale, Cameron, for Demarara.
4th—Ship Tobique, Davis, for Liverpool.
Sch Otter, Ludiow, for New York
Sch New England, Wolf, for Eastport
4th—Sch Valetts, Hunt, for New York.
Sch Astm Cumberland, Thompsen, for Boston.
Sch Ayr, Stevens, for New York.
Sch Acara, Harper, for Providence.
Sch Annie W Akers, McIltyre, for Newport.
Sch Reaper. McLean, for New York.
Sch Harvester, McLean, for New York.
Sch Harvester, McLean, for New York.
Sch Jennie Gibson, Pestman, for New York.
Sch Jennie Gibson, Pestman, for New York.
Nov S—Stimr State of Maine, Hiljard, for Boston.
Sch Mount Whatley, Belmore, for Eastport.
Coastwise—Schs I G Curtis, Harris, for Margaret.
ville; Floyd, Trask, for Sandy Cove; Clyde, Dickson, for Quaco; Whistler, McKinnon, for Annapolis; E B
Newcomb, Newcomb, and Susannah R, Roberts, for Parreboro; Ellen, Spurr, for Harborville; Franklin Goold, Carson, for 8t Andrews.

a Kastport, J W Smith, mdse and pass, sch Ethel, Peck, from Providence, R C Elkin, bal Sch Frank L P, Lawson, from Boston, C H Peters, nn carco.

gen cargo sch Bart, Whittaker, from Boston, T S Adams,

bal.

Brigt J A Hersey, Dowling, from Boston for Dorchester—in for harbor.

Sch Aurora, Kerr, from Port Williams for New
York—in for harbor.

Sch Glenera, McKtel, from New York, T S Adams,

Sch Acacia, Grady, from Boston, Scammell Bros,

Canadian Ports.

ARRIVED. ARRIVED.

At Pictou, 27th ult, sch G W Jones, McDougall, from New York.

At Parrsboro, 29th ult, schs Belvidere, Willigar, and Emms Clark, Clark, from Windsor; Star in the East, Morwick, from Advocate.

At Montreal, 29th ult, bark Reynard, McGoyle, from Stdney. Sydney.

At Yarmouth, 4th inst, schs Wide Awake, frem Charlottetown; Merio, from Annapolis; ss Acordia, from Barrington.

At Halifax, 3rd inst, brig Viking, Falckenstrom, from Honduras for Liverpool, GB; put in for water,

At Penarth Roads, 1st inst, bark Lottle Stewart, Kinney, hence
At Queenstown, 29th ult, bark Bothnia, Baffin, from Dalhousie; 31st, bark Annie, Evensen, from Chatham.
At Bermuda, 19th u't, brig T H A Fitt, Valles, from Liverpool, NS, and sailed 26th for Halifax.
At Calcutta, 5th ult, ship Stephen D Horton, Spicer, from New York. At Queenstown, 29th ult, bark Bothnia, Baffin, from Daihousie; 31st, bark Annie, Evensen, from Chatham.

At Bermuda, 19th ut, brig T H A Fitt, Valles, from Liverpool, NS, and sailed 26th for Halifax.

At Calcutta, 5th ult, ship Stephen D Horton, Spicer, from New York.

At Cardiff, 30th ult, thip Lizzie Burrill, Johnson, from Liverpool; 29th, bark Bolivia, Hawthorn, from Bermerhaven.

At Greenock, 30th ult, bark Maggie Douglas, Caker, from Chatham

At Lamiash, 3rd inst, brigt Endrick, from New castle.

At Hong Kong, Sept 25th, bark John Trahey, Bjan, from Newport, E.

At Garston, 31st ult, bark Midas, McArthur, from Parrsboro, AS

At Limerick, 1st inst, bark Brodrane Pall have. Sch Westfield, Perry, from Boston, T S Adams
At Garston, 31st ult, bark Midas, McArthur, from Parrsboro, NS
At Garston, 31st ult, bark Midas, McArthur, from At Garston, NS
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At Garston, 31st ult, bark Midas, McArthur, from Parrsboro, NS
At Garston, 31st ult, bark Midas, McArthur, fro New York.

At Barrow, 1st inst, bark Bans, Erickson, from Shediac; 2ad, bark Bothnia, Raffin, from Dalhousie

Liverpool.

At Dunkirk, 2nd inst, bark Mizpab, Dudley, from Phitad-lpfila.

At Fleetwood, 1sl inst, bark Vidfarne, Ness, from Bay Verte.

At Barrow, 2nd inst, bark Helvetia, Sevendsen, from Campbellton.

At Liverpool, 3rd inst, bark Arctic, Olsen, from Newcastle. At Penarth Roads, 3rd inst, bark Lottie Stewart. Kinnay, hence.

At Port Elizabeth, 5th inst, bark Scotia, Duncan, from New York.

At Sharpness, 3rd inst, ship Cumberland, McNell, from New York.
At Liverpool, 3rd inst, brig Clgo, Jarsen, from At Liverpool, 3rd inst, brig Uigo, sathen, from Sheet Harbor.
At London, 4th inst, bark Magdalene, Jansen, from Chatham; ship warsaw, LeBlanc, from New Yerk In the Mersey, 2nd inst, barks Atlanta, Nyberg, from Richibucto; Esperance, Christophersen, from Sheet Harbor.

At Diamouth 3rd inst. bark Francis Herbert, Har-Sheet Harbor.
At Plymouth, 3rd inst, bark Francis Herbert, Hartigan, from New York for Exmuth.
At Queenstown, 3rd inst, bark Ariel, Pederson, from Yarmouth.
At Ayr, 2nd inst, bark Ailsa, McFarlane, from Onabase. Quebec
At Bristol, 4th inst, bark Europa, Lowe hence,
At Beifast, 4th inst, bark Harry Bailey, Hoar, from
New York, and Harvester, Cassidy, from Beltimore,
At Lamiash, 4th inst, brig Endrick, Mahoney, from
Nauvactia Nau

At Lamiash, 4th inst, brig Endrick, Mahoney, from Newcastle, NB.
At I ondon, 5th inst, ship Beethoven, Smith, from New York; barks Ellida. Persson, from Chatham; Fraesident von Blumenthal, Scharping, and Trudoarg, Jscobsen, from do.
At Liverpool, 4th inst, bark Johanns, Isaacksen, from Parreboro (not as before); 5th, bark Finn, Abrahamsen. from Newcastle.
At Miff rd Haven, 5th inst, brig Belle Star, Kearson hence. At Falmouth, 5th inst, ship Titania, Dunn, from San Francisco At Hamilton, Fermuda, 23d ult, bark Eliza Barss, At Hamilton, Fermuda, 23d ult, bark Eliza Barss, Young, for this port.
At London, 80th ult, ship Dunrobin, Ecott, for New York.
From Liverpool, 5th inst, bark Howard A Turner, Pitman, for Sydney,
From Melbaurne, Sept 15, ship Reliance, English, for Calcutta; 29th, bark Jas Stafford, Reynolds, for San Francisco.

