n for purposes of the In-Station grounds, at the the City and County of vince of New Eranswick: Mr Harrison and having ven by the Honorable the canals in this matter to the court, and the sum of one

oliars and sixty-five cents Honorabla Court as cor ursuant to the provisions Railways Act, 1881," and of, it is ordered that the se published in the WRELY sight weeks, and during weeks in the DAILY SUS, whitshed in the City and iblished in the City and county in which the said

A. C. PALMER, Judge in Equity.

Court in Equity.

JUDGE IN EQUITY: en for purposes of the Infor Station grounds at the in the City and County of pvince of New Brunswick:

inistrators and Assigns of

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ORT IN RQUITY:

en for purposes of the Inr Station grounds at the in the City and County of wince of New Branswick: Clerk in Equity, and

ninistrators and Assigns of d, and to all others whom

t hereto annexed is a cer-and description of lands Intercolonial Railway for l'y of Saint John, in the John, in the Frovince of privisious of "the Gov1881," and acts in amendtan and description was duly the provisious of the said in the office of the Registrar said city and County of h day of September, A. D. in for all leasehold in other for the freshold, and for all tition of which formerly in Burke, which said pertion "on the annexed plan and for all the provision of which formerly in the said pertion of which formerly in the said pertion "on the annexed plan and for all the said pertion "on the annexed plan and the said pertion". ohn, in the Province of on the annexed plan, and as fellows, that is to say : point on the Westerly side

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L. R. HARRISON, ent of the Honorable the Railways and Canals, ned Executor , Administra Burke, now accessed, and s whomsoever who may be or persons) interest other its on that portion of remises described in the thereof or rapresenting or by parties so entitled or incombrates thereon, notified and required said compensation money he Clerk of this Honorable t the said proceeding the said compensation

April. A. D. 1886.

CARLETON ALLEN, Clerk in Equity. ARPETS.

DYED.

DYE WORKS. SS STREET. 870

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HED BY SHING COMPANY DAY MORNING,

Establishment, et, St. John, N. B.,

year, Liberal inducement UN, ST. JOHN.

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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886.

NO. 23

Just now I missed from hall and stair A joyful treble that had grown As dear to me as that grave tone That tel's the world my older care.

And little footsteps on the floor Were stayed. I laid aside my pen, Forgot my theme, and listened—then Stole softly to the library door.

No sight! no sound!—a moment's freak
Of fancy thrilled my pulses through;
"If—po" and yet, that fancy drew
A father's blood from heart and cheek. And then-I found him! There he lay

Surprised by sleep, caught in the act, The rosy vandal who had sacked His little town and thought it play.

The shattered vase; the broken jar; A match still smouldering on the floor; The laks and's purple pool of gore; The chessman scattered near and far.

Strewn leaves of albums lightly pressed
This wicked "Baby of the Woods;"
In fact, of half the household goods
This son and heir was seized—possessed. Yet a'l in vain, for sleep had caught The hand that reached; the feet that strayed; And fallen in that ambuscade

The victor was himself o'erwrought. What though torn leaves and tattered book

Still testified his deep disgrace; I stooped and kissed the inky face, With its demure and calm outlook. Then back I stole, and have beguiled My guilt, in truet that when my sleep Should come, there might be one who'd keep

An equal mercy for his child. BRET HARTE. MR. BOLDON'S EXPEDIENT.

'I am fairly dished-ruined-done for. I had better order my coffia while I can pay for it.' This was the sad soliloquy of Mr. James Boldon, solicitor and notary pubile, as he sat alone in his office la High street. Westboro, one October morning.

And truly Mr. James Boldon's position was not a happy one. He was a young man, lately admitted as a solicitor, and he had spent all his little capital to no purpose in trying to make a practice for himself in the town of Westborough.

He was almost a stranger in the town, and, although he had been there nearly a year, he had hardly succeeded in making an acquaintance, much less in gaining clients. The report that there was 'an opening' in the place, on the strength of which he had come there, had proved to be entirely fallacious. The town was just large enough to hide him. It was in vain that he went regularly to St. Augustine's Mission Chapel, in the hope of having his name put on the building committee of the new church; in vain that he frequented (at proper hours) the billiard-room of the Royal Hotel. In vain that he sedulously attended the county court and the police court with a glazed black bag which held nothing but a newspaper and one or two law books. Business would not come to him. Nobody knew

him, and nobody cared to know him.

There was, indeed, one man who knew him—one who might, if he had any business liard table. But of what use was it to have the means of getting a fistering notice in the newspaper, when there was absolutely nothing to notice?

It was nearly twelve o'clock. Mr. James

Boldon had been looking over his led or, and even his sanguine disposition faller him, as he marked the state of thirgs there disclosed. He rose from the table with a groan, put on his hat, and, telling his solitary office-boy (who was improving his time by boring holes in the lid of his desk) that he would not be in till after lunch, he sallied

forth into the street.

Not having any particular object in view, he thought he might as well go to the railway station and get a London paper, and thither he directed his steps.

After buying his spaper, Boldon observed on the platform the station master, whom he

knew by sight, engaged in an angry altercation with an elderly man, who looked like a farm laborer. A little crowd surrounded the disputants, and Boldon sauntered up to see what was the matter.
'A tell 'ee a've coom from Lamborne, an'

a'll pay no more,' said the man. 'You must pay the fare from London all the same,' returned the station-master, 'Here's the by-law. You can read it for yourself—that is if you can read.' 'Naw, a caan't.'

Well, it says that any one travelling without a ticket must pay the fare from the station at which the train started. How am I to know you only got in at Lamborne?' The dispute went on, the station master. who had been a sergeant in the Guards and had a great idea of the importance of his cffice and the necessity of enforcing the law, having evidently the best of it. The young solicitor ventured to say something for the man, and was roughly advised to mind his own business. This rather nettled him: and or other to travel without a ticket. as the poor man protested that he could not pay the fare from London—seven shillings and tenpence—and that there was every prospect that he would be taken before the magistrates, Boldon good-naturedly paid the money for him, and the matter was at an end. Our here walked abstractedly back to his office, pondering over the hard case of the poor man whom he had succored; and his

deliberations lasted for some time.

On the following Saturday morning Boldon omitted to shave, and stayed indoors all day. After a substantial early dinner he proceeded to make some changes in his raiment. He put on an old tweed suit considerably the worse for wear, and a pair of boots that had seen better days. His hat he took from a well-merited oblivion, and

the young solicitor explained that he had joined the train at Lamborne and tendered the fare from that town. As he expected the money was refused, and the full fare from London demanded. This Mr. Boldon positively refused to pay, and accordingly he was detained till the station master was

That official, in all the majesty of goldlaced coat and tall hat, soon arrived, much annoyed at being disturbed at his evening

Mr. Boldon mournfully shook his head. On, no, sir,' he said meekly, 'I really can't graph in that excellent organ of public

'You'll have to go to the lock-up then, rejoined the station master, roughly. You'd best pay up.'
Mr. Boldon only shook his head again and sighed heavily.

asperated by his obstinacy and encouraged in his high-handed manner by the meekness with which he was confronted. None of the charities. We have heard it whispered railway people recognized in the shabbily that W. H. Bracebridge, Esq., J. P., who railway people recognized in the shabbily dressed, unshaven individual before them the spruce gentleman who had paid a poor man's fare a few days before. 'Bonnor, go for a constable,' said the sta-

tion master, with the air of an inflexible judge awarding a term of twenty years' penal servitude. Don't do that; I'll give you my name and ddress, I'm known in the place—that is, I'm quite respectable, you know.'

'On, I dare say,' returned the station master, with true official superciliousness. There was an awful pause while the por ter was gone to fetch the constable. 'Don't you think,' anggested Boldon, almost timidly—'don't you think it might be as well to telegraph to London for

'They could'nt complain of you in that

The station master frowned.

They showed him the message.
'No, I really can't pay all that money,
you know,' said Bolson sadly, as he read the

whatever, have proved a useful friend—

Mr. Limel Winu, editor of the Westborough

Independent. The young lawyer had made
the acquaintance of Mr. Winn over the bil
The had any outsiness you know, said bousdingly he was marched off to the poice office, guarded by a policeman on the right and by a constable in the imposing uniform of the Great Railway Composing unifo pany on the left.

As it was Saturday night, nothing could be done that day, and Mr. Boldon did not choose to disturb the Sabbath rest of Mr. Lionel Winn, his only available friend, by asking him to bail him out on Sanday.

On the Monday morning, however, an early message was sent to Mr. Winn and he promptly appeared and bailed out the young lawyer, who was heartily tired of his incarceration. Later in the day the case came on before the magistrates and Mr. Boldon Lamborne and one of the shopkeepers, who were able and willing to prove that he could not possibly have travelled from a greater distance than Lamborne on the preceding Saturday night. The charge was of course dismissed, one of the magistrates, a jolly old fellow named Branchild. jolly old fellow named Bracebridge, remarking that Mr. Boldon, who seemed to be a respectable solicitor, had been treated shamefully, and that if he stood in Mr. Boldon's place he would be inclined to let the Great Railway Company hear of the matter

again. Next day the Westborough Independent contained a long account of the incredible and really scandalous outrage to which one of the most respected members of the legal profession in our town has been subjected; and it need hardly be said that, in a day or two, the course at which the worthy magis-trate had hinted was adopted. Mr. Boldon brought his action against the rallway company for false imprisonment and malicio

As everybody knows, Westborough is an assize town, and the case of Boldon v. the Great Railway Company excited a good deal of public interest. Everylody wished to know how the law stood on the question, for everybody had had occasion some time

Mr. Bustard, Q. C., was counsel for the

doms that the rights of the traveller and the liberty of the subject should be vindicated will really receive no protection from the for the success of the ticket. (Cheers) piers.

ON A NAUGHTY LITTLE BOY, SLEEPING. | train for Westborough and the west would | ing amount, where there is no breach of the stop in a few minutes, made one or two lri-fling purchases at the bookstall and managed there is no pretence that there was any at-there is no pretence that there was any at-tempt to defraud. You will find a verdict conversation for some time. The train came in as he was still talking to the man at the bookstall, and Boldon quietly took his seat in it, without having gone through the formality of taking a ticket.

When the train arrived at Weatborough, the reason of the plaintiff, gentlemen, he added to the jury, 'with such damages as you, looking at all the circumstances of the case, may think will fairly compensate the plaintiff for the wrong he has suffered.'

The jury promptly found their verdict—

The jury promptly found their verdict—damages fifty pounds. The result was received with some cheering, which became general when Mr. Bustard announced that his client had never intended to put the damages in his own pocket, and that he would send a check for the amount to the

treasurer of the County Hospital.

This well-timed generosity settled the question of Mr. Boldon's popularity. The Ladies' Committee of the hospital nominated him at once as one of their male advisers, and his name was put on the list of life governors. The amateur dramatic and choral societies sent him tickets for their entertain-\*What's all this about? he usually secret, as the way from London, and I've only come from Lamborne, answered Boldon in an humble tone.

\*Secretary as the whole fare.

\*Societies sent him secretary meets, given for the benefit of charty. The Westborough Independent printed in a prominent position the letter of the hospital treasurer gratefully acknowledging Mr. Boldon's munificent gift, and added a few laud-treasurer gratefully acknowledging Mr. Boldon's lodatory words of his own. Finally, after a pleasant little supper in Mr. Boldon's lodgings, there appeared the fellowing parametric that the state of the state of

'We have heard it rumored lately that a few of our more prominent townsmen have been talking of according to Mr. James Boldon, solicitor, a substantial mark of their ighed heavily.

As the lawyer expected the official was eximal appreciation of his public spirited behavior in a late trial, and of his disinterested conduct in handing over the fruits of his victory has already publicly expressed his sympathy with Mr. Boldon and Algernon Tracey, E.q., the treasurer to the Daleshire County Hospital, have expressed some intention of heading the subscription list. We give this to our readers with all possible reserve. but we have no hesitation whatever in saying that such conduct on the part of the gentlemen we have named would reflect nonor upon themselves, and would not be wanting in appropriateness, as the name of both these gentlemen have been associated with the public vindication of Mr. Boldon's Our readers may depend upon our

keeping them acquainted with the progress This promise was so faithfully carried out and the proposed testimonial was so thoroughly taken for granted that Mr. Brace-bridge and Mr. Tracey found themselves

of themselves, a Westborovian to the back. bone, accounting the esteem and respect of

Centreville.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTREVILLE, April 12.- Election matters engress people's attention at this time. Many of Mr. Harmon's friends regretted his withdrawal in favour of Dr. Aikinson. Howard B. White, eldest son of Hon. Geo. W. White. is in the field and so is Edward S. Gilmore, a nephew of the late Albert J. Smith. Neither of hese gentlemen have announced themselves in their cards for or against the local govern attended with the landlady of the inn at of hese gentlemen have announced themselves in their cards for or against the local govern-ment. Dr. Atkinson and Randolph Ketchum neasures, not men.
On Sunday evening St. Barnabas church,

Greenfield, was crowded with an attentive congregation, many of whom were drawn there by the announcement that a marriage would be solemnized. Rev. J. E. Flewelling delivered ssting to your many readers to be told of some-thing peculiar and uncommon about this mar-riage, something that does not often take place, I fancy. The bride was given away by her father, whose christian name is Joseph, she married a Joseph, the officiating clergyman's name was Joseph, and the two witnesses were Joseph Ritchie and Joseph H. Ritchie, so that five Josephs were concerned in this marriags.
Who can mention a similar case?

A Sunbury Job.

(Freder'c'on Farmer.) There is every appearance of a shady pelitical job in connection with the erection of a

he took from a well-merited oblivion, and finally he adorned his neck with a red and finally he adorned his destination and and the person of his client. 'My client does not care for damages, gentlemen, 'My client does not care for damages, gentlemen, 'Said Mr.

He reached his destination about seven by the final method of the ticket, representing the sturdy yeomatry of these the contractor for he piers.

Mr. Smith was also the contractor for he person of the ticket, representing the contractor of the Conmon of the Country of the subscream of the Countwell of the Countwell A. The health of the country of the contractor of the Countwell A. The health of the county of the contractor of the Countwell A. The health of the country of the contractor of the Countwell A. The health of the country of the countwell A. The health of the country of the country of the countwell A. The health of the country of the country of the

(From THE DAILY FUN 15th inst.)

). S. Sinnott of Studholm, D. W. McKenzie of Westfield, and Charles I. Keith of Havelock.

A largely attended convention in the interets of the people of Kings was held in Barnes' hall, Hampton, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order at three o'clock, when on metion Alfred Markham was elected chairman and E. A. Charters was appointed secretary. Among those present were J. A. Sinnott of Sussex, J. Roach and T. Roach of Studholm, D. Sinnott of Studholm, Chas. I. Keith of Havelock, John McLaughlan of Hampton, W. S. Frost of Hampton, Dr. Gilchrist of Norton, Ed. Flewelling of Hampton, P. Pittfield of Sussex, Gilbert W. Titus

of Norton, J. D. M. Kester of Nau-wigewauk, G. T. Secord of Studbolm, W. McLeod, of Sussex, W. Wayman, of Studbolm, Wm. Guiou, of Norton, J. W. Hornebrook, of Wm. Guiou, of Norton, J. W. Hornebrook, of Suseex, Isaac Green, of Norton, W. Hornebrook, of Suseex, Isaac Green, of Nortos, W. J. Hunter, of Studholm, Shep. Gray, of Apohaqui, J. W. Smith, of Hampton, W. F. Downey, of Apohaqui, E. B. Beer, J. L. Harrison, Albert McAttbur, Sussex; S. Johnston, Springfield, and many others. After the form of organization had been duly arranged, the convention proceeded to the selection of a committee to nominate candidates in opposition to the "combination ticket." The committee comprised: A. B. Hayes, of Norton; Geo. H. Barnes, of Hampton; Geo. L. Good, of Sudholm; E. McLeod, of Sussex; Weden Fowler, of Hammond; Smith Kierstead, of Springfield; D. Harvey, of Upbam, and M. Nixon, of Rothesay.

The committee retired and after a short absence returned and reported that they had unanimously chosen Messrs. D. S. Sinnott of Studholm, D. W. McKenzie of Westfield and Cherles I. Keith of Havelock.

On motion of Col. Beer, seconded by R. E. McLeod, the report was unanimously ratified, and in the committee retired and and the control of the report was unanimously ratified, and control of the report was unanimously ratified, and color of the control of the control of the report was unanimously ratified, and color of the control of the cont

McLeed, the report was unanimouly ratified, amid loud cheers.

Mr. McKenzie in accepting the nomination thanked the convention for this high mark of their confidence. He was opposed to extravagance in the administration of public affairs, and believed that the pruning knife should be rigidly applied. It was for its failure to carry out its pledges of reform that he most strongly condemned the present administration. He would place himself before the reform and would during the canvass people on the broad platform of more fully explain his views to the electors. There was a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the country with the govern-McLeod, the report was unanimously ratified tien throughout the country with the govern ment, and that dissatisfaction had been inten case, at any rate, pursued Boldon.

The station master hesitated.

'I'll wait in the waiting-room till you get an answer,' said Boldon, as he led the way to that cheerful apartment.

The official darted a suspicious glance at his prisoner. Still, the advice was prudent and he acted upon it. In half an hour the answer came back.

The passeager without a ticket must pay the fare from London, or be charged before the magistrates.'

'Just let me see the message you've got,' said Boldon, when the result was announced to him. 'If it is as you say I'll go quietly or else pay.'

They showed him the message.

'No, I really can't pay all that money,

out the pledges made while in opposition (Cneers.) He had no faith in an administra tion which has so flagrantly smurched its record. (Renewed applause.) He felt that the good will of the county was with this ticket in opposition to the government, and all needful to secure its election was concerted work in every parish. Only a few days re-mained in which to conduct the canvass, and it would be impossible for the candidates to visit all sections of the constituency. It was therefore the imperative duty of the delegates and committeemen to take hold with a strong hand in their respective localities. (Cheers.) The spirit manifested by the gentlemen with whom he conversed at the convention corroborated the testimony of his neighbors, who were anxious for a new administration—one that would keep faith with the people and exercise a rigid economy in its public expenditures. it would be impossible for the candidates to

boasted so loudly. They wanted practical reforms. (Cheers.)

Mr. Keith briefly thanked the convention for his nomination. He had no desire to enter the political arena just yet; as a young man he would much rather confine his atten to his business for some to come, but he was in the hands of his friends and if they considered that his candidature would add to the strength of the ticket—a ticket for solemnized. Rev. J. E. Fiewelling delivered a short address on the words "many waters cannot quench love." Joseph Campbell and Frances Fulton, daughter of Joseph Fulton, were united in holy matrimony by the reverend gentleman spoken of above. It may be interesting to your many readers to be told of something peculiar and uncommon about this sole for what he considered best for the interests of the country. He asked the support of all friends of reform, for his associates as well ests of the country. He asked the support of all friends of reform, for his associates as well as for himself, and would do whatever lay in

his power to promote the success of the people's ticket. (Applause.)

Dr. Gilchrist complimented the convention on the excellency of the material composing the ticket. It was a wise choice. It was not sectional. It was representative of both ends and the middle of the county. It was not composed of two lawyers and a doctor. (Applase.) It was representative of the great interest for which Kiags enjoyed a wide fame and which was the basis of her wealth. At length the farmers of Kings could vote for a farmers' ticket. (Prilonged applance.) There was no ticket. (Prolonged applause.) There was no humbug in this. The gentlemen chosen were cal j b in connection with the erection of a practical farmers and traders - men of t'e peo-certain number of piers, in John E. Smith's ple—men who had a stake in the country, and Mr. Bustard, Q. C., was counsel for the plaintiff, and nouly he performed his task. He pictured his client, a member of an honorable profession, a gentleman of delicate and sensitive feelings, dragged by the ruthless hands of the police through the crowded streets on a Saturday night, exposed to the rude gaze of the jeering mob, and shut up in a cold lonely cell for the greater part of two whole days. And all for what? Because this gentleman had the courage, the public spirit, to resist an unreasonable and illegal impost.

It was the interest of every railway traveller—he might, therefore, say of every man, woman and child in the three kingdoms that the rights of the traveller and the liberty of the subject should be vindicated will really receive no protection from the listerests of the country, and men who had a stake in the country, and men who had a stake in the country. Single —men who had a stake in the country, and men who had a stake in the country. The facts as related to the Farmer are, that Mr. Smith being a very enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Glasier, M. P. P., and the local government. Sound it profitable to induce the government to erect these piers in his mill pond, presumably to protect certain bridges in the government. Why? Because of its corruption; its mismanagement of the crown is the piers, we are informed, serves no public purpose, but are very useful to assist Mr. Smith is keeping his logs in the pond. The bridges which were to be protected by the piers, we are told, are respectively, two and six miles below Mr. Smith's mill pond, and who had a stake in the country, and men who had a stake in the country. Cheers. They were conversant to the interest of the country, they had sat at the musicipal board and had served a studious apprenticeship which were corruption; the isterests of the country, they had sat at the musicipal board and had served a studious apprenticeship which were. (Oheers.) They were conversant the the isterest of the country, they had sat at the musicipal board and had se

Hampton-John McLaughlan and J. W. KINGS.

Smith.
Upham Chas. Titus.
Hammond-J. E. Titus and Chas. Alex-Nomination of the People's Ticket: ander, Studholm-R. E. McLeod and George L. Kingston, No. 1—Jacob Cosman.

No. 2—R. C. Williams,
Kars—G. W. Palmer.
Waterford—Jas. A. Moore.
Cardwell—H. E. Freeze and Gideon Mc-

Westfield, No. 1—Alex. Woodman and Capt.

Wattres.
Wattres.
Westfield, No. 2—Geo. A. Worden.
Havelock—Eben Stockton.
Greenwich—I. Belges and Z. Jones.
Hothessy—A. C. Fairweather.
On motion, Geo. N. Pearson of Apohaqui
was chosen permanent secretary.
After routine business the convention adjourned till nomination day.

The government convention met in the court house early in the afternoon, Mr. Pickles of Norton in the chair. Mr. Pugsley made the first speech and was followed by Mr. Morton, who defended his past record and pronounced himself still a faithful supporter of the Blair administration. He invited any person present to apply for enlightenment.

to apply for enlightenment.

Dr. Gilchrist asked why he had supported an administration which had done its best to rob Kings county of the stock farm.

Mr. Morton explained that he did so to save the farm.

Dr. Gilchrist retorted that the farm had been saved by the interposition of Providence and not by Mr. Morton. It would be remem-bered that an unusually early snow storm closed the river, at the very time Mr. Blair

had even the steamer chartered to convey the live stock from Kings to York. He wanted to know why Mr. Morton continued to support the government ever since.

Mr. Pursley here sprang to his feet, and ignering Mr. Morton's challenge, objected to questions from outsiders. This was a meeting of the friends of the government only-not of

the people generally.

Dr. Taylor only spoke a few words.

J. E. B. McCready, the next speaker, took strong ground against Mr. Morton, who as an advocate of the retention of the legislative council, was obnoxious to the government and not a fit associate on the ticket for Mr. Pugeley, who went in for abolition. The government was one of retrenchment.

A voice—What about the \$30,000 they cut ff from the school teachers? The caucus then resolved itself into a business meeting, parish delegates were appointed and a ballot taken. Mr. Morton was promptly "dumped," getting only six votes, and the ticket was made up of Messrs. Pagsley, Taylor and A. S. White of Sussex, in accordance with the plan agreed upon by Messrs. Pugs'ey and Taylor some days ago.

A Duke's Exploits.

I have been at all sports all my life. Salmon and trout I have killed in England; in the Christinurch Avon salmon, in the Test trout only. I have fished the Wye, the Usk for salmon, the Monnow for trout, and many other rivers the names of which I forget for the moment. In Scotland I have fished the Spey, the Roy, etc. In Ireland the Black-water, the Bride, the Lee, and other rivers. In Canada, on the edge of Labrador, the Na-

In Lower Canada and New Brunswick the Restigouche, the Metapediac, and the Upsat-quitch. The best 21 consecutive days' salmon fishing I ever bad was in September (I forget f it was in 1882 or 1883, but I can ascertain). It is was in 1002 or 1005, but 1 can ascertain). I killed 158 fish, averaging about 14 pounds, in the 21 days, an average of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fish per diem. The largest number in one day was 12, and on another day 11 fish, and they were very pleasantly distributed over the time.

I was alone; the friends who were coming for balf the time unfortunately could not come. The largest fish I ever killed was 26 pounds. Have killed a good many between that weight and 20 pounds. In Great Britain and Ireland think a 15-pound fish gives more sport than the larger ones. In Canada a 23-pound or 25und fish will run about and jamp clean out f the water, like a sea trout or grilse, perhaps seven or eight times while you have him on.-Duke of Beaufort, in Fishing Gazette.

Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular. LIVERPOOL, April 1 .- The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been one vessel, 647 tons, against three vessels, 969 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, as shown by the tables below has been 33,481, 32,068 and 21,445 tons respectively. Business during the month has been extremely quiet, much owing no doubt to the inclemency of the weather, and the deliveries have been considerably less than during March last year, prices show no signs of improvement, and stocks, though in the aggregate less than at the like time last year, are much too heavy

for the present or any prospective demand.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The only arrival during the and Pine Deals.—The only arrival during the month is a small shipment of 86 standard from St. John; there is no improvement in the demand, and the deliveries from the yard have been of quite a retail character; prices are unchanged, and the stock remaining over is too heavy. Pine deals are rather more enquired for. Birch: the deliveries have been large, and the last sale of a prime fresh parcel from St. John show a slight advance; the stock, however, is much too heavy.

nuch too heavy.

Canadian Woods,—Yellow pine timber has been quite neglected, and the deliveries during the month have been very small, ne change in values is reported, and stocks are too heavy. Red pine is seldem enquired fer, and the stock is ample. Oak logs: The demand has been fair, but the late sales from the yard have fair, but the late sales from the yard dave been at lower prices; the stock is still too heavy. Oak wagon scantling continues to arrive too freely, viz.: 49,000 cubic feet sagainst rive too freely, viz.: 49,000 cubic feet sagainst 43,000 feet same month last year; the demand through some of church and marched through some of the procession. heavy. Oak wagon scanling continues to arrive too freely, viz.: 49,000 cubic feet against 43,000 feet ame month last year; the demand is falling off, and the stock accumulating, late sales have been at lower prices. Elm has gone more freely into consumption, but the stock is still too heavy and prices are lower. Ash is in fair demand and the stock is moderate. ate. Pine deals have been in dull demand, the deliveries during the mouth being 720 standards, against 1,260 standards same month last year; the stock remaining over is too heavy and prices are lower. Staves are neglected, and the stock is sufficient.

Baltic and European Woods.—The arrivals

Baltic and European Woods.—The arrivals during the month have been six vessels, 2,428 tons, against 22 vessels, 11,427 tons during a like period lastyear. Fir timber has not been imported, the stock is light, but sufficient for the limited demand. Red deals have moved off very slowly and the stock is heavy, little; if any, contract husiness is reported. Elegating boards contract business is reported. Flooring boards are lighter in stock than for a long time past, still the demand is so dull that there is little in ducement for importers to contract, and prices have had a downward tendency. Of masts and apars there have been no arrivals, and stocks, which are now always held by the dealars, are light. In fir staves little has been doing and prices rule low.

The following tables shew the supply of the leading articles of import from the 28th January, 1886, to

date, and for the same period in the two previous years, also the tonnage employed:— Impert of 

| Tonage from | 1834 | 1885 | 188 | Quebec | 1834 | 1885 | 188 | Quebec | 1834 | 1885 | 188 | Quebec | 1834 | 1835 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836 | 1836

18t Quebec square pine ... 170,000 6. waney pine ... 298,000 8t. John pine ... 30,000 Other ports pine ... 32,000 Red pine ... 18 000 Pitch pine, hewn ... 386,000 sawn (logs and planks) ... 777,000 Dantzig, etc., fir ... 48,000 Oak, Canadian and American ... 214,000 41,000 143,000 10,000 17,000 2,000 64,000 N. B and N. S, etc., 16,775

po. pine and spruce dea s Quebec deals. Do. pineand spruce dea s 80 Quebec deals. 5.87
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Norway, etc, boar s. 95
h boards and flooring 1,190 Birch.-By auction: St. John, 145 inches average, at an average of  $13\frac{3}{4}$  l. per foot, and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches at  $14\frac{1}{4}$  l. per foot; Pictur at  $12\frac{1}{4}$  l. per foot.

per 1001.

Spruce Desls.—By aution: St. John, at from £6 to £6 2/ per standard.

N. B. and N. S. Pine Deals.—No sales re-Scantling and boards, at from £5 15/ to £5 7/6 per standard. Palings.—No sales to report.

FISHERY MATTERS.

Frye of Maine Waging War Against Canada.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—When the fisheries resolution was placed before the senate this afternoon, Frye of Maine said he desired to call attention of fishing vessels of the United States to the absolute necessity, if they would be safe and secure, of taking from the collector of the port from which they sail a permit ".o touch and trade" at provincial ports. The only question between us and Canada was whether our fishing vessels should be permitted to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports. Frye contended that they had that right. The same rights had been conformed by law on Schrights had been conferred by law on fishing vessel on the northeastern coasts that had been conferred on vessels on the great lakes. The secretary of state of the United States, Frye said, had tostate of the United States, Frye said, had to-day assumed the position that he (Frye) had been hoping he would assume, and entirely dif-ferent from what the assistant secretary of state had assumed some weeks ago. Frye-quoted the published despatch of Bayard to a. Portland firm, in which, among other things, the secretary of state says substantially, he believes our fishing vessels have a right to alt ordinary commercial privileges in friendly ports and that he hopes to be able to obtain such understanding as would relieve our fisher. such understanding as would relieve our fisher-men from all doubt in the exercise of their

privileges. George asked if Frye claimed that we had a right under British municipal laws to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports and that that right

had been denied.

Frye said the Canadians, he understood, had yielded everything except that right, yet that was the most important of all.

Morgan said that if the president were informed that our right to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports was denied, he had nothing to do but to proclaim suspension of all trade between the two people until the question was sattled. In this view Morgan did not believe

sattled. In this view Morgan did not believe it necessary for congress to provide for any joint commission to settle the question.

Evarts, after reviewing the history of the question, at some length, said the matter of buying ice and bait rested entirely on a commercial basis, on general trade rights. We did not need to look to any treaty bearing on the fisheries for our right to buy ice or bait in a Canadian port. He (Evarte) would anticipate no protracted resistance on the part of the provinces against our enjoyment of what was pate no protracted resistance on the part of the provinces against our enjoyment of what was now the common possession of all friendly nations. There was no support whatever for the proclamation or warning issued by the Canadian minister of marine. It was in fact precluding all foreign vessels whatever from access to Canadian ports for any purposes of trade.

Frye's resolution was then brought to vote and agreed to: yeas 35; nays 10. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the senate that congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the nisheries question.

Imitating the Salvationists.

A singular spectacle was recently witnessed in South London. A mission had been in progress for some days in the three parishes-Kensington, Lambeth and Newington. Among the missioners were Canon Body and Mr. Aitken. On the Saturday a procession started from St. Mary's Church, a crowd of men marching four abreast. A score of boys, bearing lighted lamps affixed to the ends of long church and marched through some of the principal thoroughfares, singing hymns and halting at intervals, when brief addresses were made and earnest invitations tendered to were made and earnest invitations tandered to the people to come and attend the services in the church. Large numbers swelled the pro-cession by the way and entered the church, where appropriate services were celebrated by Canon Body. It would thus seem that some of the leaders of the English Church have learned a lesson from General Booth and have made up their minds not to be outdone by his

The intended journey of the Czar to Nova The intended journey of the Czar to Nova-Tscherkask to present his son to the Cossacks as their chief has been prevented by the dis-covery of a dynamite plot to assassinate the Imperial party. A Cossack officer and his brother, the latter being a student in this city, have been arrested in connection with the crime. They are believed to be Nihilist agents.

The Foreign Missionary Society of the Lutheran church in Baltimore has just sent 1,606 dolls to a mission in India, where they will be distributed to the little heathen who are attending schools connected with the

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April 21,

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KINGS CO. Nomination Day Proceedings.

A very large number of the electors of the outlying parishes jassembled at Hampton on Monday on the occasion of the nomination of candidates for the representation of the county in the house of assembly. Sheriff Freeza opened his court for the reception of nomination at 11 o'clock and the nominations received were for Messrs. Pugsley, Taylor and White, the government candidates, and Mesers, McKenzie, Keith and Sinnott, the opposition candidates, David W. McKenzie, Chas. I. Keith and David S. Sinnott

WEBE NOMINATED BY Andrew Leonard, Wm F Downey, Andrew Balves. David M Jeanson, Abraham Colpitte, Daniel Robertson Peleg S Jones, Wm McLeod, James E Good. E A Charters, Cornelius Gallagher, G T Seacord, David Harvey, Richard Wagner, Gideon McLeod, Wm Gaiou, H K Freeze, Wm Tingley, Geo Morton, James Dunfield, Edwin B Beer, David Rouse, Ebenezer Stockton, James A Sinnott, J W Smith, W A Erb, R E McLeod. John E McAuley, A B Hayes, Peter L Cosman, Alf Markham, Amasa Kennedy, Elijah Allaby, Meibourne Scott, H H Cochran, G W Weyman, John March, Geo L Good, Geo N Pearson, G W Titus, E Bliss McLeod, Thos Roach, Geo H Barnes, John McLauchlin, Henry Branscombe,

and very many others. Wm. Pugsley, Dr. Taylor and A. S. White WERE NOMINATED BY W G Scovil, WH Baxter. Henry Pierce, John Matthews, John W Chaloner, Joshua Smith. A Fairweather, J D Baxter,

John F Downey,

At one o'clock at the suggestion of Sheriff Freeze the electors selected Lt. Col. E. B. Beer to preside at the meeting of the elec-Col. Beer thanked the gentlemen present for the honor conferred on him by his selection as chairman. At two o'clock the sheriff declared his court alosed and announced the different polling

WM. PUGSLEY

and others.

was the first speaker. He spoke of the canvasses he had used when he was elected. He claimed that he had honestly endeavored to carry out those promises. He had put forth carry out those promises. He had put forth every effort to carry his resolution providing for biennial meetings of the legislature, but what bill was defeated. During the last session a bill had been introduced by a private member for the abolition of the legislative council. He hoped the transfer of reel estate would be made the same as the transfer of shipping and banking stock. He considered this a government of reform and he supported their general policy. He attempted to abore the control of heir general pelicy. He attempted to show that the present government had conducted the affairs of the province more economically
than the late government. He said the government had effected a saving of \$26,000.
He denied that Blair's administration \$36,000 cff the teachers formed was formed a little hastily and explained that he and Mr. Morton thought they, with sucther of their choosing, would satisfy the electors The electors objected to the ticket composed of himself, Morton and Taylor and composed of himself, Morton and Taylor and they had been compelled to stand up before the people. They were obliged to ask the electors to select a ticket and Mr. Morton was rejected by them, but he promised to support the ticket. The reason that he was a candidate was that he refused to take Dominion into the provinced politics and the provinced to the composition of the provinced politics. the present government. He appealed to the electors to elect him as one of their representatives and hoped that the government ticket would be victorious.

