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nd the public that we are the

THIS:

ttack of Rheumatism We did everything ment, which at times ed from one side to two months. stamee, I chanced to s. I procured a tack-feet amd ankles ss. After four doses swelling had all dis-walk about supple as ough the autum, and ough the autumn and can recommend your most pa nful distase this statement given.

8., who will cheerfuly on, Annapolis Co , Nova Scotta.

t we have lately made such ger, but not enough to give

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**VOL.** 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

NO. 14

SKATING.

Bright the silvery star-rays glisten
O'er the meads asleep in snow,
And the pines that lean and listen
To the river's rythmic flow.
How our glad hearts leap and lighten
When the winy air we feel,
As upon the bank we tighten
To our feet the gleaming steel!
Then, while song, in thrilling chorus,
Wakes the forest arches gray,
Down the shimmering stretch before u
We're away.

Clinging beech-leaves, growing crisper With each clear-skied frosty night, Gossip-like, in laughing whisper, Glory in our sudden flight.

Do they dream in trust how tightly As we speed our hands entwine?

Do they note in love how brightly, When our eyes meet, hers outshine?

Do they see the blushes stealing
O'er the curve of rounded cheek?

Can they sound the depths of feeling When I speak?

Backward blow her tiny tippet's
Tassels as we dash along.
And her happy heart lets slip its
Joy in cadences of song.
How my longing breast is smitten
By her eyes that beam with wit!
Is it strange I want the mitten
When her hand is in the mit?
Let the drawser night wind, talling Lo! the drowsy night wind, telling Secrets with its lover's art. Sets the tide of passion swelling

With a look that makes me bolder, Up she glauces in my eyes, estles nearer to my shoulder With the sweetest of replies.
Queenly Luna we discover
Rising o'er a giant fir,
(She has smiled on many a lover Since Endymion smiled on her !) And she, looking through the boughs with Mild astonishment at this, Sees us seal our lovers' vows with— Just a kiss! Clinton Scollard in Outing.

SO NEARLY PARTED. BY MRS. E. BURKE COLLINS.

They had quarrelled; there was no mistake about that!

Ruby's face was pale, and her dark eyes downcast; there was a petulant expression about the little red mouth, and the white hand holding a lovely Marechal Neil rose trembled so that a shower of fragrant petals fluttered to the ground.

He was tall and dark, and disdainful, old's jilted lover. standing before her in the silvery moonlight, while within the brightly illuminated house gaily dressed people were moving about.

'Where there's a will there's a way,' and the very next morning, whom should he meet at breakfast—table d'hote—but Jacob Averill, just from Texas and on the eve of and the sound of sweet, soft music came floating upon the air, for Mrs. Wallingford's

ball was at its height.

But these two—affianced lovers, who had wandered away from the brilliant ball-room

wandered away from the brilliant ball-room
—were enacting a serio-comic scene, which
might perchance, end in a tragedy.
Charlie Stuart—or Prince Charlie, as he
was known—stood gnawing the ends of his
long,dark mustache, one white hand resting
upon the iron railing of the balcony upon
which they were standing.

'So this is what I have to expect in the future?' his low passionate voice was availaged.

ture? his low, passionate voice was saying angrily; 'since you care so little for me now as to flirt with whomsoever pleases your fancy, what real trust or confidence can I re-

rancy, what real trust or confidence can I repose in you after you are my wife?'

'I am not your wife yet!' she panted angelly, 'and I do not know that I ever shall be?'

He started as though he had been struck,

'I suspected as much,' he sneered. 'Your conduct in allowing Philip Levison's attentions proves that!' tions proves that!'

'You have said enough,' she returned frigidly. 'You have no right to take me to task for permitting the meaningless atten-tions of a man of the world, who has no thought of me when I am out of his sight. Charlie Stuart, I would not dare marry a

jealous man—like you!'

'You mean a poor man!' he retorted angrily. 'I can see the fault, Ruby Arnold; It is my detestable poverty! This fellow Levison is rich—there is but one logical deduction. And so I——'

'Miss Arnold! I beg a thousand pardous, but savely this is our walk?' 'Mon Rays' but-surely this is our waltz? 'Mon Reve,

And there upon the balcony in the shimmering moonlight stood Philip Levison, blonde, handsome, debonnair.

Ruby started with a little flush of impa-

tience, but she laid her gloved hand upon the black coat-sleeve extended, and with a half smile of farewell into Charlie's moody face, went back to the ball-room. His dark eyes followed the slender figure

in its floating ball-robe of azure silk and misty white lace, and he set his teeth hard together behind his heavy mustache.

'Mon Reve!' he muttered satirically, 'my dream is over! She is false and fickle, libe the most of the satirical satirical

like the rest of her sex! From the very first she has insisted upon keeping our engagement secret, and all the world is in the dark, and Phil Levison never dreams that dark, and rail Levison never dreams that she is bound in honor to another. True, ours is not a regular engagement formally announced and all that, but we understand each other—at least, we did before this handsome aristocrat, with his gold mine, tried to come between us. And there is tried to come between us. And there is Edith Ross—such a pretty girl! And Levison was as good as nogaged to her, every-body said—until he met Ruby, and since that time he has had eyes and ears for no one else. And Edith was Ruby's most istimate friend! Bah! a fig for women's friendships—or love, either,' he added an-

grily.

And then he went back to the ball-room and almost the first person upon whom his eyes rested was the white-robed figure of

eyes rested was the white-roled ngure of pretty Edith Ross, sitting alone in the lacedraped depths of a bay-window.

He made his way to her side, and dropped gracefully into a vacant seat near. The girl's sweet face flushed for an instant, then grew pale as a snow drop, Charlie's eyes followed the direction of

The evening wore away, and like all things, came to an end at last.

But though it had seemed to Charlie Stuart as though the long hours would never pass, pride forbade his leaving before the usual time. Mrs. Wallingtord's balls were recherche, and to leave early and upon slight pretense would assuredly provoke un-

pleasant comment.

'And the gossiping old harples shall not say that Ruby Arnold has jilted me?' he

So he bore the burden of the passing hours somehow; watched Ruby in her azure and white robe dancing, laughing, and, yes, undeniably flirting, and chiefly with Philip Le-

He observed the eyes of the gossips—keen and watchful—upon the pair, and even overheard several predictions that 'that would heard several predictions that 'that would be a ma'ch!' And by this time Charlie Stuart was in a pitiable frame of mind. But the revelry came to an end at last; and Prince Charlie, waiting in the hall with a hope of escorting his betrothed to her carriage, was rewarded by the sight of his rival tenderly wrapping Ruby's white fur cloak about her, and finally, having assisted her to her place inside the carriage, taking leave of her with apparent tenderness. And Charlie even caught these whispered words:

'You have promised me, Ruby,' said Philip Levison; 'remember that!'

And the beautiful dark eyes were uplifted to his own, while the sweet voice answered

Yes'—how the word faltered from Ruby's lips—'of course!'

'Come, baby'—Edith stooped and lifted the child in her arms, You've bothered Aunt Ruby long enough! You met Philip down town, didn't you, Charlie? You see we call you Charlie as of old. And my boy here is named Charlie Stuart Levison. Philip would have it so; though Ruby—proposed the name.

By this time Charlie of course!'

'Come, baby'—Edith stooped and lifted the child in her arms, You've bothered Aunt Ruby long enough! You met Philip down town, didn't you, Charlie? You see all you Charlie as of old. And my boy here is named Charlie Stuart Levison.

Philip would have it so; though Ruby—proposed the name.

By this time Charlie of course!'

to his own. while the sweet voice answered softly:
'As if I could forget! No; when you come to me to-morrow evening, I shall have

good news to tell you I am sure!'

In her own room—after the ball—Ruby threw herself down upon a sofa and burst into a passion of tears, which racked her in the hall!'

could I give him up?'
And she turned slowly around upon her finger the plain little ring set with a single ruby, which Charlie Stuart had given her as a token of the secret engagement existing between them, and which was soon to have swered. been made public. But now, alast at that very movement, pale and wrathful, Charlie in his own home at the nearest hotel was writing her a farewell letter. writing her a farewell letter.

He had made up his mind to go away.

England, China, even Kamtchatka, was bet-ter than to remain here in New Orleans for all society to laugh at him as Ruby Ar-

Averill, just from Texas and on the eye of returning.

"Come out with me, Prince," he proposed.

"I'll give you a half-interest in my ranch if you will [agree to remain and conduct the business entirely. You see, I've just married the dearest little woman, and her people will not hear of my taking her off into the wilderness yet awhile."

"I'll do it!" cried Prince Charlie, with such arder and enthusiasm as aroused instant aus-

ardor and enthusiasm as aroused instant sus-ploion in Averill's breast.

'Crossed in love, I'll bet a dollari' com-

mented this wise young man to himself.

'Well, if he wants to get away so badly, there's not a nicer place in the known world where a man may forget things—civilization, for instance—than off in the Lone Star State.' So the arangements were hastily concluded.

Charlie dispatched his farewell letter to his false love, telling her that he was going to Texas. But alse! Texas covers a large ex-

tent of territory, and the misguided young man omitted to give an exact address. But then, if she wanted to see him, how easy for her to drop him a line, for he could

easy for her to drop him a lice, for he could not leave immediately, of course, and there were nearly forty-eight hours in which she might asked him to call.

But Charlie did not know that the moraning after Mrs. Wallingford's ball Ruby's mother had insisted upon carrying her into the country for a couple of days to visit a sick relative. So she missed that important letter, enly finding it upon her return, and then it was too late. And nobody seemed to know Charlie Stuart's address.

In the meantime, away over in Texas, the young man entered into his work with anch zeal that he soon became master of the situation, and Jack Averlil felt justified in

Charlie's eyes followed the direction of her own, and saw that she was intently watching the two floating figures upon the floor, her dearest friend and the man whom the world had believed that she was to wed. Charlie Stuart's handsome face darkened with a frown.

'Not content with wrecking my happiness, she must break the heart of the sweet little woman whom she claims as her friend!' he was shown into the pretty, cheery room where, in a low rocker before a sparkling fire, sat Ruby, with a little golden-haired child leaning against her knee.

She looked as if she were about to speak, but at that moment the door opened hastly, and e fair-faced lady in a pretty orimson house-dress entered the room, Edith Ross!

'I just learned that you were here, Prince Charite, she began; 'your card was not brought up until a moment ago-how glad we are to see you! Aren't we Ruby?' Yes'-how the word faltered from Ruby's

eagerly; 'whose wife are you, Edith?'
She laughed merrily.
'Why Philip Levison's of course!' cried gayly 'Though had it not been for dear Ruby who succeeded so admirably in reconciling her mother to Philip—poor mamma, she did not like him then, but new His isce brightened.

'The one word yes is all I ask!' he said; and then Ruby, lifting her eyes once more as the carriage moved away, caught a glimpse of Prince Charlie's dark and angry face, a scornful smile upon his lips.

In her own room—after the ball—Ruby threw herself down upon a sofa and burst.

frame with stormy fury.

'He is the most provoking—the most hateful—Oh, I detest him! And, yet, how

And with Baby Charlie in her arms, she filted away and the two were alone.

'Ruby!'—breaking the silence at last why have you never married?'
She glanced timidly into his face, and held up with hand upon which sparkled a

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Mme. Marie Branchu Dashes Herself to Pieces.

CRASHING THROUGH THE ICE-DEMENTED BY

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—From the elevation of High Bridge, at noon yesterday, an elderly woman plunged downward 130 feet, and crushed through the river's fcy covering a mere jelly of battered flash and bone. So ghastly a suicide could hardly be the conception of a well suicide could hardly be the conception of a well ordered mind, and the fact that the victim was a hypochondriac, who had thrice before tried to end her existence by methods less frightfully tragic, explains motive and means at once. It was a little after midday that she appeared in the neighborhood, coming slowly over the snowy roadway below the hill at the northerly shore. No one had noticed whether she had come up by train or had crossed the railroad bridge and trudged along the river side from motified and trudged along the river and the river and the scane down by fits and starts between the two high walls of snow that hedged the river and river and river ordered mind, and the fact that the victim was

you in a moment. You are not much changed after all!

He bowed low over the extended hand.

'No,' he answered coldly: 'it is not I who have altered. You are well—and happy, of course!' he added abruptly.

Her sweet face flushed and then grew pale.

She looked as if she were about to speak.

address "Marie Branchu, No. 40 West 125th street."

A policeman was despatched there, and the young woman who opened the door started at the sight of him with the cry, "Something has happened to mother!" Her fearful suspicion was correct. It was her mother who was the High Bridge suicide.

Marie Branchu was fifty years of age, a Parisian by birth, and had come to this country with her husband, Theodore, thirty years ago. He was a house painter who prospered fairly. She conducted a corset making business of her own. Together they managed to accumulate about \$20,000. The pair had five children, and hopeful of increasing his means, M. Branchu engaged in speculation. A countryman of his, an ingenious Frenchman, had an invention, of which he expected great things. He interested the house painter in it, and the latter saw in its success a way to speedy competency. He invested in the venture the bulk of his fortune, and ten years ago, when his wife went to France, she left him hopeful of realizing his expectations.

LUCKLESS AND DESPONDENT.

LUCKIESS AND DESPONDENT.

But ill news was in store. His investment was a total loss. With the hope of retrieving his fortune he went into other ventures. They were attended with the same ill success, and about five years ago M. Branchu was compelled to go out and seek employment as a journeyman painter.

This blow was most severly felt by his wife. When she heard of the first failure she raised a hubbub before a Paris prefect, and gave the first indication that her mind had received a shock. She was of an extremely nervous temperment, delicate rather than sickly, but the gloomy outlook filled her with alt sorts of strange forebodings. In company she was at ease and even cheeful. But when left to here strange forebodings. In company she was at ease and even cheeful. But when left to herself she became fretful, nervous and afraid of every shadow.

self she became fretful, nervous and afraid of every shadow.

This state of mental depression took a more serious shaps. Three times she was detected in attempts to put an end to her life. The last occasion was a year ago, when she took poison. For the last two weeks M. Blanchu has been out of employment, and his wife seemed more than ever depressed. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock she left home, presumably for a walk. She took with her \$5 to redeem the pawn ticket for the earrings, which was about expiring. An hour and a half afterward she was picked out of the Harlem River, crushed and dead.

Booth and Houston.

AN INTERESTING BEMINISCENCE NOT BELATED IN STAGE HISTORY.

The following reminiscence of the elder hill what flying is to going to sleep. If I was for will be read with interest. It is a veritable I would rather have a toboggan than a pair fact; and as it is not to be found in any of the blished lives of Both or in any of the back.

P. S.—There is usually an angel on the

member the great actor:—

One evening, during the winter of 1834, as
Booth was walking up Pennsylvania avenue, in
the city of Washington, he encountered an old
friend from the West whom he had not seen
for a number of years. After mutual expressions of surprise and salutation, the two men
walked arm and arm to Brown's Hotel, where,
as it appears, both had taken lodgings unknown to the other. It is probable that
in the whole country there could not be found
two men more passionately fond of excitement, more remarkable in their habits, or
more noted for their eccentricities. The tragedian was short and sturdy, his friend was
tall and gaunt. Retiring to a private room,
they sat down to recount the story of their past
lives, and as they industriously circulated the
bottle, which was off-times replenished, many
a loud shout echoed through the hall and startled the watchman in the streets as they went
through their silent rounds. As the night
wore on, the excitement of the two men increased, until, at the close of a thrilling story
relating to his own career, the companion of
the tragedian exclaimed:

"N. B.—A young Canadian of
perience assures me that Toron
really and truly have wings, inson
often he has to drive with one ha
his other arm to hold the angel fr
away.

Big Game in Maine Fereste
story of an old truly have wings, inson
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often he has to drive with one ha
his other arm to hold the angel fr
away.

Big Game in Maine Fereste
story of an old truly have way.

A Boston Herald correspondent wi
iston, Ma. the other day, and ha
drop into a furrier's shop, when an
river hunter came in.

Snowshoes and Toboggans.

(By J. R. Burdette) The snowshoe is to the Canadian, lightomeness, and to all the rest of the world a stumbling block. A man who has tried snowshoes for the first time is disqualified from writing about them for six months afterwards. He might say something he would not only regret, but which he could not prove, and for which his church would subject him to severest discipline. The best way for a beginner to wear snowshoes is to imitate the Indian who sells them. He carries them on his shoulder. I am now carryries them on his shoulder. I am now carrying mise in the baggage car. I will continue to carry them there until we reach the custom house. Then I don't know where the inspector will carry them. I don't want to pay duty on a pair of vile conspirators that have held me up to ridicule, thrown me down in the snow, torn my clothes and ruffled my temper. But I would like to get them home. I tried to slip them inside my trousers legs, but if you ever saw a snowshoe you will readily understand how, with the present style of pantaloons, that scheme would be a colossal failure.

The toboggan is a sled with a single run-

The toboggan is a sled with a single runner, which spreads clear across the bottom of the sled. The top of the toboggan is just like the bottom. It is somewhat thicker

like the bottom. It is somewhat thicker than a sheet of writing paper and about as long as an after-dinner speech. Its seating capacity is limited only by the number of persons who can get on it. The urbane and gentlemanly conductor sits aft and uses one of his lithe and willowy legs for a steering apparatus by which he guides the toboggan some way-or other. It is casy to slide down hill on a toboggan. In fact, after you start down, you can't do anything else. True, you could fall off. That is easily done. The flying machine is not high, so you haven't flying machine is not high, so you haven't very far to fall. Still, if you have to fall from a toboggan half way down the slide, or else fall down stairs with a kitchen stove, you take the stove and the stairs every time. It isn't so exciting and it isn't so soon. The prince and I walked up the

stairway for the purpose of sliding down the stairway for the purpose of aliding down the banister on a toboggan.

The president of the club took his place aft; semebody said, "Let her go." Then he stopped, and the president said, "How did we like it?" I left my breath at the top of the slide and we had to go up and get it. There it was, a gasp three and a half inches long, stleking in the air like an icicle, just where I gasped it when we started. I took it down, stuck it in my left lung and began to breathe again with great freedom. The toboggan is to any other way of getting down

perience assures me that Toronto angels really and truly have wings, insomuch that often he has to drive with one hand, using his other arm to hold the angel from flying Addenda—I have known the same thing

Big Game in Maine Forests. STORY OF AN OLD TRAPPER WHO SQUEEZED A

A Boston Herald correspondent was in Lewiston, Me., the other day, and happened to drop into a furrier's shop, when an old Dead river hunter came iq.
"I had a goll-fired tussel with that varmint,"

when contains a control of the binominary of the reliable and the state of the property of the control of the state of the property of the control of the state of the property of the control of the state of the control of the control of the state of the he said, as he threw a bear skin on the floor, "I kinder thought I'd bring it in, cos I want a

LITTLE CHIPS.

Nights of labor—newspaper men's. "Yes, my son," said Brother Talmage, "there may be roller skates in heaven, but the floors will be padded and the music will never go out to wet its whistle."

A blacksmith in Buffalo broke his helper's head with a hammer because he talked so much. A syndicate is now being formed to buy up enough votes to send that blacksmith

In Pennsylvania, in spite of a thorough arbitrary school system that clothes school committeemen almost with despotic powers, 325,000 children are reported not to attend

school at all. A Cohoes man and a Troy woman met at

a party in Lansingburgh, one Friday even-ing, fell in love at sight, became engaged be-fore the party was over, and were married Saturday night. J. W. Harlow of Augusta, Me., relates that his pet canary bird "Ned" gave up the ghost one day last week at the ripe age of 23 years, and had he survived until the 4th of March would have been 24.

"There is a good deal of religion in nature," solemnly remarked a young Aberdeen clergyman calling upon a lady of his congregation recently. "There is," was the congregation recently. "There is," was the quiet reply. "We should never forget that there is a sermon in every blade of grass." 'Quite true. We should also remember that

Charlottetown Patriot. Oscar Wiley of Davenport, Iowa, is the possessor of a horse of excellent build and good gait, with five legs, and every time it is shod five shoes are required. The horse is six years old and was raised on a farm near Moline, Ill. It runs as well as a fourlegged animal, and to all appearances finds no inconvenience in using the fifth member.

-Omaha Bee. Wm. Rewley and a gang of men were working in the gravel pit of Biddeferd, Me., when a cave-in began. All managed to jump out except Rowley, who, as he was caught by the falling gravel, threw his shovel as far as he could. This act saved his life, for every other shovel was buried by his life, for every other shovel was buried by the slide; but working with Rowley's shovel and their hands the men dug him out, not much hurt, but very badly scared.

A gentleman walked into the dining room of one of the Boston clubs in the early part of last week, and there being twelve at table fact; and as it is not to be found in any of the published lives of Booth, or in any of the books of the stage which speak of him, will have a greater value in the eyes of those who remember the great actor:

Mr. B.—A young Canadian of broad extended took is dinner at a side table, and later in the condition.

Of the stage which speak of him, will have a greater value in the eyes of those who remember the great actor:

N. B.—A young Canadian of broad extended took his dinner at a side table, and later in the condition.

took his dinner at a side table, and later in the evening drew up to the main table. Of all the gentlemen present he apparently had the strongest hold on life. Two days later he died without warning.

Prince Alessandro Torlonis, whose death is reported, will long be remembered in Italy for his great wealth and the immense public works which he carried to completion. His father was a baker of Naples, who made money enough in a time of famine to establish himself as a banker, and the princely title came to its possessors from Victor Emanuel in acknowledgment of services to the state in draining Lake Fucino, restoring 40,000 acres of rich land to cultivation. This was an achievement attempted in vain by was an achievement attempted in vain by the Emperor Claudius, who employed 30,-000 men for 11 years in the futile task.

O00 men for 11 years in the futile task.

Counsel for W. W. Downs have entered suits against the Bowdoin Square Society. Boston, for \$3,000 for one year's salary, and against Rev. Dr. George W. Bosworth of Cambridge, secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, for \$20,000 damages on account of the emission of Mr. Downs's name from the annual report of the proceedings of the convention, and alleged slanderous statements made by Dr. Bosworth. The funds of the society in the Central National Bank have been attached, and also Dr. Bosworth's property.

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# Weeklu Sun,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 17, 1886.

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# TRACING THE RECORDS.

The Telegraph has a custom of making periedical collections of the inaccuracies which appear in its columns from day to of the Tory record." In the record there always appears a number of things of which no political party in the world was ever guilty; a few correct transactions incorrectly stated; several pieces of Mr. Mackenzie's legislation; a few of Mr. Blair's laws, and general and sweeping charges of corruption and other baseness.

The Telegraph of yesterday again exposes its want of knowledge by asserting that the supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald have me the fellowing, among other things:-

Opposed responsible government. Opposed the extension of the franchise. Invaded provincial rights. Gerrymandered Ontario.

Took out of the hands of the people the power to make the electoral lists and gave is to theappointees of the Government. Opposed reform in the senate and legisla-

As most people know history in this province responsible government was secured through the efforts of men who afterwards carried their liberal principles into Sir John's gov. ernment. It has been thought that Samuel Leonard Tilley had something to do with this matter, and the electors through the province who supported him in his fight with the Weldons and other family compact men are now the Liberal Conservative party in New Branswick, whereas the friends of the family compact are in the ranks of the a. The same is true in Nova Scotia and the other provinces.

There has never been such an extension the franchise in British America as is taking are county franchises, town franchises and place at this moment. This fact is patent city franchises. Each of these includes to the committees of both parties, and is qualifications as to real estate, qualifications acknowledged by the press of both parties. as to rental, qualifications as to income. ven by Sir John's There are party and was bitterly fought by their

parliamentary opponents. There has not been an alleged invasion of provincial rights by the Dominion Government which has not its analogy in actual or attempted legislation and administration by the Mackenzie Government. Mr. Mackenzie

kenzie Government. There have been three so-called gerrymanders of Ontario. Only one of them was the work of Sir John. The others were carried out by his opponents.

The local government of New Brunswick

also brought in a bill to take the framing of the electoral lists out of the hands of the people and to give it to appointees of the government. There was no appeal, however, n Blair's franchise bill. So-called reform in the senate was always

flercely opposed by Hon. George Brown, the leader of the Opposition to Sir John. It was voted down by parliament during the Mackenzie regime, when Sir John's party num-bered only about one-third of the members. It was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie himself, who not only refused to abolish the body but asked the imperial government to allow im to appoint six more senators than the B. N. A. Act provides.

It is well enough to keep these things in mind if one wishes to discuss the past his tory of the two parties. As for us we prefer discuss the character of the parties as they stand today and to ascertain the their present policy and intentions. But if se the Telegraph says the party led by Sir John has always been the same, and has always been vicious and corrupt, how comes it that the Telegraph has been in its day an ally of the rascals? How did it happen that the present editor of the Tele graph was once one of those bad Tories? How does it happen that the late Grit cancandidate C N. Skinner was another?

# GEORGE BROWN AND NION.

work done by the late George Brown for the are indebted to the Toronto World for the premotion of Canadian union should be ap- following account of him: preciated by our evening contemporary the Globe. Mr. Brown had his faults. He was bitter and bigoted in many things. Given to fighting political battles on religious issues, he sowed seeds of dissension which brought forth much bad fruit. But the part which he took in creating the Dominion, and the influence he exerted in strengthening the bonds which bind us to the British Empire, will be remembered in George Brown. when all the petty bickerings of his politica history are forgotten. Fortunately it is thel great deeds and the not little deeds of great

men which live in history.

Writers who think that George Brown's loyalty to the Queen and his desire to prevent the British North American colonies. from drifting away from the empire, was all a mistake, and that his only claim to our respect is in the record of his animosity to the French-Canadians, the Reman Catholies, and Sir John Macdonald are, of course, entitled to their opinion. But we should be sorry to think that the final judgment on Brown would do him that much in-

No one would resent more strongly than Mr. Brown the statement that he was led by Sir John Macdonald into the union movement. It has always been claimed by Mr. Brown's friends in Ontario that Sir John followed him in that direction, and that the credit for the scheme belongs not to Sir John at all, but to his old opponent. In his life of George Brown ex-Premier Machanie says that Sir John Macdonald pay a dellar for Pipsissewa.

plucked the laurel from the brows of the actual combatants, and real 'The first day of July 1867," says Mr. Mackenzle, "saw the great reform accomplished for which Mr Brown had tried so many years, and saw also the Conservatives, who opposed it to the last, now reaplog the fruits of their opponents labor. Thenceforward Mr. Macdonald could boast that he was the father of Confederation." This opinion does an injustice to Sir John Macdonald, who was a unionist from the beginning, yet it shows that Mr. Brown was not beguiled by Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Brown's gritism, if we may use his own phrase, com-mends itself to the modern grit. Mr. Brown's liberalism, his loyalty and hope, his labor for the development of the laud, for railway extension and the colonization of the West, they cannot appreciate. Beween him and the annexation or disintegration schools there is a great gulf. So much the better for the memory of George Brown.

# THE BIGHT TO VOTE.

It is a serious blemish in the Dominion Franchise Act that a pretence is made of preserving the property qualification for the suffrage, while practically there is no restriction on that score. The exceptions are, perhaps, a few young men, not the sons of real estate owners, living with their parents or boarding, and not in receipt of an income of \$300 a year. These would include apprentices, students, and irregular laborers. day, and publishing them collectively as But the number of them must be small. A large number will be excluded on account of their own neglect, and justly excluded, for the man who does not take enough interest in public affairs to avail himself of the opportunities to get his name on the list, cannot complain if public affairs are carried on without his advice. Seeing that nearly all our male citizens

over twenty one who are qualified as to residence take the proper steps as to registration, and are not paupers or tramps, are allowed to vote, what is the use of the long list of qualifications? Why not have taken the straightforward course and accepted the fact that the suffrage belongs to the person and not to land, house, income, or fishing gear? Every Canadian is affected by Canadian legislation. Every Canadian consumer who pays for the goods he uses in a tax payer. Every Canadian is bound to obey the laws passed at Otawa. The principles upon which responsible government is based give him a prima facie right to vote.

If there are reasons why certain persons should not vote, let these persons b excluded in terms. For purposes of expediency and to guard against deception, residence may be required in some cases and registration always. The right of unmarried women to the same political privilege as men enjoy is, we believe, unimpeachable, and one that cannot be refused after it is demanded by any consderable number of such women The pity is that the framers of the franchise bill, while practically admitting the universal right, set up a long and confusing list of distinctions and qualifications. There stepsons. There are fisherman's franchises. All these serve to confuse the public mind and to conceal the fact that the franchise

surroundings and appurtenances. The true system would, perhaps, admit we tood about twice the number of provincial on the list, if the would-be voter has skill laws than Sir John vetoed in any five years. to read the act aright; it would not, per-The Mackenzie Government first claimed the haps, be much less expensive, as registraright to escheat, the Mackenz'e Government tion and revision would always be necesfirst claimed the right to introduce liquor sary; but it would be more logical, legislation, and the first proposition for a more easy to understand, and it would be Dominion license law came from the Mac- an honest admisssion that we have thrown an honest admisssion that we have thrown aside the property qualification.

belongs to the person, and not to all these

The local legislature will, we presume, be called upon this winter to deal with the franchise question. The province cannot afford to restrict the franchise to the old lines, now that the Dominion parliament has gone far beyond them. They cannot affirm that the people of this province are less intelligent or trustworthy than these of the other provinces. They must in fact, what-ever they do in form, abandon the theory that the possession of a few hundred dollars worth of property gives a man better dis-cernment in political affairs or more honesty in dealing with them.

A CONTEMPORARY Wants to know if THE Sun would disapprove of the act of the Dominion Government in case the Government should seek to increase the revenue by imposing an export tax on lumber. THE SUN would most certainly express its disapproval in the strongest terms. Not belonging to the Cobden Club we are able to see that such a duty would not be paid by the consumer. but by the producer. It would assist Mr. Blair's government to destroy the New Brunswick lumber industry. We think that the whole credit for destroying this business will belong to Mr. Blair and his colleagues. The Dominion Government didate George McLeod, was a servile fol. would not be so unjust to a Canadian in-lower of Sir John, and that the later Grit dustry as the local government is to a New Brunswick industry.

It could scarcely be expected that the foundland was formerly a Canadian. We It appears that the new Governor of New

executive systems should have fitted him for the new post he is called upon to fill. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Pender, M. P., the great telegraph financier.

THE trade of St. John for the last three months of 1885 shows an improvement over the same period of 1884. Imports of dutiable goods have increased from \$561,902 to \$604,441. Imports of free goods have advanced from \$195,076 to \$238,173. The value of dutiable goods entered for con-

# SENATE REPORM

The demand for the reform or abolition of the senate never met with much encouragement from either party in New Brunswick. In 1875 when Mr. Mills moved that the house go into committee to consider resolution for "senate reform" his motion was carried by a majority of 77 to 74. But the majority of the maritime members were sgainst interfering with the senate. Not one New Brunswick member voted with Mr. Mills. Mesers. Wallace, Pickard, Palmer. Moffatt. Mitchell, McLeod, Ferris, Domville, Costigan, both Burpees, Appleby and Gilmor voted against the motion. Mr Anglin, Mr. DeVeber and Sir Albert Smith did not vote. The three who did not vote for senate reform and eight of the thirteen who voted against it were supporters of the Mackenzie government, Mesars, Charles Burpee, and Mr. Gilmor are yet in parliament and Mr. George McLeod is still mak. ing efforts to get there.

Among the Nova Scotia members the resolution fared a little better. Seven supporters of the Mackenzie government, Powers, McIsaac, Macdonnell, Killam, Dawson, Church and Carmichael and two members of the then Opposition, Campbell and T. McKay voted yea. Six government supporters, Borden, Coffin, Forbes, Goudge, Kirk and N. McKay voted against change, one member of the Opposition, Macdonald of Cape Breton, now senator himself, voting on the same side. Government supporters Jones, Vail, Flynn, and McKay of Cape Breton did not vote, no did Sir Charles Tupper.