SAILED.

SAILED.

From Liverpool, 21 inst, ship Hilaria, Dick, for New York.
From Liverpool, 30th ult, bark Enigma, Dodd. for Hilaria, Dick, for Mew York.
From Whitehaven, 30.h ult, bark Artuno, Gambini, for Hilifax
From Barrow, 3rd inst, ship Troop, Parker, for San Francisco
From Bristol, 1st inst, ship Minister of Marine, for New York.
From Bristol, 1st inst, ship Minister of Marine, for New York.
From Newcastle, NSW, Sept 16th, bark Veritas, From Queenstown, 31st ult, bark Fairy Belle, Lewis, for New York; 1st inst, Fothnia, Raffin, from Barrow, 2nd inst, ship Troop, Parker, for San Francisco
From Bristol, 1st inst, bark Aveca, Mitchener, for Hording Art Inst, sch Silver Cloud, Peters, for Mey York; 1st inst, Fothnia, Raffin, from Barrow, 2nd inst, schip Troop, Parker, for San Francisco
From Gravesend, 2nd inst, bark Kate Cann, Seed, for Poliadalinhia.

At Pailadelphia, 1st inst, ship Otago, Gullion, for Marseilles
Marseilles
Marseilles
Marseilles
Marseilles
Marseilles
Markeilles, Chute, Great River; Warrior, Jackson, for Charlotteetwen, PRI, Jack, Walter, for Port Gilbert.
At New York, 3rd inst, ship Otago, Gullion, for Marseilles, burg; H C Higginson, Fales, for Hilbsboro; Caronills, Pentz, for Felti River; Warrior, Jackson, for Charlotteetwen, PRI, Jack, Walter, for Port Gilbert.
At New York, 3rd inst, ship Otago, Gullion, for Marseilles
Warlh, Andrews for Bear River; Florence Christine, Chute, for Port Gilbert.
At New York, 3rd inst, sch Silver Cloud, Peters, for Markey Wester, for Windsor; brig Mary Foreman, Lavrence, for Rio Grande do Sul; sch Davida, Roberts, for Windsor; brig Mary Foreman, Lavrence, for Rio Grande do Sul; sch Davida, Roberts, for Windsor; brig Mary Foreman, Lavrence, for Rio Grande do Sul; sch Davida, Roberts, for Windsor; brig Mary Foreman, Lavrence, for Rio Grande do Sul; sch Davida, Roberts, for Windsor

At Portland, 3rd inst, sch Silver Cloud, Peters, for Markey Grande do Sul; sch Davida, Roberts, for Windsor

At Portland, 3rd inst, sch Silver Cloud, Peters, for Markey Grande do From Barrow, 2nd inst, ship Troop, Parker, for an Francisco.

From Gravesend, 2nd inst, bark Kate Cann, Seed, for Philadelphia

From Exmouth, 2nd inst, bark Lotus, Lewis, from New York for Teignmouth.

From Liverpool, 2nd inst, bark Tikoma, Pugh, for Tybee.

From London, 3d inst, ship Austin, Dexter, for New York.

Manan; Ethel Emmerson, Tower, for Rockport, N B.

At New York, 3rd inst, bark Wellington, Waish, fer Bordeaux; sch Davida, Roberts for Windsor; 4th inst, bark Falmouth, Alaicolm, for Hantsport; senb Lynx, Finley, for this port; Nellie Parker, Oorbett, for Haitfax; Lexington, Waiters, tor Boston; bark Conductor, Forsth, for London; Sarah Bunter, Mowry; Olivia, Williams; Olio, Martin; Bess and Stella, Haux, for this port. New York.

From Cape Town, 7th uit, ship Mary Stewart, Wright, for Barbades.
From Queenstown, 2nd inst, bark Foyeland, Foyen, from Dalhousie fer Dublin.
From Cardiff, 3rd inst, bark Parathena, Holman, for Coquimbo.
From Crockhaven, 2nd inst, bark Lalla, Rogers, hance for Standford Loud. Coquimbo.

From Creckhaven, 2nd inst, bark Lalia, Rogers, hence, for Stangford Lough.

From Liverpool, 3rd inst, stmr Benacre, Ogg, for Annapolis, NS.

Foreign Ports, ARRIVED.

At Boston, 31st ult, brig Eliza, Gerrior, from North Sydney; sches Carrie A, Tutty, from Ingonish and Lunenburg; Gold Hunter, Crowell, from Clementsport; Florence Christine. Chute, from Bear River; Canning Packet, Berry, from Annapolis; A I Frankin, Ingalls, from Grand Manan.

At Pan Francisco, 23d ult, bark Arcturus, Sloan, from Port Madison.

At Darthagens, 25th ult, bark Jarnsborg, Svendsen, from Bathurst.

At New Orleans, 25th ult, sch Jas R Talbot, Crocker, from Portland for this port.

At New Orleans, 25th ult, ship M&E Cox, Robinson, from Aspinwall.

At New York, 30th ult, ship Sapphire, Murray, from Antwerp; brig Acac's, Mat son, from Natal's h J L Cotter, Comeau, hence; 31st, sch Henrietta, King, from Falmouth, Ja, for Halifax

At New York, 1st inst, ship Sultana, Marsters, from Houg Kong; schs A P Emerson, Reynard, hence; D W BI and Daphne, before reported in Hart Island Roads.

At Bahla, 10th ult, bark Huntress, Gunn, from Milchmend.

At Aspinwall, 31st ult, brig Arthur, Gardner, from Manila, 26th ult, ship John McLeod, Stewart, for san Francisco. On the 31st uit, at Sheffield. Frances S. beleved wile of J. S. Verner, in the 57th year of her age.
On the 4th inst., in this city, alms Isabelle, wife of Geo. W. Day, and second daughter of Chas. J. At Balfax, 3rd inst, brig Viking, Falckenstrom, from Barrington.