D. S. SINNOTT

was the next speaker. He saw by the large attendance that the electors took a great interest in local politics. He and two other gentlemen had been selected by a convention in Hampt in to oppose the government ticket. He was astonished to hear Mr. Pugeley speak elighting a part the convention slightingly about the opposition convention.
Four years ago he addressed the electors of
Kings and told them that he was opposed to the Fraser government. He supported Mr. Morton when he was in the late government, but when that gentlemen went over to the government ranks he could no longer support him. He was opposed to the Blair administration and he would now!proceed to show why the took that stand. Since the Blair party came into power the debt of the province had the took that stand. Since the Blair party came into power the debt of the province had increased enormously. The Blair government has paralized the lumber industry in the North Shore counties and are killing not husbanding the industries of New Brunswick. Although the lumbermen endeavored to secure a reduction in the rate iof stumpage they failed, and our staple industry was greatly crippied. He quoted from the reports of the assembly and showed that the deficit last year was about \$40,000. It was not at all likely our revenue for the present year would be greater than last, but still the estimates of the provincial secretary are \$20,000 in excess of the revenue. The schools of the prevince have been crippled by the acts of this government. The expenses of the educational office at Fredericton were extraordinarily high and the extra amount came out of the taxpayers of the province. He showed up the amount it cost us for printing and contingencies. While Mr. Blair said he was in favor of maintenance of government house by the government himself, the government not only paid the expenses but purchaseds portrait costing over \$290 and bore the expenses of an "at home." Our own people are deprived of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cost in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the cast of the surface of the right of fishing in our rivers and Americal cast in the surface of the surface of the surface of of an "at home." Our own people are deprived of the right of fishing in our rivers and Ameri-cans can fish there undisturbed for a certain cans can fish there undisturbed for a certain amount, most of which is expended for the services of Mr. Phair and others. Under the present arrangement the school inspectors visit some schools twice a year and some once and some not at all, which impaired the efficiency of the schools. The reduction made in the school grant made it necessary for the assessment of just that amount on the taxpayers in order to keep the teachers. If the government has made any teachers. If the government has made any saving it has been at the expense of the taxpayers. It was wrong to reduce the grant to the agricultural societies, especially in Kings which was eminently an agricultural county. Blair had carried out no reform which he had arranging agree the reduction of three many promised except the reduction of three mem-bers' salaries by a few hundred dollars. He flavored the reduction of the salaries of the heads of the different departments and favored the abolition of the legislative council. He would oppose any government that was not a unit on a platform of reform and would not allow the agricultural interests to be represented in the administration. In closing Mr. Sinnott said he hoped the electors would on the 26th inst, throw such a majority in favor of the opposition candidates that there can be no doubt as to their hostility to the

DR. TAYLOR was the next speaker. He spoke in defence of the actions of the Blair government, which he claimed had carried out every promise made except that of the abolition of the legislative

CHAS, I, KETH

was rext called upon. He had attended the convention held at Hampton a few days since. He was opposed to the government for the way in which the elections were sprung upon the country. He was opposed to the government for the was opposed to the government for the was opposed to the government for the was opposed to the motion. The officers are: W. F.

Downey, W. C. T.; C. W. Weyman, W. V.

T.; S. W. Burgess, W. Sec.; G. N. Pearson, the elections were sprung upon the province, By the sudden call made upon the electors, very many are deprived of the privilege of exercising their franchise. The privilege of exercising their franchise. The of the legislative council, but that promise had not been carried out. The number of the legislative council, but that promise had not been carried out. The number of the legislative council had not been reduced, ley, D. M.; Miss Gussle Lockhart, P.W.C.T.

Aponacul. Line Aponacul. Kings co., called Ambition. The officers are: W. F.

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T.; S. W. Burgess, W. Sec.; G. N. Pearson, the sprivilege of exercising their franchise. The privilege of exercising their franchise, the privilege of exercis CHAS. J. KRITH

although Mr. Blair had promised to reduce the number. The matter of salaries is one that should be understood. The salaries paid are far above what they should be. The people should not be asked to maintain government house and Mr. Blair was pledged to abelish the same. No man was in favor of direct to xation, but still the reduction in the school grant necessitated the assessment of just that smount upon the electors. He showed up the expenses of the members of the government and their officials which the people had no right to pay. What right had the provincial secretary to visit a New England fair at the expense of the

Amid great applause the speaker drew the attention of the audience to the comparison made by Mr. Pugeley between the expenditure during the visits of the Marquis of Lorne and the Marquis of Lansdowne. Who would object to the expenditure of \$16,000 in the receiption of one of our graphous Capacity Capacitans. of one of our gracious Queen's daughters? Why no man would raise any objection to this exno man would raise any objection to this expenditure. He was both a merchant and a
farmer and his interests were identical with
the interests of the county. Agriculture was
the principal industry of this county. If instead of expending so much money in high
salaries, the government would provide the
young men with a pair of cattle if they would
be benefitting the country more materially.
When Blair came into power he promised certain things. Have these been carried out? when Blair came into power he promised certain things. Have these been carried out? (Cries of no, no). He knew the elections would say that no one pledge had been redeemed. The stock farm had been mismanaged and he believed that it had been purpose. aged and he believed that it had been purposely mismanaged, as Mr. Blair wished to receive
a report adverse to the farm, so
that he would have some ground
for the removal of the stock to
York county, where he desired to have everything. The oppesition ticket was a farmers
and manufacturers' ticket, and it deserved the
support of all. He hoped that on the 26th
inst the opposition ticket would be triumph. inst the opposition ticket would be triumphant and he left the matter in the hands of the ctors. (Cheers.)

then spoke, making a personal appeal to the electors. He said he would vote with the government if it introduced measures of reform, but if the opposition introduced any bill of reform he would support that opposition. He spoke of the platform of the government ticket, which was the platform of Mr. Blair's govern-ment. He defended the present administration and said it was far better than the late government. Chas. I. Keith said here he wished to explain

that he was opposed to the centralization of everything in York county.

D. B. M'KENZIE next spoke. He pointed out that the govern ment was extravagant and should be no longer allowed to mismanage the affairs of the province. He and Messrs, Keith and Sinnott were nominated by a convention of the electors and were for this reason the people's candidates, and he was glad to say they were all farmers. The government had formed a ticket to contest this county before the prorogation of the house, county before the prorogation of the house, and the electors were naturally indignant. It was in consequence of this that the opposition ticket hwas formed, land it was selected by the people. He believed the opposition ticket would be victorious, as this was the people's election and they would speak, and naturally, in favor of the people's candidates. The act of the government in springing the election on them was an evidence that they were afraid to allow the people to investigate the actions of the administration. This government is extravagant, and any saving made was effected at cost to the taxpayer and the neglect of the different services. He showed by a comof the different services. He showed by a com-parison of the amounts expended for the support of patients in the luna-tic asylum that the government made no saving, as everything required was obtained more cheaply than ever before. Every obtained more cheaply than ever perore. Every year since the Blair party has been in power it has expended more money than has been received. He and his colleagues, if elected, were not sent to Fredericton to support the late government but a new administration prepared to learry out a reform policy. Nova Scotla, which is well governed, has fewer men in the executive convoil than in New men in the executive council than in New Brusswick, yet the population of the former province is ione-third greater than that of the latter. The opposition ticket was a farmer's ticket and should therefore receive the support of the farmers. Mr. Pugsley had not carried out the many promises made to the electors. and knew when they were made that he could not carry them.

Mr. Pugsley replied at some length defending the acts of the government.

The Scott Act DEFEATED IN ST. JOHN, BUT CARRIED IN PORTLAND,

The Scott Act elections were carried on in St. John and Portland with little excitement. In St. John, the organization of the liquor dealers was complete and their work proved very effective in their behalf. In every part of the city the best of order prevailed. In Portland the act was carried. The temperance party were well organized there. The following are the votes in both cities:

ST. ICHN.

1	YF 997	77	
1	KINGS WARD:	For.	Against.
1	Division 1		106 92
1	Do. 2		52
1	QUEENS WARD:		
1	Division 1	. F6	78
1	Do. 2	. 57	70
1	Do. 3		71
1	Do. 4		23 40
1	Do. 5		40
1		41	71
1	Do. 2		71
1	Do. 3		57
1	PRINCE WARD:		
1	Division 1	. 61	85
1	Do. 2	_ 80	73
1	Do. 3		103
1	Do. 4	. 33	71
1	WELLINGTON WARD:	05	00
1	Division 1	. 65	88 41
1	Do. 3	62	80
1	Do. 4	. 71	51
1	SYDNEY WARD:		
1	Division 1		84
	Do. 2	. 54	60
1	GUYS WARD:		
1	Division 1	. 102	40
1	Do. 2	. 81	31
1	BROOKS WARD:		9 - 10 0 19
1	Divisien 1	. 54 - 56	20 21
1	ALBERT WARD:	_ 50	21
1		. 53	32
1	Division 1		25
1	Non-Residents:		
1	Division 1	_ 22	16
. 1	Do. 2		25
		-	
	Total	1610	1687
1	PORTLAND.		
-	Ward 1:	For.	Against.
1	Division 1	97	45
	Do. 2	102	47
	Ward 2: Division 1	. 77	66
,	Do 2		59
3	Ward 3:		
9	Division 1	54	42
	Do. 2	- 37 - 52	73 36
	Ward 4:	us 04	. 00
f	Division 1	74	54
9	Do. 2	- 52	51 34
8	Ward b:	42	34
9	Total	. 667	520
	Majority for the act, 147.		

NOMINATION DAY

Eleven Hours of Speech-Making.

The Court House Crowded One O'clock this Morning.

All the Opposition Candidates Heartily Received.

The Government Members Unable to Meet Their Home Truths.

ST. JOHN IN FAVOR OF HONEST LOCAL BEFORM.

ceiving nominations.

At two p. m. the sheriff adjourned the court till returning day, 28th inst. and Jas. (Applause.) T. Kennedy took the chair. There was but a small attendance of electors, though the not mine. It might be that he (Wedderburn) court room filled up considerably as the cultural speech of his. (Applause.) dates entered the room he was received with he had interfered with Dominion elections. loud applause.

HON. D. McLELLAN

knowing that a dozen candidates were to fol- Albert for Mr. Wallace. Why then and county all the rights and privileges that belonged to it. His course had been endorsed by the electorate in 1882, he was returned to oppose the old government and in the next session an overthrow took place and Mr. Blair's administration was formed. Of that administration he was a member and therefore responsible for all its acts. He would confine his speech to a few of the charges against this government and against himself personally. At confederation there was \$220,000 to the credit of the did not keep within the income. In 1882 that he had the support of his friend Mr. his chief opposition was to the railway subsidy act, which placed a burden of \$1,500,000 administration which had inaugurated had insuranced in the same line. on the country. In Dec., 1882, the accounts showed this \$220,000 exhausted, all and were therefore better entitled to public debt of \$321,000 on the province. The present opposition will tell we received \$30,000 from the Dominion as interest on an adjusted claim. This is true, but our requirements are greater than theirs. We had to pay this year \$85,000 on interest account alone; forced to make these large expenditures by the legislation of our predecessors. In 1884, '85 and '86, he had stated to the house that a Miramichi bridge and a big sum for another at Florenceville on the St. John river, both of which were in fufilment of pledges made by the preceding administration.

The opposition candidates will say we have not carried out our reform platform -the abolition of legislative council-reduction of the executive, etc., but he (Mc-Lellan) wished his friends to bear in mind that he was not a member of the reform party when these reforms were decided upon. He was, however, in favor of them whenever practicable. But they had worked some reforms, such as cutting down salaries and in reducing the contingencies, the cost of executive government, the secretary's salary, etc. The more economic administragovernment house only took effect when Sir Leonard Tilley was created governor, and did not apply during the term of Lt. Governor Wilmot, who held office longer than the local government anticipated at the time they perfected their scheme. But for all that they had not expended much on

repairs to government house.

As for contingencies, he read from a table prepared, he said, from the auditor general's

or \$2,800 a year less than our predecessors. Vincial secretary was elected in 1882, as In 1882, \$2,180 was paid Cropley for stationery, which he had added to the contingenture of the old so called extravagant governcles. One paper in St. John in making a comparison did not take in this stationery. This was an unfair method of procedure. but what has been the result? I ask you to He showed that crown land contingencies averaged \$2,182 a year under the old admine I have endeavored during the short ministration, or 36 per cent, more than untime I have had the honor to be your repreder Mr. Mitchell. Turning to his own proviocial expenses, his pleasure trips here and there, he said it was utterly false to charge that I and those allied with me will, on the that he went to the lunatic asylum farm and 26th of this month, receive the same favorable never got out of his wagon. He did get out of the wagon. (Cheers.) He explained that he made several visits in connection with this farm, and only charged travelling expenses, getting nothing for his time. Turning to the large price paid Mr. Quinton, M. ing to the large price paid Mr. Quinton, M.
P. P., for his farm, and to Mr. Gregory, he
explained that the committee reported on
several farms in Lancaster, some in Sunbury
and a number in Queens. At the time the
opposition press first charged that the government had purchased the Quinton farm,
no offer had ever been made for it. He was
the committee of the country of the coun

ment, in the items of contingencies, in the reduction of the number; of the executive,

Mr. Quinton for cats, but bought the crop, cats, hay, etc., for a lump sum. The superintendent credits the farm with cats at 45c. did he not on another occasion vote an increase in the expenditure to create an additional county court judge; he has also told oats, hay, etc., for a lump aum. The superintendent credits the farm with oats at 45c.
a bushel, but omits that straw altogether.
Three hundred dollars was saved by using bill, he hoped it would not be carried out the asylum labor in harvesting the Quinton crops. The same thing applies to Gregory's farm, but the superintendent in making up his accounts has not made the details quite tending the rallways of the country, but at clear to the public.

The cost of executive government was next taken up by the secretary. The figures are of importance to the country. While each year were:—

desiring these improvements, I also wish to

In 1878... \$17 851 49
1×79. 17,402 74
1883 17,299 15
1881 16 674 60
1883 18,669 82 That is, the old government's yearly average was \$17,524.96, and for the present government it was \$15,898 81, or a saving of \$1,626.15 on our behalf. He compared the relative cost of delegations to Ostawa and argued that great economy was exercised in this line. The late provincial secretary got more than he (McLellan) ever did, by some \$300 a year. It was the same with every departmental head. He defied the opposition to contradict this from the the construction of bridges? When the public accounts. Reverting to the asylum farm again he said \$375 had been paid for a span of mares, but page 115 of the auditor's report showed that they were on the farm, though the opposition press tried to make it appear he had the horses in his own barn. Dominion government the sum of \$50,000 besides which they owed to the Maritime They were beautiful percheron mares, Dr. Steeves liked them and he (McLellan) felt that \$26,000 for the same purpose. The provincial secretary said he was surprised to was a good bargain. He considered this was a mean, dirty insinuation. He was not The Sheriff opened his court at 11 o'clock with only a small number of ratepayers present. After reading the writs for the olive and country and count ton bridge had been placed at \$100,000, but I say now, and I speak from the public recity and county and city elections, he de- seven in 1885. Was \$30 too much for 16 \$20,000 to pay on account of it. (Cheers.) That I say has been done at the bid of the clared the court open for the purpose of revisits? Why, it cost him twice that for extras. (Loud laughter.) But the late secretary got \$98 for his visits.

McLeod — Why did you support him?

few parishes; and the members of Its your friends who are finding fault; this city and county supporting the present administration, who were sent there presumably to watch over your interests and got that pay for making that famous agrito see to the economical expenditure of the public moneys, had not the courage to raise a voice against such needless outlay. They have to this extent increased the indebtedness of the country simply to facilitate the

In doing that he had only exercised his franchise. But it was an absolute falsehood to say that he had used the public funds to who was greeted with hearty applause, was further Geo. McLeod's election. The fact the first speaker. In opening he said he county was less last year than the average would explain his action as a representative of many years. But he had a precedent for and more particularly as a member of the government of this province since 1883. He would and away to be as brief as possible and Hanington worked to elect Wood in would endeavor to be as brief as possible, Westmoreland; Turner did the same in low him. In 1878 he was elected, promising | fault with him? But he did not consider he to exert his influence to secure for the city and done wrong. (Applause.) Taking up "Anthony Clodpole's" letters to The Sun, touching revenue and expenditure, the provincial secretary read a long array of figures with the object of making it appear that

THE SUN'S correspondent was in error.

The secretary said his attitude with respect to the legislative council might need explanation. He had voted against its bolition in 1882 and his constituents had re-elected him since then; but if he was satisfied the electors wanted it abolished he would not stand in the way. He explained the history of the acts of the government in government of that day. They provided for this direction. He was opposed to the lien bill as a one-sided piece of legislation and in be so managed that the current revenue they are greater, sometimes less. In addithe revenues used up and a floating confidence than the old government, which had lost the confidence of the house and country by reason of their gross extrava-

but what have they done? That is what their party then said, that is what was told you by who was received with loud cheers, said :also to pay for great bridges larger amounts than our predecessors. We are charged with doubling the bonded debt, but we were it, as every man who has taken an interest the Solicitor General and by Mr. Ellis-I have nothing to say against Mr. Ellis, for he has an honest and warm feeling in any matter which he takes in hand, yet I may say that in public matters must esteem it, a privilege I hope to see him defeated on the 26th, and pleasure to meet you here today and to give you an account of the manner in which (cheers), but '85 and '86, he had stated to the nouse blast besides increasing the floating debt, we would also have to increase the bonded debt to meet past railway obligations. The great meet past railway obligations. The great ago. I might go further and say I hail with meet past railway obligations are for of their promises? have they fulfilled their pledges, have they pursued the line of policy pleasure the privilege which is now accorded me of again addressing you. I am ready to on which they were elected? The Provincial Secretary says he was not be judged by my actions; I ask you to pass your judgment firmly, yet honestly, on my conduct as your representative during the last four years. I do not intend, nor shall I was a member of the old administration but for a very short period he seeks to personask you, gentlemen, to judge me by what was done by others seven or eight years ago, as did the provincial secretary, but I ask you to judge me upon my actions, and upon what I have myself done as your representative during the past four years—I will not, like the provincial secretary appeal to the results of the secretary appeal to the results of the secretary appeal to the results of the responsibility. the provincial secretary, appeal to the re-cord of other years for your support, virtue of the office I held, had cast upon me, but I say to you, gentlemen, judge me and those with whom I am associated by what we have done. Judge also the provincial secretary and those with whom he is allied gencies and the cost of the administration of secretary and those with whom he is allied by the course they have taken during the justice should be reduced, as also the other by the course they have taken during the like period. Judge us from our actions, Look at the unfulfilled promises and broken pledges of the provincial secretary and those associated with him, for it is by what we have done and by the stand we have taken reforms they advocated, they should be held to their performances during the four years from 1883. They have not on any occasion introduced a bill for the abolition of the legislative council-Mr. McLellan-Did we not introduce a in reference to the various matters of public bill to make it elective? moment that we must be judged, and of your verdict I have no doubt. Why, gentlemen, Mr. McLeod-I say positively that the present administration did not once introthe remarks of the secretary reminded me report, to show that they nad been to the cut down by the present government. The year 1883 was left out of his calculation, as you for your support on what they had done since 1882 to the close of the session. Now, duce a bill for the abolition of the legislative council. Produce it, if you did. (Cheers.) I say they did not introduce such a bill, but they did in 1883 introduce a bill which, speaking In 1878. \_\_\_\_. \$18.952 46 It is well known that the provincial secrefrom memory, was a bill for submit-ting the question to the vote of the people. I remember speaking on that measure myself, and I charged them, sir, as I do now, with having failed to fulfil their promises, and with not having complied with the wishes of their supporters in not having in-troduced such a bill, and they have not done so to this day. My friend, Mr. Ellis, on that question and others has given a great many votes that have caused him many

> highest authority on the point of parliamentary procedure "Bourinot," to show that it should have received the assent of the lieutenant governor and at length they got a letter from the lieutenant-governer to assent to it. He could not get the advice of his council to send it up to the

qualms of conscience, but he was obliged to

vote against many reforms that he knew he

should have voted for, but under the whips

and lash of the government he had to vote

with them. (Great applause.) Mr. Ellis did introduce a bill for the abolition of the

legislative council, which was voted against by the provincial secretary (cheers) and others of the govern-

ment; and the Speaker on the question

may tell you gentlémen here now as one seeking your suffrages again that I will support no government that does not reduce the number of the executive council to five. What is the position of these gentlemen on this question? In 1883 on the very first day the house met, a bill was brought in to rethe same time I also desire to see an extenduce the number to seven, yet not one thing sion of the great roads and bridges, which was done, not one word was said about that bill till the very last day of the session, when about eleven o'clock when half the reduce the governmental expenses, and it is members had gone home and the remainder were preparing to go they committed the bill when they knew it was impossible to for this I have voted, not only once, but time and again, against the gentlemen who compose the present administration, but who will doubtless be in oppopass it through, and so by their action treated their constituents with contempt. sition after the 26th instant, (Cheers.) From that day to the present time not one word has been said about that bill by the present administration and I wish to know, He says : "Although we have received more than the late government yet our requirements were greater for the great roads and bridges of the country." What great roads and you also I should think desire to know what explanation they can put forward in and bridges have they had too look after regard to that bill. that we had not also to look after and pro-Great stress has been laid by the provinvide for? He said we did not commence to cial secretary on the reductions made in build the bridge at Mirimachi. That may be salaries. True they did reduce the salaries true, yet we had arranged to do so out of of the heads of departments some \$1,200: but as to the expenses of the executive counthe public revenues of the country; but cil have they been reduced any? I will read just a little on that point. It is said what is the position of these gentlemen as to leader of the government said there must be that figures do not lie, but I think there is a bridge across the river at Fredericton did nothing which can lie so well as figures if they hesitate? No! They simply bonded you can only make them up. the debt and they have borrowed from the

about it, and said there were many reasons why it should not be reduced.

Under the head of expense executive government we find: 1880.....\$36,277 00 

Bank on the 31st Dec., 1885, the sum of

hear it stated that the cost of that Frederic-

turns, that over \$80,000 has been expended

on it already and there yet remains nearly

leader, I might say of the master of the gov-

ernment, for it was not done as a provincial

necessity but simply in the interests of

election of the attorney general and his

friends in that community. I say that we were able to carry on and did carry on the

great public works of the country without

any increase to the indebtedness, and from

the current revenue which these gentlemen

Mr. McLellan-Did they carry it on out of

Mr. McLeod-They founded it. (Cheers.)

The provincial secretary has told you that he

was not a member of the party who advocated the reforms I have alluded to. I say

here and I do so openly, and I am prepared to stand by what I say, that when these

gentlemen who are now opposed to me

same before you and asked for your

suffrages on certain pledges and promises, it

was their duty to carry out those promises

and those reforms; have they done so? No!

They cannot say they have advanced one

country without any increase in the revenue, that the affairs of the administration could

with Government House to be curtailed?

Was not the Legislative Council to be abol-

shed and the number of the executive re-

duced to five? That is what they promised,

WHAT HAS BEEN THE RESULT

step in that direction. What is the position

were not able to do. (Applause.)

current revenue or fund it?

You may on those figures think there has peen a great reduction for the years 1884 and 1885, but when I tell you that in the items given as expenses of executive council during the years 1880, 1, 2 and 3, a large number are included which are omitted in the years 1884 and 1885, notably the matter of expenses in connection with the collect ing of the stumpage which, in the year 1880. was \$7,500; 1881, \$9,534, and in 1882, \$11,-252.42, and which are included in the expenses of executive government till the year 1884, when they amounted to \$10,000, and in 1885 to \$7,000, but in the two latter years they are not so included, hence the seeming reduction in expense. There are other items treated in the same way, but were they all added as in the years of the old administration it would be found that no saving had been effected, but on the contrary an increase had taken place. Then take the

MATTER OF CONTINGENCIES. which appear by the returns, and I do not attempt to juggle with them in any way, to be as follows:-

1880 ... \$13,826 66 1881 ... 14,706 23 1882 ... 14,387 43 1883 ... 15,947 78 Allow me to say a few words as to this last year. These gentlemen propose to disown 1883, but what are the facts? They went into office on the first or about the first of March, 1883, and because they were not in power for some two months of that year, they seek to disown it. The fiscal year ends on the 31st December and therefore there were only two months they were not in charge of affairs. Continof the provincial secretary? Did he not tell gencies in 1884, \$11,324.48, and in 1885, you that he carried on the affairs of the \$13,046.26. In this connection you will bear in mind that the item of contingencles would meet all the demands? Did not he and the gentlemen associated with him inform us that the costs of the administration of justice should be reduced? Were not also the expenses in connection to \$3,157.87 and in 1885 to \$2,931.46.

There is a great charge made against the late administration because Mr. Wetmore got some little items, but let us turn to the same kind of charges under the present administration and what do we find? Has not Mr. Gregory, too, got some little items from the government, but have these gentlemen re-ferred to that? I do not say they are not right and proper charges, but why should a discrimination be made against the amounts

paid by the old administration. I will next refer to expenditures in connection with government house. The hon. gentlemen have said that they made a great decrease in the cost of this establishment. You will remember that the late administra-tion were defeated in the early days of March, 1883, but the policy as to the reductions in government house and the doing away with the payment of a salary to the secretary were foreshadowed in the speech from the throne on the opening of the legislature, and it was on the opening of the legislature, and it was on that speech that they were defeated. What is the position of the present administration on that question? Have they reduced these expenditures? I notice that the provincial secretary, in a speech made at Portland a few days since and which has been handed around here and there and everywhere, said that the expenses of the government house had been decreased some \$4,000. On that I will give you the figures and you can draw the conclusion as to whether anything has been saved or not

for yourselves :-1899.....\$3,185 45

some \$4,000. There is another cry raised against us in connection with the expenditure in the year 1879 in connection with the visit of in the year 1879 in connection with the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The government of the day supported by many of the gentlemen now in power, supported us in that expenditure in entertaining the daughter of our Queen, and I do not believe there is one loyal man who will say a word against that expenditure and say we did wrong. (Cheers.) Some gentlemen may approve of their remarks, but I think that all loyal men will say that such a charge loyal men will say that such a charge is unfounded. Why did not that gentleman is unfounded. Why did not that gentleman speak against the expenditure when he could have spoken with authority; he then said we were right and today he chargesme and my colleagues for having done it. I uphold that expenditure as being right and gentlemen should not at this day carp at and criticise an expenditure like that. It was our duty as loyal subjects to entertain the daughter of Her Majesty at the way we did and it is an expendit that in the way we did, and it is on account of that expenditure and for no other reason that expenses of the year 1879 had been gone into. The previncial secretary said that they had only complete control for two years. We have had very great difficulty to get them to admit that they have had control to the they have been some and the secretary said that they have had control to the them. that they have had control at all. I thought that the old government had been controlling ment; and the Speaker on the question being asked of him decided that it was a bill which could not be sent to the legislative council, as it had not received the assent of the governor. They were referred to the bill of \$100 has been referred to by the provincial secretary. I thought he would have been ashamed to have mentioned that, but what are the facts in connection with that account? I think it is a bill of Mr. Blackall's of which some \$200 was against the present government and some \$68 against the late government, of which he wanted a settlement, he had also a bill against the late Mr.

ent are lik ver to the claim no I am, sir, you (Signed) SIR LEONARD TILLEY,

From that time was passed to the syllable from then ally placed to thei vere they that ou been successful. Because the late their duty to the enforced the clair strongly upon the they were at last deavored to show unsuccessful and counties of the p GIVEN CONSIDER

but the present ad

respecting it. S tions to Ottawa, more and in do after the rights o their neglect rights and the oft-time repeated we now confiden of myself and tho 26th inst. (Chee I will say but ] and I never did In any remarks or that I may m the idea that I a or Mr. Ellis or t ther member of the money thems I attack their po better grounds of but I do say that tion of the affa hands should he more economica do not want elec personal ground personal attacks say that they has this province, ar revenues in such serve the inter favorable results The provincial standing of the la 1882, but his argi ground. Take 31st Dec., 1882 to these facts. I sir, that it has (and I heard it is since) in Portlan it again today th province in 1882 cannot show that
Mr. Stockton—
Mr. McLeod—
to the Maritime

Bank for the legi of about \$120,000 fer to the debates you will find to from the Eastern but if they did that it was not t that sum, as advisable to bure penditure, and penditure, and did we only add ordinary pruden done in like circ also find that o

April 21, 1886.

d there were many ald not be reduced. men here now as one s again that I will supthat does not redi ecutive council to five. of these gentlemen on 83 on the very first day was brought in to re even, yet not one thing ord was said about that day of the session, o'clock when half the me and the remainder they committed the it was impossible to so by their action ments with contempt. present time not one bout that bill by the n and I wish to know. think desire to know y can put forward in

en laid by the provin reductions made in did reduce the salaries tments some \$1,200: s of the executive coun reduced any? I will that point. It is said, but I think there is so well as figures if em up. expense executive gov-

---- \$36,277 00 \$36,277 00 \$8,360 00 \$40,246 04 \$4,315 4 \$4,315 4 \$4,27,206 00

figures think there has for the years 1884 tell you that in the es of executive council 80, 1, 2 and 3, a large which are omitted i 85, notably the matter ction with the collect-vhich, in the year 1880, 534, and in 1882, \$11,re included in the exvernment till the year bunted to \$10,000, and in the two latter years ded, hence the seeming There are other item way, but were they all d that no saving had the contrary an in-

CONTINGENCIES. returns, and I do not h them in any way, to

..... \$13,826 66

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find this item amounts 885 to \$2.931.46. harge made against the because Mr. Wetmore, but let us turn to the under the present adat do we find? Has not t some little items from have these gentlemen redo not say they are not rges, but why should a e against the amounts

inistration. expenditures in connent house. The hon. hat they made a great deof this establishment. hat the late administra-the early days of March, s to the reductions in ry to the secretary were peech from the throne e legislature, and it was bey were defeated. What present administration on they reduced these exe that the provincial sec-nade at Portland a few has been handed around verywhere, said that the rnment house had been 60. On that I will give n can draw the conclu

2,872 34 2,795 33 3 308 43 2,133 42 3 508 15 it reached the highest

d yet, sir, the provincial urance to go to Portland uced the expenditure by is another cry raise ion with the expenditure and the Princess Louis the day, supported by nen now in power, sup-nenditure in entertaining Queen, and I do not beyal man who will say a penditure and say we did penditure and say we did lome gentlemen may ap-ks, but I think that all y that such a charge did not that gentlemen penditure when he could hority; he then said we he chargesme and my col-one it. I uphold that ex-ght and gentlemen should and criticise an expendias our duty as loyal sub-daughter of Her Majesty ad it is on account of that and it is on account of that in oother reason that ex1.879 had been gone intotary said that they had I for two years. We have nity to get them to admit control at all. I thought ment had been controlling these than went forth. since they went first when any question cuse at Fredericton it is which is referred to. A been referred to by cretary. I thought he hamed to have mentioned ne facts in connection with ink it is a bill of Mr. some \$200 was against the and some \$68 against the which he wanted a settle-

bill against the late Mr. 50 or \$60. was not \$200. ink it was.—The late govpay the bill.
receipt has been taken for
in full of the amount, but ainst the present govern-

will show that only some t government. nt government.

n not now in a position to
gures, but I will say that The account, however,

to pay, but they have given \$100 in discharge of it and now claim it as a debt paid on account of the old government, but I will pass it by with the remark that it was a debt which the old administration in no way recognized as a legal claim and which they accordingly refused to pay. Here I would mention that WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

who is a strong supporter of this government, and who is now running in Kings County as of support the present administration are getting and the nature of the attacks made by them on myself and my colleagues. (Cheers.)
With reference to the lunatic asylum I do not wish to make any lengthened remarks.
Many of you, doubtless, know this farm a
great deal better than I do. I mention it in do so in any spirit of personal hostility. We have conducted this contest so far without indulging in personalties, (hear, hear) and I propose to carry it on, so for as I am concerned, in the same spirit. (Hear, hear.)

Yet I cannot slow this question to pass as the present year is \$167,244.49. Do these Yet I cannot \$110w this question to pass as having my soproval, and I in my remarks concerning it believe that I am simply voicing the feeling of the community and this constituency when I say that it was highly improper to buy that land of a member of the legislature, whom they hope will be of service in sustaining them in their position. I say without hesita-tion that under the act relating to the inde-pendence of parliament, Mr. Quinton when he made that contract of sale with the government had no right to again take his seat in the ment had no right to again take his seat in the house. I say it was wrong for any man who is a member of the house to make a contract with the government and still retain his seat, and such conduct should receive the severest condemnation at the hands of the electorate; and all right thicking men will, I believe, con-cur in the view I have taken on this question. I make these remarks in all kindness towards

simply voiced the feelings of the electorate pre-

Sent. (Applause.)