Prince Edward Island having been train. ed to an elective system, supported the motion of Mr. Mills. Mr. Perry who supported the Government of the day voted no. and Mr. Davies did not vote at all. The other four voted in the affirmative.

Summarized the record is as follows. In New Brunswick: In favor of the motion none, opposed to the motion 13, did not vote 3. Nova Scotia: In favor of the motion 9, opposed to the motion 7, did not vote 5. Prince Edward Island: In favor of the motion 4, opposed 1, did not vote 1-Total for the motion 13; against it 21; did not vote 8.

The motion was only that the house go into committee to discuss the subject, and many of those voting in the affirmative were not disposed to go farther. Otherwise the consideration of the resolution in committee would not have been allowed to be struck off the order of the day. The Mackenzle government were in power during the remainder of this and the whole of three following sessions, but nothing more was done in the way of "senate reform."

# A VIGOROUS ARMY.

In spite of all that has been said in criticlem of the Salvation Army, it is making greater headway, so far as numbers go, than any other religious denomination in Canada. Some rather astonishing statistics are furnished in the annual report for the year, which is issued under the title of "The Second Cafadian Advance." It appears that number of officers (that is to say, preachers,) has increased from 265 in 1884 to 418 in 1885, while the number of corps shows an increase from 80 to 148, and of weekly meet. ings from 968 to 1635. The statistics of attendance are probably only an approxi. mation, but the weekly average is given at 196,478 in 1884 and 269,090 in 1885. The average attendance at "knee drill." which. we presume, may be taken as a return of effective membership, has increased from 1,261 to 2,550. It appears that \$150,000 per annum is received and disbursed by the local corps, and that during the first nine months of the year some \$30,000 was forwarded to headquarters to pay for books, papers, for the support of the staff, and the erection of buildings. The Methodist church is the largest Protestant denomination in the Dominion. In connection with this church there were at the time the basis of union was prepared four years ago, 1189 effective ministers, not quite three times the number of Salvation Army officers. So far as we know there are no 'class meeting' statistics to compare with the "knee drill" figures, but the membership is fifty times larger than the attendance at the Salvation Army drill. The Salvation Army is able to keep in the field a force of ministers out of all proportion to the number of adherents, by reason of the fact that the officers receive but slight remuneration and the places of worship are inexpensive. Whatever may be said as to the Army's creed and methods, it cannot be denied, that it is becoming a powerful religious denomi-

# Woodstock Items.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WCODSTOCK, Feb. 15.-We are having great thraw for February. It rained all day on Saturday and yesterday the sun shown out as warm as in the month of April. The snow melted rapidly, leaving the roads in an awful condition. The weather is somewhat cooler this morning, but it is still thawing. Lumber operations will be seriously impeded by this unseasonable weather. Business was seldom known to be so quiet in Woodstock as at present, but there is more than an average amount of lumbering being done this winter. Our merchants are looking forward to a good sum-

Our town elections will be held on the 8th of next month, and it is the general opinion that the present mayor and councillors will be re-elected. The more ambitious of our politicians are aspiring to higher honors and a large number of candidates for seats in the local legislature are expected to take the field in this country at the next election. in this county at the next election

A recent writer in the Atlanta Constitution sumption shows an advance from \$591,944 to \$619,808, and of free goods \$197,085 to \$240,344. The value of exports for the last three months of 1884 was \$758,019 and for the same period of 1885, \$885,801.

THE WEEKLY SUN has refused to continue the Pipsissewa lottery advertisement. The whole affair is evidently a fraud, and a most successful one for the promoters. Don't pay a dellar for Pipsissewa.

A recent writer in the Atlanta Constitution tells this unique story of Tiger Tail, the Seminole chief: "A sewing machine agent drifted into his dominion one day and set up a machine in Tiger Tail's tent. The old chief with great deliberation watched him put it through its paces. He then arose, brushed the agent to one side, and, seating himself, adjusted his feet in the treadle. He started the whoel and found that he could make it go. He sewed up one piece of cloth and down another, and then gravely and critically examined his work. At last he appeared to be satisfied that it was all right. He then turned quietly to his wives, who had watched the proceedings with interest, and kicked them, one after the other, out of his ten's." A recent writer in the Atlanta Constitution

# LOCAL MATTERS.

ear that Mount Middleton P. O., parish of Studholm, Kings Co., N. B., (David S. Sinnott, postmaster) was established November 1st. 1885.

ALBERT SMITH'S barn, at Four Corners. Westmoreland county, was burned yesterday,

4th inst,, by a log, which slipped off his sled. He leaves a widow and one daughte WE LEARN THAT the report that Mr. Docken-

A BIG TROUT.-John Pictou, son of Benjamin, hooked a trout through a hole in the ice in Spurr's Mill Pond, Lequille, which measured 19½ inches in length and weighed upwards of 3½ lbs.—Annapolis Journal. SUCCESSFUL MINING VENTURE. - Allen Mc-Burney Howard, of Boston. U. S., the local manager of Colonial Copper Mine, in prospecting in Dorchester some time ago for precious minerals, made a highly promising

Sackville and proved ownership before Rev. C. F. Wiggins, at St. Paul's Church. Sackville

THE HARTS, N. S. Journal has a high opinprovince. His magnetic qualities on the floor joined to his droll humor and his brilliant and genial social accomplishments have created for him hosts of friends wherever he has travelled.

FIRES -A Patitodiac correspondent of the Moncton Times writes, under date of the

materials, as also all the grain, pork, and a large part of the winter's food of the family belonging to Travis Steeves, were burned Mr. Steeves had his house and furniture consumed by fire about two years ago. No insur-

POSTAL MATTERS .- Hon. John McMillan. P. O. Inspector, is in town arranging for conveyance of mails by the N. B. & P. E. Rail. Daily mails will be contined as heretofore to Mt. Whatley, Point de Bute and Jolicure. Baie Verte Road P. O. will be served from Baie Verte. The present mail service to Midgic will be discontinued, and probably a daily mall will be established there. A new P. O. will be established at Mount Whatley; the P. O. at Trenholm's Corner, "McQueens," will hereafter be known as Point will be called Upper Point de Bute P. O. These changes will very largely increase public accommodation.—Sackville Post

but as a feeble expression our labors as Canada kindly dealing towards us in our labors as Canada under your Convenership.

We have also sir, the pleasure of enclosing a list of the names of others who have given their mess cordial co-operation in this our sincere greeting.

Your respectfully,
E. M. Dill,

The MACDONALD, WILLARD MACDONALD,
JOHN VALENTINE,
JOHN HAWLEY,
JAMES D. SS.

A FINE PICTURE. -J. C. Miles is honored by

student of nature. last, while Humbert Colpitts, son of Weldon Colpitts, and some others were coasting down

county, their sled ran into a fence and all were acre or less hurt. Young Colpits's skull was factured and be died from the effects of the injuries. He was a young man only eighteen THE ARMY.-Lieut. Beal, who has for everal months been attached to the Carleton corps of the salvation army, left yesterday

morning for St. Stephen. She will return to Carleton next week for the jubilee, when she will bid farewell to the people of the west side and take charge of the St. Stephen contingent. Allen, Water street, some time between Saturday night and Monday, but he carried

The St. Croix's Lumber Cut. on the St. Croix during 1885:-

# The Country Market.

IT MAY be news to some post office clerks to

along with three head of cattle and some pressed hay. Insured. KILLED.-Lemuel Chute of Clarence, N. S. was instantly killed on North Mountain on the

orff intends to dispose of Black Pilot to a party in New Brunswick for \$3,000 is incorrect. This horse has been booked for a race at Bangor, Maine, next fall.—Charlottetown

"find" in the vicinity of the Maritime Penitentiary, and following it up with business-like as-sidulty, he finally located a fine claim. On Saturday last he brought his witnesses to

ion of I. Allan Jack, as a speaker. It says: -As a lecturer, since Hon. John Boyd has ceased to occupy the platform, Dr. Jack is the foremost lyceum speaker in St. John. He has been for many years prominently connected with the Mechanics' Institute and he has also lectured in Fredericton and all through the

Last night, the new dwelling house owned and occupied by Noah Mann, in the vicinity of Corn Ridge, was burned to the ground. The inmates saved a portion of the household effects; loss about \$500. No insurance.

At Little River, A. C., on the night of Taursday last, the 4th inst., the carriage shop and houses attached, with all the tools and materials as also all the grain post-

A VALUABLE REMEMBRANCE. - Yesterday Rev. Dr. Macrae, pastor of St. Stephen's church, received by express a bex containing a handsome silver mounted oak tray with silver tea and coffee service. Accompanying the gift was the following note:

REV. DR. MACRAE:

Kind Sir,—We, the undersigned, ask the liberty of making the following request:—That you will be pleased to accept of the euclosed gift as a small token of our esteem as a humble pledge of the friendly relations which have been established between us. Permit us, sir, to tender you this humble gift not as a remuneratioa in any way of your valuable services, but as a feeble expression of our gratitude for your kindly dealing towards us in our labors as Catechists under your Convenership.

Pine Hill, Feb. 86 J T Blair, W L McRae, Roderick McLeod, H K McLean, A P Logan,
A P Logan,
Rev sam'l Rosborou

R C Quinn,
Geo S Carson,
Joha McP Scott, Rev Daniel Fiske, William Dawson, J C Russel, E Winslow Brown, Thos Stewart

the acceptance of his picture, a New Brunswick landscape, by the Dominion Government as a representation of the characteristics of the scenery of this province, for the Intercolonial exhibition to be held in London next May. The sketch from which the picture is painted was taken at the mouth of the Jemseg and includes the river, the intervales and the adjacent highlands, so beautiful in themselves and so rich in historical associations, and the result of the work associations, and the result of the work cannot fail to impress upon people abroad the wonderful beauty of our landscapes, of one of which this is a correct representation. In the picture there is a unity and a harmony that is very pleasing; the color is warm and effective, the drawing is good and a thorough knowledge of the values is beautifully rendered, showing that Mr. Miles is a faithful and careful attridant of nature

FATAL COASTING A COIDENT .- On Thursday hill near his residence at Pleasant Vale, Albert

A THIFF entered the establishment of Ald.

The following is published as the lumber cut

F. H.	Todd & Sons 9,000,000 long lumber
to Sale	7,000,000 laths
	1,500,000 shingles
Jas. 1	Iurchie & Sons11,000,000 long lumber
	8,500,000 laths
1 2 3	3.000.000 shingles
Charle	s F. Todd11,600,000 long lumber
•	9,000,000 laths
	2 500.000 abinator
H. F.	Eaton & Sons13,000,000 long lumber
	9,000,000 laths
L. Salta	9.000 000 shingles
Gaton	& Wentworth 7,000,000 long lumber
1	5,000,000 laths
	4 000 000 shingles
Eator	Bros
1 00	8,900,000 laths
	0 000 000

The country market has been fairly supplied all week, although the market will not compare in quantity or quality with other years at this season. Beef and lamb are plenty, but the quality of the latter is very poor, only just what has been left after the pick of the stock has been sent to Boston. Butter has been plenty all week, but like previous weeks the quality is very inferior and for every tub of good there are twenty of bad. Pork is plenty for the demand, but all that is on the market is about one dozen Montreal hogs. Eggs are plenty at the quoted rate, hogs. Eggs are plenty at the quoted rate, while poultry is scare, the demand being greater than the supply, and what little arrived during the week found early sale. Buckwheat is plenty for the demand, but the supply is not

large, which may be accounted for by the pre-sent low rate of wheat flour. sent low rate of wheat flour.

The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6½; butchers'beef, 4 to 7½; lamb, 5 to 7; mutton, 5 to 6 per 1b; pork, 6 to 7; butter, 18 to 20; roll do., 22; lard, 12 to 13 per 1b; eggs, 23 to 24; chickens, 40 to 50 per pair; turkeys, 14 to 15 per 1b; geese, 60 to 70; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do, 10 to 12 per 1b; green shoulders, 7; smoked do., 8 to 9 per 1b; rabbits, 10 per pair; carrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel, 65 to 70; parsnips, \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.25; kidneys, \$1 70 to \$1 80; other varieties, \$1 40 to \$1.50; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt.

# Saturday's Deluge.

The weather on Saturday was a terror. The rain fell on the just and unjust regardless of good clothes or umbrellas. Around the corners the wind tore along at a lively rate, to the infinite disgust of all pedestrians. The slippery side of the ice was up all day; creepers were at a premium and high boots in generous demand. It is an old saying that pride goeth before a fall. But it did not on Saturday, unless the fall occurred just as the individual stepped out stopped at the north slope. The next morning from his own door. Half a block away from home no man had soy pride left; the rain had soaked it all out of him.

Ne part of St. John or Portland suffered so

much by the late heavy rains as did the residents at the foot of Portland and Paradise row, dents at the root of Foreignd and Faradise row, and the newsewer constructed in Millidge street is blamed by some people for the flooding of cellars in the vicinity. Thomas Dunlap, who built the sewer, told a Sun reporter last evening that the sewer could neither have prevented nor helped the heavy flood of water on Saturday. "It was the surface water running down Millidge street," said Mr. Dunlap, "that caused all the damage. It was the intention of the sewerage committee I understand ion of the sewerage committee, I understand to have connected the brook that runs under-neath the houses of Patrick McGoldrick, John Beatty and Mrs. Young, to the Millidge street sewer, and if that had been done there would have been no flooding of cellars in Paradise row. The committee ran out of money and had to postpone that connection until next

# A Horrible Death.

Wednesday afternoon news was received in the city of the death by drowning, in a well of a young woman named O'Neill, a servant in the employ of Ald. Potts, who resides at Crouchville, about two miles from this city. About one o'clock in the afternoon a man called at Ald, Potts' house and finding that the young woman was not in, the thought occurred to him that she might have gone to the well. which it may be here stated is situated a short distance from the house and is a large cask sunk into the ground. Ice several inches higher than the cask surrounded it. The water had been frozen and a hole was made in the well suf-ficiently large to admit of water being drawn up in a pail conveniently. On the man's arrival at this well, he looked down and his suspicion was well founded. Looking down he picion was well founded. Looking down he saw some of the unfortunate woman's clothing floating on the water. Unable to remove the body, he went for assistance, and Dr. Wm. Christie (who was passing at the time) together with Edward Woods of the alms house staff, came promptly to the scene. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the body up and all the ice on the outside of the cask had to be chopped away. After a great deal of hard work the body was brought up, but of course there was no sign of life. but of course there was no sign of life, body was placed in Dr. Christie's sleigh and taken to the alms house, where the doc strived vainly for some time to restore life. The woman O'Neill, who is about 20 years of age, is supposed to have gone to the well to draw water and slipping, fell in head first. How long she was in the water cannot be stated, as there was no one in the house since morning and no one saw her go to the well, which, to say the least, is an extremely dangerous one at this season of the year.

The Cotton Mill Strike.

The St. Croix cotton mill strikers say that the management put the case unfairly in list of names of weavers and rate of wages earned. The employes say that \$7 to \$9 was rarely earned in a week and that the managers selected the names of girls who earned the largest sums. The strikers give a list of about 25 persons, who, they say, are good weavers, and whose pay averaged \$5 21 per week for the five weeks preceding the strike. The Calais Times has taken the trouble to examine the company's books and make an average based on company's poots and make an average pased on the earnings of the whole 251 weavers employed on piece work for the month of January. It is found that the mean rate of pay was \$658 per week. The *Times* says the list includes every new hand that has acquired sufficient skill to work by the piece.

The king of Bavaria has remained perfectly silent for some time. He writes his orders on strikes are over for some time to come. a small slip of paper.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's publisher, G. W. Carleton, says Ella is the best business liter-ary woman on man with whom he ever had John Otte died suddenly at Newark, N. J. recently, aged 49 years. He was one of the four soldiers who raised the United States flag on Fort Sumter in 1861. At the celebration of the five-hundredth ar

diversary of the founding of the University of Heidelburg, this year, the whole history of the astitution will be shown in tableaux. In Hastings, Mich., one day last week, 29 delayed passenger trains all came into the sta-tion within 30 minutes and were met by 6,000.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has a piece of amber worth \$4,300. The empress of Russia, who has the finest tea in the world, has an amber tea service out of which to drink it. There is no reason to suppose that death will influence character otherwise then as any important change in our mode of existence may always be expected to modify it.—John

Caribou are very plentiful this winter in Northern Penobscot. A herd of 33 was recently seen on Millinocket Lake. These animals ascend the rugged sides of Mount Katahdin to get the moss, of which they are very fond. It is said they can climb like

Sam Jones says that the sum total of his religion may be expressed in five words: "Do right and avoid wrong." That's bolling it down pretty well, but a good many men can sum their religion up in fewer words than An Albuquerque editor who expected a gang of lyachers to come for him about the middle of the night, took himself to the cellar, leaving a pet grizzly bear in his place in bed. The lynchers didn't bring any lights but made a plucky attempt to get the bear out and lynch it, but gave it up after three of them had lost an eye apiece, two had suffered the loss of thumbs chewed off, and the other six were more or less deprived of skin. That man now has a tremendous reputation as a fighter; and the bear didn't mind the work one bit.

# SPRING HILL

The Strike Over and the Miners at Work. THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE-HOW A COMPRO-MISE WAS EFFECTET

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) Spaing Hill, N. S., Feb. 15.—The miners' strike practically terminated on Saturday night. A lengthy conference between the committee and management took place, and after the committee's report had been submitted to the Lodge, the announcement that work would be resumed on Monday morning was received with general rejoicing. Although this strike

with general rejoicing. Although this strike has been of short duration, there are a few facts in connection with it which may be of interest to the readers of THE SUN, and they will show what a narrow escape Spring Hill had from being the scene of one of the severest struggles between labor and capital that Nova Scotia has ever experienced.

The cause of the trouble appears to have been that a few men in the north slope were dissatisfied with the prices paid them for certain work. This slope has recently been sunk an additional 400 feet, making the total depth 800. The levels, however, had been driven before the extension had been made and the men claimed that they should be paid a higher price; for this work, as it was wet and harder to mine than other places. price: for this work, as it was wet and harder to mine than other places where the prices paid were the same. The manager, however, could not agree to this, but offered to make the concession asked for, if the committee, or any committee appointed by the lodge would examine the place and make an honest report. This the committee declined to do, and on Wednesday. Wednesday morning

ALL THE SLOPES WERE IDLE and the place presented a Sunday-like appearance. Nine hundred men and boys were thrown out of employment at the worst season of the year. This was the signal for action on the part of the company, and on Wednesday afternoon every mechanic and surface man was dismissed and the boilers blown off and the fan attended at the north along. The rest mention all the horses underground were hoisted to the surface. These poor creatures were brought up one at a time, strapped to a trolley upon which they had been thrown. Some of them had been down in the pit for a number of years, and when brought into the glorious light of day were stone blind, and had to be lead around by halters. These preparations on behalf of the company, pointed to a protracted struggle, and a determination to fight—this being the first instance in which the horses have been taken to the surface in case of a strike.

All day Thursday, Friday and Saturday the situation remained unchanged. Several union men who were putting in the manager's ice on Friday were ordered to desist. Things looked blue, and business men began to quake. The workmen amused themselves, attending SALVATION ARMY MEETINGS,

and having their band play to give things a lively exterior, but it was plainly to be seen that a great many regretted the hasty course taken by the majority, and the committee waited upon the manager, and expressed their willingness to examine the places as previously suggested. It is understood that upon the committee's return from the troublous regions To the general public this strike, or, more properly, misunderstanding, was an unfeigned surprise. It was understood that an agree-

ment had been entered into with the men, fixing the prices for a year. But when it came to a test, this agreement was not worth the paper it was written on—at least so far as the workmen were concerned—and had it not been for the good feeling existing between Mr. Leckie and his employes, owing to his many acts of kindness, a disastrons lockout might now exist.

THE HALIFAX. " CHRONICLE'S " CORRESPONDENT. in a special despatch said that the company made a formal proposal to the workmen last June to have all disputes referred to arbitra-tion, and that this was practically ignored and opposed by the Trades Journal, the organ of the P.W.A.

[The editor of the Trades' Journal, in a let-

ter to the Chroniele, denies this statement.]

This dispute was also said to have been unnecessary if the committee had accepted this offer.

The workmen are all members of Pioneer The workmen are all members of Pioneer Lodge No. 1 of the Provincial Workingmen's Association. It will be remembered that this association was the outcome of the Spring Hill strike of 1878; during the regime of the Spring Hill Mining Co., which was largely controlled by St. John capitalists. The association was started here and spread with wonderful and the strike of the strike derful rapidity until its membership exceeds 2,000, and a lodge has been organized in every mining district in Cumberland, Pictou or Cape Breton. It has been at the head of a great many strikes, and only suffered one defeat, that having been at the Joggins mines, where the lodge made an unconditional surrender. Two of the made an unconditional surrender. Two of its strikes at the Drummond and Lingan collieries necessitated the calling out of the militia to preserve order. The association owns a number of halls in different places, and at Spring Hill and Stellarton the members

CONTROL CO OPERATIVE STORES where none but union men need apply. Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, is the banner lodge of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, is the banner lodge of the association and has over \$2,000 in its treasury. In case of a strike a levy is made upon all members of the association and distributed according to the requirements of the strikers. The Trades Journal, which is edited by the grand secretary, R. Drummond, is the mouthpiece of these workingmen. During the striker of 1878; Mr. Drummond was the leading spirit, and although their success and organization was largely due to the strikers subsisting upon the produce of their gardens for such a length of time, the association is in no small measure indebted to his energy and perseverance for its present state of importance and efficiency.

New York City to be Sued for \$100,000,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. - The descendants o Baron Waldron, a friend of the Dutch Gever nor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, and to whom was granted a large tract of land on both sides of the Harlem River, have been preparing for several years to bring suit against the city to recover \$100,000,000 or the possession of the lands that were formerly marsh, and also the land under the Harlem-River, and that between high and low water-

mark.
The suit is to be brought in the name of Col. Samuel Waldren of 122 East 113th street, who lives on a part of the property occapied by his ancestors since the time of the original grant. Col. Waldron said yesterday that the suit will soon be brought in one of the lower courts in New York, and that money has been contributed by the descendents of Baron Waldron twenty-six states of the Union to fight the case in every court to the court of appeals.

How New York City is Robbed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The latest official candal here is the revelation of the fact that the city officers have allowed \$500,000 worth of taxes of the street railroads to become outlaw-ed, and that nearly \$1,000,000 more are now being staved off, in the hepe of 'compromise.' An investigation of the details of this will at once take place.

Judge Peterby came home not long ago pale as a ghost and trembling all over. 'What's the matter?' asked his wife. 'Mad dog bit me. In less than two weeks I'll be raving mad and snapping at everybody who comes near me.'
'Judge Peterby,' said his wife calmly, 'you can't work that little game on me. Ma is going to stay right here in the house and help me to take care of you.'

A French woman in Philadelphia writes love sentences on living rose leaves at 50 cents a leaf. Her method is a secret.

SU

FREDERI Court toda cluded. T The follo circuits of of March; moreland. 18th Janus Mr. Just March: St 31st Augus May; day, 14th September. Mr. Just Tuesday. February; indges of th year ending

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office was at half-pr drilled the the lockthe explo living in to it. The ing the wage. The

circuits of 1886:-

# NG HILL.

nd the Miners at Work.

BOUBLE-HOW A COMPRO-NDENCE OF THE SUN.) , Feb. 15.—The minera' inated on Saturday night. between the committee place, and after the combeen submitted to the

ent that work would be morning was received Although this strike ration, there are a few th it which may be of inof THE SUN, and they row escape Spring Hill ene of one of the severest or and capital that Nova

ouble appears to have in the north slope were prices paid them for alope has recently been 0 feet, making the total nowever, had been driven had been made and the should be paid a higher s it was wet and har ces where the prices paid anager, however, the committee, or any by the lodge would ex-make an honest report. declined to do, and on

PES WERE IDLE d a Sunday-like appearn and boys were thrown the worst season of the ignal for action on the ad on Wednesday afternd swiface man was disblown off and the fan ops. The next merning and were hoisted to the eatures were brought apped to a trolley upon thrown. Some of them t for a number of years into the glorious light ind, and had to be lead These preparations on pointed to a protracted mination to fight—this ce in which the horses to surface in case of a

riday and Saturday the changed. Several union in the manager's ice on desist. Things looked n began to quake. The hselves, attending

RMY MEETINGS, d play to give things a was plainly to be seen etted the hasty course ty, and the committee ger, and expressed their the places as previously stood that upon the

m the troublous regions c this strike, or, more ding, was an unfeigned stood that an agreed into with the men, was not worth the n—at least so far as the ed—and had it not been s, owing to his many

DLE'S " CORRESPONDENT. id that the company s referred to arbitraractically ignored and

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I'll be raving mad and who comes near me.'. his wife calmly, 'you game on me. Ma is game on me. Ma is in the house and help

hiladelphia writes love

# BY TELEGRAPH.

SUPREME COURT. Assignment of the Circuits of 1886.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, Feb. 10.-In the Suprem Court today, McLeod v. Underhill was concluded. The court considers. The following are the assignments for the

The Chief Justice-St. John, Tuesday, 9.h of March; Albert, Tuesday, 13th July; West- to be passed by one parliament, but after the moreland, Tuesday, 20th July; Carleton, Tuesday, 9th November; York sittings, Tuesday,

Mr. Justice Wetmore—Kent, Tuesday, 9th March; St. John, Tuesday, 11th May; Kings, Tuesday, 13th July; Restigouche, Tuesday, 31st August; Gioucester, Tuesday, 7th September. Mr. Justice King -Charlotte, Tuesday, 18th May; Queens, Tuesday, 6th July; St. John, Tuesday, 10th August; Northumberland, Tues-day, 14th September; Kent, Tuesday, 28th

Mr. Justice Fraser-Northumberland, Tues-Mr. Justice Fraser—Northumberland, Tuesday, 23rd March; Carleton, Tuesday, 11th May; York sittings, Tuesday, 22ad June; Sunbury, Tuesday, 2nd November; St. John, Tuesday, 16th November; Westmoreiand, Tuesday, 11th January, 1887.

Mr. Justice Tuck—Kings, Tuesday, 23rd February; Madawaska, Wednesday, 22ud September; Victoria, Tuesday, 28th September; Charlotte, Tuesday, 9th November; St. John, Tuesday, 11th January, 1887.

Distribution of duties to be performed by the

John, Tuesday, 11th January, 1887.

Distribution of duties to be performed by the judges of the supreme court under the Dominion controverted elections act 1874, for the year ending Hilary term, 1887:
The Chief Justice—The electoral districts of the city of St. John and the county of West-

Mr. Justice Wetmore-The electoral districts of the counties of Kent, Gloucester and Mr. Justice Palmer-The electoral districts

of the counties of Queens and Northumber-Mr. Justice King-The electoral districts of the counties of York, Charlotte and Kings.
Mr. Justice Fraser—The electoral districts
of the counties of St. John, Albert and Sun-Mr. Justice Tuck—The electoral districts

Mr. Justice Tuck—The electoral districts of the counties of Carleton and Victoria.
Judges assigned to try election petitions in the several counties undermentioned under the Consolidated Statutes, cap. 5, for the year ending Hillary term, 1887:

The Chief Justice—The city of St. John, and the counties of Albert and Westmoreland.

Mr. Justice Wetmore—The counties of Kent, Gloucester and Restigonche.

Mr. Justice Palmer—The counties of Queens and Northumberland.

Mr. Justice King-The counties of York, Kings and Charlotte. Mr. Justice Freser-The counties of St.
John, Sunbury and Carleton.
Mr. Justice Tuck-The counties of Victoria

# FREDERICTON.

(Special to THE SUN ) FREDERICTON, Feb. 11. - Mrs. Carman, widow of the late Wm. Carman, clerk of the pleas, and sister of George P. Bliss, clerk of the assembly, died last night.

cite Indians at Kingsclear yesterday. The appointment of Donald Munro as registrar of deeds for Carleton County is believed in political circles to be only a temporary arrangement till the close of the legislative session, and that then Mr. Leighton, M. P. P., will receive the position. It is asserted, and with good authority, that Hon. D. McLellan visited Woodstock last week and endeavored to induce G. Bandolph Ketchum to contest Carleton in G. Randolph Ketchum to contest Carleton in the interest of the government, but failing in that it was decided not to open the constituency at present, so Mr. Munro is appointed.

FREDRICTON, Feb. 15.—Ex parte Gallagher

occupied the supreme court all day. Court considers. Robertson v. O'Leary comes up in the morning, When Mr. and Mrs. David Hatt went to church last night a lamp was left burning in their kitchen, which was closed. They returned to find that the lamp had exploded and that their house had a narrow escape from destruc-tion. The table was charred and the side of the wall considerably burned. The density of smoke and the want of ventilation was all that

prevented a conflagration.

Bishop Kingdon leaves tomorrow morning for a ten days visit to Westmoreland and the North Shore.

Senator and Mrs. Boyd of St. John are in the city, and are the guests of Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley at government house.

# NEWCASTLE. Chatham Curlers Once More Successful.

(Special to THE SUN.) NEWCASTLE, Feb. 12. - The match today between the curling clubs of Newcastle for the Highland Society cup, resulted in favor of Chatham. The following are the scores, names

of skips only being give	ren:—	
PLAYED A	r CHATHAM.	
Chatham.	Newcastle.	
Alex Brown 27 D Loggie 13	E L Street	
PLAYED AT	NEWCASILE.	
Arthur Johnston	W A Park	

143 Chatham wor the cup in 1883 by forty points, in 1884 by forty-seven points, and in 1885 by seven points. The Newcastle rinks playing on the home ice were only one point behind.

Raining tonight.

# BATHURST.

The Caraquet Railway Running on Time.

(Special to THE SUN.) BATHUEST, Feb. 11.—Business on the Caraquet railway is on the increase, particularly the freight traffic. During the past week a large quantity of freight has accumulated at the different stations along the line and special trains have been put on for its transportation.
The road is entirely cleared out and trains will
run between Bathurst and Burnsville as usual. The managers are working hard, and deservunlimited praise for their energy.

# TRURO.

The Enterprising Burglar Goes Through

the Post Office Safe. (Special to THE SUN.)

TRUBO, N. S., Feb. 15.-The Truro post office was burglarized and the safe blown open at half-past one this morning. The burglars the explosion was heard by several parties prominent citizens and both having had exliving in the vicinity, but no attention was paid to it. The force of the concussion was sufficient having served three terms, will not offer again. the explosion was heard by several parties living in the vicinity, but no attention was paid to it. The force of the concussion was sufficient to drive the safe door against the wall, shattering the wooden partition and doing other damage. The hurglars secured from the safe nine registered letters containing nearly four hundred dollars, also a package of registered letters for the eastward mail clerks, centents unknown, and a small amount of cash. They evidently understood their business, as they left behind the checks, money orders, etc., not easily negotiated.

# CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, Feb. 9.- The Government has pardoned Ignace and Arcand Portras and Ignace Portras, jr., also Moise Paranteau, now each nadergoing a year's sentence for complicity in the Riel rebellion.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—A large deputation from the Young Men's Liberal Club waited upon Attorney General Mowat this afternoon and asked that a bill be introduced giving manhood suffrage. Mowat said it was unreasonable to expect two great measures of electoral reform

next general election he thought public senti-ment might be advanced so far as to warrant the government in introducing it. He would, however, promise nothing definitely.

About thirty moulders in Massey works joined the strikers today. Both parties avow their determination to fight to the bitter end. A large posse of police guarded the works all last night, but the strikers showed no signs of Creating a disturbance.

