h despatch. Prices low rigan & Burns.

Water street

we have lately made such , but not enough to give

SOM

OVED SCALES

Accurate and cales made.

RNE & CO., SQUARE,

1886

SEEDS.

LIZERS.

SALE BY ETERS.

STREET. Off South wharf.

tent Flours.

eoples. Ocean. King. at. Fonis. w City, Kent.

ALE BY & CC., Emythe St.

Let.

ssion given. Two Rigible ing on the north side of h Charlotte and Sydney pied by Alderman Jan

day of May next, Tenement at present occupied by Mrs satisfactory parties. STEEN, DAILY SUN Office.

ndersigned will sell his farm , containing one hundred course of cultivation, bal-ing 25 tons of hay, could ting 25 tons of hay, could Location ruitable for Orvegetables; free from sumadeposit of about six acres
fertilizer, \$400 has been rengs are good.
Ithin one mile of Havelock
R. R., and near proposed
with churches and school
od. The owner wishes to
give personal attention to
suit a purchaser.
hase money cash, the reeasonable interest. and soft wood) plentiful given. Il do wall to examine this ng elsewhere.
private bargain, will be ofpremises on Tuesday, ext, at 2 p. m. wm. KEITH. 8th, 1886.

nay be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper pruce St.), where advertising for it INNEW YORK

HERLE MAN

breathed out to me with her lips the word

He seemed thunderstruck, and said loudly

A messenger was at once sent for the

Judge, who presently came into court.
'Your Honor,' said my counsel,' I have

taken this most unnatural course because

room to hear the statement of this witness

other courts and let you know,' and he left

the room. What a weary time it was.

Messengers hurried to and fro; the officer

who had arrested me, and had since proved

my friend, was everywhere. First he came in with a thick quarto volume, over which

my counsel and his junior and the girl looked, and, pointing out a certain page, seemed quite satisfied and happy; then he

pushed up near the witness-box, an individual who locked like a well to-do tradesman.

The ushers cried, 'Pray, silence in the

who think that under the circumstances

hear a witness who has suddenly presented

herself, who has, in his opinion, most important evidence to offer in this matter.

You will carefully guard against giving it

any undue weight, coming as it does in the

'I did. I saw him as clearly as I see

came. 'You said just now you saw the prisoner inflict the blow on the deceased.' 'I did, sir; I saw him as well as I see him

Full, bright moonlight, as light almost as

You can go. Call Lonora Warrington.

The girl in the counsel's seat rose and

Teacher at the Brooklyn Female College.

Now will you state to the jury what

'Do you know the prisoner or deceased?'

you know about this matter?'
'The evidence against the prisoner turned

the courthouse rang with shouts. People got up and shook hands with one another; my counsel pressed up to me and shook my hand and slapped me on the back, and for minutes it seemed a perfect babel—men and women

crying and shouting.

'Silence in the court!' exclaimed the mono

tonous voice of the ushers.

And besides the book and the calculations

which i hold in my hand, what other evidence have you of the truth of this statement, which we are of course unable to deal with?

"I have, your honor,' said my counsel,' the nautical almanac for the year 1854, and you will see at once that there was no mosn on that there was no mosn on

will see at once that there was no most on that night—the 26th of August.

'You may retire, Miss Warrington,' said the Judge,' and carry with you the thanks of the Court and the jury for your assistance.'

She left the court with but one glance of sympathy at me. I knew and felt I was safe. She had no sooner left the box than the well-to-de tradearman occurried to

'Swear him; usher,' said the Judge, impa

Now, said oy counsel, state what you know

my good man.'
'I am a jeweller and watchmaker. I believe

the seal to Pholim O'Curra's watch chain is a seal I made for Mr. Smithson before he went

Yes, if I may handle it for a second?
O'Curra was brought in, and the moment
the jeweler touched the seal the former sunk

I was acquitted without the jury leaving their seats, and in a few days I had the satisfaction of hearing that the other man had confessed that the two together had committed

Europe.'
'Will you swear to it?'

to-do tradesman occupied it.
'I want to give evidence in this case.'

tiently.

went into the box.
'Your name is Leonora Warrington?'

'What kind of a night was it?'

is now.

'What are you?'

'I have consulted with the other judges,



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886.

NO

WAITING.

Serene I fold my hands and wait, No care for wind, nor tide nor sea : I rave no more 'gainst time or fate, For lo! my own shall come to me,

I stay my haste, I make delays, For what avails this eager pace? I stand amid the eternal ways, And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day, The friends I seek are seeking me; Ne wind can drive my bark astray. Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone? I wait the joy of coming years; My heart shall reap where it has sown, And garner up its fruits of tears. The waters know their own and draw

The brooks that spring in yonder heights; So flows the good with equal law Unto the soul of pure delight. The stars come nightly to the sky, The stats come nights, the sea;
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.
John Burrows.

A NARROW ESCAPE

I nad been settled in Rochester some ten years as a merchant when, as I sat one morning quietly reading the paper in my office the following advertisement met my eye: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be ONE THOUSAND DULLARS REWARD will be paid to any person who can give precise information as to how the late James Smithson met his death on beard the William Curtis on the night of the 28rd of August, 1854. Address JAOOB SHARRER, E&Q., No 246 Fulton street, New York.

You will wonder why this made me turn pale and sick, but it did, and for this reason: I knew the late James Smithson. I was his fellow-passenger on board the William Curtis, and I was one of the persons who last saw him alive. We were coming from England. I to make my fortune, he to return to his native land; and I had felt for him an instinctive repugnance that I took little pains to conceal. He was a big, burly, bullying fellow, who had made a fortune and was now spending it and boasting of it as such people will. He disliked me as cordially as I detested him, and, being the only cabin passengers, we necessarily rubbed against one another to an extent almost unbearable. I remember one day after dinner we were sitting in sulky silence over our grog, when a sudden lurch of the vessel sent the scalding fluid out of my

glass all over his clothes. 'Curse you,' he exclaimed, 'you awkward fool—what are you doing? Can't you hit out like a man, if you want to vent your spleen, and not throw boiling water over me like a

dangerous idiot?

I had already begun to explain, but was silent for a little while after this attack, and then merely said: 'There was no intention to insult or vent spleen; the occurrence was

merely accidental. 'Hang accidents! I've found accidents happen very conveniently sometimes; and you shall pay for this as soon as ever we're out of this accursed tub. If you are a man -which I doubt-you shall give me meeting for this, I promise you; I'll try whether you can handle a pistol as well as you can throw glasses, you cowardly Britisher.'

'If you use such language to me! I'll-Throw another, won't you?' you plucky bantam.

I was maddened beyond all endurance and I rushed at him and struck him full in the face as he stood up. He fell, and as he rose drew out his revolver and shot at me. I stooped, and the ball shattered the swing compass in the skylight; he raised the re volver again, but the steward and Captain having by this time arrived, the pistol was

taken from him.

I explained the circumstances, and the Captain at once said that unless we would give our word not to renew the dispute in any way he would put us both under lock and key. After some little demur we agreed

I went to my stateroom and turned in, and determined that I would not again speak to the brute. In the morning I met the Captain at breakfast, and he cautioned me a friendly way against Smithson. I went on deck and came down again dinner time. We were all seated—that is

the chief officer, the Captain and myselfwhen we missed Smithson. 'Call Mr. Smithson, Steward. We musn't spoil our dinner with his sulks.' The steward opened his door and came

'Not there? Where the devil is he then? Has anybody seen him this morning?' Inquiry was made and no one knew any thing about him. The men had seen him go forward about eight bells, but no one

had set eyes on him since.
'Where the devil can he be?' said the captain. 'He must be in the sbip, unless you took my hint the wrong way and put

him out of the way, youngster.'
'I can assure you I never left my room until breakfast time this morning, Captain.'
In a further search we failed to find any trace of the missing man except one. A large brass belaying pin was discovered jambetween the iron that supported the starboard forechains and the vessel's side It must have been thrown overboard, and by one of those mysterious chances that sometimes occur, lodged itself there. It could not have been put there, for the man who saw it could not reach it without the assistance of two others. Where did it come from? It was soon found to be one of the spare pins round the foremost rail. The two things looked like foul play. I could not deny it. The steward remembered that Mr. Smithson drank a good deal after I left the cabin the night before, and the man at the wheel thought he seemed a little un-

steady, but he lost sight of him as he went The entries were made in the log, and life went on in its old course, except that I was rewarded with a suspicion and mistrust that made me envy the victim or suicide who

calmly slept in the sea beneath me. The voyage ended, the whole story was laid before the authorities at New York, and after a merely formal examination I was told that there was no evidence against me, and I left the place vowing never willing-

ly to set foot in it again.

It is no wonder, then, that knowing all this, I should be startled to see this adver-

tisement. It had for me the horrible fasci- way. Presently as I looked I saw her atart, nation of the snake. I knew that out of it turn pale and fall back in her geat. It was would spring misery and trouble unending, only a moment. She suddenly tore—literand yet I could not take my eyes off it. ally tore—off her gloves and taking her pen-The ten years' interval shrank up into a dream time, and the feeling was as if I had but that moment heard the steward's voice: 'He is not there, sir.' It upset me for the day. I could do nothing.

I had not long to wait the fulfilment of the state of an hour and there saw here as the nother saw here. day. I could do nothing.

I had not long to wait the fulfilment of ter of an hour and then saw her, as she put

my prophetic feelings. About a fortnight after the date of the advertisement, I was A smile of triumph lighted her face as she waited on by an extremely polite person, who said: I have called to settle this little account of Messrs. Wilson Bros. Will you

I sat at the desk, wrote out the receipt, and signed it; he looked over my shoulder all the time. When I turned the line under my name, and put the dot at the end, he ouched me on the shoulder and said: arrest you for the murder of James Smith-

'You know I shall have to repeat all you say, so don't say anything. How's business n these parts. It's rather dull in New

The blow had fallen. I was hit. All the little wealth I had collected was to go to defend my life. During the journey to New York the detective became quite friendly and told me how the matter came to be revived. It appeared that, unknown to his immediate relative, Mr. Smithson had insured his life for a very large amount in favor of his brother before going to Europe; the policy he had put in a box of papers left with his bankers. The papers on his death had been looked over by the solicitor's clerk, and, no one knowing anything of the policy, it had escaped the careless observa-tion by being hidden in the parchments of a lease. Some few months before my arrest it became necessary to refer to the papers; the policy was found and a claim made by the brothers on the office. The reply was that there was no evidence of James Smithson's death not being the result of his own act; he might have thrown himself overboard, and in that case the policy would be invalid. 'The row with you,' said the officer, 'as de-

scribed in the papers at that time, was remembered; and the advertisement inserted. You see it was not of much consequence to any one whether he was murdered or jumped overboard till it became a question of some \$50,000 on a disputed policy. The brother is of course quite willing to spend half is securing evidence of his murder and you can get a good deal of evidence for \$25-000, so you will have a rather hard time of it. It's worth, you see, about \$25,000 to him to see you hanged, and he'll do it if he

I was horror-struck. The man talked not of any question of innocence or guilt, but of questions of bought evidence and money. It is an awful position to be in, that some one should gain some thousands of dollars

by your being hanged.

I need not describe the preliminary examinations and commitment. I was two months awaiting my trial, and all the evidence I could get in my favor amounted to nothing. On the other side there was the evidence of the quarrel; and last, there was the evidence of two of the crew, who on oath had testified that they saw myself and the murdered man on the forecastle together, that I struck him with a belaying pin and

then threw him overhoard. What could I hope for against such witness es? The steward and the Captain were both dead, and these two shameless fiends had concocted this story under the inducements of a large reward. It was clear I was to be the victim of a miserable speculation to

gain money.

The day of the trial came at last, I was taken into the courtroom between two turn-keys. The counsel for the prosecution, in

stating his case, dwelt long on the animus shown in the quarrel at dinner, and concluded by calling his witnesses.

The cabin boy and the chief mate told the

story of the quarrel; the man at the wheel told of the last time he had seen the deceased alone; and then came the two wit-

The first one was put in the box and duly examined. I remembered the face and that was all.

He stated that he was on the lookout that night, and that just after eight bells, he heard two men come on to the forecastle. They were disputing and he knew by their voices they were the deceased and the prisoner. The prisoner suddenly drew out of his pocket a belaying pin and struck the deceased over the head with it, and as he was falling, pushed him, so that he fell overboard. The witness made no alarm, it took him so by surprise; and the other witness, Patrfok Murphy, then came up and told him to hold his row, and they should get a pull on the young fellow yet by keeping quiet. He wanted to tell the Captain, but Murphy said if he did he'd lose his time and perhaps get locked up as a witness and get nothing

or his trouble. My counsel then asked him how he knew l was the person.

Because of the voice, and because at the time the moon was shining full on my face, so that he could not make any mistake. The other witness was then called—a pale,

red-halred, sallow-faced wretch, with very small pinkish eyes, white eyelashes, a large, wide straight mouth, and one of those un-pleasant noses which look as if some violent blow with a sharp instrument has cut it in two, horizontally, just above the tip.
His evidence was substantially the same

as that of the former witness.
'Are you, remembering that you are or your cath, prepared to state the prisoner was the man who struck the blow? How

do you know it?'
'I saw him I tell you, in the bright moon-light—it was full moon, as light as day.'

'You can go down.'
The counsel for the prosecution restated their case, and it seemed very strong, indeed. As he sat down I felt almost guilty; I was almost convinced that in some horrible mo-

almost convinced that in some horrible moment of frenzy I had done this deed without knowing it.

My counsel did what he could; but I could see, long before the judge rose to charge the jury, that I was a doomed man.

Temperately and dispassionately the judge summed up the case and retired, the jury withdrawing immediately afterward.

I sat there looking at the scene in a sort of stupefaction, when suddenly I felt that I was an object of extreme interest to a very beautiful young girl in the gallery. She was looking at me and yet not at me, but rather looking at me and yet not at me, but rather looking through me to something beyond. My eyes met hers, which were full of tears, and broke the spell; she looked another

THE SCULLING CHAMPION.

William Beach to Meet All Comers on the Thames.

HE DECIDES NOT TO TRAVEL TO AMERICA-TEEMER AND HANLAN EXPECTED TO MEET

There is great rejoicing in the English sporting world over the fact that a powerful combination of Australian cricketers is now 'Hope.' She struggled through the crowded gallery came into the court, and, speaking to an usher, was brought to the counsel's seat. She spoke to my counsel and showed him her tablets and books. on its way home from the colonies, and that on the steamship which bears the exponents of the great English game from the antipodes

they have as a travelling companion the enough for me to hear him as I leaved over the dock rail: 'My God! how could I have forgotten it! My dear girl, ait still.' champion sculler of the world, Wm. Beach. W. J. Innes, of London, backer of Wallace Ross, recently received a letter from Australia informing him that Beach had secured passage to England on a ateamship of the Orient line and would sail on the 13th of March if possible, or on the 27th, if he could not arrange his business in season to have this moment only received from the witness, whom I shall put in the box, a comstart on the earlier date. Mr. Innes says : munication which is of the greatest moment "Beach will be accompanied by his backers and Peter Kemp, and will sail direct for to my unhappy client, the prisoner at the bar, and I have to beg that your honor will England, instead of calling at San Francisco, as be pleased to summon the jury from their 'A most unusual request,' said the judge.
'We will consult with the judges in the

stated in several American papers and copied by some of our English contemporagies. My correspondent also states that Beach will not row any matches on American or Canadian water, but will uphold his championship title by taking on all comers in matches on the Thames." Kemp's principal object in visiting England is to row against David Godwin, and the general opinion in Sydney a that he will easily vanquish the veteran Battersea sculler. Kemp is 34 years of age,

5 feet 9½ inches high, and, in condition, scales about 11 stone 2 pounds.

With the advent of Beach in Ecgland, professional boating will begin to look up again. Already the proprietors of the Lon-don Sportsman offer for competition to all scullers the sportsman challenge cup, valued at 200 guineas, which was last won by John Largan on the 20th of June, 1882, in a you may recall the jury.

The jury came in, looking, in their surprise, like men wakened out of a sleep.

'Gentlemen of the jury, said the Judge, the counsel for the defense wishes you to weepstakes race with H. Pearce and W. Laycock, the latter of Australia. This cup was manufactured and designed by J. W. Benson of Ludgate Hill and New Bond atreet, London. It consists of a very grace-ful two-handled vase, parcel gilt, with alleg-orical and nautical subjects introduced in its composition. The handles, of leafy form, partly hide the reclining figures of a mermald form of a surprice.'

"Call Patrick Murphy,' said my counsel.

Murphy come in. 'Now, you remember you swore you saw the prisoner inflict the you swore you saw the prisoner inflict the coup, which is supported by swans, is ornamented with an oxydized bas relief of an exciting struggle in a closely contested match, while surrounding this picture are shields for the names of the winners. At the base are seen two allegorical figures with you now. It was a bright, full moon, as light as day. I saw his face plainly.'
That will do. Call Phelim O'Curra.' He their distinctive attributes, and the whole is

their distinctive attributes, and the whole is surmounted by a group, in which a perfectly chased and modelled female figure is prominent. The Sportsman says: We believe that the trophy during the year will be the means of bringing about several interesting aquatic contests, and we trust that it will also have the effect of encouraging young applicant to come to the front see that the scullers to come to the front, so that the grand old fashioned pastime of rowing may once more take the position in this country

it formerly held.

Commenting on the decline of sculling in England, the Sportsman says: Professional sculling in England has for a long time past been under a cloud. The havor played with our best men by colonial scullers quite paralyzed the aquatic spirit of the mother country. Since Hanlan, Trickett and Layparalyzed the aquatic spirit of the mother country. Since Hanlan, Trickett and Laycock left our shores the sport has been at a very low ebb indeed, and the lovers of the instance of the sparal this bill was merely at the paralyzed the point act, why not adopt it en bloc. A short act would cover the whole business. He thought the charge made in the other branch that his bouse was acting as partisans, was unjust. Regarding the rental clause, he would favor The evidence against the prisoner turned upon his identity, which was established by his having been seen. It occurred to me that it would be worth while to try if it were possible that he could be seen. The table in my prayer book shows that the paschal full moon, by which Easter is determined, fell in 1854, on the 12th of April. The period between full moon and full moon is twenty-nine days, twelve hours and forty-four minutes. If then, the full moon fell on April 12th, it would fell respectively on the 11th of May, the 10th of June, the 9th of July and the 8th of August. On the 2rd of August it would be new moon; it would be therefore impossible to see him as they describe, for there was at that time no moon visible.

There was a dead silence while she spoke and for about a second afterwards and then the courthouse rang with shorts. People got sport could see no premise of better days. It is true that we have had some interest-

sibly make the journey across the Atlantic, as he sent over a challenge to row the win-ner of the recent Largan and Perkins match, and accompanying Beach is Peter Kemp, who is said to be anxious to test his prowess against brave Dave Godwin. At home we have the forthcoming interesting match be-tween George Bubear and Wm. Pearce, while many good judges of aquatics hold the idea that Perkins has shown such promising form of late that he may be seen to advantage later on.

The Canadian Cardinal.

Hon. Mr. Young said the \$60 rental was what the bill proposed when introduced by the government, and how sould the last speaker accuse the supporters of the amendment as opposing the government. He said if the government would withdraw their bill, adopt the Dominion act and save the expensive machinery, he would support it.

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Hon. Mr. Young said the \$60 rental was wheat the bill proposed when introduced by the Dominion act and be immediately and officially made public, and the citizens of Quebec have been invited on the receipt of such intelligence to decorate their residences with bunting and otherwise during the three successive days

assigned for rejoicing.

The palace of the new cardinal will be illuminated on the three nights following the arrival of this notification, but the general illumination of the city will only take place on the occasion of the fetes which will atthe jeweler touched the seal the former sunk down an if struck.

'What are you doing?' he asked in a reice husky with passion and fear.

'That is the seal, your Honor, and this is the watch' said the jeweler as he pulled a gold repeater out of O'Curra's pocket. tend the reception of the cardinal's baretta. Extensive preparations are being made for the imposing ceremonies which will take place at the elevation of Mgr. Tascherau to the Cardinalate, and public subscriptions are being taken up to defray the expenses.

"Mrs. Langtry," says a London gossip "is coming to America to live, and, what is more, she is to marry Frederick Gebhardt. whose love is far superior to his orthography."

The Brooklyn Magazine is about to discuss the important question, "When should our daughters marry?" Up to date our daughters have married when they pleased.

A farmer in Passumpsic, Vt., made \$100 apiece from the milk of his 22 cows last year, and the same cows gave him \$2,400 in 1884. Dakota farmers are making plans to grow flax fer fuel this summer. It is said that a ton of flax straw is worth more to burn than

a ton of soft coal. The wife of one of the clergymen of Saranac, Mich., supplements her husband's meagre salary by driving a wagon and peddling milk from door to door.

THE LEGISLATURE: LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON. March 29.-After recess Hon. Mr. Harrison committed a bill to amend chap. 23 Con. Stat. of Agriculture and chap 13. 43 Vic. Agreed to; also a bill to establish an additional polling place in Aberdeen, Carleton county. Also bill to amend chap.

65 Con. Stat. of schools. Hon. Mr. Thompson presented a petition from Alexander Gibson and eight others in support of a bill to incorporate the town of Marysville. . , Hon. Mr. Jones committed a bill to authorize dis-

trict No. 1, parish of Simonds, St. John, to issue debentures.

Hon. Mr. Fiewwelling in the chair, agreed to.
The bill to further amend the act to provide for a
water supply in the town of Woodstock was agreed to,
Hon. Mr. Ryan in the chair. Also a bill to amend the
law relating to the franchise in civic elections in St.
John, Hon. Mr. White in the chair. Also the bill to
authorize the Portland city council to limit the valuatien for assessment purposes on certain lands and premisses.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the Victoria The bill to amend the act authorizing the Victoria council to exempt from taxation wootlen, cheese, sterch factories and grist mills in Victoria county received the three months' hotst, on motion of Hon.

Mr Jones.

The following bills were received from the assembly as d read a first and second time: (1) Elli to amend the act to defice the duties of/constables, special constables and policemen; (2) Bill to incorporate the Shediac and Cape Tormeutine Railway Co.; (3) Bill to divide the town from the parish of Woodstock; (4) Bill to amend the act respecting the incorporation of joint stock companies by letters patent; (5) Bill to enable the municipality of Charlotte to exemp; certain industries from certain rates and taxes.

enable the municipality of Charlotte to exemp; certain industries from certain rates and taxes.

Hon. Mr. Jones submitted a report from the corperation committee.

The bill to incorporate the St. John Eastern Rall-way Company was considered in committee of the whale house, and progress was reported, without leave to sit again.