The next thing we come to is the delegations that were sent to Ottawa. The late government did send a good many delegations to Ottawa. The provincial secretary said they had spent some \$700 on delegations, while they had but spent some \$200. I admit these figures to be correct for the present purpose, though I have not examined them. But what is to be shown today in the position of this province as the result of that expenditure? Has not the revenue of the province been substantially benefitted; has it not been increased from \$35. 000 to \$40,000 per annum? That is the result of the action of the old administration? Is it at admitted to be due to the efforts of the cli administration that the province has this increased revenue and yet because we spent some \$700 in delegations we are to be held up as a lavish and extravagant administration. Have the present administration raised their voices to demand anything from the Dominion govto demand anything from the Dominion government? Have they taken any steps in furtherance of the steps taken by us? My answer is no. We are today supporting a large number of men committed to jail under the provisions of Dominion laws and who should be supported by the Dominion. This was one of the subjects mentioned in the speech of the governor in 1883; but, sir, not one word, not one plea has been urged by these gentlemen on the Dominion government in that respect.

They have not one single thing to show for their expenditure of \$200. They may say that this money was paid by them to further our provincial claims, but what is the result of their expenditure? Nothing. Has there not been a gain to this province in our revenue of five per cent. on \$536,449 29 obtained as an increase of our debt account, and have we not now also five per cent. added to our revenue on the \$150,000 known as the Eastern Extension claim, in other words the gain to the province from our delegation expenses and our exertions in that direction has been five per cent. per annum on \$713,449 29. You will bear in mind that the present administration went into power on third or fourth of March, 1883, and thereupon knowing than our action in the matter of increased subsidy, were likely to be successful, indeed feeling that they were successful the late, Hon. Mr. Elder wrote the

following letter:
FREDERICTON, March 30th, 1883. FREDERICTON, MARCH 30th, 1883.

Fir.—As the legislature is summoned for the 12th April next, it would be a favor to the local government if you would inform me when the Dominion government are likely to be able to give a final answer to the claim now before you on behalf of New Brunswick, on account of Eastern Extension As a favorable answer is confidently expected in regard to that claim I need not say how important it would be to this government, in present circumstances, to have

to this government, in present dicumstances, to have that answer as soon as possible. I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) WILLIAM ELDER.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY, Finance Minister, etc., Ottaws. From that time down to the time the money was passed to their credit there was no one syllable from them—the motor was eventu-ally placed to their credit in 1884—so confident were they that our efforts in this direction had been successful. Why were they so confident? Because the late government had discharged their duty to the people and had in so doing enforced the claim and the justice of it so which the late government repudiated, yet we strongly upon the Dominion government that they were at last obliged to acknowledge the justice of our claim. We at the same time endeavored to show the reasonableness of our contention as to criminals, but in that we were unsuccessful and these still remain a charge upon this community and upon the various counties of the province. To this matter we

GIVEN CONSIDERABLE TIME AND ATTENTION, but the present administration have been idle respecting it. So far from casting any reflection on them for spending money in delegations to Ottawa, I say they should have spent more and in doing so should have looked after the rights of the province, and it is upon their neglect to look after provincial and the present one. I must here say the province after the rights of the province, and it is upon grants than the present one. I must here say the province and are those given under the hand of the auditory are the second law, I maintain that the old administration gave larger grants than the present one. respecting it. So far from casting any reflection on them for spending money in delegations to Ottawa, I say they should have spent more and in doing so should have looked after the rights of the province, and it is upon their neglect to look after provincial rights and the failure to carry cut their oft-time repeated promises and pledges that we now confidently ask your favorable return of myself and those associated with me on the 26th inst. (Cbeers.)

26th inst. (Cheers.)

I will say but little about the span of mares and I never did say much concerning them. In any remarks I have made on the subject or that I may make, I do not desire to convey the idea that I accuse the Provincial Secretary of the idea that I accuse the Provincial Secretary of the member of the government with taking the money themselves, it is not on such grounds I attack their policy, for there are higher and better grounds on which it can be deel; with, but I do say that they having the administration of the affairs of the province in their hands should have managed them in a far more economical manner than they have. They could not find one single dollar to devote to this purpose. They could find money to devote to the building of bridges and to buy a span of mares, but they could not find it to spend on one of the most important ervices of the country, I might say the most important matter that could be entrusted to the care of any government.

Let us look at the question of public printing. All these things were to be reduced. I do not more economical manner than they have. more economical manner than they have. I say they are not a cheap government, but I do not want election if I have to seek it on personal grounds and if it is to be based on personal attacks I must decline it, but I do dear government. say that they have not managed the aff airs of this province, and they have not cared for its revenues in such a manner as would best sub-serve the interests of, and secure the most favorable results for the people of this province. The provincial secretary also went over an array of figures in order to show the financial standing of the late government in December

cannot show that it was so.

Mr. Stockton—I can do so.

Mr. McLeod—There was some amounts due to the Maritime Bank and to the People's Bank for the legislative buildings to the extent of about \$120,000, but against this, if you refer to the debates in the house at this time, you will find that they expected the money from the Eastern Extension claim of \$150,000, but if they did not get that you will also see but if they did not get that you will also see the money are not their intention to have bonded it in
solution in the Eastern Extension claim of \$150,000, but if they did not get that you will also see the money are not their intention to have bonded it in
solution in the provincial sectability is retained.

Mr. McLeellan—I say still it is say I do not think it is at all likely the provincial secretary would retain that money himself, when the public returns say it has been paid.

Their saving in connection with the insane asylum has been such that they dismissed an employe who was receiving \$600 a year and appointed another in his place at \$800. And as to the saving in connection with the think it is at all likely th that it was not their intention to have bonded that sum, as they considered it inadvisable to burden the country with that expenditure, and in following the course we did we only adopted a principle which any ordinary prudential business man would have done in like circumstances. Now they would also find that on the 31st October, 1882, the

debt of the old government was only some debt of the old government was only some \$46,000 instead of \$300,000 as claimed by them. Now take their position and what do we find. By the public accounts up to the 31st Dec. last, they had overexpended some \$21,000; and they also owed \$26,000 on account of the Fredericton bridge over and above the \$50,000 borrowed by them from the Dominion government besides, which it would appear that there were contracts outstanding to the amount of \$68 000 which was practically due at the end of 1885, and who is now running in Kings County as their candidate and supporter, was a partner of the late Mr. Crawford, has received large amounts from the present government. This is a matter which wil probably be referred to by other speakers who will follow me, and I simply mention it in order to show what kind of support the present administration are cational grants and the other great works of the country as we did. It was admitted by the

provincial secretary that they have in excess of revenue over that received by us yet they have not as much for the great works and educational system of the country as we all fairness and kindness and do not had. The figures for educational grants are:-1880 \$159,874 05 1881 162,494 94 1882 166,783 58

> figures show a greater expenditure for edu I desire to put this matter fairly, and in doing so I have forgotten a further point against them. I omitted to inform you that up to the end of 1885 they had not paid the school appropriation by one-third, or some \$40,000, thus increasing their indebtedness at that time by that amount.
>
> Now as to the roads and bridge service. In

and in 1884 the present government expended \$176,370.83, and in 1885, \$184,203 33, their estimated expenditure for the present year is \$165,000, which sum is less than that expended by us in any year, and \$15,000 less than the amount appropriated in 1882 by us. That is their position in reference to this matter—a matter of much importance to the people of the province. I want these gentlemen to deal with the figures I have given and contradict the statements I have made, if they can successfully do so, which I very much doubt. They should in all fairness show to this electorate the savings they have made and where the money has gone to. They say they have effected savings. I challenge them to show the savings they allege to have made. I state that they have on the contrary increased the bonded indebtedness of the country; they had in building the Fredericton bridge been obliged to call in \$50,000 of the debt at Ottawa. In reference to the Lunatic Asylum they have also spent year after year large sums of money instead of applying the money as we had done to the erection of schools in the poor districts, and we did all this out of current revenue. We also built the Normal school at a cost of \$53,000 from current revenue. When this city was visited in 1877 by that great scourge, the fire, had not they out of current revenue voted \$25,000 towards that, and had they not paid paid off debentures to the extent of \$70,000. paid off debentures to the extent of \$10,000. Had they to bond those sums? No, it was paid out of their current revenue? Can the present government show one single great work built by them out of current revenue? No, they

SIMPLY HAD GONE to the legislature and obtained power to issue bonds, which they had done to the extent of bonds, which they had done to the extent of \$250,000, when \$125,000 would have been sufficient, and I here repeat what I have said before that had the old administration been carrying on the affairs of the province, all these matters would have been carried out without increasing the debt of the province one dollar. Where is the saving in contingencies and still they will keep on reiterating their story as to their saving You will all remember the remarks made as to the cost of criminal prosecutions and the administration of justice during the canvass. The

figures are

expenditure in connection with that matter was fully warranted by the circumstances of the case and it has met with the full approval of the people of the country. There is no de-partment that requires more careful watching than does that relating to criminals, for on the vigilance of the law officers depends the safety of our lives and our property. Had we not taken such measures as we did the cry would have been raised against us that we were derehave been raised against us that we were dere-lict id our duty. Then there was the case of the Brother's Pride which occupied the whole of one sitting and for which Mr. Pugsley got paid. He is now running in support of the government and supported them last winter, and he has a claim of some \$6,000 to \$7,000

ment.

I have now taken up some considerable time and there yet remains many points on which I would desire to make a few remarks, I will, however, leave them from other speakers, I will, however, leave them from other speakers. With reference to their claim as regards the administration of justice, and my remarks concerning that point I challenge these gent-lemen to disprove. The figures quoted by me are those given under the hand of the audit-

In 1883 4 and 5, there was no advance made

In 1880 .....\$10,830 28 1881. \$\$,702 09 1882. 10.026 51 1883. 11.397 75 1884. 10.976 69 1885. 12,741 06 1885 ..... 12,741 06 So much for the position of these gentlemen

standing of the late government in December, 1882, but his argument falls completely to the ground. Take the fiscal year as ending the 31st Dec., 1882. I wish to call your attention to these facts. You will probably remember, sir, that it has been stated by Mr. Stockton (and I heard it in 1883 and in every session since) in Portland and he will probably repeat it again today that the floating debt of the province in 1882 was some \$321,000; and he cannot show that it was so.

Mr. Stockton—I can do so.

that with all their talk of saving they have not accomplished anything. As to the question of reform I would say that resolutions were moved which were not adopted, but voted against by these gentlemen, yet they still come here and say that they have made reductions, yet they have had an addition to the extent of \$40,000 a year to their revenues and still they

I do not ask for a personal support, but I ask you to support the whole of the gentlemen associated with me in this canvass, and to return us as a protest against the extravagance of this present government who have failed to carry out the guarantees they gave to their constituents. I ask you to again repose in me and my colleagues, if you deem fit so to do, the same confidence which you did in me in 1882 and I believe that the constituency will on the 26th of this month deal with the gentlemen in the manner they should be deal with. I ask, as I before said, your support for myself and my colleagues and I am assured that on that day we will have to thank you for your returning us as your representatives for the next four years.
(Continued applause, during which Mr. Mc-

Leod resumed his seat.) MR. RITCHIE was the next speaker and he was followed by MR. ABMSTRONG who explained his platform at some length and was well received by the audience.

MR. GILBERT who spoke next was received with hearty applause.

He said: Owing to the amiable endeavor of the gentlemen who have preceded me my time is necessarily confined to a few minutes, and I would say that I do not propose to occupy more than fifteen minutes. There were one or two remarks made by the solicitor general which called for reply. I was very sorry to hear him say that reference had been made in this canvass to religion and race. I would say to him that I have never heard any reference, either to race or religion, made hy any smy to nim that I have never heard any reference, either to race or religion, made by any one on our side in this canvass, until I saw it so stated in last Saturday's Telegraph. That article simply meant that neither Mr. Quigley nor Mr. simply meant that neither Mr. Quigley nor Mr. Connor have a right to cantest the election against Mr. Ritchie. The solicitor general said something about Dominion politics being introduced into this election and he complained of it. I ask how can we get clear of it, when the hon. Andrew G. Blair in an election speech which he delivered during the Temple-Gregory election, said that everybody who did not vote for his partner, Mr. Gregory voted want of confidence in the local government?

(cheers.)
Mr. Stockton:—He did not. Mr. Gilbert: -I say he did, and that so called Conservative, the hon. J. Mitchell voted for him. (Renewed cheer.). At the last local election, although I knew that Messrs. McLellan and Ritchie were opposed to me in Dominion politics, I voted for them I did so because they promised to bring in practical reforms in the administration of the affairs of this province, and that they would bring our expenditures within our revenue. These promised reforms, I say they have no: carried out. (Applause). The provincial secretary claims that this administration has reduced the expenditure upon government house. Assuming that what he says in that respect is correct, I see no great virtue therein. Government house belongs to the Dominion government, and there is no necessity of our pending thousands of dollars upon it. I spending thousands of dollars upon it. I think that as the governor gets \$9,000 a year salary, he ought to be able to pay for the expense of his own household. (Applause.) We have nothing to do with the faults and follies have nothing to do with the faults and follies of any past government. It is no use to say that because a certain government did a certain thing, we must do it. What have we to do with that? Nothing whatever. On the same plea a clerk who is employed in an establishment might only do a half day's work in a day, and if complained of might say: your last clerk only did a quester day's work in a last clerk only did a quarter day's work in a

but they have failed to do so.

A voice—That's true, every word of it!
The government claim that they have reduced the expenses of our educational system.
How have they reduced these expenditures?
By reducing the salaries of the school teachers.
I know this to be a fact, for I have been for some time at the head of one of our school districts, and I know that after the povernment passed this bill we had to go to work and raise passed this bill we had to go to work and raise more money to pay our teachers. What Mr. Blair was aiming at in the bill was to get at direct taxation, for we all know that these schools are very burdensome upon us, but we are willing to bear these burdens because of the benefits to be derived from them, so that every time. Mr. Blair waters of time Mr. Blair reduces the salaries of the teachers, he but adds to the time Mr. Blair reduces the salaries of the teachers, he but adds to the burdens of the tax-payers. To prove that Mr. Blair's aim is to bring about direct taxation, I would refer you to a bill which was introduced into the house authorizing the municipalities to lay out roads and tax themselves for it. That means that the district can pay for its own roads and pay or it by direct taxation, and that is all done for it by direct taxation, and that is all done in order that the government may have more money to squander. (Cheers.) As the solicitor general has spoken about the shorthand business, I will tell you the inside of it. I had been working with Mr. Weldon at that work, but Mr. Blair steadfastly set his face against it. It has happened that Mr. Blair, with a view of raising more revenue breach in bill view of raising more revenue, brought in a bill to raise the law fees by way of stamps, but these fees so raised added; an increase to aw papers. If finding that as the clerk of the court was paid a salary this was not constitutional made a motion to quash it, but Mr. Blair rather than come down to the court with the case, threatened me with what he would do, but it had no effect on me, and the result was a com-promise, in which M. Blair promised he would bring in the short hand bill.

Stockton—No he did not.
Ritchie - I contradict that statement. Mr. Gilbert—I dare say you do contradict it, but I have got used to that sort of thing and it does not bother me in the least bit. (Cheers.) The position I take is that this government have not been able to carry out their pledges and so they must come to an end. This government have placed extravaeant rates are ernment have placed extravagant rates on stumpage, in order to raise a revenue, and this shows that if we do not wish to become bankrupt we must bring our expenditure within our income, 1 find that the government have within the last year made an increase in fishing license by which they raised \$2,500 and by the increased stumpage how much more revenue they raised I could not say, but it would be all of \$40,000 or \$50,000. But, for all this, what do we find? Why, that they come before the house with a deficit of \$21,000. (Renewed cheers.) What

deficit of \$21,000. (Renewed cheers.) What have they done with all the money they raised? They have taken \$50,000 to partly pay for the bridge at Fredericton, and spent some more for the asylum farm. This bridge will only accommodate two or three mill owners on the other side of the river from Fredericton.

Mr. Gilbert exposed in detail a number of the extravagant acts of the administration, and closed with an earnest appeal for the rate-payers to vote the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing bu the ticket. (Cheers.)

Dr. Stockton and Dr. Berryman came next

MR. ROURKE dealt in a practical way with the issues before dealt in a practical way with the issues before
the constituency, and put forward a strong
plea for the confidence of the people, showing
that the province was suffering from the misdeeds of a most unhealthy administration.
Mr. Quinton defended the sale of his farm to
the government of which he is a supporter, and
challenged anyone to show that he had viqlated the law in doing so. He was the seller;
not the huver. not the buyer.

went somewhat exhaustively into the compar

speech somewhat familiar to the audience, who took to it kindly.

JOHN CONNOB who was received with loud cheers opened about 10.15 and made a magnificent impression. His expose of the ahortcomings of the government was simply unanswerable.

\$40,000 a year to their revenues and still they are unable to give the aid to the various services that we did.

I do not ask for a personal support, but I ask I do not ask for a personal support the whole of the gentlemen campaign speeches ever most telling campaign speeches ever heard in St. John. His arraignment of Mr. Ritchie's record, his indictment of the government for its sundry misdoings and his earnest plea for purity in our provincial af-fairs held the closest attention of a crowded house until the close, when he was greeted A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the gathering dispersed a little after one o'clock this morning.
[A fall report of the speeches crowded out

> FREDERICTON, April 9.—There was only a small attendance of electors at the nomination proceedings today, as the roads are in such a bad condition.

YORK.

oday, will appear in temorrows issue ]

Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Moore were nominated as the government ticket, and Wetnominated as the government ticket, and Wet-more and Colter opposition. All the candi-dates spoke, the old members very lengthly, and it was eight o'clock when the speeches were ended. During his address the attorney general went out of his way to attack Hazen, and the latter replied most effectively after all the candidates had spoken, although Blair and his clanquers attempted to break up the meet. ing. The prospects of the opposition candidates are considered excellent.

CARLETON.

WOODSTOCK, April 19.-The court house was crowded today at nomination. Mesers. Ketchum, Gilmor, White, Atkinson and Shaw were nominated and spoke in order named. All the speeches were good. Ketchum and White seemed to be the favorites with the people. The few words, but manly, honest bearing of White made him hosts of friends. Other gentlemen spoke, and towards the close feeling ran rather high. Leighton attempted to humorously but sha by castigate Hon. C. W. White and Lindsay, but got the worst of it. White who had declined to interfere in the speech-making replied most effectively to Leighton and carried the crowd with him. The certainty of Ketchum's and H. B. White's election is steadily increasing. White sex-pressions of opinion on the temperance ques-tion and the legislative council showed him an independent man and ready to support all good i measures. A few good words were said for the government and even the few were in apology and not in defence. Ketchum and Atkinson may be considered as supporters of the government and White and Gilmor opposition. Gilmor made a very creditable speech and will poil a good vote.

WESTMORLAND.

DORCHESTER, April 19.—The candidates for he local legislature were nominated here today, the audience in attendance being one of the largest ever seen at the shire town. The candidates nominated were Hon. D. L. Hanington, Joseph L. Black, John A. Humphrey and Dr. Gaudet, (opposition), and A.E. Killam, W. J. Robinson, E. J. Smith and Tilman Landry, for the government. The opposition candidates were nominated by a large body of prominent electors. Speech making continued from noon till dark, the large crowd remaining attentively to the close. The opposition fee sure they can carry the whole ticket.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASILE, April 19. - Nomination pro- To the Editor of The Sun : last clerk only did a quarter day's work in a day, therefore you have no right to require more of me. (Cheers.) I do not say that the government are thieves, but I do say that they are incapable of doing the work they undertook to do. They undertook to run the government of the province on economical principles, and they said they would bring the expenditures within the revenues, but they have falled to do so.

A voice That's true cover word of it! dressed the electors. The four opposition candidates, all good speakers, made splendid speeches, which evoked great enthusiasm. Mr. Park tripped Mr. Burchill very neatly during his address. He asked Mr. Burchill if it was true that he had stated at the Chatham meeting that the lieu law was an insult to the serious that the lieu law was an insult to the true that he had stated at the Chatham meeting that the lien law was an insult to the capitalists of the country. Mr. Burchill replied that he had net. Mr. Adams, who had obtained a shorthand report of Mr. Burchill's speech, laned the speech to Park, who read the extract to the electors, proving that Burchill had made the statement, which elicited great applause. The government candidates endeavored to justify the position they had taken on the lumber question, but did not seem to have much weight with the audience. They made a great mistake in opposing the resolu-tion moved by Park during the last session, and will realize that fact on Monday, for the news from all the districts indicates a good majority

for the opposition ticket. VICTORIA. ANDOVER, April 19.—George Baird, govern ment, and J. B. Porter, opposition, were non insted today.

CHARLOTTE. St. Andrews, April 19. - Mitchell, Hibbard Douglas, Russel, Milis, Lynott and McAdam were nominated today. KENT.

BIOHIBUCTO, April 19.—The cardidates nominated today were Gordon Livingston, R. B. Noble, Urbain Johnston, Chas. E. Sayre, Wm. Wheten and L. LeBlanc. Wheten and Le-Blanc are government supporters.

S. H. Sherwood & Co.

There are those who remember a time when the farmers lot, like that of the policeman, the farmers lot, like that of the policeman, "was not a happy one." He ploughed his fields with an implement just about as reliable as the nose of a porcine—he harrowed and planted them with a hoe that was heavy enough to break his back, and he grubbed out the stumps with axe and crowbar. He cut his hay with an apology for a scythe, attached to a fence stake, for a swaith, and he reaped his grain with a sickle or a carving knife. Verily, his days were days of sorrow and perspiration. They are wonderful, the advances that have been made in agricultural science during the been made in agricultural science during the past thirty or forty years. The farmer has become the lord of the land. Emerson has truly said, "The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use

Sherwood & Co. on Dock street. Messrs. Sherwood & Co. on Dock street. Messrs. Sherwood & Co. are agents in New Brucswick for Vilas ploughs, the Peerless and the No. 5, which are hardly less perfect in construction than the Chickering piano. They control, too, the sale of the productions of the Ayr, Ont. Plough Co.; the Improved Clipper, the Dominion, the Advance, and the Bafford sulky plough; and they have the Vilas cultivator, and spring tooth harrows, with and without seeder attachments, and grain separators and fanning mil's. And they show the Bickford non-freezing force pump, grain separators and fanning mills, improved feed cutters, stump lifters, the Brantford mowers, reapers, reapers and binders combined, grain cradles, horse rakes, pitching machines, road scrapers, and the carriages and wagons made by Mr. Lowie of Sarnia, which comprise almost every description of vehicle in use. Our rural friends will do well to call upon Messrs. Sherwood & Co. when they visit the city.

REV. A. C. THOMPSON having been urgently called to visit Dover for a few days, complied with the request, and after holding meetings there whit somewhat exhaustively into the compartive expenditure of the past and present governments and showed that Blair, McLellan & Co. had violated every pledge of reform and economy. He was heartily applauded.

Mr. Ellis who followed, made a chirriupy

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To correspondents—Write on one side of the sheet only, and make your letters as brief as possible. In every instance the name of the writer must be forwarded to secure attention, as anonymous correspondence consigned to the waste-backet.

To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-Your report of my sermon on the temperance question is on the whole remarkably ecurate. I shall, however, be glad if you will kindly allow me to correct two or three somewhat prominent errors, for which, having spoken without notes, I may be myself to blame. The passages corrected would (read

1 You have heard that I have been bought preach this sermon against the Scott Act. It is true. God forbid that I should deny it! I have been bought with a price, and my ser-mon likewise. Not with a hundred dollars: not with a thousand dollars: but with the precious blood of Christ, that I might glorify God in myself and in my sermon which are 2. If there be, as I am told, a scoundrel here who told his mother that he was only waiting to hear what Mr. Troop had to say, and that

to hear what Mr. Troop had to say, and that if he sanctioned the use of liquor, he was going to begin to drink, I would say to that young man, that if he makes the liberty which in the name of Christ I have proclaimed, an excuse for indulging to excess to the ruin of soul and body, he shall perish in his iniquity; but I shall have delivered my soul.

3. I would ask you in conclusion—if the law of God has failed, how much more must the law of man fail? If the law had been sufficient then Christ need not have come. Christ cient then Christ need not have come. Christ is the end of the law for right soumess to every one that believeth. It is not prohibition, but the Gospel of Jesus Christ which is the power of God unto salvation.

Thanking you for your courtery.
Believe me, Yours faithfully. St. John, N. B., April 19, 1886. G. OSBORNE TROOP,
Rector of St. James.

Another Sample of Reform.

PETERSVILLE, Queens Co., April 15. To the Editor of the Daily Sun: -SIR-We saw a notice stating that "the repairs of the bridge across the Nerepis stream would be sold on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m., sale to be on the road leading to R. Polley's, etc." The notice wa about 4 in. by 5 in., and was a very peculiar

sample of orthography and composition. Quite a crowd collected and the aforesaid R. Polley conducted the sale. He read no specification, gave very meagre and gruff answers to any questions asked him, said he did not know when the money would come, if ever-all this to deter outsiders from bidding, and finally knocked down the job to a

If Mr. Palmer or the government appoint a special commissioner, why not appoint one that can sell a bridge? As the by-road commissioner lives less than three miles from this bridge, why was | Experimental Farm Proposed on the Amerinot he authorized to sell it?

But perhaps he is not a good Grit? Mr. Palmer was requested to have the above bridge sold last summer or fall, as then people would have had a chance to get lumber. Why was it reserved until spring and election time? But I suppose there was a good reason, as the special commissioner has lumber handy.

Letters to the Electors.-IV.

in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature was introduced last session, and supported only by six members, viz., Messrs, Pugsley, Adams, Black, Humphrey, Baird, and Mur-Adams, Black, Humphrey, Baird, and Murray, its opponents numbering 20. The premier opposed it because he thought it would be a great "constitutional change," without explaining why the abolition of the legislative council did not come under the same descrip-tion. Another reason he gave was that the government would "run riot" with the funds of the country for two years at a time without any check. Just as if the people of the country are willing to have a government "run riot," even for one year! But I suppose that is his way of locking at it. He considers the public money as the legitimate spoils of the man who obtains power. And with such a view, no wonder he did not scruple to intrigue and scheme in order that he might place him-self and his confederates on the "treasury benches." There were not many who gave any reasons for opposing the resolution. Mr. Wetmore, however, took a reasonable stand. He said, substantially, that for the present he would oppose such a change, as being unadvisable, but that if the country should get into financial straits it would be a fair matter for

consideration, other means of economizing having been made use of or having failed. But I think we may safely retain annual sessions for some time at least, as being undoubtedly a wholesome check on extravagance, and for the present content ourselves, among minor matters, with abolishing the legislative council, reducing the executive council and the house of ducing the executive council and the house of assembly, which last two are much larger than necessary for carrying on the business of the country, and the first named is certainly not worth the money its maintenance costs, if, indeed, its usefulness is not entirely gone.

Yours,

Anthony Clodpole.

Fredericton, April 14.

Letter from Mr. Lugrin.

FREDERICTON, April 14. To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-I accept without reserve your statement that you have "no malice against me and do not seek to do me any harm," and therefore ask you to allow me to say in your columns that while you have correctly stated some of he facts in regard to the debates of 1885, you have omitted to state what must be within your knowledge, namely, that although a war-

all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land."

These reflections are induced by a visit to the agricultural warerooms of S. H. Sherwood & Co. on Dock street. Messrs. Sherwood & Co. are agents in New Brunswick for Vilas ploughs, the Peerless and the No. 5, which are hardly less perfect in construction than the Chickering piano. They control, too the sale of the productions of the Ayr Ont.

your avowed desire to present the facts only will lead you to give space to this letter, which shows that you are incorrect in saying that I have received pay for services not rendered. You will notice that I make no reference to what you say of me as secretary of the board of agriculture. I avoid doing so simply because I do not think it seemly in a government officer to discuss the affairs of his office in print

Yours truly, CHAS, H. LUGRIN.

Quebec Finances.

QUEBEC, April 14,-Public accounts for the fiscal year 1885 presented to the Quebec legislature today, shows that the balance on hand from the previous year was \$2,328,713, and the total receipts from all sources for the twelve months \$3,603,111, making a total of \$5,931,824. Total payments of all kinds were \$4,056,264, SPAIN.

The Bishop of Madrid Assassinated by anex-Priest.

MADRID, April 18.—At 10.30 this morning, while the bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral. steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top, the bell entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot from the same source, which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps. The priest then descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The priest was them saired putting a story to his recordance work. in the bishop's thigh. The priest was then seized, putting a stop to his murderous work, and his victim, in an unconscious condition, was carried to the private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. Being Palm Sunday the cathedral was more than usually thronged by worshipers, and when the fearful work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to the prison by cendarmes whose conveyed to the prison by gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented lynching of the would be murderer. The motive for the crime was

LATER.

revenge.

The man who fired the shots was recen ly dismissed from the priesthood and had fruit-lessly applied to the bishop to be reinstated. The Pope has telegraphed his blessing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, April 19—In accordance with the order of the executive board of the Empire-Association, the surface railroad lines of the city with the exception of two, namely, the Eighth and Ninth avenues, are "tied up" this morning. The men are congregated around the depots, but are acting in an orderly manner. Up to eight o'clock no cars had been unon any of the lines on which the "tie up" had. on any of the lines on which the "tie up" had been ordered. It is believed that the strike will result in a protracted struggle between the officials of the road and employes.

John Carpenter, condemned to death for the murder of his wife and whose sentence had

been stayed by an appeal to the court, and who was to have been re-sentenced this week, com-mitted suicide in his cell in that institution this morning by cutting arteries in his arm.
ATHENS, April 19.—The Greek troops are ing pushed to the front as rapidly as pos-

LONDON, April 19.—Today being Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, conservatives everwhere are decorated with his favorite flower. LONDON, April 19—Geo. Osborne Morgan, under colonial secretary, in the house of commons this afternoon, in relation to the Canadian. fisheries, said he was not aware that the Dominion government had complained of aggression by the United States fishermen. If any dispute should arise between Canada and the United States over the fisheries, the English govern-ment would make every effort to end it with

as little frotion as possible.

London, April 19.—England has sent a ircular to the powers proposing that if Greece does not disarm, the powers cease diplomatic relations with her, and blockade all Greek

can Plan.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, April 15 .- The minister of agriculture laid the report of his department for the last year on the talls this afternoon. The chief feature of interest is Professor Saunders' report on experimental farms. In the governor general's speech at the opening of the seesion it was stated that government had under consideration the expediency of establishing experimental farms, and last year a vote of \$20,000 was placed in the estimates. Mr. experimental farms, and last year a vote of \$20,000 was placed in the estimates. Mr. Saunders has examined the system adopted by the federal government of the United States and various states. He recommends that acentral farm be established near Ottawa, with branches as follows: One for the three maritime provinces, and one each for Manitobs, the Northwest, and British Columbia. The work to be done as suggested is: (1st) To conduct researches and verify the experiments designed to test the relative value for all purposes of the different breeds of stocks, and then the adaptability to climate and other conditions of the provinces; (2ad) examine into the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; (3cd) test the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new and untried varieties of wheat and other cereals, and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing samples of such surplus products as are deemed specially worthy of introduction; (4th) ananyze the fertil zero and conduct the experiments with them to test the comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds; (5th) examine into the composition and digesticility of foods for domestic animals; (6th) conduct experiments in planting trees for timber and shelter; (7th) examine diseases to which culvivated plants and trees are subject, and ravages of destructive insects to ascertain the most and trees are subject, and ravages of destructive insects to ascertain the most useful preventives; (8th) invertigate the diseases of domestic animals; (9th) ascertain the vitality and purity of seeds, and (lastly) conduct any other experiments and re-(lastly) conduct any other experiments and re-searches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada. Hon. Mr. Carling's estimate that land, build-

ings, chemical apparatus, etc., needed can be provided at a cost of \$260,000, and that the annual outlay, including interest on capital, will be about \$60,000. The plan commands itself to most members with whom your correspondent has conversed on the subject

A Child Instead of a Gang.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF A BOY BURGLAR— GIVEN AWAY BY COMPANIONS MONTREAL, April 13.-Today the police unearthed a phenomenon. For the past six weeks they have been looking for a band of New York burglars believed by them to be operating on retail houses in the eastern part of the city. The supposed burglars baffled them, and stores with burglar automatic alarms fared pohave omitted to state what must be within your know edge, namely, that although a warrant of \$850 is charged to me in the public accounts, aportion of that sum is undrawn and remains in the receiver general's hands. The amount so remaining is, I may add, more than sufficient to pay for the pamphlet copies of the debates. This was explained in the house by the attorney general.

In regard to the handbook you are quite in error. It was not intended for the Forestry Exhibition. My contract to write the handbook was made in June, 1884, nearly two months after the Forestry Exhibition was opened. I did write a handbook for the N. B. Railway Co., which was distributed at the Forestry Exhibition. Pessibly you have confounded the two. You are wrong as to the amount paid me last year for the handbook. It was only \$25, as was explained by the attorney general in the house.

The spirit of fairness which you profess and your avowed desire to present the faces only

Saint John Business College. Our new lot of pens has arrived. Gross boxes mailed to any address for 75 cents. Packard's Arithmetic (the one used in the college and the best published) mailed for \$1.50.

Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. Circulars containing terms, etc., mailed free. We give no summer vacation; and there is no better time than the present for entering: the college.

he college.

\*\*GOdd I'ellow's Hall.

8. KERR, Prin.

THROUGH TICKETS sold to all principal places n Quebec and Ontario and all points west at lowest rates, via either New Brunswick or Intercolonial railways.

FRED. E. HANINGTON, Ticket Agent, 4636 Intercolonial Depot, St. Jehn, N. B.

# the Weekly Sun

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 21, 1886.

THE PUBLIC V. C. H. LUGBIN.