OWEN SOUND, Feb. 9.—About ten o'clock

last night, a quarrel took place in the wooden shanty of a negro named Johnson, on Bay street, which led to the death of one of the parties. Phil Roy and Joe Smoots, young parties. Fall Roy and 506 Smoots, young negroes, went to the house under the influence of liquor, and when Johnson returned at ten o'clock, he found Roy eating and Smoots making fun of him. Angry words followed, when Roy attacked Smoots, but was knocked down. Roy got up and went out of the door, saying that Smoots would die for this. The latter followed when Roy toward and attached him in lowed, when Roy turned and stabbed him in the neck, severing the carotid artery. Smoots died in a few minutes. Roy was arrested.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.-It is stated that the C. P. R. company are desirous of paying off the Government loan. As the first mortgage bonds are now quoted at 104, the company might by selling the bonds held by the Government as security for the loan of twenty millions do better than continue in the position of bor-rower from the Government. Under one clares in the act of last session the company may at any time pay the said debt or any part thereof in sums of not less than one million dollars, and obtain a corresponding amount of the bonds now held by the Government as security. The Government by giving up the bonds, which are worth more in the open market than the loan for which they are security, might at a stroke reduce the debt of Canada by twenty millions and thus deprive Sir Richard Cartwright of one of his stock grievances, namely the increase of the public debt. Sir Richard never tells his audiences that thirty million of the public debt are represented by securities worth more than the debt for which they are held by the Government.

Sir George Stephen has been here for

couple of days.

Contractors are busy inspecting the plans and specifications of the Pictou Railway extension, nine and a half miles long. OTTAWA, Feb. 11 -Mr. Stairs, M. P., appeared before the cabinet today and presented the claim of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery and others respecting rates of freight on sugar on the Intercolonial. He spoke at considerable length. The cabinet have of course given

no decision on the subject as yet. The telegraphed statements about a mutiny of the mounted police stationed at Edmonton, Andrew Paul was elected chief by the Milicite Indians at Kingsclear yesterday.

The appointment of Donald Munro as wells.

The appointment of Donald Munro as wells.

Mr. White, comptroller of the mounted police, expects further information.

Mr. Schreiber says the house at Bathurst called Iach Arran is owned by him, but that the statement that free passes are given to persons geing to that place, or te persons connected with it are false. So far as he is concerned, he knows of no negeting free passes. he kaows of no one getting free passes.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The Dominion live s'ock association concluded its first annual meeting here today. The association decided to organize a company of cattlemen to insure live stock in transit between Europe and America. About \$40,000 worth of stock was immediatly subscribed. They also determined to do everything in their power to put a stop to speculating in space on ocean steamships. The city council have applied to the local legistature for power to assess or license all corporations and persons not resident in the city, and travellers, brokers or agents of such orporations and persons resident or otherwise loing business in the city by means of exhibiting samples and taking orders. The board of trade, having been asked to express an opinion

upon the proposal, met tonight and strongly condemned it, passing a resolution to that effect. They however strongly advocated the abolition of personal property tax.

The difference between the Massey Manufacturing Co. and their strikers has been amicably adjusted and the men will go back to work on Monday morning.

The officers and men of the Royal Grenadiers,

The officers and men of the Royal Grenadiers, Queen's Own, York Simeo battalion and the governor general's body guards who were either wounded or contracted sickness while serving in the Northwest campaign received their cheques today in settlement of their claims. The amount of cheques ranged from \$7 to \$1,-278, the latter sum being paid to Capt. Mason of the Grenadiers, who was wounded at Battache. OTTAWA, Feb. 14.-At a cabinet council yesterday, the Government after considering fully Mr. Stairs's presentations of the case of

the sugar shippers of Halifax, decided to seek the co-operation of the Grand Trunk so as to secure a reduction of the railway rates be-tween Halifax and Montreal, from twenty cents to eighteen cents a hundred. This re-duction it is proposed shall include both raw and refined sugars. Excepting this matter, the Cabinet was occupied in the consideration St. GEORGE, Oat., Feb. 13 .- A fire broke

out in the Cummings House about four o'clock this morning, completely demolishing it with all its contents. Two of the inmates were burned-N. Case, of Uxbridge, and Jos. Armstrong, of Brantford. The others barely escaped by jumping from the windows, losing all their effects. Chrysler Bros, stere and contents, the Masonic hall above, W. N. Howell's store and dwelling and contents, including the telephone exchange, were also destroyed. The adjacent stores of Wm. Hickox, furniture dealer, R. Hickox, J. H. Fleming, and Prugs & Co. were thought to be doomed and their stocks were removed, causing considerable damage, but the wind changed reach \$25,000 or \$30,000, with insurance of about \$16,000. The companies interested are the Globe, Waterloo, Mutual, Economical and Wellington. Both bodies have been recovered. Many narrow escapes occurred from falling walls, two or three persons being badly injured. It is supposed the fire originated in the wash and lamp room of the hotel.

drilled the face-plate off the safe and loaded so as in previous years. The candidates are the lock-chamber with powder. The noise of John Mackenzie and Denis A. Duffy, both

The Sugar Refinery Case—Arrival of a Mail

of preferential stock, and appointed a committee to continue negotiations with the bank. I is believed that the negotiations will amount to nothing and that the refinery will fall into the hands of English capitalists.

The mail boat Oregon arrived tonight.

# OTTAWA.

The Fisheries Question-Arrival of Captain

# Scott, R. N. (Special to THE SUN)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.-So far as your corre pondent has been able to learn nothing official has yet been received here as to the action of the United States senate committee on foreign relations with reference to the fisheries question. The report of the committee being unanimous it is not improbable that, considering the political compexion of the senate, it will be adopted.

Capt. Scott, R. N., the officer to whom was entrasted the supervision of the marine police established in 1870, arrived here on Saturday

rangement for fitting out the necessary force for the protection of our fisheries. It will be remembered that fifty thousand dollars were

# GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 11.-A Router telegram from Berlin states that a motion introduced in the Reichstag by Herr Reune on behalf of the conservatives, urging a new and searching enquiry into the currency question, with the view to ascertaining whether it would be better to adhere to mono-metallism or return to a double standard was adopted today by a vote of 145 BERLIN, Feb. 11.-A bill has been intro

## duced into the lower house of the Prussian Diet to regulate the schools of the eastern provinces of Germany and to make school attendance compulsary.

ENGLAND. BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 15—A meeting of unemployed workingmen held here today was attended by 8,000 persons. The addresses delivered were of the most inflamatory nature and the assemblage degenerated into a mob which attempted to run riot in the streets and pillage shops. The police, however, were pre-pared and succeeded in suppressing the rioting and preventing the acts of pillage.

LONDON, Web. 15.—The Mansion house fund for relief of unemployed workingmen now

amounts to \$130,000.

Leicester, Feb. 15.—The number of strikers bere has increased and crowds are parading the streets. One firm has armed its employes with streets. One firm has armed its employes with revelvers to protect its premises in case of attack by the paraders.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The cabinet held a meeting today, the session lasting four hours. John Morley, new chief secretary for Ireland, was present. The principal subject under discussion was the Irish question.

PRUSSIA AND THE POPE. BERLIN, Feb. 15.—There is great excitement

# Catholics of Germany.

DILKE'S POLICY. LONDON, Feb. 15.-Sir Charles Dilke has decided to persevere in the policy of silence in regard to the very serious disclosures made at the recent trial. He has decided to make no explanation of his conduct to the Chelsea electors. It is certain that he will not receive a place in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet.

# BOSTON.

The Flood in the Roxbury District Abating. Boston, Feb. 15.—The flood in Roxbury district has subsided, but many cellars are still submer ged and much damage is anticipated by the falling of undermined buildings. Families in many cases have been warned of it and there in many cases have been warned of it and there are no fears of less of life. The Neponeet river, flowing through Dedham, Hyde park, Mattapan and Neponset, is rising and it is feared several dams will give way before morning. In such event the damage to manufacturing concerns and others continue to the setimated, but will be enormous. The Merrimac river is responted rising and much damage to bridges is feared should the ice break up. Throughout other sectiors of New England the floods are decreasing and the present danger seems to decreasing and the present danger seems to have been passed.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- The Socialists have decided to abandon the proposed meeting at Cumberland market on Tuesday.

The genuineness of the laborers demand for land to cultivate is being put to a practical test in Kent. A number of landlords in that county are letting half acre plots to laborers at a nominal rental.

nal rental.

Lord Dufferin, vicercy of Iudia, has decided to garrison Burmah with 16,000 troops, under command of Gen. Pendergast. The military occupation and martial law will be continued until November, as Lord Dufferin does not think the country is ripe yet for the establishment of civil law. Lord Dufferin has also decided to send a strong military expedition to Shan Hills.

Viscount Edward Cardwell is dead, He was a liberal and was a member of several ministries. In 1859 61 he was chief secre tary for Ireland; later he held office as chancellor of the Ducby of Lancaster, colonial secretary and war Cardwell was in his 73rd year.

# Springfield News.

(FEOM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SPRINGFIELD, K. C., Feb. 15 .- On Sabbath, 7th inst., the new F. C. Baptist Church at Long

ing the telephone exchange, were also destroyed. The adjacent stores of Wm. Hickox, furniture dealer, R. Hickox, J. H. Fleming, and Prugs & Co. were thought to be doomed and their stocks were removed, causing considerable damage, but the wind changed and a shower came on which prevented spate and a shower came on which prevented spate and a shower came on which prevented spate stand with active exertions from the bystanders they were saved. The total loss will probably reach \$25,000 or \$30,000, with insurance of about \$16,000. The companies interested are the Globe, Waterloo, Mutual, Economical and Wellington. Both bodies have been recovered. Many narrow escapes occurred from falling walls, two or three persons being badly injured. It is supposed the fire originated in the wash and lamp room of the hotel.

MONCTON.

(Special to The Sun.)

MONCTON, Feb. 15.—The mayoralty contest here promises to be warm, though not as much so as in previous years. The candidates are John Mackenzie and Denis A. Duffy, both prominent citizens and both having had experience at the council board. Mayor Stevens having served three terms, will not offer again.

HALIFAX.

The Sugar Refinery Case—Arrival of a Mail Steamer.

(Special to The Sus.)

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(Special to The Sus.)

HALIFAX.

The sugar Refinery Case—Arriva

# OUR CABLE LETTER.

known in society. I saw him often in the same drawing room with Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Northcote, Hartington and Harcourt. He is a sort of Lord George Gordon in socialism. The London papers absurdly exaggerate the facts. The Galway election has caused no split in the Irish party. Morley 'sreturn for Newcastle by a greatly increased majority is significant and satisfactory as proving the northern public not the least alarmed at the prospect of home rule. The election of Charles Russell and the conversion of Sir Edward Reed to heme rule are also significant. Reed, who is about to take office as a lord of the treasury. is about to take office as a lord of the treasury, declares in his election address for the largest measure of home rule consistent with the safety of the empire. He was strongly anti-Irish a of the empire. He was strongly anti-Irish a short time ago. He wrote a novel called The Fortminster M. P., with a caricature of an Irish member as the central figure. At a meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen in London a few days ago to form a "home rule association" to assist the cause of Irish home rule, Lord Ashburnham took the chair. Lord Cifton, son of the Earl of Darnley, spoke of "That great statesman whom I am proud to call a near relation, my cousin, Mr. Parnell."

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT cables the Herald that he has reason to lieve Gladstone will concede more to the Irish under compulsion than most people suppose. The ministerial scheme virtually includes an Irish parliament with diminished representa-tion at Westminster. Gladstone relies on his power to convince the English people that no other solution is available. He will urge that an Irish parliament existed for centuries without causing separation and will offer guarantees making everything look safe. If the English workingmen suspect a wholesale surrender is being made, a flame will burst out in all directions. The ministers appear blind to this increasing danger. This and the Parnellite schism may upset the ministers before the schism may upset the ministers before the schism that the schiem is the schiem of the schiem in the schiem of the schiem is the schiem of the schiem in the schiem of t istry before the summer is over, even if it escape the perils of the budget and of additional taxation. In the present state of parties, no minister can expest to enjoy more than six months' salary, and no seat is safe unless a man makes it by ability or good luck. A hot Berlin, Feb. 15.—There is great excitement in Berlin over apparently well authenticated reports that Prince Birmasck is preparing to yield entirely to the Vatican in the religious dispute which has been waged by Prussia against papacy for the past 15 years. A bill has been deposited by the government with the upper house of Landtag revolting, with a few trivial exceptions, all the features of the May laws which have been so odious to the confident in his boundless popularity. Thus mob law has been encouraged. The feeling of insecurity grows rapidly, representing practically a strong conservative force. We are only at the beginning of a bad and dangerous era. Throughout the cotton districts trade is lan-guishing and strikes are impending. Thouguishing and strikes are impending. Thousands are out of employment, Lancashire is no lorger advancing in presperity. The co-operative mills at Oldham are losing money. A short time and lower wages is the order of the day. No attention si padd to the workmen's wants. Gladstone sees nothing but Ireland. The genuine poor took no part in the recent riots but it is madness to ignore the spirit of diesatisfaction among them. This is likely to be a greater question than, the Irish question ere long, and will rouse our one eyed politicians from their dreams.

politicians from their dreams. THE TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENT says the result of the Galway fight between Parnell and other Irish leaders leaves Parnell

stronger than ever. HAROLD FREDEBICKS ables to the Times from London :- Morley's cables to the Times from London: -Morley's great majority at Newcastle is a staggering blow to the anti-Irish faction headed by the London Times. It proves afresh that the rank and file of English voters are not opposed to home rule for Ireland. Probably the first Irish work of the new ministry will be in the direction of preventing evictions, such as that at Charleville where 43 people, (including a blind man and a child sick with scarlatins, the latter, dring, part day from eventure) latter dying next day from exposure) were turned out of their homes in a pelting storm because they were unable to pay an extra shilling a week in rent. In all progressive Irish legislation Gladstone will have the aid and support of

SIR CHARLES DILKE. but not in the capacity of a cabinet colleague. but not in the capacity of a cabinet colleague.
The Queer, this morning, through an obviously inspired editorial article in the Times, puts her foot down on that project. He may be satisfied with the ridiculously thin coat of white-wash that the judge gave him, and it is conceivable that the radicals of Chelses, to whom he swore that he could prove his innocence, will be content with the technical failure to have him cultive but the Queen is innocence. will be content with the technical failure to prove him guilty, but the Queen is inexorable on the point of refusing to allow him to kiss her hand as a minister. The feeling is universal that he has been entirely discredited and had better get out of sight. The judicial favoritism shown him, though perhaps not so gross from a legal point of view, is even more bitterly attacked than the favoritism of Justice Manisty in Lord Coleridge's case. It is reported that the Queen's proctor, whose duty it is to interfere where collusion between parties or suppression of evidence is suspected, and who is a bitter old tory, intends to take action.

Russia continues to play an unenvisble part in the Balkan pantomine. She gets the heated end of the poker whicheyer way she turns. The latest development is the understanding arrived at between Servia and Bulgaria, which promises not only peace but an alliance be-

arrived at between Servia and Bulgaria, which promises not only peace but an alliance between the two states, along with Turkey, under the auspices of Austria. The screws will now be put on Greece to force her into the combination and thus build up the Austrian ideal of a peninsular federation, nominally under the Porte, but controlled from Vienna.

# FRANCE.

London, Feb. 11.-The Paris corresponden London, Feb. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: It is alleged that the French cabinet will shortly be remodelled Rouvier taking the place of Sadi-Carnot as minister of finance, and Constans taking the place of Targe as minister of the interior.

Pabls, Feb. 11.—M. Edouard Herve, publicist, M. Leon Say, the political economist, and M. Leconte de Lisle, the poet, have been elected members of the French Academy of Science.

The military court, which has been investigating the history of the disaster to the French army at Langson during the Tonquin war, has acquitted Col. Herbinger, who had charge of the French troops at the time, from all blame for the disaster.

for the disaster.

In the chamber of deputies today, M.Basily

In the chamber of deputies today, M. Basily, the new workingman deputy, defended the striking iron miners at Decaseville, for breaking into the residence of the superintendent, M. Watrain, and tramping him to death. He spoke with great violence. He delivered a socialistic harangue, dwelling on the hardships which miners were compelled to endure, and declared that under all the circumstances of the case the killing of M. Watrain was a popular act of justice. The president of the chamber repeatedly called Basiley to order, without however, tempering his language.

# IRELAND.

London Comments on the Past Week's Record.

The Effect of the Riots—The Irish Question—The Dilke Scandal.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN PUZZLE.

New York, Feb. 14.—Justin McCarthy, M. P., cables from London to the New York Herald:—Frost, fog, famine, riots, a social democratic outbreak, Hyndman, the Galway election and the Dilke scandal—what a time we have been having in the past week. I do not believe the riots were all due to social democracy. There was very much of the London rough in the business, but social democracy. There was very much of the London rough in the business, but social democracy is averaged the mass and made itself felt for the first time in England. It is a warning and ought to be so taken. I have known Hyndman for many years and greatly respect his sincerity. He is a fanatic of fanatics, but not a self-seeker. He is deladed, visionary; a dreamer, but not an impostor. He is a man of university education, a gentleman of position, who once owned a large fortune and is well known in society. I saw him often in the same drawing room with Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Northcote, Hartington and Harcourt.

I LONDON, Feb. 10.—James Anthony Froude has written a letter declining an invitation to lecture in Belfast on the Irish Cleasure talking is elittle use and that the time as approaching. England is now asleep, but when the state of anarchy in Irieland shall have become intolerable and the trish creation is approaching. England is now asleep, but when the Irish cleaves the says that talking is of little use and that the time for action is approaching. England is now asleep, but when the Irish cleaves the has dashed hat the time for action is approaching. England is now asleep, but when the Irish cleaves the has dashed hat the time for action is approaching. England is now asleep, but when the Irish cleaves the time for action is approaching. England is now asleep, but when the State of anarchy in Irish as and has the Mestan as a hathony from the time for action is approaching. England is now asleep, but when we will repei the charge with indignation. We must also be prepared to disprove it. It is asserted that the Irish people care nothing for home rule and regard it only as the first step towards complete severence. It is also said that an Irish parliament will lead to plunder, anarchy and civil war. If we believed these assertions we would not be present here." ertions we would not be present here."

TO BEMOVE PREJUDICE. Joseph Cowen, M. P., a colleague of John Morley, then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said:—"By the self-government we are met to promote we do not mean merely allowing the Irish people the management of their roads, bridges and works, nor the provincial councils suggested fifty years ago by Lord John Russell, but to hand over to the Irish people the management of those of their affairs which do not conflict with the integrity of the empire. This can only be done, as I understand it, by the formation of an Irish parliament. How that parliament is to be established, how local and imperial inter-Irish parliament. How that parliament is to be established, how local and imperial interests are to be harmonized, are matters for discussion and consideration. But this the promoters of this meeting wish to say: They assent to no scheme which will impair the integrity of the empire or will in any way invalidate the security of property. On these two points they are as firmly agreed as they are in their desire to have the principle of self-government conceded. The object of the society will be to disseminate information by which the ignorant will be enlightened and prewhich the ignorant will be enlightened and pre-judice removed. They will do that in a legiti-

nate educational manner. EXCEEDINGLY GRATEFUL. Justin McCarlhy said: "The Irish party will be exceedingly grateful for any help which an association of this kind may tender them in England. Myself and others of the Irish members are overwhelmed with letters every morning making inquiries as to what home rule means and will involve, and if an association of this kind will undertake the work of adjusting English public origins it will do inducating English public opinion it will do in aluable service, provided it begins its educational work early enough. I am certain that on the part of the home rule party there is not the slightest desire to impair the innot the slightest desire to impair the integrity of the empire nor to do anything to involve the confiscation of property. I believe that under heme rule the freedem of Protestants would be as complete as it is at the present time, and that there is not the slightsire on the part of any Catholics identi fied with the home rule movement to diminish the toleration which now exists, or in any way to interfere with the perfect freedom of their

# THE GIFFEN ECHEME.

"I know Mr. Davitt, who represents the high "I know Mr. Davitt, who represents the high water mark of the home rule movement, is prepared for a settlement of the question on the lines laid down by Mr. Giffen. The question has been raised whether Ulster will be conceded a separate home rule of its own. But the people of Ulster have already answered that question for themselves by returning members in favor of the home rule party, and if a plebescite of the people were taken the same result would follow."

ADOPTING A RESOLUTION. The meeting unanimously passed, on the motion of the Cathelic bishop of Nottingham, the following resolution:—"This meeting firmly believes that self-government could be granted to the Irish nation without impairing the integrity of the Empire or the right of the Crown and without involving the right of property. and without involving the risk of confiscation or the sacrifice of the rights of property. That this meeting, therefore, is of opinion that the cause of justice and the Empire's best interests will be served by supporting the Irish people in their demand for self-government, and in this view agrees to the formation of an association, to be called "The British Home Rule Association;" that an executive committee shall be appointed to draft a constitution for the league and to report at a future meeting, the committee to consist of twelve gentlemen."

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The executive committee was then appointed, and it included the names of Lord Ashburnham, Lord Clifton, Joseph Cowen, M.P.; Justin McCarthy, M.P.; Sir James Marshall, W. Thompson, Q.C., and Wilfrid S. Blunt. CORK, Feb. 10—The Munster Bank has issued a call for two pounds per share. At a meeting of shareholders yesterday resolutions were adopted expressing regret that the call was necessary, showing as it did the depressed

was necessary, showing as it did the depressed state of the country.

LONDON. Feb. 10—Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton, Harrington, Gray and O'Brien are among the signers of the appeal to the Galway electors to support Parnell's nominee.

The Daily News says while such prominet members of 'Old Guard' support Parnell he is safe, despite the hostility of Healy and the vivacity of Biggar.

DUBLIN Feb. 10.—Earl of Aberdeen, the new lord lieutenant, and John Morley, the new lord lieutenant, and John Morley, the new chief secretary, have arrived here and been quietly sworn into their respective offices.

London, Feb. 11.—A meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen, in favor of home rule, was held last evening. Lord Ashburnham presided. Joseph Cowen and Justin McCarthy, manhang of paglisment and addresses. The

members of parliament, made addresses. The meeting adopted a resolution to form an association for the purpose of advocating the granting of a parliament to Ireland. Subscriptions to the association funds were received to the amount of \$400.

The Earl of Fife, president of the Scotch liberal association, and hitherto a staunch friend and colleague of Gladstone, writes to the secretary of the association that he cannot hand over his association that he cannot hand over his political conscience to a cabinet whose policy, as far as it is definable at all, is only the policy of surrender. He says he is strongly

opposed to tampering with the union and must resign the presidency of the Scotch liberal association.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—The parliamentary election in the north division of Monaghan to fill the vacancy caused by the determination of T. M. Healy to sit for Londonderry, resulted in the return of O'Brien, home ruler, who received 4,032 votes against 2,534 for Hill, the

ceived 4,032 votes against 2,534 for Hill, the conservative candidate.

GALWAY, Feb. 11.—In the parliamentary contest today, O'Shea had 1,107 votes and was elected. Lynch received 65. The vote for Lynch was purely formal.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Gladstone is preparing a bill providing for the appropriation of land in Ireland by means of state funds. This bill will precede other Irish measures which the government intends to present to parliament. Discussion of the home rule question has been postponed until next session. postponed until next session.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Attorney General Bussell has been reelected to parliament for Hackney.

O'Mara has been nominated by the Parnell party to represent Osbory division of Queen's county. He will be elected without oppositions.

nor allow the interests of the minority to be placed at the mercy of the majority. Whatever the government proposed to do would be submitted to the full blaze of public criticism.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—The lord mayor has invited a deputation of tradesmem to attend a banquet to be given on Tuesday to John Moriey, the new chief secretary for Ireland. Since the invitation was issued, anonymous placards have been posted in the streets urking the tradesmen to boycott the banquet on the grounds that the lord mayor is a traitor to the national cause in having joined the attempt at Galway to hamper Parnell. At a meeting of tradesmen held for the purpose of appointing a delegation to attend the banquet, many of those nominated refused to serve.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—The corporation of Dublin today adopted resolutions, demanding home rule for Ireland, and expressing reliance om Gladstone's promises and ability to secure it. Michael Davitt supported the resolutions.

# A Literary Controversy in London.

(From a Letter in the Chicago News.) Shakespeare students are quarreling over Thos. Tyler's book, in which the argument that the "Sonnets" record the poet's affection for his friend and for his mistress, and that the friend was the Earl of Pembroke, for whom the lady eventually deserted Shakespeare, is stated with great force. Mr. Tyler indentifies this charmer with Mistress Mary Fytton, a this charmer with Mistress Mary Fytton, a maid of honor at Elizabeth's court and a reckless woman of intrigue, who fascinated the poet in spite of his better judment. The "Sonneta," from No. 127 to the end, strongly support this view, notably in the description of the lady's personal peculiarities. Mr. Tyler and H. M. Rossetti are disputing the priority of this interpretation, which is certainly more in accord with probability than the transcendental explanations of Shakespeare's meaning. The strongest passions of life were evidently his love for one man and his love for one woman, and these he has made immortal in some of his finest verse.

By the chovel Full. Yarmouth folk think they have now found the richest gold deposit in Nova Scotia. The locality is Kempt. The directors and principal stockholders are J. R. Kinney, M. P., J. R. Wyman, George W. Johnson, A. W. Eaking, and R. S. Eakins. They paid \$15,000 for the property. The Yarmouth Times puts the case

somewhat attractively:-Gold was being taken out of the Reeves mine Gold was being taken out of the Reeves mine by the shovelful.

It was found that the foreman of the Reeves mine had discovered a lead seventeen inches thick, only four feet from the surface. This on being opened up was found to be of dezzling richness. Old miners employed at the different mines, men who had spent years in other mines in this province and abroad, unhesitatingly prenounced it the richest lead ever found in Nova Scotis.

The directors, yesterday, were working on

The directors, yesterday, were working on the lead themselves and every moment getting out richer and richer specimens. The greatest excitement prevails among the miners. Many rich mines have very little gold visible to the naked eye, but here every piece of rock broken out was richly studden with the bright, yellow metal. The representative of the *Times* was presented with specimens enough to ensure the running of the paper for three months more

# (Boston Globe.)

Called "Blue Noses" by George IV.

To the Editor of The Globe:-The people of Nova Scotia derived the name of 'Blue Nose' by a remark made by George IV. of England.

When he was Prince of Wales he spent a number of years in Halifax, N. S. On his return to London one of the guests inquired where those fine mealy potatoes were grown.
The prince replied: "I hey grew in Nova Scatia
and they call them 'blue noses," They were
the early blue variety, then a great favorite
with the people of Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

Tragedy in Greenwich Avenue.

SALESMAN KILLED BY A BARTENDER. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Samuel E. Thompson, salesman for Whitfield, Powers & Co., dry roods dealers of this city, had a quarrel early this morning on Greenwich avenue with Alexander Slater, a bartender. Slater struck

ander Slater, a bartender. Slater struck
Thompson in the head with his fist, felling him
to the sidewalk. In his fall Thompson's head
struck the flags with a sickening crash.
He lay motionless, and a police officer whe
witnessed the occurrence ran over and arreated
Slater and summoned assistance. Thomson's
skull had been fractured by the fall, and he
died in the station house soon after he was
brought there. Slater said that Thomson, who
was a much taller and heavier man, struck him
with a billfard cue, and that he only retaliated with a billiard cue, and that he only retaliated when they reached the street. The murderer is a Scotchman, and has only been in this

is a Scotchman, and has only been in this country 18 months.

Thompson was once wealthy. He was in the cotton business formerly and nad a fortune of \$300,000, but he lost it all in speculation. Later he tried to retrieve his fortunes in the tobacco brokerage business, but that proved a failure also. His folks are said to be wealthy and respectable residents of Paducah, Ky, where a trother, a Dr. Thompson, holds a high ocial position.

Malignant Carbuncle.

DEATH OF ALD, SMITH OF NEWARK, N. J., AFTER NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 9.—Alderman George 3. Smith died this evening at his house. On Thursday morning a small pimple appeared upon his upper lip near the left nostril, and be\_ upon his upper lip near the left nostril, and be, fore night it assumed a very angry appearance. On Friday it was observed to increase rapidly, and his whole system was affected. During Saturday his whole lip and the cheek adjuining became so swellen that he could not take food into his mouth, and was constantly in agony. Three doctors pronounced the disease malignant carbuncle, and agreed at once that it was utterly incurable. On Sunday the patient's neck and cheet were involved in the inflammation, and the bronichal tubes and lungs became congested. At the time of his death his neck had swellen much larger around than his head. than his head.

Dr. O'Gorman says this case is the first that has ever occurred in the United States.

# Very Old Royal Horses.

(From the Pall Mall Gazatte.) The following startling information is given to the world by the St. James' Gazette: -

"It is not generally known that the famous cream-colored horses which will draw her Majesty's state carriage this afternoon, as they majesty's state carriage this atternoor, as they have drawn the carriage of her predecessors before her for the last century and a half, belong to her not as Queen of England, but as a princess of the royal house of Hanover."

This circumstance is, indeed, "not generally known," and without further evidence it will not be generally believed.

THE CONDITION of affairs in Mexico is not

such as to encourage timid countries to adopt a republican form of government or to invite thither that foreign capital which is necessary party to represent Osbory division of Queen's county. He will be elected without oppositionr

GALWAY, Feb. 12.—At a meeting last evening, Parnell, who was loudly cheered, congratulated the electors on the unity they had displayed.

London, Feb. 12.—John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking at Newcastle last night, said that he would never propose that military garrisons be removed from Ireland,

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# The Weekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 17, 1886.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

It has required many years for the English speaking public to ascertain that the British empire is not the British Islands, but the knowledge has come at last like a supernatural revelation, changing suddenly the whole current of thought on imperial affairs. This regeneration, first confined to a few, es crying in the wilderness, is now noticeable in many ways. The empire of Great Britain is perhaps approaching a general newness of life. Professor Seeley's 'Expansion of England' might have fallen flat twenty years ago, and indeed the thing he said had been well enough said before, but the soil was prepared for Professor Seeley's owing, and the seed took root. No book of the deade has had so what had become of it. When in the valley of the Catalooche, which ran at a depth of more than a thousand feet beneath us, we have a distant sound. Listening attentively we recognized the braying of our beagle, who had, no doubt, started some timid deer from the component of the deade has had so what had become of it. When in the valley of the Catalooche, which ran at a depth of more than a thousand feet beneath us, we have a distant sound. Listening attentively we recognized the braying of our beagle, who had, no doubt, started some timid deer from its sylvan lair far down in the deep recesses noticeable in many ways. The empire of book of the decade has had so much effect on British national thought about the nation as the "Expansion of England,"

The cause which gave popularity to Seeley, if no other existed, would give an ace, fit and not few, to James Anthony But Froude will always be read for his own sake. He has written many paradoxical things; it is thought that of late years he has published some silly things, but he has never been dull. In this last book of travels he writes with all the freshness and sprightliness of a child, though in the matter there are occasional remarks that remind us that brilliant literary men as well as other people may be children more than

"Oceana" is the account of Mr. Froude's journey to the British possessions in South Africa, Australasia and Polynesia. He did not visit Cauada, for though he reached Buffalo in May he concluded that the Do-minion would be too cold for comfort. Let it be remembered that Mr. Froude is no longer young. It was lively times in the colonies when Mr. Froude and his son, who seems to be a lay figure in the story, with Lord Elphinstone made their trip. At the Cape the Bechuanaland expedition was about setting out and the air was filled with disputes between the party of peace and the party of war. At Melbourne the people were excited over the German occupation New Guinea, and while disagreeing in many things agreed that Gladstone and Derby would, if let alone, be the ruin of the Em-pire. At New South Wales the excitement was deeper still. The Australian contingent for service in the Soudan was about to sail, and the people were disputing over the conduct of Mr. Dalley, the pro tem premier, who had undertaken on his own sole authority to provide this contingent at the expense of the colony. In New Zealand the prospects of a war with Russia were actively canvassed, and many of Mr. Froude's fellow-passengers far Mr. Blake's party are prepared to go in home were military men hastening to join this matter:—
their regiments and fight the Muscovite.