The bill to authorize Trinity church, Canning, Queens County, to sell their glebe lands was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Harrison committed the Franchise bill,

flon. Mr. Harrison committed the Franchise bill, Hon Mr. Hill in the chair, then Mr. Hill in the chair, then Mr. Harrison explained the provisions of the bill. The rental qualification was reduced to \$20 per annum, and the franchise is extended to farmers sons. The bill is somewhat the same as the bill before the house last session. The first and second sections and the first five sub-sections of the th rd section passed without discussion. On the sixth subsection relating to the income qualification, Elon. Mr. Jones objected to the reduction in the city of St. John from \$400 to \$200. He wanted the franchise there to remain in this respect the same

the franchise there to remain in this respect the same as it is now. There were no exemptions in St. John
Hon, Mr. Ryan said this was the rame as the Dominion law in the matter of inceme.
Hon, Mr. Jones said he did not swallow all of the Dominion franchise bill.
Progress was reported and the house took recess till 7.30 o'clock.
After recess, the house went again into consideration of the franchise bill.
Hon, Mr. Jones fürther opposed the \$400 income qualification. There was no desire in St. John for a change.

Faising the income quantities of the second of the second of the second of the sufficace in St. John and St. Stephen without affecting it in the country, where there were \$200 exemptions

Hon. Mr. Jones' amendment was put and carried on division.

Hon. Mr. Jones' amendment was put and carried en division.

Bon. Mr. Jones objected to sub-section seven, providing for rental quantication of \$20 per year. He moved to strike the sub-section out.

Hon Mr. Thompson did set anticipate expense or trouble in making up the list under the rental cause, as it would be identical with the Dominion list. He thought the qualification required for the Dominion franchise should be sufficient for the assembly.

embly.

Hon. Mr. Harrison read from The Sun of Sept. able.

Hon. Mr. Jones said at that time he knew nothing of the rental qualification of that bill. He never had endorsed that provision of the act.

Hon. Mr. Young said it this bill was merely

an increase.

Ron Mr Davidson asked why not adopt the whole Dominion act. If you are going to make it uniform

It is true that we have had some interesting matches between our best representative scullers, but these seemed, like "angels' visits," to be getting few and far between, while the new blood, without which no pastime can exist, was not forthcoming. At last there is a streak of light in the clouds, a promise for the future the same paper says: Beach's arrival will, we understand, be fellowed by several American and Canadian scullers, Hanlan, Teemer and Wallace Ross being among the number. Peter Conley will possibly make the journey across the Atlantic,

atter act in its machinery.

Hon. Mr. White said the raising of the rental would not extend the franchiss in the country. There are in Carleton at least eight villages where the amendment would not extend the franchiss, villages in which many houses are rented at a less was then \$20. ate than \$60. Hon Mr. Harrison said the low figure would give Hon. Mr. Harrison said the low figure would give votes to a large number of worthy people who are permanent residents of the province.

Hon. Mr. McInerney thought if this was not a goverament bill the hon gentlemen would not attempt to strangle it. The high rate would shut out almost all the laboring classes of the country. He would go further than this bill and vote for universal suffrage. It would be an inducement for the young men to remain in the country.

Hon. Mr. Young said the \$60 rental was what the bill proposed when introduced by the government.

Hon. Mr. Young said it was opposed to the principles of responsible to not to the people. He was opposed to the principles of responsible to not to the people. He was opposed to the principles of responsible to not to the people. He was opposed to the principles of responsible to not to the people. He was opposed to the section said it was opposed to the principles of responsible to not to the people. He was opposed to the section said it was opposed to the section said it was opposed to the principles of responsible to not to the people. He was opposed to the section entirely. There was no need of such an officer anyway.

to the section entirely. There was no need of such an officer anyway.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said the Chief Justice was an independent party. Last year objection had been made to the appointment of the revising commissioners by the government. He said such an efficer was necessary, there were so many names left off the list by the

revisors.

Hon. Mr. Davidson said a revising commissioner would only be an expense to the country. The revisors have done their duty well and there was no need of commissioners. The commissioners would be responsible to nobody, being appointed by an irresponsible authority.

Hon. Mr Jones emphasized the latter view, and he was opposed to the expense the appointment of commissioners would entail. He was willing, however, to leave the revision to the county court judge.

Hon. Mr. Hill did not agree with the statement that Hon. Mr. Hill did not agree with the statement that county court judges should do the revising. He instanced Judge Stevens who now had all the work he could attend to. He himself was not wedded to the section, but there ought to be some chance for appeal from the mistakes of the revisors. He believed in the principle of appeal, and he would be willing to Mr. Richard and agreed to without amendment, Hon. Mr. Young in the chair, read a third time and pass-

leave the appointment of the commissioners to any government. But the government are willing to leave the appointment to an independent non-partization.

government. But the government are willing to leave the appointment to an independent non-partizan person.

Hon. Mr. Richard did not believe the county court judges were so hard worked that they could not hear the appeals. If there were exceptional cases—Judge Stevens for instance—provision could be made for a commissioner. But in every case where a county court judge could act he might be appointed. He spoke of the irresponsibility of the proposed commissioners. However, he did not believe there was any necessity for commissioners. The revisors as now constituted are directly responsible to the people.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said the travelling expenses of the county court judges weuld amount to as much as the pay of the commissioners.

Hon. Messrs. Woods and Lewis considered a commissioner unnecesary. The section was then put and the house divided as follows:

Yeas—Hon. Messrs.—Thompson, White, Flewwelling, Holly, Ryan, McLaernery, Harrison, Hill—8

Nays—Hon. Messrs.—Young, Jones, Woods, Barberie, Richard, Davidson, Kelly, Lewis—8.

The vote being a tie the section was decisred lost. Sections 21 and 22 were rejected.

Hon. Mr. Davidson moven progress be reported.

—Carried, and the house adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

FREDERICTON. March 30 -The house met at 9 a. m., and after routine. Hon.Mr. Jones presented a petition from Kenneth McKay and 300 others, praying for the passage of a bill to aid the enforcement of the Scott

Hon Mr. Barbarie submitted a report from the law

Hon. Mr. Barbarie in the chair, the bill to amend the law providing for shorthand reporting in certain courts was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Hill committed a bill to define the duties of constables, special constables and policemen.—Agreed to without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Jones presented a petition from the St. John Common Council sgainst a bill to amend an act to widen certain streets in St. John.

Hon. Mr. Hill presented a petition from J. D. Chipman and others in support of a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen and Militown Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Davids on presented a petition from D. G. Smith and others in support of a bill relating to the street and fire service of Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Harrison moved the order of the day, the consideration of supply.

consideration of supply.

Hon. Mr. Young asked Hon. Mr. Harrison if any reply had been recived from the message sent to the assembly from this house touching the report on the annum, and the franchise is extended to farmers sons. The bill is somewhat the same as the bill befors the house last session. The first and second sections and the first five sub-sections of the th rd section passed without discussion. On the sixth subsection relating to the income qualification, Eon. Mr. Jones objected to the reduction in the city of St. John from \$400 to \$200. He wanted the franchise there to remain in this respect the same as it is now. There were no exemptions in St. John Ilon. Mr. Ryan said this was the tame as the Dominion law in the matter of inceme.

How. Mr. Jones said he did not swallow all of the Dominion franchise bill.

Progress was reported and the house took recess till 7.50 o'clock.

After recess, the house went again into consideration of the franchise bill.

Hon. Mr. Jones further opposed the \$400 income qualification. There was no desire in St. John for a change.

Hon. Mr. Holly supported the sub-section by raising the income qualification to \$400, including all exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Jones moved to amend the sub-section by raising the income qualification to \$400, including all exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Jones moved to amend the sub-section by raising the income qualification to \$400, including all exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Hons moved to amend the sub-section by raising the income qualification to \$400, including all exemptions.

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the recommendations of the committee the reply is you have acted unconstitutionally. The committee were met with the assertion by the leader of the government that they are "intriguers," "rabid partisans," schemers, and such phrases. These are the names applied to members of this house who desire reform and economy in the public service. The gentleman who made use of these phrases must have done himself credit by his course.

The house then went into the supply bill. Hon. Mr. Thompson in the chair, and it was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Young gave notice of the following resolution for Thursday:

Resolved, that the legislative council having on the 26th day of March instant, requested the honorable the house of assembly to join with them in an address to His Honor the Lieut. Governor praying that his honor may be pleased to cause such steps to be taken as may give effect to a report, passed by this house, recommending among other things certain changes in matters of public policy whereby the machinery of governmental administration and legislation would be simplified, besides effecting a saving to the province of at least \$20,000 per annum, and the house of assembly for some unexplained reason having apparently declined to j.in with the council in such address, therefore,

herefore, Resolved, That the address mentioned be present-Resolved, That the address mentioned by presented to his honor by a committee of this house.

Hon. Mr. Harrison recommitted the franchise bill,
Hon. Mr. Hill in the chair.
Hon. Mr. Barberie moved a reconsideration of sections 21, 22 and 23, relating to the appointment of revising commissioners.— Carried on division.—9 8. Bon. Mr. Barberie moved that the appointment of

revising commissioners rest with the governor in council instead of the chief justice. Carried on the following division:— Yeas—Hon Messre, Thompson, Flewwelling, White, Hill, Barberie, Holly, Ryan, Harrson, McInerney.— 9.

Nays.— Hop. Messrs. Hamilton, Yeung, Jones, Wood, Richard, Kelty, Lewis, Davidson.—8.

The remaining sections of the bill wers then agreed to as amended and the house took recess.

[Correction.—Hon. Mr. Kelly, in the debate on the

[Correction.—Hon. Mr. Helly, in the debate on the report of the special committee on the financial state of the province, expr.ssed himself as opposed to biennial sessions and in favor of a reduction of the members of the legislature]

Fiedericton, Tuesday, March 30.—After recess the following bills were received from the assembly and read a first and second time; (1) bill to authorize the Westmoreland county council to sell certain lands in Sackville held for school purposes; (2) bill to authorize the trustees of St. Andrew's church, Woodstock, to sell and convey certain lands. The bill to abolish the legislative council was read a first time.

The bill to amend the law respecting the incorporation of joint stock companies by letters patent was agreed to, Hon. Mr. White in the chair, read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Shediac and Cape Tormentine Railway was considered in committee.

The bill to incorporate the Shedlac and Cape Tormentine Saliway was considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. Bichard made a vigoreus appeal to the house in favor of the passage of the bill. He said the road would be a very easy one to build. The incorporators are men of standing and wealth in Westmoreland.

Hon. Mr. Jones opposed the bill. The financial affairs of the province are not in a condition og give any more railway subsidies just now. He pooke for the good of the province and the incorporators.

Hon. Mr. Richard denied that the people of the locality through which the road is proposed to run were defuded by engineers who urged the practicability of such a line with a view to self-interest. The people had held meetings and agitated for the road, and they were thoroughly in earnest in the matter. Progress was then reported on the bill on motion of Hon. Mr. Jones.

Hon. Mr. Hill presented a report from the committee on municipalities and cities.

Hon. Mr. Sarrison committed a bill respecting the administration of justice in equity, Hon. Mr. Ryan in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Jones characterized the bill as personal legislation against a certain judge. If there were are charges earned the ways

Hon. Mr. Jones characterized the bill as personal legislation against a certain judge. If there were any charges against the judge in question there was another way of applying a remedy. He thought the country would scarcely condone legislation of this kind. There was no necessity for the bill.

Hon. Mr. Richard opposed the bill. Costs would be less under the present system and there was no demand for referees.

Hon. Mr. Harrison explained the provisions of the bill. He defended the proposition to appoint referees, on the ground that the costs of suit would be less. There was a crying svil under the present system, and this bill was to remedy it.

Hon. Mr. Davidson opposed the bill as he had doze last year.

Hon, Mr. Davidson opposed the bill as he had done last year.

Hon. Mr. Young said Hon. Mr. Harrison had not explained satisfactorily that th's bill was called for. He thought it must be to give the government a little more patronage, and for a personal consideration, being aimed at a certain judge.

The bill was agreed to without amendment.

Hon, Mr. Young gave notice of the following enquiry: "Is it the intention of the government to comply with the prayer of the petition of Amais Savoy and others, asking for a grant of land in the county of Gloucester under the Free Grants Act." ounty of Gloucester under the Free Grants Act."

The following bills were read a first and second time: -(1) Bill to amend chapter 65 consolidated statutes of schools, as to assessment in Queend Co; (2) bill relating to rates and taxes in the St. John

amend the act to stern Railway, was incorporate the Northest agreed to; also, the

ouncil.

Hop. Mr. Harrison said his honor considered that Hon. Mr. Harrison said his honor considered that such consent was not necessary.

Hon. Mr. Jones said such consent was necessary, and quoted Bourinct in support of his contention.

Hon. Mr. Young apprehended the government had no policy on the subject of abolition. They were at sixes and sevens on the matter, and were therefore not in a position to advise his honor to give consent to the introduction of the bill. In the other branch some of the members of the government voted for and others against the bill. and others against the bill.

Eon. Mr. Hill committed a bill to enable the Char-

Eoa. Mr. Hill committed a bill to enable the Charlotte nunicipality to exempt from taxation certain industries. Progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Ryan submitted a petition from James Harding and others for a grant of \$4,000 for steam communication be ween 8t. John and Minas Basin. The bill to enable the Westmoreland county council to sell certain lands was agreed to.

The bill further relating to the Elgin, Petitodiac and Havelock Rellway Company was postponed three months on motion of Hon. Mr. Jones.

The bill to enable the Richibucto and St. Louis Railway Company to extend their line of railway received the three month's hoist.

Hon. Mr. Jones pr.sented a report from the corporation committee.

rion committee.

Progress was reported on the bill to authorize the Progress was reported on the bill to authorize the trustees of %t. Andrews church, Woodstock, to sell and coavey certain lands.

Hon. Mr. Woods committed a bill to amend chap. 65 con. stat. of schools as to county assessments in Queens county. Agreed to and passed.

The bill to enable the Westmoreland county council to sell certain lands in Sactiville held for school purposes, was agreed to, and the house adjourned till 9 a. m tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.—The house met at 9 a. m. On the bill for the abolition of the legislative conventions. On the bill for the abolition of the legislative counci coming up for a third reading, Hon. Mr Jones moved ture. He said the bill sought to repeal a clause of the B. N. A. Act, and coming without the consent of the lieutenant governor would, if passed, be no better than so much waste paper.

Hop. Mr. Young seconded the resolution, giving similar reasons, and Hop. Mr. Barbarle followed in Hon. Mr Thompson opposed the resolution. He thought the bill should come before the house and be

treated on its merits.

The resolution was then put and carried. The resolution was then put and carried.

Hon. Mr. Ryan in the chair, the bill to authorize the trustees of St. Andrew's church. Woodstock, to sell and convey certain lands was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. White, by permission made some remaks regarding the bill for the abolition of the legislative council. He intended to ask for a division on the resolution to postpone the bill. It was his intention when he came here to wate for the abolition and he

when he came here wished to be so understood.

Hon. Mr. Barberie said when the question was up he honorable gentleman sat like a dummy and never aid a word, and now he wanted to smooth the matter. He was entirely out of order.

The following bills were read a first and second The following bills were read a first and second time: (1) bill to remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants; (2) bill to amend the act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John; (3) bill to authorize the Gleucester county c'uncil to sell cortain lands in Bathurst; (4) bill to establish a common field in certain marsh lands in Harvey, Albert Co.; (5) bill relating to street and fire services in Chatham (6) bill to provide for increased fire protection for Sussex.

ussex, Hon. Mr Fyan presented a petition from James A Smith and others in support of a bill to establish a common field in certain marsh lands in the parish a common near in certain marks raines in the parism of Harvey, albert Ce.

The bil to incorporate the town of Marysville was read a first and second time.

The following bills were agreed to: (1) Bill to remark the expension issue of cartain grants: (2) bill The following bills were agreed to: (1) Bill to remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants; (2) bill to amend the act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Blahop of 8t, John; (3) bill to incorporate the town of Marysville; (4) bill relating to the street and fire services of Chatham; (5) bill to autholize the Gloucester county council to sail certain lands; (6) bill to establish a common field in certain marsh lands in Harvey, Albert County.

Albert County.

The bill to amend the act incorporating joint stock comeanies was postponed till the next session of the legislature.

Men Mr. Jones submitted the report of the contin-Aon Mr. Jones submitted the report of the contingent committee and the house took recess.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday, March 31.—After recess the following bills were read a first and second time:
(1) bill to amend an act for the repair of streets, bridges and sidewalks in the Parish of St. George; (2) bill to continue an act for the destruction of bears; (3) bill relating to the appointment of coroners in the City of St. John.

City of St. John.

The house went into committee on the contingent committee's report, Hon. Mr. Richard in the chair.

house.

The bill to provide for the repair of roads, bridges and sidewalks in St. George, the bill relating to the destruction of bears and the bill to provide for fire protection in Sussex were sgreed to, and the bill relating to the appointment of coroners in St. John city, and County of St. John received the three months heist on motion of Hon. Mr. Jones.

Hon. Mr. Hill gave notice of the following resolution: "Whereas, On the 30th day of March instant, in the

afternoon, a certain bill intituted an act to incorporate the Shediac and Cape Tormentine Railway, was moved into committee by the legislative council, and it being apparent that a majority of the members then present were opposed to the passage of said bill, a motion was made in amendment of the motion to read the bil section by section, that the chairman do now leave the chair, and report that progress had been made without asking leave to sit again." This motion was carried and the chairman so reported to his honor the president.

"The majority of the members then present supposed that the bill was finally disposed of first he session."

his honor the president,

"The majority of the members then present supposed that the bill was finally disposed of far the session. Immediately after this action of the house, several members of the house who had opp sed the passage of the said bill being members of an important standing committee, left the council chamber to attend to their duties upon such committee, whereupon the Hon. Mr. Young, a member of the legislative council again moved said bill into committee, and in the absence of the more active opponents of said bill, two of whom were engaged in an adjoining committee said bill without having read it in full, but only the first section or a portion thereof. The bill was then reported as agreed to, and a third reading was immediately had and the bill agreed to be engressed, still of which took place within helf an hour from the first rejection of the bill. Upon the members of the said standing committee returning to the house, one of them, the Hon. Mr. Hill raised the point of order that the bill having been once before the committee and progress reported, it could not again be brought on the same day. This point not being sustained by the president, he then moved that the bill having had a third reading and being still under control of the house should be recommitted, which motion was also refused by the president.

"Now, whereas this bill was practically rejected by the house when in full committee and improperly brought up and passed with undue haste in a house of small attendance; therefore

Besolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the Lieut. Governor praying that his honor would be pleased to withhold his assent to the said

his honor the Lieut. Governor praying that his honor would be pleased to withhold his assent to the said bill, so that it may not finally pass and become

Adjourged. THURSDAY, April 1 -The house met at 10 a.m., and after routine,

Hon. Mr. Harrison, in reply to a question by Hon
Mr. Young, said that the petition of A. Savoy and
others for a graut of land under the free grants had
been received and was under the consideration of the

seen received and was under the consideration of the government.

Recess.

FREDERICTON, Thursday, April 1.—After recess the bill to create an additional polling place in the parish of Southampton, county of York, was agreed to, Hon. Mr. Thompson in the chair.

A message was received from the assembly embodying the resolutions adopted by that body in the repiy to the council's request for a joint committee to present the report of the council on the financial affairs of the province to the lieutenant governor.

The bill relating to the Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company was agreed to with an amendment, Hon. Mr. Hoily in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Young said, in relation to the resolution given by him with respect to the presentation of an address to the governor on the report of the council on the financial condition of the country, when the notice was given no report had been received from the assembly, but since a communication has been been received from the assembly, enclosing the resolution passed by that body. He pronounced the preamble referring to the saving alleged to have been effected by the present government as entitlely untrue, and quoted figures to support that contention. Taking up the paragraph of the resolution which asserts that the government are not responsible to the legislative council, he said he did not deny but that the council had not put such a proposition forward. The council, he claimed, had a perfect right to enquire into expenditures and they nad made cut that a saving could be made in the public expenditures. It was quite within the council's right to ask the co-operation of the assembly to join the council in the address for better terms. The answer of the assembly in the present instance, had not been received till today, and in view, hewever, of the session being in its last hours, it is useless to move his resolution, now, but he could assure the house that the work begun in this house would be continued next sessior. He trusted and belleved the surgestions thrown out by the cou

by the council would bear good fruit.

Hon. Mr. Hill committed a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company. Hon. Mr. Thompson in the chair. Hon Mr. Bill explained the provisions of the bill and advocated the claims of the road. There was a large traffic between the two towns and the people are very desirons of having the railway built. The length of the road would only be three miles. The cotton mill company and prominent residents of the two towns had petitioned for the passage of the bill and there was a general desire that the road should be built. He ob-

jected to the amendment proposed to be made to the bill, previding that the company should not commence operations till May 1st, 1887, and in the mean time the N. P. Railway Company, which opposed this bill, or the Grand Southern Railway Co, both of which would have much influence with the government, weuld have the opportunity of coming in and claiming the subsidy

Hon. Mr. Young said the two companies havel already authority to build the road under the charter, and one of the companies he understood had alread, applied for the subsidy. Now we are asked to incorporate another company to build this short line of

applied for the subsidy. Now we are asked to incorporate another commany to build this short line of railway. He thought the country would not suffer if the bill laid over for another year.

Hon. Mr. Jones did not like the features of the bill. It was strange that these people should want to build the road which might be constructed under two charters already gran ed. It looked like a speculation, because if the company did build the road it would be sold out either to the New Brunswick or Grand Southern Company. The New Brunswick road should build the proposed line as they have the connection east and west.

east and proposed line as they have the connection east and west.

Hon. Mr. Holly said the bill was an important one and the incorporators responsible mer. The New Brunswick company had rever awakened to the necessity of the road till this act was asked by a new company. The people of St. Stephen and Milltown were doubtless tired waiting for the existing companies to construct the road. He would vote for the bill. Hon. Mr. Hill said it was incorrect to say that two

charters had already been granted for the line; the companies existing had a charter to build branch lines, but St. Stephen and Milltown are not named The vote was then taken on the amendment to the first section adding new names to the incorporation, which was defeated on the following division:—
Yeas—Hon. Messrs. Hill, Holly, Harrison, and Flewwelling.—4.
Nays—Kelly, Jones, Woods, Thompson, Lewis, Young.—6 Toung. -6.

Hop. Mr. Young then moved the bill be postponed

Hon. Mr. Young then moved the bill be postponed till the next meeting of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Jones said the existing roads would not likely go on with this new company hanging over them. He wanted the Milbown people to have the road and if this bill is allowed to stand over, this action would stir up the other companies and if they have not made substantial progress before next session, he would support this bill.