At Balfax, 3rd inst, brig Viking, Falckenstrom, from Honduras for Liverpool, GB; put in for water, and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Deceased was a grand daughter of the

At Dorchester, 4th inst, sch Robbie Gregory, Cook, from New York,
At Halifax, 4thin it, bark Vibilia, Glichrist, from Rio
Janeiro via Barbados.
At Halifax, 5th inst, brigt Champlon, Verge, from
Porto Rico; sh Rover, Harding, from Port Spain.
At Lockeport, 5th inst, brigt Varuna, Wolfe, from
New York.

At Little Glace Bay, CB, 5th inst, sch Clifton, MoLean, from Halifax.

CLEARED.

At Pictou 25th ult, bark Luis A Martinez, Scott,
for Queenstown.
At Halifax, 30th ult, bark Magnolis, Le Blanc, for
Little Glace Bay.
At Monoton, 80th ult, sehs Ella Maud, Wood, for
New York; Clara, Haley, for Boston.
At Parraboro, 19th ut, barks Slifstria, Farlam, for

At Halifax, 50th ult, bark Magnolia, LeBianc, for Little Halifax, 19th ult, esha Ella Maud, Wood, for At Mort; Olara, Beloy, for Boston.

New York; Clara, Beloy, for Boston.

New York; Clara, Beloy, for Boston.

Remussen, for Whitehaven; of Marphool; Britishner, at Parraboro, 30th ut, bark Ella Maud, York, for Windsor, at Parraboro, 19th ut, bark Shemiland, for Gland Mana, an; Carrie Maud, York, for Windsor, or Grand Mana, an; Carrie Maud, York, for Windsor, at Parraboro 2nd inst, sch E B Newcomb, New comb, for this port.

At Yarmouth, 4th hast, as Dominion, for this port-bark Sheffield, for Glasgow; sch Candor, for Earring; ton, alba, for Grand Manan.

At Windsor, 1st inst, sch Clifton, Parsons, f.r. New York, Terraboro, 3rd inst, sch Rene, Hillgrove, of this port.

At Halifax, 3ri inst, bark Marie Borge, and brig Yiking, Falckenstrom, for Liverpool, at Montreal, let inst, bark Ella, McGough, for Birkenbead; brigts Oliva A Carrigan, Leandry, for Havans; Advance, Boncell, for Liscomb, At Quaso, 5th inst, sch Rex, Sweet; Clyde, Dixon; Rangola, Elis; Dunrobin, Russell; Ernest, Tutts; Idda, Greita, Evans, for this port.

Ad Quaso, 5th inst, sch Rex, Sweet; Clyde, Dixon; Rangola, Selis; Dunrobin, Russell; Ernest, Tutts; Idda, Greita, Evans, for this port.

Ad Quaso, 5th inst, sch Rex, Sweet; Clyde, Dixon; Rangola, Selis; Dunrobin, Russell; Ernest, Tutts; Idda, Greita, Evans, for this port.

Ad Many Carrier, Carrier

dera for Portland.

At Baltimore, 4th inst, sch Geo Walker, Cole, from Kempt, NS.

At New York, 4th inst, brigt Lily, and sch J E Pettis, from Windsor; ship Antionette, Forguson, from Liverpool; bark Angora, Acker, from Falia; schs Wm H Mutchell, Gats, from Shulee, N S; 1. B Young, Van Gilder, from St Margaret's Bay, NS; 6th nst, bark Ceiar Croft, Fleet, from Almeria

At Astoria, O, 5th inst, ship John E Sayre, Rouse, from Victoria, BC.

At Boston, 5th inst, schs Elizabeth, Harris, from Margaretville; Festina Lente, Hammond, from Lockeport; Etta, Godett, from Weymouth; Percy H Reed, Anthony, from Por: Williams; 7th barks Howard, Vance, from Pisagua; Harrist Campbell, Edgett, from Cebu; brig Arladne, Trainor, from St Martins; schs Cepola, Griffin, from Georgetown, PEI; Surprise, Mitchell, from St Andrews: Gen Gordon, Eangster, from Summerside, PEI; Ida May, Forest, from Orival Bay, PEI; Glengariff, Goff, hence.

At New York, 5th inst, schs James Young, Linekin, hence; E W P, McCrea, from Annapolis; brig W C Warner, Warner, from Demerara via Barbados; 6th, sch Frank L, Cleveland, hence.

At Portland, 6th inst, sch James Watson, Holder, from New York for this port.

At Rouen, 3d inst, bark Robt B Eesnard, Andrews. at Rouen, 3d inst, bark Robt S Essnard, Andrews, lrom New York.

At Vineyard Haven, 3d inst, bark Dominique, Pha-

from New York,
At Vineyard Haven, 3d inst, bark Dominique, Phalen, from New Haven fer Sydney; 4th, scas C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, from New York for this port; Crestline, Ambrose, from Stonington for do; Rondo Mc
Intyre, from New York for St Stephen; Ella, McVane,
from Point Wolfe for New York; J C Nash, Cole, from
Sands River for do.
At Dunkirk, 4th inst, bark Exile, Pearson, from
Philadelphia.
At sotterdam, 5th inst, ship Constance, Tingley,
from New York.

At sotterdam, 5th inst, ship Constance, Tingley,
from New York.

At storia, 23th ult, ship Auckland, Worden, from
Portland, and sailed for Queenstown

Oliva, for this port, and Bess and Stella, for this
port,
From Havre, 2nd inst, ship Mary L Burrill, Eldtidge, for New York.
From Amsterdam, 3rd inst, bark Veronica, Payson,
for New York.
From Amsterdam, 3rd inst, bark Royal Tar, for
Liverpool.
From Habourg, 3rd inst, bark Royal Tar, for
Liverpool.
From Habourg, 3rd inst, bark Royal Tar, for
Liverpool.
From Habourg, 3rd inst, bark Charles E Lefurgey,
from New York or this port; and Stella, for this
port.
From Mary L Burrill, Eldtidge, for New York.
From Amsterdam, 3rd inst, bark Royal Tar, for
Liverpool.
From Habourg, 3rd inst, bark Royal Tar, for
Liverpool.
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Liverpool.
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Liverpool.
From Habourg, 3rd inst, bark Royal Tar, for
Liverpool.
From Habourg Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debutity, Steepleenses, Depression and
Indige, for New York.
From Amsterdam, 3rd inst, bark Royal Tar, for
Liverpool.
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From Habourg Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debutity, Steepleenses, Depression and
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From Amst Philadelphia.
At sotterdam, 5th inst, ship Constance, Tingley, for New York.
At Astoria, 23th ult, ship Auckland, Worden, from Portland, and sailed for Queenstown.