We comply with the request of Mr. C. H. Lugrin and publish his defence in regard to the official report of the debates of 1885, and also as to Mr. Lugrin's relation to the Gleaner newspaper. Mr. Lugrin seems to be angry and his remarks are of a somewhat threatening character. THE SUN bega leave to inform Mr. Lugrin that it has no malice against him, and does not wish him any harm. The account is not between Mr. Lugrin and THE SUN but between him and the public, whose paid servant Mr. Lugrin is. And we propose that the public shall know about this matter whether Mr. Lugrin

We charge that Mr. Lugrin made a contract with the government, by the terms of which he was to perform a certain service and to receive therefor the sum of \$850. He has received the money, but has not performed the service. On page 15 of the journals of the house of assembly for 1885 the agreement is stated. This contract provided that Mr. Lugrin would "furnish 300 copies of a synoptic report of the proceed-ings of the assembly in book form." It is also set forth that Mr. Lugrin was to be paid \$850 for a session of forty days. The session did not exceed forty days. The public ac-counts (page 59) state that during the year Mr. Lugrin received for "reporting and pub-lishing debates house assembly \$850." But the 300 copies of the report of the proceed ings of the house of assembly have not been

It will be seen that we have complied with the request of Mr. Lugrin and have trated the facts. We had stated them

Perhaps it is true that the non-furnishing . t these reports is due to causes beyond Mr. Lagran's control. The public does not know the extent of his control over the business which he undertakes. But surely he had by the public the less it is liked. The depower to refrain from demanding his pay in the meantime, and if he had not, the government had power to refuse it. The publishing house which Mr. Lugrin mentions is well equipped, and if the publishers were turnished with the copy and were paid they could turn out the job in a day or two.

Mr. Lugrin says he is not the editor of the Gleaner, but he writes the Gleaner's political articles, and the Gleaner is Mr. Bair's organ. The Sun has never said or hinted that Mr. Crocket had anything to Go with publishing the debates. The comprising to that the debates were not published at all

Lest THE SUN should be accused of withholding any facts, it may be as well to state ceived since his appointment as secretary of a riculture, Mr. Lugrin has received the f ilowing sums of public money during the past two years: In 1884, "for provincial frand book, \$525." This book was intended for circulation at the Forestry Exhibition, E linburgh, but the exhibition passed off and the book had not appeared. In 1885 Mr. Lugrin received an additional sum of \$129,25 on account of the hand book. The provincial hand book has not yet appeared. In 1885 Mr. Lugrin received \$850 for reporting and publishing the debates, and has not performed his part of the contract. In 1885 he received \$75 "to pay messenger," swough it is stated that he has no messenger,

The public interests require that these thrown out. It is a very foolish policy to things should be made known. The people provide this money, and Mr. Lugrin and the government which employs him and which he serves must understand that the people shall be told how their money is spent.

### THE LUNATIO ASTLUM.

It is not true that the local government have been more economical than their predecessors in the management of the lunatic asylum. In 1880 the cost per head for maintaining the patients was \$102,61; in harangue, forming in all respects a pitiable 1881 it was \$106.86; in 1882 it demanded to Lord Hartington's vigorous and was \$110.83. In 1883 the rate was \$124 07; in 1884 the rate was \$107.20 and in 1885, \$102 84. It will be seen that The average rate for the past three years is the late government's management. But the number of patients has increased at the rate of twenty-five a year and the larger the number is the cheaper the rate of maiatenance per head should be. More-over the prices of provisions and clothing have greatly declined since 1881 and 1882. How much money would a man make who had a contract to supply the four hundred patients at rates prevailing four years ago, if he could buy the goods at the present prices? So much money the government seem to have wasted in some fashion, since

no reduction has taken place. It must be remembered that the price of the new buildings and new farms is not included in the expenditure account for 1885. They were paid for with borrowed money, not only the farms but the cost of writing the deeds, the little bills of the provincial secretary and Messrs. Turner and Harrison for looking at the farms, and those of Dr. Steeves in connection with the farms. What is still more singular, the price of a span of mares, bought for \$375, is charged as "farm and new buildings," and is not charged to current account. The government and their supporters have been making a good deal too much money for themselves out of the lunatic asylum.

### A LUCID INTERVAL.

The press supporting the local government has been regenerated. It sees things in a new light. It finds virtues in the Liberal Conservative party. The word "tory" has disappeared from the editorial columns. The late Tories are now Conservatives and are spoken well of wherever mentioned. Mr. Everett and Mr. Barker are no longer the representatives of the contractors' party. Mr. Foster has ceased to be a land grabber and a traitor to the temperance cause: Mr. Wallace has been forgiven for all his sins Mr. Wood and Mr. Landry are without guile. There is no abuse even for Mr. Costigan. Dominion government employes are no longer maggots in a festering mass of political putrification.

To keep up appearances an occasional shot is sentin the direction of some far away Liberal Conservative, say Mr. Bowell or Mr. Royal, or some senator from the far west. But for New Brunswick Liberal Conservatives there are unlimited soft words and daily

Our friends of the other party have come to woo. They want Liberal Conservative votes. They want local government candidates to be returned unopposed. They think it safer to go begging from the enemy

than to fight the enemy.

In a few days it will be over. Then the friends of Mr. Blair will return to their congenial customs. Then we shall all be tories May 3rd, hoping that the public mind will again. Those who are now asked to support have become reconciled to the Irish measure. the editor of the Globe will again be maggots The fact is that every day of delay diminin a festering mass of political putrefaction, ishes the prespect of success. Already

The supporters of Sir John will become corruptionists, contractors, bribers, plunderers, and be filled with all carnal lusts. When Liberal Conservative electors have been GOAX-ed to tolerate a little longer the local government, they will cease to be angels of light and will become tenfold more the children of sin than before.

It is pointed out that if the government andidates should be elected in Sunbury, the whole representation of the county in the two chambers at Ottawa, and the two at Fredericton-five members in all-will be in the hands of two families. Mr. Charles Burpee represents the house of commons and Mr. John Glasier in the senate. Mr. Harrison, the legislative councillor, is a nephew of Mr. Burpee, and Mr. Charles Harrison, one of the candidates, is another nephew. The other candidate, Mr. Arthur Glasler, is a son of Senator Glasier.

MR. GEORGE J. COLTER is again a candidate in York, in opposition to Mr. Blair and his ticket. The opponents of the govern- the official journals of the house of assembly, ment in York will make a mistake if they do to present at any 1213 a correct statement of not nominate two candidates to form a ticket | the country's finances. The chief sources of with Wetmore and Colter. They can scarcely expect many of the electors to be content

Eloquent Speech.

less to attempt to disguise the fact that the last forty sight? the last forty-eight hours have worked a great change in the prospects of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. The more it is looked at structive fire of criticism directed at it on Friday by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington necessarily produces an immense effect, and staggers many who were previously disposed to support the measure. I know of eight strong radicals who were turned against the measure by Lord Hartington's speech, which was undeubtedly the ablest he ever delivered in the house.

NO SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT. Never before has a liberal press through out the country been so hostile to any Gladatone measure. Not a single public meeting has been called in support, and no speaker on the liberal side has raised his voice in approval. These are ominous signs, and the rish leaders here cannot fail to see their deep importance. One tremendous disad vantage Mr. Gladstone now labors under is that no first rate man on the ministeria benches will take his part. All his old sup-perters having power and authority in the ountry are in opposition.

A HARMFUL SPEECH. John Morley was put forward on Friday night by general consent and made a ludi-crous fiasco, although he had his speech written out. He could not deviate from the manuscript for a moment without getting into a muddle, and the laughter of the conservatives and the contemptuous coldness of the liberals completely upset him. He lost There are several bills for travelling expenses his temper and threatened the house with dreadful things to happen if the bill was attempt to manage the house by threats, and the longer Mr. Morley spoke the greater damage was inflicted upon the bill. Mr Gladstone sat throughout the speech, fidgety and anxious, and at that moment he would gladly have given fifty Morleys for one Hartington. A prominent radical came down the floor of the house, saying lendly, "Morley has knocked himself into a cocked hat!" His manner and matter alike were most iniurious to his chief and to his cause. There are no two opinions in the whole house of the mischlevous effect of this unfortunate

downright utterances. BADICAL FEARS. Added to all this is the dread, and even horror, with which the radicals look forward to the introduction of the second part of the scheme on Thursday, involving a vast outlay of money for the purchase of Icish land, They fairly grean at the prospect, and go about crying piteously, "Why doesn't he drop part two altogether?" Nothing is more certain than that the constituencies will never submit to be taxed, directly or indirectly, for a land purchase in Ireland. They say that if anything of that kind is to be done, do it for the benefit of the English and Scotch farmers and laborers. I have given you this view from the first, and I depend upon it to be fully justified by events, for I could not find a baker's dozen of men on the liberal side of the house who will vote for the purchase scheme.

NO MONEY FORTHCOMING. This will infallibly wreck the entire proect unless it turns out to be of a very different character from what it is generally anticipated. We know from Mr. Chamberain's statement that the amount fixed a few weeks ago was one hundred and twenty militons. I do not believe in these times of depression in trade and agriculture that the people would give the odd twenty millions. Therefore it is certain that the whole scheme is doomed to ignominious failure, and if the second part is pressed Mr. Gladstone will dig a deep grave for himself and his followers. Can he suppress it? I believe not, it being officially announced that it is an integral part of his

MODIFICATION USELESS # He may modify it before Thursday, but the modification will not do, as the whole prizciple will excite a hostility before which any Ministry must go down. A fatal fault in the entire conception is that it is too visionary, too ambitious and too imaginative. Mr. Gladstone is by nature a dreamer, and has allowed fancy to run away with him. It cannot be said that the Conservatives have prevented the plan from getting acceptance, for thus far they have said nothing. Lord Randolph Chuchili opens fire on Monday, but in the opinion of everybody the liberal attacks are sinking the ship without any interference from the tories. The condition of the Ministry, as previously described, now tells with damning effect. How can a bill of this immense importance gain ground with its only advocates men like Morley, Mundella and Stansfeld? Next week will practically decide all, one way or

### TO TIDE OVER EASTER.

The budget on Tuesday must be an unfavorable statement, but I hear that no new tax will be imposed, and probably they will even take a penny off the income tax. Had any addition been suggested an amendment would have been moved from the conservative side. The ministerial plan is to get over Easter without a crisis and resume

members are discussing how the next ministry will be formed, and conjecture puts Lord Hartington at the head with the secessionists, the conservatives agreeing to stand en-tirely out, unless the aid of one or two are specially desired. Therefore, although net a formal coalition, party differences will be cast aside, the conservatives giving a silent support to Lord Hartington. This is now looked upon as the most probable result of the tremendous strain that Gladstone has thrown upon his party. This news may be unsatisfactory to many of your readers, but I am bound to give you the facts without prejudices on one side or the other.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Letters to the Electors-III.

'A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT."

To the Editor of The Sun : -SIR-To an experienced hand, attempting to unravel the difficulties presented by an investigation into the revenue and expenditure of the province, small as they are, it is sometimes perplexing, but I have endeavored by taking the figures exactly as they are given in revenue are Dominion government subsidies, which amounted to about \$490,000 last year, but formerly averaged \$450,000 per annum, and

with voting for two men when four are to be chosen. The people of York must elect four representatives and no person has a four representative four representatives and no person has a four representative four representatives and no person has a four representative fou right to ask a voter to abandon half his privileges.

THE OPPOSITION.!

Discounting the Effect of Mr. Gladstone's

Floquent Speech 1883, which was composed of fourteen months, during four of which Mr. Hanington was

evenuexpenditure		600 671	60
Surplus		\$65,613	25
Surplus 1	881.		
evenue		\$607.445	21
evenue		598,843	70
Surplus		99 601	<b>61</b>
	892.	60,001	O.T.
		9649 710	90
Revenue		614,236	15
Surplus			
		\$29,474	05
	883.		
Revenue	**************	\$822,589	24
Deficit		\$20,934	70
1	884		
Revenue		\$909,466	10
Expenditure	************	933,658	34
Deficit		\$24.192	24
	885.		
		\$692,286	22
evenue		710,963	06
Deficit			

deputy re	ceiver gene		
Year.	Bonded debt.	Floating debt.	Total.
1880	. \$696,000	\$134,958 55	\$230 953 55
1881	. 808,200	151,301 15	959,501 15
1882	. 850 800	821,374 59	1,172,174 59
1883	. 936,000	291,202 09	1,227.202 09
1884	. 1,331,100	53,501 09	1 43 1 601 09
1885	. 1,652,200	44,718 43	1,696,918 43
	1	NCREASE.	
1880-1			\$128 542 60
1882-3			55,027 50
1883-4			207 399 00
1884-5			262 317 34

I will not comment on these figures, unless their correctness is challenged. I invite criti-cism and will acknowledge any error that may ANTHONY CLODPOLE April 12. A Few More Words from Queens.

WELSFORD. April 13. SIR-It is some ten days since we asked Messrs. Palmer and Hetherington a few questions and in the meantime a Queens County Boy has likewise asked some more, and as which takes \$1,000,000 yearly, and gives us nomination day is very near and we have not hack yearly a pattry license fee of \$10,000, or heard from these gentlemen yet, we would like through your columns, to ask a few more ques-

To the Editor of The Sun:

Is it true that the roads, lakes and rivers are in so bad a state that they cannot get down to the city of Portland at a certain butcher's, as usual, to apportion the by-road grants and to the Editor of The Sun:that they dare not apportion without the said
SIB-St. Stephen has hit butcher's approval? Are we to be in ignorance of what we are

get on our roads until it suits this trio? Is it true that as soon as you got into power you turned all Liberal Conservatives out of ffice without any cause and put Grits in their

Is it true that one of your pet supervisors, in the summer of 1883, sold 32 rods on the main Nerepis road at one dellar per rod, to be turn-piked three feet high and gravelled twelve feet wide and eight inches thick? that the con tractor and supervisor entered into partnership to do the work together; that they came only one het day in the haying season, bringing with them two boys and horse and glough; that they ploughed up the sides of the road and threw the clay in the middle, went home at night and never came back? Neither did they ever put one shovel of gravel on this piece of road, but left it a complete mire for two years, yet the auditor's report, next winter, showed the money had been paid in full?

Is it true that another man bought a piece o road from the above supervisor (22 rod:) at one above? That the contractor threw a quantity of clay in the middle of the road and gave up the job; that the supervisor gave the contractor five dollars for what he had done and the job never was finished, in fact nething more done to it, but that the auditor's account shows he was paid in full?

We want to know who got the money.

These are facts that happened in Petersville, and we want Messrs. Paimer and Hethering Is it not true that you gave a well-to-do far mer money from the by-road grants to make a private road from the main Nerepis road to the nau's own house, his house and barns not being over thirty roads from the main road, and the said farm road never being laio?

ville, in a back settlement, a poor man went away from home to earn a barrel of flour, and his wife had to carry some of it a part of the way home on her back for the want of a road, her husband not being a supporter of your?

Is it true, Meesrs, Palmer and Hetherington that you the great reformers can give ton, that you, the great reformers, can give \$152 of the people's money for writing a deed, and \$160 for a common farm wagon; and take the money from the school teachers of Queens Co., therefore compelling the people to pay the teachers the difference out of their own pockets or close their schools? Is it not true that by your great reform you have closed two schools in this parish that

ools in this parish that were kept running under the old government, the people being too poor to pay the additional

We have more questions to ask you, but forbear for the present, for fear poor Tommy may weep himself sick for his poor constituents.

what became of it. In one of his addresses Dr.

B. W. Richardson says: 'Finally to sum it all up I find it to be an agent that gives no strength, that reduces the tone of the blood vessels and heat, that reduces the nervous power, that builds up no tissue, can be of no use to me or any other animal as food. On that side of the question my mind is made up that take of the question my mind is made up that this agent in the most moderate quantity is perfectly useless for any of the conditions of life to which men are subjected except under the most exceptional conditions which none but

stamp of authority—imprimatur—let it be printed.

Why is it that Quebec with its moral suasion and its peaceful nabitans should increase its consumption of liquors 100 per cent. during the past four years and during the same period the three maritime provinces should so notally decrease their consumption?

three maritime provinces should so notally decrease their consumption?

Because Quebec has not yet adopted the Scott Act. If in New Brunswick under a badly administered Scott Act the consumption has been decreased 10 per cent. it is only 1 gical to conclude that, after having adopted the act in Portland, St. John and county (the central fount for the provincial supply) and each common council now having the right to appoint and pay inspectors to enforce the act, as declared by the bill which recently became law at clistinct. council now having the right to appoint pay inspectors to enforce the act, as de-d by the bill which recently became law at dericton, it is only common sense to con-le that the decrease for the next four years be at least 20 per cent. ased on this let us note first, Portland, caster and St. John number in all say 50,

more authority.

Henry Munroe, M. D., of England, a distinguished teacher, says "on comparing the results of sickness, and death occurring in two friendly societies under my care, the one composed of total abstainers, and the othe non abstainers, I have arrived at the conclusion, that the total abstainers have much better health, are liable to a less amount of sickness and have fewer deaths than moderate drinkers. In the non-abstinent society I find the average people.
That will they save by the Act? Fifty usand people pay annually for drink, ac-ding to careful estimates, say \$20 per head, 100,000 000. Scott Act adopted here will

	reduce that amount 20 per cent.	or 1.5th.	
	Annual saving	\$20	0,0
	Less—		
	160 saloous, etc., at \$200 yearly rent.		
1	1t0 dwellings, at \$200 yearly rent	82,000	
	200 clerks in the trade, their house		
6	reat, say \$150 each	30,000	
	Profits made by the 50,000 people out		
	of the living expenses of the 200 clerks, say 200 at \$40) each \$ 0 000.		
	at 25 per cent. profit.	20,000	
	Profits made by the people on goods	20,000	
	bought by the liquor dealers' fami-		
	lies, say 160 at \$600 each, \$36,000, at		
	25 per cent. profit	24,000	
	Cartage, labor, etc , say	12,000	
	Duties paid to Ottawa on average of		
	\$1 0) p: r head	50,000	
'			
	Total loss if no liquor were sold.	\$200,000	
	Reduce this amount in proportion as		

Total direct and indirect loss .... \$58,000

Thus the 50,000 people in Portland, St. John, and Laucaster, pay into the dram shops every year the sum of one million dollars, which money is turned over by the liquor men at a profit. Finally goes to the French and Spanish vine growers, to the English brewers and to the Ontario whiskey still. Under the Scott Act, with Inspectors and will save \$142,000 each year.

Money saved that west formerly to a trade

that is a direct blow to all moral and social laws, that has been condemned by the best men of the country, by Cardinals Manning and Taschareau, by Gladstone and Canon Farrar, by the Christian Bible and by the many Christian churches.

We have the absolute proof that the Scott Act, even in the mean light of money, is far, far better than the present license law, which is so openly violated by the majerity of the dealers. Can any man decline to vota for the Scott Act, on financial ground? No! for he

Every man must decide to vote for the act. and to do so for the sake of himself, his children and his fellows.

### The Scott Act in St. Stephen.

SIR-St. Stephen has hitherto been looked upon as proof positive that the Scott Act is failure, that lits provisions are impracticable and cannot be enforced. This was one of the first places in the Dominion to take the opportunity of voting for the act, and for seven years it has had to bear the ignominy of hav-ing the act in force while the liquor traffic has been unsurpressed. Its enterprizing citizens immediately after the passing of the measure adopted by the house of assembly a few days since, they took advantage of the provisions of the measure to close every liquor store in the place, and they now have the nonored position

of being first to carry the Scott Act and first to enforce it.

It is well known that much l'quor has been sold in St. Stephen until within the last few days. The wholesale liquor dealers in St. John and other places have regarded St. Stephen as a good field for their operations, but they have now come to the conclusion that they can operate there no longer. The town has been over-run with unprincipled men from across the border, who have established small places for the retailing of the worst kinds of vile alcoholic poisons, and this very fact has done much to establish public opinion favorable to

the suppression of the traffic.

The fact is patent to every one that intoxicants are not even sold under cover, because the men who might be suspected of doing so are idly walking the streets and their barten-ders have been discharged.

Owing to a clause in the charter of St. Stephen

hich prohibited the using of the public funds in the prosecution of suits such as might occur under the act, a difficulty arose. The pullic spirited citizens, however, did not allow this to stand in their way for a number of St. Stephen's "solid men" came forward and phaceribed their names to bonds to the extent \$5,800 for this purpose.

Very much credit is due to the "Sons of Temperance" for the change in public opinion, which has made it possible to enforce the act now in St. Stephen. The change has be now in St. Stephen. The change has been going on gradually, there have been no public temperance lectures, but the "divisions" have been steadily increasing in membership and many who, when the Scott Act was carried, were opposed, net only to it, but to temper-ance, are now connected with those divisions. The result of the second attempt to carry the act in St. John will, no doubt, show as great a change in public sentiment here as there has been in St. Stephen; and, notwithstanding the fact that some few, prominent even as Christians, are yet opposed to the Scott Act, the majority vote of next Monday in its favor will convince them that their consciences are leading them astray.

fish countries, therefore depression in trade effects both equally.

For years the Roman Catholic clergy of Quebec province have energetically used moral suasion, only to find that under license laws drinking has increased. So futile has been this moral sussion that Archbishop Taschareau this moral sussion that Aronbishop Taschareau
of Quebec has appealed to his people to vote
for the Canada Temperance (or Scott) Act,
Today all over Quebec are scattered copies
of this Scott Act, each bearing the archbishop's

They may be unknown to Mr. Richardson, but they stand among the foremost of the day.

Mr. Smith srgues at great length in favor of moderate drinking. I will simply refer to one

reduce that amount 20 per cent.	
Annual saving	\$200,000
Less—	
160 saloous, etc., at \$200 yearly rent.	
1t0 dwellings, at \$200 yearly rent	82 000
200 clerks in the trade, their house	
rect, say \$150 each	30 000
Profits made by the 50,000 people out	
of the living expenses of the 200	
clerks, 849 200 at \$40) each \$ .0 000.	
at 25 per cent. profit	20,000
Profits made by the people on goods	20,000
bought by the liquor dealers' fami-	
lies, say 160 at \$600 each, \$36,000, at	
25 per cent. profit	24,060
Cartage, labor, etc , say	
Dutles maid to Ottomo on amount	12,000
Duties paid to Ottawa on average of	F0 000
\$1 0) p: r head	50,000
Total loss if no llonor were sold is	2000 000
TOUR HONE IT 710 HOHOF WERE SOID 3	571H0 (1)110

quarters per member, and that the number of leaths was only two in five years, or less than ne-quarter per cent, per annum.

Is not the experience of these men of worldwide renown to be taken before the mere assertion of Mr. Smith, or the inaccurate statements of Mr. Richardson? I will leave the Portland, April 13

From the Mayor of Milltown. To the Editor of the Daily Sun: SIR-Please oblige by giving the fellowing letter a place among your Scott Act correspondence. MILLTOWN, April 12th, 1886. Worthy Brother—As you are on the eve of a Scett Act election, I thought a little information on the working of the law in this local-

ity might be of some use to you. We appointed our Inspector about a week ago with instruction to proceed against the violators of the law immediately have had two convictions followed by the closing of both shops entirely, and the rest of them have quit selling, but we intend to convict the manufactures and natural products of all nations, but especially of Scotland, England and Ireland. The fine art section promises to be one of the most interesting collections of pictures both but we intend to convict the whole of them if we can, letting the penalties hang over them it for future good behavour. In St. Stephen they have appointed the Inspector with in-structions to carry out the law which has closed all the shops in town. I think the question does prohibition prohibit, is being fully ans-wered in the towns of Milltown and St.

Are these eminent men unknown to fame.

non-abstinent society I find the average

amount of sickness last year was eleven days

and twenty-one hours per member, and the number of deaths one and a half per cent. per

annum. In the total abstinent society the amount of sickress experienced last year did

not amount to more than one day and three-

A READER

Stephen.
You can publish this letter, or any part of t, over my signature, if you think it would be of any benefit to your canvas—I am in hopes to be able to give further information as to the working of the law before election day. Wishing you success in your campaign,

I remain, yours fraternally,

W. W. GRAHAM,

Mayor of Milltown.

Board of Agriculture, Province of New Brunswick. CHAS. H. LUGBIN, SECRETARY. FREDERICTON. April 13, 1886

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-You have felt it necessary lately to refer to me quite frequently, but why, I do not know. I am not before the public in any way which ought to make me an object for a personal attack. You appear to justify your references by the assumption that I am editor of the Gleaner. I am not editor of that paper, and have no more intimate connection with it than with some half doz no ther papers in this province and also where But over if I make province and elsewhere. But even if I were the editor of a paper this would not justify you in publishing felse and libellous charges against in publishing false and libelious charges against me, and I do not propose to allow you to do so with impunity. I have not received any mency from the government for doing work which I have not performed, and you must not repeat the assertion that I have. You know what the facts are about the debates of 1885. You know that the government has not paid me for publishing them in pamphlet form. Your assertions to the contrary are libelious and maliciously so. If I were editor of a newspaper, I would not ask you to publish this letter, but would defend myself otherwise. As it is I ask you either to publish it, or else to state in your column tomorrow, these facts, that I am not editor of the Gleaner, and that I have not been paid by the government for publishing the debates of 1885, in pamphlet form, that part of my contract not having yet been completed. I wish also that a spirit of fair play should lead you to say that you have my assurance that the work of publishing has been delayed by causes beyond my control. You utlication of the debates is being done by

#### of the Grip publishing company. Yours truly, CHAS. H. LUGBIN. Strict Economy. To the Editor of the Sun: -

J. H. Crocket. It is not: It is being done by James Murray & Ca, of Toronto, as successors

SIR-One day, at the recent session of the legislatute, a member of the house of assembly inquired shether the government intended to send a special agent or commissirner to take charge of the educational exhibit sent from New Brunswick to the approaching Colonial Exhibition in London. On behalf of the government, Mr. Attorney General Blair replied that 'in view of the state of the provincial financer, and having a proper and careful regard to the public interests in the matter, the government did not propose to incur the expense which would be necessarily involved in sending such delegate or com-mis-loner." These may not be the very words which We have more questions to ask you, but forbear for the present, for fear poor Tommy may weep himself sick for his poor constituents.

Yours, Several Taxpayers.

The sayings of many great men would fill volumes. Their doings could be written on a postal card.

Goldwin Smith's Pamphlet.

Goldwin Smith's Pamphlet.

To the Editor of The Sun:—

Sir—There is a pamphlet in circulation, in this city and county, in the interest of the anti-Scott Act party, by Goldwin Smith and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair embloyed upon the ccasion I speak of, but they are the stock phrases which he usually repeats when he wishes to parade before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair added however the party of the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair added how by and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair added how by and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally.

Anti-Scott or Scott Act.

WILL TAX-PAYERS GAIN OR LOSE BY IT?—THE MONEY SIDE.

To the Editor of The Sun:—
SIDE - Zaslous temperance men claim that by adopting the Scott Act the decrease in consumption of liquors would be 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., others say 20 per cent. Amongst anti-Scott men some argue that "just as much liquor will be sold," while others admit 10 per cent. decrease

Let us view the facts as gathered from the inference in smale inference in smale inference and the sun or single the sent of the communition since July 1, '85:

In New Brunswick, of whose population two-hirds have a copted the sect, the yearly consumption since July 1, '81, has decreased 7 per cent. In Nova Scotia the decrease during the same four years was 14 per cent. In P. E. Island is twa 25 per cent. P. E. Island is not far behind. In Quebce, which province has not yet adopted the Scott Act, the increase in consumption during the past four years have been decreased in consumption during the past four years have been in open cent.

Quebce and New Brunswick are lumber and fish countries, therefore depression in trade of the countries, therefore depression in trade of the countries, therefore depression in trade of the country has a complete to the disposition of a loohot unit in the state of the prohibitionists, and the work better without alcoholic stimulants, and in 'crock a per cent. Act in which the case of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention is the support his the brain workers, and the work better without a support his

First, if Mr. Crocket's services in his office are so requisite and so valuable as to demand payment at the rate of \$2,000 and upwards per annum, how can he be spared to disport himself for several months on the Atlantic and in Great Britain?

Next—If an agent is to be sent to properly present to the notice of Englishmen the products and the condition of our New Brunswick schools, that agent to ught, at all events, to be himself a product of the country—a native of New Branswick.

But Mr Blair, out of his deep and economical regard for the public interests, may deem these considerations of small moment, when his own interests or those of his especial and subservient friends, are concerned. concerned.

La Presse, of Montreal, published a few days ago

La Prese, of Montreal, published a few days ago the following paragraph:
'Il est question d'envoyer Poundmaker a l'exposition coloniale de Londres.'

If Poundmaker is to be forwarded by the Dominion government, why should not New Brunswick gend Mr. Crocket?

There is this to be said, though, 'n favor of exhibiting Poundmaker: he is a native of the Dominion Poundmaker: he is a native of the Dominion. hibiting Poundmaker: he is a native of the Dominion, and a five physical specimen of the red Iadian.

Er. 4 rocket is nothing of the kind.

Yourloba't servt

BLUENOSE.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION Of Industry, Science and Art, Edinburgh,

1886. Visitors to Scotland this year will find an additional attraction in the International Exhibition which will shortly be opened in Edinburgh, the ancient and historic capita of the country. While the exhibition is open to the products and industries of all nations, and of these there will be a large display, the most prominent features will naturally be illustrations of the industrial, scientific and historic pursuits which occupy the time and energies of the Scottleh people Every industry throughout the length and breadth of the country will be adequately represented and there will be many exhibits illustrative of the social life and habits of Scotsmen in their own homes. The exhibition has the patronage as well as the active support of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and selections from the treasures in the royal palaces will be included in the exhibition Special arrangements are being made with various tourist agencles, for the cheap conveyance of visitors to Scotland from nearly parts of the world, and daubtless large number of our countrymen will take advantage of this opportunity of visiting a country abounding in romantic scenery and full of historic associations. The exhibition grounds which belong to the municipality are in the centre of the city and extend over an area of 29 acres. The buildings cover about eight acres and are divided into large courts illuminated by electric light. The length of the central corridor alone is 750 feet. In consequence of the great demand for space the exhibition authorities had to greatly increase the area for a

made in the arrangement of the exhibits, namely, the general, the fine art, artizan and women's industries. The first of these divisions includes the manufactures and home and foreign, ever brought together in Scotland. Several gentlemen have been on the continent, securing selections from the works of foreign masters and their efforts have been crowned with signal success. The pictures will be shown to the utmost advantage as regards light and position. In connection with this section it is intended to have an art union (tickets one shilling) in which the prize winners will have a choice from among the pictures in the exhibition and from the large number of tickets which will be sold the prizes will be both valuable and numerous. There are 500 artizan exhibitors, all of whom are allowed space gratis, and their exhibits display a marvellous amount of skill and ingenuity The women's industries section includes plain and fancy work, painting, carving, printing and other female accomplishments, several of which will be seen in operation The machinery department is most exten sive and probably on no former occasion has such a varied and interesting collection, both in motion and at rest, been on view. of the specialties of the exhibition will be the display of different systems of electric lighting. The contract is not in the hands of one firm, but is divided over about a dozen, so that the different systems now before the public will be seen in competition Another specialty in connection with the exhibition is the reproduction in full size of a series of old Edinburgh houses, which are characteristic of early times when John Knox, the reformer, and Mary Queen of Scots found their home in the capital of Scotland. The houses form a most picturesque street and the several floors have been turned to profitable use and do duty as shops and workshops, for which there was a great demand among local tradesmen. Various industries will be carried on, and the workpeople and shop assistants will be habited in the quaint and characteristic cos-tumes of the period. This Old Edinburgh street, with its Mercat Cross, Nether Bow tower and spire, and fac similies of the chapel of the French ambassador to the

### The English Synod.

the exhibition.

Scottish court, oratory of Mary of Guise,

Cardinal Beaton's house, Heart of Midlo-thian cr Old Tolbooth, the Mint, etc.,

promises to be one of the chief attractions of

Preparations are already being made for the approaching conference of the English Presbyterian Synod. In consequence of the withdrawal of his name by Dr. Alexander McLeod, of Birkenhead, on the ground of ill health, the of Birkenhead, on the ground of ill health, the nomination for the moderator's chair was tendered to Dr. MacEwen of Clapham. The nomination has been accepted. Dr. MacEwen is a native of Strathaven. Scotland. He was educated in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was first settled in the town of Ayr. From Ayr he was called to Edinburgh to be colleague to Dr. French, from Edinburgh to Glasgow to the pulpit of Dr. Wm. Anderson, from Glasgow to London to succeed Dr. John Macfarlane. Among other things the synod will be asked to appoint a law officer and to own a newspaper. appoint a law officer and to own a newspaper. During the session there will be a temperance breakfast, at which Archdeacon Farrar is to

### Osman Digma Reappears.

SUAKIM, April 10 .- Sir Charles Warren, the new commander of the British troops, has arrived here. Osman Digma has occupied Tamai. Astrong attack was made by rebels upon the British patrols, 2,000 yards from Suakim, today.