The resolution for nostronement was lost and the FRIDAY, April 2.—The house met at 10 a.m., and after routine Hon. Mr. Young called the attention of the members to a notice given by Hon. Mr. Hill two days ago relating to the passage of the bill to incorporate the Shediac and Cape Tormentine Railway Co. As the house would be prorogued at noon, the hour at which that resolution would come up, he thought it proper now to call attention to the matter. It had been published in the press and was calculated to bring reproach upon the president and members of this house. The statements in it are incorrect, which he could prove before the proper tribunal. If it was a personal matter he could let it pass, but it cast a stain upon the hour of this house. He then gave notice of the following resolution:— FRIDAY, April 2.—The house met at 10 a.m., and

stain upon the honor of this house. He then gave notice of the following resolution:—
Whereas that the honorable Mr. Hill, a member of this house, having on the 31st day of March last caused a notice of resolution to be entered in the notice book in reference to the passage of an act to incorporate the shellac and Cape Tormentine Railway—which is calculated to reflect discredit on the honorable president and other members of this house, and as certain all-gations and statements therein set forth are claimed to be incorrect; delaimed to be incorrect;

Resolved, that the subject matter of said resolution be referred to the committee on privileges to report upon.
At noon, His Honer the Lieut. Governor came

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON. March 30 .- All bills introduced yesterday were read a second time and all bills agreed to vesterday were read a third time. Mr. Leighton's bill to enable the trustees of Si Andrew's church, Woodstock, to sell and convey certain lands, and Mr. Hanington's bill to enable West moreland county council to sell certain lands in the parish of Sackville, were agreed to.

Mr. Wetmore gave notice of motion for a detailed statement of all moneys paid on account of by-roads statement of all moneys paid on account of by-roads and bridges in Sunbury county, whether paid by warrant or otherwise between 1st October last and 29th March, 1886, and to whom said moneys wers paid, and the amount paid to each person; also a detailed statement of all moneys paid by the department of the board of works on the great roads, wharves and bridges for special expenditure in said county of Sunbury, whether paid by warrant or otherwise between 1st of October and the 29th March instant, and te whom

Mr. McManus moved the house into committee on the bill to amend chapter 14, consolidated statutes, of settlement of crown lands, Mr. Leighton in the chair. Mr. McManus supported the bill in a lengthy speech, explaining that it was in the interest of the sons of farmers and intended to keep them in this the sons of farmers and intended to keep them in this country.

After a great deal of discussion, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The following bills were agreed to in committee of the whole today: Relating to rates and taxes in municipality of city and county of St. John; relating to street and fire service in town of Chatham; amending chapter 63 of schools as to county assessment in Queens county; to establish a common field in, certain marsh lands in Harvey, albert Co.; to provide increased fire accommodation in Sussex; to amend an act incorporating the Roman Catholic bishop of St. John, (which bill was introduced yeste day); to incorporate the town of Marysville; se enable Gloucester Co. council to fell certain lands in Bathurst: to remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants.

cll to tell certain lands in Bathurst: to remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the repairing of streets, bridges and sidewalks in at. George, which was read a first and second time.

The bill to abolish the legislative council was read a third time, the speaker stating that the lieutenant governor had stated it was not necessary to have his assent to the bill

Mr. W Ison introduced a bill to provide an additional polling place in southampten.

tional polling place in southampton.

Mr. Palmer committed the bill to amend chap. 100 Mr. raimer committee the bill to amond chap. Ave of rates and taxes, so far as it related to exemptions, making a vigorous speech against exemptions from taxation in cases of unmarried ladies holding proptaxation in cases of unmarried ladies holding property. Progress was reported.

Considerable discussion took place over a till in committee of the whole, in which some amendments had been made by the legislative council. The bill was an act to amend an act respecting the incorporation of joint stock companies. After a lengthy discussion and a war of words between Mr. Hanington on one side and Stockton and Hon. Mr. Blair on the other, the bill was agreed to with certain other amendments.

Frederictor, March 31—All bills agreed to yesterday were read a third time.

Mr. Bibbard moved the house into committee on a bill to amend the act to provide for the repairing of

Mr. Bibbard moved the house into committee on a bill to amend the act to provide for the repairing of streets, bridges and sidewalks in St. George, Mr. Park in the chair. The bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Gillesple moved the house into committee on the bill to continue the act relating to the des ruction of bears, Mr. Wetmore in the chair. After explanations by Hon. Mr. Gillesple and speeches by Messrs. Bibbard, Park, Burchil and Pugsley advocating an increase in the rate of bounty, the bill was agreed to.

Auswering Mr. Puggsley, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the government had refused to allow the claim of C. A. Robertson on the fishery rights question. Afterwards the matter was referred to a committee, since which he had not heard anything regarding it.

Hon. Mr. McLellan moved the house into committee on the bill to consider the amendment made by the legislative council in the bill relating to sewerage in the city of Portland, Mr. Leighton in the chair. The bill was agreed to with certain amendments to the amendments made by the legislative council.

Mr. Leighton submitted the final report of the contingent committee.

Mr. Leighton submitted the final report of the contingent committee.

Mr. Park presented the petition of E. H. Allen and others asking that a bill be enacted regulating the shooting of wild geese.

At 11 o'clock the house took recess till noon.

After dinner, Mr. Kullam moved the house into committee to consider amendments of the legislative council to a bill to enable Westmoreland county council to sell certain lands in the parish of Sack-ville. He explained that the change made by the legislative council would make the money realized from the sale of the lands apply to the whole parish, whereas the bill as passed by this house intended that the mency should apply to the particular district which had originally received the lands. The amendments made by the legislative council practically destroyed the bil, and he moved that this house do not concur in the amendments. house do not concur in the amendments

Mr. Humphrey agreed with Mr. Killam and the
motion was carried. Mr. Killam moved the lapsed motion of inquiry as

Mr. Killam moved the lapsed motion of inquiry as to the intention of the government in reference to the claim of Mr. C A. Robertson, of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the government had not been able to recognize the claim as a valid one. It had been based on an assumed engagement extending over a year, while the government were only prepared to regard the engagement as for part of a year. Unless a committee of this house would recommend the payment of the claim, the government could not favorably entertain it.

Mr. Pugsley, from the special committee appointed to consider the Torrens' System, submitted a lengthy report showing the successful working of the system. report showing the successful working of the system to Ontario and elsewhere.

Mr. Ellis committed a bill to provide for the better

Mr. Ellis committed a bill to provide for the better protection of life and property at railway crossings, Mr. Burchill in the chair.

After a lengthy discussion the bill was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Mitchell committed the bill to incorporate St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company, Mr. McManus in the chair.

The bill provided a lengthy discussion. On the protection that the bill be read section by conting the motion that the bill be read section by section the committee divided as follows: Yeas—blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Turner, Killam, Wheten, Labillois, Wilson, McAdam, Hibbard, Baird—18.

Nays—Speaker, Wetmore, McLeod, Adams, Colter, Glasier, Le Blanc, Leighton, Park, Dr. Lewis, Perley, Warmphrey—12. the better protection from fire, which was read a first and second time. Hon. Mr. Turner committed the bill to amend chap. 99 o' consolidated statutes so far as relates to York and Albert, Mr. Killam in the chair. Hun. Mr. Turner said this bill was similar to the one pissed some days ago and not agreed to by the upper chamber, except that this bill would only apply to the counties named. It provided that rate-parent be allowed to vete at municipal elections, even though their taxes were not paid.

HON, MR. BLATE

moved the house into committee to consider amendments of legislative council on bill to amend chapter 4 of consolidated statutes, respecting elections to the general assembly, Mr. Colter in chair.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the bill as introduced by the government and passed by this house gave the franchise to all persons assed on \$200 over and above exemptions. The amendment provided that the income should be \$100, including exemptions. The government bill gave the right to vote to the tenant paying a rental of \$2 a month or \$20 a year. The legislative council has changed the bill in this respect and require that a tenant shall pay a rental of \$60 a year before he shall have a right to vote. The government bill provided that the chief justice should appoint the revising commissioners so as to entirely do away with any idea that in the appointment of such officers the government feit very strong yin reference to the action of the legislative council on this bill. The amendment made in the upper chamber fixing the rental at least \$60 a year completely distrauchised a large numb r in the smaller towns and villages. He would therefore move that this house do not concur with the legislative council in the amendments. The ould therefore move that this house do no would therefore move that this house do not concur with the legislative council in the amendments. The government felt that in the matter of rentals the tranchise should be at least as broad and liberal as the Dominion Act. The legislative council under-takes to say that it should not be, that the same right should not be allowed a man in reference to voting for a member of this house as for a member of the Ot-tawn national. for a member of this house as for a member of the Ot-tawa parliament. The government shall continue to submit this bill year after year until it can become law. In the matter of income the amendment of the legislative council would the a great injustice to St. John and St. Stephen, and might also be a hardship to Moncton and some other places. If the bill as amended by the legislative council became law per-sons in St. John and St. Stephen would require to have a much larger income than the neeple of other have a much larger income than the people of ot places—that is, because there are no exemptions the places named. In Fredericton there is an exer the places named. In Fredericton there is an exemption of \$300 and in this city a man assessed for \$100 has a right to vote. In other places the exemptions were \$200 or \$300. The bill introduced by the government and passed by this house was intended to do equal justice to people all over the province, fixing the rate of income necessary to entitle a man to vote at \$200 over and above all exemptions. Then in places like \$t John and \$t. Stephen the neonly were placed on an equal fection with tions Then in places like St John and St. Stephen the people were placed on an equal footing with those in any other part of the province, and the amendment made by the legislative council in this direction, strikes at the equity of the bill. The government also object to the other amendment made by the council in reference to the appointment of the revising commissioner, and prefer to have the clause regained conferring on the chief justice the power of making the appointments. In view of the reasons stated, he moved that the house do not concur in the amendments made by the council.

MR. WETMORE. considered the clause vesting the appoint ment or the revising commissioners in the chief justice an improvement on the government's bill of last year, which gave the government the power to make the appointments. In reference to the amount of income, he thought that should be \$400 and the right to vote be based on the ability of the person to earn, rather than on the sum assessed.

MR. W'LEOD nent of the revising commissioners in the chief jus

thought that whatever amount of income was de-cided upon it should be based on the earnings of the individual. Then, if the locality wanted to make exemption, that could be done very easily.

MR. BLLIS

said the suggestion of his collesgue did not meet the case. He was pleased that the government had given the right to vote to the tecant paying a rental of \$20. The bill passed by this house was a liberal one in many respects. It gave the franchise to the sons of farmers and was intended to extend it to many deserving men in cities and towns. There were lots of young men in \$t John who do not earn \$400 a year and who deserved the right to exercise the franchise. The same would apply to many deserving mechanics, caulkers and others, and he regarded as a great shame the action of the legislative council in refusing these men the right to vote. ive council in refusing these men the right to vote

said as the law now stands in reference to rates taxes there are exemptions in many places of \$200 Here in Fredericton the exemption is \$300. Last year, when the franchise bill was under [consideration, the hon, members from York (Westerne) and Westmoreland (Honington) of October and the 29th March instant, and te whom such moneys were paid, and the amount paid to each person.

Mr. McManus moved the bouse into committee on the bill to amend chapter 14, consolidated statutes, of settlement of crown lands, Mr. Leighton in the chair. Mr. McManus supported the bill in a lengthy speech, explaining that it was in the interest of the sons of farmers and intended to keep them in this country.

After a great deal of discussion, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

After a great deal of discussion, progress was reported with leave to sit again. instant, and to whom | from York (Wetmore) and Westr ecople upstairs."

The motion was carried.

> MR. KILLAM committed the bill relating to the Euctouche and Moncton Railway, Mr. Baird in the chair. Mr. Killam xxplained that the bill sought to increase the stock of the company and extend the road from Buctonche Mr. Lebianc strongly opposed the bill. He was not

Mr. Leblanc strongly opposed the bill. He was not in favor of increasing the stock, neither was he in favor of giving this company the power to extend the line to Kingston. This was not because he had anything against the line being extended te Kingston, for a bill that passed the other day gave that power to the £t. Louis, kichibucto and Buctouche Railway Company. He was against this is bill because its passage would interfere with the building of the line between Moncton and Buctouche. He believed in having one end of the line built at a time. The president and two of the directors were opposed to this bill.

time. The president and two of the directors were opposed to this bil.

air, Killam supported the bill and said a majority of the directors were in favor of it at their meeting.

Mr. Wheten was entirely opposed to the bill, and he regarded the action of the me.nber for Westmorelaud as a piece of impertinence. Why shou'd the latter arrogate to himse if the right to speak for Kent county as against the wishes of Mr. Leblanc and him (Wheten.) When Kant caunty had three members and Mr. Killam was one of the three, then, and not till then, would he have the right to speak for that county. till then, would he have the right to speak for that county.

After supper the bil was discussed at length, Mr. Kil am defending the bill and i Mr. Leblanc and Mr. Wheten and others opposing it.

On motion of Mr. wheton, seconded by Mr. Leblanc the section increasing the stock was struck out and the sec ion giving the power to extend to Kingston was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Hons Messrs Blair, Ryan, Mitchell Ritchle; Messrs Wetmora Adams, Leblanc, Wheten Labil-

Messrs. Wetmore. Adams, Lebianc, Wheten, Labillois, Leighton, Ellis, Stockton, McManus—13.
Nays—McLeod, Killam, Dr. Lewis, Humphrey On motion of Hon. Mr. Mitchell, house went in compelling of the use of coal as fuel for locomotives from the lat of May till the lat of December, each year. The principle of the bil was adopted on the following division:

Yeas — Hon. Messrs. Blair, Gillespie, Witchell, Ritchie, Turner, Glasier, Leblanc, Labillois, Stockton, Progley. Nichie, Turner, Giasier, Ledianc, Ladinois, Stockton, Pugaley—10.

Naye—Hop. Mr. Speaker, Wetmore, McLeod, Quinton, Killam, Dr. Lewis, Baird, Burchill—8

Progress was then reported with leave to si again.

There being ne quorum, the speaker left the chair till ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

FREDERICTON, April 1.—Several bills were a third

time.

Mr. Pugsley moved the house into committee on a bill to amend an act entitled an act to widen and extend certain public streets in the city of St. John, Mr. Wheten in the chair.

Mr. Pugsley explained the bill, which was to give relief to persons seeseed in connection with the widening of Mill street. He made a lengthy speech in support of the bill in support of the bill

Progress was reported, the feeling being general that the petition era would have a better case after having first presented their claims to the common council of St. John.

Mr. Wilson moved the house into committee on a bill to establish an additional polling place in the parish of Southampton, York Co., Mr. Pugsley in the chair The bill was agreed to.

Hou. Mr. McLellan submitted a return of the Central Fire Insurance Company. tral Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. McManus moved the house into committee o

Mr. McManus moved the house into committee on a bill in addition to, and in amendment of, Chap. 32 of Consolidated Statutes, Mr. Hibbard in the chair. The bill was agreed to with amendments.

The house took recess till 2.30.
After dinner, Hon. Mr. Blair moved the house into committee on a bill to authorize the Fredericton city council to aid in the eraction of a permanent exhibition building in said city, Hon. Mr. Gifesple in the chair. The bill was agreed to with an amendment. Mr. Pugaley moved the house into committee on the bill to amend an act relating to courts of probate, Hon. Mr. Turner in the chair.

After some discussion progress was reported.
[Last night's report should have said that the bill relating to the Buctouche and Monotou Railway Company was agreed to as amended.]

Just before the house adjourned this afternoon

MR. ADAMS called attention to an article in the Miramichi Advanos, edited by one D G. Smith. It was headed "Shameful Maladministration." He called attention to the article, not because he placed any importance upon the writings of that individual, but because the latter had attempted to prejudice the case now before a committee of this house. Such a course was not in keeping with the upual custom and he noticed that a committee of this house. Such a course was not in keeping with the usual custom, and he noticed that since the matter went before the committee the St. John papers had not expressed an opinion upon it. Not content with confining himself to the actual statements of the attorney general in moving for the committee, that paper now makes charges of dishonesty which were not included in the statements of the attorney general. This was due to the vindictiveness and personal harred of that individual for himself. He (adams) was prepared to be judged by the report of the committee, whether that report found him "guilty" or "not guilty," and even the editor referred to might have waited till that report was presented before making such dishonest statements about him.

What the Queens Co. M. P. P.'s Have Not Done.

Welsford, Queens, April 3.

To the Editor of the Daily Sun:

Sir—It is with great surprise that the voters of this place saw by this morning's George G. Thomson, Charles W.

was presented before making such dishonest state-ments about him.

FREDERICTON, April 2.—Mr. Stockton, from the FREDERICTON, April 2.—Mr. Stockton, from the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Adams' administration of crown land affairs, reported on behalf of three members of the committee, Messrs Killam, Quinton and himself submitting the evidence and expressing no opinion. Mr. Wetmore presented a minor report, signed by Mr. Humphrey and himself, also submitting the same evidence, with the opinion that the charges made against Mr. Adams had not been sustained.

Shortly after 12 o'cleck today the house was prorogued, after complimentary remarks by Mr. Wetmore, Hon. Mr. Mctellan and Mr. Killam in reference to the impartial manner in which the speaker ence to the impartial manner in which the speake had performed the duties of his office. The following bills were assented to:—

the board of works.
Respecting the university of Mount Allison Colege. To incorporate the Ladies of the Sacred Heart a St. John
To establish an additional politing place in the To escause an additional polling place in the parish of St. George, charlotte county.

To enable the president and directors of the Kings County Central Agricultural Society to borrow money on the security of their real estate.

Relating to property of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's church, in the parish of Hampton, Kings Co.

Hampton, Kings Co.

To confirm the charter of Wm. Parks &on (limited)
and to enable the said corporation to issue debentures nd to execute mortgages.

To further amend the act to incorporate the Fredaricton Gaslight Co.

To authorize the city council of the city of Portland, in the city and county of St. John, to exempt from taxation the trusties of the Owens Art Relating to the parish court of the parish of Chat-

Regating to the parameteority of Northumberland,

To amend chap 8 of the Consolidated Statutes to
extend the franchise of widows and spinsters in the
city of Portland.

To establish a police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in the parish of Andover and Perth in the county tool in the parish of Andover and Perth in the county of Victoris.

To authorize the county council of the county of Gloucester to issue debentures in aid of the erection of a building for county offices.

To incorporate the Magsguadavic River Driving

To authorize the town of Woodstock to conso i-To further amend the act to incorporate the St. To enable the common council of the city of St.

To enable the common council of the city of St.
John to exempt from taxation certain property connected with the lighting of the public streets at Carleton, in the said city, with electric light.

To amend the city of Fredericton Assessment Act
of 1874, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Fredericton Women's Christian
Temperance Union.
To amend the law relating to county courts.
Relating to the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton.
To ravive and continue an act authorizing the erection of a boom across the Jacquet river in the county
of restigouche.

of restigouche.

To authorize the erection of a public hall at Oak Bay in the parish of St. David, in the county of harlotte.
Relating to Douglas Fricet, in the city of Portnd. To inc rporate the Church of England Institute in To no rporate the Church of England Institute in the city and county of St. John.

In addition to the act passed in the 28th year of her present majesty's reign, entitled an act relating to water supply in the city of St. John, on the eastern sid of the harbor, and the city of Portland, in the county of St John.

To incorporate the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Co.

To incorporate the St. John River Log Driving o. To establish an additional polling place in the parish of Aberdeen, Carleton county.

In further amendment of the law relating to the franchise at civil elections in the city of St ohn To establish an additional polling place in the parish of Prine William, York county.

To amend Char. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of agriculture, and Unap. 43r i Victoria.

To amend Char. 65 of the Consolidated Statutes of

Chools.

To cancel certain grants erroneously issued and to authorize the issuing of grants in lieu ther of to the persons properly entited to the same. To explain and further amend the act to incorpo-rate the Nerthera and Western Bailway Co. of New To incorporate the Shediac and Cape Termentine
Railway Co.

Relating to rates and taxes in the municipality of
the city and county of St. John.

In amendment of the Kew Brunswick Medical Act of 1881.

To amend 48:h Victoria, chap 48, intitu'ed an act to incorporate the *Telegraph* Publishing Co. of St. John.

To extend the franchise to widows and unmprojed

To extend the franchise to widows and unmprised women in municipal elections.

To establish additional polling places in the county of Restigouche, and to after the polling place in the parish of Durham in the said county.

To authorize the issue of commissions under the Great Seal in certain cases and for certain purposes.

To authorize the county council of the municipality of Carleton in aid of the erection of a woollen factory.

To provide for the giving of security for costs in

To provide for the giving of security for costs in certain actions in inferior courts.

To define the boundaries of the town of Campbellton, in the county of Restigouche.

Further relating to the old public burial ground in the city of Friedericos.

To authorize the town of Moncton to raise money by way of loan for the paying of floating indebtedness and the further construction of sewers and other purposes. purposes.

To confirm a certain lease from the municipality of Albert county to Samuel Stewart.

Relating to Dorchester street, in the city of Portnd. To incorporate the St. Stephen Driving Park Asso ciation.

Relating to the taking of a county valuation in the

Relating to the taking of a county valuation in the country of Carleton.

To regulate the construction of buildings in the town of Woodstock, and to provide for the due inspection thereof.

To incorporate certain persons to be known as the Moncton Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Relating to coroners and justices of the peace.

To authorize the county council of the municipality of Gloucester county to effect temporary loans in certain cases. tain cases.

To amend the act to authorize the construction of Chatham.

To amend an act to enable the common council of To amend an act to enable the common council of the city of St. John to exempt from taxation certain property of the St. John Cotton Company.

To authorize the rector, church wardens and vestry of Trinity church, in the parish of Canning, Queens county, to sell their glebe lands.

Respecting the administration of justice in equity.

To incorporate the St. Croix Electric Light and

Water Company.

Respecting certain marsh lands in the parish of sackville. Sackville.

To amend the act incorporating the town of Woodstock and acts in amendment thereof and other acts relating to the said town.

To remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants.

To divide the town from the parish of Woodstock. stock.

To provide for the sewerage service of the town of To provide for the sewerage service of the total of Woodsteck.
To enable certain parishes in the county of Kings to establish an alms beaus and poor farm for the support and maintenance of the poor.
To provide increased fire protection for the village of Sussex.
To authorize the trustees of school district number one in the parish of Simonds in the county of St. John to issue debentures.
An atto provide for the repair and improvement of roads, bridges and other public works and services.

ment of roads, bridges and other public works and services.

An act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province.

An act relating te streets and fire services in the town of Chatham.

To authorize the county connoil of the municipality of croucester to sell certain lands in Bathurst in said county. and county.

To amend an act to provide for the repair of stree's,

bridges and sidewalks in a part of the parish of St. George, in the county of Charlotte. To continue an act relating to the destruction of To continue an act relating to incorporate the Roman Catholic bishop of st. John.

To further amend act 45 Vic., chapter 80, intituled an act to authorize the Woedsteck town council to provide a system of water works for said town and the act in amendment thereof.

To enable the county council of the municipality of Westmoreland to sell and convey certain lands in Botsford held for school purposes.

Relating to highways.

In amendment to chap. 65 consolidated statutes of schools as to county assessment in Queen's Co.

In amendment to chap. 55 consolidated Statutes of schools as to county assessment in Queen's Co.

In amendment of 45 Victeria, chap. 23, intituled an act to define the duties of constables, special constables and policemen.

In addition to and in amendment of an act to provide for shorthand reporting.