GLEARED. At New York, 30th ult, ships Lillian, Whitney, for Rotterdam; Marlborough, Salter, for Antwerp; Senator, Ball, for Calcutta; Nyl-Ghau, Butler, for Liverpool or Brkenhead; Forest King, Doyle, for Antwerp; Rhine, Macumber, for Rotterdam; barks British America, Coaffiet, for Rotterdam; Ragnar, McDonald, for Playe; brig Loyalist, McLeilan, for Montevideo; schs St John, Dickson, for St John's NF; WM McKay, Balser, and James Watson, Holder, for this port. this port.

At San Francisco, 23d ult, bark Elia S Thayer,
Matteson, for Port Townsend.

At New Haven, 29th ult, bark Dominique, Killam,

or Halifax.

At Mobile, 50th ult, bark Stormy Petrel, Davies, for Belfast, I.
At Baltimore, 1st inst, bark Wenonah, McCann, for Movile.
At Charleston, 1st inst, bark Royal Tar, Johnson, At Rotterdam, 30th ult, bark Snow Queen, Mc-Kenzie, for New York.

At Mobile, 1st inst, bark Rowena, Scott, for River Tyne.
At New York, lat inst, bark Kate F Troop, Masters, for Havre; schs Lily E. Finley, for this port; Rondo, McIntyre, for St stephen; Panope, Young, for Canso. At Philadelphia, 30th uit, ship Kuby, Mobbins, for London. London.

At Boston, 2nd inst, schs Wm C French, Sherman, for Hilsbore; Ocean Lily, McDonald, for Charlettetown, PEI; Magnum, German for Methegan; Dexter, Dexter, for Liverpool; 3rd inst, brig Motley, Dodge, for Bridgewater; sch Rebecca F Lamdin, Diggins, for Giace Bay.

At Paliadelphia, 1st inst, ship Otago, Gullion, for Marselles

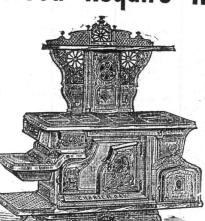
for Barrington.

At Philadelphia, 4th inst, bark Low Wood, Fritz.
for Antwerp.

At New York, 6th inst, barks Calliope, Sinclair, for
Amsterdam; Both'emay, Olsen, for London; brigt
Adria, Weldon, for Halifax.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively eg or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of : box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankdo more to purify the ful. One pill a dose. blood and cure chronreens'Pills contain ic ill health than \$5 thing harmful, are worth of any other sasy to take, and cause no inconventhe marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

If You Require A New Cook Stove



Why? Because it has the largest flues of any Cooking atove in the market, hence will draw where many other stoves fail.

It has the heavlest castings, hence will prove more

It is made in a greater variety of sizes and ways than any other, and the larger sizes have larger ovens and more cooking surface than any other stove in the market. But above all because every CHARTER OAK STOVE or RANGE has the WONDERFUL WIRE GAUZE DOOR, which is the greatest improvement ever invented in connection with a cook stove.

A full line of Charter Oak Cook Stoves and Ranges are always to be seen at the warerooms of our agents emerson & fisher.

75 AND 79 PRINCE WM. STREET.

New York.

At Astoria, 25th ult, bark Luriel, Dyer, from Colders for Portland.

At Baltimore, 4th inst, sch Geo Walker, Cole, from for the Romanian of Canada.

Donald, from New York for Blaye, and Flora, Abbott, from New York for Buenos Ayres, from New York for Buenos Ayres, Marlborough, for from New York for Buenos Ayres.
From New York, 2ad iast, ship Marlborough, for Antwerp, bark British America, for Rotterdam
From Bilboa, 29th uit, bark J F Whitney, for New York York.
From Boothbay 1st inst, schs Lillie Bell, Bucco; Robbie Godfrey and Robert Ross; 2nd Eliza Bachelor, E H Foster, Everett, Carrie B, Annie Brown, Ariel, Lyra, Frank and Willie, Emeline G Sawyer and Bessie

Morris.

From Baltimore, 2nd inst, bark Wenonah, McCann, for Moville

From Boston, 3rd inst, bark E Sutton, for Buenos

Ayres.

On account of its proven merits, it is today recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Failing of Institute of Painful. From New York. 3rd inst, schs Pheonix, Pettis, for Windsor; Byron M Dexter, for do; Rondo, McIntyre, for 8t Stephen
From Azmoid, 25th ult, bark Tamara, Richards, for Portland.
From Perth Amboy, 2nd inst, barks Belt, Murroe, for London and Privateer, Masters for New York. for London and Privateer, Masters, for New York.

From New York, 4th inst, bark Kate E Troop, for Havre; schs Davida Roberts, for Windsor Ns; Oliva, for this port, and Bess and Stella, for this

hester, N B
From Boothbay, 5th lost, sch A F Crockett, from Gne trial will charm and excite your

Hillsboro for New York.

From Yokohama, 4th inst, ship Wildword, Saunders, for Calcutta

From Valparaiso, Eept 11, bark Orontes, Everett, from Mobile, 5th inst, bark Stormy Petral, for Belfast
From Ewindemunde, 2d inst, bark Scammell Bros,
Innis for Aew York.
From New York, 5th inst, schs Sarah Hunter, Mowrey, and Olio, Martin, for this port; bark Conductor,
for London.
From Rotterdam, 4th inst, ship Fred E Scammell,
Shaw for New York Shaw, for New York.
From Para, 10th ult, brig Jura, Morrison, for

Semeranda. Passed Beachy Head, 2nd inst, ship Vandalia, Downey, from Perth Amooy, for Antwerp.
Passed Lizzard, 2nd inst, bark Exile, Pierce, for Philadelphia.
Passed Low Point 5th iest, strs Triumph, Kamps, from Galveston, for Sydney; Plymouthian, Pinkham, from Sydney for Queenstowa; brigt Mechanic, Porrier, from Sydney for Halifax; 4th p m: bark Oqruell, Form Sydney for Relifax; 4th p m: bark Oqruell, so the sydney for Relifax; 4th p m: bark Oqruell, so the sydney. Boothbay—Returned. 2nd inst, sch A F Crocket, Thorndike, from windsor, NS, for New York.