LEONA Leonainie—augels n
And they took the
Of the laughing star
In a smile of whit
And they made her
Midnight, and her e
Moonshine, and they
In a solemn night

In a solemn night o When my heart Blossomed up to gre Like a rose in blo All forebodings that

I forgot as joy cares
(Lying joy that caug
In the arms of do Orly spake the little In the angel tongs Yet I, listening, hes "Songe are only a Tales are told you So must Leonainie

While her love i Then God smiled Matchless and su Heaven's glory seen Earth with its est Every heart but min With the voice of p Where my Leonai From me like a

EVOLU ermon by Rev. Her

Attribute

Christianity and

Religion in the Pro The following extra

mon by Rev. Henry V from Plymouth Pulpit was the following:-"And when he had thus loud voice, Lezarus, come dead came forth, bound ha clothes; ard his face was I kin. Jesus saith unto the go."—John xi. 43, 44. Such is the nature

and the influences tha that no great truth ev forward to its demons without producing an cord, divisions, contro evolution been subject of advancing truth, b opposition and difficul ely two camps theistic and atheistic according to their tions, and previous ed cording to the way in them severally. For was contested, reluc-finally embraced; but dictory parties. The England differ from the we might select typic Herbert Spencer was English thought, and man or continental have taken distinct g thinkers of England toward a spiritual ce continent toward a m The English school growing intensity, the

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further at present tha

patient of camping ou ground. The ablest t the ablest man that I turies, Herbert Spenc passed the winter sols dawning spring and life be spared, I should ing in him the ablest tial elements of a right tianity that has arisen every part of his syste that I should record. that I should regard e has established and p tains as true or safe. when by and by the are widened, and the surveyed and settled, Spencer will be found world more truth in o other man that has liv On the other hand, of the continent, the a school, seems eager to of religion. There is which they respect. tated if a man cla anything in the past gious nature. They l upon theists, and upor find in Christianity th of mankind and the ri trine of evolution. A their spirit; the absolu ligion of former times half-way station, no Christianity can be po that read them in this ripe and have read no apt to catch the same well, this preaching and attempting at the to the old church and Either to be a Christia to be a renouncer of r in sunlight, is their d Now when this

evolutionists themse young ambitious men are reading on this et estimony of the r thinkers in their and mother, and wh bold in church assem evolution, good men alarmed; they think revere is going with a gerous to encourage of from the pulpit.

I wish, ther, this n the result is likely t and upon its ministry the doctrine of evolut

TEAR UP by the roots? Is it pulpit? Will it over spiritual truths on been hitherto founded to the unkindly justice world? Is it to c world? Is it to construct the Saviour, and leave without God in this vague fears, evolution the consideration of blind affection to the and they do not given the construction of the construction of the same to gain intelligence to gain inte Do you suppose the in the Christian minis funeral of religion c with every hereditary the whole education my associations, all t past life in my memor living sympathy of truth that would dest in any degree mate forms of religion?
Do you suppose from whose example, I conformed for sermons that I have been supposed to the sermons that I have been suppo



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ietly and "in the best interests
\$600 in fourteen months
ees, whi'e his act al exhif a dcz-n easy journeys on
amboats, and in luxurious and
all could not smooth el, could not smount to \$250 in ey, jump at the chance of cost

question was asked and the noney in any such delegation and the affair was supposed to arently well authorized-

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several grounds of objection to
of Mr. Chief Superintendent
blic are willing to tolerate the s services in his office are so e as to demand payment at pwards per aunum, how can himself for several months on nimself for several months on rat Britain? to be sent to properly present ishmen the products and the Brunswick schools, that agent be himself a product of the be himself a product of the ew Branswick. of his deep and economical reterests, may deem these con-ment, when his own interests

eal, published a few days ago yer Pourdmaker a l' exposibe forwarded by the Domin-hould not New Brunswick send said, though, in favor of exd specimen of the red Indian.

NAL EXHIBITION nce and Art, Edinburgh,

BLUENOSE.

1886.

and this year will find an ion in the International will shortly be opened in ient and historic capita While the exhibition is cts and industries of all ese there will be a large prominent features will rations of the industrial. ric pursuits which occupy ies of the Scottish people. coughout the length and intry will be adequately ere will be many exhibits ocial life and habits of wn homes. The exhibi age as well as the active jesty Queen Victoria, and treasures in the royal luded in the exhibition ats are being made with encies, for the cheap conto Scotland from nearly world, and daubtless of our countrymen will his opportunity of visiting og in romantic scenery and ciations. The exhibition ng to the municipality the city and extend cres and are divided into inated by electric light, central corridor alone is equence of the great deease the area for allotipal divisions have been gement of the exhibits, eral, the fine art, artizan stries. The first of these the manufanufactures and of all nations, but especialgland and Ireland. The omises to be one of the collections of pictures both ever brought together in gentlemen have been on uring selections from the masters and their efforts d with signal success. The be shown to the ge as regards light and section with this section it is an art union (tickets one h the prize winners will among the pictures in the om the large number of be sold the prizes will be umerous. There are 500 all of whom are allowed their exhibits display a t of skill and ingenuity. dustries section includes work, painting, carving, r female accomplishments, will be seen in operation. partment is most extenon no former occasion has interesting collection, both t rest, been on view. One of the exhibition will be erent systems of electric atract is not in the hands is divided over about a different systems now bell be seen in competition. in connection with the reproduction in full size old Edimburgh houses, eristic of early times when

### English Synod.

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rench ambassador to the oratory of Mary of Guise,

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olbooth, the Mint, etc., e of the chief attractions of

will be carried on, and

Digma Reappears.

10.—Sir Charles; Warren, the of the British troops, has sman Digma has occupied attack was made by rebels a patrols, 2,000 yards from

LEONAINIE. Leonainie—angels named her. And they took the light

Of the laughing stars, and framed her
In a smile of white;

And they made her hair of gloomy Midnight, and her eyes of bloomy Moonshine, and they brought her to me

April - 21, 1886.

In a solemn night of summer, When my heart of gloom Blossomed up to greet the comer Like a rose in bloom; All forebodings that distressed me I forgot as joy caressed me,
(Lying joy that caught and pressed me
In the arms of doom).

Orly spake the little lisper In the angel tongue; Yet I, listening, heard her wisper: "Songs are only sung Here below that they may grieve you— Tales are told you to deceive you — So must Leonainie leave you While her love is young."

Then God smiled and it was morning. Matchless and supreme;
Heaven's glory seemed adorning
Earth with its esteem;
Every heart but mine seemed gifted With the voice of prayer, and lifted Where my Leonainie drifted From me like a dream.

Attributed to Edgar Allan Poe.

ermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Christianity and the New Theories.

EVOLUTION.

Religion in the Process of Development.

The following extract from a recent serfrom Plymouth Pulpit. Mr. Beecher's text

was the following:-"And when he had thus spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lezarus, come forth. And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foo; with grave-clothes; ard his face was bound about with a naphin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him and let him go."—John xi. 43, 44.

Such is the nature of the human mind and the influences that surround mankind. that no great truth ever emerges and goes forward to its demonstration and settlement, without producing among men intestine disevolution been subject to this common fate of advancing truth, but it has had peculiar opposition and difficulties. Almost immediately two camps were formed, and the theistic and atheistic views divided thinkers according to their circumstances, dispositions, and previous education, as well as according to the way in which the truth struck them severally. For a long time evolution was contested, reluctantly received, then finally embraced; but embraced by contradictory parties. The foremost thinkers of England differ from those of Germany, If we might select typical men, I should say man or continental thought. Both sides have taken distinct grounds. The foremost thinkers of England seem to be growing toward a spiritual centre, and those of the

continent toward a material centre. The Eoglish school tend to repudiate, with growing intensity, that materialism which further at present than agnosticism, though many of them show themselves to be impatient of camping out permanently on that ground. The ablest thinker of them all, and the ablest man that has appeared for centuries, Herbert Spencer, seems to me to have passed the winter solstice, and to be in a dawning spring and summer. Should his life be spared, I should not wonder at finding in him the ablest defender of the essential elements of a rightly interpreted Christianity that has arisen. Not that I regard every part of his system with like favor; not that I should regard every station which he has established and position which he maintains as true or safe. Not that. And yet, when by and by the bounds of knowledge are widened, and the interior more perfectly surveyed and settled, I think that Herbert Spencer will be found to have given to the world more truth in one life time than any other man that has lived in the schools of

philosophy in this world. On the other hand, the gross materialists of the continent, the atheists of the Haeckel school, seems eager to destroy every vestige of religion. There is nothing in the past which they respect. They soem to be irritated if a man claims to hold on to anything in the past of a spiritual and religious nature. They look with disdain even upon theists, and upon those that seek to find in Christianity the highest development of mankind and the ripest fruit of the doctrine of evolution. Atheism or nothing, is their spirit; the absolute negation of any religion of former times; no compromise, ligion of former times; no compromise, no half-way station, no scrap or shred of Christianity can be permitted. And those that read them in this land, if they are un-ripe and have read nothing else, are very apt to catch the same feeling and say, "Oh, well, this preaching that evolution is true, and attempting at the same time to hold on to the old church and old beliefs, is folly." Either to be a Christian in twilight, or else to be a renouncer of religion and an atheist

in sunlight, is their demand. Now when this controversy among the evolutionists themselves is known (and young ambitious men desirous of knowledge are reading on this subject), and when the testimony of the newly-awakened young thinkers in their household alarms father and mother, and when the young and the bold in church assemblies aver the truth of evolution, good men and good women are alarmed; they think that everything they revere is going with a run, and they would fain stop this defection. They think it dangerous to encourage evolutionary doctrines

rom the pulpit. I wish, then, this morning to inquire what the result is likely to be upon the church and upon its ministry, of the acceptance of

the doctrine of evolution. Is it going to TEAR UP THE CHURCH by the roots? Is it going to destroy the Will it overturn all those great spiritual truths on which character has een hitherto founded? Will it turn us over to the unkindly justice of a cold material world? Is it to crucify afresh a living Saviour, and leave us without hope and without God in this world? Under these vague fears, evolution has no fair chance in consideration of those who cling with blind affection to the old ways and forms, and they do not give themselves any fair chance to gain intelligent, clearer views. Do you suppose that now, after fifty years in the Christian ministry, I could attend the funeral of religion cheerfully and joyfully, with every hereditary necessity on me, with the whole education of my south, with all my associations, all the endearments of my past life in my memory, and with vivid and living sympathy of men; do you suppose that I could stand here to advocate any truth that would destroy the substance, or in any degree materially injure even the forme of religion? I would die sooner! Do at suppose from my nature and my whole example, I could go into the course of sermons that I have preached, and into

the course of sermons that, God willing, I will preach yet, for any other reason than that I believe that the new view is to give to religion a power, and s scope, and a character such as have never yet been taken and known in the world at large? Better men than some have been. ] suppose, will never be born; better lives than certain single lives will never appear over the horizon of time; but that which I look for is the change of the human race. I am not thinking of men but of mankind. am not in sympathy alone with the church, but with the whole human family. And my longing, as it has been for years, is for such teaching and such philosophies as shall lead the whole human race to a higher and nobler

Suppose, then, that evolution should practically approve itself to be true and should be carried out as a basis of thought and teaching concerning the ways of God in his universe, will it materially affect the church? And if so, will it be favorably or unfavorably? I say, favorably. That is going to surround the church with alleged truths that must needs be considered, you know and I know. No great development can be made in these modern times of universal intelligence and democratic liberty, and not be felt everywhere by all men. The attempt to repress investigation, to keep out of the hands of our sons and daughters the books of the day, written by great men, full of honest and inspiring thought, expressed in lucid and attractive style, is not only wrong, but impracticable. You cannot keep these books out of their hands, and it is bad to have them read by stealth. Open-faced, clear-eyed, frank, the young should be encour-aged to investigate the truth; and when inon, we should not allow ourselves to be ter-rified.

What is the church but an association of men and women, who by direct intercourse The following extract from a recent ser-mon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is copied their [spirital nature? That is the sum and substance of it. The definition given, that the church is a body covenanted together to worship God and maintain ordinances is. in a sense, true, but it is technical. A church has its radical idea in this, that by mutual helpfulness and by the kindling of souls to-gether men are able to lift themselves into a higher divine life than in any other way. Some natures are so great and fruitful that they can stand alone. There are some natures that are like the Southern pine, so full of rich, fire-loving substance that they can burn of themselves and act as a torch; but the great cord, divisions, controversies. Not only has mass of mankind need to be treated like fuel in a fireplace, stick upon stick, many and many together, that in the common heat and the common flame they all may glow. Is there anything abbler in the thought of man than the association of men and women in the purpose of living by their very highest nature? Not intellectual alone, not æsthetical alone, not by gracefulness nor beauty alone, but by that which is deeper, integrity, worship, reverence, love; by spirituality, as distinguished from the mere bodily life, That is the central root-idea of the church

so far as the interior is concerned. Now, there is no absolute liberty, man Herbert Spencer was the typical man of feel themselves bound by forms and styles English thought, and Ernst Haeckel of Ger. of outward worship and of inward thought. feel themselves bound by forms and styles But this will perhaps be ONE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS

> of evolution-that wherever men gather together for this supreme conception of helping each other into the higher spiritual life, to have been accounted necessary by eccleai-actical tribunals. It inheres in the spiritul liberty of mankind to group themselves together for a higher life in God-not only to be free from the yoke of state enactments, but from that even heavier despotism, the pressure of other men's consciences and religious prescriptions. The realization of this would be a grand ambition, a noble

> spire and maintain conduct and character duce wealth, associations to produce pleasure, and these, in their special allotments and offices, are not to be despised; but where down from generation to generation, having the one sole purpose of providing for the community a line of training for conduct and character? That is the peculiar mission of cannot do it. Lawyers are brought mostly in contact with the unfavorable side of business, and there are no institutions or methods by which they could maintain in the community this idea of conductand character. The family can do it in a measure, but the family itself will be unfit to do it, unless it is kindled by some higher intelligence than that which exists in the midst of the multitudes of ill-kept families. The medical profession can give men some knowledge of morality, which is largely connected with health, but they are in no condition to become instructors at large. The civil in stitutions of our land—they maintain metes and bounds, privileges and powers, but they are not instructors of this kind, The newspapers are not yet fit quite to be the instruc tors of the community as to conduct and character. They are divided among themselves; they are party "organs," that is, with liberty to throw stones at everybody but their side; or they are "independent," s, with liberty to throw stones on either side and at everybody. But they are essentially news-vehicles, subject to sale; and they are largely influenced in their holdings-forth by the marketable value of that which they teach. This does not in the lesse degree diminish my regard for the value of newspapers, only it says that spirit-ual education is not their function. They carry out a great deal of knowledge, and they exert indirectly not a little influence for good, and they are among the signs of olvilization; and in their growing excellence of a rising civilization. The newspapers of my childhood were not to be compared for excellence with those that exist today; but one thing is very certain, that the newspaper is not qualified at present to take charge of the conduct or the character of mankind; and the religious papers as little as any. There are multitudes of good, sound, orthodox papers that have much merit in them; but they carry the spirit of sectarianism, and the narrow, selfish, and oftentimes venomous spirit of religious contention into the household. Many of them carry also the gloom of midnight and despair with them, for how a man can say, "The morning has come," who engages in promulgating the Calvinistic notions of God, I cannot conceive. There are, here and there, a very

few religious papers which lay their courses

The church, then, so far as its relation to the community is concerned, shines into every avenue of human nature; searches man not from any philosophical interest in him, but searches him for his own well being, how to build him up in Christ Jesus. It seeks to develop the family, and in this sense a high priest to the priest-father and to the priest-mother. It follows men into their business, if it does its duty, and into their business, if it does its duty, and into the reached what God is thinking and of the priest-mother. It follows men into their business, if it does its duty, and into the reached with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. The whole aspect of handled with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. The whole aspect of handled with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. the same law of justice, and the same law of benevolence in the conduct of business as there is in the household. The church concerns itself with the civic relations of men: and now that slavery is at an end, which was once the domineering question in our land, it necessarily lays hold on other themes of (Montreal Gazette, 9th) the common life and weal. In other words THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. it pours the light and the justice, and truth and sympathy of the gospel, not alone upon the individual or upon the family, or upon men in their business relations, but upon the

whole community, seeking to bring the divine influence to bear upon men in their widest combinations. It embosoms, finally, the whole world. It has taken for its motto "The field is the world," and given a new glory to the old pagan declarations, "Whatever concerns man concerns me.' Now, is there no need of such an institution? If the church should be destroyed, would there not be a want felt that would reconstruct the church? If you were to obliterate from the Christian world the churches that now exist, the necessities of human nature would bring them to life again, perhaps purified, simplified, made more useful. There is no evolutionary doctrine that can take away from human nature the necessity of the institution which con-cerns itself in developing mankind from the low to the intermediate and from the inter-

mediate to the higher stages.

WHAT CHANGES will perhaps be made by evolution? Well. I suppose if it will not give a circumscription or reduction of the externals of the church it certainly will put them in a dif-ferent light from that which they hitherto had. I think the time will come very soon when the central consideration in the church will be spiritually in men. At present we have not risen to that height; at present we are a great way from it. A ruly noble, personally pure, just and upright man, in sympathy with all his fellow-men, who does not avow the doctrines of the church, and has not passed through its regimental ordeal, is considered yet, by the great multitude of re-ligionists in the Christian world, as an outsider. He may be a model in all that Christ would have in a man, but if his views of church organization, of worship, of ordi-nances, and then of theoretical doctrines, do not agree with the professional view of the church itself, he is not admitted or shut out. Children look upon him with wonder, and marvel whether it is possible that such a man, who does not believe in the church, will go to heaven. The day is coming when the spiritual character will dominate everything else, and will be the evidence for which a man will be courted and brought into church concord; and when such a day as that comes I do not believe that the Unitarian and Universalist Sunday schools of Brooklyn will be excluded from the orthodox ranks in the parade of our St. Children's day. I cannot help feeling, I will not say indignation, but a pity that does not stand far from contempt, of those miserable squabbling, sectarian men, that visit not the sine they are not only the church, but they have of the fathers but the sins of the catechism growing intensity, that materialism which is accepted on the continent and pronounce it gross and dangerous. They refuse to go apostles, and the sanction of God himself. of all the different denominations the right is little of new legislation promised in the It does not need to be a church formed on to come together and love one another, and any special pattern. It does not need to triumph with each other in the march. But have such and such forms of ordinance. It if any man has children that are so exceedneeds to have no such connections as hither- ingly weak that they are liable to catch heresy by contact in the street, I think he had better keep them at home on that day; indeed, why should they be allowed to associate with little heretics at all-at day school, at play, in their little social parties.
The fact that these mere intimate associations are constantly permitted shows the senseless folly (o put it mildly) of the

ecclesisatical exclusion. There will also be a cure of the despotism But, so far the community round about is concerned, the church is a light and instructor; it is a school for society, an educater in respect to things for which there is no other school or provisional educator. The which none other had. No safety out of church is that body which under takes to inbaptized child! Tiese are the faultings of among men. There are other noble associations to produce order in society, to produce ideas of education, intellectual and not shine on the good and the bad, and the philosophical. There are associations to projust; no grace that comes to a man of his own choice and endeavor, none that does not come from the ordinance and through else is there an institution that has come | the priest that administers it; a monopoly o God's spirit in the hands of men in church connection. I think these things will be exploded, and the church will be all the better to have them exploded. There will also the church, to take care that there is a min-latry that shall form moral conduct and spiritual character in the community. The law cannot do it, the profession of the law quarralsomeness. One of the saddest effects n connection with the institutions of Christianity-not Christianity itself-has been human nature, and they are special in their that the line of their march has been a line of skulls and bones and blood, and the music of their progress has been sighs and weepings and sorrows. It has been clashing, quarrelling, fighting; for let me tell you, that when the battle is set upon the conscience, there is no such a battle as that known in this whole world. Let a body of men think that God has inspired them above Three instances of a knowledge of their everybody else-nay, laid on them the duty to declare and call men to believe certain things; and let another body be called at just the opposite side, both of them called of God, both of them raising big conscience, both of them defending the faith that was given to the saints, and history shows that is that of the schooner T. A. Stuart, which there is no such quarrelsomeness on the face of the earth. Conscience is a good thing, conscience in love; but conscience in hate is

the very devil of ecclesiasticism.

All this is being done; that is to say, the church is experiencing the gradual ameliorations and changes which are in the air as one may say, certainly which are in the providence of God. There is a

GROWING TENDENCY TO UNITY in the church; it has not overcome, by any means, the spirit of contention, but unexpectedly the work of Christian men outside of their ly the work of Christian men outside of their church is drawing them together inside of their churcher. You bring together the Protestestants and the Catholics, and all the Protestants of two hundred or more sectaries that have a special doctrine or special form or special ordinance, or special something, and they enter together the field of temperance, they work together with some great natrictic enwork together with some great patriotic enthusiasm, or they are touched with the suffer ing of races, unseen, far away—deluges, earthquakes, famines, diseases, pestilences that waste them; they come together in pulic meetings and discuss these questions. What a surprise it is for a Protestant to find a Catholic pastor has neither hoofs nor horns, that he is a man after all and a good man. And I have man after all, and a good man! And I know not but that the same wonder exists among our Catholic brethren who find a robust faith and cheerful piety in men that do not belong to their church. At any rate, the bringing together of churchmen, outside of their church connections, is civilizing them; and I hope yet to see the day when that proverb will have died out of the memory of man: "I know they are Christians, they quarrel so."

Perhaps as yet the unity of the church is growing by the interior exther them had a specially noticeable. The known proving by the interior exther them had a specially noticeable. The known proving had been provided by the interior exther them had a specially noticeable. The known proving had been provided by the interior extra the state of their church is southern coast are the schooner Work and Evans, and four unknown vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner Work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels are the schooner when the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the schooner work and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels. All the southern coast are the school and the school

growing by the interior rather than by the exterior. Asceticism is also dying out. The great world movement that is going on, and of which the evolutionary philosophy is but one of the stages and signs, is really changing the

presence with all the thunder of the old prophets, as they supposed. The whole aspect of religion as it is being developed from pulpit to pulpit, is more hopeful, more joyful, more loving, more genial, humane and sympathetic. It is a change very greatly to advantage.

The most satisfactory paragraph in the lieutenant governor's speech at the opening of the legislature yesterday was, of course, that relating to the finances of the province, anuouncing that, for the first time since 1877, an equilibrium has been maintained between the receipts and expenditures, that the period of deficits in the annual budget is at an end. Whether the full anticipa tions of the treasurer have been realized, that the accounts of the year would show a surplus of about \$50,000, will not be known till he makes his financial exposition, but it is gratifying in the extreme to be able to say that the wise economies and careful administration of the government have been productive of so good results as have been stated. Their task was no easy one, Coming into power in 1879, a Conservative administration received, as a legacy from their Liberal predecessors, a balance on the wrong side of the accounts of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars. Besides providing for this, and completing the government railways, the public services had to be maintained in face of a growing population and ex ending field of activity. Yet the task has been accomplished; year by year the amount was decreased, till in his ast statement Hon, Mr. Robertson was able to announce that it amounted to but \$240,-000. This has now been overcome and the province enters upon a new era, whereir, with a careful husbanding of our resources, a continuation of the policy of avoiding all extravagance and unwise enterprise, it will be possible not alone to efficiently discharge the duties of the government, but to aid in moderate degree the work of colonization on our yet unoccupied agricultural lands. It is pleasing, also, in this connection, to be told that the expenditure last year in constructing roads and bridges in the newly opened districts has been productive of good results. There is no question that the judicious use of the public funds for this purpose should meet with approval. With the vast extent of Ontario's territory pened up for settlement by the construction of the Canadian Preific railway, with the population of Manitoba and the Northwest continually growing, and promising ere long to build up in that section of the Dominion new and great provinces, for Que-bec to maintain her position in the confeder-

ation it is necessary that she should encour-

sapacity and devotion to the public service

HULKS ON THE SEAS.

(New York Sun.)

The most striking feature of the pilot

chart of the North Atlantic just issued by the

Hydrographic Office is the number of float-

ng and abandoned wrecked vessels marked

Of these, the greater part lie off the

American coast, while of the remainder

nany are directly within the steam lanes

between the United States and Europe.

These are all dangerous wrecks, visible

above the water, or so near the surface as

to have been touched by vessels passing.

One is that of the bark Granville Belle,

distance north-east of them is an unknown

the brigantine Elise and an unknown vessel,

On the sailing route to the equator are two

unknown vessels near the New Jersey coast,

the brigantine Maggie further out, two

others several hundred miles at sea, and fur-

ther on the brigantine A. L. Palmer. On or

near the sailing route from the equator to New York are the schooners Mary Helen

steamer routes.

that cannot be impugned.

npon it.

age in every way the filling up with suitable settlers of the vacant public domain. The scheme that is to be submitted by the government desired. Extending to you an except, cordial welcome and praying that the Great Patriarch above will have you and yours in his holy keeping,

We have the honer to be, in name and on behalf of the members of Chaudiere Division, Sons of Temernment designed to effect this object, as well as the ordinary grants for this purpose, should therefore be accorded the consideration and support of all desiring to see the perance, speech; but that is not an evil. In a country with settled institutions and established laws the need of new statutes being continually enacted does dot exist, and it is better that useless lawmaking should not be indulged in. The experience of last year has shown the need of some improvements in the legislation conperning the public health, and a bill is to be submitted with that end in view. The rail-way department is to be abolished, the sale

of the Q. M. O. & W. rallway and the ex-tension to other lines of the provisions of the Dominion statutes has reduced the work attached to it, and there is no longer need of its continuation. These are all the public measures promised, and none of them involve a question of policy. The session, therefore, need not be a long one. The opposition are not likely to provoke debate on the policy of the government, which alone is the issue to be considered. Such action would only lead to their own discomfiture, and the introduction of outside issues will

not detract from the public appreciation of ductor. the course or the cabinet who can appeal to the country with a record of administrative

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN) SACKVILLE, April 13.-The people's candidates, Hon. D. L. Hanington, J. L. Black, John Humphrey and Dr. Gaudet, spoke at Music Hall last evening. Great interest was evinced from an early hour. The commodious hall began to fill and much impatience seemed to be exhibited until the gentlemen, who are to represent this not le county in the local parliaability, and after a few introductory remarks, called upon John Humphrey, who, on rising, was greeted with choers, and in a few well chosen remarks, defined very satisfactorily his position and views on the questions at

position, dearly bought by experience, are given in the current issue of the pilot chart. Jas. L. Black next came forward and so clearly enunciated his views that the gent'e-men of the Transcript had better keep their which on her voyage from New York struck an unknown wreck and was made to leak so badly that she put back to port. Another struck the spars of the bark Ibis, between Shovelful and Handkerchief Shoals. A third is that of the schooner Thomas and William, which stove a hole in her bow by striking the barkentine Joseph Baker, sunk his best and happiest efforts, and although At the time this chart was printed the tops of three of the Oregon's masts, sunk off Fire Island, were above water, as were those of the Hylton Castle. About half way across the Atlantic, in the steam routes, are the wrecked barks Solo, Gloire, and Maggie L. Carvill, not far from each other. Some than a retrogressive sense reformatory. craft, capsized. Near the English coast are while a third is bottom up in the English Channel. The bark Rowland Hill is on the

> Rev. Mr. Dyson Discharged. THE CROWN CONVINCED OF ITS INABILITY TO SUSTAIN THE INDICTMENT

and Aurora, near the coast, and the steamer Saturnus, further south. Between these outward and homeward routes are the barks Nordcap and Margarita, the schooner St. Vincent, and four unknown vessels. Along the southern quast are the schooner Worden woman's husband, by chloroform, on Dec. cept that it has grown considerably. It held its head, the size of a barrel, high in and Evans, and eight or ten other vessels, tral criminal court today. The court room The driftings of some of these dangerous was crowded. The crown declined to prohulks are specially noticeable. The bark Embla, starting from one point in January, ceed against Mr. Dyson, because convinced of its inability to maintain the indictment against him, and he was accordingly dis-charged. Mrs. Bartlett, pale and attractive, watched the proceedings intently.

on the chart, we find reports just received by the Hydrographic office of a large and nearly submerged vessel off Barnegat, in the track of commerce; of a sunken schooner off Smith's Island, and another off the Rappa hanneck; of a copper, bettemed vessel of hannock; of a copper bottomed vessel of about 600 tons, drifting northward and east-ward in the Guli Stream. The presence of a perilous reef may sometimes be told by the roar of breakers, and that of icebergs by a lowering of the temperature; but the water-logged hulk, low in the water, wrecked in the routes of navigation, gives no warning to the vesset that strikes her by night or in the fog. All the more necessary, therefore, becomes the prompt and exact official indication of the positions of such of these hulks as have been observed, and the driftings of

S. of T., Ottawa.

ADDRESS TO BRO. CHAS. . EVERETT, OF ST.

those that are moved about by winds and

currents.

(Ottawa Citizen ) The large meeting hall of Chaudiere Divison, Sons of Temperance, was crowded to its utmost capacity recently, it being the occasion of the regular weekly meeting, but at the same time one of unnaval interest as i was understood that Bro. C. A. Everett, M.P. Most Worthy Associate of the National Divis ion, had accepted an invitation to be present. The slater divisions of the district were very largely represented, especially that from Bill-inga' Bridge, who sent a grand contingent to

do honor to the occasion.

About hair-past eight o clock Bro. Everett entered the hall and was accorded a hearty welcome. The following address was then read by Bro. Hayne, the worthy patriarch:— To Chas. A. Everett, Past Grand Wortby Patriarch of the Province of New Brunswich; Most Worthy Associate of the National Division, Sons of Temper-ance of North America, and member of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada:

Dear fir and Erother—Half a century ago, in an upper room in the city of New York, a small earnest band of Christian seldiers, witnessing the ruin for time and eternity caused by strong drink, pedged themselves, by the all sufficient help of the God of Right, to fight and crush this giant ev I. Then was instituted No. 1 Division of the noble order the Sons of Temperance, to which it is our privilege and boast to belong. To mere human vision the seed thus sown would

Te mere human vision the seed thus sown would soon decay, the soil seemed so arid and barren. On every side vice reigned, while drunkenness was winked at, but He who doeth all things well watched over His jown luntil, in the fulness of time, the sapling appeared, to be fellowed by the sturdy oak we have today.

Yes, wonderful has been the progress of the order during its brief existence. From its inception its history has been upward, onward, until now the few of years gone by have become the theusands of this v.st continent and of Europe, all striving to bring others under the benefic ant influence of Love, Purity, Fideity.

With such a record well may the humblest member be proud of his initation—how much more those

With such a record well may the humblest member be proud of his initation—how much more those honoured by the highest office.

In your person faithful discharge of duty has been deservedly rewarded by the position you hold—the second in importance of the entire body—and recognizing your worth, Chaudiere Division, ever foremost in any good work, congratulates you on your elevation to the honourable office of Most World y Associate; thanks you for past efforts in our common cause, and hones you will

Yours frateinally,
G. H. HAYNE W. P.
C. P. LEUEUR, R. S.

Bro. Everett, in reply, made an earnest and able speech thanking the division for the sentiments contained in the address. Hereferred to his long connection with the order, having, as he stated, filled every office in the subordinate and grand divisions in the Province of New Brunswick, many of them more than once. He was proud of having been selected to fill so high an office in the National Divi-sion, but he trusted he had in some messure merited the same by his afforts, through now so many years, in furthering the temperance cause—which cause was indeed dear to him and very near to his heart.

After the conclusion of his speech some rou-

tine business was attended to, including the tendering of a resolution of condolence to brother and sisters Helkett, in the bereavement they had sustained by the death of the former's sister, and a similar resolution to the relatives of the late James Petrie, who had been a members of the division.

Then followed the installation of the officer.

elect for the current quarter, the duty being performed by Bro. E-crett, assisted by Bro. B. E. Jamieson, who acted as grand con-

Sackville.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OPPOSITION MEETING IN

owder dry and wait. " a wee ' until on the floors of the house, we trust he will, with others, endeavor to honestly work out what Hon.

A. G. Biair, with his large following, has failed to do. Mr. Black's speech was well received and when he declared that the very reforms to which he committed himself to when in the house, he would still endeavor with his colleagues to work out, met with ringing cheers. Hon, D. L. Hanington a speech was one of three hours long, yet when he resumed his seat amid the ringing cheers of the electorate, Hanington was called for several times, and he had to come forward and acknowledge by salutation the call. Mr. Hanington entirely dispelled the illusion that the Blair government was either economical or in any other Dr. Gaudet greeted the electors in a few veil chosen remarks, declaring that the French people were so shocked at the choice made that he had allowed himself to be put in nomination as their representative.

The election of Mr. Hanington and his colleagues is a foregone conclusion.

London, April 12.—The case against Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett and Rev. Mr. Dyson, a STYLE IN AUSTRALIA.

This is what they call in England and the English colonies the royal blue button. You get one when you are received by the Queen, or if it is in Australia, where I got mine, by the governor-general, who represents her. It is an ordinary-looking button, having on its exposed surface a ground-work of drab, upon which a yellowish rosette with a blue centre is

which a yellowish rosette with a blue centre is worked.

A metal shank with a small metal disk painted black completes the article. In the manufacture they must cost about 40 cents a gross. One of these is given to each person who has audience with the governor, and it is worn in the lapel of the coat as a badge of the royel favor. The governor-general is a great gun in the colonies, and there is more red tape about him than can be found at Windsor Castle.

When he condescends to go to the theatre his visit costs the local manager about \$200 for

when he condescends to go to the theatre-his visit costs the local manager about \$200 for carpets and decorations, and then he takes such a retinue with him, all of whom get in for nothing, that there is little room for the rest of the public. A funny thing concerning his visit is that as soon as he enters the door the parformance must stop the hard or expected. performance must stop, the band or orchestra strikes up "God Save the Queen," and every-body in the house rises to his or her feet and body in the house rises to his or her feet and turns to the royal box, remaining standing until the governner sits down.

I saw a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" once, in Adelaide; the governor came in just as Eliza was crossing the ice, and there she had to stand in mid-stream on the tossing floes until "God Save the Queen" came to an end and the governor took his seat, when Eliza resumed her journay over the densing ice alors sumed her journey over the dand—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

HOW RACHEL CAME TO MARRY JACOB.

This story comes from an old seaboard town in Maine: -

Jacob loved Rachel, but Rachel wouldnt have him. Jacob labored on, pressing his suit at intervals, and after each rebuff telling her he was bound to win her yet and convince every one she cared for him as much as he believed in his heart she did.