To authorize the trustees of St. Andrews church, Woodstock, to sell and convey certain lands.

Sun that the local government intend to spring an election on the county on the 26th inst. Our present members, Messrs. Palmer and Hetherington, are no doubt very anxious to have it come off at once, but are they ignorant of the state of the roads, lakes and rivers of Queens county? They must know that at this time travelling is almost mpossible. Are they afraid to let the voters of this county know their record for the last four years?

We, the voters of this part of the county. are not much posted in public matters, and would like to ask Messrs. Palmer and Hetherington a few questions arington a new questions.

a is it not true that Palmer and Hethering-

ton have not even attempted to carry out their pledges of four years ago? A part of their square platform was to abolish the chief superintendent of education, do away with the expense of government house, and reduce the executive council; in fact, to apply the pruning knife wherever practi-Is is not true that when the legislative council asked the government to assist them

to carry out reforms whereby there might be saved to the province \$20,000 a year, that Palmer and Hetherington voted against that reform resolution? Is it not true that Palmer brought forward a measure to give the sheriffs power to appoint the chairman for municipal elections, taking that privilege out of the hands of the

Is it not true that Palmer and Hetherington supported Blair & Co. in expending \$92., 000 on the Fredericton bridge, being an amount larger than was expended on the great roads of the whole province for a year. And our own roads and bridges in such a delapitated condition! There are several more questions on which we want a little light before we can support our old members.
Yours, SEVERAL TAXPAYERS.

Campobello, March 30. To the Editor of The Sun:-

SIR:-We notice the following in the Tele raph of this morning. "Mr. Gilmor said [in Parliament] the matter of fisheries was a delicate one, and he did not believe in this declaration of war business. He thought the Landsdowne (?) was amply sufficient for protecting the cover and many sufficient for protecting the cover and many sufficient for protecting the coast and opposed any large ex-penditure of money for the purchasing of new

During the "declaration of war business (which by the way has not reached here) the above remarks of Mr. Gilmor will have a good effect in the next general election, in electing the said Mr. Gilmor (to stay at home). Our fishermen, and the young men especially are deeply interested in this matter, and will in all probability paste Mr. G.'s remarks in their hats for future reference.

A Hard Case.

To the Editor of the Daily Sun: -SIR-In 1882, in the month of October, about the close of the fishing season, in this locality, W. H. Venning, inspector of fisheries for New for the grand old cause you have so earnestly Brunswick, instructed the agent or overseer at | contended for while in our midst, and t this station to procure a quantity of round shad, shad worms and shad cels, destined for order the overseer engaged a number of fishermen, who left their homes and going down the bay some twenty-five miles succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in procuring the quantity of suitable shad, etc., required.

But the sequel, which remains to be told, is that the sequel, which remains to be told, is that those poor fishermen, who worked in good faith, and honestly did the labour they were

engaged to perform, have never received one cent remuneration, but abuse, rather, is added to injury in treating of their claim.

It is surely time for parties concerned, three years having passed by, to step out from be hind the cloud they find so convenient to prohind the cloud they find so convenient to protect themselves, and say why a few fishermen slong the Shepody Bay should be defrauded of their hard gained earnings—the fruit of the sweat of their brow.

A FISHERMAN.

Pri den Haut, Westmoreland Co., April 2.

That Hard Case.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR :- A fisherman of Pre d'eu Hant, Westmoreland Co., either ignorantly or intentionally suppressed the real facts in this case. They are as follows :- On the 1st August, 1882, I requested the fishery officer at Memramcook to procure for me a quart of shad worms for the exhibition of 1883. On the 15th August, when the shad fishery at the mouth of Memramcook River was in Dorchester, at Monoton, and at Shediac for 15c to 20c each, according to size, I requested the Overseer to send me also nine good shad for mounting. These were all sent and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of worms, with a bill of \$125.80, which I refused to pay. I have several times since requested the Overseer to furnish me an honest bill; but up to the present no other has reached me.

I am, yours, etc., etc. W. H. VENNING, Inspector Fisheries, N. B.

Cape Tormentine Harber.

The plans) and specifications and forms of tender for the government pier at Cape Tormentine may be seen at the N. B. & P. E. Railway office.

The pier for 1,300 feet from the shore is to be a stone embankment, 20 feet wide on top, with slopes of two to one. The outer end of this embankment gradually widens till it attains a width of 30 feet on top, and the style of construction them changes to wooden cribwork 30 feet wide on top, which extends outward 1,200 further. It then turns to the eastward 1,200 further. It then turns to the east-ward and runs 400 feet at nearly a right angle with the main structure, then turns again and runs 400 feet towards the shore, forming an exceient harbor, with never less than 15 feet of water. The side, and ends of the cribwork are to be close timbered with plenty of cross ties, the pockets to be filled with stone, and the outer sides built sloping.—Post.

Hampstead Notes.

HAMPSTRAD, Queens Co., March 27 .- The members of Onward Lodge No. 98, I. O. of G. T. held a bean supper and concert on Tuesday evening the 23rd, in their hall, Woodville, proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the order. The committee spared no pains to make it a success, and the ladies of the order deserve great credit for the elaborate manner in which the supper was got up. After supper To authorize the trustees of St. Andrews church, Woodstock, to sell and convey certain lands.

In addition to 44 Victoris chap. 43, consolidated stagness relating to sewerage in Portland.

Establishing a common field in certain marsh lands in Harvey, Albert Co.

To establish an additional polling place in the parish of Southampton, York Co.

To incorporate the town of Marysville.

To authorize the Porland city council to limit the valuation for assessment purposes of certain lands and premises in said city.

To incorporate St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company.

Belating to the Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company.

Stu'ts; recitation, the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine, by Miss Ella Slipp; solo; semperance battle hymn, by Miss Edith M. Vanwart, the lodge joining in the chorus; new church organ, by Mr. Caleb E. Stockford, dialogue, application for license, by John W. Slipp, Isaac E. Vanwart, Robert Thomson, George G. Thomson, Charles Wasson, Fred. Stults, Duncan C. Slipp, Israel M. Slipp, and George F. Thomson; solo, John the farmer, by Charles Wasson; reading, a word to our girls, by Duncan C. Slipp; recitation, the clergyman and pedlar, by George J. Thomson; reading, the drunkard's death, by Caleb E. Stockford; reading, a speech on the welfare of woman, by Duncan C. Slipp; solo, by Miss Ada E. Worden; speech, by E. W. Slipp. Leonard S. Vanwart, of Wickham, spoke quite forcibly. He believed the day was not far distant when we would be celled on to support the prohibitory law, and also eulogized the good ladies of the order at Hampstead. Closing remarks were made by Isaac S. Vanwart, the chairman, and God Save the Queen followed. The committee of management was composed of were made by Isaac S. vanware, the chairman, and God Save the Queen followed. The committee of management was composed of:

Messrs. Isaac S. Vanwart, Duncan C. Slipp, Welford Vanwart; Misses Ada E. Worden, Ella G. Vanwart, Ella M. Slipp; Isaac S.

NEWCASTLE.

Presentation and Address to a Worthy Temperance Worker.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) NEWCASTLE, N. B., April 1 .- At a regular meeting of Newcastle Division, Sons of Tem. perance, held on Thuraday evening, the following officers were installed by D. G. W. C.-Daniel McGruar : W. R. Robinson, W. P.; John B. Robertson, W. A.; Clifford Fish, R. S.; Sister Clara Brown, A. R. S.; W. J. Muilin. F. S.; D. McGruar; T.; James Falconer, chap.; M. O. Thompson, con.; W. A. Mc. Master, A. C .: William Watters, I. S.

sion, the W. P. made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, thanking the members for the high honor conferred upon him. After which came the most interesting part of the evening's entertainment, when Bro. D. McGruar, on behalf of the division, presented Bro. R. N. Weeks, who is about severing his connection with the division and the town to take up his residence in Alberton, P. E. I.. with an address accompanied by a magnificent grand divisien

NEWCASTLE DIVISION ROOM,

Newcastle, April 1st. Dear Brother Weeks :- It is with feelings f profound regret that we assemble in this division room, on this the eve of your de-parture to say farewell to one whom we have always held in the highest esteem. During your stay among us as a citizen and more especially as a member of this division, we have learned from the kindly spirit you have shown on all occasions and the interest you have taken in all matters in connection with the division, to entertain for you our sincere regards and would ask you to accept this regalia as a slight token of our appreclation of your efforts to forward the cause of temperance during your connection with Newcastle Division, and pray that wherever your lot in life may be cast you will always be found fighting under our glorious banner and the Great Patriarch above may guide your steps in the paths of temperace and virtue. till when your work on earth is done He will direct you to that haven of rest where sorrow is never known and where love and

harmony reign forever.

With the best wishes for the future welfare of yourself and the estimable lady you have chosen as a partner to share with you the joys and sorrows of life, we beg, dear

brother, to remain as ever, Yours, in love, purity and fidelity. Signed on behalf of the division, D. McGRUAR.

M. O. THOMPSON,

Messrs. D. McGruar, W. S. Miller and M. O. Thompson: Dear Brothers,—I thank you most cordially and through you the members of Newcastle Division for these warm expressions of feeling towards myself and Mrs. Weeks on the eve of our departure from this place. My efforts in connection with temperance to which you refer, I can asure you were the outcome of a strong desire to better the cen-dition of those addicted to inebriety. Assons of temperance we have evidence that our efforts have been blessed in bettering the condition of some and of preventing others from becoming drunkards. I conceive it to be the highest honor to be associated with others in raising men to a higher plane of living. In have been associated with you in temperance work, I can do so with much pleasure, and I do trust that the amity of the past shall prevall in the future and that your efforts to

always be a monitor to me of what it repre-Again, I thank you for your kind words of encouragement to myself and mine, and do assure you that they are fully reciprocated

reclaim the inebriate shall be crowned with abundant results. This beautiful regalia

which you have presented me with I heart-ily accept, and when distant from you it will be a reminder, to me of the many pleasant

years I spent with you and I trust that it shall

Yours fraternally, R. N. WEEKS, After the presentation Bro. Weeks made After the presentation Bro. Weeks made a feeling and spirited address to the members of the division, in which he expressed his sorrow at leaving them. Then followed the programme prepared for the occasion: Chorus, by the division choir; reading, by Bro. M. O. Thompson, the Drunkard's Funeral; song, by Bro. C. B. Thompson; chorus, by the choir; address by Bro. B. Fairy; and remarks by Bro. R. Phinney of Richibucto division. A number of members, in short speeches, expressed their regrets at in short speeches, expressed their regrets at losing a worthy member like Bro. Weeks, who, during his stay among us, has always been an earnest worker in the temperance cause. After transacting some business the division adjourned by the members joining hands and singing a verse of Auld Lang Syne. The division is making steady progress in the good work for which it instituted.

Centreville.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., March 30.-The riends of G. W. White, M. P. P., rejoice at his elevation to the legislative council. Your correspondent, as an old friend of G. Hudson Flewelling, tenders him most hearty congratulations on his elevation to the council after so short a time in the popular branch of the

egislature. Rumor states that Mr. Leighten, M. P. P., will obtain the recorder's office, and consequently Carleton county will have to elect two quently Carleton county will have to elect two
new representatives. Charles A. Harmon of
Peel, has given notice that he proposes being a
candidate. Dr. Atkinson is also in the field
and has authorized your correspondent to announce through the columns of THE SUN that
he fully intends being a candidate. Both men
are at present municipal councillors, one from
Peel, the other from Kent, Mr. Harmon being
at present warden.

April 7,

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CORRESPONDENT.) April 1.—At a regular Division, Sons of Temhuraday evening, the ere installed by D. McGruar : W. R. John B. Robertson. lish, R. S.; Sister . S.; W. J. Muilin. T.; James Falconer, son, con.; W. A. Mc-liam Watters, I. S.: William Coltier, P.

as head of the divia few remarks approthanking the members conferred upon him. most interesting part rtainment, when Bro. If of the division, pre-Weeks, who is about on with the division up his residence in ith an address accom-ficent grand division

Division Room, wcastle, April 1st. ks :- It is with feelings at we assemble in this s the eve of your dell to one whom we have ghest esteem. During as a citizen and more per of this division, we e kindly spirit you have ns and the interest you ters in connection with ntertain for you our vould ask you to accept ht token of our appres to forward the cause your connection with and pray that wherever cast you will always be our glorious banner and se you have so earnestly above may guide your emperace and virtue.

nes for the future welhe estimable lady you tner to share with yours of life, we beg, dear ever, ity and fidelity. the division.

D. McGRUAR,

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M. O. THOMPSON,

W. S. Miller and M. the members of New-

thank you most cordiese warm expressions yself and Mrs. Weeks arture from this place. tion with temperance desire to better the cen-ted to inebriety. Assons evidence that our efed in bettering the conpreventing others from ociated with others in er plane of living. In past six years that I ith you in temperance h much pleasure, and I y of the past shall prethat your efforts to shall be crowned with This beautiful regalis nted me with I heartdistant from you it will of the many pleasant and I trust that it shall

for your kind words of self and mine, and do are fully reciprocated

rs fraternally, R. N. WEEKS. ion Bro. Weeks made address to the memin which he expressed them. Then followed ared for the occasion: on choir; reading, by son, the Drunkard's ro. C. B. Thompson: address by Bro. B. A number of members. pressed their regrets at aber like Bro. Weeks, among us, has always ker in the temperance ing some business the the members joining verse of Auld Lang is making steady proork for which it was

ceville.

CORRESPONDENT.) on Co., March 30.-The M. P. P., rejoice at his tive conneil. Your corfriend of G. Hudson most hearty congratuto the council after so

Leighten, M. P. P., y will have to elect two Charles A. Harmon of hat he proposes being a son is also in the field al councillors, one from ent, Mr. Harmon being

The Weekly

April 7, 1886.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 7, 1886

TO THE ELECTORS.

Within the next few days the electors will be asked to promise their support to various county tickets. Let them not be too hasty with their promises. Efforts will be made in the interests of the present government to place in the field coalition tickets of all characters. There will be compromise tickets for and against the local government. There will be grit-tory combinations. We urge the people to have nothing to do with compromises of any kind. It is impossible to vote for and against a policy at the same time. Every elector should be on one side or the other. If there is no ticket on the field which reflects an elector's views let him make no pledges until the time for making

nominations is over. We hope ino nominations will be ratified by the opposition in any county until a complete understanding is reached as to the future course of the candidates. Care should be taken to select only those whose pledges can be relied on and who will be proof against government influence in all its forms, The opposition party should not forget that they are undertaking to secure the election of an administration. There are certain things required of the coming government. which have not been received from Mr. Blair and his associates. A government is no better than its members and supporters in the house. Let only trustworthy men be

A KINGS COUNTY TICKET.

Kings county is the first after the prorogation of the house, in which a ticket is placed in the field. The joint card of Messrs. Morton, Pugsley and G. L. Taylor, who come out in support of the Blair government is issued this morning. The gentlemen are all respectable in character and ability. Mr. Morton was a member of the Hanington government, but is modest enough at present to support the party which voted that Mr. Morton and his colleagues had not the confidence of the country. Mr. Pugsley is somewhat uncertain, in Dominion politics having supported the government last Octoher and opposed it last December. At present he supports Mr. Blair. Mr. Taylor's present position is not the same as that which he was thought to occupy not long

This ticket, it is said, represents the views of the community by which the nominations were made. Messrs. Morton, Pugsley and Taylor have unanimously selected themselves as the government ticket. They will no doubt support themselves with great enthusiasm and activity, and if elected will represent themselves and perhaps others. The people of Kings should now choose

three candidates as their representatives for the next legislative term.

THE ELECTIONS AT HAND.

The house of assembly has been dissolved. and the local elections are set for the 26th inst. The notice is too short, and is suggestive of a desire to shirk enquiry into the record of the administration. A fortnight only is allowed before nomination day for the selection of candidates, and for public discussion. The electors will draw their own conclusion from the conduct of the government in thus precipitating the contest. The government knows very well that it requires more time to hold parish and county nominating conventions and to or-ganize for a contest. They know that the candidates selected will not in the week between nomination day and election day have time to place their views on local questions before the people. They know that in the rural districts some little time is required in order that the work of a session should be brought to the notice of the people. These things the government thoroughly understand and they have acted

accordingly. The members supporting the adminstration are, we presume, for the most part already in the field. They have the advantage of having taken their counties by surprise, and will have some time to canvass before their opponents are named. Moreover, they were no doubt, long notified to be in readiness. The government have stocked the

But it does not follow that the govern ment will win the game. Wethink that with Mr. Blair's record a very great advantage is required to enable him to hold his position. It is known that Mr. Blair came into power on a platform of retrenchment. It is also known that his administration has been one of the most extravagant that the province has ever known. He has perpetuated and intensified every evil which he was pledged to eradicate, and his government has not brought about a single one of the reforms to which it was edged. The expenditure has increased in the services which were for the benefit of the members of the government, and has only decreased in those services which were for the general good. The total expenditure is much larger than it was when Mr. Blair became premier. There was a large deficit last year, if the bills had been paid, and another will appear for this year. The lumber industry has been taxed until on the

North Shore it has almost ceased to exist. The duty of the people is to discharge the present administration from further service and take the first steps toward the formation of a new and better one. It is useless to return members, them, honest, who are not pledged to bring in, if they can, a better government. If Mr. Blair's administration is sustained we shall see at the end of another four years further additions to the cost of government, the executive as large as it is now, solicitor general still to the fore, the stump age rates as high as at present, printing still farmed out to friends at double rates, Mr. Blair's friends still paid for preparing handbooks which they do not prepare and for printing debates which are never painted. The legislative council will still exist and will contain a few more of Mr. Blair's former supporters. The debt will be larger and the school grant smaller. Travelling expenses will cost more and more, while roads and bridges will receive less and less. This is merely judging the future by the past.

THE mass meeting held last evening in favor of the Scott Act was one of the finest the movement.

OPPOSE THEM ALL.

We hope that no tickets supporting the ocal government will be elected without opposition. In every county the Liberal Conservatives should place the best available men in the field, and should contest every inch of ground. If they allow themselves to be beguiled into supporting the present grit government they will find out their mistake at the next Dominion election. The Liberal Conservatives of St. Johnido not need this reminder; [they learned a lesson last fall which will serve them through this

We are not ignorant of the fact that among the candidates already in the field in support of the local government are certain so-called Liberal Conservatives. For example the three candidates who have nominated themselves in Kings, and the member of the local istry who is manipulating his railway schemes in Albert, are Liberal Conservatives by profession. But if we are not mistaken the three Kings County pretenders were all opposed to the Dominion government at the last by-election in that ounty, and Messrs. Turner, Gillespie, Mitchell and others of their class have been too much absorbed in other matters, or are of too little importance in the administration, to prevent the government from devoting itself to the general service of the Grit

What the result of the elections may be cannot be foreseen before the nominations are made. It is the people's election, and they should not disfranchise themselves by allowing any county to fall without defence into the hands of political adventurers.

ALBERT COUNTY.

It is reported that Mr. Turner is endeavorng to form an alliance with his colleague in the local house, the purpose being to secure the election of both without opposition. It is well known that Mr. Turner cannot be elected without the help of Dr. Lewis and his friends, while Dr. Lewis, unencumbered by Mr. Turner, is safe. Dr. Lewis was a nember of the ministry which Mr. Turner assisted out of office, after pledging his supnort to it. He has opposed the Blair government up to now, and certainly has no good grounds for a change of opinion. The axes to be ground so far as known are all Turner's axes, and if Dr. Lewis has a level head he will keep clear of the grindstone. Mr. Turner's railway schemes, and his connection with the local government are very closely connected. Mr. Turner. and the local government for Mr. Turner's benefit, are depriving Albert county of a railway which is much needed, and which but for them might by this time have been nearly completed.

MR. BLAIR AND MR. ADAMS.

It is possible that if Attorney General Blair and Mr. Michael Adams meet in the next general assembly, Mr. Blair will be more sparing in his insinuations respecting the integrity of Mr. Adams. When a leader of government gets into the habit of making indirect charges reflecting on the personal honesty of previous ministers it is well to teach him a lesson. If Mr. Adams had not been an Irishman with a temper of his own the attorney general might have gone on in Leinster street. his rather cowardly style for some time longer, and if Mr. Blair had known that he would be obliged to take the responsibility of stating his charges equarely and submitconfined his taunts to milder members.

Mr. Adams said the charges against him were malicious lies, and demanded an investigation. There was no alternative for the premier, so taking hope from the fact that the moved to the public hospital. committee would contain three of his own supporters against two opponents, he rehold, not one of the five commissioners reported the charge sustained, while two of them say there is no evidence in favor of it at all. The collapse in Mr. Blair's case is due to the fact that he was dealing with a man who refused to be blackmailed. But the case throws light on the character of our local first minister.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LUMBER.

The Ontario and Quebec papers tell of ncreased lumber output in those provinces. and report a sanguine feeling among lumber operators. The prospect of profitable sales reported good, both in England and the United States. The Ottawa Journal, after interviewing the lumber kings of the Chaudiere, says "the outlook on every side is regarded with satisfaction, and a demand from several new centres is expected." Bronson and Weston, who expect to cut sixty quantity, regard the prospects as "good." present them with their colors. Perley and Pattee, who have gout fifty McClymont & Co, "take a favorable view of man highly respected by all who knew him. the outlook," and say that "the European market promises to be brisker."

The same kind of news comes from Nova Scotia. The output from that province will be very large this year and the lumber

dealers are hopeful. New Brunswick has quite a different story to tell. There is no prosperity in the lumber industry in this country. The cut in the northern counties has fallen to one-half, and is still declining.

The rate of stumpage is twice as high in New Brunswick as in the other provinces. New Brunswick as in the other provinces.

This is the cause of the depression. The credit for the destruction of the timber business lies exclusively with the local government, and the supporters of the administration in the house of annual latest to provinces.

Butchers beer, 45 to 51 annu, 76 os; mutton, 5 to 7 per 1b; pork, 7; veal 4 to 9; butter, 18 to 15; roll do., 24 to 25; lard, 12 to 13 per 1b; eggs, 14 to 15; chickens, 40 to 60 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 18 per 1b; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do., do., 10 to 11 per 1b; green shoulders, 7; smoked do. istration in the house of assembly. It should be impossible for a supporter of the govdemonstrations of the kind ever seen in this ernment to secure his election in a councity. The city clergy are almost a unit for ty where the late lumbering business was

LOCAL MATTERS.

POINT DU CHENE.-The prospects are good for early navigation this year. The ice from the wharf out does not amount to much and open water can be seen quite near, especially when the wind blows from the westward. Freight for P. E. Island is arriving-Moncton HILL & BERRY'S STORE AT POKIOK BURNED.