Mr. Froude begins his journey and ends it vide the Govern

an imperial federationist. He has seen diplomatic service in South Africa, and has learned how stupid the colonial office can be. He has conversed with leading English statesmen and has found how little they have known or cared for the things that belonged to the peace of the colonies. More over he judges that the home government requires an infusion of fresh colonial blood in its stagnant veins. For Mr. Froude is something of a pessimist and thinks that the Empire under Gladstone and his like, has

fallen upon evil days.

An Englishman born and trained, especi ally a disciple of Carlyle, cannot be expected to enter into the spirit of colonial institutions, and this may account for Mr. Froude's surprise that there should be political parties in Australia, New Zealand, and the other colonies. A longer acquaintance would surely show him that communities inhabited by men of business habits, which are shaping their methods of progress, have at least as much reason for such divisions as older states, where the paths are all marked out and the movement is uniform. His implied contention that the colonies would be better ruled if wise governors were appointed by the home authorities, and given real power over the expenditure of money and the regulation of the habits of the people is strangely out of place in such a book. Carlyle, whose influence is seen in almost every page of the work would scarced by go farther than this in his desire for rulers. Presumably from Mr. Froude's tone, he would think it well to make and enforce a law compelling the colonial popula-tion to abstain from town life and all other industries than agriculture. As Mr. Froude attractively puts it he would have them all "country children reared up with simple sates and simple habits, taught to obey their parents and to speak the truth, to work in the working hours, sing when their work is over, and end and begin their days with a few words of prayer for their Maker." "All this" helaments "isout of fashion now. The town and its pleasures are the universal magnet; the newspaper and the debating club are the mental training schools, and obedience and truth and simplicity do not flourish in such an atmosphere." The theory that good citizens, must needs be trained to handle the Sabine spade and to carry home firewood at the severe mother's bidding is plausible and older far than Horace. But what dost thou here Elijah Was there no one at Mr. Froude's shoulder to ask why he was not dancing, or hoeing potatoes, or saying his prayers, in stead of making books? There is something here in Mr. Froude worthy of the disciple of the man who preached the duty of silence in forty odd volumes. Carlyleism has crept into Froude's diction, though not into his manners. His description of the eminent colonial statesmen, scholars and leading citizens he met is bright and not cynical But Mr. Froude might have left Carlyle the monopoly of the word nigger. Without the quotation sign, it is not good English.

We predict for "Oceana" a wide, if not lasting popularity. One element of weak-ness—the somewhat garrulous references to himself—has a fascination of its own. "Oceana" is one of the pleasantest books of this generation.

Oceana, or England and her Colonies—By James Anthony Froude. New York Charles Scribner's Sons. St. John: J. &

HOW FAR THEY HAVE GONE.

The loyal Opposition of this province do not, perhaps, realize the full extent to which the leaders of their party have gone in their attempt to secure the support of the Rielites. We have already furnished quotations from the London speech of Mr. Blake, in which, while professing his unwillingness to make a political platform out of the scaffold of Riel, he proceeded to erect a platform out of the scaffold. Our readers have noticed the attitude of the Ontario government, one member of which suggests that Riel may vet be considered worthy of a monument. and likens him to Sir George Cartier, while the whole rank and file of the party ask an amnesty for the half-breed prisoners, but refuse to vote that the punishment of Riel

The Montreal Post, which is, perhaps, the most violent of the Rielite organs, and which alternately denounces the Dominion Government and praises the scientific methods of O'Donovan Rossa, finds much comfort in the Ontario preceedings. The Post 88V8:-

Ontario feels and understands that humanity and justice were violated by Sir John Macdonald and his Government in their treatment of the half-breeds and the hanging of Riel. The London Advertiser, whose editor is

David Mille, M. P., formerly Minister of the Interior, was among those journals which in the early autumn were denouncing the Government because Riel was to be al-Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills now says:-

We think that the evidence that is already before the county is sufficient to show that Riel was a man whose intellect was essentially unsound. His speeches, his diary, his communications to the public, all show that his brain was diseased.

Turn now to the Toronto Globe, the oracle of the party, the special organ of the leader of the Opposition. Before the execution the Globe, having apparently made up its mind that Riel would be spared, day after day declared that the law must take its course. There was here an opportunity to make big capital against the Government, "Public indignation," said the Globe, "would be excited should Riel or his associates escape punishment through any blunder or neglect on the part of the Government." And again: "The people were never more in earnest, never more determined that justice shall be done, and that the doing of it shall not be unduly delayed." Further: "They will hold Sir John and his colleagues responsible should there be a failure of justice."

There was no failure of justice, and now we find the Globe approving of the wild demands of the irresponsible anarchists of Quebec. From one number of the Globe. that of last Friday, we make the following extracts that the people here may know how

The belief that Louis Riel was hanged to provide the Government with an election cry is deepened by every move of the Conservative

party.
Who blames the cries of the Roman poputions of the people in Lower Canada for the rude, obscure, half-crazed man, who was the sole dependence of a poor, weak, and most certainly grievously oppressed community.

They (the Canadians) said that killing for the purpose of catching votes was judicial murder, and every passing week adds to the evidence that Riel's hanging was done with an area to the rule.

I had not gone far when I saw a semi-torpid

evidence that Riel's hanging was done with an eye to the polls.

With these grievances in view; with that recommendation in view; with the fact in view that the agitation of Riel was perfectly constitutional for about eight months; in view of the almost accidental beginning of hostilities; in view of the doubts of Riel's sanity; in view of the rarity with which the death penalty is exacted by modern governments from men technically guilty of treason; in view of the many humble petitions favoring commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment, there was a prima facie case of immense strength in favor

a prima facie case of immense strength in favor clemency.

Knowing that they (the Government) could be wrath roused in not by elemency avert the wrath roused in Quebec by the exposure of the hanging of the half-breeds did they not take his life on the

the sacrifice with delight? In the selections the italics are ours. For the sake of completeness we add the following resolution moved by Hon. Edward Blake in the Ontario legislature when Riel had committed his first offence and had not been punished :-

That the cold-blooded murder, for his outspoken loyalty to his Queen, of Thomas Scott, had impressed the house with sorrow and indignation, and that every measure should be taken to punish for this crime the man who had hitherto gone unwhipt of justice.

It serves as a sample of the style of literature which would have been furnished had the Government not done its duty in the present case.

> (For THE SUN.) WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

BY EDWARD EACK.

Among the mountains of Western North Carolina at an elevation of [2,000 feet above the sea, in the calm summer night one often sees the moon, as cloudless at her full and the deep blue of the heavens as well ablaze with the golden light of countless stars as they would have been seen in our more northern clime when winter was reigning supreme, and while the gems of heaven were glittering and twinkling around him the observer could dimly discover the shadowy outlines of rounded hills sombre with forests

of oak and chestnut. Should he by chance have been standing near one of the numerous rapid brooks fringed by rhododendrons of more than ordinary size, with which this country abounds, e would have seen in these cloudless nights the light of the moon falling through the hick covering of these beautiful shrubs and frescoing the ground about him with chec-quered shades of light and darkness as its rays fell upon the surface of the ground or vere intercepted by the long leaves of the over-hanging shrubs. Later in the autumn, near the highway, he might further have seen the moonlight shimmering on the glossy leaves of some gigantic holly whose bright red berries could have been discerned here and there among these leaves. Night though it were, in this elevated region the air is wonderfully invigorating and stimulates mind as well as body. The writer can remember standing one night some years since. among these beautiful hills and looking at the huge outline of the great black mountain, some 6,500 feet high, projected against the deep blue of that infinite sea in which the innumerable stars are floating; as the pale light fell directly on its towering form, one spot high up towards its summit seem. ed darker than the rest, and he was reminded of the woods of his own country on learning that this was caused by a forest of firs which preferred the coldness of that key elevation to the genial mildness of the climate at the mountain's base. No sound broke the stillness of the holy calm but the rustling

pebbles in its descent to the rapid river which, though hurrying along more hastily to the ocean, was yet ready to give a place in its bosom to the tiny stream for whose

company it could not wait.

I had remained in North Carolina until the first of November and had to pass the night in the forest on one of the numerous mountain ranges, the air was as warm and genial as it would have been in this part of Canada in the month of June. Not having an axe, my companion broke off some dead branches from a neighboring tree, with which we kindled a small fire to light up the gloom around us; everything was still, and the only sound was that caused by the crackling of our fire. A hound which accompanied us at our start had left us and we were speculating as to Mr. Mills held out the clive branch to the
Bleu revolters, took them to his breast as lost in the distance and we prepared for brothers, and said that the policy of the sleep. Of bed clothes or pillows we had regular Opposition and the Rielites were one, none, for the latter we devised a substitute viz., to turn out the Government. There by filling the coarse bag in which we had is no better definition of the principles which appear to govern the party in this Riel matter, and all others, than that laid down by who crept cautiously up towards our resting place, his advent, however, betrayed by the rustling of his feet among the withered and dried leaves with which the hill side on which we were reposing was thickly strewn, On awakening in the morning the first sound which greeted our ear was the voice of the robin from the boughs of a neighboring tree; before rising I had broken off a twig from a shrub close to where I laid, and while biting the bark as woodsmen often do I recognized the familiar fragrance of the sassa-fras. After partaking of our morning meal, my companion upon returning home through the forest after he had shown me the Tennessee trail, which was to be my guide through the labyrinths of the wood until it brought me to the vicinity of human life. At this time we were standing at an elevation probably of more than 3,000 feet above the sea on the summit of a hill whose top and upper flanks, smooth and free from stone, were covered by oaks in great variety, as well as white woods and chestnuts of large size. Lower down the hill the long pointed tops of white pines rose high above the surrounding forests. Looking around me I could see only deep dark valleys or a sea of round forest covered mountains, no clearings of any settlers being visible from my alry height. A walk of about a quarter of a mile brought us to the trail, which has nothing more than a path beaten in the hard ground by the feet of countless generations of Indians, where they had at length been usurped by the invading foot of their pale faced exterminators. There were no axe marks or blazes on the trees to direct the inexperienced, as is the custom of our northern hunters, in whose case such are an absolute necessity, as

winter's snow conceals all surface marks, as the ground was now covered by a white carpet of leaves, one could easily lose the foliage in it, he informed me that the growth that there were panthers in the Gulf. After we had parted, cane in hand I started off

on the trail, I had not gone far when I saw a semi-torpid snake lying across my path. As we had killed a copper-head the day before I hastily threw the reptile to one side with my cane, not waiting to observe whether it were one of that or of a less vene mous species. This accident somewhat disturbed my tranquility and it was not long until I discovered that I had lost the trail,

a fact which caused me some little perturbation, as I was a stranger in a strange forest with no marks to guide me other than the path from which I had wandered, By slow and patient searching among the fallen leaves I at last succeeded in regaining it and before sunset struck one of these primitive roads by which this country was sparsely reckoning that the Orangemen would snuff up

St. Martins.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) ST. MARTINS, Feb. 8.

THE WEATHER, -The croakers who com plained so much of the mild weather during January, have been more than satisfied since the beginning of this month. The mercury began to settle on the first day of Feb. and continued until early on Friday morning, the 5th inst., when it is said the temperature rivalled the memorable "cold Friday" twenty-five years ago, the tenth of

this month. PIE SOCIAL.—A pie social is being held in the Temperance hall, this Monday evening. The elite of the parish are invited. The pro moters of the enterprise are Miss Walker, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Tocque and Mrs. Swatridge. Proceeds to aid Trinity

ENTERTAINMENT.-Rev. Mr. DesBrisav will give his popular evening entertainment on the Secrets and wonders of Sable Island, on Wednesday, 17th inst., in the Temper ance hall. His lecture will be illustrated by large charts and pictures. A large number of tickets has already been disposed of. A

rare treat is expected. HENRY LAKE -It is understood that Mesers. W. Henry and James Rourke have leased for a number of years the Quaco Wood Manufacturing Works at Henry lake. These enterprising gentleman will no doubt conduct the business there with much satisfaction to all concerned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. -- Wm. Fletcher of East Quaco, met with a very serious accident on Thursday last. He was hauling logs down a steep descent, known as Me Cumber's hill, when by a slew of his sled his feet caught in the load from which his body was at same time thrown, and in tha position was dragged some distance. His pjuries are of such a serious nature that doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Kings County S. S. Association.

The second convention will be held in the Methodist church, Hampton station, February 15th and 16th, the programme being as follows :

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY AFTERNOON. 2 00 Meeting of executive committee. 2 30 Devotional meeting led by president, 3 00 Called to order by President Gideon McLeod,—Appointing of credential, nomi-nating, devotional, finance and questions

Treasurer's report—report of statistics and work done during the year. Adoption of constitution and by-laws—reports from parishes by vice-presidents and others. 5.00 Meetings of committees.

SECOND SESSION. 7 30 Devotional meeting led by Rev. G. 8 00 Report of credential committee. Call of roll. Address of retiring president. Re-

officers. Discussion, "Winter Sunday schools, necessary and pessible, how best organized and conducted."

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY MORNING. 9.30 Devotional meeting.
10.00 Miscellaneous and unfinished business. Discussion, "Parish organization." FOURTH SESSION, AFTERNOON,

2 00 Devotional meeting. 2.30 Model teachers meeting—Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 21st, "The second temple." Ezra, 1, 1.4; 3, 8.13, conducted by Rev. Geo. Bruce, pastor of St. David's church, St. John. Discussion, "Need of teacher's meetings and how they may be best promoted and sustained."

FIFTH SESSION. 7.00 Praise meeting conducted by Rev. S. Howard. 7.30 Discussion, "What do our Sanday schools most need ?" Answering questions.

BATHURST. Some Exciting Curling Matches by Local Players.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) BATHURST, Feb. 8.—The weather here is intensely cold, the thermometer varying from 20 deg. to 25 deg. below zero.

Mr. Black, the contractor of the post office, is busily engaged in cutting the stone to be used for the completion of the building in the spring. He has six stonecutters em-ployed and building will be begun in April. The stone lately got by him is considered by competent judges to be of excellent qual-

CURLING.—The following is the result of

the matches for the club cups :-	
MATCH FOR SKIPS CUP.	
First Series.	
Buck	1 9 5
Second Series.	-
Buck	7
Buck18 O'Brien1	3
Fourth Series.	
Buck16 Duncan	9
Buck thus won the cup.	
SUB SKIPS' CUP.	
First Series.	
Hickson	7
Second Series.	Ĵ
McDonald	9
McDonald19 Sheriff	4
Fourth Series.	=
McDonald	n
McDonald thus won the cup.	0

Quite a number of matches have been played for "oysters," but the one which ook place on Saturday last between the Patron of the club, K. F. Burns, and the vice-president, G. M. Dancan, M. D., (three rinks a side) was the most interesting one yet played. In the afternoon two rinks

played as follows:-W D Bowers, C H Mann, J E Baldwin, \_14 W J O'erien EVENING. D McIntos P J turns, A J H Stewart, skip....12

The Patron thus won by 17 points. There were quite a number of spectators in the rink both in the afternoon and evening, and some excellent play was made. At the conclusion of the game the players, with some guests, sat down to a first-class oyster supper at J. Ellis' restaurant. After the bivalves had been disposed of the following toasts

were drunk :-1. The Patron, by William Mann, respond-

1. The Patron, by William Mann, responded to by K. F. Burns.
2. The president, by W.J. O'Brien, responded to by J. Sivewright.
3. The vice-president, by K. F. Burns, responded to by G. M. Duncan.
4. The secretary, by Mr. Sheriff, responded to by J. E. Baldwin.
5. The skips, by Mr. Sivewright, responded to by W. J. O'Brien.
6. The sylvaking hard for the state of the sylvaking hard.

6. The sub-skips, by Mr. O'Brien, responded by John Black. Our sister rinks, by Mr. O'Brien, respondto by Dr. Cates of the Newcastle curling

8 The press, by K. F. Burns, responded to y Mr. McIntesh on behalf of the World and J. Harrington on behalf of THE SUN. 9. The ladies, by Mr. Sivewright (of course) esponded to by Mr. Bodie (of course.) During the evening the club cups were resented to Skip Buck and Sub-skip Mc-

Donald, who acknowledged the presentation in fitting terms. This is the second year Mr. McDenald has won the sub-skips cup should he do so another year it becomes his roperty. In the intervals between the oasts songs were sung by Dr. Duncan, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. Black and W. B. Buck. Scots wha hae, by Dr. Duncan, and the Old Arm Chair by Mr. Black, were loudly applauded The competition for the Harris medal was oncluded today, Mr. Black being the winner, scoring 10 points.

FRANCHISE ACT. -The revising barrieter and his clerk, J. J. Harrington, have been busy for the past month revising the list of electors for this county. The preliminary lists are now in the hands of the printers.

Sussex Notes.

Sussex, Feb. 8.—At a regular meeting of Markville Lodge, No. 94, I. O. G. T., held in their hall in Markhamville, on the evening of Feb. 6, the fellowing officers were duly installed into office for ensuing quarter, by Deputy Abrm. Wilson :- E Hunter, W. C. T.; Miss M. M. Boyer, W. V. T.; W. N. Boyer, W. Sec.; P. McFarlane, W. F. Sec.; Alice Ogden, W. F.; C. C. Boyer, W. C.; J. C. Boyer, W. M.; G. Wilkins, Guard; W. Parlee, Sentinal; J. Hunter, D. M.; S. lodge was entertained with a number of happy speeches and songs. F. W. Wallace of Sussex, sang a solo, which was well re-ceived as were a number of others. Robert Ferguson lost a valuable horse at

in the woods a few days ago.

A man lumbering for Thos. Dunsmen

Mills was badly injured a few days ago in the woods by being struck by a falling limb Mrs. John Markham, who has been very ill at her home in Markhamville, is now fast

Rev. Canon Medley is preacking a series of sermons on the book of Psalms. He delivered the third one last evening, which was, it is said, very instructive.

Mr. Currie, Licentiate, preached in the F. C. Baptist church here yesterday in room of Rev. Mr. McDonald, who was attending stillness of the holy calm but the rustling of roll. Address of retiring president. Re-of the little brook which rippled among the port of nominating committee and election of Bellisle.

recovering.

(Condensed from Magazine of Au erican History.) HISTORIC ASPECTS OF SABLE ISLAND. By J. M. Oxley, LL. B., of Ottawa.

The history of Sable Island is a very sombre one, befitting the bare, bleak appearance of the place as one approaches either from the ocean spans of the east or the forest clad shores of the west. Its geo. graphical situation is about ninety miles due east from the northern end of Nova Scotia. between the forty-third degree of north atitude and the fifty-ninth of west longitude. Shaped somewhat like a crescent with the concave side turned northward, and rising at ts greatest elevation less than ninety feet rom sea-level, it makes but little show above the surface of the waves. Its present length is not more than twenty-three miles, and breadth about one mile, although an admiralty survey made in 1808 reported the former as being thirty miles and the latter two and a half. A lake seme ten or twelve niles long occupies the centre of the island. Sable Island possesses few natural attractions. There are no contrasts of color so grateful to the eye of those who have grown weary of limitless sea and sky. Even the sunshine of a midsummer day fails pitifully in casting any glamour over its grim homli-ness, while a midwinter storm invests it with

n accumulation of terrors beyond measure appalling.

According to an Icelandic chronicle, one
Biorn Herinifeen, in the year 986, proposing
no more ambitious adventure than a start across from Greenland to Iceland, was taker possession of by adverse winds, and driven ar to the south and west, thereby unwillingly and unwittingly, becoming the first European to set eyes upon the new world. Having passed Helluland (Newfoundland) and Markland (Nova Scotis) he came in sight of a barren sandy region which from the account he gives of it, could have been no other than Sable Island, Unfortunately for his future fame, he either lacked the courage, or could not spare the time, to pro-ceed a little farther westward, for had he done so, to him, and not to Christopher Columbus, would have fallen the imperishable glory of discovering America.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the Portuguese, who were vigorously pursuing the Newfoundland fisheries, which had en discovered for them by John Cabot, must have found the island out anew, as on a chart prepared by Pedro Rainal, dated 1505, it is laid down as "Santa Crus." Observing the abundance of coarse, succulent grass flourishing throughout the centre of the island, and the plentitude of water supplied by the lake, they conceived the admirable plan of stocking the place with cattle and thus providing a fresh meat market conveniently near their fishing

In 1538, Baron de Lery fitted out a fleet of small vessels, loaded them deep with nen, cattle, grain and other materials and set sail for America. But the fates were not propitious. One sterm followed another, and the expedition was thereby so delayed that it did not reach its destination until late in the autumn. There was no time to prepare for the winter and no alternative but to return. But before so doing the baron lightened his vessel by dedoing the baron lightened his vessel by de-positing the cattle upon Sable Island, of the general public is so slight as not to Among them, no doubt, were several horses, from which have sprung the herds of shaggy, sharp-boned ponies, which still scamper wild over the sand-dunes and whose origin is

therwise inexplicable. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert went out upon a voyage of exploration with five ships equipped in the best manner of those days. and guided by experienced pilots. He had a prosperous voyage to Newfoundland, of which country he took possession in the name of the Queen. Then he bethought himself of restocking his depleted larder before taking up the long voyage back across the Atlantic. He was caught in a fearful gale on the Grand Banks, and his sole remaining consort carried home the sorrowful news that the heroic admiral hailed them during the raging storm, "that Heaven was as near by sea as by land," and shortly after, standing at the helm, sorely wounded in his foot, and bible in hand, went down beneath the relentless waves.

In 1598, by letters patent, Henry IV. of France granted the Marquis de la Roche almost absolute power over the islands and countries of Canada, Sable Island, Newfoundland, and the adjacent regions to the end that the poor benighted savages inhabiting those lands might be brought to a knowledge of the true God. One vessel constituted his fleet, while forty out of the sixty men composing his army of occupation and evangelization were convicts chosen from the royal prisons. As the little vessels drew near the New World the marquis, foreseeing the danger of landing his fleck of jail birds without first having made some provision for their safe-keeping, bethought himself of leaving them upon Sable Island until he had selected the site of his colony. Soon after this had been done a tempest broke upon his ship, which rested not until it had blown the marquis clear back to France. From the wreck of a Spanish ship the men built themselves huts, the ocean furnished them with firewood, the wild cattle with meat, and the seals with clothing. The chase of the black fox, which then abounded, and of the walrus enabled them to lay up goodly stores of preclous pelts and ivory against the ever hoped for day of their redemption. In 1603 the king sent out a vessel to bring them back, but only eleven out of the original forty were found alive. They received a free pardon for their crimes and a salatium of fifty crowns. They returned to their place of exile and drove a thriving trade in furs and ivory with their mother country for many years, until one by one they passed away.

About a twelvemonth after the rescue of the convicts, the expedition of the Sieur de Monts, which had in view the founding of Port Royal, narrowly escaped a disastrous ending among the sands of Sable Island. Thirty years later master John Rose, of Boston, lost his good ship, the Mary Ann Jane, on Sable Island. He did not remain long in exile, for being a handy man with tools, he built himself a pinnace out of the debris of his vessel and thereby succeeded in making his escape.

From this time until the beginning of the 19th century very little is known concerning Sable Island save that each year added a darker tinge to its sombre reputation as a A. Boyer, R. H. S.; B. Markham, L. H. S.; naval cemetery. More dreadful, however, A. Mills, P. W. C. After installation, the the deliberate wickedness of the demons in human form who now made this peculiarly faverable spot their haunt and hunting ground. Wreckers, pirates and vagabonds of like infamous stamp were attracted thither Salmon River while hauling logs a few days by the unceasing succession of wrecks and ago. Robert Mills also lost a valuab'e horse the absence of all restraint, and they plied their infamous trade so vigorously that the terror of their names spread far and wide. But the most successful of scoundrels eventually reach the end of their tether, however supinely the atrocities may be endured for a season. The Nova Scotia government, too long culpably indifferent, was at length goaded into action by the loss of the transport Princess Amelia, and the gun-brig Harriet, in quick succession. At the suggestion of Sir John Wentworth an appro-priation was made in 1803 for the settlement of guardians upon the island. Then a proclamation was issued that all persons found residing there without a government license would be removed and punished with at least six years imprison- freak of nature,

ment. With their departure the romance of Sable Island history ends. From the year 1803, the Imperial and Nova Scotian uthorities maintained a settlement there called the Humane Establishment, and under its regime the only breaks in the peaceful monotony of insular existence have been the never failing wrecks, whereof no less than 160 are already noted in the Superintendent's register. On the union on the Camadian previnces the island came under the charge of the Federal government and since then every year has witnessed steady improvement in the equipment of the Establishment. Better buildings have been erected, the number of guardians increased, regular steam communication with the main land provided, two fine light houses erected at a cost of \$100,000, two life boats of the most improved pattern placed there, and finally a complete system of telephone connection fitted up between the stations, so that when the telegraph cable to the main land, now seriously contemplated, is laid, Sable Island will have no superior as a life saving station in the world.

SANDWICH ISLANDS' LEPERS. The Disease Proved to be Contagious But Not Easily Caught.

(From the New York Herald) It is remarkable that after so many centuries of experience there should be any dispute whether a disease in contagious which was a scourge of the whole world in the middle ages and still is familiar everywhere except in central and western Europe, the British Islands and the United States and Canada. This is the case with leprosy. Of late years the teaching of most of the medical faculties of western Europe has been averse to its contagiousness. But common belief elsewhere is very positive the other

The last mails from Honolulu have brought a document of the Hawaiian government describing its leper settlement on the island of Molokai, which declares officially that "there are unquestionable proofs of the contaglousness." Dr. Arthur Mouritz, the physician in charge of the Molokai hospital, has arrived at this conviction, says the report, "contrary to the teaching of the Royal College of Physicians of Eogland, of which he is a member," and Father Damien, the intelligent director of the Roman Catholic missions of the settlement, "who has been a close observer for twelve years," is of the same opinion. The report goes on to say :The manner in which it is communicated

is, however, a mystery—that is, it cannot be as accurately determined as in acute contagious diseases; but when the blood becontagious diseases; but when the blood be-comes poisoned by the virus, whether by inhalation or by actual contact, its develop-ment, although slow, is as certain and inex-orable as death itself. But there is nothing whatever in the contagiousness of the disease, as far as it is known, to create alarm. It is not communicated by casual contact. like smallpox, measles or fever. There is no chance of contracting it in the open air, or in street contact, or in vehicles of trans-Leprosy was first observed to be prevalent among the Hawaiins about thirty years ago. The Molokai settlement for the the lepers was founded early in 1866. The island is thirty-five miles long and seven wide, and is the fifth in size of the Hawaiin group. It was anciently the seat of a dense population, but this is almost extinct, and at every opportunity which presents itself without sequestration the government is acquiring the few remaining tracts of the native landowners (who number only forty families) and adding them to those devoted to the lepers as public wards. The blennial appropriation for maintenance of the lepers now is a hundred thousand dollars. They are about 700 in number, and are divided between two villages, Kalawoo and Kalauppa, the latter the larger. Then, besides the handful of natives of the island, there are about 150 non-lepers. comprising official employes, Catholic and Protestant missionaries, and friends of lepers who have permits to attend them. The whole number of lepers sent to Molokai tures on the settlement have been \$613,756. Adding to this great sum that spent on hospitals on the other islands, for the care of lepers before removal to Molokai, the total s more than a million dollars. At least onetenth of the revenue of the Hawaiian kingdom goes to the national board of health.

The branch hospitals at Kakaako, on the island of Oahu (where Honolulu is situated),

nd also the Kapiolani home for girls, the offspring of leper parents, are under charge of the Sisters of the Franciscan convent, oi St. Anthony at Syracuse in our own state of New York. Early in 1883 the Hawaiian Bishop of Olba sent an agent to solicit Sisters of Charity to come to the aid of the lepers, and "after petitioning more than fifty different religious sisterhoods" he found a welcome at ast in Syracuse. Twenty-four of the good vomen there volunteered for service, and the first band of them, accompanied by the Mother Superior, arrived at Hopolulu on November 8, 1883. The anniversary was selected in November, 1885, to dedicate the Kapiolani home, an excellent charity, named for the Hawaiian Queen and devoted to the care of "girls only suspected on the ground of heredity of being tainted, and yet giv-ing no sign of the disease." In looking over the report of the dedicatory exercises we are glad to find the following cheerful assurance of Mr. Gibson, the president of the board of health:-

"My personal observation leads me to believe we have passed though the worst of this disease, and that there is every reason to hope that its virulence is now on the decline. I am led to judge so from the fact that of the total number of cases sent to the eper settlement and to the branch hospital luring my tenure of office, since May, 1882, barely three per cent. indicate an origin more recent than within one or two years."

The Louisville Times prints the following remarkable story from a reliable correspondent at New Haven, Nelson county. Ky.: "A respectable farmer, J. Kuox Ice, who lives seven miles northwest of here, on the Beach ford, has two sons—Alexander, aged thirteen, and Nicholas, aged twelve, who speak an unknown tones which the class and an interest to the seven miles to the seven miles and the seven miles the seve and Nicholas, aged twelve, who speak an unknown tongue which they alone understand, and which is wholly unknown to the parents or the rest of the family. It is a still more singular fact that each boy speaks a different language, but they understand each other. It was not until recently that Alexander could learn to speak English, and Nicholas can't 'catch on' yet, Alexander acting as interpreter between his younger brother and the other members of the family. The boys are good looking and endowed with average intelligence. Mr. Ice married a Miss Boone, and the families both date back to our first settlers. The boys have never travelled twenty miles from home, and have never been associated in any way with foreigners of any associated in any way with foreigners of any clime, and I doubt if they ever heard any other language than the Euglish. Mr. Ice has five other children, two elder and three younger than these boys, all of whom speak their native than these boys, an or whom speak their basive tongue plainly, and always have, but know nothing whatever of the language spoken by Alexander and Nicholas. The parents, as well as the whole community, are completely at a loss to knew how to account for this strange

Death's And easy

By Rev. Presb And I saw a sat on him had him; and he w Revelation, vi

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BE PATIENT WITH THE LIVING. Sweet friend, when thou and I art gone Beyond the earth's weary labor, When small shall be our need of grace From comrade or from neighbor;
Passed all the strife, the toil, the care,
And done with all the sighing—
What tender triumph shall we have gained,
Alas! by simply dying?

Then lips too chary of their praise Will tell our merits over,
And eyes too swift our faults to see
Shall no deceit discover,
Then hands that would not lift a stone Where stones were thick to cumber Our steep hill path, will scatter flowers Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I. Ere love is past forgiving, Should take the earnest lesson home— Be patient with the living ! Today's repressed rebuke may save Our blinding tears tomorrow; Then patience, e'en when keenest edge

'Tis easy to be gentle when Death's silence shames our clamor, And easy to discern the best Through memory's mystic glamour; But wise it were for thee and me, Ere love is past forgiving To take the tender lesson home-Be patient with the living!
—Good Cheer.

# SERMON

By Rev. Jas. Gray. Preached in the Presbyterian (hurch, Sussex.