London, Oct 80—Bark Bothnia, which arrived at Queenstown 29th from Dalhousie, has lost foretopgallant mast

Liverpool, Oct 20—Bark Sondre Gerge, Larsen, which arrived here 28th from Bay Verte with lors of deck load and bulwarks damaged, had been in collision with seamer Achilles in the Mersey; also had her bowsprit carried away.

Summerside, PEI, Oct 28—The cargo of oats of bark Katie Smith, ash re on Riffeman's Reff. sold for \$1.50. The hull sold for \$300 and materials for \$700 to \$0.0. The cargo is one-third good and the rest west The good will be taken out into a schoener, and the vessel will probably be got off and taken to Pictou.

Bark Blanche, Foster from Christers, ND, which

west The good will be taken out into a schoener, and the vessel will probably be got off and taken to Pictou.

Bark Blanche, Foster, from Chaiham, NE, which arrived at Liverpool Oct. 22, lost the mate Boverboard (not the captain, as reported by cable.)

The Roglish board of trade have requested their somal investigation into the circumstances commetted with the abandonment of the St John bark Annabella off sewfoundland Sept 22.

Sch Everett, Eaton master, hence for New York with a cargo of laths, put into Boothbay on the 29th ult. having experience a pretty good shahing up, and heavy sex, which took most of the deckload off; one the puop was broke and spotled. The captain will note the puop was broke and spotled. The captain will note the farmed the puop was broke and slow will put in a new pump.

Sch Berrett, Raton master, hence for New York with a cargo of laths, put into Boothbay on the 29th ult. having experience a pretty good shahing up, so, heavy experience a pretty good shahing up, so, heavy experience a pretty good shahing up, so, belled of the deckload off; one in an was badly hurt in the pump room, and the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled. The captain will note the pump was broke and spotled for the deckled off; one mast and maintopmast, with everything attached. The land is well wooded with fine timber and cordwood, and much of it is adapted for cultivation, good interva to Address

Dilano, for Baltimore.
In port at Yokonama, 11th ult, bark George Grant, 10,000 Bush. P. E. I. OATS,

In port at Yokonama, 11th ult, bark George Grant, from Victoria, VI
Passed Little Gull, midnight 3rd inst, bark Ragnar, from New York for Blaye.
Passed Little Gull, midnight 3rd inst, bark Ragnar, from New York for Blaye.
Passed Little Gull, midnight 3rd inst, bark Ragnar, from Sydney for Bis Johns, Nfd; Thames, Dale, from Sydney for Bis Johns, Nfd; Thames, Dale, from Sydney for Bis Johns, Nfd; Thames, Dale, from Sydney for Bis Dale, from Sydney for Banger, sen Margaret L, McDonald, from Sydney for Banger.
In port at Hong Kopg, 1st ult, ship Revolving Light, Durkee, for New York,
In port at Valparaiso, Sept 27th, bark Gladovia, Knowitton, from Pisagua for Hampton Roads, discharging for further survey.
Passed Deal, 5th inst, bark Snow Queen, McKenzie, from Rotterdam for New York.

MONEY TO LOAN

On the security of Farms. SEELY & MCMILLAN.

IS A POSITIVE CURE For all those Painful Complaints and Weak-

FEMALE POPULATION.

Enthusiasm.

REWEDIAL LIVER PILLS (sugar coated) cures Torpidity of the Liver, Headache, Eiliousness, etc., they are quick, mild, no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound, By mail 25c

Either of the above remedies sent on receipt of price, or had from druggists generally. Address

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Is the Best in the World.

THE majority of HUMAN diseases come from dea rangement of the KIDNEYS and LIVER; the same s true of the ANIMAL creation. All animals require d deserve this reme tample cag by mail 25c. in stamps THE REMEDIAL COMPOUND CO.,

STANSTEAD, P. Q, CANADA. THE FIRST PRIZE BUGGY AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION"

Was ornamented with the Improved Concord
Axle and Adjassable sand flox, these
improvements should receive the attention of owners
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C. H. PETERS.

Ward street and Peters' wharf,

SEN & 10c. to THE GLOBE CARD CO, Derby Line, Vt., U.S., for 50 Latest 1886 87 Satin Finish Cards, no 2 adks. Agents Wanted.

ANSELMO, THE PRIEST. BY CONSTANCE BUNICE.

[Note,—Evening shades are gathering, the worshippers and priests have withdrawn, and in the dimly lighted and deserted church Anselmo lies at the foot of the cross, writhing in spiritual agony. He speaks :]

<sup>84</sup>Shall I, a priest of God, live on in sin?
Oh, heart of mine, break, break! but own it Thy vows remember, consecrated soul,
Accept the stripes laid on thee quivering

"It is too much, too much is asked of me;
I have no strength. Forgive, oh, mighty
God, For I am spent with oft-repeated fasts, And faint beneath the chastening of Thy

<sup>e</sup>I saw her here again, I always see her; The levely face that always haunts me so; Twas early mass, were others there beside Alas! I saw but her. I do not know. "So at the sacred cross I'll kneel and pray;
It may be Christ, the Son of God, will hear
And drive the devil from my hungry heart,
And let me feel his holy presence near.

They tell me I can sing; men praise my And say 'tis rare; that people come to hear; And once, when chanting through the aisle we came Close where she sat, I saw her shed a tear.

"So close were we my vestments touched her sleeve, I thrilled with hottest joy and walked on panting,
Her lover! Yes, altho' she only thought
It was the priest absorbed in holy chanting.

"'Oh, mercy, Lord! have mercy on my soul, I am the priest, shall I forget my vow? I will do penance—fast—keep vigii—pray— If only I may claim Thy help now—now—

\*\*For satan comes! I hear his whisper vile; Why, this I've often thought before—yes, That I might use this voice men call so grand, And win with her both honor and success-O eyes so dear, O lips, O form divine!
O ecstacy of bliss! Surpassing sweet

O ecstacy of bliss! Surpassing away.