The large store of Messrs. Hill & Berry, at Pokick, York Co., was burned to the ground about six o'cleck on Tuesday evening last, Nearly all the contents were saved. The fire originated in the upper story which was occu-pied as a dwelling house. The store was re-modelled a year or two ago. The building was covered by insurance. NAUWIGEWAUK.-The friends of J. S. Ed-

wards will be pleased to learn that he has opened a large store near Nauwigewauk staopened a large store near Nauwigewalk Station, on the line of the I. C. R. Mr. Edwards has a very fine stock of family groceries, flour, meal, oats, feed, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, tinware, and, in short, everything which is required to make up the stock of a first-class general store. We wish this enterprising worne man avant grocess in this enterprising young man every success in

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. -As the New Brunswick Historical Society intend publishing, at an early date, the epitaphs in the Old Burying Ground in this city, they request all persons having friends or relatives interred there to furnish the names, place of birth, age and date of burial of the same; also any facts connected with their lives deemed of importance or historic for insertion in the vol-ume; and the society also request all possessing information relating in any way to this ancient burial place to write it out fully and concisely; more particularly the recollections of aged residents, or traditions regarding them. As the object of the society is to preserve from oblivion the names of the historic dead who lie unmarked, as well as those whose grave-stones still stand within the sacred precincts of this old graveyard, they request the cordial assistance of all. All communications should be addressed to Clarence Ward, secretary of the society, St. John, N. B. New Brunswick

papers please copy this notice. DIED AT CLEVELAND, OHIO. - Jabez Hall, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes to the Cincinnati Christian Standard as follows, touching a gentleman formerly well known in St. John and

Kings Co. : "Our esteemed and dearly beloved brother, Daniel S. Crawford, died at his late residence in this city on January 2, 1886, leaving a wife and three children. Bro. Crawford served the church as a deacon with great fidelity. His sweet humility and unaffected piety won the confidence of all his brethren, and gave him great influence among us, especially with the younger members of the church, who looked up o him as a true friend and leader. Bro. Crawford was born at Kingston, N. B., May , 1850; was baptized in St. John, N. B., April 3, 1870; married Esther M., daughther of the late Elder Wm. Hewitt, of St. John, N. B.,

July 22, 1874. "Bro. Crawford was a charter member of the church at Lorain, O., where he served as deacon, clerk of the church, and superintendent of the Sunday school. His patience in ens or the Sunday school. His patience in suffering, and meek surrender to the will of God, and his earnest expression of the full assurance of hope, greatly mitigated the pain of separation and cheered the wife and family, causing them to rejoice in the midst of tribulation. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the

THE DEATH of Wm. Cassidy is announced. He died at Clover Hill, Kings county, in his 90th year, leaving 10 children, 71 grand children, and 37 great grand children. Six brothers survive him. For 67 years Mr. Cassidy was a resident of this province.

THE BAPTIST Ministerial Association met yesterday morning. The subject of the discussion was, Is baptism the act by which a person is constituted a member of the local visible church? The representatives reported seven additions to Portland church, three to Germain street, two to Carleton, and nine to

THE ANNING HOUSE,-THE SUN having called the attention of the Board of Health to the filthy condition of the Anning house on Union street, the chairman, Dr. Bayard, Ald. ting them to a committee, he would have Allan and Chief of Police Marshall visited the house yesterday. While it was not in near so bad a condition as on Friday night last, the house and the occupants were found in a dirty state. It was decided to have the occupants

THE SPECIAL religious services held by Rev. A. C. Thompson at Graves' Settlement, Kings ferred the case. The report which was to county, have resulted in a number of concrush Mr. Adams was duly submitted. Be- versions. Six were baptized on Sunday, 28th ult., and five more on Sunday, 4th inst. Mr. T, has been engaged in special work nearly ali the winter and has baptized thirty-three converts during that time.

THE NEW freight arrangements between the Nova Scotia Steamship Co. and the International Steamship Co., cover all valley points of Nova Scotia. Sometime ago the International Steamship Company conceived that a through freight arrangement between the Annapolis valley, as well as Digby and Annapolis, via St. John, would be an advantage, and the establishment of such has proven a great source of convenience. Low rates are made and careful bandling of freight has built up a good business via St. John to Boston, New York and the New England States. K. A. Carder is agent of the line at Annapolis, and H. Short agent at Digby.—Annapolis Journal.

THE COUNTY FAIR. - The committee of the St. John Agricultural Society, appointed to prepare a premium list for the county fair next fall, met yesterday afternoon and arranged a portion of the list.

On THURSDAY afternoon the young soldiers in connection with the Salvation Army are to millions of feet "take a bright view of the be entertained in the upper part of the barsituation." Grier & Co., who cut half that racks, and in the evening Mrs. Morton will

THE DEATH of Albert E. Simpson, United millions of feet, think the market "is in States vice consul in this city, who has been ill good shape," and say that their business for some time, took place yesterday. Mr. with England "is increasing every year." Simpson was only 22 years of age, and a young

The Country Market.

The supply in the country market has been very limited all week. No country beef came into the market for the week, but the supply o butchers' beef was equal to all demand. Poultry has been very scarce. A box of chickens arrived some days ago, but being frozen when they arrived the soft weather had made them unsaleable. Eggs are plenty for all demand, and butter of the usual poor quality is plenty. Potatoes were rather scarce. The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6k

butchers' beef, 43 to 8; lamb, 7 to 8; mutton, 5 to 7 10 to 11 per lb.; green shoulders, 1, shall be to 9 per lb; carrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel, 65 per barrel; potatoes, 1,50 per barrel; po to 70; parenips, \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.15 to \$1.25; kidneys, \$1.70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1.48 to \$1.50; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt.

Moncton News Budget.

CHAS, CAMPBELL, OF NORTON, ACCIDENTALLS KILLED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) MONCTON, April 1.—An inquest was held here this forenoon on the body of Charles Campbell, the brakeman who was killed near this at ation last night. Jas. D. Ross, M. D. was coroner, and Alex. Girvan foreman, with jurers Jas. W. Whitshead, John Leaman, John A. Harrison, Thos. Tracy, W. Ryan' Apgus and Alex. Boyce. The first witness was Daniel R. Hunter, who said: Am conductor on I. C. R., No. 38 train. Deceased was brakeman on that train last night, coming into Moncton about 7.40. After deceased went out I looked outside the van and noticed the

out I looked outside the van and noticed the brakeman giving the signal to stop, which I did. They told me deceased had fallen off the car. On going back we found him lying between the rails dead. Supposed he must have made a misstep or slipped while passing from one car to another. It was dark and slippery. The train was going at usual speed, about two miles from Moncton. The deceased was sober and attentive to date. and attentive to duty.

Whitman Haynes said: I was acting, when the accident occurred, as rear brakeman on No. 38 train. There were two other brakemen

beside myself. On nearing to Moncton went out to ease the train in Moncton. out about a minute got a signal to stop, which we did as soon as possible. Brakeman Dixon told me deceased fell off the top of a car. Went back and found deceased and took him to Moncton. After getting ore the train came to a standstill. good friends,
Frank Dixon, middle brakeman, said:

After going out to put on brakes I had passed over three cars when I heard Campbell's lanternifall. I turned round, but could not see any light. I ran back and found his lantern on the top of the car. Pulled the bell cord and gave the signal to stop with my lamp. There was no brake on the car where the deceased fell off. The brake was on the other end of the car. The car was slippery. The deceased fell off between the second and third cars from The jury agreed 'that the deceased, Chas.

Campbell, accidentally came to his death by falling between the cars while in the discharge of his duty; no blame attached to any person or his duty; no blame attached to any person connected with the train."

The body of the deceased is being taken to his home in Norton this afternoon. The young man was about 25 years of age and it is said was to be married in a few days to a young lady from Weldford.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER ETHEL IN TROUBLE.

Schooner Ethel, Peck, master, St. John for Lynn, sailed from Boothbay for destination 31st ult. After leaving port it shut in foggy. and the wind died out, leaving her at the mouth of the Sheepscott river, eight miles southwest of Boothbay. The tide setting. drifted her into shoal water, and she anchored The wind breezing up at 11 p. m., the captain let go second anchor and she rode until 4 a. m. on Thursday, when she parted both chains. She had two-reefed mainsail set at the time. Her bowsprit fell off to eastward, when the jib was hoisted and made breakers, which were weathered. The captain then made land ahead, but it was blowing fresh, and he could not tack un such sail, so he lowered mainsail and wore ship. The land was then seen on the port bow, and the only thing to do was to go ahead between points, which proved a success. She was run aground up the creek in a bettom of mud, and is safe with loss of chains and

A PILOT ROAT DAMAGED BY THE ST. JOHN BARK CAMBUSDOON.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A collision NEW YORK, April 3.—A collision occurred at half-past ene o'clock yesterday motning between pilot boat No. 8, the Charlotte Webb, of the New York fleet, and the bark Cambusdoon, of St. John, N. B., just arriving here from Cebu, in the Philippine Islands, The scene of the collision was about twenty miles to the southeast of the Navesink Highlands. The Cambusdoon had a pilot on heard before N. 8 expressed but a suited to the southeast of the collision was about twenty miles to the southeast of the Navesink Highlands. The Cambusdoon had a pilot on heard before N. 8 expressed but as pilot on board before No. 8 approached, but as this was apparently not understood on board of the pilot boat the two vessels were at cross pur-

poses and came together.

The pilot boat was struck by the bark on her starboard side, and had her foremast, with all standing rigging, and her maintopmast carried away. She also broke her fore and main gaffs, stove in one of the boats and carried away stove in one of the boats and carried away
the rail from stem to stern. Part of the
deck and the cabin companionway were
torn off, and the vessel was thus almost
reduced to a wreck. Capt. Hines, of the pilot
boat, was slightly injured in his hand. The
bark laid by until seven in the morning, when
the tug Cyclops came up and took the pilot
boat in tow for the city, arriving soon after noon. The Cambusdoon was but slightly damaged, but was forced to ride at anchor for some time, owing to the difficulty of proceed-ing up the coast in a heavy sea.

Although Joshua Corkery had been seriously ill for some weeks, the news of his death yesterday afternoon was quite sudden to his many friends, as it had been generally understood that since Friday he had been improving and was on a fair way of recovery. He became worse, however, yesterday morning and a few minutes after 1 o'clock p. m. passed quietly away surrounded by his family and spiritual adviser, Rev. F. Cook, C. SS. R., at his late residence, Portland bridge. Mr. Corkery was native of Killarney, Ireland, and came out to this country about forty years ago. A butcher by trade, he worked early and late and soon secured for himself a name by his industry, sobriety and honesty, which at death left him one of the wealthiest men in the prov-

In every principal place in the Maritime provinces the name of Joshua Corkery is quite familiar. At the time of the Trent affair, Mr. Corkery with Wm. Godsoe, had the contract for supplying the troops with beef and at that time the deceased brought himself prominently before the farmers, etc., of the three provinces and particularly in Nova Scotia, by the great experience he displayed in buying and the pay-ment of cash for all purchases. He worked up a large business afterwards, and the farmers who had good stock for sale always found in

Mr. C. a purchaser for cash.

The deceased was largely interested in property, and no doubt a great deal of his wealth has been made out of it. In Carleton county he had considerable property, among which is that known as the Dibblee property, said to be one of the finest in Woodstock; he also had fine properties in Sunbury county Kings county and at Boar's head, St. John county. In Portland he owned nearly one hundred acres of the finest marsh lands in the province, besides lcts and buildings in Mill street, Fort Howe, Paradise Row and Main btreet, included in the latter street being the Windermere hotel. In his long business career, the deceased never made nor endorsed a

note.

Mr. Corkery had a very extended acquaintance, not only in St. John and Portland, but throughout the maritime provinces, who will deeply regret to hear of his death. Mr. C. was 67 years old and leaves a widow and three sens and a daughter, one of the former and the latter being married.

THE RUBAL CEMETERY.—The annual meeting of the Rural Cemetery Company was held at noon yesterday in the office of the secretary, G. Sidney Smith, when the following directors were elected: A. C. Jardine, W. Jack, Rich ard Thompson, T. W. Daniel, John Hegan, James L. Dunn, John H., Parks, Dr. Botsford, S. S. Hall, R., Penniston Starr, James R., Ruel, Robert Thomson, jr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONCTON.

The Government Ticket for Westmoreland.

(Special to THE SUN.) (Special to THE SUN.)

MONOTON, April 4—A number of persons were received into the Baptist church to-night, making about fifty additions in six weeks.

The issue of writs for the provincial elections created considerable excitement and indignation in Westmoreland, as the time in which to get the electoral lists and proclamations ready is so limited. It is rumored the government ticket for Westmoreland will be Killam and Robinson of Monoton, Anderson of Sackville, and Gallant of Shediac.

Monoron, April 5 .- Hon. D. L. Hanington in Moncton tonight, and judging by the constant stream of solid citizens to his rooms in the Brunswick house he has gained rather than lost in popularity. The opposition will be able to announce a ticket within a few days that will sweep the county. The more the electors consider the government's action in springing the election the stronger the feeling of resentment becomes, and the general impression is that Killam will be among the slain on the

26th.

The Blair party in Westmoreland have called a convention to be held at Dorchester on Thursday, to settle dissentions among aspiring

FREDERICTON.

Political News-Death of Lieut. Russell-General Notes

(Special to THE SUN.) FEDERICTON, April 5.—The local elections re causing quite a stir already here, although either the government or opposition tickets are yet announced. It is said that the government party at their convention Thursday will ominate four candidates : The Attorney General. Mr. Wilson, Richard Bellamy of Southampton and another yet to be named. Ald. J. T. Sharkey is announced as a candidate, in what interest is not yet known. Mr. Wetmore starts on a stumping tour temorrow and his colleague will likely be Mr. Colter. The roads are almost impassable and the government's bringing the elections on at this

government's bringing the elections on at this season of the year is strongly denounced.

It is not improbable that Hon. W. E. Perley will again be in the field in Sunbury in place of his son, George A. Perley, who will retire from the contest. R. D. Wilmot, the other opposition candidate in Sunbury, is meeting with success in his canvass.

The sad intelligence of Lieut. Russell's death at Kingston Royal Military College was received today. His body will be brought home for interment and will be given a military

for interment and will be given a military funeral. His life was insured for \$5,000 in the Home Circle

The snow is wasting very fast and the river is rising quite rapidly.

A Scotch concert in the Presbyterian church this evening attracted a large audience.

DORCHESTER.

Burning of the Intercolonial Station.

(Special to THE SUN.) DORCHESTER, April 3.—Between three and four o'clock Saturday afternoon smoke was seen issuing from the roof of the railway sta-tion, and before assistance could be rendered, there being no appliances at hand, the fire had gained such headway that it was soon beyond control. The occupants of the building, by the assistance of citizens, managed to remove all their effects and slos all the freight in the station house at the time. The station master deserves great credit for his endeavors to save and look after the property of the railway. and look after the property of the railway. The fire caught from a defective flue.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, April 1.-W. H. Howland was reelected by acclamation today.

Fire this morning destroyed the top flat of the Mail building, occupied by the Telephone Co.

The company's loss is \$20,000, and building is damaged to like amount. It is supposed the fire was caused by some defect in the electric wires. Several offices in the building were damaged with water, but the Mail printing and editorial rooms escaped injury. LATER.

The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery

The night operator of the tell-phone company says that shortly before four he was pounced says that shortly before four he was pounced upon by two men, who gagged him and clubbed him into unconsciousness and robbed him of his month's pay, which he had got that night, Certain it is, he was found lying on the floor unconscious, with a silk handkerchief tied tightly over his mouth. An investigation being held, as it is thought if his story be true these men may have added arson to robbery.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 1.—J. A. McMahon, attorney, left here about a week ago, taking with him about \$14,000 of his clients' money. His defalcations are expected to amount to His defalcations are expected to amount to over \$20,000. He had a good law practice and was well liked. He took his wife and family with him. Bucket shop speculations are at the bottom of his troubles. It is said he has also been guilty of forgery, and efforts will be made to trace him and have him extradicted TORONTO, April 2.- Two farmers, Frank Harrison and Charles Dale, registered at York hotel last night. About nine this morning they were both found in bed, their room being filled with gas escaping from a burner in full cock. Harrison was dead and Dale uncon-scious. Dale is not expected to recover. They

OTTAWA, March 2.- The revenue for the last nine months was \$25,165,252—an increase of \$1,917,000 over the corresponding period of

the previous fiscal year. The expenditure was \$23,700,000, leaving a surplus of about \$1,466,000, which is \$740,000 more surplus than at the end of March,11885. The expenditure on account of the Northwest rebellion during the nine months was \$2,503,000.

Hon. Mr. Pope gives notice of his intention to introduce a resolution affirming the expedi cy of amending the act so as to provide that ency or amending the act so as to provide that the subsidy to the Chignecto Marine Trans-port Railway shall be for 20 years instead of 25, and for \$170,602 a year instead of \$150,000. PORT ROWAN, Ont., April 2.—A destructive fire took place here early this morning, alto gether eighteen places of business were des royed and the loss will be about \$30,000. rigin of the fire is a mystery. All buildings lestroyed were of wood and were quickly con

TORONTO, April 5.- Hanlan has cabled to Innes of the News of the World, London, to post with the Sportsman one hundred pounds orfeit for a five hundred pounds match against Beach on the Thames. Beach will arrive in England in about eight weeks, and Hanlan after fulfilling his engagements on this side will leave for England about the middle of July. Innes is the best known backer of oarsmen in England, and made Hanlan promise to row Beach on the Thames should the Australian ever come to England. Hanlan thinks he is yet able to get back the championship of ne world. Considerable interest has been taken for

some time back in the by law for the issue of \$51,000 debentures for a new cattle market. The Grand Trunk has a monopoly of the present market, and the Canadian Pacific were sent market, and the Canadian Facine were determined if possible to break that monopoly. Both companies have worked hard, the Grand Trunk to prevent the carrying of the by-law and the Canadian Pacific vice versa, All and the Canadian Pacific vice versa. All papers have also taken an active part in the fight. The vote was taken today, and the by-law was defeated by the large majority of 1,182. The Canadian Pacific now state they will give Toronto the cold shoulder and will carry cattle from the west to Montreal at the same rate as they at present charge to Toronto. Those who supported the by-law believe that

those who voted against it will yet live to regret their action in debarring the Canadian Pacific from getting equal facilities with the Grand Trunk for their cattle trade.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Londoners PROTEST AGAINST GRANTING IRELAND A PARLIAMENT.

Gladstone Riding for a Fall - Threats Against the Scotch Members.

LONDON, March 31.—Reports from all quarters of Ireland that have been sent to Gladstone indicate that the people are in a state of feverish expectation, and that a failure of the home rule policy will lead to an outburst of

violence.

Rumors were rife in the lobbies of the house Atmors were rife in the lobbies of the house of commons, last evening, that there would be further resignations from the cabinet.

The tories calculate that 60 whigs and 40 radicals will secede from Gladstone's party. The part of the Irish bill relating to presence of the Irish representatives at Westminster, has not been settled. There are two proposals before the cabinet, first, to reduce the number of Irish members to 30, with nowar to yote on all questions seem to 30, with power to vote on all questions, second, to allow the Irish a larger representation with the right to vote only on Imperial ques-

tions.

The Post says: "Parnell and Gladstone are both confident that the Irish vote will secure 60 additional seats in England for the liberals in the event of a dissolution of parliament."

The Standard congratulates the conservative party upon the return of Lord Salisbury to party the opposing forces against Gladstone muster the opposing forces against Gladstone.
It asks whether the seceders are willing to help conservatives or to allow conservatives to help them, and adds: "To sink party differ-

ences is now a public duty."

DUBLIN, March 31.—The Freeman's Journal publishes a statement that Gladstone's Irish pholishes a statement that Gradatone's Irish land bill involves the purchase by the Irish government when home rule shall have been established, of such lands as the present owners may desire to sell, the money for which is to be furnished by the imperial government and guaranteed by Ireland, the latter to remove the impure the imperial consument from

imburse the imperial government from rents and sales of lands so purchased.

LOLDON, March 3L.—Right Hon. Stanfeld, new president of the local government board, in an address to the electors of Halifax asking in an address to the electors of Halifax asking re-election to the seat in parliament, made vacant by his acceptance of office, says he agreed with the principles enunciated by Gladstone in his Midlothian platform, and is resolved to assist the premier in the work of practically realizing these principles.

London, April 2—The Irish electors of

Barrow and Furness having become suspicious of the loyalty to Mr. Gladstone of Mr. Cain (liberal), candidate for parliament to fill the vacancy by annulment of David Duncan's election for electioneering practices, today put up against him Mr. Edmunds, a member of the Irish national league. The liberals carried the district in the last election by a majority of only 346 in a total vote of 5,560, and it is feared that the nomination of Mr. Edmunds will result in the return of the tory condidate. Mr. Caip, it is declared, is hard at work "trim-Mr. Cain, it is declared, is hard at work "trimming' in the hope of the inducing Mr. Edmunds to withdraw from the contest. London, April 2.—A great mass meeting was held this afternoon in Guildhall to protest against the granting of a parliament to Ireland. The Lord Mayor presided. Sir John Lubbock (Lib.) member of parliament for London University, moved the adoption of a resolution condemning Mr. Gladstone for his intention of "handing Ireland over to Mr. Parnell, whem he had previously denounced." A workingman arose and offered an amend-ment to Sir John Lubbock's resolution, but he was howled down, and the resolution was carried amid wild enthusiasm. But 200 per-sons in the immense audience voted in the

negative.

At every mention of Parnell's name the audience hissed. The name of the premier was treated in the same way every time any speak-er used it. There were even cries of "Glad-stone is a lunatic." All the speeches were instone is a lunatic. All the speeches were in-tensely patrictic and the speakers were loudly cheered. George Potter (liberal) ventured to propose an amendment to Lubbock's resolu-tion, to the effect that Gladstone was entitled to the confidence of the British public, but his voice was drowned by groans and cries of "Go home," "Turn him out." The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen, after which the assemblage left the hall singing in chorus "Rule Britannia."

LONDON, April 2,—"Mr. Gladstone is riding straight for a fall "the Pall Mail

riding straight for a fall," the Pall Mall Gazette declares this afternoon. "He refuses," Gazette declares this afternoon. "He refuses," says the Gazette, "to modify his Irish scheme, and the result will be the country will have neither home rule in Ireland nor Mr. Gladstone," The Gazette announced in the same way precisely that Lord Salisbury would "ride for a fall" at the very time the tory premier was arranging for his own defeat. The declaration at the time was generally hooted by other Enclish papers, but the Gazette was other English papers, but the Gazette was entirely accurate then. It is thought the editor has special knowledge that Mr. Gladstone, being convinced of the lute justice and good policy of Irish proposals, and at the same of the abso-policy of his the same time Irish proposals, and at the same time convinced that the tory and radical politicians have determined to defeat them, means to force the issue and bring about the defeat, as soon as possible, content to sacrifice power in his fina

effort at pacification.

Dublin, April 2.—The Freeman's Journal. commenting on the growing opposition among the Scotch members of parliament to grant Ireland a parliament, threatens that if the Scotch members help to defeat Mr. Gladstone's policy of relentless opposition to every Scotch measure which may come before parliament.