"Very well," oried the indignant Rachel, with a toss of her head, "keep right on till you make folks believe that, and when you do I ll

marry yeu!"
Jacob did persevere, but with small success Jacob did persevers, but with small success, and at last began to lose courage. About this time another suitor of Rachels arrived home from sea, bringing with him, among other exotics, a parrot of gorgeous hue, which he presented to Rachel, who forthwith had the bird suspended from the sitting room window whence she looked out afternoons when her work was done. For a day or two after his elevation to his dignity the parrot remained marvellously quiet, only casting an eye about as if taking in his new situation. On the third morning, however, no sconer did the neighborn begin to stir than he electrified each passer-by ith the announcement:—
"Raghel's gone on Jacob; no chance for

Of couse the more laughter this raised the more vociferously the bird proclaimed the news. It spread like wildfire, and the parrot's audience steadily increased, Rachel meanwhile went into hysterics, but however much this incommoded the family it made no impression on the parrot who, although threatened and beaten and relegated to darkness, waxed more and more furious with the

desire to spread his knowledge.

Jacob kept out of the way for a while, but there was no lack of couriers to bring him information of the other fellow's discomfiture and the parrot's heroic defence of his cause. At last Rachel's father appeared, wearing on his weatherbeaten face an cdd mixture of

frown and grin. "Look a-here." he said, 'between that dern-ed bird's screechin' an' folks a cacklin, that gal's a'most out o' her head. There's nothin' for you to do but go ever there and try to fix up things as well s ye can. I guess mest likely she'll see ye—I do' no, folks can't always tell.'

The upshot was Rachel married Jacob, who sticks to it that it was the penetrative wisdom of his rival's parrot that did the business, and denies to this day all knowledge of the way the parrot came by his speech,—Boston (Mass.)

Gladstone and Parnell.

THANKS TO ONE AND CONGRATULATIONS TO

THE OTHER. MONTREAL, April 12 .- At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish pational league, yesterday, the following cables were

ordered to be sent:-"To Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone: The Irish national league in Montreal sends you thanks for your pronouncement in favor of home rule, and wishes you godspeed, life and strength to carry the measure through." "To Charles Stewart Parnell: The Irish national league in Montreal extends its congratulations on this advance of the cause, and pledge you support until Ireland is free. Have already forwarded \$1,000 to the parliamentary fund, and send today \$650

Colonization &cheme.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND CHINESE TO BE

EACH GIVEN 20 ACRES OF LAND. CHICAGO, Ill., April 12.—A despatch from Portland, Ore., published here this morning nent, entered and took their seate.

John Fawcett presided with much tact and says: Letters were received here by the last Chinese mail by the agent of the Six Companies, stating that an English, German and Chinese syndicate had entered into a contract with the Mexican government whereby the syndicate agreed to send 600. 000 Chinese to Mexico within the next 12 months. The Mexican government agrees to give each Chinaman 20 acres of land. Sixty Chinamen left Portland last week for Mexico, and others are now preparing to

Killed by a Cat Scratch.

leave.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH IN A PERNSYLVA-

(By telegraph to the Herald.) READING, Pa., April 10.-Frank Endy, aged 29, a strong and temperate man, in the erjoyment of excellent health, had just died a terrible death, the result of a scratch from a cat. He removed from his home in this city to the country and returned to the house of his mother in-law for two c.ts that had been left behind. While he was putting them into a box one of the cats scratched the back of his hand and wrist. The following day the hand began to swell, the wound inflicted by the cat causing great inflammation, and the swelling extended up the arm to the breast. Proudfish formed in the wound and the inflammation heaves or great and the pair so exercise. nesh formed in the wound and the inflamma-tion became se great and the pain so excruciat-ing as to throw Mr. Endy into a high fever, with every symptoms of blood-poisoning. The flesh where the cet had made the scratches, mortified to the bone, and Mr. Endy lingered in agony and violent spasms until death reliev-ed him. He leaves a wife and child.

A Maine fisherman, who used to sail the Methodist clergyman of Pimlico, for the alleged murder of Edward T. Barlett, the serpent the other day off Wells. It was like woman's husband, by chloroform, on Dec. one he once saw in the Caribbean Sea, exthe air; its eyes, as big as saucers, gleamed with a marvellous light, and its huge open mouth was armed with triple rows of teeth, The paper that reports this says the old salt is not addicted to drink.

The use of apaulettes will soon be discontinued in the French army.

### The Weekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 21, 1886

THE PROPER'S TICKET IN KINGS The convention of the people's party, which met on the 14th, at Hampton, was sufficiently representative to show that the electors of Kings propose to take a share in the coming election. The electors of the county have offended the government by interfering in the contest, and have greatly displeased the self-selected candidates whose copartnership was yesterday dissolved without mutual consent. But the electors were acting within their privileges. Mr. Pagaley and his comrades have had their innings and the public are now coming to the fore The people's candidates for Kings county are D. S. Sinnott of Studholm; D. W. Mc

of Havelock. Mr. Sinnott and Mr. McKenzle are farm ers. Mr. Keith is a merchant and farmer. All these are hard working, honest men, such as abound in Kings county, and such as are everywhere respected. Mr. McKenzie hails from the lower end of the constituency, Mr. Keith from the upper end, and Mr. Sinnott from the central portion. The candidates are all men of standing and influence in their respective neighborhoods, and are clear headed, well informed, sensible per-

Kenzie of Westfield, and Charles I. Keith

Kinge County is mainly agricultural, therefore when the people selected their candidates they took care that the majority should be farmers. The government ticket being made up by professional men, naturally is composed of professional men. The people's candidates include two farmers, and a business man whose associations are with the farmers. Mr. Pugsley's first ticket comprised two lawyers and a doctor. He has changed it a little and now it is composed of a doctor and two lawyers. It remains for the farmers of Kings to say whether they shall be represented for the next four years by two self-nominated men and a third chosen by the other two, all of them professional persons in search of office, the leader of the ticket being a non-resident; or by the three gentlemen chosen by the people's convention yesterday. This is the people's election, and the people's men aught to be elected.

#### THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S GREAT SPEECH.

Lest any person should suppose that the provincial secretary has no policy, we republish his creed and his defence as given at a public meeting on Thursday night and reported in the Telegraph:

It has been said by one of the newspapers in the city that the present administration advocated certain reforms which they had not attempted to carry out. He knew that most of the reforms set forth by the atterney general had been carried out. The atterney general said when in opposition that between \$20,000 the Albert Grits where he is likely to find and in that statement was included the tion which the abolition of the legislative council would effect. He was not opposed to the abolition of the legislative council, but the abolition of the legislative council, but he looked at it in a different way the abolition of the legislative council, but he looked at it in a different way from Mr. Ellis and other members. In the first place he was not satisfied that the electors of St. John were ready for such a change. He contended that the people at the polls should express an opinion on the matter. When he became a member of the government and knowing that his colleagues were in favor of it, he said he was willing for such a bill to be sent to the upper house to be debated upon there also. Mr. Ellis felt very strongly in this matter, but the difficulty was to abolish the council. He did not want them to understand he was against it, but he wished the people to have a say in the matter. Among other reforms was the reduction in the number of the execuwas the reduction in the number of the execu-tive. It was impossible to bring about all the reforms at once. No sooner was the presant government in power than the salaries of the members of the government were reduced \$300 each, except that of the solicitor general, and if the executive was reduced and not the salar-ies, there would be no saving whatever. However, he thought the time would come when the reduction would be made. He was not opposed to such a measure. He centended that it was impossible to amalgamate the provincial secretary and the surveyor general's office; the work making it impracticable.

The electors ought to read this over many times, remembering as they do so that the speaker is the provincial secretary of New Brunswick and second in command to the premier.

Regarding the statement of Mr. McLellan that most of the reforms promised by the attorney general had been carried out, it may be observed that the platform contained the following:

Abolition of the legislative council, Not carried out.

Reduction of the number of the executive, Not carried out.

Discontinuance of the salary of the govpolicy of the Hanington government, was with the Fraser government placed in the governor's speech at the be- government, while the government of which ginning of 1883. Mr. Blair's party secured he was a member, did intend to bring down the defeat of the government belore the work | measures of retrenchment, but having been of the session commenced, and merely carried out the programme provided for them.

The discontinuance of the maintenance of government house. Not carried out. The adoption of a more economical man agement in education matters. Not carried

A reduction in the cost of executive ma chinery. Not carried out.

A reduction in the cost of departmental machinery. Not carried out.

A reduction in the cost of legislative machinery. Not carried out. Regarding the legislative council Mr. Mo-

Lellan says he is not opposed to abolition. Bat he voted against it. He looks at it differently from Mr. Ellis,

who is in favor of abolition,

He wants an opinion from the people the polls. The only way in which that opinion can be expressed is for those who favor abolition casting their ballots against and assisted the late government in all the the members who voted in the house against

He says he wanted the government to send to the upper house for debate a bill abolish. ing the council. But the government did not send up such a bill. Mr. Ellis propared one and had it sent up, and Mr. McLellan voted

He save "the difficulty was to abolish the

council" and it must be admitted that it is addition to the revenue have not been able difficult for a government to forward a to pay their way, although the grants to eduneasure by voting it down. He is not satisfied that the electors of St.

John are ready for abolition. Regarding the reduction of the number the executive, he holds that it is impossible to bring about all referms at once. This seems sufficient to prevent the provincial secretary from bringing about any. The provincial secretary thinks that if the executive were reduced and not the salaries there would be no saving. In other words, three officials at \$2,000 each would cost the same as five officials at the same rate.

The provincial secretary thinks the time will come for the change. Meanwhile, he will head off the change.

Lastly, he considers that his own office could not be amalgamated with that of the surveyor general, "the work making it imracticable." To which it might be replied that another provincial secretary will not find the work an objection, but will realize that it is in consideration of doing some work that he receives a salary.

#### PROSPECTS.

The Globe makes decidedly untrue and unfair statements regarding the epposition tickets in the various counties of New Brunswick. The full complement of opposition candidates are in the field in the two St. John constituencies, Kings, Albert, Westmorland. Northumberland. Madawaska. Victoria, Carleton, and Sunbury, in which counties twenty-five of the forty-two representatives are returned. Three of the candidates in the above constituencies are not opposed by the government. The ticket in Queens will, it is said, be completed today There are besides three opposition candidates in Charlotte, of whom two are certain of success, two in York, both of whom are more than likely to be elected, one

in Kent, and one in Gloucester. Perhaps the Globe will inform its readers whether there is a government ticket in Albert county and if so who compose it. Will it give similar information with regard to Charlotte and Madawaska? Will it explain how the government hope to succeed in Northumberland in which, though it returns four members, there are but two government candidates in the field.

How about the local ministers? Admitting that Blair's chances are good, can the same be said about any other member of the dministration? The provincial secretary and solicitor general are not particularly jubilant over their prospects. The surveyor general is risking his position in Charlotte on a personal canvass and is not meeting with a very satisfactory response. It is admitted that either the commissioner of works or his colleague Mr. McManus is likely to fall in Gloucester, and the general opinion is that Mr. Manus is the stronger man. The Northumberland lumbermen are after Mr. Gil-

himself on election day. THE SUN leaves to its contemporaries the work of prophecy. They seem to like it well, and the ill success which has attended their late election predictions, while it discredits their forecast, does not discourage them. The Globe and Telegraph are welcome to all the triumphs they can figure out in advance if only the electors will see to it that the people's party triumph on election day.

#### THE NOMINATIONS.

The report of the nomination proceedings in St. John and other constituencies, Monday, occupies much of our space. Our advices from the various shire towns indicate that a strong and earnest opposition is offered to the government in nearly every county; and that the prospects of the people's party are in the highest degree encouraging. Restigouche seems to be the only county in which there is no opposition. Kent which was expected to put but one candidate in the field has brought out a full ticket, making an addition to the list published in THE SUN a day or two ago.

The speaking at the St. John court house occupied over ten hours. An examination of the ministers' apologies will show that they ask for re-election on the ground that they have not been worse-at least not much worse-than their predecessors. The late government it was claimed were turned out to enable Mr. Blair, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Ritchie and the rest to make certain reforms. Now that they are asked why the reforms have not been made, they have only to say that no previous government had made them. To this Mr. McLeed very ernor's private secretary. This was also the properly replies that he has nothing to do

King defeated and deposed at the beginning of their first session they had no opportunity te carry out their design.

It should be said that the provincial sec retary took a somewhat different position from his collegues. He declared emphatically that he had nothing to do with the reform promises, that in fact he belonged to a party which always opposed reforms and was in no wise bound by Blair's pledges to abolish the legislative council, to reduce the executive and to economise generally. But if this is true, Mr. McLellan must stand out of the way of those who believe that these pledges should be carried out. He cannot claim to be a reformer and at the same time justify his opposition on the ground that he is no reformer. Mr. McLeod made matters exceedingly unpleasant for the provincial secretary. He pointed out that Mr. McLellan supported he voted flatly against the measures which the government profess to be trying to effect; and that his statements of the late John B. Gough the government profess to be trying to effect; E. L. LePage of Eigin. After telling the life extravagance which he now condemns: that and that his statements on the hustings contradict his official report. The govern ment members and their opponents discussed at length the details of expenditure.

But all explanations and apologies leave the

fact potent, that the government with a large

#### cation and public works have been decreased The money has been spent some where and

the fact, or bring back the cash.

the audience changed more or less during

the day, becoming larger in the evening,

some few persons remained through the

whole service. Sometimes the majority were

in favor of the government and sometimes

against it. Perhaps in this respect honors

Proceedings at Hampton were lively. The

people's candidates gave a good account of

themselves. Mr. Pageley's company got

In Northumberland two opponents of the

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY,

The electors of St. John, Monday, by

najority of seventy-seven decided against

the adoption of the Scott Act. Portland, on

the other hand, accepted the measure by a

There was little exhibition of excitement

but a good deal of earnest work was done

and the vote polled was far in excess of the

vote three years ago. The result in St. John

is not satisfactory to the friends of the

movement, nor is it, as we believe, in the

best interests of the community. But the

defeat of the act was not unexpected, It

sure were well organized and exceedingly

active. They had all the money required

for legitimate purposes connected, with the

campaign, and much more at their command

f they cared to use it. The men engaged

in the liquor business had a strong personal

interest in the defeat of the movement and

were able to secure many votes from the in-

different on the grounds of personal friend-

ship and sympathy. The supporters of the pe-

tition were imperfectly organized, and though

much earnest effort was put forth a good

deal was lost from the lack of concerted ac-

It will, no doubt, be said that in a con-

been quite different. But such a campaign

many devices which prevail to an unfortu-

nate extent in political contests, and before

they can win a narrow victory they must

always have the sympathy of a considerable

majority of the people. In the face of all odds it was a triumph for the supporters of the measure to come out of the contest with

a majority of more than fifty in the two

Today the county of St. John will declare

on the subject. It has been generally understood that the act would be accepted by the

county constituency, and the result of yes-

terday's contest will scarcely change that

PERHAPS the St. John Globe may

ustify some of its falsehoods on some sub-

jects, but the editor must have a guilty

feeling when he thinks over his statement

that THE SUN travestied Dr. Macrae's state-

ments and assailed the maker of them with

a bludgeon. The Globe knows that such of

Dr. Macrae's views as THE SUN discussed

were quoted verbatim by us, and that so

far from assailing Dr. Macrae, every personal

reference to him was of the most compli-

mentary character. We do not see any ex-

cuse for the Globe's falsehood, for we know

very well that Dr. Macrae has too much

good sense and regard for truth to require

A Few More Questions from Queens.

SIR-Not yet having seen any reply or

any answer to my former questions from

Mesers. Palmer and Hetherington (perhaps

they have had no opportunity to consult

Mr. Blair about the answers) I will now ask

a few more. I will not give them many

this time, as I see Taxpayer has again been

Is it true that the government has given

J.H. Kelly the contract for building a bridge

across his own mill pond, no notice o

any such contract having been published, yet Mr. Kelly has the lumber on hand?

How is it that the great road from Oro-

nocto to the Queens Co. line in Sunbury

got a grant of 550 odd dollars for 16 miles.

while our end of same road in Queens Co.

Also, on the Gagetown road for 25 miles

we only got \$140, while another road in Sunbury got \$733 for 16 miles. Was it be-

Yours truly, A QUEENS Co. Boy.

Notes from Waterford.

WAEERFORD, April 17.-There has been a

arge amount of lumber hauled to the Point

Wolf stream during the winter. The property

ormerly owned by Clinch & Sons is now under

operation by C. M. Bortwick. Robert Conley of Cardwell, Kings, has the contract on this river and had some twenty teams hauling for him during the winter. River driving has not began in this vicinity and the snow is yet three feet deep in the woods. Some of the mills have began to saw lumber which was left last fall.

last fall.

Phœnix lodge, No. 125, held its memerial

Mr. Gough led, he then went to show to the

ongregation the danger of that cursed stuff— strong drink. He said he was of the same opinion as Sam. P. Jones who said "every-thing has its place and so has rum—in hell."

some giving a clear account of the life of John B. Gough,

cause we had no Mr. Glasier to elect?

another "Sunbury job," no doubt.

over 18 miles, only got \$140?

taxing their overwrought brain.

this service from our contemporary.

To the Editor of The Sun :-

must in the nature of things be unequal.

majority of one hundred and forty-seven.

safely nominated without further change.

government are already elected.

were easy on the average.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, April 13.—The house met at three. After routine, McLelan stated that on Thursno amount of juggling the accounts can hide day next he would move a resolution respec ing the confirmation of the agreement with the Mr. Chesley and Mr. Rourke, who have been C. P. R. for the return of the loan of twenty millions and a settlement of the amount of the andidates before, and Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Connor and Mr. Quigley, who make their appear-

PARLIAMENT.

The house passed to orders of day. On the third reading of the act respecting the extension of the Intercolonial railway from Stellarance for the first time, were favorably received and acquitted themselves well. The ton to the town of Pictou, Vall moved that the bill be not read a third time and that it be re-Solicitor General and Mr. Ellis are old stagers, and Mr. Stockton always speaks solved that the expenditure of so large a sum of money is inexpedient, while other parts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are without raileffectively. Dr. Berryman and Mr. Armstrong had an excellent reception. Taking way connection. He specially referred to the gap between Annapolis and Digby.

Tupper pointed out that the money had been voted last session and the resolution now moved did not affect the question. The bill was merely for the expropriation of land. He everything into consideration, perhaps the udience deserve more credit than belongs to any of the speakers. It is a serious matter to listen to thirteen speeches, and though

was merely for the expropriation of land. He thought it monstrous that Vail should repeat nents about the reason why this branch was resolved on. Cartwright thought the bill not in order, as it proposeed to create a statutory charge and should have been introduced by committee of

the whole.

Thompson explained that the bill simply ex tended and made clear the powers thought to be conferred on the minister of railways by the be conferred on the minister of railways by the Consolidated Railway Act. The road would be finished by the 1st July—the time to which the vote of last session extended.

The speaker ruled that part of the last clause had better be amended, and the whele referred back to the committee to remove any

This was accordingly done and the words
"any revote thereof" added. "any revote thereof" added.
Woodworth said there were eight counties
lying south and west of Halifax, which had not received their share of railways. The government should give attention to the Nictaux and Atlantic and the gap between Annapolis and Digby. He would not vote for Vall's amendment, but he left it to the government to say whether they would look after the other

Kirk said he would not vote to pay the people's money for a second line of railway to Pictou, while Cape Breton had not a mile. He read what he said was an attack upon Mr. writing very well nobody could see the point and amidst cries of "explain, explain," he gave up trying and branched into the affairs of the cal government during Thompson's time.

The speaker called "order Thompson said he hoped he would be allowed to go on and read the speech somebody had was known that the opponents of the mea- written for him since Friday. Tupper said, he's trying, but can't.

Cartwright said it was unworthy Thompson to throw such taunts across the floor.

Bowell said Kirk should have been stopped pefore reading his speech.

Kirk went on again, but was at once called to order by the speaker and collapsed. A vote was then taken on Vail's amendment. Yeas 51, nays 107. Ray, Kirk, Vail and Rob-

ertson voted against the expenditure of the money in Nova Scotia. The bill was read a Thompson moved the second reading of the act respecting real croperty in the Northwest Territories and explained the system.

The second reading was had of the bill to make further provision respecting summary proceedings before justices and other magis-

The house went into committe on the subtest on equal terms the result would have to Canada, and the resolution passed and a bill founded thereon was introduced. On motion to go into committee on the reso lation respecting the subsidy to

and roughly speaking the result of yester-CHIGNECTO MARINE BAILWAY, day's vote may be taken to be as near the Davies wanted to know whether the Ministe expression of the popular opinion as can be reached in contests of this kind The Scott done on it. Act party, by virtue of their position and professions, are prevented from adopting

Townsend hoped the house would not inter-ose any difficulties in the way of the project, which had been declared feasible. Vail said the project would be of very little ime provinces.
Gilmor objected to the enterprise.

Woodworth said practically no work had been done. It could not possibly be completed in the time mentioned in the charter. We had expended large sums of money since the charter was granted; we had then plenty of money, but now we have not. Wood had not averred that he had any faith in the commercial success of the marine railway.

At this point Wood said he Woodworth's statements, and said a good deal f faith in the enterprise was entertained.

Mitchell said the question was, have you

Wood said he had a great deal of faith in it; great deal more than Mitchell had in some of his schemes.

Mitchell rese to reply, but the speaker ruled him out of order and the house would not hear

im. Woodworth then went on to say nobody seemed to have any faith in it. Cartwright said the scheme for taking large vessels overland had not been a success anywhere. He pointed out that this was one where. He pointed out that this was one of the several pledges given by the government when times were good. There were to be swallowed up in this, three millions. There were other indirect liabilities which might be-come direct. He thought the company had o locus standi. The house went into committee on the reson

ation.
Mitchell attacked Wood, declaring that he (Wood) had not faith in the scheme.

The resolution passed and further action is to be taken tomorrow. The house went into committee on Costigan's mendment of the inland revenue act,

after the resolutions passed committee, he introduced a bill founded on them. The house went into committee of supply at OTTAWA, April 14.-The house met

Dr. Hickey moved that the act relating to druggists (from the senate) be taken up tomorrow.

Sir Hector introduced a bill relating to letters patens for Indian lands. He said the bill provided that these should be signed by the deputy governer in the absence of the governo In answer, White, of the Interior, said four

members of the staff of the geological survey had been sent to England in connection with the Colonial and Indian exhibition, namely: Messrs. Selwyn, Macoun, Adams and Wetanswer. Chapleau said that the gov

ernment had received no communication from the imperial government in relation to the visit of Messrs, Sullivan and Ferguson, members of the Prince Edward Island government, to London in relation to the non-fulfillment of terms of the union.

On notices of motion being called, Cameron (Inverness) rose to a question of privilege and stated he had been misrepresented by the Ottawa Free Press in the matter of Kirk's speech, which,

together with his own, he (Cameron) had he printed from the Hansard debates with hea ings expressing the contents of the speech. The Grit organ had called the report a cooked report. Cameron explained that it was ver-batim from the Hansard, and that Kirk was not going to escape the consequences by getting his papers to call it cooked.

Notices of motion being called, several were passed.

Edgar in asking for a return showing the

importance.

Sir Adolphe Caron defended the action of Her Majesty in conferring titles on Canadians.

Vail moved for a return of correspondence respecting the Flag treaty between Spain and leads absentee!sm became generation to generation. Long-lead was not clear of responsibility, for deeds of Irish landlords were English deeds. With power in our hands, we have looked on and done nothing After union absentee!sm became generation.

United States, and complained that the government had dene nothing to secure for Canada similar privilege to those obtained by the United States.

United States.

Stairs pointed out that England had nothing to give in return for concessions from Spain and therefore could not secure what the United States had secured under a different

iscal policy.

After some further statements the motion

private bills were advanced a stage, among them a b'll to reduce the capital stock of the Union bank of Nova Scotia, and an act to in-corporate the Yarmouth Steamship Company. The act respecting unguarded heles in ice a navigable waters was read a second time. Mr. McCarthy withdrew his bill respecting carriers by land, as the subject would be dealt with by the railway commission to be ap-

ointed during recess.

The act to amend the Consolidated Railway
Act, 1879, was read a second time.

Cameron of Huron moved the second reading the act to amend the law of evidence in riminal cases.

Thompson, while approving the principle, thought it better not to pass it till the English bill passed, as it was great change in principles heretofore adopted.

Cameron pressed his bill to a division and his motion was defeated by 80 to 57.

House adjourned at 10.15

House adjourned at 10.15. OTTAWA, April 15 .- The house met at three After preliminaries, Octon introduced a bill to mend the Temperance Act of 1878 to provide for the exemption of wine and cider from the operation of the act, and to provide that in

counties where the act is in force electors may vote whether this exemption be adopted. In answer, Thompson said it was not intendad to amend the Naturelization Act so as to give a different plan of naturalization from

that existing.

In introducing his resolution respecting the Steamboat Inspection Act, Hon. Mr. Foster explained that the object of the resolution and explained that the object of the resolution and
of the bill which he proposed to found upon it
was to secure to our engineers of the first and
second class reciprocal privileges in the United
Kingdom with those coming to Canada from nat country. The act is to be mended by providing that the inspection of hulls is made separate from that of boilers, in that whereas by the present law the certifi-cat; of the boiler inspector has to be revised by the hull inspector, the amendment pro-poses to make it sufficient in itself. Another amendment proposes to place engineers' certifi-cates on the same footing as those of masters and mates. Another section provides for greater security in preventing coal oil lamps from being used on passenger boats where com-bustible materials are stored. The resolutions were reported and a bill founded on them was introduced and read the first time.

The bill to amend the Post Office Act of 1875 passed its third reading.

A bill was introduced founded on the reso-

ution respecting the Chignecto marine rail-After a short discussion on the bill respecting the application of certain fines and forfeiares providing that the moneys shall be paid ato the consolidated fund in the event of no ther application being allowable under statute. ot extend beyond the end of the next session which was lost-47 to 106-the so-called bolters" present voting with the government.

The bill was then reported upon.

The house went into committee on the enate bill to make further provision respecting summary proceedings before justices and other magistrates, and after discussion, some difficulties having been raised, Thompson moved that the committee report pregress and ask leave to sit again.—Carried, OTTAWA, April 19. - After preliminaries, the

ouse took up orders of the day and passed several bills through committee, among them the act amending the act incorporating the lept them there at annual cost of £3,000,000—£915,00 more than the balance mentioned. In answer, Foster said it was not the inten-

ion to propose any amendment to Canadian

shipping laws by providing for carrying life saving apparatus and inextinguishable lights by Canadian vessels.

In answer, Foster said the government had taken steps to ascertain the correctness of the statement telegraphed the press reporting depredations by American fishermen in Clarkes harbor, County Shelburne, but until the facts were ascertained the government the facts were ascertained the government ould not say what action would be taken. In answer, Costigan said the amount received tolls in canals for the six months ended 31st Dec., 1885, was less refunds, \$184,000. In answer, Whits (Interior) said no letter had been received from the Chief Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company notifying the government that a deputation was going to Gabriel Dumont in Montana, and warning them of the danger of the situation.

The house passed to notices of motion. The house passed to notices of motion

Cameron (Inverness) asked for copies of cor-respondence relative to crossing of the northern entrance Port Hood harbor, and set forth ad vantages of said harbor.

Charlton moved a resolution for adoption of certain specified rules to be applied in future to the mode of conducting debates in the house

f commons. Sir Hector said he was somewhat surprised that the resolutions should come from the op-position after their efforts last session. He thought it was only by moral suasion and strong sentiment in opposition to long speaking that the evil could be curbed. He moved that all after the first paragraph be struck out. The first paragraph affirms the advisability of condemning long speeches, long extracts and verbose comments. Sir Hector's amendment was carried without

otions for orders were continued. McCraney a ked for several returns dealing with expen-ditures in connection with travelling expenses of their Governor General, and expenses of

The government agreed to provide a statement in detail of additions, repairs and alterations to Rideau hall, giving names of contractions and hall represent the right of t tors and amounts paid to each, and hy whom ordered. On motion for adjournment, Blake referred

on motion for adjointment, blake referred to the death of Thompson of Haldiman. Sir Hector also spoke of having sat in par liament with him for twenty-three years. House adjourned at 10.30.

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON. April 15.—The absence of modifi ations of the home rule bill disheartened the berals, and a movement is on foot to obtain tion asking the house of commons before the second reading of the bill to adopt a resolution simply affirming the necessity of establishing a gislature at Dublin.

LONOND, April 16.—Gladatone propounded

LONOND, April 16.—Gladatone propounded his Irish land bill to the house of commons this evening. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Gladatone in his place at 5.25 o'clock and was greeted with cheers. He said the aim of the present endeavor of the government was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the permanent restoration of social order. The permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal object of the measure, although he thought many of the landlords were most hosthought many of the landsous were most actile to the government's policy at the outset. The speaker wished to make the most emphatic denial that it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on faccount of the land-Edgar in asking for a return showing the names of officers of the Canadian militia, of the Imperial army, and of the Canadian militia department who received titles, honors or decorations from her majesty in connection with services rendered in repelling the raid of 1870, in the Red River expedition [and in the rebellion of 1885, sneered at such recognitions. He thought the people of Canada did not value them and generally deprecated their importance.

national rentiment ceased to have a beneficial influence on the relations between landlord and tenant. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation. The land act was intended to go in effect on the same day on which the home rule bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statuary authority to deal with landed estates and act between yender and purchaser. The purchases

000 of 3 per cent, stock issued at par. These new Irish censols might with the consent of the treasury be commuted for stock of lower denomination. If the stock could not be issued forthwith scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the land. lords option to sell out under its terms. Its ion to sell out under its terms. Its nactments were confined to sgricultuaral oldings, and did not include mansions having

emesnes and woods.

The state authorities, acting between peasant and landowner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equalled the charge until the total payments equalled the purchase money. The state would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested the stats would have the power to decide whether expropriation of too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody, except immediate landlords, would have the option to sell to the cumbrancer, and he must sell by foreclosure and not at option for himself. Application to sell would have to be made by all tenants on an eftate and all these applications and sales would be registered. tenants on an estate and all these applications and sales would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security sion would be empowered to refuse applica-tions. The basis of prices would depend upon tae rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental for 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein rent of land to be sold was then fixed. In all other cases the land commission would have power to arrive at the price by comparing other judicial rentals with the Griffith valuation. The land commission would also be allowed to examine the state of the books concerning estates for 10 years back. Twenty years rental would be the normal purchase. and in exceptional cases 20 years rent would hould not be received after March 31 890; £10.000,000 of the stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000, in 1888, £20,000,000 n 1889, and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £130,000,000 immediately. Chamberlain and Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue which would depreciate values. The speaker, therefore, thanked both gentlamen for having given him occasion to reconsider that original proposal. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate and believed that by appointing a receiver for general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into centact with new proprietory, the repayment of purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish exchequor would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy ietory, the repayment of purchase money for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum and this sum would be first charge on rents and taxes raised by the Irish government, Adding to this imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland would be £6, 242,000 per annum secured on a revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no pertion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into English exchanger. The present contribution English exchequer. The present contribution of the Irish tax payers to England was £6,980,-000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil service, etc., £4,840,000 The residue which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for army, navy, national debt and imperial civil charges was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance she did England do with it? As an instance she sent an army of 26,000 men to Ireland and That was a specimen of the economy of the the system. Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, zalous, careful, unbiased examination of Englishmen. He was convinc-

ed it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of British legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and he, the speaker, hoped would ever be under circumstances far happier than heretofore, an integral part of Her Majesty's dominion. Gladstone spoke for one hour and thirty-five minutes, and sat down amid great apllause.
Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180,000,000 in three per cents, but of only £50,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in the new threes already authorized. Following

read a letter which he sent to Gladstone tendering his resignation as member of the cabinet. In the letter, Chamberlain stated that Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt and probably an immediate increase of traiting to the probability of the capital states. nediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the kingdom but to purchase separation. Chamberlain then went on to say that impose a great burden on Great Britain with-out sufficient security for the loans advanced-He opposed the bill on principle, because it specially protected the landlords. If the Irish parliament was to be intrusted with the proparisment was to be intrusted with the pro-tection of commercial classes and maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect landlords? The government was put-ting on Ireland a burden which no Irish memper could declare to be a fair price.

PARNELL said that not having had Chamberlain's advantage of a seat in the cabinet he was not prepared to express a too confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until he had seen the provisions of the bill Chamberlain had spoken in deservedly complimentary terms of Davitt, and had expressed a desire to know the latter's opinion of the land purchase bill. Parnell assured Chamberlain purchase bill. Parnell assured Chamberlain that Davitt would not act from motives of personal spite or jealousy. (Parnellite Cheers), but solely of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it appeared that the appointment of a receiver general was unnecessary and absurd, because according to the Premier's statement the receipts from customs and excise duties in Ireland will amount to within twenty thousand pounds of the total amount payable by Ireland to the imperial exchequer.

At the close of Parnell's speech Moley announced that the bill would be in the members hands on Monday. Permission was given to introduce the bill, and its second reading was fixed for May 13th.

was fixed for May 13th.

DUBLIN, April 18.—At a meeting of tenant farmers at Kildysart today, the land purchase bill was denounced as simply a measure for the relief of landlords. It was declared that relief of landlords. It was declared that if the farmers got their holdings on the basis of four years rental their position would be very little improved as hey are without the necessary capital with which to obtain a start. A resolution was adopted asking the Parnellite members of parliament to oppose the bill.

Four hundred tenants of the Earl of Bessporough's Kilkenny estate held a meeting

day to consider the earl's offer of a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent, in rents. The ten-ants had saked for a reduction of 33 per cent. At today's meeting 335 of the tenants voted in favor of accepting the earl's terms.

### OTTAWA.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, April 19.-Sir Alex, Campbell is onsiderably better this evening. Sir John was out driving this afternoon, and would have been in his place in the house but threatened thunder storm prevented.

Dr. Reichard, African explorer, claims to have explored a portion of territory equal in size to half of Germany, around Lake Talganyika. It is donbtful if Bismarck will confirm the annexation.