And I saw and behold a white horse, and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him; and he went sorth conquering and to conquer.—
Revelation, vi. 2. The prophecies of Ezekiel and the visions of John contain figurative representations of the most sublime description; this kind of writing is common to all oriental authors, especially to the poets. It must necessarily follow that such portions of the holy scriptures are difficult of interpretation; hence commentators have been exceedingly divided on the meaning of many of the prophecies of the apocalyptic vision. Three different kinds of symbols, viz.: seals, trumpets and vials, are employed to describe a succession of the most remarkable events of providence, between the times of John and the commencement of the glory of the latter days. This chapter describes the days. This chapter describes the opening of the first six seals. Our text has reference to the opening of the first seal, and tells us what John saw when the first seal was actually opened. John very probably, on the opening of the first expected to find the events of future hand shall teach the terrible things. Thine times announced in the language of Greece or Rome, or the vernacular tongue of some other country; but when the roll, which lay between the first and second seals, was taken off and presented to his notice, he did not see any writing in the alphabetical characters of any country. This part of the book acters of any country. This part of the book was a manuscript in

saying, is the usual prelace to the uniterent sections of the code of Jewish laws. But to John, the last writer of scripture, it was generally done by emblems and representations, the greater part of which bore a striking resemblance to historical painting:

such was the method of revealing the divine such was the method of revealing the divine mind at the opening of all the seals. Here the painting was a chieftain mounted upon a horse, armed with a bow, and adorned with a crown. The first four seals have the same general emblem of a horse and a nider; but as they are meant a crown as they are meant as the properties as the meant as the properties are meant as the properties as the properties are meant as the p same general emblem of a horse and a rider; but as they are meant of different dispensations of providence, the horses are distinguished from each other by their color, and the riders by their armour their color, and the riders by their armour

and appearance. The horse of the first seal arrows could make little impression upon be a war-like chieftain; for he was armed with a bow, and had the chaplet or crown of a conqueror around his head. White is the symbol of purity, and bow the symbol of purity, and bow the symbol of purity, and bow the symbol of warfare. When a boy and a crown are combined, as in this hiereglyphic, they form a conduction of a seemblies. "the wisdom of the wastern shores of the African continent, simple, as there is none that is more despited, on account of its simplicity, than the ordinance of preaching the gospel. Nevertheless, this bow, the blessed gospel preached, becomes by the power and skill of the master of assemblies, "the wisdom of the african continent, Italy and every city of note throughout the eastern parts of the empire. So that by the time John saw him seated on the white horse, the converts to Christianity were in many places the most numerous party. But Jesus is still going forth conquering and the converts to christianity were in many places the most numerous party. But was a milk-white charger; he had a snowy, them. No ordinance appears to be more bined, as in this hiereglyphic, they form a natural emblem of victory. The explanatory clauses which immediately follow confirm this interpretation; for in them we are told, that "he went forth conquering and to con-

The horse of this seal has generally been understood as representing the dispensation of the gospel, and the rider as representing Chr st. In chap. xix., a rider mounted upon a white horse is presented to our notice, at the head of the armies of the church, and described by such names and exploits as can hardly leave a doubt upon any mind that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is intended. The similarity between the riders of these horses is so striking that it would not be in- brethren, what shall we do;" (Acts 2, 37)

Let us consider for a littlelst. The sublime representation here given

2nd. The character of the glorious achieve-1st. Consider the sublime representation

here given of Jesus THE CAPTAIN OF OUR SALVATION.

I saw, says John, and behold a white horse; and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him. Observe, first, Christ's war-like appearance; he is seated on a horse of war. Here we interpret the symbol as expressive of the received as the close. The language of the renewed soul is, "Not unto us, Lord, not unto to us, but to thy the symbol as expressive of the received as the close." Let us now consider the symbol as expressive of the power of Christ. To the eleven disciples he said, when some of them doubted, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth," or, as predicted by Isaiah (63.1), "Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garmthat cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Borah: this that is glorious in his apparel travelling in the greatness of his strength: I that speak in righteourness mighty to save." Or, in the second Psalm, "Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son lest he be angry, "Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way when his wrath the rider was in full pursuit of the enemy;

We also interpret the symbol as expressive of the courage of Jesus. Jesus united meekness with the most undaunted courage; he appeared single-handed, he thirsted for the conflict; "I have trod the wine-press alone," he says, "and of the people there was none with me; for I will tread them in mine anger, and trample them in my fury; and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiment. For the day of vengeance is in mine heart,

and the year of my redeemed is come." Observe, 2. The color of the horse; a white horse. It is evident that this is designed to be significant, because it is diseasely periods of Christianity, and show that tinguished from the red, the black, and the pale horse referred to in the following verses,

cade; that they were employed on corona-tion occasions. "White horses" were re-served for generals, captains and commanders. Perhaps Orangemen may see power, dignity, courage and success personified in King William seated en a white horse. Joshua had a conversation with Jesus, as captain, when he stood over against Jericho. Paul represents Jesus as the captain of our

salvation. In general it may be observed that white s the emblem of innocence, purity, righteousness, happiness, prosperity—as the opposite is of sickness, sip, calamity and death. Now the "white horse" seems symbolical, (1st) of the innocence and

is one of eternal righteousness, equity, justice to all. He designs to regain his revolted dominions. Satan has usurped the dominion of this world, although it was made by Christ and for Christ, Satan has filled the personal ministry of the founder; but at this world with terror and misery. Jesus the time in which he left the world it does contemplates its restoration to its original allegiance, purity and glory. Jesus is the heir of the world—the heir of all things— resurrection he showed himself alive to five and he has a right to reign over all things.
(3) Jesus on a white horse seems symbolical of the prosperity and happiness of all the management of his affairs. Desolation riors, countries ravaged, cities burned or Jesus' conquests obliterate woe and misery. The desert rejoices and the wilderness blossoms as the rose, justice and benevolence

# THE ROYAL PSALMIST

had long before described the success of the gospel in a similar strain : "Gird thy aword upon thy thigh O most mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty; and in thy majesty ride prosperously, because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and thy right arrows are sharp in the hearts of the king's enemies, whereby the people fall under thee" (Ps. 45, 3, 5.)

was a painting and not a manuscript, in which a rider mounted upon a white horse was the principal figure. To Moses, the first penman of scripture, the revelation of the divine mind was generally made by an audible voice, "The Lord spake unto Moses, saving." is the usual preface to the different was tancient and universally used instruments of warfare, constructed upon the simplest principles, and though when properly strung and drawn by a skilful and steady hand, it can produce very considerable effect, especially upon a flying enemy; yet it can hardly be put in competition with other instruments of war. But as it was authority or utterly destroys them. The bow is fitted also to remind us of that beau-tiful simplicity which characterizes all the means of grace and of the divine energy covered with mail, and therefore showers of master of assemblies, "the wisdom of God, and the power of God to salvation." All Christ's victories are to be obtained by the hardest and most stubborn hearts have been so sensibly touched that they could find no rest till they were brought to the Saviour. "Now when they heard this they were pricked in their hearts and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles : Men and

in the early periods of Christianity, by the ministry of the word, triumphing over all opposition and subduing the nations to the obedience of the faith.

easential crown of his god-head, but his mediatorial crown. Given him as King of Zion—the head of the church. It is manifestly in allusion to the crown or chaplet of the conqueror, as if he had obtained a great the conqueror, as if he had obtained a great and decisive victory that a crown is said to be given him. And it is intended to symbolize the honors which redound to the Saviour from the administration of grace in the church. In token of approbation of his services the Father hath set upon his head a crown of the purest gold. When the church ascribes to him the glory of all that when the first seal was opened. The picture

# which John was led to contemplate

WAS DRAWN TO THE LIFE: is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they and those that rejoiced in his success were that put their trust in him," testifying their satisfaction by handing up the crown of the conqueror to adorn his brow. This prophecy has an immediate re-ference to the times of John, but it has likewise a reference to the future triumphs of the Messiah. It is a prediction of the success of the gospel in future time, especially after the return of the same warrior from the field of Armageddon; for John saw him going "forth conquering and to conquer."
Jesus going "forth conquering and to conquer," naturally leads us briefly to consider the primary accomplishment of the prophecy of the first seal. All circumstances concur "White," not black, or pale, or red. Though
Zachariah speaks of him as being red in his
appearance, they referred to his personal
conflicts in obtaining our redemption. The

tensive progress of the religion of Jesus
Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies warfare; our progress is to be not only successive battles gained, but to continue gaining them to the end of life. No one has a
conflicts in obtaining our redemption. The

tensive progress of the religion of Jesus
Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies warfare; our progress is to be not only successive battles gained, but to continue gaining them to the end of life. No one has a
foot guards, function the following verses,
Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies socialist-democratic federation would prove efearth and hell combined; Satan and the
ing them to the end of life. No one has a
foot guards, two of cavalry and a battlery of
foot guards, two of cavalry and a battlery of
artillery, were confined in barrack all day, in

in the grave. And from thence he con ed by his gospel as proclaimed by his apos-tles and ministers. With Jesus as their captain, the ministers of the apostolic age were such noble soldiers of the cross, in respect of courage, that they could not be in-timidated by threatenings or harsh treat-ment. Even death itself, though armed with all the weapons of torture and cruelty which the genius of persecution could forge, was not sufficient to appal them. In the firm and heroic temper of John and his com-panion Peter, before the Jewish council, we see the true spirit by which the ministers of the apostolic age were actuated. They were commanded not to speak at all nor teach in purity of Christ's person. Warriors were often the very basest of mankind; avaricious, proud, cruel, desperate. Jesus, on the other hand, was perfect holiness, purity embodied—heart of love—a life of truth and benevolence.

(2) I leave on a white horse seems and commanded not to speak at all nor teach in the fact of John in Patmos; but we may die in our work, we may die in our work, we may die in the fulness our joyous faith. Amen. So may it benevolence.

SUCCESS AND ITS MEANS. nevolence.

(2) Jesus on a white horse seems symbolical of the righteousness of his claims. The spoiler and oppressor may ride upon horses of crimson hue, as characteristic of their injustice and oppressions. War is generally based on unrighteousness; often on no other principle but power; no object but ambition; no end but gain. Christ's warfare is one of eternal righteousness, equity, justice to all. He designs to regain his reproceeded from himself, we should have expected that, if ever the cause of Christ was to be triumphant, it would have been under hundred brethren at once. (1 Cor. 15 6 It is probable that this company composed by far the greater part of his Christian friends. The state of his abasement did not and woe attend the footsteps of earthly war- admit that he should be everywhere acknowledged to be the Messiah, "for had the battered down, families rained, streams of known him they would not have crucified blood flowing; often followed by famine and pestilence. How delightful is the contrast! belonged to the purchase of redemp-tion, and this could not be accomplished but in circumstances of deep abasement. ever accompanying his steps. One song is heard, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

But as the application of redemption properly belongs to the state of his exaltation and glory, he had no sconer sat down upon the right hand of the majesty in the heavens, than he shed abroad the spirit in the most plentiful outpouring of his gifts and influences in order to bring sinners to the obedi-ence of the faith. In the space of only ten days after his ascension he obtained the great first general victory in the city of his death. Three thousand souls were added to the church. (Acts, il, 41) This auspiclous beginning was soon followed by circumstances which were equally favorable; for in the account of Peter's next sermon we find that "many of them which heard the word believed; and the number of the men was about five thousand." (Acts, iv, 4) Between these memorable sermons there were daily added to the church, by the ministry of other apostles, such as should be saved. It may therefore be presumed that within fifty days after the ascension the number of converts could not be fewer than ten thousand. These remarkable triumphs were not the

termination of the progress of christianity within the city of Jerusalem. The 5th and 6th chapters of the Acts ATTEST ITS PROGRESS afterwards. In these chapters we are told that "believers were the more added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women; that the word of God increased, and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jeruquering and to conquer" in Syria, in Asia Minor, in the states of Greece, in the islands of the Agean Sea, in Egypt, and all along the western shores of the African continent, Jesus is still going forth conquering and to conquer and there are immense triumphs for him yet to gain. A great part of the world still lieth in the wicked one. Six hundred millions at least are still in the wind and related to the still are tree. Six hundred millions at least are still in the conference of the force and sealest interesting and magnetic find the same means labor is kept perpetually active, mechanical skill perfected, invention exercised upon new plans of operative utility, and riches, instead of becoming amassed. Christ's victories are to be obtained by the truths of his blessed gospel. These truths, in the hands of the Holy Spirit, are yet to evangelize the world. By these truths Jesus gained the personal victory over satam—by these truths Jesus frees, Jesus regenerates, Jesus sanctifies men. With these simple gospel truths Jesus sent out his servants, and by their faithful preclamation the hardest and most stubborn hearts have been then shall the end come." (Matt. xxiv. 14.) Christ's conquering car must roll on until the rod of every oppressor is broken. Yes! Christ must reign and he must conquer until the song of the world's jubilee is heard from every hill and vale "Hallelujah! Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent horses is so striking that it would not be interpreting scripture by scripture, but by some false principle of interpretation, if we applied the rider of the horse of the first seal to one personage and the rider in the 19th chap, to a different personage. We consider this seal then as presenting us with a view of the exalted mediator going forth in the early periods of Christianity, by the ministry of the word, triumphing over all opposition and subduing the nations to the rest of the apolites: Men and do;" (Acts 2, 37) "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth, to the Jew first and also to the Greek." (Rom. 1, 16.)

4. Observe. The royal dignity of Jesus. "A crown was given unto him." Not the essential crown of his god-head, but his mediatorial crown. Given him as King of has now done we have a pledge of security for the fulfilment of what remains to be accomplished. And surely it cannot be more complished. And surely it cannot be more difficult for him in those latter days to fill

tensive a revolution of sentiment in the minds Let us now apply the subject personally Let me ask you are you really numbered among the conquests of Christ? Have you truly ceased to rebel and fight against him Have you sued for peace? Have his arrows stuck fast and subdued you? Are you enrolled among his friends? Are you the sol-

diers of the cross? If so, rejoice. Happy are ye, and happy ye shall be. If you are not the soldiers of the cross, your state is one of wretchedness, one of helplessness, and one of certain ruin. Christ will break his enemies in pieces as a potter's vessel. "Woe unto him that contendeth with his maker." "Kiss the son lest he be angry with thee, and thou perish from the way, when his anger is kindled but a little." Remember you cannot aid Jesus unless you are en-listed under his banner. Your contributions of money or of services he will scorn if your heart be with his enemies. He demands, first, yourselves; then what you have. If you are the friends of Jesus, you are deeply interested in his triumphs. If you are on the side of the mighty contest, your prayers must be there also; your personal efforts must be there also; your pecuniary aid must be there also. Think of the territory yet to be conquered—think of the sin which yet abounds—think of the millions who are still perishing for lack of knowledge—think of the claims of humanity—think of Christ—and oh! think of the "day of the Lord when the Saviour shall be revealed from heaven with his holy angels, in flaming fire taking vengeance on them in the propriety of its application to the early periods of Christianity, and show that it is intended to describe the rapid and extension of the conquering and to tensive progress of the religion of Jesus Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies warfare; our progress is to be not only suc-

general notion attached to the mention of a white horse according to ancient usage would be that of state and triumph arising from the fact that white horses were rode by conquerors on the days of their triumph; that they were used in the marriage cavaltation of the conquered on the conquered o housand times as much. Every victory gained should be used as the vantage groun for a greater one, and such undertaking pushed to a successful issue should be our couragement to undertake one grander still. Our career cannot be apostolic in the grandeur of the work committed to us, or in the glory of the revelations made to us for others; but it may be truly apostolic in the completeness of our success in the several spheres to which the Lord appoints us, both in its fulness and its increasing power and unbroken continuity on to the end of life. We may not glorify God by a death like that of Paul upon the cross, nor by last days like those of John in Patmos; but we may die in our work, we may die with our armor on, and we may die in the fulness of

Individuals or communities who depend fer prosperity in their fortunes on foreign aid, never thrive, says the Belfast Signal. True, for the secret of success in life is selfreliance. There is a sort of meanness in all dependence, which is revolting to a magnanimous spirit; while it is a condition never incurred, except by those who are destitute of energy. Assistance may be sought after and received, but no man of manly principle will ever seek or become dependent upon another. Greatness of no kind has ever been achieved, either by states or men, but through the diligent employment of inherent power and resources; and all observation attests that abject weakness and pusillanimity are ultimately the lot of such as derive whatever of happiness or strength they possess

from external sources.
"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat oread," though pronounced as a curse, has had, in its influence upon the material and The natural necessity of personal industry and effort resulting from it; has compelled the exercise of human talent from the origin of the race and produced that wonderful civilization to which we have advanced. All that has been accomplished by art and science in the progress the world has made from the rude simplicity of primitive ages to the refinement, power and intelligence of the present time—is attributed to the inevitable need we are under to toil for every

steam and telegraph.

The age when 'mountains interposed,

made enemies of nations," has already pass-ed away, and lands which once "intersected by a narrow frith," abhorred each other, are ow through the agency of modern conveniences of communication, like kindred drops, misgling into one.

As a result of this growing intimacy,

trade with all its independent interests is being continually stimulated, while its great metropolitan centres are daily multiplying in number and respectively enlarging their capacity to receive the accumulated tides of wealth pouring into them through the thousand channels of traffic. Each, in a spirit of laudable ambition, is striving for ascend-ency. Advantages of position are measured, local push is excited, and the energies of municipal populations are strained to reach the highest possible pitch of relative horse, the converts to Christianity were in many places the most numerous party. But Jesus is still going forth conquering and to nificent improvements, while by the in the coffers of the few, are forced into

wholesale circulation and distributed, with some fair and safe proportion of equality, among the toiling millions of a state. The race for commercial empire among a community has, therefore its salutary uses, and should be encouraged for their sake. Nowhere on the earth, at this time is this generous kind of competition carried on with more ardor and greater vigor than in the neighboring states and this Dominion. The abundant elements for progressive growth, and the elasticy of the two countries have lic and a Dominion in an incredible short space of time, and thickly covered them with towns, cities and splendid rival estates embracing many millions of people. They are with tremendous zeal and ability developing physical resources, exhaustless as they are diversified, and are destined to build up upon this continent the most colossal dominions, civil and commercial, of which history has

# any record. THE DEATH ROLL.

General W. S. Hancock Passes Away. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—General Winfield Scott Hancock died at 2.58 p. m. today.

Gen. Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14th, 1824, graduated from West Point academy in 1844, and received his commission as lieutenant of in-fantry two years later. He served during the Mexican war, took part in the Florida cam-paign against the Seminole Indians, and in 1861 was appointed a brigadier general of vol-1861 was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers and served in the army of the Potomac.
He accompanied Gen. McLellan's army to the
peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself at
the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of
Fredericksburg in December, 1862, he comhe commanded a division, which suffered
severely, and for his meritorious conduct on
this occasion was created a major general of
volunteers. He took part in the battle of
Chancellorsville. In the battle of Gettysburg,
July, 1863, Hancock's division bere the prominent part, although he himself was severely
wounded early in the action. He recovered
sufficiently to return to duty December
27, 1863, but was unable to command
a body of troops till April 1864, when he was
promoted to the command of the 2nd army
corps and was engaged in all the battles of the
Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19,
1864. He was promoted to be brigadier gen-Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19, 1864. He was promoted to be brigadier general of the regular army in August 1864 and major general in 1866. Upon the death of Gen. Meade, Nov. 1872, the president in recognition of his great military services appointed Gen. Hancock to the command of the department of the east, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

In 1868 Hancock was a prominent candidate for the democratic nomination to the presidency, which, however, was given to ex Governor Seymour. Securing the nomination in 1880, he was defeated in the election by Mr. Garfield, who received an electoral majority of

Garfield, who received an electoral majority of 9 over General Hancock.

# LONDON QUIET.

The Rioters Dispersed by the Police.

DEMANDS OF THE SOCIAL-IST LEADERS,

Work Wanted for Hundreds of Thousands of Starving Laborers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Standard hopes that the riot will not induce the public to withold

the riot will not induce the public to withold aid from deserving persons out of employment. It trusts that means will be found to arraign the socialist leaders. It complains of the supineness of the police.

The Times says: "If Burns and Hyndmann have not already been arrested they should be taken into custody at ence. No misplaced fear of making martyrs of them ought to prevent their punishment. Genuine unemployed workmen are sufferers by such riots, in succeeding anger which shuts out public sympathy. The government must organize an emicration The government must organize an emigr

Scheme."

The Telegraph and Post complain of the unprepared condition of the police and hope the riot will be a warning to officials for the

future.

The News attributes yesterday's riot to the socialists and fair traders taking advantage of the excellent opportunity to attempt to convince the world that social revolution is brewing. There is nothing, the News says, to cause serious alarm. The riot ought to provoke neither anger nor a panic. Distress is very real and efforts should be made to alievate it. Owing to long absence of riots police were taken by surprise. The riot renders a lesson that the disposition exists to use empty stomachs and idle hands for the purposes of political actions that the disposition to the purposes of political actions to the purposes of political actions.

cal and social agitation.

Lord Cremorne, while walking in St. James had, in its influence upon the material and social state of humanity, the virtue of a blessing, and it is fortunate that it is so. It was a wise and good providence that imposed the obligation of labor upon mankind, and enforced it in every case by a law of compulsion none can violate with impunity. The natural necessity of personal industry

> Downay, M. P., was robbed of a watch and The total number of police available yester-day was probably only 2,500, while 4,000 were used on the recent occasion of the opening of parliament by the Queen.

Twelve persons altogether have been arrested or participating in the riot.

Sparling, a socialist leader, in an interview in relation to the part taken by the socialists in the demonstrations yesterday, said that while he did not approve of the rioting, still he could not but rejoice at an event which tended to show that society was insecure. In regard to stone throwing at Carlton club, Sparling said the members of that body had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and laughing and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage was stopped because the lady was heard to order her coachman to "drive over those dogs." The mob, Sparling said, selected and attacked shops which exhibited the royal arms.

London, Feb 9, 2 p. m.—Fears are enterrelation to the part taken by the socialists

London, Feb. 9, 3 o'clock p. m.—Roughs are taking advantage of the fog to assemble in various parts of the West End. They are bold and imprudent. One gang attempted to stop a carriage with members of nobility, who were on their way to St. James' palace to attend a leves given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police was on hand, however, who drove back the crowd and dispersed them. Alarm is spreading to all parts of the city.

fragments down Trafalgar square, but both efforts were absolutely futile. The mob would changed the savage wilderness into a repub-lic and a Dominion in an incredible short out in some other direction. The police could Each failure of the police was greeted with cheers and yells. At four p. m. the rioters were getting enraged at the frequent repetition of the police hostilities. The temper of the mob is perceptibly rising. Thousands of men are pouring down to the scene, and all the pavements of the streets in the vicinity of Trafalgar square are lined with excited men.

LONDON, 4 30 p.m.—The increasing gravity of the situation finally alarmed the authorities and they put forth all their energies to suppress the incipient riot. The police force on duty at Trafalgar Square was enormously increased and prepared for a well defined and exhaustive assault. This, after a long struggle, resulted in pushing the mob into the side streets and thus splitting it up. The police not surround it or break it.

haustive assault. This, after a long struggle, resulted in pushing the mob into the side streets and thus splitting it up. The police followed up their work and drove each fragment of the broken mob until its elements were dissipated in alleyways and by-ways of the town. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the reassemblage of any mob. Many of the rioters have been arrested. Some of these have been fined and discharged; others have been remanded for trial, while a number have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms ranging from one to six

LONDON, Feb. 9. - Burns, Champion, Hydmann and Williams, the four socialists who in-spired yesterday's riot, called this afternoon upon Joseph Chamberlain, the new president of the local government board at his office. Chamberlain declined to received the socialists personally, but conveyed to them his willing. ness to give attention to anything they might have to say, provided they placed it before him in writing. Burns and his colleagues thereupon drafted a statement of their wishes. They said they had called to obtain from Chamberlain a declaration of the government's intention with regard to providing work for several hundred thousand unemployed people at present starving in the city of London and elsewhere in England. The statement contained the assertion that all the pressure which the workkingmen's societies had brought to bear upon the local authorities to se-cure relief for the distressed had entirely failed and that letters sent to the local government by persons authorized to speak for the distressed were left unanswered. Burns and his colleagues added that they had personally come for some statement of the government's intentions, in order to be able to report something definite to a meeting of unemployed workmen of London, soon to be held in the

Chamberlain replied in writing that he did

proposed measures. At the same time he felt the urgent necessity of having an inquiry made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact extent and character of the distress. Whereever it should be found necessary to do so, boards of guardians unless already empowered, would be authorized to grant cut door relief when labor tests had been arranged sufficient to prevent imposture. The question of public works, continued Chamberlain, was not within the providence of the local government board.

The socialists departed dissatisfied with the outcome of the visit.

Hyndman and Mr. Champion are quite angry outcome of the visit,

Hyndman and Mr Champion are quite augry
over what they called Chamberlain's evasion
of the real points at issue. They denounce his
scheme of inquiry as a device to secure delay,
while the very men in whose behalf the alleged
inquiry was claimed to have been started were
actually starving to death. "The unemployed
of London," these gentlemen continued, "de
not want out door relief; they do not want
charity; they want nothing but honest and
useful work, which will enable them to earn
bread." "The proposition to give them doles,
accompanied by servile and degrading labor
tests, galls them, and is calculated to exasperate them into revolt."

LONDON. Feb. 10.—The latest estimate

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The latest estimate places the damage done in the riot of Monday at under £5,000. All witnesses agree that rioters were mainly ruffians of villainous looks and habitual criminals of the lowest order. The news of the riots here has created a sensation in Europe. The socialists of Paris and Berlin are jubliant. Meetings are being called in those cities to express admiration for the London socialists and encourage them to take

The Daily Telegraph says that the government intends to prosecute the more violent of the socialist speakers who addressed the mob at

Trafalgar square.
The Times severely censures the heads of the

The Times severely censures the heads of the police department, who it says, proved themselves unfit for the positions they occupy. It reminds Childers that his reputation depends largely upon his recognizing this fact. The constables, it adds, did all that was possible in facing the mob, without help or guidance from the leading officials.

The Standard, this morning, prints a report of an interview with Hyndmann, the socialist leader. He denied that bad harvests or over population were the causes of the distress prevailing among the working people, because, he said, similar social troubles existed in America and France. The real cause was the fact that the producers had no control over the amount paid for production. Hyndmann says that he and his assistants would continue to hold labor meetings and that there would soon be a demonstration of East End tradesmen for the purpose of sgitating the subject of compensation. The only law on the subject dates from the reign of Edward I., and it is difficult of application.

Lowdon's Ech. 10 noon—Thus, far today.

the reign of Edward I., and it is difficult of application.

London, Feb. 10, noon.—Thus far today there has been no renewal of rioting in this city. A dense fog prevails and favors the congregation of roughs. Small bands of loafers are assembled on the street corners.

London, Feb. 10. It is reported that a mob assembled at Deptford this morning and is marching toward London, sacking the honess along the route. The police and troops are awaiting the coming mob in this city ready to prevent further excesses.

awaiting the coming mob in this city ready to prevent further excesses.

2 p. m.—Col. Henderson, head of the metropolitan police force, has been in conference today with Childers, home secretary, in relation to the riots of Monday and Tuesday. An uneasy feeling prevails throughout the metropolis in consequence of the events of the past two days. Hundreds of genuine workingmen who are out of employment are wandering about Trafalgar square this afternoon. They have a very dejected appearance.

3 p. m. News has just been received in the city that a mob of roughs which had assembled at

shops which exhibited the royal arms.

London, Feb 9, 2 p. m. —Fears are entertained that the riots of yesterday will be remed today. This is what could naturally be expected when the immunity enjoyed by the mob in its work of destruction yesterday is considered. The police showed they were utterly powerless to cope with such a mob.

Ten thousand rioters now congregated in Trafaigar square. Troops called out. Serieus trouble is anticipated.

Lownow Feb 9, 2 calcular and enterprise and shopkeepers are closing their establishments. The police and troops are in readiness to prevent the mob from assuming the proportions of that of Monday and from committing similar excesses.

3.30 p. m. The Deptford mob has reached Hop Exchange in Southwark, nearly five miles from in various parts of the West End. They are bold and imprudent. One gang attempted to stop a carriage with members of nobility, who were on their way to St. James' palace to attend a levee given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police was on hand, however, who drove back the crowd and dispersed them. Alarm is spreading to all parts of the city.

3 30 p. m.—By 3 o'clock the mob at Trafalgar square. The mob is resting in Southwark, between London bridge and Blackfriars bridge. The police have been ordered to secure possession of the bridges spanning the Thames and to resist all attempts on the part of the mob to control the turbulence of the mob so far proved unavailing. They have been unable to clear the streets and traffic is for the time being business on the Strand, Cockspur street, Pall mob today is distinctly aggressive. Every carriage which happens to come within reach of the rioters is at once surrounded and its occupants hooted, hissed and insulted. The mob at present is simply a tremendous mass of understed human savages. Nothing, it would seem, but want of some popular leader, prevents the mob from exerting its strength bring about most disastrons results. The mob is a provent the mob from exerting its strength bring about most disastrons results. The mob is disastrons results, and the mob is developed at the mob in full force for the purpose of breaking it up; and driving the fifted were absolutely futile. The mob would yield a little at the point of attack, but bulge led it title at the point of attack, but bulge led it title at the point of attack, but bulge led it title at the point of attack, but bulge led it title at the point of attack, but bulge led it title at the point of attack, but bulge led it title at the point of attack, but bulge led it title at the point of the terminal point of the shops along the march. The mob word at the starting point of the shops along the bring and to resist all attempted to secure possession of the police at this h Exchange in Southwark, nearly five miles from the starting point of the march. The mob was

tion, but the mob overran the officers, sacked the store and when they retired left the building badly wrecked.

4.30 p. m.—The estimate heretofore made of losses inflicted by the mob on Menday appears to have been greatly too small. Official estimates place the amount of damage at £30,000. Various socialistic and labor reform societies threaten to have a monster demonstration at Hyde Park next Saturday, to be attended by contingents of labor from the country. Shops are being closed and barricaded everywhere throughout the city. throughout the city.

LATER. LONDON, Feb. 10.—The mob is composed of London, Feb. 10.—The mob is composed of roughs who have organized to attack the city emporiums and banks. Such stores as remain open in the city at this hour have their windows closed and barred and are ready to close their doors at a moment's notice. Groups of anxious people stand about in the streets discussing the situation. The newspapers are printing extra editions and these are eagerly bought. At this hour the fog is increasing.

6 p. m.—The Deptford mob has dispersed. The streets are thronged, but no conflicts with the authorities have yet occurred.

the authorities have yet occurred. the authorities have yet occurred.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A socialist meeting is to be held this evening at Cumberland Market. At 5.30, two and a half hours before the time announced for the assembly, over a thousand men were on the ground waiting to attend the meeting, this crowd being constantly augmented by accessions from Trafalgar square. Cavalry from the barracks and large bodies of police have been ordered in readiness to preserve order at the Cumberland meeting.

A movement has been inaugurated to secure a meeting of all the London members of the

a meeting of all the London members of the house of commons of both parties to devise measures for immediate relief of distress in London. It is proposed to have the meeting depute a strong committee to urge the cabinet to action in the matter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—By eight e'clock a crowd that numbered many thousands had gathered at Cumberland market. The lowest criminal classes of London were represented by a strong contingent, intent upon harassing and insulting the police. At nine o'clock Hyndman, Wilthe police. At nine o'clock Hyndman, Williams, and other socialist leaders appeared upon the scene, and were greeted with uproarious shouts of welcome. They held a short consultation and resolved to abandon the attempt to hold a meeting tonight, because, as they said, the dense fog that prevailed prevented their distinguishing true unemployed workingmen from the loafers. The announcement was then made that the meeting was adjoint of the property of the prope ment was then made that the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday. As the crowd slowly dispersed, cheering for the socialist leaders, the disorderly element in the gathering again manifested itself. The police were jered at and stoned, but they easily drove their assailants from the ground.

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readiness to sally out at a moment's notice. The vigorous action of the police of south London today compares favorably with the inaction of the police at the Trafalgar Square meeting on Monday. Mounted constables, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, assisted the police on foot in dispersing a mob of 5,000 near Elephant Castle tavern. A gratifying feature was the fact that many small tradesmen and numbers of bonafide workingmen joined in assisting the police to repulse the rioters, who dreading an encounter guidely. Joined in assisting the police to repulse the rioters, who, dreading an encounter, quickly dispersed. The police had been informed early in the day of a conspiracy of thieves inhabiting common lodging houses to make south London the starting point of a pillaging expedition. Precautions were accordingly taken to prevent disorders.

MIDNIGHT. The city is quiet. The crowds disappeare by 10 o'clock and the streets are now deserted. The panic is subsiding. The scare is without parallel is the history of London. Pens of thousands of desperate men gathered in the streets and only needed some one more reckless than themselves to lead them to commit the wildest excesses.