FISHERY RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, April 5. - Representative Dingley of Maine introduced the following in the house today, and it will be taken up and acted upon in its regular order:-

Whereas, the Minister of Marine of the Do-minion of Canada has issued a proclamation directing the enforcement of the act of the Dominion parliament which prohibits any fishing vessel of the United States from enter-ing any Dominion harbor, except for purpose of shelter, repairing damages and purchasing wood and obtaining water; and,

Whereas, press despatches announce that under this proclamation Dominion officers have dealed to fishing vessels of the United States the right to enter ports of entry of the States the right to enter ports of entry of the said Dominion for the purpose of purchasing supplies or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States, or doing other acts which Canadian and other British vessels are freely admitted to do in ports of the United States; and Whereas, the acts of Dominion of Canada are in contraversion of the principles which regulate the intercourse of friendly civilized nations and in direct conflict with the legislature arrangement between the governments of

nations and in direct conflict with the legislas-ture arrangement between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, which went into effect on 1st of January, 1850, by which Great Britain, in view of similar privi-leges conditionally conceded to her vessels by the United States, placed the vessels of the United States on the same footing in British ports as that on which British vessels are placed in the ports of the United States, coastlaced in the ports of the United States, coast-

ing trade alone excepted;
Therefore Resolved, That the president be requested to furnish this house with any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the right to enter ports of the country of the Do-minion of Canada for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States, or doing other acts which Canadian or other British vessels are freely permitted to do in ports of the United States, and also to inform this house what steps have been taken or are proposed, to bring such unwarrantable acts of the Dominion authorities to the attention of

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The Weekly

THE LIQUOR BETURNS AND THE SCOTT ACT.

A few week ago THE SUN made an analysis of the returns of the consumption of intoxicating liquor in Canada and especially. in New Brunswick during a number of years. The conclusion to which a consideration of the statistics forced us was that the Scott Act had to some extent reduced the quantity of liquor consumed. Many elements enter into a thorough investigation of the question, such as the effect of national prosperity and good wages, on the drinking habits of the people, the extension o manufacturing enterprises, the construction of such great public works as give employment to the more unsteady class of laborers, etc. Again, it must not be forgotten that the quantity of liquor drank in any particular year is not the same as the quantity set down in the books as taken for consumption. The statement means that the liquor has been taken out of bond, but there is no way of knowing how much of it was left at the end of the year in the cellars of the dealers. Sir Richard Cartwright, night before last, said that the government last year borrowwed a million dollars from this year's income. He meant that this amount of duty was paid on goods (liquors and tobaccos) which would not have been taken out of bond until this year had it not been supposed that the duty would be increased. It follows that the liquor and tobacco were not used last year. Our contemporary the Telegraph should not have overlooked this fact in making the comparison which appeared in its editorial columns yesterday. If the Telegraph undertakes to prove by the returns that the Scott Act

three and three-fourths quarts.

than those previously adopted by the Sun. In the first place it is a safe way to group together three or four years, in which longer period the quantity taken out of bond would almost exactly represent the quantity swallowed. In the next place we escape the error of overlooking the influences of good and bad times, &c., by making our comparison not had carefully prepared speeches for the dealtogether between one period and another, but also between those provinces which have house to bring it to the consciousness that a accepted the act and those which have not.

If it appears that during the few years in ders it a suitable place to which to appeal which the act has been legally in force in criminal cases. (Hear, hear.) We have not any considerable number of counties, those only been told that parliament is a suitable provinces which accepted the act show a larger improvement over previous years than those provinces which have not done upon the case will be made to the people at so, and that the improvement is greater or the polls. But if we have one heated controless, as a greater or less number of countles have adopted the law, the case for the Scott Act would in so far be sustained. THE to be sunk there? If so, will hon. gentlemen Sun has shown that a computation on this basis produces results which, while they are by no means satisfactory as indicating that the law has been enforced with any thing like thoroughness, yet prove that some progress has been made by those sections of like temper or feeling in the discussion of a the country which have adopted the Act. The Telegraph is not quite correct in saying that the fiscal year, 1878, in which the Act was passed was "the last year before that measure became a factor in restraining the sale of intoxicants." The first Scott Act elec. tions were held in the fiscal year 1879, and it was not for sometime after the election that the Act was declared in force in any one county. At the beginning of 1880 the Act was not in force in more than half a dozen counties in Canada. It has now been declared carried in about sixty counties, about one-third of the Dominion, but in considerably morethan half of these the licenses either have not yet expired, or had not expired in time to affect the last year's returns, even if the sale had been stopped at once. It must it be allowed that it is unfair to shut off be remembered that the returns only came down to July, 1885-nearly a year ago.

Another of those "election promises" has been fulfilled. The Carleton branch has been transferred and paid for. The Evening Globe claims credit for the successful issue of the transaction, probably on the ground that the Globe has always maintained that has been instrumental in the election of of the Grit Rielite combination at Ottawa, in the repayment of the syndicate loan, and the continued progress of the Dominion.

MR. WELDON has instituted a campaign in the interest of Mr. Stather, late of the Dorchester penitentiary. Our distinguished representative was the sole New Brunswick member who voted his regrets at the Stather did not escape.

THE Halifax dry dock is at last a settled affair. The contractor's deposit is put up and the Halifax folk are congratulating themselves on the fact that a million dollars will be spent there in the work of construc-

WE lears that the temperance people are anxious that the Globe should predict the failure of the Scott Act.

There is a negress living in Atlanta, Ga., who was born in 1767.

Thackeray will be enthusiastically remembered in Boston this month.

Georgia has a law making death the punishment for burglary in the night time.

Massachusetts has a law prohibiting the sale

of tobacco to minors under 16 There are in 22 States of the Union 308,475

SPEECH

Of the Minister of Justica

ON THE RIEL OUESTION, IN PAR-LIAMENT

Hon. Mr. Thompson's Comprehensive and Conclusive Argument.

The Prisoner's Crime Great, His Trial Fair. His Punish. ment Weserved

Mr. Thompson (Antigonish) on rising to continue the debate on the motion of Mr. Landry expressing regret that the sentence of the law had been allowed to take its course in the case of Louis Riel, was received with cheers. He said :- Mr. Speaker, when the member for West Durham on Friday evening intimated that the house should hear from the legal adviser of the government I felt, although so much has been said already, that the time had come when I should rise, if I intended to rise at all, accept the hon. member's challenge, and make, late though it may appear and tedious though the discussion may have become, such a statement of the facts immediately connected with the part my department has had in connection with the transaction as it was proper to make before the debate closed. regret, more because I am a comparative tranger in this house, that my first duty should be to complain of the manner in which this discussion has been carried on, and the way in which it has been brought has done nothing to limit the sale of liquors, pefore the house. (Ironical "hear, hear.") It has been said, and the cheer from hon it should be careful not to omit so important gentlemen opposite means a reaffirmation of an element. If, as Mr. Cartwright would he statement, that the government has maintain, 800,000 gallons of spirits were chosen the mode and the time in which this taken out of bond last year over and above uestion should be discussed, and that it has framed the indictment. Even if that were the actual consumption, the quantity used true, as it is not-(applause)-I ask hon. per head was not four and a half quarts but gentlemen opposite, who have given these cheers, how they shall escape the responsi-We find no fairer methods of investigation bility for the manner in which they have carried on the discussion. (Hear, hear.) It has been contended that parliament should discuss this matter as if it sat as a court of

> Mr. Mills—Hear, hear. Mr. Thompson-I should like the hon. gentleman to point to a precedent which esablishes any such position. We have had not only the contention that parliament should sit as a court of appeal, but we have fence. I have only to state the case to the place in which to retry criminal cases; but that if parliament does not give the judgment which one side desires, a final appeal versy in this house, I should like to ask what we are to have at the polls. Is partisanship for the first time in the history of the country opposite pledge themselves to discuss the case calmly and deliberately, and to refrain from arousing passions and partisan feelings on other questions? (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for West Durham in opening his speech on Friday night condemned anything matter of this kind. Yet he had hardly expressed the sentiment when he declared, in a voice that rolled from end to end of this chamber, that he intended to hold the government responsible for every dollar expend ed, every life lost, and every pang suffered during the rebellion. I should like the hon. gentleman to state how, after a statement like this, and how, after an assertion of a gentleman behind him, that the government f this country is composed of greater criminals than the man who died on the scaffold at Regina, he expects this house to arrive at a judgment such as that which would be expected from a court of appeal. (Hear, hear.) Not only has passion been introduced into this debate; but the hon, member for West Durham has complained that by moving the previous question the government has prevented the introduction of other issues. If, however, this house is to decide this matter amendments calculated to confuse the issue. (Hear, hear.) I said a few moments ago that I regretted the introduction of this question. Let me now direct the attention of the house for a moment to the manner in

which such cases are dealt with in the as semblage which we take as our guide. On July 22, 1877, Mr. Gathorne Hardy said in the course of a debate :- "He hoped the time would not come when the house would fail to rely upon the Executive either to exthe money never would come. There is ercise the prerogative of mercy or to carry something in the contention, for when the cut the law to its full extent." He further Globe insists that a thing will not happen, such cases in Parliament:—"Were they to added with reference to the discussion of its accomplishment may be regarded as retry a criminal without seeing the wittolerably certain. In some way the Globe nesses? That was only to be resorted to when partiality or corruption was charged."
Mr. Gladstone said :-" It appears to me so Everett. Barker, and Foster, in the defeat desirable that in a matter of this kind the prerogative of mercy should be allowed to be exercised by the Crown, that only in the extremest cases should I wish to support a motion which interposes the judgment of the house for the purpose of swaying the judgment of the Crown." Mr. Gladstone therefore refrained from voting upon the uestion before the house. In 1870 Mr. R. M. Fowler said :- "Such cases ought to be left entirely in the hands of hon, gentlemen opposite. This house is in the nature of execution of Riel. It remains to be seen things one of the worst places where a queswhether he is the only one who is sorry tion of the comparative guilt of a murderer can be properly considered, for it is a legislative assembly and not an executive body.' Again, Mr. Trevelyau said, with reference to a case in which the decision of the government was brought up :- "I regret very nuch the decision had to be come to. We had found ourselves bound to arrive at it. I do not consider the house the place where (Hear, the case can be tried over again." hear.) Sir W. V. Harcourt also said :- "It is a very serious thing to reconsider, in a matter of this description, the deliberate decision of a judicial tribunal." Mr. Trevelyan added :- "The discussion has shown now inconvenient it is to try a case over again by the House of Commons." The nember for West Durham, however, has practically tried the case over again. (Hear, hear.) If a discussion is to follow in Parlia ment on the action of the government in

every case in which clemency is refused or

vortex of politics, "politics," to quote the statement of Riel at Batoche, "will save him." (Applause.) He will feel that men who fifteen years age sought power by con-demning a murderer, and today try to gain power by claiming he should have passed unpunished, will support him also. (Hear, hear.) The result will be that if an Executive is weakly supported in this house or in the country, it will seek to do not what is right, not what is just, but what is most popular in the country, for it will know that the case will be appealed to Parliament and thence to the people at the polls. (Hear, hear.) I say this will be most disastrous; and what is more, we will run the risk o having not merely the ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DEGRADED,

-(hear, hear)-but of hearing cries, more

serious than we heard in November last, of

civil war-cries which arose when similar

cries had died away on the Saskatchewan.

(Loud cheers.) We have had ories for papers. I shall not discuss what took place in Parliament last session; but I may say I have noticed this session that the more papers have been brought down the more brought to the house all the papers that could possibly be laid before a court of appeal in a case argued before it. (Hear, hear,) We brought down all the evidence, and then the cry was for the arguments. We brought down the arguments, and then the cry was for the speeches of counsel on the subject of the postponement of the trial-which, by the way, was agreed to by counsel on both sides. We were asked to bring down the controversy as to whether Riel should be allowed to defend himself. We brought that down. Then it was stated that we had not brought down the judge's charge, and that it had not been laid before the Manitoba court of appeal; and this notwithstanding that the blue book before the house contains the judgment of the court, in which the judge says that he has read the charge and case. I have looked up every case that has come before the Imperial Parliament, and I cannot find a case in which the papers connected with a criminal case were laid before that body. (Hear, hear.) While, however, I am unable to find that such papers have Assheton Cross on one occasion was asked were on the table forty-eight hours before they were asked for, and of the remark of a give the name—"I was amused today at Mr. Blank. He was tearing the government to tatters for not bringing the papers down. 'Where is Riel's diary?' he cried. Then he whispered to Mr. Laurier, 'Is it down yet? when the additional papers are laid on the table of the house their cries will become more urgent still, for they will not like the papers which are to be brought down any more than those they have already. (Applause.) I think, sir, that early in this discussion the hon member for Bellechasse saw the difficulty there would be in making this house a court of appeal, for he declared in so many words that this is an exceptional case, because it comes from the Northwest He read also the section of the statute which provides that in capital cases arising in the Northwest, a report must come to the executive. This, however, is no justification, for the report on this case is not one iota fuller than the report on capital cases from other parts of the Dominion are required by law to be and always are. (Hear, hear.) to the minister of public works, asked how

THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE SPOKEN so far on the other side have risen to declare that the information before the house is not sufficient to enable them to vote-not that the execution was a foul murder-but for a resolution expressing in the mildest terms regret that the law was allowed to take its course. (Hear, hear.) This indicates what a change has come over public feeling. Let me refer now to objections raised to the trial. We are told that it was an unfair trial. I am, however, unable to understand how the executive are to be condemned under that head, for it gave to the prisoner more consideration than the law gave him. We are told by the hon, member for West Durham that the trial was objectionable because the judge was an inferior udge. I presume he means that he was a udge of an inferior court. But the jurisdiction, whether he be a superior or an inferior judge, was plainly conferred upon him (Hear, hear.) In 1875 a case of this kind would not have been tried by udges who are inferior judges. At that ime such a case would have been brought before a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba and a jury not exceeding eight in number. But in 1877 the statute was to communicate to the house, reasons, howaltered. The jurisdiction of the Manitoba judges was taken away and was given to a counsel with doubts as to the partiality and stipendiary magistrate to be appointed for wisdom with which he discharged his duties, the territories, while the number of the and in no way with relation to his creed, jury was reduced from eight to six. (Hear, sect or race. (Cheers.) Then the criticism hear.) This change was effected not merely by hon, gentlemen opposite when they were in power, but when the hon member for West Durham was Minister of Justice. (Loud cheers.) I mention this not for the purpose of bringing the tu quoque argument against the hon, gentleman, but for the puroose of drawing what I believe to be a legitle mate conclusion—that in view of the hon. gentleman's abilities the government had no reason to believe he would mistrust the law. or claim that a trial under it would be unfair. (Hear, hear.) It is said that the judge was to some extent a political officer, a member of the Northwest Council. I turn to the localities on the subject and I granted, one can well understand what confusion will be introduced into this country.

men opposite. (Hear, hear.) It is said, further, that the judge is to some extent de-pendent upon the executive. I fail to see any very broadly marked distinction between judicial officers who hold their office during good behaviour and this judge. But I find that the tenure of office was fixed by those gentlemen themselves, and that the travelling fees to which allusion is made were paid by those gentlemen themselves and have been voted by them since without a murmur of complaint. (Applause.)
It was said, likewise, that a grave mistake had been made in the selection of the judge. It was said that Judge Richardson stands in the position of attorney general in the North-west, but that, I think, is hardly a correct statement of his position there. He acts as law clerk to the Northwest council, as legal adviser in relation to the legal business which comes before it, and as such he receives a paltry sum, almost a nominal emo-lument, voted to him not by the executive but by parliament, and paid to him by act of parliament. (Hear, hear.) The criticism was likewise made that Justice Richardson was a member of the council when it undertook to pass an expression of opinion on the urgent and the more loud the cry for papers conduct of the executive in that very case, has become. (Loud cheers.) We have In justice to Mr. Richardson it ought, how ever, to be stated that when the resolution came before the Northwest council for consideration he withdrew from the council meeting altogether. (Cheers.) I think the choice of Judge Richardson was as wise a choice as could have been made. He wasno appointee of ours. (Cheers.) It could not be said that for any political services he had rendered to this government or party in the past he had received this judicial office, because he received his appointment at the hands of hon, gentlemen opposite-(cheers) -and I suppose he received it as all judges do, on account of his qualifications for the duties he has to discharge, one of those duties being the dispensation of justice in capital cases. (Cheers). HE WAS BESIDES

has come to the conclusion that it was a that the senior judge in the Northwest, but just one, ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) But in that respect as well as in regard to his why has the cry for more papers become so professional qualifications as judge, I say urgent? Is it because the more papers are nothing, because it would seem invidious to prought the less do they establish the charges make a comparison between him and his which the hon, gentlemen want to bring? colleagues, and in virtue of that circum-(Hear, hear.) But it is not the practice to stance alone he was at the head of the list bring down papers connected with a criminal of those who had to be entrusted with the execution of that very serious (Cheers.) But, sir, when we are told that there is danger of any of those tribunals being corrupted by the circumstance that this parliament votes them moneys from time to time for their travelling expenses in the disbeen brought down, I have been able to find that they have been distinctly refused. Mr. West Durham raised in my mind at least, the recollection that in the great province to produce the papers relating to one Brom- of which he is a representative in this house, ley, and he replied that the communications | a large number of the judiclary receive a made to the Secretary of State were of a confidential character, in view of which he would not produce them. (Hear, hear.) like to ask when would party strife become am reminded by this constant call so hot that any member of parliament would for papers of the fact that the papers degrade himself by disgracing the bench of asked for relating to haif-breed trials Ontario, even with regard to the litigation between the provincial or Dominion governments, by saying that their judgments were bystander in the press, as follows:-"I was warped by the augmentation of salaries in amused today at Mr. Blank"—I will not their case. (Loud cheers.) In view of that circumstance, I ask whether the hon. gentleman's criticisms were quite fair to the government or to the officer alluded to ? (Hear, hear.) Why should public confidence in relation to the administration of justice 'No,' said Mr. Laurier; and then he became furious because it was not down." (Loud floor of parliament, unless it meant the house laughter.) Hon. gentlemen are still asking for more papers, but I can tell them that hear.) The hon. gentleman said these doubts have been removed, and the ought to conclusion I drew from his language was that last session, in view of the Northwest difficulties, the government ought to have created special tribunals there for the trial of the offences arising out of the rebellion. But I ask this house if, after this crime had been committed, if, after Louis Riel had come into this country and stained his hands with the blood of our citizens, if, after the rising had been suppressed, the government had undertaken to change the law, would there not have been from one end of Canada to the other a feeling that we had passed an ex post facto law, and that we should not do injustice like that to the vilest criminal in the land. (Loud cheers.) That, sir, is my opinion on the point. I am able to cite an authority for it. Within the past two or three months a gentleman, who is able to As a preliminary observation, I desire to reply to a statement by the hon. member for experience and high abilities, delivered bring to the discussion of this question long Hochelaga. That hon. gentleman, replying speech on the subject. From the speech of the other evening it could hardly have been the minister of justice and the minister of the member for West Darham, but at least inland revenue can reconcile his statement, it was a namesake of his (loud cheers) that there is a change of feeling in Quebec who said, with regard to this very sugwith what they saw in that province. In gestlou, that it would have been better if the answer to him let me say that if we are to government had passed special legislation in reference to these trials. But I do not see judge by what we saw at St. Jerome and St. that the government is censurable for having Columba, there is a change in Quebec. The people are disposed to listen to reason, argu- tried the prisoner by their own tribunal nent, and truth, and there was no more opunder the standing laws, though I may reposition evinced at these meetings than there | gret that these laws do not provide a more satisfactory tribunal. (Loud cheers.) I would be at a meeting in any other part of the come now to another point in which the fairountry upon an exciting public question. I ness of the trial has been challenged, and should have thought, moreover, that the hon. with respect to which it is said that, Louis gentleman would not have ventured to ask Riel being of the Roman Catholic faith, it me my opinion in this house as to the feeling was suspicious, it was significant, that the in Quebec, seeing that we have so many witonly Roman Catholic juror called was challenged by the crown. I have only to say esses here to support my view. In Montreal the execution was denounced as a murder—a this-I say it on the authority of the counsel crime which should never be forgotten-yet who conducted this case on behalf of the crown-that until that statement was made on the floor of the house the other evening, counsel for the crown were not aware what that man's religion was. (Loud cheers.) I am able to assure the house on their authority that there were reasons why he should be challenged besides the questi religion, and that question never entered into the case at all. The hon, member for West Durham thinks that could hardly be

> single instance in which a jurer was challenged on behalf of the crown, AND FOR REASONS

so, because there would be a challenge for

cause. Every person practising at the bar

knows that in the trial of cases there are

doubts as to the qualifications, mental and otherwise, of jurors, doubts as to the soundness

of the judgment they shall bring on the

question, doubts as to their partiality as

jurors, which cannot be established on

challenge for cause, whom it is due in the

public interest, and in the interests of justice

to challenge peremptorily, and although

a number of jurors were challenged on tha

occasion by the defence, this was the

which perhaps it might be indelicate for me ever, which affected the minds of the Crown was made that the trial was unfair, because Riel was tried for high treason, while the to see how that could affect the regularity or fairness of the trial, which took place be fore it was decided at all what they should be brought to trial for. (Hear, hear.) Then there is the question of the month's delay being asked to enable this man to prepare entset that no application for a month's post-penement was submitted to the judgment of made application for a month's delay, and

Canada. We will consent to a week's delay, and will pledge ourselves that our side of the case shall take three days more, so that you will have ten days, and thus have a margin beyond all doubt." They said, "That will be enough for yeu, because you shall not be put to the trouble of summoning witnesses in the ordinary way: we will oln with you in telegraphing for these witesses, not only asking them to come, but edge ourselves on behalf of the department f justice to pay their expenses." (Loud heers.) Counsel for the crown said more (Loud than that: "The practice in the administration of justice in the Northwest Territory is to use the mounted police for summoning witnesses, and our officers shall be at your disposal for the purpose of summoning your itness. (Cheers.) Who were these witesses for whom this postponement was demanded? There were three in the United States adjoining the Northwest territory. Everybody knows that an adjournment for witnesses in a foreign country to whom no commission had been sent, and for whose attendance no pressure would be sufficient, would be granted by no court of justice. But an adjournment was not wanted for them. What was wanted was, if Domont, Dumas, and Nault came to give evidence, no proceedings should be taken against them. That was a pledge counsel for the crown could not give. It would never do in the conducting of the trial to obtain an amnesty for the worst actors in the rebellion under the guise of a subpœna to attend court. (Cheers.) There were three other witnesses, men whom counsel for the defence said they wanted, Father Andre, Father Fourmond and Father Touse. Counsel for the prosecution said. "We will summon them for you, The medical witnesses asked for the defence was Drs. Roy, Clarke, Vallee and Howard, and every man of them was summoned by the crown counsel assuring them that they would have their expenses paid by the government. Then Mr. Vankoughnet and Mr. Burbidge were asked for, so that they might produce the departmental papers to prove the half-breeds' grievances. counsel for the crown declined to order their attendance, and the member for West Durham himself candidly acknowledged that evidence with regard to the grievances of the half-breeds was not admissable at the trial. The crown counsel pledged themselves to produce the witnesses and to pay them. On July 21, 1885, the deputy minister sent a telegram to Drs. Clarke and Howard from Regina as follows :- "You are required here as witnesses. Expenses will be paid by the crown." Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Burgess sent plied that Vallee was not able to go, and Dr. Clarke would replace him. On the same lay Dr. Howard, having telegraphed to Sir John for confirmation of the requested that he be paid \$500 for his services.