LOCAL A DESPATCH to T an advance in refined cents per cwt. BARBARA MITCHE

April 21, 188

on Saturday, and b She was attended by OUR WOODSTOCK yesterday: The ice last night. No dams HAYFORD & ETETSO closed down for a m sary repairs. THE SHIP Lucania Fraser's shipyard North wharf. The

THE SUN a few days

PRESENTATION.-A

friends of Ald, Co

presented him with with a massive gold The gift is in recogn long and faithful ser INVESTED. -T.B. provincial bonds to t of the common coun thus invested the sun minion government ton branch, till such the branch railway ROYAL MAIL SERV ernment have conclu the Allan S. S. Co. Co. in regard to a we mer months, by that three Allan h hoats are to do the boats of the Allan steamers, make an heretofore. The mai leave Quebec on The day, and the mails w Wednesday night's HAMPTON VILLAG

congregation and frie congregation in H Thursday evening, cided to proceed at o church. As the consmall—being still in elder ones will be need fully given. Contrib will be thankfully re Langill, secretary of John Galey, treasure

The Cou This was another market. Until the

ling improves, little The market is almost the exception of a f meat supply has course, smoked meat of which is on hand. good chickens broug day and they, with the poultry on hard approach of Easter and have advanced a consignment of choice the other day, but to quantity and quality have arrived in limi the rates quoted be per lb; pork, 7; ve 25; soil do., 24 per lb; eggs, 14 per pair; turkey green hams, 8 to 9; per lb.; green shoul lb; lettuce, \$1 per d doz, bunches: carro 90 to \$1 per barrel to 70; parsnips, \$1 buckwheat, rough, \$1.90 per cwt.

A Succe Mr. Frank Hendry, "I purchased one bott purify my blood. It d excellent health." As a system regulator the

A Valus One of the most val Wellow Oil is that unlik be safely and effectual as applied in cases throat, rhoumatism, a injuries.

Compel Mrs. Salier of Fran years afflicted with a fe ment, until she tried bottles cured her. Al the blood must vield

gets in his work liv beats him every time, and all their painful sore throat, theumat The Le Ira McNeill of Pop brother, aged 12, was from the effects of w

Although doring t

yard's Pectoral Balsa his voice in the most cannos be ex seeded To Whom Geo. W. Platt of F recommend Burdock from loss of appetite bility, that remedy h

illness from the same

On the 23rd ult . on the 23rd ult, at the wife of Lewis dut On th 4th last, at wife of James Ingerso On the 5th inst, Manan, the wife of Me

Ma On Sunday evening church, Greenfield, Of Fleweiling, Joseph edidest daughter of Jos On the 12th inst., both of Avondale, Haron the 7th inst., Stephens to Frances A

On the 14th inst., i
Archibald Rankine (to
Wentworth street, by
James E. Parker, to I
late W. Q. Shaw, both On the 18th inst., it Haley, Joseph S. Pend to Minnie M. Harris, of On the 16th inst., it residence of the brid nedy), by the Rev. W. Newcomb to Izetta Re. On the 8th inst., at apolis, Minn., Dr. Ecity, to Amelia Leckt wood, of Minneapolis. On the 19th inst., it brother. King street med to have a beneficial one between landlord and self was obtained against every class by wholesale g intimidation. The land in effect on the same e rale bill would be not go on without the which would provide a to appoint statuary landed estates and act nrchaser. The purchases the issue of £180,000. k issued at par. These might with the conasury be commuted ver denomination. If ot be issued forthwith ct was to give the land. it under its terms. Its nfined to sgricultuaral include mansions having

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African explorer, claims to portion of territory equal in Germany, around Lake Tai doubtful if Bismarck will con-

#### LOCAL MATTERS.

April 21, 1886.

A DESPATCH to Turnbull & Co., advises an advance in refined sugar at Barbados of 35

BARBARA MITCHELL fell near the railway on Saturday, and broke one of her wrists. She was attended by Dr. Duncan. OUR WOODSTOCK correspondent telegraphed yesterday: The ice ran out of the main river

last night. No damage is reported. HAYFORD & ETETSON'S mill at Carleton has closed down for a month to receive the neces-

THE SHIP Lucania was launched at J. F. Fraser's shippard yesterday and towed to North wharf. The vessel was described in THE SUN a few days since.

PRESENTATION .- A few days since the friends of Ald. Coxetter of Sydney ward presented him with a handsome ebony cane with a massive gold head suitably inscribed. The gift is in recognition of Mr. Coxetter's long and faithful service at the council board. INVESTED. -T.B. Hanington has sold \$40,000 provincial bonds to the West side committee of the common council. The committee have thus invested the sum received from the Dominion government for the sale of the Carleton branch, till such time as they can retire the branch railway debentures.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE. - The Canadian government have concluded an arrangement with the Allan S. S. Co. and the Dominion S. S. Co. in regard to a weekly mail service between Quebec and Liverpool, during the summer months, by which it is provided that three Allan boats and two Dominion boats are to do the work. Other first class boats of the Allan line will, with their mail boas of the Atlan the will, will their man steamers, make an Allan weekly service as heretofore. The mail steamers will this year leave Quebec on Thursday, instead of Satur-day, and the mails will therefore leave here by Wednesday night's train.

HAMPTON VILLAGE. -At a meeting of the congregation and friends of the Presbyterian congregation in Hampton village, held on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., it was decided to proceed at once with the erection of a church. As the congregation is young and church. As the congregation is young and small—being still in its infancy—the help of older ones will be needed and no doubt cheerfully given. Contributions towards the church will be thankfully received by the Rev. P. F. Langill, secretary of building committee, or by John Galey, treasurer.

#### The Country Market.

This was another dull week for the country market. Until the river opens and the travelling improves, little produce may be expected. The market is almost bare of supplies. With

Mr. Frank Hendrs, writing from Seaforth, says "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did parify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B. B. B. is al-

### A Valuable Feature.

One of the most valuable features of Hagyard's Yellow Oil is that unlike ordinary linaments it can be safely and effectually taken internally as well as applied in cases of pains, inflammation, sore throat, rheumatism, and all painful complaints and

### Compelled to Yield.

Mrs. Salier of Franktown, Ontario, was for fou years afflicted with a fever sere that baffled all treat ment, until she tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Four bottles cured her. All chronic sores and humors of the blood must yield to B. B B.

### Jack Frost Conquered.

Although during the cold season "Jack Frat" gets in his work lively, yet Hagyard's Yellow Cil beats him every time, curing childlains, frost bites, and all their painful effects. It also cures croup, sore throat, theumatism and most painful affect

The Lost Bestored. Ira McNelil of Poplar Ritt, Ont, states that his brother, aged 12, was afflicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he lost his voice. Hag yard's Pectoral Balsam cu ed the cold and restored his voice in the most perfect manner. He says is cannot be exceeded as a ramedy for coughs and

### To Whom it May Concern.

Geo. W. Piatt of Picton says he can confidently recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to any who suffe from loss of appetite, constipation and general de-bility, that remedy having cuted him, after severe

### Births.

On the 23 d ult, at Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, the wife of Lewis Guthrie, of a daugnter.

On the 4th last, at Seal Cove, Grand Manan, the wife of James Ingersoil, of a son.

On the 5th inst, at Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, the wife of Melville R. Bancroft, of a son.

### Marriages.

On Sunday evening, 11th inst., at St Barnabas church, Greenfield, Carleton Co., by the Rev. J. E. Fleweiling, Joseph Campbell to Frances Fulton, eidest daughter of Joseph Fulton.
On the 12th inst., by the Rev E B. Moore, Thomas A. Mosher to Laura A., daughter-of Daniel Malcolm, both of Avondale, Hants County, N. F., On the 7th inst., at Windsor, N. S., James S. Stephens to Frances Augusta, daughter of John W. Webb.

Webb.
On the 14th inst., in this city, at the residence of Archibald Rankine (brother-in-law of the bride), 4 Wentworth street, by the Rev. George M. Campbell, James E. Parker, to Ina C., youngest daughter of the late W. Q. Shaw, both of Woodsteck, Carleton Co. (Woodsteck papers please copy.)
On the 18th inst., in Calais, Me., by Rev. J. F. Haley, Joseph S. Pendlebury, of St. Andrews, N. B., to Minnie M. Harris, of Calais.
On the 16th inst., in the city of Portland, at the sesidence of the bride's sister (Mrs Marraret Kennedy), by the Rev. W. J. Stewart, Captain Charles Newcomb to Izetta Rojston.
On the 8th inst., at Westminster church, Minneapolis, Minn., Dr. E. O. Cosman, formerly of this city, to Amelia Leckwood, daughter of M. S. Lockwood, of Minneapolis. wood, of Minneapolis.
On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, King street, Carleton, by Rev. John W. Wadman, Thomas W. Harper, of this city, to Katie Patchell, of Carleton.
(Globe and Tolegraph please copy.)

On the 12th inst., at Spruce Lake, in the parish of Lancaster, Samuel G. Fair, age 129 years, son of the late George Fair.
On the 18th inst., in this city, at her late residence, 92 Elliott Row, Ellza widow the late Thomas Murray, sussex, in the 55th year of her age, leaving two sons and one daughter to moura their loss.
On the 14th inst., at 11 Sargent street, Dorchester, Mass, Frederick Joseph, aged 3 years and 3 weeks, only child of John and Minnie Fennell.
On the 8th inst, at Campbell Settlement, Kings County, Maggle Maud, aged 18 years and 11 months, cny daughter of Burgolne and the late Agnes E. Campbell
On the 7th inst., at Johnston Overne Lounty, N. P.

On the 7th inst., at Johnston, Queens County, N.B., Neil Stewart, aged 72 years, a native of Perthshire, Scouland. Scotland.
On the 12th inst., at Hallfax, N. S., after a lingering illness, John Betts, formerly of Britainshire, England.
On the 2nd inst., at Church Point, N. S., Seraphine Doucett, in the 60th year of her age.
On the 12th inst., at Moncton, John McHaffie, aged

On the 12th inst., at Moncton, John McHaffle, aged 24 years.
On the 14th inst., at his residence, Paradise Row, Portland, James Allan, in the 77th year of his age On the 13th inst., in this city, after a long and tedious ilness, Maggie, aged 26 years, youngest daughter of the late Wilson Dobbin, of Her Majesty's Customs.
On the 14th inst., Martha Dinsmore, daughter of William and Sarah Farren in the 29th year of her age, an invalid for the last twenty years.
On the 27th February, at Barnesville, Kings Co. N. B., William Henry Rodgers, aged 42 years, leaving a wite and five small children to moura their sad loss. Asleep in Jesus.

Beaths.

a wife and five small children to moura their sad loss.

Asleep in Jesus.

(Calais and St. Stephen papers please copy.)

On the 16th inst, in this city, at 168 St. James street, Joseph F., son of Frank and Kate Melliday, aged 1 year and 6 menths.

On the 16th inst., at 116 Carmarthen street, after a lingering iliness, coles G. Carpenter, aged 62 years, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their less.

On the 15th inst., after a tedious illness, Ellen Elizabeth Gillis, youngest daughter of the late Michael and Sarah Gillis.

On the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, william Condon, in the 80ta year of his age, a native of

On the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, William Condon, in the 80ta year of his age, a native of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland.
On the 17th inst, suddenly, in the city of Portland, Gregory Van Horne, aged 58 years.
On the 17th inst, in the city of Portland, Chester A. Ross, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest son of James W. and Helen A. Ross.

(Eastport Sentinel please copy.)
On the 17th inst, at Indiantown, in the city of Portland, Luretia, beloved wife of Capt. G. L. Estabrooks, and eldest daughter of the Jethinst, below the G. L. Estabrooks, and eldest daughter of the Jethinst, in this city, Ellen, relict of the late Thomas Hazel, aged 71 years.
On the 17th inst., of measles, Willie L., only son of Julia and the late Michael McInerney, aged 5 years and 6 months. and 6 months.
On the 18th inst., at the Alms House, John Mc-Kimm, aged 77 years, a native of County Donegal, Ireland.

### Ship Rews.

Port of Saint John.

April 13—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston,
H. W. Chisholm, imdse and pass.
Sch. Annie Harper, Durwin, from New York, R.C.
Ekito, bal.
Sch. Bondo, McIntyre, from New York, R.C. Elikin,
bal.
April 12—Sch. Prusslan General, McKee, from
Boston, D.J. Seely, bal.
April 15—Sch. Bucco, Young, from New York, A.
Cushing and Co.
April 14—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Beston,
Boston, B. W. Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Sch. Maud and Bessie, James, from Boston,
Sch. Maud and Bessie, James, from Boston,
Sch. Maud Barber, Trom Boston, master,
Box.
April 17—Bark Tasmanian, Duncan, from Liverprool, Scammell Bros. coal and sait.
Sch. Marv George, Wilson, from Eastport, R.C. Elkin,
Sch. Marv George, Wilson, from East Barbor, Ti; Virginia L. Stafford, Philips, from Montevidee; Drigg Canadian, LeBlanc, from Cennedian, Estalac, from Cennedian, Estalac, from Cennedian, Estalac, from Cennedian, Esch. Mayar, Estalac, Sech. Mary Alice, Crowell, from Clementspere, Lord, Sech. Mary Alice, Crowell, from Clementspere, Lord, Sech. Mary Alice, Crowell, from Clementspere, Lord, Sech. Mary Alice, Crow ABRIVED.

OLBARED.

13th—Simr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston. Sch Rettie, Price, for Boston
Sch Westfield, Perry, for Rockland.
Sch Bobert Ross, Kilpatrick, for Fall River.
Sch Erie, Taeal, for New York.
Sch May Flower, Gills, for Boston
12th—Brigt Adria, Weldon, for New York.
Ech Flash, Hatfield, for Boston
Sch Clotlide, Evans, for New York.
Sch Glenera, McNeil, for Vineyara Haven fo.
15—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
Bark Lalia, Rogers, for Clare Casele.
Brigt Fidelia, Black, for St George Granada,
Sch frank and Willie, Brown, for Vineyard Hav

Sch frank and Willie, Brown, for Vineyard Haven

o.
Sch Northera Light, Harper, for New York.
Sch Carrie B, Williams, for Providence.
Sch MA Nutter, Reynard, for New York,
Sch Dart, Gilchrist, for Bangor.
Sch Clifford C, Foster, for New York.
Sch Wallula, Keast, for Rockland.
14th—Bgtn Our Annie, Edmend, for Las Palmas,
Cansty Islands.
Sch Addie Fuller, Sanborn, for New York
Sch Laura, Quinlan, for New York
Sch Laura, Quinlan, for New York
Sch Janet S, Shaw, for Boston.
17th—Sch Clifton, McLean, for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch Reaper. McLean, for New York.
Sch General Banks, Cole, for New York.
Sch General Banks, Cole, for New York.
Sch Eagle, Watters, for New York.
Sch Juno, Batfield, for Rockland.
Sch Clivia, Williams, for New York.

#### Canadian Ports ABBIVED.

At Bellevue Cove, 7th inst, bark Lennie, Harris, from London.

At Quaco, 12th inst, schs Rex Sweet, hence; Grey Parrot, Milberry, from Yarmoutb.

At Quaco, 13th inst, Grey Parrot, Milberry, from Yarmouth; Clyde, Dickson, kence.

At Moncton, 14th inst, sch Mary C, Bennett, from Salem via Dorchester.

At 8t Stephen, 14th inst, sch Muriel, Brinton, from Mayaguez, PB.

At Parrsboro, 14th inst, schs Grecian Bend, Layton, from Hantsport; Boxwood, McLaughiin, from Wolfville; Avon, McBurnie, from Hantsport.

At Musquash, 13th inst, sch M L st Pierre, Amos, from Boston

At Quaco, 17th inst, schs Dallis Hill, Carlton, from

At Quaco, 17th inst, schs Dallis Hill, Carlton, from Boston; Dunrobin, McDonough, from Rockland; Rex, Sweet, hence.
At Parrsboro, 17th inst, schs Carde Maud, Yorke, from Windsor; Susannah R, Roberts, from Windsor. (Special to THE SUN.) At Yarmouth, 19th inst, se Alpha, from Boston schs Island Belle, from Joggins; Isaac Patch, from

CLEARED. At Quaco, 12th inst, sch Rex, Sweet, for this port.
At Quaco, 18th inst, Anna Currier, gwelsh, for
Rockland; Clyde, Dickson, for this port.
At Parrsbero, 14th inst, sch S M H Upham, Conlon, for
Bosten; Mayflower Harvey, for Hantsport; Susannah
R, Roberts, for Windsor; Sea Foam, Nichols; Nota
Bene, Hillgrove, for this port; Rebecca W, Wheaton,
for Walton.
At St Stephen, 14th inst, sch J L Cotter, Comeau,
for this port. for this port.

At Musquash, 17th inst, sch M L St Pierre, Amos, for Bockland, Me.

At Moncton, 17th inst, sch Mary C, Bennett, for ortsmouth.
At Musquash, 18th inst, sch Annie W, Pye for

Boston.
At Parrsboro, 17th inst, schs Avon, McBurnle, for Boston; Aurora, Kerr, for Newburyport; Rowena, Haws, for this port.
At Quaco, 17th inst, sch Grey Parrot, Millbury, for Roston At Yarmouth, 19th inst, schs Island Belle, for Rockport; J S Crossly, for Cow Bay; stmrs City of St John, for Halifax; Arcadia, for Barrington; brigt St

## Michel for Martinique.

ABBIVED. ARBIVED.

At Liverpool, 12th inst, bark Lady Rowena, McKellar, from Pensacola.

At Portland, 12th inst, soh Endeavor, Martin, from
Joggins for Boston; Elizabeth DeHart, McIntyre, and
D. W., McLean, hence for New York.

At Boothbay, 11th inst, sch Eva, Odell, hence for
New York; Maryaville, Mulligan, do for Boston.

At St Kitts, 1st inst, sch Laura B, Bonnell, from
Porto Bico. At Cardiff, 14th inst, ship Cumberland, O'Neill, from Rio Janeiro.

At Demerara, 21st ult, brigt E W Gale, Cameron, hence,
At Dublin 16th inst, barktn Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, from Halifax—19 days,

At Crookhaven, 15th inst, bark Mary Graham, Barton, from Darien.
At Liverpool, 16th inst, bark Queen of the Fleet,
Swayne, from Norfolk; 18th, barkin Hector, Newcomb, from Ceara.

At London, 13th inst, ship Larnics, Sinclair, for New York.

At London 14th inst, barks N B Morris, Smith, for New York; Prince Charlie Gunderses, for

From Gravesend, 11th inst, bark British Queen, Caull, for Miramichi; br.g. Hibernica, Cook, for Barbados.
From Liverpoo!, 10th inst, ship Thos Hilyard, Jones, for New York; 11th, bark Neophyte, Cook, for Portland.
From Deal, 11th inst, bark Crusader, Scott, (from London) for New York.
From Liverpoo!, 10th inst, barks Sagona, Thomas, fer Gloucester, Mass, not as before); Wacissa, Heyburn, for Portland; Moselle, Rendle, for Charlottetown; 12th, ships Greedmore, Morrissey, for Sandy Hook; barks Hilda, Dawson, for Pictou; Hoviding, Gjertsen, for Haiffax; Luis A Martinez, Scott, for Pictou; Socitum, for Greenland; Sarah B Cann, Sabean, for Baltimore; brigs Kildonan, Grant, for Pictou.
From Newport, 11th inst, bark Emmanuel Sweedenberg, Pierce, for Aspinwall.
From Penarth, 11th inst, bark Edmonton, Atkinson, for Rio Janeire.
From Dundee, 11th inst, Lord Palmerston, for Miramichi; Narrona, for Halifax.
From London, 11th inst, bark Luis A Martinez, Scott, for Pictou.
From Bowling, 11th inst, bark Ludy Dufferin, Marshall, for Quebec.
From Liverpool, 12th inst ship Caldera, Marsh, for Pictou; barks Kong Eystein Thomson, for Shedlac; Vinland, for Halifax; 13th, ship Prince Amadeo, Brown, for New York; bark Ellida, Christiansen, for Bathurst, NB.
From London, 12th inst, brig Kildonan, Grant, for Pictou (not as betore).
From Penarth, 18th inst, Star of England, for Dathers NB. Fictou (not as before).

From Penarth, 18th inst, Star of England, for Bathurst, NB.
From Sharpness, 10th inst, bark Swansea, Lawrence, for New York (not as before).
From Waterford, 12th inst, ship Orient, White, for this port From Belfast, 14th inst, bark Lammergier, Gilmour, From Belfast, 14th inst, bark Lammergier, Gilmour, for Miramichi.
From Dublin, 31st ult, barks Stadt, Leonardson, for Halifax; Lin inst, Narcona, for Halifax; Lord Palmerston, for Miramichi (not from Dundee, as before reported); 13th, Ruby, Morris, for Quebec.
From Liverpool, 13th inst; ship Vendome, Corning, for Cardiff; 14th, bark Ronoma, Thompson, and Ossuna, McKay, for Miramichi.
From London, 14th inst, strs Clifton, Wade, for Charlotterown; Ulunds, for this port.
From Barrow, 14th inst, bark Lina, Jacobson, for West Bay.
From Cardiff, 14th inst, bark Wayfarer, Simpson, for Reunion.

for Reunion.

From Dublin, 15th inst, bark Ala, Jensen, for Halifax.

From Liverpool, 15th inst, barks Albuera, Gilmore, and Seaward, Copp. for this port; Alerte, Sodurlund, and Anns, Hanson, for Heldax; Aristides, Frodsen, for Shedis; Capenhurs, Burnt, for Miramichi.

From Gravnsend, 15th inst, bark N B Morris, Smith, r New York.
From Falmouth, 16th inst, ship Andreta, Camp-

# From Londonderry, 14th inst, bark Village Belle,

Foreign Ports. article is searce both in Searce both in the searce searce both in the searce both in the searce both in the searce searce between the searce both in the searce searce between the searce both in the searce between the searce both in the searce searce between the searce both in the searce between the searce between the searce both in the searce between t At Havana, 9th inst, brig Jumbo, Bell, from Marseilles
At Pensacola, 12th inst, brig Julia A Merritt,
Borden, from Nassau.
At New York, 12th inst. ship Warsaw, LeBlanc,
from Liverpool; brig John T Ives, Mann, from Santa
Cruz; schs Moselle, Gould, and Anthony, Norris, from
Port williams; Cu Chandler, Buck, from Dorchester;
Frank L P, Lawson; Isaac Burpee, McLellan; Nellie
Clark, Clark; Bess and Stella, Haux; Charlotte Buck,
Warren; J W Fish, Hart; Victor, Cele; Nellie Starr,
Soule; William Flint, Dodge; Maggie Mulvey, Bandall; Chas Heath, Pendleton; Fannie Butler, Johnson, and Annie V Bergen, Odell, hence; 14th, sch Avir,
McLean, hence.
Hamburg, 13th inst, ship Everest, Douglass, from
Pore Boyal.

Port Royal.

At New York, 14 h inst, brig Emeline, Vance, from Port de Paix; sch Magellan, Wood from Hillsboro; Fanny Flint, Warren; Pushaw, Ludwick; Robb and Harry, Brown; Lilly E, Finley; Kaven, Pendleton, ance. At Matanzas, 9th inst, bark Katie Stuart, Finlayson, from Havans.

At Ponce, PR, 22nd ult. sch Geo Lamb, Maloney, from at Thomas (and sailed 2nd inst for New Haven);
25th ult, brigs Clio Ghardt. from Lunenburg (and sailed 3rd inst for Roston via Guyandilla). At Dutch Island parbor, 14th inst, schs Harvester, McLaughlin, hence for New York; Kendrick Fish, Hart, do. do.
At Philadelphia, 14th inst, barks Laura, Emily At Pailadelphia, 14th inst, barks Laura, Emily Campbell, from London.

At Boston, 16th inst, schs Endeavor, Martin, from Joggins, NS; Modens, McBride, from Harborville; Willie A, McDonald, from Meteghan; Windsor Packet, Wyman, from Canning, NS; P Blake, Durant, from Chipman's Brook, NE; Ethel Emerson, Tower, from Hillsboro, NB

At Bootbay, 15th inst, sch Osseo, McLean, hence for Vineyard Hayer for At Bootbay, Idin inse, sens Joseph William Fish,
At New York, 15th inst, sens Joseph William Fish,
Hart, hence; Acara, Cummings, from Quaco; 16th,
bark Syrings, Wright, from Hamburg; sens Frank L,
Cleveland, hence; Princeport, Macomber, frem Ma-

Philadelphia, April 11—Brig John J Marsb., from Cardenae, which arrived in Delaware River today, reports having passed on April 9 the Nova Scotia brig Jehn T Ives in distress 90 miles SE from Cape Henlapen. The brig's foremast was broken off a few feet above the deck and the maintopmast yards and rigging swept away. The captain had ligged jury maste and was attempting to work his way into the Delaware Breakwater. The Ives was bound from Santa Cruz for New York with a cargo of rum and sugar. Pessed Dungeness 11th inst, ship Rhine, Harris, from Rotterdam for New'York; barks Cedar Croft, Filest, from Antwerp for do; Flash Light, Elder, co for Havans.

Passed Deal, 11th inst, ship Thierva, Fraser, from Hamburg for New York.

Passed Prawle Point, 10th inst, barks Shi Is, Ryan, from Pascagoulis for Sunderland; 11th, Frank Stafford, Smith, from London f. r New York.

Passed Tarita, 4th inst, bark Bessie Parker, Read from Cette, for Philadelphis.

Anchored off Captains Island, (Long Island Sound) 12th inst, a m, ship Theo H Rand, Morris, from New York for Amsterdam.

Antigua, April 11—Bark Lottie Stewart, Jones, from Buenos ayres for Barbadoa, stranded at Antigua and alterwards got off with assistance. Agreement made Damage, if any, not yet ascertained.

Bark Lottle, Mills, from Apalachicola for Berwick (before r-ported), arrived at Falmouth with runder head sprung, in addition to other damage before reported. She is leaking in upper works

In port at 8t Kitus, let inst, sob Atwood, Berteaux, from Annapells, arrived March 23, for Antigua next day, to load for St Stephen, NB.

In port at Hong Kooge, 12th ult, ship Ellen A Reed, Hatfield, barks Arabia, Robinson and Billy Simpson, Brown, destinations nut reported? Sussex, [Malcolm, for San Franctsco.

In port at Hong Kooge, 12th ult, ship Filen A Reed, Hatfield, barks Arabia, Robinson and Billy Simpson, Brown, destinations nut reported? Sussex, [Malcolm, for San Franctsco.

In port at hanils, 6th ult, ships Farthis, Raton, from Manida, srrived Feb 23rd for Montreal.

In p At Port Eads, 15th inst, ship Kinburn, Tecker, from At Richmond, 15th inst, sch Severn, Lockhart, from New York.
At Castine, 12th inst, sch Abby Wasson, Lord, hence for New Yors.

At 8t Pierre, Mart, 23d ult, brig B L Page, Spinney, from Tr nidad; sch centennish, connell, from de.

At Valparaiso, 16th inst, bark Howard, Vance, from At Valparaiso, 15th inst, bark Howard, valide, 17th Antwerp.
At Gloucester, 16th inst, schs Irene E Meservey, Meservey, heuce for New York; May Queen, from Boston for Grand Manan.
At Philadelphia, 19th inst, ship Success, King, from

At Philadelphia, 19th inst, ship Success, King, from Carthagena.
At Vineyard Haven, 15th inst, schs Holmes, Granscomb, from Elizabethport for this port; Byron M, Sanford, from New York for Canning.
At New York, 16th inst, bark Lizzie Wright, Wells, from Dieppe; schs Harvester, McLaughlin; Druid, Odell, and Kendrick Fish, Hart, hence; Hampton, Beal, from Salmon River.
At Valparaiso, 9th ult, bark Minnie Carmichael, McLeed, from Buenos Ayres.
At Typee, 16th inst, bark H W Palmer, Boyd, from Boston. In port at Ponce, PB, 22ad ult, brigs Gertrude,
In port at Ponce, PB, 22ad ult, brigs Gertrude,
Matheson; Glenorchy, Cornin; Zingara, Hammett,
without destination reported.
In port at Shanghai, 10th ult, bark Africa, Atkin-Boston.
At Salem, 16th inst. schs Ada S Allan, Dudley, and Elisabeth Dehart, McIntrye, hence for New York.
At Boston, 17th inst, schs Buelah, Ryan. from Jordan River; Flora B, Bentley, from Corawallis; Amanda, Smim, from Cape Island; Sylph, Dixon, from Burgeo, NF; Pride of the Port, Parsons, from Barrington; Dexter, Dexter, from Bridgewater, NS.

CLEARED.

At Rio Janeiro, 22nd ult, ship Trojan, Mosher, from ardiff; 12th ins. bark Wave Queen, Otterson, from ardiff. Cardiff; 12th insr. bark Wave Qusen, Otterson, from Cardiff.

At Vineyard Haven, 12th inst, schs Hampton, Beal, from Sa mon River for New York; Annie Gale, Gale, hence for Newport, and sld 13th.

At New York, 13th inst, ship Karoe, Munro, from Antwerp; schs Wm Slater, and Nellie Bruce, somerville, hence; Gazelle, from St Andrews; 14th sch Av s McLean, hence
sa At Bahia, 20th uit brig Electric Light, Kerr, from St Vincent, OV.

At Cairbarien, 2nd inst, bark Bessie Simpson, Bradford, from St Thomas.

At Philadelphia, 13th inst, bark Snow Queen, McKenzie, from Rotterdam.

At Salem, 13th inst, ship Prince Lucien, Clague, from Chittagong via Boston; sch Hattle C, Stewars, from Hilsburo, NS, for New York.

At Boston, 14th inst, schs Hattle B, Boudrot, for West Bay; Carrie Anthony, for Bear River, NS; Fury, Godet, for Port Gilbert; May Queen, Watt, for Graud Manan, NE; 15th, brig Ysidora Rionds, Jones, for Portland, Me; sch Bridgewater, Mason, for Mahone Bay and Halifax. In port at Humacoa, 5-h inst, soh Srah Godfrey, Pinkham, loading for a orth of Hatteras.

In port at Fort Spain, 20th ult brigs S J Munson, Campbell, from Halinsz, disg; Anglo, Love, for New York or Delaware Breakwater

In port at 8t Thomas bark J W Currie, from Mobile for Seville (cargo goes forward per bark Her mond); brigs Libbie H, Sutis, from Pernambuco fo Hallisz, advertised for tenders; Medina, Ryan, from Guantanamo for New York, do, do (cargo being shipped by sch albert L Butler); Lion, Westhaver, from New York for 8t Domingo City, repaired, reloaded, and ready for sea. Bay and Halifax.

At New York, 14th inst, bark Eugeria, Kerr, for At Rotterdam, 12th inst, bark Blanche, Forster, for At Baltimore, 14th inst, bark Hugh Cann, Cann, or Antwerp; brig Ivanhoe, Givan, for Demersrs.

At New Orleans, 14th inst, ship Erin's Gem, Belyea, or Havre.
At Philadelphia, 14th inst, ship Charles Mann, for At Philadelphia, 14th inst, ship Charles mann, 10r
Answerp; bark Lucile, Williams, for Cadiz.

At New York, 13th inst, ship City Camp, McLeod for Dunkirk; schs Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, and Susie Prescott, Glass, for this port.

At New Orleans, 13th linst, ship Equator, Crosby, or Havre.

At New Orleans, 13th linst, ship Equator, Crosby, or Havre.

At Portland, 13th inst, brig H B Hussey, Hodgon, At Portland, 13th inst, brig H B Hussey, Hodgen, for Sydney.

At Boston, 14th inst, sebs Isaac Patch, Gedrie, for Yarmouth, N3; Sarah E Hyde, Murphy, for Barrington, N8; L Benlett, Lang, for Port Medway, N8; Atiel, Blokson, for this port; Millard, Brown, for Guysboro N8; 14th barks Dunstaffaage, Fulmore for Parraboro, N8; sohs Sarah Townsend; Ylowssend, for Sydney, CB; Evangeline, Bichard, from Baddeck or Port Hawkesbury, CB; Mary B Rogers, Hinckley, for Joggins, N8; Brilliant, Williams, for Port Hawkesbury, CB; Magnum, German, for Meteghan; Ethel Granville, Foster, and S K F James, Bissett, for this port; 16th, sch Lord Mayo, Milberry, for Bear River. At New York, 15th inst, schs Reporter, Gilchrist, for Halifax; Mower, Purdy, for Wood's Hole.
At Charleston, 15th inst, bark Kate Sancton, Mc-Pherson, for Queenstown.
At Mobile, 15th inst, ship Shelburne, Murphy, for Livernool. At New Orleans, 15th inst, ship Struan, Lemon, for Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 15th inst, barks Salmon, Gould, for Havre; Etts S.ewart, Adams, for Catania.

At New York, 16th inst, barks Galatea, Orter, for Amsterdam; Unity, Perry, for this port; Veronica, Payson. for Souen; brig Loyalist, McLellan, for Leith; sorts Lilie Belle, Erb, and Bess & Stella, Haux, for this port. this port.
At Pensacola, 16th inst, bark Lady Dufferin, Cringle, for Mob le.

At Philadelphia, 10th inst, ship Onesta, Bryan, for

At Philadelphia, 10th inst, ship Oneata, Bryan, for Rotterdam.

At Boston, 16th inst, schs Gold Hunter, Crowell, for Clementsport; Pearl, Norris, for Windsor; General Middleton, Bissett, for Halifax; 17th, schs Dielytris, Countaway, for Halifax; E Raymond, Doucette, for Bellavue Cove; Ka'e Markee, Allen, and William H Allison, Keaniston, for Windsor; Geceiia, Benjamin, for Yarmouth; Riverdale, Barton, for Fredericton; Glide, Hunter, for Canning; R N B, Dexter, for Port Williams via Parrsboro; E Walsh, Anderson, for Bear River; Bertha Maud, Barton, and A C Watson, Spragg, for this port. From Hamburg, 12th inst, bark Nicosia, McDonald, for New York.
From Pernambuco, 27th ult, brig Isabelle Falcom, Ross, for Guiom
From Aquadilla, 24th ult, brig Addie Benson, Townsend, for Mayaguez and N of Hatteras.
From Cientuegos, 3rd finst, brig Eviva, Foote, for Boston. From Clenfuegos, 3rd linst, Drig Eviva, Foote, for Boston.