The hope to win, ye must, ye shall be mine For I am giddy still; the early dawn
Doth barely show me church silent and

"This is a holy day, the faithful soon
Will come sins to confess; I must within,
And hear the weary wrongs of souls, and then
Absolve them from their heavy yoke of sin. "For I am still the priest! Last night I dream-Though faint and spent, though pitifully weak,
No food shall pass my lips this day, no words
Aught save my sacred office bids me speak,

This kind goeth not forth except men fast
And pray. Then hear me while I fast and pray,
Absolving me from sin. I will not leave
These sacred walls upon this holy day.

But some one comes, some poor, sin-stricken who, through the early dawn doth softly And seeks in holy church confessional

"My daughter what is this you would confees?
A sinful love? (O heart be still.) And he
A priest you say? I stifle! Help me, breath!
A priest! Oh—no—no—no! This shalt not

"This is a mortal sin—pray God—I can
No more, a sudden sickness hath come o'er,
Go, daughter, go! Yet stay! 'Tis mortal sin, Yet tell me which, which priest, I do im

"Hush! Whisper low his name—Father Anpale and holy priest of God, whose Is more than scraph sweet, whose gloriou song Must make the angels high in heaven re-

She loves me, her sweet lips have breathed it I think my heartstrings break, I drink her breath, I cannot speak—she must in silence go.

"I hear her weeping—mercy—mercy, Christ, How can I let her go ? One word, O Lord, To tell my love, I love, one little word, Then in my heart plunge deep thy flaming

She's weeping still; Ha!—mercy—mercy!
Oh, my love—Oh, merciful heaven, hear—
Help—help—help—my heart is dying—O,
Christ, How can I live and not kiss 'way that tear ? "Weep on—weep on—my heart is crucified,
And nailed upon the cross, stabbed through
and through,
cannot move—I am a priest of God,
And to my sacred vows I will be true,'

\*Twas yet scarce day when in the church came chanting,
The orders holy—no other soul was there,
They later found their young and gifted Anselmo, dead in his confessional chair.

THE CRY OF THE DREAMER. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again,
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away,
For a dreamer lives for ever

or a dreamer lives for ever. And a toiler dies in a day. I am sick of the showy seeming, Of the life that is half a lie; Of the faces lined with scheming

In the throng that hurries by,
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor,
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toller dies in a day,

I feel no pride, but pity
For the burdens the rich endure,
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor,
Oh, the little hands too skilful,
And the child mind choked with weeds!
The daughter's heart grows wilful,
And the father's heart that bleeds!

No. no! from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the woods' low rustle,
And the meadow's kindly page. Let me dream as of old by the river, And be loved for the dream alway; For a dreamer lives forever, And a toiler dies in a day.

Sofia, Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the Sobrabje, yesterday, M. Zikoff was elected presiding officer. The English and Italian agents attended the meeting. Gen. Kaulbars has refused to accept the reply of the regency to his ultimatum and will leave Sofia. He threatens to how hard Varna if any consciling the control of the con nltimatum and will leave Sofia. He threatens to bombard Varna if any opposition is offered to the debarkation of Russians at that place.

It is announced that the creditors of the late King of Bavaria must accept immediate cash payments at an abatement of from 15 to 20 per cent., or the full amount in payments extending over four years,

spring, all stirring to be awake,
Till she feels the moving of souls that strain till the bands around them break;
And then, I think, her dead lips will smile and her eyes be open to see,
When the cry goes out to the nations that the singer's land is free!

— From In Bohemia,

A JESSAMITE PRAY. word unspoken, a hand unpressed. A look unseen or a thought unguessed,
And souls that were kindled may live apar),
Never to meet or know the truth,
Never to know how heart beat with heart

In the dim past days of a wasted youth. She shall not know how his pulses leapt When over his temples her tresses swept;
As she leaned to give him the jessamin

She felt his breath and her face flushed red With the passionate love that choked her And saddens her life now her youth is dead.

A faded woman who waits for death, And murmurs his name beneath her breath, A cynical man who scoffs and jests At woman and love in the open day, And at night time kisses, with bitter tears, A faded fragrant jessamine sprag.

OCTOBER FLOWERS. Ye flaming flowers, of brown October's blooming—
With deeper colors than are born of Spring,
Beneath your oriflamme and scarlets gloom-

I see the shadows of Decay's dark wings. Your georgeous tints are only premonitions Of fading force in soil and sunlit air; And, conscious these, with yet unspent volitions,
They deck the earth with passing beauty

As the last wave upon the beach breaks loudest,
As dying day puts her best bravery on;

While yet the earth in your array is proudest— Through the gay masks I mark the summer gone! -W. C. Richards in Brooklyn Magazine.

IF MAIDENS BUT KNEW. A good wife rose from her bed one morn And thought with nervous dread
Of the piles on piles of clothes to be washed,
And the dozens of mouths to be fed. 'There's the meals to get for the men in the And the children to fix away to school,

And all the milk to be skimmed and churned, And all to be done this day." It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be, There were puddings and ples to bake And a loaf of cake for tea. And the day was hot, and her aching head

Throbbed wearily as she said:
"If maidens but knew what good wives know, They'd not be in haste to wed." "Annie, what do you think I tolk Ned Brown?" Called the farmer from the well—

And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell.

"It was this," and, coming near, he smiled:

"It was this: That you are the best
And the dearest wife in town." The farmer went back to the field,

And the wife, in a smiling, absent way
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung in many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and he clothes
Were as white as the foam of the sea,
And her butter as sweet and golden as i

The night came down-The good wife smiled to herself as she "Tis so sweet to labor for those we love It is not strange that maids will wed." \* - Chicago News,

NONE WILL MISS THEE. Few will miss thee, friend, when thou
For a month in dust hath lain;
Skilful hand and anxious brow,
Tongue of wisdom, busy brain—
All thou wert shall be forgot,
And thy place shall know thee not.

Shadows from the bending trees O'er thy lowly head may pass, Sighs from every wandering breeze Stir the long, thick, churchyard grass; Wilt thou heed them? No; thy aleep Shall be dreamless, calm, and deep.

Some sweet bird may sit and sing
On the marble of thy tomb,
Soon to flit on joyous wing
From that place of death and gloom,
On some bough to warble clear,
But these songs thou shalt not hear,

Some kind voice may sing thy praise, Passing near thy place of rest,
Fondly talk of other days;
But no throb within thy breast
Shall respond to words of praise,
Or old thoughts of other days.