THE HON. MEMBER for West Durham regretted that Dr. Howard's testimony was not procured, probably he was not aware of the fact that the department of justice before declining to pay the fee of \$500 put the matter before the counsel for the defence. My predecessor's elegram of July 25th ran :- "Dr. Howard declines to come for less than \$500. Will orisoner's counsel be satisfied with anyone else, or shall I pay him the money and start | bellion." (Hear, hear.) The witness, Mr. him off?" (Loud cheers.) To Sir Alexan- Astley, said of Riel: "He himself seemed der's telegram the following reply was received :- "Defence do not ask crown to pay any such fee. Please let Dr. Howard know ed police every opportunity to surrender; if he does not come for the fees by law he but that if they did not do so there would attendance of all the witnesses asked for. with the exception of Father Touse, who was anable to leave his parish, was obtained, and the expenses paid by the crown, not only of the witnesses, but for serving the summonses. I think, sir, from these facts it can hardly be said that the government is open to the imputation of having conducted the trial unfairly. (Loud cheers.) I am lad to be able to say with regard to the deay which took place, for his professional onor's sake, Mr. Fitzpatrick rose in court after the undertaking was given him by counsel for the crown, and made this statement :- "I, on behalf of the defence, assume the responsibility of accepting the delay which, as said by the crown coursel, he is prepared to offer us," and Judge Richardson remarked, "I think it is reasonable." Yet after that statement appeared in public print the motion to censure the government was advocated in this house by a gentleman who not only stated it was dishonorable to refuse the prisoner a fair delay for the preparation of his trial, but said it was so base an outrage that men like Mr. Robinson, Mr. Osler, Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Burbidge would not have consented to that unless they had received special instructions. (Cheers.) The hon. member thought these gentlemen were men of high honor, who would not stoop to an act of tyranny and outrage, unless forsooth they were told by the crown. If, however, they were willing todo it for the crown, did they deserve that high character he gave them? (Hear, hear.) The next objection was that there was not sufficient interpreta tion of the testimony. I have only to say that the reported evidence shows there was the best interpretation that could be got in the country. It was not for the crown, to provide an interpreter for the defendant's witnesses. It was for the crown to pay the expenses, and the crown did it; it was not for the crown to select the interpreter, because it would likely have been discredited on the ground that the choice should have been left to the prisoner's counsel. There could have been no unfairness in the interpretation, because on both sides were French speaking counsel, and the slightest inaccuracy could have been checked immediately. (Hear, hear.) Then we were told that the Batoche papers were kept back from the prisoner's counsel. These papers were not kent back in the ordinary sense of the word. Any paper called for by the prisoner would have been produced, but none were asked for. With regard to the papers captured at Batoche, not Riel's papers alone, they were withheld from the indiscriminate search of gentlemen representing the defence, because they affected the interests of 80 prisoners who had to be put on trial afterwards. It was also urged that there had been unfair exclusion of testimony, but the fact is that the crown counsel withdrew its objection to questions referring to half-breed grievances. PROVIDED IT WERE LIMITED

to the time prior to July, 1884. The hongentleman (Mr. Blake) quoted from the report of the trial to prove this. I am glad, however, to say, sir, that those charges are totally annihilated by the very page from which the hon, gentleman read. Let me call the attention of the house to one great point in reference to the trial, which strikes me as absolutely conclusive, and that is that others were tried for treason felony. I fail if the trial had been in any way unfair, the unfairness would have been the subject of appeal to the court of the Queen's Bench in Manitoba. Louis Riel was in an exceptionally favorable position in this case. Every lawyer knows that in the old provinces the prisoner has but one chance for anneal, and for his trial. Let me assure the house at the that is by a writ of error. But Riel had a right to appeal to the court of the Queen's penement was submitted to the judgment of Bench on any question of law and fact as to the court at all. Counsel for the defence his trial. How came it then, if his trial was unfair, that when he took his appeal not a single objection was made to the court, and not a single complaint that the trial was again to the legislation on the subject and I laid on the table, "You are asking a month's find that the legislation authorizing this was delay. It is unreasonable, because in a week was no complaint before the Privy Council more women than men. Dakota has 29,418 The greatest criminal will have the hope find that the legislation authorizing this was more men than women.

The greatest criminal will have the hope find that the legislation authorizing this was delay. It is unreasonable, because in a week was no complaint before the Privy Council not comprehend. Witnesses can be brought from every part of in the same direction? (Hear, hear.) I Mr. Blake—Oh! oh!

think these facts are significant. We were told that the Privy Council said nothing about the fairness of the trial. But exceptions were not taken to the high court, an for the simple reason that no grounds for them existed. (Applance.) I have further testimony in regard to this point if what I have already said is not conclusive. Before leaving Regina Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Lemieux waited upon Judge R chardson to thank him for the fairness which bad characterized his rulings. Despite the statement that Mr. Lemieux now says the trial was not fair, I hesitate to believe that he has actually changed his mind, either for the purpose of his client or with a view to making a political agitation in Montreal, Mr. Fitz. patrick also has testified to the fairness of he trial. More than this, the Winnipeg Free Press says: "Riel was fairly tried, hon-estly convicted, laudably condemned and justly executed." (Hear, hear.) But if our confidence in the tribunals themselves had been insufficient, if we did not believe the decision of the courts of appeal that the trial was fair, I ask if this government should in any way be aspersed for not having commuted the sentence on the ground that the trial was unfair, seeing that no petition pre-sented, either from Riel or his sympathizers, requested commutation of the sentence on the ground that trial was unjust. (Cheers.) been arrived at by the jury and the courts. the duty of the executive commenced. The first question we had to consider was the criminality of this prisoner. We are told that on this point his agitation was perfectly constitutional. Yet before hostilitie nenced he said: "I have my police"-referring to the man at the door-"in one week that little government police will be wiped out of existence." (Hear, hear.) This is the man whom we are told should have been treated as a loyal subject because at some time or other he drank the health of the Queen. This is the man, one of whose first threats was to wipe out of existence the force which supports the law in that country and the rights of the settlers there, who we are told now was engaged in a perfectly constitutional agitation. (Hear, hear.) He further observed: "We will show the people of Saskatoon who will do the killing." time has come now when I will rule this country or perish in the attempt." Shall it be said that a man who thus spoke was merely a constitutional agitator? further told "he referred to the rebellion of 1870 and said that the rebellion of fifteen years ago would not be a patch upon this one." "He spoke of what had occurred in joint telegram to Drs. Roy, Vallee and that rebellion, and said that this was to be of far greater extent." And it was of far greater extent in regard to the number that were killed. Further he said: "We want blood; everybody who is against us must be driven out of the country." his letter to Major Crozler calling upon him to surrender, and threatening the attack

which took place at Duck lake. WHAT WAS THE EFFECT produced by this letter upon the public

mind and upon the journals of the country? On this let the Toronto Globe speak: "The moment Riel's letter to Major Crozler was put in in evidence it became clear that the prisoner was not only a participator in the ebellion, but the actual instigator of the reto be his principal object." Wm. Tomking said: "He stated he would give the mount-Governor was expected, and he had sent an armed force to catch him; he told me he had been waiting fifteen years, and at last his opportunity had come." The priests he treated with contumely. Of Father Moulin, who counselled peace, he said, "He is a Protestant." This is quoted as an evidence of insaulty, but it is clear that he wished to arouse the feelings of the half-breeds against the priest by thus describing him. Of his veracity, we have evidence which hon, gentlemen opposite would like to remove, in the statement that he wanted \$35,000 to go away. Hon. gentlemen opposite say he merely wished to secure the which to start a newspaper; but I ask hon. gentlemen how they reconcile this excuse with the evidence of Nolin, who said he was willing to take \$10,000 as the price of his departure, anywhere, I presume, and to Siberla probably, for he was a cosmopolitan -(laughter)-leaving the half-breeds to struggle on as they might. Mark this, that although the statement as to the money was made by Riel to Father money was made by Andre and Jackson, to neither of those men did he present the absurd pretence that he would use the money to start a newspaper. Father Andre was not a man to be deceived by any humbug like that. It was only when he was talking to a man more ignorant than himself; to a man to whom he had to give some sort of an excuse, that he made the pretence that he proposed to establish a newspaper for a patriotic purpose, To the man of superior intelligence, from whom it was not possible to hide the fact that he wanted the money as a bribe to desert the half-breed cause, he savs :- "The cause of the half-breeds is my cause; if I can get \$35,000 or \$10,000 from the government, I will go wherever the government pleases." (Hear, hear.) It is said that this proposal to get the money to start a newspaper is an evidence of madness. But I sav no. It has not even that excuse. It was thin disguise put on to deceive the ignorant; a disguise which he knew was of no avail with men of greater intelligence, (Applause.) Reil had come to the country when, it is said, it was like a powder magazine, requiring but a single spark to explode it. Knowing this, he said: "When the grass is that high in this country you will see foreign armles in this country. I will commence by destroying

Manitoba; I will then destroy the North-Mr. Mills (ironically) -Hear, hear. Mr. Thompson—The prospect of foreigners coming into this country was not at that time a subject of ridicule. If it was not in this part of the country, it was in ours; and I know that when the volunteers went west there was a feeling of fear lest the reports that Fenians would invade the Northwest for the purpose of helping this man, should turn out to be correct. Yet after twelve months, hon. gentlemen of this house so far forget this circumstance that they "hear. hear," in derision, and treat this an evidence of the man's insanity. (Hear, hear.) There is a feature of this case which, in my humble opinion, stamps his criminality as of the deepest dye-that is his incitement of the Indians, not merely to be allies of his in thesense in which they were allies in the cases mentioned by the hon. member for West Durham, not merely for the purpose of cooperating with him and under his command, out to attack peaceful settlers, to attack weak garrisons, to plunder, burn and destroy. (Hear, hear.) We know that they obeyed his command, and that not only the lives of the settlers and government officers, but the lives of missionaries precious in the sight of God and man, were laid down ON THE PRAIRIE NAMES as the result of the behests which he scattered among the Northwest Indians. Well might the leader of the opposition say in his London speech:—"The rebellion is aggravated by the incitement of the Indians to

rebel;" though how he came to omit such a statement in his speech to parliament I can-

employment of settlers in the N emigrant will s country and to with us. Suppagent, "What s you doing for and the agent, in law makes the i rise murder, say hon, gentleman, not hold our he whether that wo emigrant to think, sir, tha Northwest wo judiced if we any man who should escape crime. There when difference question. The when the Indian the forces of defended on the safer to have th their own leade then rang with rages, and a court now it is not or but against pu Speaking for my is charged with gard to the cl cases, I say the commit war an takes his life in to me for mero and prolonged criminality we on the eviden dence of his co end. We had government prisoners in ou them we had criminality wh on the ground his tyrannical not given for and commuted would have be having disregar strengly conde the prisoner, to help him. characterised, by sympathy auffered every rage at his har

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significant. We were Council said nothing e trial. But excep to the high court, and that no grounds for use.) I have further this point if what I conclusive. Before Fitzpatrick and Mr. Judge R chardson to ess which bad char-Dasnite the statement w savs the trial was celieve that he has ac. nd, either for the pur ith a view to making Montreal. Mr. Fitz. ed to the fairness of n this, the Winnipeg was fairly tried, honably condemned and ear, hear.) But if on unals themselves had of appeal that the trial government should in r not having com. the ground that the that no petition prel or his sympathizers. n of the sentence on was unjust. (Cheers.) the prisoner having jury and the courts. e commenced. The to consider was the prisoner. We are told agitation was perfectbefore hostilities comhave my police"—re-t the door—"in one ment police will be " (Hear, hear.) This are told should have subject because at drank the health of he man, one of whose pe out of existence the the law in that country settlers there, who we ged in a perfectly con-(Hear, hear.) He Ve will show the people do the killing." "The when I will rule this he attempt." Shall it who thus spoke was agitator? We are rred to the rebellion of rebellion of fifteen e a patch upon this what had occurred in id that this was to be And it was of far ard to the number that r he said: "We want s is against us must be Then there is ozler calling upon him

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ally)—Hear, hear. The prospect of foreigncountry was not at that idicule. If it was not in atry, it was in ours; and the volunteers went west of fear lest the reports invade the Northwest helping this man, should ect. Yet after twelve emen of this house so far tance that they "hear, and treat this report as an's insanity. (Hear, hear.) if this case which, in my amps his criminality as of hat is his incitement of rely to be allies of his in hey were allies in the cases on, member for West y for the purpose of coand under his command, ceful settlers, to attack lunder, burn and destroy. know that they obeyed that not only the lives of vernment officers, but the precious in the sight of laid down HE PRAIRIE behests which he scatterorthwest Indians. the opposition say in his "The rebellion is aggra ment of the Indians to he came to omit such a eech to parliament I can-

Mr. Thompson-If the hon. gentleman will show me I am wrong I will withdraw the imputation. He told us we could not hold our heads so high above our ancestors, that the time was when Montcalm and come and take part in the movement, and Wolfe had Indian allies, and that Brant and at last Riel ordered him to be dragged to the Wolfe had Indian allies, and that Brant and Tecumseh were allies of the British. Sir, I have read in times past some speeches of the hon. 1gentleman upon the effect which the policy of the government would possibly nave upon the prospective immigration to time before he could be forced to join Riel, and the says: "He resisted for a long time before he could be forced to join Riel, and the says: "He resisted for a long time before he could be forced to join Riel, and the says: "He resisted for a long time before he could be forced to join Riel, and the says: "He resisted for a long time before he could be forced to join Riel, and the says: "He resisted for a long time before he could be forced to join Riel, and the says is the same and the says is the same says in the says is the same says in the says is the same says in the says is the says in the says is th the Northwest. If we adopt the hon. gentlemen's view of Friday night about the employment of Indians to fight against settlers in the Northwest, I wonder what the emigrant will say when asked to come to our country and to enter into co-partnership with us. Suppose an emigrant says to an agent, "What about the Indians? What are you doing for the protection of settlers?" and the agent, instead of telling him that the law makes the incitement of the Indians to rise murder, says, in the language of the hon, gentleman, "as regards Indians we do not hold our heads so very high;" I wonder whether that would be an inducement to the emigrant to come here. (Applause.) I think, sir, that the settlement in the Northwest would be very much pre-judiced if we let the idea go abroad that any man who incited the Indians to rise should escape the just punishment of his crime. There may have been times past when differences of opinion existed on this question. The hon, gentleman knows that when the Indian allies were co-operating with the forces of Great Britain the action was defended on the ground that it would be far

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safer to have them so employed than under their own leader. The halls of parliament then rang with denunciations at such out-rages, and a change in public sentiment brought about a change in public law, and now it is not only against public sentiment but against public law to have Indian allies. Speaking for myself only as the minister who is charged with the duty of advising with regard to the clemency of the crown in such cases, I say the man who undertakes in the Northwest to incite the Indians to rise and commit war and depredation on the settlers, takes his life in his hand, and if he appeals to me for mercy he will get justice. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) On the question of criminality we were not left to decide merely on the evidence, bristling as it is with evidence of his criminality from beginning to end. We had remonstrances coming to the government with regard to the other state prisoners in our hands, and with regard to them we had representations as to Riel's criminality which could not be overlooked, on the ground that they were the victims in his tyrannical hand, and although these were not given for the purpose of injuring Riel, if we had disregarded the representations and commuted the sentence the government would have been challenged in the house as having disregarded evidence proceeding from the most disinterested sources, evidence strengly condemnatory of the prisoner. The evidence of the priests were strongly against the prisoner, although they did their utmost to help him. The efforts they put forth were characterised, not merely by generosity, but by sympathy, and these were men who had suffered every degradation, insult, and outrage at his hands. Bishop Grandin affirms that Riel entirely deceived the half-breeds,

while Father Fourmond has put his opinion on record to the following effect: "Louis David Riel in his strange and alarming folly fascinated our poor half-breeds as the snake is said to fascinate its victims, abusing, for his own ends, the great confidence that all heir mind founded upon his through the great and impassioned language, and above all, on the appearance of his profound religious feeling and devotion, which he displayed in the most glaring and hypocritical manner, which was rendered so convincing to their minds by his public pro-clamation of his mission as an inspired prophet, which he forced upon their imagina-tion in the most insidious and diabolical manner. . . . To impress the people and keep them within his power this man Riel resorted to all kinds of trickery.' He further says: "Oh, my poor people, could not restrain them; they were under the infatuation of this arch-traitor and trickster till he got them committed by the effasion of blood; then they were in his

power without any feeling of mercy. .

I ALSO DECLARED that during the trouble I had conversations with several of the persons who were in the rebel camp, and I found a large number of them there against their will, and only re-mained there because of the fear of being shot down did they try to escape or desert. Had we no right in considering the applica-tion of this man's friends for clemency to consider a statement so condemnatory as this, a statement which shows that he came not into this country with any willingness to conduct or lead a constitutional agitation, but from the first he was the arch-traitor and a trickstar, who kept these men in camp under peril of their lives?

Mr. Mills-Under what circumstance were these statements made? Mr. Thompson-These depositions were laid before the government in connection with petitions asking a commutation of the sentences on the other half-breed prisoners and Indians. They were part of the material which was laid before the government at a time subsequent to Riel's condemnation and before his execution. Father Andre in his evidence thus refers to the case of the Tourond brothers: "The crafty Riel tried every way to induce the boys to join him but without success. . . Riel went day after day to their poor widowed mother and with a devilish cunning played on her superstition and credulity. He told her of his holy visions, etc. . . . and the poor woman, in her simple faith in his divice mission, prayed of her fine young sons to go forth and battle under the banner of heaven." Referring to the prisoners generally he says: "They were misled by one who thoroughly knew their weak minds and

their hearts. They were called on in the name of God and of the holy saints by one who declared himself ordained by God to do a great and good work. They were blinded by pretended visions and messages from the Holy Ghost; poor people, in their trusting confidence they were lead on to desolation, misery and death." In his deposition in the case of Joseph Armond Father Andre says: "I must solemly declare from my own personal knowledge, that with the exception of Gabriel Dumont, Napoleon Neault and Damase Carriere, now deceased, not one of the other half-breeds had the least idea or suspicion that there was any probability or danger of rebellion until they were so completely involved in the toils of Rie!, and he led them until they were so compromised, that there was no escape for them. Thay were made to religiously believe that they had no mercy to expect at the hands of the soldiers, police, or from the government of Canada-if taker prisoner, or wounded. They were told no. thing but death with unpltying torture awaiting them at the hands of the soldiers and police, and their wives, daughters and sisters would be dishonored before their eyes, their children hacked to pieces and all their earthly property utterly destroyed, and their whole nation exterminated by the British soldiers." Referring to Pierre Paun-

Riel's service). Referring to the case of Philip Garnot, he swears : "Riel ordered him to take up arms. He refused to do so. Day after day for some days Riel ordered him to and did so only from fear and compulsion.' With respect to Joseph DeLong, he says: 'It was only by force and threats that he was compelled to take part with the rebels." As to Alexander Cadieux, he says :- "He was seized by Riel and forced into his service. As to Joseph Pilon: -"He was ordered by Riel to come into camp or he would force him to come. Pilon when he was threatened by Riel, came to the priests and cried whe telling what was wanted of him. Riel, by force and threats against his life, compelled him to serve his purpose." These are the statements of persons who were not willing to give testimony against Riel, but they were giving the government statements which confirmed the evidence they already had The question of the hon. member for Both well seemed to imply that statements of this kind should not have been used against Riel but I should like to know if this house would not have rung with denunciations if the gov ernment, disregarding all the consideration in this case, had exercised clemency to one so unworthy of all clemency, and one of whom we should be told the evidence of his vileness we had in our possession. (Pro-

AFTERIRECESS.