ITS ALL A BOAX ! London, Feb. 11, 1 a. m.—Yesterday's report of an outbreak in Deptford proves to have been a hoax. It turns out that there was no disturbance whatever and that there was no disturbance whatever and that the story of a mob marching to London is a fiction.

London, Feb. 11, acon.—Everything is quiet in the metropolis this morning. Tradesmen have reopened their shops, and business is proceeding as usual. Considerable uneasiness, however, is still felt lest there should be further ricous demonstrations.

ther riotous demonstrations.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At a meeting last night of the Mansion House committee for the relief of workingmen out of employment, the lord mayor announced that subscriptions had been received to the amount of £3,500, including £1,000 each from Baron Rothschild and Baring, the banker, and £1,000 from Lord Salis-

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Three hundred unem-ployed workingmen called upon the lord mayor today to urge upon him the necessity of doing something to relieve distress among the unemployed of London. The lord mayor courteously received the deputation and promised to personally assist distressed people so far as his means would permit him. He added that the lord mayor's fund for the relief of the distressed poor of the city, which had been started on Tuesday, already amounted to

LONDON. Feb. 11.—No disturbances are re ported in any part of London tonight. Public confidence is restored. The government has caused circulars to be sent to fficials throughout the country, enquiring into the extent of distress among working people out of employment and inviting suggestions as to the best measures for the relief of the sufferers.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Leices-

disperse them. Four arrests were made.

Placards have been posted in Birmingham, calling a meeting of unemployed workmen for Monday next. The placards are headed, "Come. you thousands—why starve amidst plenty? Justice to the starving poor."

A large meeting of unemployed workmen was held at Norwich last night, for the purpose of urging the authorities to give to unemployed laborers and mechanics work on new barracks, schools and jails instead of employing convicts. The meeting was orderly. Similar meetings were held at Jarrow and elsewhere.

Jarrow and elsewhere,
London, Feb. 12.—The Bank of England
and Glynn, Mills & Currie, bankers, have
donated a thousand peunds each toward the relief of the unemployed workingmen of Lon. extraordinary; unprecedented. The firm of Frubling & Goschen and Frederick Hath & Co., merchants, have donated £500 each and many other firms £100. The relief fund now amoun's to £10,000. Subscriptions are being collected on stock exchange.

London, Feb. 12.—Childers, houre secretary, has appointed a committee, of which he is president to invaries into the observations. has appointed a committee, of which he is president, to inquire into the character and origin of recent riots and conduct of the police.

At Leicester, tonight, the strikers smashed many windows and stoned the police. The police of adjacent towns have been reinforced, Many arrests were made.

# Farnworth & Jardine's Annual Timber Circular.

In their remarks on the trade during 1885. Messrs. F. & J. say: The business of the past year may be described as uneventful. Prices generally opened low and have continued so, with a downward tendency. Stocks on hand are about the same as last year, which proved far too heavy. At present (Jan. 30th) there is no favorable feature to induce even the hope of improved demand; it is, therefore, evident that a better condition of trade can only be brought about by curtailed imports during the coming

New Brunswick and Nova Scotian, &c. Timber.—Of St. John the import has exceeded last year, the demand has been dull and the stock is too heavy. Of other ports pine the import has been moderate, but prices have ruled very low, and the stock is ample: Spruce Timber: The import has been light, but there is little demand. Birch has arrived much too freely vizy 796 000 series 400 000 for is little demand. Birch has arrived much too freely, viz., 796,000 against 498,000 feet, and although the deliveries have been correspondingly large, viz., 692,000 against 498,000 feet, prices have gradually declined throught the season to about the lowest point ever recorded, and the present stock is very excessive; ship-ments must be on a much reduced scale before ments must be on a much reduced scale before welcan expect an improvement in value.

Spruce and Pine Deals, etc.—Spruce deals:
The import has been moderate, viz., 61,099, against 73,552 standards last season; the demand, however, has been disappointing, the consumption during the past year having been disappointing at the mailtant inco 1820, with the avenution of mand, however, has been disappointing, the consumption during the past year having been the smallest since 1880; with the exception of a slight improvement during the threatened trouble with Russis, there has been little variation in value, and the latest sales have been at as low a point as any during the year; there has been the same marked difference in value during the season between St. John and the commoner qualities of lower port spruce, such as Pugwash and Bay Verte, viz., from 15s, to 20s. per standard; the stock is ample, and it is necessary for a further curtailment in the production to place this article in a satisfactory position. St. John pine deals have been imported in very small quantities. Bathurst, Dalhousie and Miramichi have arrived more freely, and have fairly maintained their values; the stock is sufficient.

New Brunswick, etc., spruce deals.—St. John early in this year, by auction, averaged from £6 5s. to £6 11s., afterwards decining to £9 per standard, which is the latest sale, and about current rate for this year. Lower port spruce have ruled as follows: Parrsboro, Halifax, Dalhousie, Bathurst, and similar at from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., and Bay Verte and Pugwash at 10s. to 17s. 6d. per standard less than St. John.

New Brunswick, etc., pine deals have been

New Brunswick, etc., pine deals have been seld as follows:—Dalhousie: 1st quality at from £14 to £14 10s, per standard; 2ad quality at from £8 to £8 10s, per standard; 3rd quality at from £6 to £6 10s, per standard. Miracichi: 1st quality at from £13 5s, to £14 per standard; 2nd quality at from £13 5s, to £14 per standard; 2nd quality at from £8 7s, 6d, to £8 10s, per standard: 3rd quality at from £6 to £6 7s, 6d, per standard. Richibucto and similar mixed standard. Richibucto and similar mixed alities at from £5 15s, to £6 10s, per standard. Scantling and boards have been sold with the cargo at the usual reduction of 20s. to 40s.

per standard; and separately at from £5 5s. to £6 5. per standard for the former, and £5 to £5 15s. for the latter.

Palings and laths – Quebec pine palings: 50 feet by 3 by 1 inch at 110s. per mille; Miramichi: 4½ feet by 3 by 1 inch at 100s. per mille; spruce: 5 feet by 3 by 1 inch at from 75s. to 85s. per mille; laths 12s. 6d. to 15s. per mille.

A GREAT RAIN

FALLING FOR HOURS IN TORRENTS.

Rivers Overflow their Banks and Towns Flooded.

PART OF BOSTON BADLY INUNDATED. Reports from Pennsylvania to Maine.

Boston, Feb. 12.-Inquiry at the Signal Service office shows that the total amount of ainfall in Boston up to seven o'clock this

morning was 2.45.100 inches. The overflowing of Stony Brook has assumed a most serious phase and the damage caused theresquare in Roxbury, bounded by Tremont, Cabot and Ruggles streets is TOTALLY SUBMERGED.

This district, which is low land, contains many family hotels, dwellings, etc., including the Boston Belting Company's works, the Roxbury Carpet Company's factory and cilcloth works of Tower, Wilcox & Co. These buildings are all badly damaged and the loss will not fall short of \$150,000. The police and others have been engaged all the afternoon and evening in rescuing people from their dwellings in boats. Rain is still falling and the water continues to rise over the flooded district, the rise being several inches per hour. Many buildings have been partially undermined and are in

IMMINENT DANGER OF FALLING. The amount of desolation brought about by the flood is far beyond any true estimate at this time, because many poor families have filling washed away, leaving the ties unsuphad to leave all they possessed behind them in the effort to save their lives. Railroad entirely cut off tonight and may not be resumed for several days.

ITS SEVERITY AT NEWPORT, R. I. NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 12 .- Old citizens say that the rain storm which still prevails quite heavy, is the longest known for a great many years. Much damage has been done. The storm commenced yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, and has continued 21 hours. ter says the hosiery operatives there are out on strike. They are parading the streets and smashing the factory windows. The police charged on the strikers, but were unable to disperse them. Four arrests were made.

Pleased have been rested in Planta and a streets running at right angles with the hills are flooded. At Washington square the iron sewer traps were forced sevrents, and streets running at right angles square the iron sewer traps were forced several feet in the air, and the square became flooded. Scores of cellars are flooded, and furnace fires extinguished. Bridge and Washington streets are almost inundated as is also Long wharf. A report has just been received that the railroad near Liverton bridge has been partially washed away. It is estimated that since yesterday afternoon from six to eight inches of water have fallen. The damage by the storm in the fifth ward is very great. An aged lady, ill in bed, had to have her mattress placed on chairs resting on her bedstead. The damage done by the overflow in this section of the town is

HARTFORD, Feb. 12.—The rainfall in this city up to 9 o'clock tonight was 3 2 inches. The streams are very high but no very serious damage is yet reported. The Connecticut river at this point at five p. m. had risen to 10.7 feet above low water mark and was rising four inches per hour. At Meriden the wheel pit of the Meriden Britannia Co.'s shop was flooded and 500 men had to stop work and in South Meriden the cutlery works were compelled to stop work from the same cause.

THE ICE GEORGE ON THE SCHUYLKILL. Norristown, Pa., Feb. 12.—An ice gorge has formed in the Schuylkill river, from Roger's Ford to Black Rock dam, a distance of two miles, and the rising water has compelled a stoppage of work at nearly all the mills along the river at Norristown, Roger's Ford and Spring City. Travel on

the Perkiomen Railroad has been seriously interfered with. BAD RAILWAY WASHOUTS. PROVIDENCE, R I., Feb. 12.—A bad washout west of Wood River Junction on the New York, Providence & Boston railway has delayed all through trains. Two are held west of the break and one east and Superintendent Gardner and a large force of

laborers are on the spet at work. No boat train has come through. STEAMER PROVIDENCE DELAYED TWELVE

HOURS. NEWPORT, R. I., Fab. 12.—The steamer Providence, from New York, arrived here at 2.15, twelve hours late. The swell outside is said by experienced stamen to be the heaviest they have seen for a great many vears.

FLOODING LOW PLACES AT PROVIDENCE, R. I PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—The heavy rains flooded the low places near the Olneyville mills this morning, and three mills were shut down by water in the engine rooms or wheelpits. The Geneva Worsted mill was closed this morning, as the water had broken the wheels. Blackstone river is overflowed and several factories are flooded and forced to suspend. At White Rock it is feared that some buildings may be swept away or so undermined that they will collapse. Many families are leaving their houses.

SOUTH ABINGTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—The heavy rain fall which commenced yesterday morning has caused considerable damage, flooding roads and cellars, including the grain mill of A. S. Stetson & Co. Oa Franklin street travel has been suspended and the roads in many other portions of the town are impassable this avening. Returned the street of Venice. Madison park, one of the finest public squares in the city is a lake of muddy water of from four to eight feet in depth. The waters are now subsiding and it is hoped that the climax of the flood has been passed. It will take a long time for the water to disappear, however, as the sewers are in a bad condition and there is no natural outlet for the water. Thousands TRAVEL SUSPENDED BY HEAVY FLOODS. roads in many other portions of the town are impassable this evening. Between this place and Brockton the roads are submerged flooded district all day. The damage cannot be astimated but conservative independent. in many places and travel will have to suspended.

DAMAGE FROM THE FLOOD IN NEW BEDFORD. New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 12,-The heavy rain caused considerable damage in the northern part of this city, and there are several washouts on the Old Colony Railroad. A large gang of men are at work shoring up the track. Sewers are overflowed and many yards and cellars are flooded. The pond at Wamsutta mills is overflowed, flooding the cellars in the vicinity. It is feared that the dam on the Nash road will burst, in which case serious results are ap-

THE HEAVIEST FLOOD EVER KNOWN.

COHASSET, Mass., Feb. 12.—The storm which commenced early yesterday morning and has continued with increasing severity to this hour, ten p. m., has caused a veritable flood in this and neighboring towns. The freshet this afternoon was the heavlest ever known here, and the damage to prop erty will be very large. Cellars and streets are very generally flooded.

broke down under the heavy weight of ice. The telephone wires are in worse condition than during the storm of two weeks since, and the streets are again strewn with large branches from the trees.

FIRE ALARMS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS ARD TELE-PHONES SUFFER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12.—The city is without a fire alarm telegraph, all the wires in the city having been broken under the heavy ice storm of last night. Sevenelghts of the telephone wires are useless. The electric light wires are partially down, and shade trees all around are greatly damaged, the loss being more serious than by the storm of two weeks ago. Rain has been falling steadily and heavily for more than 24 hours. Many streets are impassable by reason of fallen trees, and the havor is beyond the cost of dollars.

AT NASHUA. N. W NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 12.-Last night's by will be many times larger than at first supposed. The water still continues to rise and as a result an area nearly half a mile streets in various places. Many trees will have to be cut down. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars in this section of the state. Telephone wires are down in all directions.

THE GREATEST FLOOD EVER SEEN. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12.-The rain-Storm, which commenced Thursday, still continues. There is the greatest flood ever seen in this city, and great damage will be done. The streets and many cellars are filled, streets overflowed, and water pipes

News from Rockport says that much damage had been done there. Cellars and streets WASHOUTS AND TORRENTS AT FALL RIVER,

MASS. FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 12.-There are three washouts on the Old Colony road be-aween here and Tiverton, about a mile apart. There was said to be about 25 carloads of ported. The roadway in the eastern portion of the city is flooded. The water is about nnection between Boston and Newport is three feet deep. People are ferried across stirely cut off tonight and may not be reat some points, and at one place a temporary bridge has been built. The streets running east and west on the hill are veritable mountain torrents.

FRESHET AT NORTH SCITUATE, MASS. NORTH SCITUATE, Mass., Feb. 12.-The storm of the past two days has created a genuine freshet here. A number of cellars are flooded and bridge No. 122 on the Old Colony railroad, over the river near the station, was drifted by water, and one of the stone abutments washed away. The water is over the tracks, and the road bed is badly

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS. JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 11 .- Hickory Creek, last night, was a raging torrent, the water being at least ten feet above the average. An immense gorge formed above the Richard street bridge. The Chicago, St. Louis and Western railway bridge has been carried away.

IN MARYLAND. FORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 12 -The heavy rain of yesterday caused a rapid rise in the Susquehanna river, and the lower portion of the town is flooded. Many dwellers along the river front were compelled to make a asty removal to higher ground. About ter o'clock last night the body of ice opposite Rock Run was forced up over the tracks of the Columbia & Fort Deposit railroad, cov-

ering them to a depth of six or eight feet. DAMAGE IN WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS. SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Feb. 12,-Worces. ter county is today suffering from a second visitation of ice and sleet, and, as a result, trees and shrubbery are very badly damaged in different sections of the county, and especially in the city itself. Numerous telegraph poles are down on the line of the Boston & Albany railroad between Worcester and Grafton.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 14. - Owing to the overflowing of Stony brook, in the extreme southerly por-tion of this city, a large section of that part of the city known as the Roxbury district is flooded with water to a depth of from three to fifteen feet. The inundated district comprises an area of not less than two square miles, and hundreds of houses are flooded and thousands of people have been compelled to leave their homes. For two days the police and fire dehomes. For two days the police and fire departments, aided by citizens, have been at work taking people from the upper stories of their houses by means of boats and rafts, and in conveying provisions to a others who were confined in their tenements and unable to escape. Many buildings have been wrecked, generally wooden structures occupied by mechanics or laboring men, but other and more valuable edifices have been permanently damaged and some of them are momentarily expected to collapse. A large portion of the flooded section consists of filled in land, in which the earth is naturally loss and which has been badly washed out by the flood undermining the foundations

by the flood undermining the foundations of some very large apartment hotels and private residences. There is a vast deal of suffering among the poorer classes, which is being rapidly and systematically relieved by the city. The imprisoned inmates of the houses are suffering greatly from lack of fire, their fuel being generally stored in the cellars now filled with water.

All of the railroads south are washed out and no trains have left the city in that direction yesterday or today. The hotels are consequently overcrowded and cots are placed in halls and corridors for the accommodation of guests. Many of the poor people who have been driven from their homes have lost all of their possestions, the contents of their houses having been destroyed by the flood. Boats and rafts are destroyed by the flood. Boats and rafts are used to navigate the streets in the southern part of the city and the scene, were it not for the muddy water, would at times be strongly suggestive of Venice.

Madison park, one of the finest public squares

be estimated, but conservative judgment places it between one and a half and two

Boston, Feb. 14.- From all parts of New England come reports of serious damage by floods. In Central Massachusetts along the lines of the Old Colony and Boston to Albany railroads, bad washouts have occurred, completely shutting off travel.

pletely shutting off travel.

At Taunton, a dam on Mill river gave way this forenoon, the water sweeping through the city and flooding the streets to the depth of many feet. People attending church were surprised by a sudden overflow and could scarcely reach their homes. The break was fally stopped by arduous labor, but not until tremendous damage was done. tremendous damage was done.

At Nashua, N. H., fears are entertained that the ice in the Merrimac river will break up, form an ice gorge and cause much damage along the banks. The damage throughout New England is beyond all estimate.

Blackstone river in Rhode Island has over-flowed, causing immense damage in Providence, Woonsocket and towns along its course.

Very Few Cases of Smallpox.

Wholesale Price 29th Jan. 29th Jan. 1886.

Spruce deals, St. John, Bangor, etc. 25th a £5/15 £6

Spruce deals, Nova Scotia, per cetc. 25th a £5/15 a £

DEER ISLAND NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) I have wondered greatly why my last this present instance. There are several reasons for this which will appear to some who have been looking for word from me. I will not waste time in re-writing on all the topics of my last two letters, but will simply state that they had referred to very important religious, social, municipal and political matters which were discussed at some

We must have a wharf at which the steamboats can land, also telegraphic com-munication with the main land and better mail communication; also a money order office some where on Deer Island. Who ever heard of so many people in so small an area having so numerous, varied and effective social, educational and religious advantages as we have, all our own making, and yet who have so little privilege in some ways—in fact all the affairs to which we have referred? Fancy! no meney order office among about 2,000 inhabitants, some of whom are exten sive merchants, shippers, and dealers. Mr. Gilmor, the representative (?) of Charlotte county has been here making promises of good things to the people as usual, but they have wearled waiting for the fulfilment of just a few of his standing promises. Where is our man? We await his coming anxiously, with the assurance that if he will come to our aid, we will support him.

There have been several accients in the

woods during the past week, but none of a serious kind. Among the few coasting accidents was that of Minnie Lawson, youngest child of Rev. W. Lawson, whose sled was unmanageable and banged her with great force against a fence stake. The brunt of the blow was received just below the eye, and cut her face and closed her eye completely. A little more would have put out her eye. The little girl is doing well under excellent home treatment.

A pound supper was heartly enjoyed last Saturday evening, by the members of Moss Rose Division, S. of T. A splendid programme was carried out by the members of the division, consisting of singing, readings, recitations and speeches

There was a pie social at J. A. Hoyt's last Tuesday evening, at which innocent and amusing games were heartily engaged in by the young folk, aye, and by the old. No the least fun attaching to such socials is the contrast often presented by the purchasers and eaters of ples which have been put up

The quarterly review of the Cumming's Cove Methodist Sunday school was conduct d by the pastor last Sunday. The following is the programme, every part of which was well executed. Such services are as instructive as they are interesting:-

1 Anthem—Blessed are they who.
2 Lesson. 2 Lesson 3 Labor on. 4 Recitation—By Maud M. Palmer. 5 Lesson continued.
6 Hymn—There's a host with banners.
7 Recitation—By Carrie Thompson. Lesson continued. Hymn—In the shadow of the cross. Lesson contin 12 Recitation—By Marietta Thompson. 13 Evening prayer. 14 Address by the chairman, Rev. W. Laws.n.

Temperance and temperance lodges were never in such a flourishing condition as now. and the people never evinced more solid and practical interest in that important movechurch. ment. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last Monday at Richardson Town, at which Darius Martin presided and Revs. W. Lawson, Jas. P. Nowlan and the chairman delivered speeches. There is to be another at Fair Haven on Friday evening next, and so on till they have been held all

One other matter before closing demands a word. Your correspondent, in alluding to the amalgamation of the First Christian church at Chocolate Cove with the F. C. Baptists in his notes of December 23rd, 1885. nade the statement that the former church did not believe in the divine personality of the Holy Spirit. He has been taken to task for said statement by two parties, both known to him, if his informants are correct, and he thinks they are, and the information could not have come from a more direct source. One of these gentlemen in the WEEKLY SUN of January 20th, 1886, says : Your correspondent has committed an error in making such a statement," as above. In reply your correspondent humbly declares he cannot consider himself corrected. if in error, by such a bald statement as the above of "Observer." We have a right to demand proof for the satisfaction of all concerned, but shall be glad, indeed, to be put right for our own and the church's sake, as we wrote with the very best motive and spirit at the time, and shall be delighted to find we are in error on such a grave subject, for that would be subject, for that would be pleas-anter than to be assured of the existence of any denomination in this day of advancement denying the divine perconslity of the third person in the Trinity. "Observer" adds "he has been misinformed upon the true faith of the Christian church. According to that "Observer" must have a clear and well defined view of the faith of said church, and we shall be most happy to have any quotation from the theological standards of the rame in support of his as-sertion. "Observer" concludes: "I am fully convinced that the denomination with which said church was formerly connected believe fully in the personality or direct in-fluence of the Holy Spirit as much as any evangelical church of the age." I would ask respectfully what is meant by "personality or direct influence," as the phrase seems somewhat ambiguous, or my obtuseness prevents me comprehending it. Before I reply o "Observer" I shall await his instructions and if evidence be furnished that I am in error shall hasten to rectify myself at the earliest opportunity, and shall be most obliged to him for his Christian office. I am pleased with the spirit and temper 'Observer;" it accords entirely with his profession and reputation, and hope nothing but a proper spirit will animate my quill and characterize my communications. The other reply, which has not reached your office for reasons as obvious as eloquent onlits very face, as your readers shall judge for themselves, reached us in a most roundabout and mysterious way, and with a re-

word or even a comma to you next week. Yours, etc., Newfoundland's New Governor.

mark or two shall go, unaltered in a line, a

Sir George Wm. Des Voeux, the new governoriof Newfoundland, was born in 1834, and educated at Charterbouse and at Balliol college, Oxford. In 1861 he was called to the bar of Upper Canada; was stipendiary magistrate of British Guiana from 1863 to 1869; administrate of the coverment and secretary of the trator of the government and secretary of St. Lucia in 1768; lieutenant-governor of Tripidad in 1877, acting governor of the Fiji Islands in 1878, and governor and commander in chief of the Bahamas from May to August, 1880; since the Bahamas from May to August, 1880; since then he has been governor and commander-inchief of the Fiji Islands. Sir George got tired of "single blessedness" in 1875, and married Marion Denison, daughter of John Pender, M. P., and has issue living, Henry John, born 1876, and two daughters. Governor Des Vœux is now on his way out, having left Liverpool in company with Sir Ambrose Shea.

Notes from the Umcolcus.

As sketches of camp life seem to be the order of the day, I may as well join in and communication was not published. During give you an account of the progress of the the whole period I have had the honor of be operations on Township eight, Range six. ing your correspondent I have never had a Aroostock Co., State of Maine. This operasingle regret at the absence from your excel-lent columns of anything I have written till Carleton county man, and as staunch a Con-this present instance. There are several

> All the teams, seven in number, are hauling from the stump and putting into the stream some of the finest logs that ever grew in this or any other country. The horses are looking well and getting fat; so are the men—and why shouldn't they, when the cooking department is managed by an artizan well known to the lumbermen of the province as a first-class cook, ably assisted by the grandson of an ex-colonel of

> the United States army.
> In the evening, when the cares and toils of the day have been attended to we are generally treated to a beautiful programme of trios, solos and comic songs from the world-renowned singers—Mac Stinger, Brignoli and Foli-tenor, baritone and bass respectively. There is no need of complimenting these gentlemen on their ability, s every one has seen or read of them be-

> Fig. Here to the right is my illustrious friend the inevitable Gilhooley, with his abundance of Irish wit, flowing like the waters of the St. John river, ever ready to give and take a joke or tell a story, while on my left tits Snacks, whittling his axe-handle and meditating on the prospect of a storm to-morrow. Behind me sits Tallalle and Stretchayarn, contending which will tell the biggest falsehood without hurting himself or any one else, some of their stories being of Brodignagian proportions. About two yards in front of me sits the blacksmith, as fine a knight of the anvil as ever struck a hammer at a chorus. This son of Erin has travelled all over and around the continent of America. While I write he is relating some of his daring exploits and hairbreadth escapes to an audience who gaze on him with amazement, wondering how a human being could pull through such trials and troubles.

If you don't mind giving me a little more space, I would like to give you a short description of the clerk. This individual, besides his present occupation, has the reputation of being a blood-thirsty fellow, having taken part last spring in the Riel rebellion with the Canadian artillery. Sometimes he will bring out an old cracked flute he has, and after scaking it in water for half an hour, will get it in pretty good shape for making a noice, but no music.—Woodstock Press.

Upper Gagetown.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) UPPER GAGETOWN, Feb. 12.-Geo. Upton of Lakeville Corner delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Astronomy in the public hall here, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst. A large and appreciative audience gave the young lecturer a respectful

On Thursday evening, 11th inst., a social festival was held at the residence of Mrs. and Mr. Chas. H. Turney, Swan Creek, Buron. As the evening was beautiful and the sleighing splendid, a number from Sheffield met the people of Upper Gagetown and Bur-ton, and a right good time was enjoyed. The proceeds amounting to \$21.46 are in aid of the funds of Upper Gagetown Baptist

Grand Falls Ripples.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) GRAND FALLS, Feb. 9.-A large number of men are now employed raising the sunken piers of the N. B Railroad bridge and erecting breakwaters to prevent the ice floes in the spring from sweeping the whole structure

An exceptionally cold week has just come to a conclusion. The mercury at one time-dropped far below zero, the coldest weather ever known here, but the air is so dry and usually so still hat we are obliged to consult the thermometer to know the extent of the cold. If those poor blizzard stricken people in the western states wish to find a perfect climate let them move to orthern New Brunswick.

The time table of the N.B. Railway changes

today, and hereafter trains will remain over night at Grand Falls, a change agreeable to the travelling public, as heretofore trains to Edmondston have been run after dark. A Mr. Boutats, old and infirm, also subject A Mr. Souta's, old and intim, also subject to periodical spells of weakness, was found dead in his house yesterday. His family deserted him some time ago and he lived quite alone on a farm a short distance below the

town.

A large influx of strangers is bere at present. filling the hotels and boarding houses.

The Grand Falls Hotel will, it is expected, be refitted and refurnished and reopened to the travelling public on or about the 1st May next. It will be kept in first-class style, and with tables in connection.

This has been an exceptionally fine winter for lumbering operations in this locality, there being snow enough—and none to spare.

sunny.

Railway Meeting in Shediac. The promoters of the Shediac and Cape Tor-The promoters of the Shediac and Cape Tormentine Railway having secured the names of over one thousand ratepayers on a petition to the Dominion and Local Governments, asking that subsidies be granted by both governments to the enterprise, and having also caused a survey of the district to be made, convened a meeting of the inhabitants of this and the parish of Botsford, on Tuesday evening, at Tait's hall. The meeting was very largely attended and highly enthusiastic. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by E. J. Smith, and the meeting was addressed at length by the county representative in the Dominion parliament, as well as Senator Porier, and by parliament, as well as Senator Porier, and by A. E. Killam, M. P. P., and John Humphrey, A. E. Killam, M. P. P., and John Humphrey, who all gave the electors present great encouragement, and promised to do all in their power to further the proposed railway. "The desired line," as was clearly and elequently explained by Mr. Russel, secretary of the committee, will traverse a thickly settled district for its whole length, about 40 miles. The farms that lie along the route are cleared and cultivated, and there are tarm houses on every part of it. This is one of the houses on every part of it. This is one of the oldest settled districts in the province, and although the people have long contributed towards the building of railroad lines for others. they have so far not reaped any direct benefithemselves from this modern agent of trade. enterprise and luxury. If the usual subsidies were granted the road will certainly be built, and with their just and clear claims the people of these parishes are looking hopefully into the near future for the Shediac and Cape Tormenting railway. line railway.

Lumbering at Elgin'.

(Condensed from Harvey, Albert Co , Observer.) John Fownes has already taken delivery at his rotary mill of over 750,000 feet of logs, and expects to double that amount during the winter. His mill has already cut about 200,

How the Lottery is Carried On-What the Proprietors of the Scheme Have to Say.

dian Medicine Co.," represented by Baylis & Co., who inhabit a little shop in the Williams building, Main street, Portland, to rake in the dollars of creduious people, have attracted much attention of late. The affair is now gen erally regarded as a lottery, and wonder is freely expressed that the authorities permit its continuance in open violation of the law. lishment announcing grand cash distributions, and the following testimonial has been for-

CITY OF PORTLAND, St. JOHN, N. B., 13th January, 1886. We have much pleasure, from our knowledge Me have much pleasure, from our knowledge f Messrs. Baylis & Co., since their residence a this city, in recommending them to the con-idence of the public, feeling assured that their idence of the public, feeling assured that their

E. R. GREGORY,

Police Magistrate, Portland, N. B. In conversation with a Sun reporter at their establishment on Frday last, Messrs. Baylis said that the above testimonial was procured rom the gentlemen wnose signatures are attached, to show those to whom they forwarded their medicine that their establishment had a genuine existence and that they really did do business in Portland. 'Not over three hund-

In regard to the business transacted and the way it is conducted, the reporter was told that they sold a small box of medicine for one dollar, which was a blood purifier and cure for diseases of the liver, kidneys, dyspeptia, indicases of the liver, kidneys, dyspeptia, indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, general debility, chills and fever, melaris, etc., etc. Each one of these boxes is numbered before being sold and sent off to the agents, who have to make returns at the end of each month. Last month, Messrs. Baylis said, they distributed \$16,000 in prizes, the first prize being \$5,000.

A man in Quebec, was the reply.

Can you give me nis name?

Well, we do not care to give any names. If

he other prizes go? Two \$1,000 prizes went to Nova Scotia, and small prize as far as British Columbia.

Were there any prizes distributed in this

That is not so. We carry on no lottery. We sell no tickets, simply number our boxes, and what is there wreng in a man numbering his goods from one to a million if he chooses? We have sought legal advice on this point and

Then you contend that you give full value Then you contend that you give full value for every dollar you receive?

So we do. Every box of medicine we seil is worth \$1 to the purchaser, therefore the law cannot touch us. We have received lots of letters from persons who got prizes lest month and also from persons who have used the medicine, but not one of the letters contains any complaint.

pared to make affidavit that the distribution is carried on honestly and squarely. If the authorities say that we are not conducting our business within the law and prove it, then we

After being told there was lots of money at the back of the establishment and that the dis-

cents,

The testimony of the proprietors of Pipsissewa, as given above, shows up pretty clearly the jug-handled character of the "gift enterprise" they are running, and should of itself be sufficient to deter the public from investing

Saturday afternoon Police Magistrate Tapley instructed Capt. Rawlings to notify Baylis & Co., proprietors of Pipsissewa, that Laskey, visited the establishment and conveyed to the proprietors the instructions he had received. The captain was informed that they would close up as desired, one of the firm remarking that they would loose \$1,500 by this brief notice. On the captain being asked if they could continue the sale of their medicine, he replied that any man doing a legitimate business need have no fear of the law.

Baylis & Co. called at The Sun office last evening and stated that the manufacture and sale of Pipaissewa would be continued as usual, but that in future the medicine would be sold on its merits exclusively, and that no presents would be distributed among purchasers.

A COMPANY has been formed to connect Bar-

quire, such as fir, birch, maple, beach and hemlock. The company will manufacture over half a million feet during the season.

D. J. McLauchlan's output is estimated at 5,000,000 J. C. Bleakney is doing business estimated at half a million feet. Parkin brothers and Gildart & Prossor are each preparing to cut about half a million feet at their mills at Prossor brook. The latter firm have attached to their rotary a griat mill. Freeze brothers cut at their mill at Penobsquis about 1,000,000 feet of lumber, the logs for which are taken from Elgin.