Since so fleeting is thy name, Talent, beauty, power, and wit, It were well that without shame Thou in God's great book were writ, There in golden words to be

There in golden wos...

Graven for eternity.

- Chambers' Journal. THE DEAD SINGER. BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"She is dead !" they say; "she is robed for the grave; there are lilies upon her breast;
Her mother has kissed her clay-cold lips, and
folded her hands to rest;
Her blue eyes show through the waxen lids;
they have hidden her hair's gold crown;
Her grave is dug, and its heap of earth is waiting to press her down." ing to press her down."

"She is not dead !" they say to the people, her people, for whom she sang:
Whose hearts she touched with sorrow and love; like a heart with life-chords strung.
And the people hear - but behind their tear they smile as though they heard
Another voice, like a Mystery, proclaim another word.

'She is not dead," it says to their hearts; "true singer can never die; Their life is a voice of higher things unseen to the common eye;
The truths and the beauties are clear to them, The truths and the beauties are clear to them, God's right and the human wrong.
The heroes who die unknown, and the weak who are chained and scourged by the strong."
And the people smile at the death-word, for the mystic voice is clear;
"The singer who lived is always alive; we hearken and always hear!

And they raise her body with tender hands and bear her down to the main;
They lay her in state on the mourning ship, like the lily-maid Elaine;
And they sail to her isle across the sea, where the people wait on the shore
To lift her in silence with heads all bare to her home forevermore,
Her home in the heart of her country; oh, a

grave among our own In warmer and dearer than living on in the stranger lands alone. No need of a tomb for the singer! Her fair hair's pillow now
Is the sacred clay of her county, and the sky above her brow
Is the same that smiled and wept on her youth,
and the grass around is deep
With the clinging leaves of the shamrock that
cover her peaceful sleep.

Undreaming there she will rest and wait, in Undreaming there she will rest and wait, in the tomb her people make,
Till she hears men's hearts, like the seeds in spring, all stirring to be awake,
Till she feels the moving of souls that strain till the bands around them break;
And then, I think, her dead lips will smile and has ayer he over to see THE TWO EVILS. L. M. H.

One woe is past; mothers and wives have given
Their heart's best treasures—kusbande, best born sons; Nor swerved they from the sacrifice; while Fell lavishly, "as thus; if dropped upon One place, had fretted graves within the

earth-Graves dug with wcoping eyes," wherein t lay Beyond the din of strife, and hide frem view Beyond the din of strife, and hide frem view Of vulgar gaza, their unspoken agony.

A sacrifice, O heart! thou knowest how great.

Lo! yet another woe ten times more dire;

This is no alten race in fetters bound—

A woe within our homes and at our hearts,
Winding its deadly serpant coil round hearts
White as angel faces. A woe, like pall

Of midnight darkness over sunny homes.

A nation's woe like sway of despot king,
Demanding of his subjects bread and brain;

Aye, hope and love, and every element

That renders "man the noblest work of God."

Whose damning reign had wrenched from bleeding hearts

Tears infinite; which dropped in some vast vale

vale Had floated navies on its briny breast,

To statesmen now, shall wives and mothers cry
In vain? By all that is Divine in man-By all the chivalry from him we claim — Join thou the ranks against the nation's foe; Join thou the ranks against the nation's foe;
Lift from our sacred homes the somber pall;
Losen the coiling serpent's venomed fangs,
And take the homage of our grateful hearts;
Accept a ransomed nation's gratifude.
"O heaven! grant us one great soul" to lead
A glorious, gallant charge on Brandy-Wine!
A man of brawn and brain nerved for the

Whose polished armor on goes, "man and horse," Against the foe; though wounded, weakened

Scorning defeat; with thunder voice shall cry, On! On! through Valley Forge to victory! Ft. Atkinson, Wis., February, 1885.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY. (SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE SUN.) GERMANIUM.—A genuine addition to the list of known elementary substances appears to be found in Germanium, whose discovery was first announced some months ago by a German chemist, Dr. Clemens Winkler, and which has now been described in detail. It exists in combination with silver and sulphur in Argyrodite, a newly-discovered mineral, from which it is isolated with difficulty. Germanium has a melting-point apparently somewhat lower than silver—that is, about 1650 degrees Fahrenheit—and at a temperature a little higher than this appears to volatilize, It Irystallizes in octahedra, is extremely brittle, has a perfect metallic lustre, is of a grayish-white color, has a specific gravity of 5 469, and an atomic weight of 72.32. It is insoluble in hydrschloric acid, but dissolves in aqua regis, nitric acid and concantrated sulphuric acid, and forms compounds with oxygen, sulphur, chlorine and iodine. The substance is presumably too rare and expensive to be of importance in the arts.

A NEW COFFEE.—The discovery of a new variety of coffee plant in West Africa is reported. The berry greatly resembles that of Arabia in appearance and flavor, but grows on a rapidly developing and very productive tree nearly seven feet high instead of on a shrub. Experiments are to be made at once in the cultivation of the coffee tree in favorable localities. bination with silver and sulphur in Argyrodite,

BUOYANT SUITS FOR SEAMEN

engineer, W. C. Moller, has found that reindeer hair and skin possess remarkable buoyancy, and when the unshorn skin is used as a life belt it has the advantage over each far all the skin is used as a life belt it has the shorn skin is used as a life pelt it has the advantage over cork of warming the wearer while in the water. He attributes great value to suits made from reindeer hair, one of which of the weight of a pound may keep a man from drowning, while it furnishes greater protection from cold than oilskin and other materials.

from cold than oilskin and other materials.

Man, Know Thyself.—The plan of accurately measuring human faculty indicates the physical and mental adaptation of each indivivual and offers a knowledge of the person's capacity, which, if early in life, should direct intelligent parents or advisers to a more judicious selection of vocation than that often made. It also provides a means for marking the stages of individual growth, for the detection of abnormalities of development in time to check them, and for laying the foundation for a rational education of the senses and the muscles. These are among the practical advantages which are expected to give anthropometry great value. Mr. Francis Galton, whose work in this new field attracted much attention at the London Health Exhibition a couple of years ago, and is now experimenting upon instruments for determining the exact size of the brain and the delicacy of the senses. When these are completed the demand may be supplied which has already arisen in many large cities for laboratories for furnishing individuals, from time to time, with accurace charts of condition and remease.

from time to time, with accurate charts of condition and powers. It is believed that in all stages of life the indications of such charts aust be of real service.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDS OF THE ROCKS -In EARTHQUAKE RECORDS OF THE ROCKS—In many parts of the world the process of denudation has left detached columns and pinnacles of rock which are readily overthrown or destroyed, while in countries once worn by glaciers there are thousands of poised boulders which are equally sensitive to shocks. These natural seismometers furnish a means of determining whether revere earthquakes have visited, einde a very remote period, places where they have never been recorded. A study of such evidence has shown Prof. N. S. Shaler that certain portions of the Rocky Mountains, the region of the upper Tennessee River, the coast district of Maine, with Saxony and other parts of Europe, have been exempt from great shocks for some tens of thousands of years.