From Boothbay, 14th inst, sch Eva Adell, for New York; Maryaville, for Boston, and Ada S Allen, for New York—all hence.

From Frederikstadt 6th inst, ship Europa, for West Bay, NS.

From Havre 12th inst, barks Condor, Mockler, for Pictor; Lancefield, Dakin, for Sandy Hook; Zebina Goudey, Anderson, for Caralif.

From Laurvig, 8th inst, bark Annie, for Canada.

From Rio Janeiro, 25th ult, bark Hornet, Crosby, for Barbados.

From Rio Janeiro, 25th ult, bark Hornet, Crosby, for Barbados.

From Rio Janeiro, 25th ult, bark Hornet, Crosby, for Barbados.

From Salem, 14th inst, sch Hattie C, Stewart, from Hilsboro, for New York.

From Dantzle, 10th inst, bark Wilhelm Linck for West Bay, NS.

From New York, 14th inst, ships Stephen D Horton, for Bembay; City Camp, for Dunkirk; barks Scammell Bros, for Dunkirk; Egeria, Kerr, for Dublin (and anchored off Whitestone); schs Susie Prescott, Glass; Mabel Furdy, Dykeman, for this port.

From St Thomas, 27th ult, bark Laura, Otter, from Guantanamo, to load for do; brig Arthur. Gardner, from Manzanilla to load for New York; Matilda C Smith, Bromuge, for Mobile; lat inst, bark Bertie Bigelow, Walley, (from New York; Matilda C Smith, Bromuge, for Mobile; lat inst, bark Bertie Bigelow, Walley, (from New York; Matilda C Smith, Bromuge, for Mobile; lat inst, bark Bertie Bigelow, Walley, (from New York), for Shanghai.

warks
In port at Humacoa, 5th inst, sch Sarah Godfrey,

New York for 8t Domingo City, repaired, reloaded, and ready for 8ea.

Passed Cuxhaveo, 10th inst, bark Walter D Wallett, Tyrrell, from Hamburg for Melbourne.

Passed down Newcastle, Del, 13th inst, bark Mizpah, for Bremea; sch H W Anderson, for Boston.

Batayia, April 14—Bark St George, from New York, before reported on fire at Sourabaya, has become a total loss. She had on board 4,500 cans refined petroleum.

Newburyport, April 13—The wrecked sch Beta was

Huron, 748, from Liverpool, put into

Aquatic, from Botterdam, sld April 3. Bel'e Star, from Tarragona, slp April 9. Darpa, at Barbados, in port April 3.

sightly places in Sackville, within ten minutes walk from the Academies, comprising a large two storey house with 45 feet ell attached, 12 rooms, good woodhouse. Wood furnace and stane tank for soft water in cellar. There are five acres of land, with two gardens containing fruit and ornamental trees, cultivated raspherries, strawberries, etc., etc. A neverfailing well of excellent water and commotious new barn on the premises. Also for sale the premises at the Four Cerners, known as the "Boyce property," comprising contained with aix rooms. barn, shoomaker's shop, one-third acre of iground. Also, what is known as the "Wischester property," in Salem District, comprising one-third acre of land, comfortable story and half cottage, seven rooms, good cellar. Good well of water within two rods of the door on the remises All of the above property will be seld on reasonable terms. For particularsi apply by letter or otherwise to

Dis. P. R. MOORE.

Sackville, W. Co. da. From Rotterdam, 15th inst, bark Blanche, Foster for Pictou. From Port Eads, 16th inst, ship Struan, for Liver

Landing ex Alice S:

In store :--- 120 Bbls. Mess.

FOR SALE LOW.

# son unc. Pessed Deal 13th inst, bark Wm K Chapman, Smith, from London for New York. Passed Tariffa, 6th inst, bark Alba, Cordiglia, from Toulon, for Miramichi. Passed Kinsale, 12th inst. bark Sagona, Thomas,

rassed Ainsale, 12th Inst. Dark Sagona, Inomas, from Liverpool for Gloucester, Mass.

Batavia, April 13—Bark St George, Hall, from New York (passed Anjer pr or to March 11), while discharging her cargo took fire at Sourabays. Every means are being taken to extinguish it.

London, April 13—Bark Lady Rowena, McKellar, at Liverpool from Pensacola, lost a portion of her bul-warks The Subscribers have in store, and arriving: One car Choice Western Timothy Seed : 7,000 lbs. Red, Large Late Alsike and White

> 2,000 bushels Seed Oats; Two, Four and Six Rowed Barley :

together with a full supply of Groceries, Flour Mea', Pork, Fish, Feed, Bran, Cot-ton-wed Meal, Superphosphate of Lime, Land and Calcined Plaster, Lime, Brick, Hair,

Corn: Field Peas; Flax, Tares, and other Field

Oakum, Tarred and Dry Sheating Paper, Roofing and Southren Pitch, Tar, Manilia and Hemp-Cordage Nai's,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. Positively cure SICK-HMADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARI BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pi have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.-Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fi "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, Mas.

CHICKEN CHOLERA. stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by r. Circulars free. L.S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston

S. H. SHERWOOD & CO., General Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And Farm Implements of the most approved kinds. Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Rakes, Steel and Iron Plows, Sulkey and Floating Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills, Hay Forks, Pumps, Fanning Mills, etc.

REPAIRS FOR THESE GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office and Warerooms, 32 Dock Street, Saint John, N. B. Tyre 1, from Hamburg, for Melbourne.

Passed Prawle Point, 14th inst, bark Memlo, Horn, from Savannah for Cronstadt.

Cutler. Me, April 12—Schs Ulrica R Smith, from Salmon River for New York; Second, from Mindsor for Boston (before reported ashors at this port), are repairing and will proceed on their voyage.

Passed Dover, 16th inst, ship E J Spicer, Spicer, from Amsterdam for New York; barks Joste Troop, from Monterdam for New York; Darks Joste Troop, from Botterdam for New York.

Passed Lizard, 16th inst, bark Zebina Goudey, Anderson, from Havre for Cardiff, with mizzentopmast gone.

BUTTER, CHIEST, LITER, CHIEST, LATELY RECEIVED:

LATELY RECEIVED:

55 CROCKS very choice YELLOW BUTTER.

60 Barrels very choice DRIED APPLES and WHITE BEANS,

10 Cases very fancy EVAPORATED APPLES.

gone.
In port at Bermuda, 12th inst, barks Argosy, Thurber, from New York for Bristol, ready to reload; Bertha Anderson, Thowson, for Turks Island; brig G W Halls, Abbott, waiting instructions; sch Mary Dunn, Martin, from Havana for Halifax, waiting funds.

Notice to Mariners. Portland, Me, April 16—Notice is hereby given that the whistling buoy off Schoodic, eastern entrance to Frenchman's Bay, Me, has been temporarily replaced by a second class can.

Equare-Bigged Vessels Bound to St.

WHERE FROM AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM. STEAMERS. Demara, from London, in port April 14. Gran tholm, from London, sld April 11. Jac. ff Prosoroff, 720, at Boston, in port April 9. Ununda, 1161, from London, sld Apil 14.

Canute, 1891, from Greenock. sld Mch 13. Latona, 1031, from Liverpool, sld Mch 24 Nettle Murphy, 1874, from Liverpool, sld Mch 25. Orient, from Waterford, sld April 12. Prince Lucien, at Salem, in port April 9.

Albuera, at Liverpool, in port Mch 25. Arcadia. 788, from Mobile, cld Mch 20. Antwerp, 673, from Belfast, sld Mch 26.

Huron, 748, from Liverpool, put into the C distress April 9.

Lims, 892, from Liverpool, sld Mch 20.

L M Smith, at Boston, sld April 12

Milo, 643, from Pernambuce, sld Mch 23.

Roycroft, 619, from Liverpool, sld Mch 11.

Seaward, 688, at Liverpool, in port Mch 24.

Swalsund, at Fleetwood, in port Mch 25.

Twilight, 755, from Glasgow, sld Mch 26.

Unity, from New York, cld April 16.

TOR SARE -The subscriber offers for sale his late residence situated in one of the most sightly places in Sackville, within ten minutes walk

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS HAVING any legal claim against the estate of William Henry Rodgers, late of Barnesville, Rings county, N. B., deceased, will please present the same duly attested, within three months from the date, and all persons indebted to

the said estate are requested to payment to the undersigned. Dated this 1st day of April, 1886. MARY L. MODGERS. | Executrix. JOSEPH W. McGOWEN, | Executor.

# PORK! PORK!

25 BBLS.

W. F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe St. JUST RECEIVED.

White Fyfe, White Russian, Manitoba and Quebec Red Fyfe Wheat;

Indiantown St. John, N. B.

55 CROCKS very choice YELLOW
BUTTER,
60 Barrels very choice DRIED APPLES
and WHITE BEANS,
10 Cases very fancy EVAPORATED
APPLES,
35 Dozen BROOMS—assorted,
7 Sacks finest Grenoble and Marbot WALNUTS; 180 Bexes Velencia RAISINS,
43 Boxes very choice JACKSONVILLE
CHEESE, finest in the market,

For sale by

JARDINE & CO. CLAIRMOUNT LIME

> is the best produced in Canada.

CLAIRMOUNT LIME for solid work, firm walls and finishing it, has no equal.

CLAIRMOUNT LIME Car lots F. O. B., at lowest

C. H. PETERS.

Ward street, off South wharf.

APRIL 13th, 1886. Barbados Molasses-New Crop.

First cargo this season's Choice New Barbados

MOLASSES: Lauding at North Market wharf. Puncheons. Tierces and Barrels

Jerh. Harrison & Co. GASPEREAUX NETS.

GASPEREAUX, Herring and Shad

TWINES. of very best quality,

New Short Cut Clear. W. H. THORNE & CO.,

Market Square.

now in store..

SEEDS, Etc. 50,000 Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

2 Cases Sweet Cigarette Tobacco. EXTRA GOOD QUALITY.

NATHAN GREEN Wholesale and Retail Agent.

# PURE SPICES, ETC.

Ground Alispice. Black Pepper.

Ginger, Cloves,

Newburyport, April 13—The wrecked sch Beta was sold by auction today for \$150. The cargo of 100 cords of wood was sold for \$150. The cargo of 100 cords of wood was sold for \$147.

St Thomas, April 4—Ship Lennie Burrill, from New York for Shanghai, with case oil, which put in here March 26th leaky and cargo shifted, was surveyed and recommended to discharge, which is now going on. Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, from St John, #8, for Boston, put into Port Clyde, Me, April 12 leaking 1,200 strokes per hour. She would repair and preced.

P. NASE & SON, Stephens & Figgures, ceed.

ODE TO H. J. McCORMICK.

[A Kings Co. "lady friend" of the champion skater of the world, sends THE SUN the follow-Ing lines:]

Yes fling all your scorn at McCormick,
Ye boasters in great Montreal;
You can boast of your skaters so famous,
And crow over Hughey's late fall;
You can boast of your skaters so famous,
You can boast of your Findlay and Dowd,
You can say what you like, but our Hughey
Is the smartest boy in the crowd. Is the smartest boy in the crowd.

The son of Acadia has beat him,
Yet in spite of your laughter and scorn,
He still is our Hugh J. McCormick,
Aud a nobler lad never was born,
His ayes still will sparkle as merry.
His laugh be as jolly and loud,
McCormick the pride of Kings Co.,
Is the merriest boy in the crowd.

You laugh at his Irish ancestry?
You mock at his Donegal twang?
Come down to St. John and try him,
And he'll beat all your Montreel gang;
Come down to St. John and try him,
And your mocking will not be so loud,
You'll find that the son of Ould Erin,
Is he smartest boy in the crowd.

Let Crowell come over and try him,
And he never will try him again;
He'll find that our Hugh J. McCormick,
Is ahead of the Hailfax men.
While skating 'gainst Crowell in Pictou,
He had the misfortune to fall,
But the town clock still says that our Hughey
Can make the best time of them all,

The laurels he ost in Acadia, He soon will recover again; And he will beat his old time opponents, And the best of the Montreal men. Montreal beware of your boasting, Our skater will never be cowed; We know that our Hugh J. McCormick Is the smartest bey in the crowd,

YESTERDAY.

Said our bright-eyed boy with hair of gold, "I'll be a backelor when I'm old, And always stay with mamma and you, And always stay with mamma and you,
As are as sure, and true as true;
But he fell a prey to Cupid's dart,
For tiny Bess stole his tiny heart.
Next day he announced with solemn air
"He loved dear Bessie, he did, so there—
Bessie was pretty, Bessie was good—
He'd marry Bessie—yes, he would."
Reminded of what he had said before,
He pondered a moment the problem o'es He pondered a moment the problem o'ar, Then softly said, in his bashful way, 'I hadn't seen Bessie yesterday.'

Oh, boy of mine, 'tis vain to plan
"I'il be a bachelor when a man."
Some fairy creature with golden hair,
And sweet blue eyes, like your mother's

there,
With rippling laugh like the song of bird,
Or the voice the sweetest we ever heard,
Makes us forget the words long spoken,
Half unconscious their speil is broken,
And then, like you, we simply say,
"I hadn't seen Bessie yesterday,"

Family Fiction.

A SONG AND A PRAYER.

A song for the girl we love-God love her! A song for the eyes with their tender wile, And the fragrant mouth with its melting

smile,
The rich brown tresses uncontrolled,
That clasp her neck with their tanderest hold,
And the blossom lips, and the dainty chin,
And the lily hand that we try to win.
The girl we love—
Cold love her God love her

A prayer for the girl we loved— God loved her! A prayer for the eyes of faded light, And the cheek whose red rose waned to white And the quiet brow with its shadow and gleam,

And the lashes drooped in a long deep dream,

And the small hands crossed for the church yard rest the flowers dead in her sweet, dead

The girl we leved—

"ONLY THIS ONCE." MRS, L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"Only this once'-the wine-cup glowed All sparkling with its ruby ray, The bacchanalian welcome flowed,

"Then he, so long, so deeply warned,
The sway of conscience rashly spurned,
His promise of repentance scorned,
And coward-like, to vice returned.

"'Only this once'—the tale is told, He wildly quaffed the poisonous tide; With more than Esau's madness sold The birthright of his soul, and died.

"I do not say that breath forsook The clay, and left its pulses dead, But reason in her empire shook, And all the life of life was fled.

KERCHEW.

Fair spring has come and winter days are Again we fondly dream of violets blue,
Forerunners of the daisies and the clover—
Confound this cold! Kerchew! kerchew!

Soon will the bluebird, dressed in gayest fash ion, His chosen mate with sweetest singing woo Ah! what a charm lies in his song of pas

Ah! what a-Pshaw! Kerchew! kerchew The rivulet, from icy fetters breaking,
Tells to the grasses, as it passes through
The fields, the story of the earth awakening
To warmth and to—Kerchew! kerchew!

Freed from the brown cocoons, soon will be flying
The bright-winged butterflies. Oh, this won's How can a chap to write spring rhymes be trying When-oh! ah! oh! Kerchew! kerchew! ker-

APRIL.

Well, April, fickle lass, you're here, With muddy shoe and cap of snow, With now a smile and now a tear, With first a kiss and then a blow,

You came with saucy flap of skirt, With pout of lip and roguish eye That mark you, April, for a flirt Who offers love but to deny.

But then, dear April, we forgive The follies of your wanton way;
You tend the flowers while you live,
And, dying, give them all to May.

Columbus Dispatch.

GIRL AND ANGEL TOO.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

As Peter sat at heaven's gate,
A maiden sought permission,
And begged of him, if not too late,
To give her free admission.

"What claims hath you to enter here?" He cried with earnest men;
"Please sir," shesaid, 'swixt hope and fear,
"I'm only just sixteen."

"Enough," the hoary guardian said, And the gate wide open threw; "That is the age when every maid Is girl and angel too."

Election Cards.

# the Electors

CITY OF ST. JOHN.

CENTLEMEN—
OF Having been chosen at a Convention of the Liberal Conservative Party as Candidates for the representation of the City of St. John, in the Local Legislature, and having accepted the nomination we ask your support.

We are opposed to the policy of the present Local Government and if elected will endeaver to bring about a more economical management of our Provincial affairs. We are yours truly,

> E. McLEOD. R. F. QUIGLEY.

### St. John, 10th April, 1886. To the Electors

City and County of St. John.

CENTLEMEN—

At a Convention of the Liberal Conservative Party of the City and County of Sa'nt John, at which all parts of the constituency were represented, we were unanimously nominated as GANDIDATEs for the City and County in the Local Legislature.

Having accepted the nomination, we respectfully effer onrielves as candidates for your suffrages.

We are opposed to the policy of the Local Government and will endeaver if elected, to bring about a more economical management of provincial affairs.

While the state of the roads and the early date at which the election occurr, will materially interfers with our making a thorough canvase of the constituency, we will personally wait upon as many of the electors as possible.

Should we be hencred with your confidence we

electors as possible.
Should we be hencred with your confidence we will look most carefully after the roads and bridges, as well as the other public services of the county.

JAMES ROURKE, JOHN A. CHESLEY,

JOHN CONNOR, GEO. G. GILBERT. St. John. April 10th, 1896' TO THE ELECTORS

-- OF THE--

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN,

GENTLEMEN: GENTLEMEN:

A dissolution of the General Assembly having taken place, we, the undersigned, beg to announce that we shall again be Candidates for the representation of the City and County of St. John to the Local Legislature at the election to take place on Monday, the 26th instant. The policy of the present Government and its economical management of Provincial affairs have, we believe, been in the public interest. If elected we shall in the future, as in the past, carefully look after the future, as in the past, carefully look after the roads and bridges and all other public measures committed to our charge.

Respectfully soliciting your support, We are yours, etc., DAVID McLELLAN, W. A. QUINTON.

A. A. STOCKTON, St. John, N. B., 6th April, 1886. THE ELECTORS

-OF THE-CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

G ENTLEMEN-A Dissolution of the General Assembly having taken place, Lat the request of a large number of the Electors, shall be a Candidate for your suffrages at the election for the Local Legislature to take place on the 26th inst. on the 26th inst.

I beg to announce that I am an independent Candidate, and will, if elected, direct my efforts towards reform, and support all measures tending towards economy in the public expenditure.

I shall during the canvass see as may of you personally as I can, and will in a few days issue a Platform of the principles that I will advocate if I become your representative.

Respectfully soliciting your support,

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant. ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG.

To the Electors of the County of Albert.

CENTLEMEN—At a public meeting held at Eigin Unanimously chosen as a Candidate for election to the House of Assembly, for the County of Albert, I have accepted that not need to the support those measures of record which the financial condition of the province deman r.

I shall endeavor to hold public meetings in the principal parts of the county and bring my views more fully before you.

W. B JONAH.

To the Electors of Kings Co.

GENTLEMEN—

At a Convention called in the interests of the people of this county, heid at Hampton on Wednesday, the 14th inst., we were unanimously nominated as Candidates for the representation of Kings County in the House of Assemily

Having accepted that computation, we respectfully in the House of Assemil!

Having accepted that nomination, we respectfully solicit your suffrage.

It will be our duty, if elected, to give practical expression to your corademnation of the extravasance and mismanagement of the present government, and te do all in our power to conserve the Provincial finances, due regard being had to the proper maintenance of our roads and bridges and other public services.

We are gently men. We are gentle men,

Yours respectfully,

D. S. SINNOTT, D. W. MCKENZIE. CHAS. J. KEITS.

Kings Co., Arril 15th, 1886. VERY VALUABLE FARBIFOR SALE. Two and a half miles from Fredericton, 226 acres in Meadow, Pasture and Woodland. Large Stock Barn, with storage for 40 tons of Hay abeve and Manure Cellar below, 40 feet by 50 feet. Silo, Grain Barn, Implement House, two smaller Barns, all in good order Machinery nearly new, also for sale Two hundred tons Manure resdy for use. Small House for laborer. We'l feaced and watered; 100 rods of river front. Good boating and fishing and fair shooting. Bailroad and steamers close. Apply to

BLACK & HAZEN, Barriste s, F edericton

FARMERS. FARMERS. REID'S DISSOLVED

Bones & Superphosphates are manufactured purely from animal origin and are rich in ammonia and highly soluble in phosphate of lime. A full supply on hand for the coming season.

THO3. BEID, Chemical Manure Works, St. John, N. B. For sale by Jardine & Co., Jas. Kennedy, Andrew Malcolm, C. H. Peters, St. John; J. Horncastle & Co., P. Nase & Son, Indiantown, and others.



Intercolonial Railway

Winter Arrangement. 1866.

ON and after Monday, November 16th. 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily Trains will leave St. John: Day Express 7.80 a. m. Accommodation 11.20 a. m.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec ex-press, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday s Pullman car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John 

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintenden

#### RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885. WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT BRITISH WOOLLENS.

DANIEL & BOYD direct the attention of Merchant Tailors to their unusually large seclection of

# British Woollens.

We place in this market, for the second sea-

THOROUGHLY SHRUNK Wooded Black and Indigo Blue Worsted Suitings,
These goods are manufactured and finished expressly for a high class custom trade.

We are showing all the leading Corkscrew weaves, with the standard Diagonals, together with many new designs for the Summer trade.

The manifest advantage to Merchant Tailors

THOROUGHLY SHRUNK Worsted Coatings, is self apparent, and is still further attested by our largely increased

DANIEL & BOYD.

TIMOTHY CLOVER

FOR SALE BY

C. H. PETERS.

WARD STREET,

# Off South wharf.

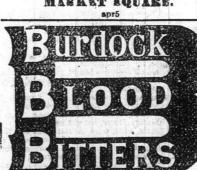
-- II NOT---

# KALSOMINE

A ND should not be confounded with it.

A labastine is a CEMENT and the only preparation for Walls and Ceilings manufactured on scientific principles, and the only article which produces a FIRM and DURABLE finish. It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat, shrink from the walls or scale off FOR SALE BY

W. H. Thorne & Co., MARKET EQUARE.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH, DRYNESS HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1886.

Grand Poultry Show in Connection. PREPARE TO WIN THE PRIZES SINGLE and Rese Comb White Leghorns, Langshans and Wyandottes, my speciaties. Winners
of s'x regular and nine special prizes in 1886 and
1836 Also Eggs from the following varieties: Light
Brahams, Black Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black
spanish, Siegle and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns,
Patridge Cochins and W. G. B. Polish.
Eggs, \$1 50 per 18, \$2 50 per 26; Mammoth Bronza
Turkey Eggs, \$3 00 per 9; Peain Ducks, \$1 50 per 9
To every Exhibitor who wins first prize on Chicks
(at the coming Provincial Exhibition), and who purchased the eggs from me from which the ch'cks were
hatched, I will supplement the 1st prize \$2 00 and the
second prize \$1.

second prize \$1.

A few tries of Fowls for sale PHILIP LAW,

## Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Sadurday.

the twelfth day of June mext, at
twelve of the clock, noen, at Chubb's Corner (so
called) on Prince William street, in the City of
Saint John, in the City and County of Sa'nt
John, pursuant to the direction of a decretal
order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on
the second day of March instant, in a cause therein pending, wherein Robert Rears, John Sears,
George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, junior,
are plaintiffs, and Robert W. Leetch, Ebenezar
E. Flaser and Amelia Caroline his wife John
Leetch and Martha Ann his wife are defended to
with the approbation of the undersigned
barrister, the mortgaged premises described in
the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the
said decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

Lt that piece or parcel of land conveyed to geventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made between George Leavitt and Margaret Jane bis wife. John Bown and Catherine his wife, William Thomas and Frances Mary his wife, of the first part, and the said John Leetch of the other part, registered in the office of the Records of Deeds and Wills in and for the City and County of Saint John on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight in Book Q. number 5 of records, pages two hundred and thirty-three to the Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick on the north-eastern corner of Union street and waterloo street and brunded; and described as follows: Beginning on the northern line of Union street and waterloo street and brunded; and described as follows: Beginning on the northern line of Union street and waterloo street in the saint south western line of lands mow in the occupation of Francis McKeetorty-eight feet in the saint south-western line of Materioo street in the saint south-western line of Waterloo street in the saint south-western line of Waterloo street sixty-six feet, "more or less, to the intersection thereof with the morthern line of Union street forty-eight feet, more or less, to the piace of beginning." Also alt that other place or parcel of land conveyed who the said John Leetch by deed dated the twenty-mith day of say in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and histy-nine, made between the said Potters lot forty-eight feet, wore or less, to the hundred and histored and waterloo street, thence as northerly pacalle

G. C. COSTER. H. LAWBANCE STURDEE,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor. Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell his farm in L havelock, K C., containing one hundred acres: eighty under good course or cultivatios, balance well timbered; cutting 25-tons of hay, could easily be made to cut 50. Location suitable for Orchard, and cultivation of vegetables; free from summer frosts. On farm is a deposit of about six acres of inexhaustible natural fertilizer, \$400 has been refused for one scre; buildings are good.

Property is situated within one mile of Havelock station on the E. P. & H. R. R., and near proposed course of Short Line, with churches and school in immediate neighborhood. The owner wishes to sell because of icability to give personal attention to farming, will sell part to suit a purchaser.

Terms—One half purchase money cash, the remainder on mortgage at reasonable interest.

Also for sa'e: Running-gear of ordinary ur-anddown saw mill; one P.aning Mid in good running order: for sale or lease, site for either W. P. or Steam Saw mill; lumber (hard and soft wood) plentiful in vicinity—reasonable terms given.

Intending purchasers will do well to examine th's property, before purchating eleewhere.

If not disposed of by private bargain, will be offered at public auction, charges in the free day of June next, at 2 p. m.

For particulars apply to william Keith on the 1 remises, or to George H. Wallace, Stipendary Magis irate, hussex.

WM. KEITH.



needed, call on any of our sgents for New Bronswick.

Chatham JD B F McSenzie
Carleton W C R allan
Campbellton Frost and Secord
Fredericton G H Davis
Mencton E M Fstey
Milltown John H Bealy
Newcastle G I Brown and Co
8t John Clarke, Kerr and Thorne
8t Stephen Fred Waterson
Shediac W B Deacon
Sussex C H Fairweather

ACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAMS WORM POWDERS.

Furgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectsu.

M E W

# DOMINION PAPER BAG COMPANY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to the plaintiffs' solicitor.

35] Hatten Garden | 246 st. Tanes St. London. | Montreal. LONDON.

B Laurance's Spectacles and Eye-glasses are the only genutive English articles on the market (Every pair is stamded "B. L.") Real pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genutineness. They are recommened by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice President, Ex President, and Ex Vice President of the Medical Apsociation of Canada; the President of the Coulege of Physicians and Eurgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex President of the Medical Couroll of Nova Scotia, etc., etc. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if turther proof is needed, call on any of our sgents for New Bronawick.

are pleasant to take. Contain their o.

# WORMS.

W ORM5 may be suspected to be present when a child looks pale, and grows emaciated, when his belly swells and becomes hard, a gnawing, pungent or twisting pain being felt in the stemach or about the umbilicus. The appetite is usually precarious—at times voracious, the breath is fetid, and the bowels desanged, being alternately purged or costive, and much muccus rassed in the stools. There is commonly pucking of the note, or irritation felt in the rectum; the sleep becomes unquiet, he is subject to start or suddenly awake from slumber; grinding of the teeth is asymptom of en observec; the breathing may be hurried or difficult, and the cough, which so often attends, is in general dry, and of a convulsive or sufficating kind. Vomiting, blocough, diarrhoes and and bloody stoo's often accompany inder presence.

When the above symptoms are noticeable, the proof is conclusive that Worms are the cause, and the sooner they are removed the better for the health of the child. Procure at once a bex of HABINGTON's ORM LOZENGES, and use them according to directions. They speedily destroy the Worms, and expel them from the body without the necessity o's siministeric g upplessant doses of Senna or Castor Oil. They are parely egetable; contain nothing injurious, and will not harm the youngest child. Be sure that you get HANINGTON's.

COTTON WARP. SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

WE beg to call the attention of those who use Cotton Warp to the fact that the COTTON YARN made by us is the only

WATER TWIST YARM ade in the Dominion of Canada, as no other mill has the machinery on which to make it. For this reason our yarn is found to be better than any of the other yarns in the market and it therefore retains the character it has enjoyed for the past Twenty Years.

Blue, Red, Green, Orange and Brown yarns always on hand. Warranted full length and correctly numbered. Note genuine without our name on the label.

For sale by all Wholesale Houses.

WM. PARKS & SON (LIMITED,) SAINT JOHN. N. B.

The second day of April, A. D 1836

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City at Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick: On the application of Mr. Harrison and having heard read the notice given by the Hoodrable to Minister of Ballways and Cansls in this matter to the Cerk or this Honorable Court, and the sum of one thousand reven hundred and eighty eight dollars and twanty-two cents having been paid into this Honorable Court as compensation in this matter, pursuant to the provisions of 'The Government Railways Act. 1881' and Ac's in ame: drent thereof, it is ordered that the following notice be published in the Weren's Sun for the space of eight weeks and during the last of the said eight weeks in the Dally Sun, both being newspapers published in the City and County of Saint John, the County in which the said lands ary situate. On application of Mr. Harrison and having heard

By the Court.

A. L. PALMER.
Julge in Equity.

In the Supreme Court in Equity. In the Supreme Court in Equity.

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercologial Raiway for station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

whom it shall or may concern: Notice is hereby given that a notice has been delivered to the undersigned the Clerk of this Honorable Court, with which said notice there was also delivered to me a duly certified copy of the plan and description deposited and filed with the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John of the lands acquired or taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway at the City of Saint John aforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits is in the words, figures and forms following, that is to say:

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY:

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Frovince of New Brunswick: To T Carleton Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to Wary Harrington and to the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Michael Barrington and Jeremiah Berrington, decessed, and to all others whom is thail or may concern:

possession of one Martin Butke, which said portion of Jereminsh Harrington and atterwards of Mary Harrington, which said portion is marked "Mrs. Harrington" on the annexts plan and is described and bounded as follows, that is to say:

66 DEGINNIN's at a point on the westerly lire of the Mill street in the said to two of Saint John "distant firy feet southerly from the intersection of a the said side line with the southerly side line of a preparty hersoft, reacquired by the Intervalonial enterty line of the Railway property a distance and enterty line of the Railway property a distance of eventy-five feet, more or less, to the easterly side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the easterly side line of Fmythe street, thence northerly anong "the easterly side line of feet, more or less, to the intrasection or side ests," and thence acoutherly along said westerly side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the intrasection or side ests, "and thence southerly along said westerly side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the hintersection or side ests," and thence southerly along said westerly side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the hintersection or side ests, "and thence southerly along said westerly side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the charge of beginning," the sum of one thousand such line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the charge of beginning, "the sum of one thousand seventy line of the side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the sext-ly along said souther y side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the sext-ly along said souther y side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the sext-ly along said souther y side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the sext-ly along said souther y side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the sext-ly along said souther y side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the sext-ly along said souther y side line of seventy-five feet, more or less, to the sext-ly along said southers of sext

with the Clerk of this Honorable Cour? In or before the thirty-first day of May next, and that the said claims will be received and a judged upon at the first sitting of this Court after the day last aforesaid and that the said proceedings shall forever bar claims to the said compensation money or any portion thereof.

Dated the second day of April, A. D. 1886. T. CARLETON ALLEN. Clerk in Equity

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of C & G.
TilUS, formerly doing business in Upnam,
Kings county, are requested to pay the same to G.
W. litus of Norton, on or before June 1st, 1886,
otherwise if not settled by that time will be placed
in our solicitor's hands for col ection. C. & G. TITUS. Dated at Upham Kings county, 7th April A. P.

In the Supreme Court in Equity, In the Supreme Court in Equity.

The second day of Lp il, A D. 1886. In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station grounds, at the City of \*aint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Branswick: On the application of Mr Harrison and having

lands are situate

By the Court.

A. L. PALMER,

Jeremiah Harrington, deceased, and to all others

To the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of

Martin Burke, deceased, and whom it shall or may concern: Notice is hereby given that a notice has been de-Notice is hereby given that a notice has been delivered to the under igned the Clerk of this Honorable Court with which said notice there was also delivered to me a duly certified copy of the plan and description deposited and filed with the Registrated Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint Jehn, of the lands acquired or taken for purposes of the Intercolonial kailway at the City of Saint John aforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits is in the words, figures and form following, that is to say:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY:

to T. Carleton Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to the Execut r. Administrators and assigns of Martin Burke, deceased, and to all others whom it shall or may concern:

The station of the state of the

NEW DYED. BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS,

94 PRINCESS STREET. THE WEEKLY SUN THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

AT THBIR Steam Printing Establishme to Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B., THRMS;—One Dellar per ; ear, Liberal inducement to Clubs. Address

THE WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN.

April 28,

A First-Class Bel (Spec

antherized the pla on the Quace (S ordinary buoy w is put in position.

OTTAWA, April

Sir Leonard Till Boston, April Tilley was perm out in the garden Hospital for a fer well and is quite to ge into private His physicians gi

> restored to heal Penitentiary (

and state that hy

OTTAWA, Apri Vincent de Paul yesterday, over and seized their being turned ou which the warde three places. O victs were secur minister of justic Sir Alex. Cam

> CHAR Fatal Acciden CHARLOTTETOV fatal accident occ the death of a te

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had fallen betwe team started, the body inflicting n nate man was i He was sixty yes
The local legi after Easter. Navigation is of the early sur U.S

WASHINGTON

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Thompson and
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TILBURY Ca
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TORONTO, have not stru they will not ing their de lack of funds ing their mi TORONTO, the Salvation via St. | John of the new to He was met the army be through the Contingents

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Chas. McUle murderers, fore George to the Ba for him unt McCleary, Bailey, man Wilson with and King bethey freque bad record, tried for point the invest week. The caused great