PORTLAND'S PIPSISSEWA

The peculiar methods adopted by the "In-Circulars have been sent out from this estab. warded to many parties throughout the Mari-time Provinces, Ontario and Quebec: -PIPSISSEWA !

recommendations in reference to their "Pipsissewa" remedy are conscientious and trust-worthy, and that whatever they advertise to give away in presents as an adver their remedy will be strictly and honorably carried out.

> Solicitor City of Portland. WM. SEARLE, J. P. DAVID TAPLEY.

business in Fortland. 'Not over three hund-red of these testimonials were used," said one of the firm, "because of the gentlemen finding that the public were criticising the judicious-ness of such men putting their signatures to the testimonial, and at their request we discontinu-ed sanding the testimonial to our scents" ed sending the testimonial to our agents."

In regard to the business transacted and the

Who got the first prize? queried the re-

we give one name we would be expected to give all names, and some people object to having their names in print.

Where did the other prizes go?

Very few. One man in Harvey, York Co. who bought six boxes of our medicine, got \$10, The fact is, we sold very little medicine in New Brunswick—twenty-one boxes in all, two of that number being in Fredericton and a similar number in Woodstock. People in this province got such a scorching from the St. Stephen lottery that they are very dubious of anything with prizes connected with it, and cones quently our sales are really nothing. We consequently our sales are really nothing. We paid out in New Brunswick, last month, \$3 for every one we received, and this month we are not sending out any circulars in this province. They are all going to the other provinces of the Dominion.

But it has been stated that your business is

nothing more than a lottery, remarked the re-

have been assured that we are doing a straight business and perfectly within the bounds of the law.

would you let me see some of these letters? Would you let me see some of these letters? Well, we could not do that. It would be a breach of confidence. The letters are all private, and in seme a request is made that their names should not be used publicly.

We were bound to satisfy the public, continued the proprietor. People may talk about our business not being straight, but we are pre-

are prepared to immediately discontinue the distribution of cash prizes. months, the reporter retired.

Advices from various sections of the country

heir dollars.

they would have to close up their business, or legal proceedings would be taken against them. Capt. Rawlings, accompanied by Policeman Laskey, visited the establishment and convey-

rington Head with Bear Point, N. S., and inringeon head with bear Point, N. S., and in-termediate places by telephone, and another company to extend the telephone line from Pubnico Head to Bear Point. In a few days communication by telephone will be had from Yarmouth to Digby, so that in a very short time Barrington and Digby will be able to communicate direct by this process.

of the I. O. appeal to the themselves v enrol their n great moral was tendered meeting close A very meeting was evening, the Lighthouse I lent program

tations was g A. H. Upha good work the District Lod Meahan, D. by the liquor large audience with the tem enact laws importation, At the clos sons gave in t Lighthouse They started now they have On Wedner Brother Meal A. H. Uphar a public tem the auspices men present. urged on the their influence

community vain. After ence dispers GOOD TEMP of the new Ba Sunday last, during three Mr. Tufts, of crowded house evening, which length and with Cause. After Cedar Grove I forty charter Ganong and are taking an officers are:-Bates, W. V. W. Treas; Jo Bates, W. Se Ganong, W. N W. Ganong, J Bates, R. H. Isaiah Kierat

> On the ever G. W. C. of New Bruns and a public under the ban T. The cho which the ch St. John, wh on the evils o Good Temp applauded.

nong, D.G.C.

A public to Hilisdale, K. the auspices The chair wa lodge. After man introdu Grand Lodge strong appeal bers of the lo C. Powers, O G. T., of I

Upham, K.
Lodge, I. O. (
meeting was lodge. M. S
pied the chair
St. John, who stainer, and done by the M. Fowler a An entert held on the the auspices T. At 7 p.

took the ch a speech by A followed a d Ada Staples S. Staples. was encored; by Miss Ads Wetmore, a above progra quest, auctio so unfortur proceeds, as ward purch

Effects of th

(SPECIAL SUSSEX. F

known for v

which set level nature there is apt the meadow recent sever a flood of un continued to evening unti usually qui became a flo terrific force sweeping ov each other The main the village houses were kitchen of on and a large Trites and st slight hollow its greatest l At the Ur was even m mile above sharply asid Valley road ing to anothe at that point became block the road, foll then dashing The street at ed at one tir People, from The store of the lower fla

prompt action A. gentleman

birch, maple, beach and ppany will manufacture et during the season. 's output is estimated at akney is doing business a million feet. Parkin & Prossor are each pre-alf a million feet at their k. The latter firm have ary a grist mill.
mill at Penobequis about
nber, the logs for which a grist mill. Freeze

S PIPSISSEWA.

Carried On-What the s Scheme Have to Say. ods adopted by the "Inrepresented by Baylis & tle shop in the Williams Portland, to rake in the people, have attracted . The affair is now gen ottery, and wonder is free-he authorities permit its violation of the law. a sent out from this estab. grand cash distributions, estimonial has been for ies throughout the Mari-nio and Quebec: —

ISSEWA! AND, St. JOHN, N. B., 3:13:h January, 1886. sure, from our knowledge Co., since their residence mending them to the con-feeling assured that their reference to their "Pipconscientious and trust-atever they advertise to as an advertisement of strictly and honorably

citor City of Portland.

TAPLEY, istrate, Portland, N. B. ha Sun reporter at their rday last, Mesers. Baylis testimonial was procured nose signatures are at-to whom they forwarded heir establishment had a d that they really did do 'Not over three hund-ials were used," said one of the gentlemen finding criticising the judicious-ing their signatures to the teir request we discontinu-onial to our agents." he reporter was told that

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as sections of the country

o are pushing their busi-nanner, but The Sun has of their prize money.
the firm advertise as a ve and Blood Purifier." t virtue may be, is com-t drugs, the besis being atics. It is put up in small he cost of the quantity not exceed four or five

proprietors of Pinsis shows up pretty clearly cter of the "gift enter-g, and should of itself be public from investin

Police Magistrate Tap t. Rawlings to notify ors of Pipsissewa, that se up their business, or d be taken against them. npanied by Policeman ablishment and conveythe instructions he had was informed that they red, one of the firm re-ild loose \$1,500 by this captain being asked if e sale of their medicine, nan doing a legitimate fear of the law. at THE SUN office last the manufacture and d be continued as usual, medicine would be sold y, and that no presents ong purchasers.

formed to connect Barr Point, N. S., and intelephone, and another e telephone line from Point. In a few days elephone will be had igby, so that in a very and Digby will be able by this process, Temperance News.

meeting closed.

A very interesting public temperance meeting was held at Titusville on Tuesday

evening, the 9th inst., under the auspices of Lighthouse Lodge, I. O. of G. T. An excel

ent programme of music, readings and reci

tations was given by the members. Brother

A. H. Upham gave a glowing account of the good work that was being done by Union District Lodge in that jurisdiction. John Meshan, D. C. T., was introduced and delivered a spirited address on the evils caused

now they have it finished and clear of debt.

now they have it finished and clear of debt.
On Wednesday evening, the 10th inst.,
Brother Meahan, accompanied by Brother
A. H. Upham, visited Star of Hope Lodge,
I. O. of G. T., located at Salt Springs, where
a public temperance meeting was held under
the auspices of the lodge. Several addresses
were delivered by members and other gentlemen present. Brothers Meahan and Upham
urged on the lodge to work unitedly and

urged on the lodge to work unitedly and their influence would soon be felt in the community and their labors would not be in

vain. After singing the closing ode the audi-

GOOD TEMPLARS. - Following the dedication

of the new Baptist church at Springfield on

Sunday last, which was crowded to excess

during three services, the Grand Secretary,

AT BARNESVILLE.

AT HILLSDALE

MAYFLOWER LOGDE.

AT CARTER'S POINT.

KINGS CO.

Effects of the Flood at Sussex-News from

Apohaqui.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

which set in on Friday last. Owing to the

level nature of the surface of the valley here,

there is apt to be a slight flow of water upon the meadows at every spring freshet; but the

recent severe hail storms afforded material for

a flood of unusal magnitude. The warm rain

Sussex, Feb. 15.—The most serious freshet

Powers, G. W. C. of the Grand Lodge. I

forced to abandon his sleigh, mount the horse and ride on. The next morning his sleigh was found bottom up against the fence and the robe and cushion in the water a quarter of a mile away. The water has since subsided, but still covers the middle of the road in some places. The most of the snow has melted and there is no fear of further interference with On Monday evening, the 8th inst., a publie temperance meeting was held at Smithtown, under the auspices of Gordon Lodge, I. O. of G. T. The W. C. T. introduced John Meahan, district chief templar of Peerless District Lodge, who delivered a very interesting address on the rise and progress

there is no fear of further interference with traffic.

The Lyceum lecture course in the Masonic hall will be opened by Rev. W. W. Brewer on Wednesday evening next. The reverend gentleman should be greeted by a full house.

The members of the Sussex Cornet band, assisted by Prof. White of Moncton, will give a band concert in White's hall on Thursday evening. They will have, no doubt, a full house. of the I. O. of G. T. and made an earnest appeal to those who had not yet identified themselves with the temperance cause to enrol their names and assist to carry on this great moral reform. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Meahan, after which the

house,
APOHAQUI, Feb. 15.—On Saturday evening, a number of the friends of Robert Williams waited upon that gentleman at his residence and presented him with an elegant watch and chain, in recognition of his valued services as a member of the community and especially in connection with the F. C. B. church, of which he is a consistent and honored member. Mr. Williams feelingly expressed his thanks, and a pleasant evening was spent in his hespitable home.
Rapid progress has been lately made in the Rapid progress has been lately made in the building of the Kennebeccasis bridge here, now

nearly completed.

St. Martins. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

divered a spirited address on the evils caused by the liquor traffic and appealed to the large audience present to identify themselves with the temperance movement and assist to enact laws for the total suppression of the importation, sale and manufacture of rum. At the close of the meeting five persons gave in their names and were enlisted members of the lodge. The members of Lighthouse Lodge are doing a noble work. They started to build a hall last May and now they have it finished and clear of debt. ST. MARTINS, Feb. 15. SUDDEN DEATH.-Hiram Brown, aged 68 years, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning 11th inst. He had been at his usual work on Wednesday the day before his death and to all appearance as well as common. Before retiring he complained of feeling somewhat chilly. Warm drinks were administered, and he lay down apparwere administered, and he lay down apparently very comfortable. He soon fell asleep from which it is thought he did not awake. Coroner Gillmore held an inquest on Thursday, and the jury concluded that he died from natural causes. He was a very atout man, weighing 286 lbs., generally supposed to be strong and healthy, and his sudden departure is a surprise to many. His funeral took place from his late residence on Sunday, and the Rey. Dr. Bill presched on Sunday, and the Rev. Dr. Bill preached, on the occasion to a large audience a very effective and appropriate sermon, from the words "Boast not thyself of tomorrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."
He leaves a sorrowing widow and a number

Mr. Tufts, of the I. O. G. Templars had a Mr. Tutts, of the I. O. G. Templars had a crowded house in the same edifice on Monday evening, which he addressed at considerable length and with good effect for the temperance cause. After closing the meeting he instituted Cedar Grove Ludge of Good Templars with forty charter members. The Rev. E. K. Ganong and Mrs. Ganong, who are most energetic in the work of the gospel and temperance, are taking an active part in this lodge. The officers are:—Miles Kierstead, W.C.T.; Jennett Bates, W.V.T.; Sath Erb. F.S.: George Erb. of friends. TEA MEETING.—A tea meeting and social is to be held in the vestry of the Baptist Church, this Monday evening, to aid the committee in extending operations on the new meeting house in course of construction in the western part of the village. FRATERNAL VISIT.—Sea Shore and Salmon River lodges, I. O. G. T., will pay St. Martins division, S. of T., a fraternal visit on Tuesday evening, 16th inst. A musical and

officers are:—Miles Kierstead, W. C. T.; Jennett Bates, W. V. T.; Seth Erb, F. S.; George Erb, W. Treas; John W. Huuter, W. Chap.; Geo. Bates, W. Sec.; Louise Hunter, A. S.; Ezekiel Ganong, W. M.; Ada A. L. Ganong, D. M.; J. W. Ganong, I. G.; Rebecca Bates, R. H. S.; Mrs. I. Kierstead, L. H. S.; Isaiah Kierstead, P. W. C. T.; Rev. E. K. Ganong, D. G. C. T. literary programme of a high order will be New Schooner.-The keel of a craft, which has been christened the "salvation schooner," was laid a few days ago in the yard owned by David Marchbanks. The On the evening of the 8th inst., C. Powers, G. W. C. of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of New Brunswick, made a visit to Barnesville, accompanied by A. H. Upham, district secretary of Union District Lodge, No. 1, K. C., and a public temperance meeting was held under the banner of Fountain Lodge, I. O. G. T. The choir sang the opening ode after

under the banner of Fountain Lodge, I. O G.
T. The choir saug the opening ode, after which the chairman introduced C. Powers of St. John, who delivered an elequent address on the evils of intemperance and gave an account of the work the Independent Order of Good Templars was doing in New Brunswick. The speaker was cordially received and heartily applauded.

HAMPION, Feb. 15. - Yesterday being chil-A public temperance meeting was held at Hillsdale, K. C., last Tuesday evening, under the auspices of Hillsdale Lodge, I. O. G. T. The chair was occupied by the W. C. T. of the lodge. After singing by the choir, the chair man introduced C. Powers, G. W. C. of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, who made a strong appeal to the audience to help the memory. dren's day, the choir of the Hampton Methodist church was composed from the children of the Sunday school who acquitted themselves admirably. A little miss of six years sang a solo, which did credit to those who had instructstrong appeal to the audience to help the mem-bers of the lodge in their good work. Several names were handed in at the close of the meeted her. The pastor, Rev. S. Howard, preached an interesting sermon to the children. Kings Co. Sabbath School Convention is in

Rings Co. Sabbath School Convention is in session this afternoon in the Methodist church. Routine business occupied the meeting this afternoon. A. S. White, barrister, of Sussex, was chosen president; G. J. C. White was reelected corresponding sec'y, and J. H. McRobbie was reelected recording secretary.

G. ave fears are entertained that the Hampton bridge will be carried away by the freshet, as the ice is breaking up in the river above it.

C. Powers, G. W. C. of the Grand Lodge, J. O G. T., of N. B., accompanied by M. Fowler, Upham, K. C., recently visited Mayflower Lodge, I. O. G. T., where a public temperance meeting was held under the banner of the lodge. M. Sherwood, D. G. W. C. T., occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Powers of St. John, who delivered a hearty address on the benefits arising from being a total abstainer, and giving a history of the good work done by the Grand Lodge of New Brunawick, M. Fowler also addressed the meeting. Emma Abbott has bought a pair of lively young Florida alligators. The crown prince of Germany sports seventy-two decorations. Bismarck has forty-The Bank of Nova Scotia has established an

AT CARTER'S POINT.

An entertainment and basket sociable was held on the 11th inst, at Carter's Point under the auspices of Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. G. T. At 7 p. m. David Whelpley, W. C. T., took the chair and the proceedings opened with a speech by A. P. Wilson of Portland. Therefollowed a duet by Robert Staples and Miss Ada Staples of Millidgeville; a reading by U. S. Staples, a solo by Robert Staples, which was encored; a reading by U. S. Staples, solo by Miss Ada Staples, reading by Miss Marcia Wetmore, and a solo by R. Staples. After the above programme was carried out to the delight of the andience Amos P. Wilson, by request, auctioned off the baskets. The ladies had a splendid table prepared for all who were so unfortunate as not to get a basket. The proceeds, amounting to over \$38, will go toward purchasing regalia for the lodge. agency in Minneapolis, Minn.

No less than seven German generals will complete their 50th year of active service during 1886.

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

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

S. KERR, PRIM.

A Word of Explanation. The liver secretes bile to move the bowels; the kidneys secrete urine to carry off uric acid. which would poison the bleed; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve tae food, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters acts upor these organs and purifies the blood by cleansing all the secretions of the known for years came in the wake of the thaw system.

Joyful News. It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffering. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all ordinary aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup and all inflammatory pains.

a flood of unusal magnitude. The warm rain continued to fail at intervals from Friday evening until late on Saturday night. The usually quiet stream that flows past the village became a flood of angry waters rushing with terrific force within its narrow borders, then sweeping over, piled huge blocks of ice upon each other everywhere over the meadows. The main street at the east end of the village was flooded, and several houses were completely surrounded. The kitchen of one house was invaded by the water, and a large quantity of lime owned by J. S. Trites and stored in the building situated in a slight hollow was destroyed. The flood reached its greatest height at or near midnight and has since been rapidly subsiding.

At the Upper Corner the condition of affairs was even more serious. About a quarter of a Of Vital Importance. It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have ssp to nourish and invigorate its growth. Kearly al l our bodily ills arise from unhealthy, blocd. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies th's fountain of life and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy action. The Faith Cure.

This new theory of cure is rapidly growing in fashion, but is illogical in reason and science. Faith without works is dead. Those who have faith in At the Upper Corner the condition of affairs was even more serious. About a quarter of a mile above the Corner a small stream turns sharply aside when it reaches the Dutch Valley road and flows under a bridge belonging to another road separating from the former at that point. The passage under the bridge became blocked and the torrent swept out upon the road, following it for fully half a mile and then dashing through agateway into the meadow. The street at the corner must have been covered at one time to a depth of nearly three feet. People, from their windows, could see a miniature river rushing past bearing ice blocks, fence poles, fire wood, and various other materials. The store et W. Pitfield & Co. was flooded on the lower flat to a depth of several inches, but prompt action prevented the goods from injury. A gentleman driving down the road on Saturday night found his way blocked by ice after the had entered the flooded street, and was Hagyard's Yellow Oll have its good works to assure their faith. It is an unfailing external and internal relief for aches, pains, lameness and soreness.

Weather Probabilities. The probabilities are that we shall have much damp, chilly, sloppy weather during the coming season-just the weather to contract sudden colds. Be prepared for them by having on hand Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, agreeable and speedy cure for colds and their consequences.

In the fall of '84 Randa'l Miller of Maitland, N. S., was prestrated to his bed with an attack of incipient consumption. Cough remedies all failed. He rapidly grew deblitated, and friends despaired of his re-covery. He tried Burdock Blood Bitters, with immediate relief, followed by a speedy cure.

CRAPE STONE JEWELRY

A new supply of this excellent and appro-

-Deep Mourning Jewelry. W. TREMAINE GARD. Under the Waverley House. 37 King Street jan18

BIRTHS.

At Halifax, the wife of James G. Jamleson, of a West, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at Moncton, the wife of P. J. Veniot, of a son.
On the lith inst, at Dorchester, the wife of Venning Black, of twins—a son and daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 13th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Lawson, Rdwin A Banbury, to Edith E, eldest daughter of W. D. Perley, M. N. W. C., all of Wolseley.
On the 18th ult., at Salisbury, by Rev. J. M. Parker, Wm T. Hastings, of Salisbury, to Annie Rubb, of Coverdale, Albert County, N. B
On the 4th int., at Windsor, by Rev. H. Forshay, Wm. S. Beckwith, of Victoria, B. C., to Ellie L., third daughter of the late D. E. Geldert, of Windsor.
On the 5th ult., by Bev. J. N. Barnes, John M. Calcer, of Campobello, Charlotte Co., to Sarah M. Newman, of the same place.
On the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. N Barnes, James L. McLaughlan to Laura J. Seely, all of Campobello, Charlotte Co.
On the 28th ult., at the manse, Boston, Mass., by Rev. A. Lewis, Hazen B. Chapman, of Boston, formerly of Little Shemogue, Westmoreland Co., to Miss J. M. Walker, of Boston.
On the 21st u.t., at Picton, by the Rev. J. Laird, Matthew Allan, of Little Harbor, to Lizzle Roy, of Quarry Island, N. S.
On the 10th inst., in Carleton, by the Rev. G. A. Hartley, Henry G. Smith, of Boston, Mass., to Annie D. Tower, of Carleton, St John.
On the 10th inst., at St. Andrews, in Greenock church, by Rev. A. Gunn, sesisted by Rev. J. A. Clark, Methoditz, Emily O. Smith, fourth daughter of A. W. Smith, to C. Stewart Everett, of Fredericton.
On the 11th inst., at the Methodist parsonage, Carleton, by Rev. J. W. Wadman, Charles W. Al'ey, of Millidgeville, St. John Co., to Cecelia Jane Parks, of Carleton.
On the 4th irst., at Amberst, by the Rev., V. E. f minugevine, see to dear the fact of Carleton.

On the 4th itst, at Amberst, by the Rev., V. E. Harris, Vicar, Amos Augustine Chapman to Isabel Isla, fourth daughter of B. Beaumont Boggs, of Amherst.
On the 1st inst, at the residence of the bride's ather, by the Rev. J. Strothard, Charles J. Hanley of Annie J., daughter of John Moses, both of Yar-

to Annie J., caughter of solin access, better to mouth
On the 10th inst, at St. George's Church, by Rev.
LeB W. Fower, George W. Stackhouse to Olivia,
fourth daughter of John R. Napler, all of Carleton.
On the 12th inst, at the residence of the officiating
minister, 224 Sydney street, by the Rav. A.D. McCully,
Henry Cromble, of Blissville, Sunbury Co, to Maggie
J. Phillips, of this city.
On the 11th inst, at Moreton, by Rev R. S. Crisp,
Elisha Duffy, of Moncton, to Jane A., third daughter
of Israel Wilson, of the same place.

DIED On the 8th inst., in the City of Portland, of heart disease, Mrs. Edgar Ferris, aged 59 years.
Suddenly, in Portland, on the 8th inst., in the 32nd year of her age, Florence A., beloved wife of James T. Kirk and second daughter of the late Charles P.

schooner," was laid a few days ago in the yard owned by David Marchbanks. The origin of the above name is unknown. Some attribute it to the entire absence of anything like profanity among those engaged in her construction. Others say that the builders consider that the saivation of the shipbuilding interest in Quaco depends upon the organization of companies similar to the one building this schooner. May she be one of many and the first of a large fleet!

The Weather is unusually mild and springlike, with the roads nearly clear of ice and snow.

Hampton. aged 5 years.
On the 5th inst, at Barnesville, Kings County, N.

B. Margaret, wife of Thomes McMahon, in the 47th year of her age, leaving a husband and twelve children. year of her age, leaving a husband and twelve children.
On the 7th inst, at Carleton, St. John, James Mulrhead, son of the late Hon W. Mulrhead.
On the 18th ult., at Newcastle, of diphtheria, Freddie, aged 5 years and 10 months; on the 3rd irst., Walter, aged 9 years and 5 months, children of David and Mary Ann Kirk.

At her residence, 25. Holland Boad, Kensington, London, Susannah Mattida, widow of the late James Wallis Street, of St. Andrews, N. B.

(St. Andrews papers please copy)
On the 23rd ut, at London, Eng., after a short illness, Amelia, wile of H. N. Levy, formerly of this city.

daughter of Henry and Elizabeth McDevitt, aged 13 years.
On the 8th inst., at Little Shen.ogue, Westmoreland Co., N. B., Clara A., eldest daughter of James Taylor, aged 21 years.
Un Sundar morning, 14th inst., at Green Hill, Bathurst Village, Chas. T. Carter, J. P., aged 76 years, a native of Dorchester, N. B.
Un the 14th inst., in this city, Sarah E., relict of the late Emery Sutherland, in the 68rd year of her age On the 14th inst, At the Alms House, Michael Moran, aged 54 years, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland.
On the 14-h inst, at Petitcodiac, Elia G, widow of the late Charles A Hallett, C K., and daughter of Wm. A. Stockton, Sussex, aged 28 years and 6 months. months.
On the 13th inst, at South Boston, Margaret C., beloved daughter of Andrew and Ellen Mackie, aged (Halifax papers please copy.)

On the 12th inst., at 88 Exmouth street, in this city, Alexander Jamieson, in the 54th year of his On the 14th inst., in the City of Portland, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Sarah, aged 41 years, the beloved wife of Matthew Mitchell, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

On the 13th inst, after a brief illness, Eugene, wife of Herbert H. Dryden, aged 21 years and 6 months, leaving an infant, besides husband and many friends to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.

(Observer and Maple Leaf please copy.)

SHIP NEWS. gure of St. John,

ARRIVED. Feb 9th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Bos-on, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass. Sch Second, Durant, from Boston, J W Smith, gen cargo.

Feb 10—Sch Laura, Patterson, for Boston.
Feb 15—Bqtn Ethandune, Jamieson, from Liverpool,
Taylor Bros, gen cargo.
Bark Unity, Perry, from Barbados, Wm Thomson k Co, bal. Sch Nell, Munson, from Boston, master, paper. Sch Carrie Walker, Starkey, from Boston, & C Elkin, sal.

Sch William C French, Sherman, from Boston, Chas

(Clauchian & Son, oil.

Ccastwise—Sch Victoria, Merritt, from Digby.

CLEARED. 9th—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.
S S York City, Benn, for London via Halifax.
Sch Sower, Dixon, for New York.
Feb 11.—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Bost Julia S, French, for Portland.
Sch Annie Harper, Durwin, for New York.
Sch Olivia, Williams, for New York.
12th—bark Richard Hutchinson, Landry, for New York.

ork.
Brig Ivanhoe, Givan, for Baltimore.
Sch Henry, Faulkingham, for New York.
Sch Gleaner, Henderson, for New York.
Feb 18—Sch Thrasher, Haley, for New York.
16th—Sch Lyra, Akerly, for New York.
Sch Reaper, McLean, for New York. Genedian Ports

ARRIVED. At Halifax, 7th inst, brigt Adria, Weldon, from New York.
At Port Medway, 10th inst, brig Strocco, Cohoon Demarara for Hallfax—dismasted.

At Clementsport, 8th inst, brig Achsah, Shaw, for

ARRIVED.

ARBIVED.

At Cardiff, 5th inst, abip Astracana, Richards, from Mobile via Southampton; bark E Sutton, Burns, from Valentia, Ireland.

At London, 6th lost, bark Lennie, Harris, from Philadelphia. At Melbourne to 5th inst, bark Wave King, John-ston, from Three Rivers.

At Troon, 6th inst, bark; Syria, Pattengall, hence via Dublin, via Dublin.

At Holyhead, [6th inst, [bark Buth Palmer, Smith, Irom Liverpool for New York.

At Dungeness, 8th inst, bank Osmond O'Brien, Sheridan, from Philadelphia for Dunkirk (and an-Sheridan, from Philadelpnia ava chored.) At Liverpool, 6th inst, ship Warsaw, LeBlanc, from New Orleans. At Liverpool, 6th inst, ship Warsaw, LeBlanc, from New Orleans.

At Falmouth, 8th inst, ship Karoo, Munro, from New York for Antwerp.

At Portland, 7th inst, bark Ecuator, Hughes, from Pensacola for Dieppe (awaiting removal of sunken dredge at the entrance to latter port.)

At Falmouth, 10th inst, ship Yandalia, Coonan, from New York for Amsterdam.

At Liverpool, 9th Inst, ship Agnes Sutherland, Lyona, trom Galveston At Liverpool, 9th inst, ship Agnes Sutherland, Lyons, from Galveston
At Queenstown, 10th inst, bark Blanche, Foster, from Chertbon.
At Port Natal, 18th inst, brig Maid of Llangollen, McKinnon, from New York.
At Holyhead, 9th inst, bark Vairmount, King, from Liverpool for New York
At Liverpool, 18th inst barks, Forest, Cunningham, from Norfolk, Va; Roycroft, Mullen, from Charleston, SC. At Barbados, 26th ult, brig Charlotte, Morehead from Funchal. CLEARED.

At London, 10th inst, bark Minnie G Whitney, Foley, for New York.

From Cardiff, 5th inst, barks Onaway, Purdy, for Dakar; Harriet Upham, Lloyd, for Frey Bentos; brigs Economy, Georges, for this port (?); 6th, Toronto, Davidson, for Bahia.
From Dublin, 6th inst, bark Antoinette, Alberg, for Ha'lfax
From Liverpool, 5th inst, bark Paramatta, Scott, for Cardiff. From Liverpool, 5th inst, bark Paramatta, Scott, for Cardiff.

From London, 6th inst, ship Joseph H Scammell, Thompson, for New York.

From Penarth, 5th inst, ship Vanloo, Morrell, for Rio Janeiro.

From Falmouth, 5th inst, bark Francis Herbert Hartlgan (from risagua), for London.

From Ayr, 5th inst, bark Hiawatha, McKay, for Demerara. bemerara.
From Bermuda, Srd inst, bark Cedar Croft, Fleet, for Antwerp—with cargo ex-ahip Herbert Beech Frem Liverpool, Sth inst, bark Fairmount, King, for New York.
From London, Sth inst, ship Joseph H Scammell, Thompson, for New York.
From Gibral ar, 1st inst, brigt Riberia, Bradley, for Carthagena. arthagena. From Sangor, 3rd ult, ship Rialto for Boston. From Falmouth, 10th inst, bark Hugh Cann, Cann, r Baltimore. From Cardiff, 11th inst, ship Trojan, Mosher, I for From Liverpool, 11th inst, barks Lynwood, Sinclair, for New-York; Semantha, Simpson, for Aspinwall.
From Newport, E, 11th inst, bark Premier Mackenzie, Barnard, for Campana.

Foreign Ports. ARRIVED. At Dieppe, 5th inst, bark Lizzie Wright, Wells from New York. At Darien, Ga, 6th inst, bark Autocrat, Scott, from At Bah'a about 23rd ult, bark Olivette, Davies, from Swansea

At Montevideo, 4th inst, bark Nellie Moody,
Forbes, from Boston.

At Boston, 7th inst. brig Matilda Buck, Chishelm,
from Génaives, sch Ocean Belle, Geldart, from Lunenfrom Génaives, sch Ocean Belle, Geldart, from Lunenburg,
At Wilmington, Del, 9th inst, ship General Domville, Jardella, from Liverpool.
At Charieston, 7th inst, barks Nellie T Guest, Messenger, from Genoa; Mariner, Thurmott, from Rio Janeiro.
At Mentevideo, 8th inst, brig Sarah Wallace, Holdar, hence—55 days; prior to 8th, bark C E Robinson, Breen, from Boston.
At Delaware Breakwater, 9th inst, ship Lydia, Dotv. from London for Pni'sdelphia. At Delaware Breakwater, 9th inst, ship Lydia, Doty, from London for Philadelphia.

At Vineyard Haven, 6th inst, sch Mower, Furdy, hence for New York.

At Havana, 31st ult, brig Myrtle, Starrett, from Annapolis.

At Darlien, 5th inst, bark Belvidere, Trefry, from Barbados.

At Norfolk, 8th inst, bark Lucille, Tibbetts, from Maccly for Philadelphia.

At Portland, Me, 8th inst, schs R F Hart, Humphreys, from Annapolis. 88, for Havana; Cloilde, Evans, hence for New York, Jor Samarang for Idde, Evans, hence for New York; Aldine, Starkey, de for do

At Wilmington, N C, 6th inst, sch Ferland, Mc-Whinnie, from Havana.

At Guentanamo, 30th ult, brig Medina, Ryan, from St Thomas. At Guentanamo, 30th ult, brig Medina, Ryan, from St Thomas.

At Boothbay, prior to Sth inst, sch Centennial, Cripps, hence for New York.

At Rio Janeiro, 7th ult, bark Maggle Dart, Dart, from Rosario.

At Pernambuco, 13th ult, brig New Dominion, Lemieux, from Bio Janeiro

At Booton, 10th inst, brigs J A Horsey, Dowling, from Miragoane; Afaric, Mulhall, from Anse d'Hainault

At Cuxhaven, 11th inst. (below Hamburg) bark Nicosia, Macdonaid, from Iquique via Falmouth.

At City Island, 11th inst, sch Arianna, Gale, hence for New York.