THE EARTH'S EVOLUTION. - Dana remarks THE EAETH'S EVOLUTION.—Dana remarks that the earth in its early stage of igneous fusion had no more distinction of parts than a germ. Afterward, the continents, while still beneath the waters, began to shape. Then, as the seas deepened, the first dry land appeared—low, barren and lifeless. Under slow intestine movements, and the concurrent action of the enveloping waters, the dry land expanded, strata formed; and, as these processes went on, mountains by degrees rose, each in its appointed place. Finally, in the last stage of development the Alps, Pyrenees and other heights received their majestic dimensions, and the continents were finished to their very borders. Of the waters the first were salt and the single ocean swept around the globe in an almost unbroken tide. Firstly waters left the the waters the first were salt and the single ocean swept around the globe in an almost unbroken tide. Fresh waters left their mark only in a raindrop impression. Then the rising lands commenced to mark out the great seas; and the incipient continents were at times spread with fresh-water markes, into which rills were flowing from the slopes around. As the mountains enlarged, the rills changed to rivers, till at last the rivers also were of majestic extent; and the continents were throughout covered with streams at work, channeling mountains, spreading out plains, opening lines of communication, and distributing fertility everywhere.

everywhere.

A Forest in a Single Tree.—The Indian fig, or hanyan-tree, is remarkable for its manner of growth and its longevity. Every branch from the main body throws out its own roots, at first in small tender fibres, several yards from the ground; but these continually grow thicker until they reach the surface, when they strike in, increase to large trunks, and become parent trees, shooting out new branches from the top, which again in time surpend their roots, and these, swelling into trunks, produce other branches, and growth continuing while the soil contributes sustenance. On the banks of the Nerbudda, in India, is a banyan which is said to have sheltered once 7,000 men. Alexander the Great himself added to its fame by stopping under it. Though now much reduced in size by floods, the tree still retains, according to Forbes, 359 large trunks and more than 3,000 smaller ones, and is nearly 2,000 feet in circumference. Other banyans cover more than thirteen acrer;

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ON and after Monday, June [14th, 1886, the trains of this Rallway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

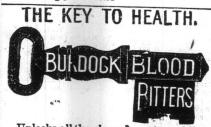
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Those with this label will be found to be FULL WRIGHT. FULL WIDTH of 28 inches.

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Seotch Winceys Ever since the introduction of the SAXONY WINCEY into this market our sales of Winceys have every year largely in

The great success of this popular make of Wincey has induced Messrs. Daniel & Boyd to introduce for this season a much larger range of colors than heretofore. Our contracts were made in February last —since then there has been a great advance in the BELGIAN YARNS used for the

We are now opening the completion of our order and will submit for this week an unbroken range of standard and new compound colorings, comprising over 1,800 pieces, at lower prices than were quoted last

woof of this favorite Winter Dress Material,

Orders intrusted to us will be carefully filled by a competent staff, and the best value given. Comparison invited. DANIEL & BOYD

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TRANS—One Dellar per year, Liberal inducement 202 Union Street. 202

J. CULLINAN & SON.

Messes. Hanington Beos:

Early in February, 1885, while in St. John, N. B., I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an emirent Physican and with great care was enabled to come home in about two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything we could to control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of liniments, including Minard's and Electric Oil, I then had good medical advice and treatment which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease lurked in my system, and shifted from one side to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being. For more than two mouths, I was unable to get to my room, or retire without assistance I chanced to see an advertisement of your "Sciaticiae" effecting wonderful cares. I procured a package and when I received it my limbs were much swollen, my feet and ankies were purple, and so swollen that they were shapeless. After dour doses of the Internal Medicine and three applications of the Liniment the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Rheumatism had completely gone, could walk about supp's as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease since having passed through the autumn and witter to this date January 5th, 1886, with its climate changes I can recommend your Bheumatism, will not hesitate to give "Sciaticiae" a trial Any person wishing to know more of the particulars, or doubting this statement given can write to Mrs. W. H. Moore, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. F., who will cheerfully give them all information.

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Strength for As there ne For tomorrow With its m Then why for With such

And wait and That as yet Strength for the For the willing To the need

Strength for t In the battl And the eyes In their sea Strength for For the tra That up, far Ere long th

Strength for i May happi And build fro On a strong Strength for t To practice To scatter kin Still trustin

Strength for

As there ne

For tomorrow With its me  $\mathbf{A}$ Therefare It the best of res Pirot, try as a side to the Sydney Wort the lover, was Sydney, or logical enough the case, an Marie's decisi brown eyed ance, howeve

earthly happi and talked a Take a we sideration,' letters of urg She and story that w expression. usual experie of male frie and always were much self-for it disintereste being, muclos had never y chord of all But at last destiny was came pouring ing tide, nets nor the bass ganist, Lucy friend, guess It came aboway: Old Bra sent, for the

the Tuesday b assembled. wondering, an position record by man, very blonde hair ti his broad wi foreign accendressing Mis nearest to him too much ill Sunday he sing his part Miss Pirot did not speal her silence, this young ma wondered at senses, she hi 'So very g mation, and quartet; 'but Brande is il We were

is Mr. Brand comes in next derstand? Ob, yes-He was al like one sure 'Miss Pirot Miss Pirot over quickly celor. When summons to notice her em Crumm's str keys.

manage. will you pleased to rehearse

It was a sorrents, a Pirot was w Gustave Wet arm. The re but her tears furtive, bitter weep, unkno orowded stree ute or two, but This was the walk togethe times. She of the walk more than the times. few sad mon
He had come
to tell them
called back t
morning; but
with Marie they were a through all through all the learned to kn I must the kindness you me a stranger

me a strange