At Boothbay, 9th inst, sch Prussian General, Haley, from Boston for this port.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec 27, brig Sunshine, Fownes, from Ayr.

hence for New York; 10th, Loring
At Cartagean, 6th lost, brigt Riberia, Bradley,
hance.
At Perland, 11th inst, soins Afton, Odell, hence;
At Brack, Bommervilley; Centennal, Crippe, and
At New York, 11th inst, soh & Raston, from
long Branscomb, hence.
At Royal Arcanum, Gould, hence for year, Tron, from
New York, 11th inst, soh & Rergy, Tron, from
New York, 11th inst, soh & Rergy, Tron, from
New York for Mahone Bay; Alext, from Digby for
New York for Mahone Bay; Alext, from Digby for
New York for Mahone Bay; Alext, from Digby for
New York for Mahone Bay; Alext, from Digby for
New York for this port.
At Pensacola, 11th inst, bark Arcturus, Bent, from
New York for this port.
At A there, 13th inst, bark From Carnarvon.
New York for this port.
At A there, 13th inst, bark From Carnarvon.
New York for this port.
At A there, 13th inst, bark From Liverpool for New York.
A Bencoo Ayres, 10th inst, soh Panope, Dickson, from
New York for this port.
At A thency, 13th inst, bark W E Heard, Crosby, for State of the States, and hence.
At New York, 18th inst, bark Enigms, Dodd, from Bilbos; sch Harvester, McLaughlan, hence; 14th, bark Berths Anderson, Morse, from Carthagens; 15th, ship Wildwood, Dick, from Iloilo.
At New Orleans, 12th inst, ship Struan, Lemon, from Gartnaby.

rom Grimsby.
At Pensacola, 12th inst, bark Bremen, Caldwell, from Barbados. CLEARED. At Charleston, 6th inst, brigt Aquatic, Halcrow, or Rotterdam. At Pensacola, 6th inst, bark Lillie Soullard, Harris, At New York, 7th inst, ship Cosmo, Bennett, for Hong Kong; brigs Lottle Belle, Murchison, for Bahis; Acacla, Mattson, for St Catherines; Brazilvia, Richmond, Va; sch Edith, Swaine, for Surinam.

At Boston, 7th inst, sch Juno, Haifield, for this ort.

At New York, Sth inst, ship N B Lewis, Gullison, or Shanghal; bark Callione, Sinclair, for Antwerp.

At Mobile, 8th inst, bark Keewaydin, Robinson, for At Boston, 9th inst schs Josle, Maguire, for Halifax,
NS, Parisian, King, for Lunenburg, NS.
At New York, 10th inst, Ibrig J S Westway,
Buchanan, for Antigua.
At Norfolk, 9h inst, ship Everest, Robbin, for Liver-Dool.

At New York, 10th inst, ship John McLeod, Stewart, for Shanghal; bark Wm Cochrane, Dernier, for Amsterdam; sch Cygnet, Milton, for Cornwallis.

At New Orleans, 10th inst, ship Creedmor, Morrisey, for Liverpool. risey, for Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 10th inst, barks Eudora, Fulton, and Lalla Le Blanc, for Higgo.

At Bas Francisco, 10th inst, ship Honolulu, Leary, for Antwerp.

At Boston, 11th inst, sch Alice S, Kerrigan, for this port.

At New Tork, 11th inst, sch Anthony, Norris, for Cornwellis; Maggie Willett, Whelpley, for this port.

At Mobile, 11th inst, bark Natant, Saunders, for Liverpool.

At New Orleans, 11th inst, ship King Cerdic, Yaughan, for Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 19th inst, sch Busiris, Stewart, for this port.

At Philadelphia, 19th inst, sch Busiris, Stewart, for this port.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. ARSONS, PURCATIVE PI Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Co BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Co have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palr "In my practice! use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., Dewitt, Iowa." Sold ev-mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I.S. JOHNSON & 6

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

At Portland, 12th inst, bark Sokoto, Perry, for Buenes Ayres.

At New York, 12th inst, barks Herbert C Hall.
Davis, for Rosario; Livingstone, Ellis, for Buenos Ayres
At Boston, 12th inst, sch Gladys, Kinney, for Yar-BAILID.

From Amsterdam, 4th inst, ship Cashler, Telfer, for Few York. From Paullia:, 3rd inst, bark Egeria, Kerr, from St Loubes for New York. From Bavre, 4th inst, ship Tsernogora, Walker, for From Havre, 4th inst, ship Tsernogora, Walker, for New York.
From New York, 4th inst, ships John E Sayre, for Shanghal; Stamboul, for Liverpool; bark PI Palmer, for Buenos Ayres.
From Savannah, 6th inst, bark Emma Marr, Brewster, for Norfolk.
From Beothbay, 6th inst, schs Adeline, Starkey, hand Clottide, Evans, hence for New York, and both arrived at Portland Sth.
From Cabbarlen, 3rd inst, bark Electa, Marr, for Boston.

Boston.
From Dunkirk, 5th inst, bark Maggie L Carvill,
Dernier, for New York; 6th, bark Emma Paysant,
Dexter, for Philadelphis, and passed Isle of Wight Dexter, for Philadelphis, and passed Isle of Wight 7th inst.

From Hiogo, 1st inst, bark Kate F Troop, [Hibbert, for Taiwanfoo, to load for US; 2nd, ship Lizzie C Troop, Brown, for Iloilo, to load far US.

From New Orleans, 9th inst, bark Lancefield, Dakin, for Havre.

From Pernambuco, 8th inst, bark Hector, Newcomb for Livernool comb, for Liverpool.

From Rie Janeiro, 5th uit, bark Maud Scammell,
Nobles, for New York; 9th uit, bark Sirian Star,
Mann, for Barbados,
From Charleston, 7th inst, brig Aquatic, for Rotterdam.
From New York, 8th inst, ship Austria for London.
From Lighon, 8rd inst, bark Lavinia, Mitchell, for
this port.
From Mobile, 7th inst, bark J W, for Seville.
From Matanzas, 2nd inst, brig F A Clairmonte, Gorman, for Delaware Breakwater.
From Newport, 9th ingt, bark Granville Belle,
Whitney, for New York, in tow.

From Havre, 7th inst, ship Arbella, Smith, for New From Havre, 7th inst, ship E J Spicer for Amsterdam; bark Callioge for Antwerp; brig Acadia for 8t Catherine's, Brazil; Lottie Bell for Bahia; sch Mable Purdy, D) keman, for this port.

From Trapam, to 9h inst, bark John Rutherford, Thompson, for Boston.

From Norfolk, 9th inst, ship Barl Burgess, Coffill, for Liverpool. for Liverpool.

From Newport, BI, 9th inst, bark Granville Belle,
Whitney, (from New York for Kurrachee), for New
York, in tow.

From Marseilles, 6th inst, brig Jumbo, Bell, for Havana.
From Pernambuco, 18th ult, bark Almqvist, Myra, for Halifax; sch Saint John, Mathews, for St Thomas.
From Vineyard Haven, 9th inst, sch Panope, for Poters' Wharf and Ward St.

On the 7th inst, at Carleton, St. John, James Multines, ison of the laste fire W. Multiname, 20th ult, brig Medina, Ryan, from S. Multines, from M. Multing, from S. Multines, from M. Multines,

Ship Cashmere, at Havre (before reported), was but slightly damaged by the collision. The colliding vessel was steamer Hercules, and was badly damaged. Sch Ocean Belie, at Boston 8.h inst, from Lunenburg, Ns. reports encountered a very heavy NE gale 4th inst Cape Cod Light, bearing W 18 miles, during which vessel isbored and strained heavily, causing her to leak at the rate of 100 strokes per hour. In port at San Francisco, 80th ult, ship Honclulu, Huds n, and bark Marquis of Lorne, ldg wheat for the United Ringdom or Continent at 25s; ship Toblque, unchartered.

Chartered at San Francisco. 80th ult, ships Saint

New City E

Cloud, to lead imber at Burrard Inlet for Shanghai at 55s, and Record, for Hobson's Bay, at 50s. Passed Dungeness previous t. 9, h inst, bark Bristo Lawrence, and Nimeus, Smith, from Antwerp fo New York. Lawrence, and Nimius, Smith, from Antwerp for New York.

In port at Buenos Ayres, 7th ult, barks G S Penry, Foster; Kings County, Potter; Wm Owen, Brown; Amicus, Dunn; Milo, Long; Belgium, Sanford; New Pactolus, Dalrymple: Minnie Carmichael, McLeod; Bessie Simpson, Bradford; Algeria, Stewart; Mary J Baker, McLaren; Etta Ste vart, Adams; Baoheiors, Trefry, and Veritas, McCully, all without destinations reported; brigs Suushine, Townes, from Ayr, arrived Dec 28; W N H Clements, Mitchell; Ohio, Crawford; Buda, Ray, and Arbutus, Sutherland, unc. The staamer in which soh Syanara was in col islon after leaving Liverpool for Rosario was the Enrique, Capt Gartiez, which left Liverpool fer Matanzas the 7th inst.

Brig Alaric, from Hayti, at Boston, lost and split salls in heavy weather
In port at Machiasport, 8th inst, sche Sarah Hunter, H V Crandall, Jeddo, Susie Prescott, Elizabeth De-Hart.

Passed Prawle Point, 12th inst, ships Annie Goudey, Saunders, from Mobile for Southampton; Lizzie Ross, Vanghan, from New York for Amsterdam.

Welfiest, Mass, Feb 15 - The sch Beporter, ashore at Brewster, was hauled off this morning by tug Wm Sprague and taken to Provincatowe, where she will reload her cargo and tow to Boston. The vessel is in fair condition. Disasters, Reports, etc.

Simr Venetian, Fraut, at Boston from Liverpool, reports, on 8th inst, N lat 45 16, W lon 44 35, passed sch Harry, of Lockport, NS, Ryan, from Halif'sx for British West Indies, with maintopmast gone close to the deck. She was waterloged and abandoned; her foremast was standing 15 and 20 feet above the deck and decks awash; her bowsprit was standing and jibboom gone; two anchors and a lot of rope, etc, were en her bows. She is dangerous to navigation, being scarcely visible on a dark night.

Percheon Stallion For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stallion, "Percheon Chief," 6 years old, weighs 1350 lbr. color, Dark Eay, with Black points, of good style and action, can be seen at any time at my farm two miles from Sussex Craer, Kings Co. This is a rare epportunity for Agricultural Societys or others, who are desirous of improving their stock. Terms favoraable to responsible parties. For further information enquire of

We have removed to our

Next Door to the Old Stand. CORNER OF

New City Flour,

Oatmeal. For sale low. DEFOREST, HARRISON & CO.,

7 and 8 North Wharf.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE CREAMS. ILLY CHOCOLATE DROPS. LILLY COFFEE CORDIAL.

Cornmeal,

LILLY GINGER JELLY, CREAM CARAMELS, etc. ust received fresh from Ganong's.

[FOR THE SUN.] SUSSEX VALE.

Thou elm-strewn vale, enclosed by hills,
Which grandly glow at even light,
Or coldly frown on all below,
When morning mists dispel the night.
A garden meet
For princely feet,
Thy meadows and thy streams we hall;
Born in the wild
As nature's child,
Bloom on in beauty, Sussex Vale,

When summer's sun brings summer flowers,
And hot the city's fevered breath,
The stranger seeks thy shady bowers,
Or fondly strolls where wandereth
Kind Kennebeck,
Whose waters deck
With sparkling brightness all the dale;
In silver sheen
It may be seen

It may be seen, As on it flows through Sussex Vale.

When winter's snow pales all the hills,
And folds the meadows neath her shroud
And, when the frost king binds thy rills
With loy chains, then clear and loud Thy songsters sing; And joy-bells ring

Their merry chimes adown the dale;
For winter, sage,
Tho' white with age,
Laughs with the young at Sussex Vale. S. E. SHERWOOD. Sussex, Feb. 2nd, 1886.

LISTEN AT THE RAIN.

[Arkansaw Tra eller.] I'se mighty glad, honey, dat de thaw am heah Lissun at de rain on de roof; Fur it sorter makes me think dat de spring am

Lissun at de rain on de roof.

Lissun at de rain on de roof.

I gits mighty tired o'de harsh, col' wind,
Lissun at de rain on de roof;

It aggestates mer blood wid er feelin' o' sin,
Lissun at de rain on de roof—

'Ca'se Mister Satan leads me ter de white

man's wood, Lissun at de rain on de roof. Oh, let it come down With its tap-a-ta-tap soun', Oh, it falls jes er like on de mules an's teers;
It suffens up de groun',
De earth's hard crown—
Jes lisaun at it fall—ole natur's
sheddin' tears.

De water comes down wid er mighty happy Lissun at de rain en de roof, An' it puts er bright lookin' glass o'er all e

groun',
Lissun at de rain on de roof.

It makes er pusson think when furgivene waz born,
Lissun at de rain on de roof —
Lissun at de rain on de good Law Melted mussy po'rin' from de good Lawd's

ho'n.

Lissun at de rain on de roof.

Ob, let de water fall, ole Marster I beg,
Lissun at de rain on de roof,

For it serter brings ease ter er rheumatic leg,
Lissun at de rain on the roof.

Oh, let it come down With its tap-a-ta-tap soun', Ob, it falls jes er like on de mule an' steers; It soffens up de groun'. De earth's hard crown— Jes lissun at it fall—old natur's shed-

OUTWARD BOUND.

I sit and watch the ships go out Across the widening sea; How one by one, in the shimmering sun, They sail away from me. I know not to what lands they sail, Nor what the freight they bear;

I only know they outward go, While all the winds are fair. Beyond the low horizon line Where my short sight must fall. Some other eyes a watch will keep, Where'er the ships may sail;

By night, by day, or near, or far, O'er narrowseas or wide, These follow still, at love's sweet will, So round the world the ships will sail.

To dreary lands or fair; so with them go, for weal or woe, Some dear ones everywhere
How will there speed each lagging keel,
When homeward it is laid;
Or watch will keep, o'er surges deep,
If there a grave be made!

O human love, so tried, so true, That knows nor mete nor bound, But follows with unwearied watch Our daily changing round!

O Love divine, O Love supreme,

What matter where I sail, So I but know, where'er I go, Thy watch will never fail! ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

MY FIRST PAIR OF BOOTS.

(Galveston News)

I was a happy boy indeed,
That day when I put on my feet
A pair of boots—ah, what a thing!
I felt just as a little king. Before in shoes I had to walk, Now could in boets I proudly stalk.

I flung away my outworn shoes, And jumping out I told the news To all the boys in town I saw; They looked at the heel and toe, And everybody said he thought A nicer pair was never bought.

Away I went into the wood, And here I kicked with my boot At every stone I came across, Fer I was now a little boss; "Away!" I cried, "away with thee,

I've got my boots on, don't you see? And as of wading I was fond,
I waded out into a pond.
"Now, we'll see," I cried aloud,
"If they can keep the water out!"
But as a little down I bent,
Into my boots the water went.

Then quickly out for home I set, With stockings, pants and boots all wet, And fearing for what next would come, For mother had a switch at home. She let me off, though, with a slap, But said I was a naughty chap.

THE GOOD OLD GIRLS.

Oh, where are the girls of the past, That peopled our childish romances, The freekled-faced maidens that cast Their spells o'er our juvenile fancies?

Have the bygone Machildas and Nancies

Joined the madd'ning "sassiety" whirls,

To lead in the ton and the dances?

Oh, where are the old-fashioned girls?

Or have they grown horsey and fast, With manners as bold as their glances,
These girls who wore "shakers" the last
Time we hunted together for pansies?
How their eyes used to pierce us like lances
Looking out from a tangle of curls,
With smiles of such generous expanses;
Oh, where are the old-fashioned girls?

The grubs have their chrysalis cast—
They are making the most of their chances;
With the belies of the season they are classed,
Their dress all the fashion in France is.
When we meet now their looks all askance is
As they coldly sweep by in the swirls
Where society capers and preperty

Where society capers and prances; Oh, where are the old-fashioned girls? A young man of Washington, Ga., who had arranged to clope with his sweetheart, knocked at the wrong window and awoke the old man. In his haste to get away his revolver went off and shot him in the foot, and the old man epened on him with a shotgun. A MYTH

A-floating, a-floating
Across the sleeping sea,
All night I heard a singing-bird
Upon the topmost tree,

"Oh, come you from the isles of Greece, Or from the banks of Seine, Or off some tree in forests free That fringe the Western main?"

" I come not off the old world. Nor yet from off the new;
But I am one of the birds of God
Which sing the whole night through,"

"Oh, sing and wake the dawning!
Oh, whistle for the wind!
The night is long, the current strong,
My boat it lags behind." "The current sweeps the old world,
The current sweeps the new;
The wind will blow, the dawn will glow
Ere thou hast salled them through."

CHARLES KINGSLEY,

OUR WEE WHITE ROSE. Our Rose was but in blossor Our life was but in spring,
When down the solemn midnight
We heard the spirits sing, "Another bud of infancy
With holy dews impearled!"
And in their hands they bore our wee White Rose of all the world.

You scarce could think so small a thing Could leave a loss so large; Her little light such shadows fling From dawn to sunset's marge.
In other springs our life may be
In bannered bloom unfurled,
But never, never match our wee
White Rose of all the world.

- Gerald Massey. ALL SORTS.

Bazile Mills, Neb., has a cow that barks like The late Hugh Conway is now writing Six lumber firms now operating in Lake Winniper expect to take out 15,000,000 feet of timber this season.

Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, is still at the Middletown, N. Y., insane asy-There are said to be 150 houses in Chicago enantless because they are supposed to be

St. Augustine, Florida, is making extensive preparations for a Ponce de Leon celebration on March 27. The aggregate amount of the pension drawn by the late Lord Brougham as a retired Master in Chancery was \$530,000.

eding year.

A newspaper correspondent recently poked fun at a Western congressman for a "spread eagle" burst of elequence, and then found out that the passage was a quotation from Mac-

analy.

Seaweed and anemones carefully mounted on pasteboard make a beautiful natural picture. A number of these pasteboards tied together at one end by a colored ribbon makes an album of "water colors" that is a worthy present for any one to make an argument. any one to make or receive. We sometimes pause awhile to wonder how the world about us

When we are dead and in our graves will get

along without us.
"Tis well we do not feel the truth, for it would surely fret us
To know how little it will miss, how soon it will forget us. It has been estimated that an iron cast wheel

the last open estimated that an iron cast wheel it will travel some 40,000 miles, while a steel tire will run the enormous distance of 200,000 miles before wearing out; thus, though costing so much more, steel has greatly the ad-It is stated that a Harvard student has his

furniture insured to the amount of \$20,000. This, it is spitefully suggested by the Yale Courant, would look as if Harvard insurance sometimes ran as high as Harvard assurance

A Japanese inventor has discovered a means of making paper from seaweed. It is thick in texture, and, from its transparency, can be substituted for glass in windows, and, when colored, makes an excellent imitation of stand class.

Judge Virgin, one of the ablest jurists of the Maine supreme court, was born and bred among the Oxford county bears in Maine. His father was a lumberman, and when a young man the judge used to go into the woods and chep with the best of them, or run the logs down atream with the most daring river drivers.

river drivers.

Queen Victoria has received a present from the United States of a quarto volume (name not stated) bound in sealskin, with linings of damaek satin, and a hand-painted inscription. The work is regarded as a triumph of American bookbinding, and copies have been presented to the German emperor and to the emperor of Russia.

A philanthropist, says the Burlington Free Press, asked a daughter of a rich manufacturer, who employs hundreds of men, if she ever did anything for her father's hands? "No," was the reply, "but I rub mine with glycerine and

A great red granite statue has been discovered ten miles away in the desert near Alexandria, in Egypt. It represents the famous Pharsoh, who was responsible for all the Higyptian plagues, and on one side of it is a statute of a little baby, said to be that of the next Pharsoh, who perished in his rash attempt to drive through the Red Sea. It has been lying there 3,000 years.

lying there 3,000 years.

Some one has been making a list of the wealthy colored people of Detroit. In the list we find, Loomis B. Cook, barber, worth \$75,.000; Albert Hill, barber, \$40,000; James Cole, livery, \$30,000; J. B. Carter, carpenter, \$25,.000; William Lambert, clothes cleaner, \$25,.000; Samuel C. Watson, druggist, \$25,000; M. a Crisup, cook, \$25,000; Charles Thompson, music teacher, \$10,000; Jackson, dog catcher, \$12,000; Amos Burgess, cook, \$10,000. We do not recognize among the number any members of the celebrated "Lime-kiln Club."

A scientific journal gives an eccept of a

of the celebrated "Lime-klin Ciub."

A scientific journal gives an account of a pianoforte made in Paris in which paper was made to take the place of wood, the whole case being made from paper so compressed that it was enabled to receive a hard surface, which took a perfect polish. The color was cream white. The tone of the instrument is eported to be not loud, but very sweet. The short, broken character of the sound emitted by ordinary pianofortes is replaced by a soft, full, quasi-continuous sound, resembling somewhat that of the organ. It has been suggested that the evenness of texture of the compressed paper may have some influence in effecting this modification of sound.

A Paris cable says: The Franch Chamber

this modification of sound.

A Paris cable says: The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday agreed that the crown jewels should be sold to provide a fund for aged workmen. The debate on the sale of the crown jewels was attended with great excitement. Comte de Lanjuinais predicted that the Republic would be speedily everthrown. His predictions were received with a chorus of howis. It is estimated that the jewels that are to be sold will produce \$40,600,000. Some that are of historic interests will go to the

Louvre collection. The gems of artistic and educational interest, valued at 15,000,000 fganes, will be handed to the Museum and School of Mines. The Imperial Crown swords that belonged to Louis XVIII. and the Dauphin will be melted in order to prevent the possibility of falling into the hands of showmen.

A curious little story, whose truth is vouched for by leading women of San Francisco, is told of Helen Hunt Jackson. It seems that before her death a friend told, her of a poor woman whose husband had left her with an infant child to care for, and Mrs. Jackson directed that some articles of her own wardrobe should be given to the object of their sympathy. The woman in her gratitude gave her daughter Mrs. Jackson's name. After her death the poor woman took up her child one day, and calling it by name, sald: "Oh, my little girl, the lady who was so good to you never saw your sweet face, and she never knew how I loved her." At that moment, the woman related, a hand was laid on hers, a sweet, motherly voice bent over her and said: "I am net dead; I am here." The woman had never seen Mrs. Jackson, but she described her perfectly, in feature, voice and manner.

"The French," says the St James Gactie.

in feature, voice and manner.

"The French," says the St James Gacctic,
"have discovered a new use for that victim of
vivisection, the rabbit. Dr. Chibret, noticing
that where the human eye had to be excised
and a glass one substituted the results were
most unsatisfactory, conceived the idea of
using an animal's eye for the purpose. After
much experimenting he selected the rabbit,
and in last May performed his first operation.
It had a qualified success. The success would and in last May performed his first operation. It had a qualified success. The success would have been complete but that the silk threads used to keep the foreign eye in its place till nature attached it caused suppuration, which in the end destroyed a part of the eye. The rest of it adapted itself to altered circumstances, and the gain to ocular surgery seemed assured. Since then other operations have been attended with absolute success. The new eye, in Since then other operations have been attended with absolute success. The new eye, in texture, mobility, color and transparency, seemed to match its fellow, and the irritation produced often by such a foreign body as glass was avoided. Of course vision was not restored, though Dr. Chibret, with the enthusiasm of an innovator, believes that this may yet be accomplished."

There will be sold at Public Auction, on Raturday, the thirte-mith day of March mext, at twelve o'clock, noon, at 1 hubb's Corner, so called, in Prince William street in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of Saint John, and the Supreme Court in Equity made on the twenty-fourth day of November, a D. 1835 in a cause wherein John Boyd is plaintiff and James Hannay is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the nortgaged premises described in the said decretal order as:—

in Chancery was \$530,000.

Fanny Kemble once declared that it required a walk of twenty miles a day to keep down the devil that possessed her.

'A godless hop in the name of sweet charity, was the theme of a sermon preached in Baltimore on Sunday, by Rev. Robt. S. Rowe.

Dr. Green of Woodbury, N. J., is about to dig up the remains of a supposed antediluvian monster, whose tortucus and petrified body lies in a gravel bed on his farm.

The opening by Queen Victoria of the eleventh parliament of her reign is a circumstance a parallel to which cannot be found since the time of Henry VI.

The Bangor public library has added to it during the past year 2,173 new books, making the present total number 23,255. The number of books taken for home use during the year was 44,854, a decrease of 2,849 from the preceding year.

street (au) forty rest to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances therete belonging and the measu-ages thereon erected. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated the second day of December, A. D 1885. H. LAWRANCE STURDEE, Barrister
Plaintiff's Solicitor. 4196

ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE. AT AUCTION. I have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, in this city, on Monday, Iss Morth mext at 12 o'clock noon :

THE Desirable Farm Property owned and occupied by Capitala Norval Smith, situated in the Parish of Weldford, Kent county, containing about 40 acree, all under cutivation, with good buildings thereon There is a school house adjoining the property and good flahing in the vicinity.

W. H. THORNE & CO., 1873. CRIP I

W. A. LOCKHART,

# Public Notice.

A PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at the next residon thereof for the passing of a Bill entitled "An act relating to the "Alms House and Work House in and for the City "and Ceunty of Saint John."

The object of this fill is to remove the appointment of the Commissionera of the said Alms House and Work House from the Governer-in-Council, and to place it in the Council of the said Municipality, and also to amend the law relating to the said Alms House and Work House in other respects.

By order of the Council.

H. W. FRITH. it. John. January 23rd, 1886 Secretary. NOTICE

Is HEREBY GIVEN that an application will will be made to the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick at its next ression to have the Western Portion of the Parishes of Sussex and Fturholm set apart it to a new parish by the name of Apohagui, and that a bill will be introduced into said Legislature for said purpose. ture for said purpose.

Da ed at Apohaqui, Kings Connty, N. B., January 39th, 1886.

INTERCOLONIAL KAILWAY. Tenders for Pictoul Town Branch.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked en the on side "Tender for Pictou Trwn Branch" will be received until saturday, 27th February, 1886.

The work to be let is the construction of about nine miles of railway from the cornection with the Black Diamond Railway, near Westville to Pictou Town. Black Diamond Railway, near Westville to Pictou Town.

Plans, profile and specification may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways, Ottawa, at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moucton, and at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Pictu, and forms of tender may be obtained at either place.

Each tender must be accompanied by a denosit seven thousand five hundred dollars (37,500 00.)

This deposit may consist of cash, or of an accepted bank cheque, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects of refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plans, profile and specification. If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

eturned.
Tenders must be made on the printed form suplied.

The Department will not be bound to accept the Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., January 21st, 1886.

-OFFICE OF-New Dominion Paper Bag Co.

WE are happy to inferm the public and our patrons in particular—that, as we have no connection nor intercourse with the mill destroyed at Penobequia, our business continues without interruption. All orders will receive prompt attention



# 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 7.30 a. m. Accommodation 11.20 a. m. Express for Aussex 485 p. m. Express for Halifax and Quebec. 7.20 p. m.

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

Express from Halifax and Quebec. 7.00 a. m. Express from Sussex. ... 8.35 a. m. Accommodation ... ... 1.30 p m. Day Express ... 7.20 p. m. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintenden

# BAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885,

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS. DIZZINESS. DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART,

THE STOMACH. DRYNESS HEADACHE. OF THE SKIN. And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

# T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their ou Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectua destroyer of worms in Children or Adults



We sell the Genuine

ACME CLUB SKATES,

AND CLAIM FOR THEM Undoubted Superiority over all others.

MARKET SQUARE.

"I take only one English weekly rapar, The Spec-tator, and one Canadian, The Week, and as a rple I should be puzzied to say which I thould miss most." —From a letter by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

THE WEEK:

Canadian Journal of Politics, Society and Literature. Published every Thursday, at \$3.00 per annum Independent in Politics, THE WEEK appeals by a

comprehensive table of contents to the different tastes which exist within the circle of a cultured home.

An average of fifteen short, crisp, Editorla's is given in each number upon Canadian, American and English Politics and Literature.

Amongst the regular contributors is Professor Goldwin Smith; and a distinguished public man in London has kindly undertaken to supply regularly an English Letter. Paris and Washington Letters will appear at regular intervals.

In addition there are special contributions from some of the ablest writers in the Dominion and the United States.

THE WERK has now entered upon its third year with most encouraging prospects, and with many new features.

C. BLACKETTIROBINSON. 5 Jerdan St., Toronto, Ont. ample Cepies free on app lextion.

THE WEEK is one of the most influential journals in Canada — Truth, London, Eng. 4419 Butter. Butter.

100 TUBS **GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.** 

FOR SALE BY JARDINE & CO.

Jan'y 27th, 1886. 160 bbls. Standard Granulated Sugar,

220 bbls. Yellow C. Sugar, 110 bbls. Bright O. Sugar,



# NOVA SCOTIA.

RHEUMATICS READ THIS:

MESSES HANKSTON BROS.

Asarly in febroary, 1886, while in St. John, N.B., I had a severe attack of Bheumatism, was treated by an eminent Physician and with great care was enabled to coure home in about two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dresdfully. We did everything we could fo control the disease and set relief, and various hinds of liminents, including Minard's and Blectric Cil. I then had good medical advice and treatment, which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease inrhed in my system, and shifted from one pide to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being. For more than two moenths, I was mashle to get to my room, or retire without assistance. I chanced to see an advertisement of your "Sciaticime" effecting wondeful cures. I procured a package and when I received it my limbs were much swellem, my feet and ankles were purphle, and so sweaten that they were hapeness. After fear does of the Internal Weddine and three spplications of the Liminent the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Rheumasism had completely gone, only walk about supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease time having passed through the autumn and winter to this date January 5th, 1886. With its climatic changes. I can recommend your "Seciaticime." and hope that all who are affected with that most panful disease Rheumastism, will not hesitate to give "Sciaticime" a doubting this statement given, can write to Mrs. W. H. Moore, bouth Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully MRS. W. H. MOORE.

MRS. W. F. MOORE, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., Nova Scoti



RANGES, STOVES

Register Grates, Slate Mantels, &c. A FULL line of all the above always in stock, and at prices to suit the times.

Our CLIMAX RANGE Challenge not having been accepted is proof positive that it is the leading range in the market.

Stove Pipe, Tinware in variety, always in stock.

Repairs to stoves made by competent workmen.
Odd castings for all stoves made by us, always in stock.

A special d scount to all purchasers until 1st January, 1886. Henderson, Lorigan & Burns. 27 and 29 Water street and 170 to 186 Brussels street. P. S — We would remind the public that we are the only firm in the Dominton of Canada who make their own Mantels and Grates.

H. L & B.

No. 4s to No. 20s.

We beg leave to inform the trade and consumers of this article that we have lately made such improvements in our mode of manufacturing it, that we can now recommend it with confidence as Superior to an other Knitting Cotton in the market. There has been more twist put into it which will make it stronger, but not enough to give

a hard feeling. The dyeing and bleaching are perfect.

It is put up in 20z and 1½ oz. balls and is correctly numbered.

For sale by all Dry Goods Houses. WM. PARKS & SON.



35 Hatten Garden | 246 \*t. Janes St., LONDON. MONTREAL. B Laurance's Spectacles and Eye-glasses are the only ganuine English articles on the market (Every pair is stamded "B. L.") Real pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genuineness. They are recommended by and testimonials have stock. Tests are given to prove that have been received from the President, Vice President, Ex President, and Ex Vice President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of f hysicians and surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex President of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, etc., etc. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed, call on any of our agents for New Brunswick.

Chatham JD BF McKenzie
Carleton W C R allan
Campbeliton Frost and Second
Fredericton G H Davis
Mencton E M Estey
Milltown John H Healy
Nawczeste

Militown John H Bealy
Newcastle E Lee street
Pet'tcodiac G I Brown and Co
St John Clarke Kerr and Thorne
St Stephen Fred Waterson
Shediac W R Deacon
Susex O H Fairweather
Woodstock Garden Bros

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