Mr. Thempson, resuming, said :- I wish to ask the attention of the house, Mr. Speaker, to the question of the weight of criminality which is disclosed in the evidence in this case and in the documents laid before the government. I desire briefly to take up a branch of the argument upon which, I think, a very singular doctrine has been propounded. The argument was used that if the fact of his having committed an offence previously in any way affected the commutation of the sentence for the crime for which he eventually suffered, en he was executed for the first offence. think, sir, that every person in this house who has had any legal training will admit on a mo-ment's reflection that that is an unsound view to take of the consequences of a previous elec-tion in any criminal proceeding. The policy of considering, not only when dealing with the subject of the commutation of sentences, but on imposing sentences on offenders—the policy of considering what the past history of the convict has been is one which is recognized not only in the practice of every tribunal adminis-tering criminal justice, but is recognized by par-liament as well. (Cheers.) We all know there are whole series of enactments intended to provide in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, not only that the punishment may be heavier than it would have been on the first conviction, but it must be heavier, and the discretion of the judge is to a large extent taken away. With regard to the criminal legislation of the mother country, not only are longer sentences and heavier punishment imposed on those who have committed an offence the second time, but punishment different in kind is often meted out, and while a man who has been convicted of a first offence is allowed to go with fine or punishment, or both, on a second occasion a flogging is provided, notwithstanding the fact that on the first occasion he has suffered the penalty or has been pardoned. It is quite true, as the hon. member for West Durham has said, that after a man has suffered the half-breeds reposed in him, a confidence the penalty for the first offence he is a new man, but on the second offence it is perfectly legitimate, according to the practice of the courts, to consider what the past history of the offender has been. So fully has that policy been recognized that in respect of many crimes the presecution is allowed or obliged to go into the evidence of the fact of the offender havthe evidence of the fact of the offender having been convicted before, with a view of increasing the weight of punishment, notwithstanding, in relation to that previous offence, there may have been a commutation or a pardon, or even an expiation of the penalty. On the 31st October, 1882, this question came up in the British house of commons in relation to a long sentence of imprisonment imposed upon a female for a comparatively slight offence. The home secretary declined to interfere with the sentence on the ground that the previous history of an offender should be enquired into, which in the case of this woman had been done, and she was an old offender with whom it was which in the case of this would had been done, and she was an old offender with whom it was impossible to deal, except by keeping her in prison. Suppose that a men has had his sentence commuted for murder, and that on a second effence clemency is asked for. I ask, would there be anything unreasonable or unjust in the executive considering the fact that went far beyond the life tender. For outted for the course of his went far beyond the life tender. For outted for the course of his went far beyond the life tender. For outted for the course of his went far beyond the life tender. on a previous occasion this similar convict had committed a similar offence, and the punishment the executive thought sufficient in the exercise of its elemency to deter him for all time to come had proved insufficient, would not the executive be as censurable as we are censured

today, if they treated that offender as if he had committed no such crime before. (Cheers.) THERE CAN BE no misunderstanding on this subject in connec-tion with the administration of the department over which I have to preside. Apart from this latter offence, there were in relation to this man facts which the executive could not have Canada had been disgraced by the election to the house of commons and the presence within its walls of a criminal like Riel, and Lord Lisgar, in relation to the event of fifteen years ago, stigmatized it as a cruel, wicked and un-necessary crims. These statements were not the passionate denunciations of Orange lodges, influenced against this man on account of his race and his religion. They were facts on the public records of this country, which no man could have ignored if it had been necessary for could have ignored if it had been necessary for the executive to go beyond the evidence in the case. I propose now to pass to that branch of the subject in which General Middleton's negotiations in regard to Riel were brought into this discussion. The fact has been established now, sir, by the speech of the Minister of Militia, that although Riel had been invited to surrender by Gen. Middleton's letter, that invitation was not accepted. It had been developed that Riel was captured, but because he allowed himself to be captured, but because the district in which he was being surrounded by troops, there was no escape, except for one by troops, there was no escape, except for one skilled as Gabriel Dumout was, in the geography of the country. He was captured, I say, and on his capture, with the cunning which a lunatic could not show, but which he showed all through his case, he produced the letter, claiming a safe-conduct under it. (Hear, hear.) Everyone in this house, and everyone who has read the history of the case, must know that the subsequent proceedings, his trial, were not the subsequent proceedings, his trial, were not those which he feared, and regarding which he asked the favor of Gen. Middleton. He knew very well that Gen. Middleton had not the right to pledge the executive to snything; nor was he expecting that he would. On the day that Acties brought him the letter and asked him to surrender, the condition was that the firing should cease. But Riel was unable, if he had been willing, to stop the firing on his own side, and he feared that if he should surrender the result would be the loss of his life on his arrival in camp. Too these reasons, the to what might be the result when he was taken British soldiers." Referring to Pierre Pauntian, Father Andre swears: "This good old man was misled by the wily Riel." Father Andre, in his testimony, referring to M. Emanuel Champlain, says by threats and force the old man was kept there (that is, in

danger that Louis Riel would be lynched by the volunteers; for that, he said, was what the minister's argument meant. Everybody who heard the Minister of Militia, though, knows that that is not a fair conclusion. No one says a safe conduct of Gen. Middleton's camp was necessary to protect the man from vio-lence. What is said is that Riel's fears ran in that direction, and if he asked to be protected from the violence of our volunteers that is certainly no imputation against the gallantry our corps. (Hear, hear.) I propose now to deal as briefly as possible with the contention that this crime should have been

MERCIFULLY TREATED, as it was a political offence. It is true that the crime of treason, technically and on the strict legal view, may be always said to be a political crime—a political crime in the same sense in which we speak of the political existsense in which we speak of the political existence of the sovereign or the political divisions of the country. But it is equally true that, though technically a political crime, it is not always such an offence as comes within the recognized rule of civilized countries by which demency is extended to offenders. We have to consider not what toohnically the crime amounted to, because, although it may have amounted to treason, the overt acts accompanying it may have constituted it something more than a political offence. If anyone assassinated the sovereign, for instance, from motives of private revenge, or to accomplish some end of that kind, in one sense the offence would be political, because the crime of high would be political, because the crime of high treason would have been committed, but no treason would have been committed, but no one would contend that it came within that class of political offences in respect of which it is said executive elemency ought to be exercised. The class of offences in respect of which executive elemency is exercised consists of those offences which are committed by the people while they are in a state of civil war. Clemency is extended to those persons who, either by the contagion received from their leaders or the impulses of the enterprise itself, or from the patriotism which the circumstances of the country inspired, are induced to particl-

or from the patriotism which the circumstances of the country inspired, are induced to participate into acts of rebellion. But it may be that in the case of a disruption the offence committed by the leaders in the outbreak is very different from a political effence in the ordinary sense of the term. We must, therefore, in each case, examine and determine whether it comes within the category of trea-son which is ordinarily called a political crime. To show you that this is no new or finely spun theory, I will refer you to a debate which took place in the British house of commons on the case of the Fenian prisoners concerned in the murder of Constable Brets. They were under conviction for treason felony. In a strictly technical sense this is as sauch a political of-fence as high treason is. Under the legal clasification of the crime it was undoubtedly a political offence. But looking behind the legal definition, it was found to be an offence of a somewhat different character. They were members of the Fenian brotherhood, and they were bound by a secret oath to do whatever they were directed in defence of the national they were directed in detence of the national cause. In pursuance of this oath it became the duty of those persons to attempt to rescue a prisoner, a member of the organization who had been concerned in treasonable practices. In the course of the attempt to rescure that man a police controlle was relief. The prisoners were indicated for to rescure that man a police controlle was killed. The prisoners were indicted for treason felony, and, as I said before, if we are to take the legal classification of the crime it was as much a political offence as high treason. On the discussion of the case, however, Mr. Gladstone said, "The offence does not come within the category of political offences," and added, "It is clear that an act is not a political offence simply because there was a political motive in the act of the murderer." On July 25. 1873, in replying to a lerer." On July 25, 1873, in replying to

question as to an amnesty to the prisoners, Mr. Gladstone said: "I am sorry, sir, that there is a strong, a most conclusive reason, and one which overrides every other reason, for not extending this amnesty to the men referred to, and that is that these men are not political of ceded that there is a class of cases in which, fenders at all in the sense in which indulgences the condition of the period of his execution." It may be conceded that there is a class of cases in which, owing to the haste of the trial or to the conditions of the conditions of the condition of the conditions of the might be extended to prisoners of that character. It is a sound principle of modern administration that when there has been a revo-lation in the country, and the contagion of strong feelings has led men to join it, when it is put down by the arm of the law, the persons who were parties to it should be nealt with very leniently, but I know no reason why these individuals, whose action does not come within the quality of contagion, and who have intended to bring about bloodshed, should be so dealt with." There was no contagion in Rick's assections of the section of the se Riel's case—except in so far as that he himsel strove to spread it. (Hear, hear.) We have the fact that he came for the purpose of pre-

petition the Ottawa government again; that it was blood that they must have now; and that it was a war of extermination they should enter

venting a constitutional agitation, that he de clared to the half-breeds that they should no

AND I CONTEND that on the overt acts which this man committed in the course of his dishonorable career he went far bey and the limits of a pelitical of-fender, com aitted far more offences, and certainly was beyond the pale of that rule which extends clemency to those who, on ac-count of the excitement of the moment, or the count of the excitement of the moment, or the contagion which has already spread through out the country, have been induced to follow leaders who have led them into evil courses. But I have an authority nearer home than Mr. Gladstone. I have already quoted to the house the speech of the hon, member for West Durham in connection with the outbreak of 1869 70. I have shown that he was then urging that steps should be taken to have Riel extradited from the United States, though he man facts which the executive could not have ignored. On the records of this country we might have found the hon, member for West Durham, in relation to an act by Riel fifteen years ago, describing his act as a "cold-blooded murder," as "that barbarous event." and desiring to put upon record the people's firm resolve that they would be avenued. (Cheers, but he could not be asked in relation to political offences. On April 11, 1871, he said in this offence, but he could not be asked in relation to political offences. On April 11, 1871, he said in this offence, but he (Mr. Blake) denied the solve that they would be avenued to be asked in relation to political offences. He stated that Riel had then gone far beyond a political offence, on April 11, 1871, he said in this agreement of the saked in relation to political offences. He stated that Riel had then gone far beyond a political offence, on April 11, 1871, he said in this agreement of the saked in relation to political offences. He stated that Riel had then gone far beyond a political offence, on April 11, 1871, he said in this agreement of the saked in the Riel had then gone far beyond a political offence. On April 11, 1871, he said in this agreement of the saked in the Riel had then gone far beyond a political offence. On April 11, 1871, he said in this offence, but he will that the political offence of the saked in the Riel had then gone far beyond a political offence. On April 11, 1871, he said in this offence, but he will that the property of the saked in the relation to political offence. On April 11, 1871, he said in this offence of the saked in the relation to political offence. On April 11, 1871, he said in this offence of the saked in the relation to political offence. On April 11, 1871, he said in this offence of the saked in the relation to political offence. might have found the non, member for West Durham, in relation to an act by Riel fifteen years ago, describing his act as a "cold-blooded murder," as "that barbarous event." and desiring to put upon record the people's firm resolve that they would be avenged. (Cheers.) Lord Carnaryon said that the legislature of Canada had been dispraced by the election to upon as a political movement " (Loud cheers.) I say, Mr. Speaker, it will be exceedingly dan gerous for us to lay down the rule that every offence which can be possibly committed in the course of a political movement shall be con-sidered as an offence for which executive clemency is to be exercised. (Hear, hear.) The law of this country, the law of the Mother Country, the law of every civilized country in the world where capital punishment is mainthe world where capital punishment is main-tained, levels the threat of capital) punishment against the head of everyone who commits high treason—(hear, hear)—and is it possible that, with such a law upon the statute books of shall declare that that law must in no case be enforced? Sir, if an amnesty is always to be given for what is technically a political offence and it must always be given if it should have been given in this case—it will be equivalent to saying the law is one which the executive must never carry out. The hon, gentleman opposite has told us that we should be guided by the opinion of the English commission on capital punishment. But the recommendation of that commission was that the maximum punishment for treason felony should be enpunishment for treason felony should be en-forced if that offence were accompanied by any overt act of bloodshed. It said besides, "in cases of treason accompanied by overt acts of rebellion, assassination and other violence, the extreme penalty must be maintained."
(Hear, hear.) Lord Cranborne before the commission said, "You must treat treason as the mission said, "You must treat treason as the highest crime known to the law. If you impose capital punishment for murder you must for treason." (Hear, hear.) Lord Bramwell said, "Treason is worse than murder, because it involves the taking of life," The case of smith O'Brien has been mentioned here as a precedent. Lord Bramwell says this was a trumpery case, and he adds that O'Brien was in the happy position of having public sympathy largely with him. The judges, however, on his arrival in camp. For these reasons the surrender was not accomplished. Nor was there a pretense three days after he was captered that he was surrendering. There had been in his mind evidently a sense of alarm as the condition of the country in which this crime to what with the the result when he was taken was committed we see peculiar reasons why we should hesitate before saying that the crime of into the camp, where the hostile soldiery of this Dominion were. In connection with this

established and supported by standing armies and great bodies of police. But here is different. and great bodies of police. But here is different.
The population is sparse and the police necessarily few. The country besides is distant, and has an immense frontier, offering advantages to those who, from a desire to inflict an injury upon Canada, might at any moment cross the border and commit depredations.

For these reasons this government

SHOULD BE A GOVERNMENT with a strong hand—(hear, hear)—and for these reasons it would be unwise, in relation to these reasons it would be unwise, in relation to the crime of high treason, for the executive to declare that political offences, in the widest acception of the term, shall always be met by executive elemency. A good deal has been said in this discussion as to the conduct of the United States authorities during the civil war. It seems to me that no comparison less parallel could possibly have been suggested. That country was not only a country in which civil country was not only a country in which civil war had raged for years, but it was a country in which the government had from first to last extended the rights of belligerents to the rebels, and had enforced their rights as against belligerents. (Hear, hear.) Besides, there is a grave constitutional question behind this. It has never yet been decided in the United States or in any other States having a federal system similar to that of, the United States, that the man who goes into the field and conducts himself in accordance with the orders of ducts himself in accordance with the orders of his own state, co-operating with the armies of his own state, co-operating with the armies of his own state, against the federal army, is guilty of high treason in the sense in which high treason can be punished by the federal government of the United States. But when we come to deal with other cases of political offences in the United States we know how the offences have been dealt with. We know well that the offence for which John Brown well that the offence for which John Brown well that the offence for which John Brown was executed was far more a political offence than was that of Louis Riel. (Hear, hear.) We know, too, how justice was meted out to the murderers of President Lincoln, and we know the statements made in public by the highest authorities in the United States in regard to the constitution of the president of the constitution of the constitutio gard to the necessity for enforcing in relation to this offence the highest penalties of law against high treason in the United States. (Hear, hear.) I propose now to refer to the argument presented to the house on the subject of the insanity of the convict. I was struck, or the insanity of the convict. I was struck, as most members of the house were, for the moment, by the argument of the hon, member for Rouville (Mr.Gigault) in reference to the case of Lord George Gordon. There seemed, until one recalled the facts of the case, from the violence which followed the errors of that man, ground for believing that his offence call. ed for the extreme penalty of the law unless executive clemency were interposed; there seemed indeed to be a parallel between his case and that of Riel, only that that case was stronger. A moment's reflection, however, must convince the hon member for Rouville that there is a slight difference in the two cases. The difference is that Riel was convicted, while Lord George Gordon was acquitted. (Leud laughter.) Thore is this further difference, that Lord George Gordon was not defended on the ground of insanity. He was defended and acquitted on the ground that the only purpose proved against him was the purpose of presenting, by a monster meeting. pose of presenting, by a monster meeting, a petition to parliament, and that there was nothing in his conductor his words that would justify his condemnation for the acts of violence committed by men who had attended the meeting. Having been acquitted on these grounds, there was no question of insanity in grounds, there was no question of insanity in his case; nor was the executive clamency exercised regarding him. (Hear, hear.) In 1867 a question regarding the extension of clamency to a convict said to have been insane having arisen, Mr. (Gathorne Hardy said, "There was an opportunity before the trial and at the trial to enquire into the state of his mind. The verdict has the way to the contract of the contract dict, he thought, should be conclusive as to the state of his mind up to the period of the verdict, and the enquiry should only refer to the state of his mind after the verdict and up to the period of his execution." It may be con-ceded that there is a class of cases in which, ion of the being made, that rule will not hold. But leav-ing out of consideration the mere question of mistake, the principle is laid down by that home secretary that when a full opportunity is given at the trial to enquire into the condition of the prisoner's mind, the verdict is to be con-sidered as conclusive as fo his sanity down to that time. It was said by the hon, member for Bellechasse (Mr. Amyet) that the jury were not told to acquit the prisoner if they found him insane. He must have

MADE THAT STATEMENT

by inadvertence, and will no doubt withdraw it when I quote to him Judge Richardson's charge: "It must be proved that, at the time he committed the act, he was laboring under such defective reasoning from a diseased mind as not to know the nature or the quality of the act he was deing; or if he did not know it, but the did not know it, the act he was deing; or if he did not know it, he did not know he was doing wrong. This is the law." As I have said, I repeat now, the prisoner had at Regina peculiar advantages which do not apply to prisoners in the clier provinces. He had an appeal, for instance, to the full court of queen's bench in Manitoba. In that court the question of insanity was raised. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, stated clearly that his correspondence showed raised. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, stated clearly that his correspondence showed no sign of weakness of intellect, or of delusious, and that in offering to stay his treasonable proceedings for \$35,000 he displayed an insanity which could be put on or off at the will of the prisoner—which, the judge added, is not insanity at all. (Hear, hear.) His lordship, after quoting the testimony of General Middleton, Captain Young, and Rev. Mr. Pithlado, to the effect that he was again, coneral Middleton, Captain Young, and Rev. Mr. Pitblado, to the effect that he was sare, conficudes: "I think the evidence upon the question shows that the prisoner did know that he was acting illegally, and that he was responsible for his acts. (Hear, hear.) Justice Taylor could come to no other conclusion than that at which the jury arrived. He said the prisoner was a man of inordinate vanity, irritable and impatient of contradiction. He is said to entertain, or to profess to entertain, absurd views on religious profess to entertain, absurd views on religious questions; but it all stops far short of a state of mind which would render him irresponsible for his actions. His whole conduct goes to show that his claim to Divine inspiration was only part of a cunningly devised scheme to secure an ascendancy over men." These are not the judgments, Mr. Speaker, of what the hon, member for West Durham calls inferior judges. They are the judgments of the Court of Appeal of Manicoba. Further the learned judge says: -- The plans of the campaign which Riel prepared, and which he carried out with such cunning and advoltness as far as his force would allow him, are all evidences to this country, passed in this parliament no later than 1869, either the executive or this house sight of the law, but that there is no reason to shall declare that that law must in no case be suppose that the delusions under which it is suppose that the delusions under which it is said he Jaboured prevented the control of his actions." (Hear, hear.) Judge Killam, who was also on the case, held that Riel was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, (Applause.)
The case then proceeded to the privy council
and the decision was: -"That point"—the and the decision was: "That point"—the question of insanity—" was dealt with with a patience, learning, and ability, by the Manitoba court, which leaves very little to be said regarding it." Yet after these judicial decisions the house is told there was not sufficient evidence of Riel's sanity to hang a dog upon. I do not propose to weary the house by going over the series of points adduced to establish his insanity—(cries of "Go on")—but I will mention a few. It is said he was insane ba-cause he pretended to be a prophet. Father Andre, in his testimony, and other witnesses, including the clergymen who signed the de-positions from which I read extracts, say the people in that district were so simple, confiding, religious, and almost superstitious, that there was no way in which he could more readily obtain control over them than by pretending obtain control over them than by pretending he was a prophet, having a divine mission. (Hear, hear.) If the population had been differently constituted the pretence that he was a prephet would have been strong evidence of his insanity; but in that country it was a strong proof of design. (Hear, hear.) The member for West. Durham says he thinks that when the papers come down it will be shown that Riel's claim to be a prophet was admitted by his counsel; that the claim to prophetic vision was not the act so much of Riel himself as of his followers. Well, sir, let me ask the

charge of the hon, gentlemen opposite that the act of rebellion was forced upon them by the criminal conduct of the government? (Loud applause.) I shall be told that the fact that Riel made a speech at the trial declaring bimself sane is another proof of his insanity. It might have been if he, knowing that those who understood him so well as a base man in who understood him so well as a base man in that country would not tolerate the plea of insanity, had not declared to Nolin that he looked for his safety to politics alone and not to any plea of insanity. (Cheers.) The hon, member for Quebec East says Riel was insane because he appointed Jackson, a madman, his secretary. But the member for West Durham insisted on Friday that he was insane because he shut Jackson up as a madman. (Loud laughter.) It cannot be said that he was mad to appoint a madman as his secretary, and that he was also mad to shut him up afterwards. It may have been that when Riel appointed him Jackson was enjoying a lucid interval; but if there is one thing more than another that proves Riel one thing more than another that proves Riel was not a madman at all it is, when Jackson was not a madman at all it is, when Jackson developed insanity, he took very good care to lock him up. (Laughter.) It is said, when the papers found at Batoche are brought down, it will appear that Riel was mad because he had a scheme for changing the names of the days of the week. It is true that in carrying out the scheme of his new religion he did propose to change the names of the days, and to adjure the heathenish names by which we know them. But all that transpiring in a adjure the heathenish names by which we know them. But all that, transpiring in a fervent glow of supposed superstition and cunning to deceive this people, was but a clumsy imitation of an event which took place on another continent, and in a different age. I never heard it charged that those who carried to the result ties because they charged on the French revolution because they changed the names of the months of the year gave evi-dences of insanity—(hear, hear)—and I do not think that Riel should be considered mad be-cause he sought to leave his name and his trace on the record of civilization in that way. It is said that his claim for the partition of the Northwest is an evidence of madness, but if you believe Riel in his speech at the trial that argument goes to the winds. He shows that for the purpose of securing cooperation in his design to conquer the North vest and to rule it he proposed to admit into the country the astionalities which live along the border, but within the United States. He talls us the nationalities to whom he surely be large enough to cover the minor of-fence of inviting foreign forces into the counthat the delasions have such a mastery over the accused that he is unable to resist these impulses. Stephen in his Criminal Law says:

"Parts of the conduct of mad people are not affected by their madness, and if such part of their conduct is criminal they ought to be punished for it." There might have been a connection between Ritl's alleged delusion and his crime, but that question was submitted to the jury—sustained by the subsequent tribunals of appeal—was that though sometimes subject to political delusions, his conduct was not such as to lessen his though sometimes subject to political delusions, his conduct was not such as to lessen his culpability. (Cheers.) Upon this subject I might point to a celebrated case tried in the United States, in reference to which far greater proofs of delusion were established than in Riel's case—I refer to the case of Guiteau. We know the treatment he received at the hands of the law and the executive, and that his punishment received no, or, if any, very slight condemnation in that country or this. (Hear, hear.) On January 24th, 1882, a journal which professes to speak for a political party in this country, and which, of course, could not set up a different standard for Guiteau than for Riel - I mean the Toronto Globe—said it had been claimed that Guiteau could not resist the influence of the great adversary on earth, in view of which he had better be sent, as speedily as a due regard for the pro-perties would admit, to continue his services in another sphere. But in Riel's case we have the testimony of the commission that after the trial he was sound in mind. Moreover, he was considered sufficiently same to receive the consolations his spiritual adviser could bestow upon him, besides the sacraments of the shurch. A statement was made by the mem-ber for West Durham the other night which seemed to impugn the reliability of one of the gentlemen who formed the medical commission. He says Dr. Lavell's report must be

at the trial that Lee was sane, whereas he was found to be undeubtedly insane afterwards, and his sentence was commuted. I have now to tell the hon gentleman, having read the case of Lee, that Dr. Lavell was never examined at the trial at all. (Laughter and of Toronto, and Dr. Lavell were examined.
Drs. Metcaif and Clarke pronounced him insane, Dr. Lavell pronounced him sane."
(Loud cheers.) It may be that the hon.gentleman meant to refer to a subsequent investigation and not to what took place at the trial, but he will agree with me that his words justify my inferring that he alluded to what took place at the trial. (Hear, hear.) Now, Mr. Speaker, the duty of the home secretary has been enlarged upon. It was said that, al-though the prisoner might be responsible, it was the duty of the home secretary to inter-Was tab duy of the home sectedly interfere. It is perfectly true, as the member for West Durham has said, that the penalty of capital punishment is only applied in the worst cases, and that in a number of cases techically oming within the description of murder, the full penalty is not invariably imposed, as, for instance, the crime of infanticide, and murders instance, the crime of infanticide, and murders which are committed under strong provocation though not under provocation which amounts to an excuse in law. In all those cases the home secretary interferes, and it is because of interference in these cases that the statistics referred to by the hen, gentleman show that so many commutations take place. But the English rule does not prove as the hon, gentleman maintains that it is practically the executive which pronounces the death penalty and not the law. Nor will the hon, gentleman find that cases in England where crime has been that Riel's claim to be a prophet was admitted by his counsel; that the claim to prophetic vision was not the act so much of Riel himself as of his followers. Well, sir, let me ask the hon, gentleman, "Were all the half-breeds insane too?" (Loud applause.) If they were not, how can the pretence that he was a prophet be a proof of Riel's insanity? (Hear, hear.) If they were, what becomes of the

viewed with suspicion, because in the case of Michael Lee, of Napanee, Dr. Lavelt testified

power of commutation is because in that country there is no court of criminal appeal country there is no court of criminal appeal.

If, therefore, there has been error committed in the course of a trial, error in point of fact, in the charge of a judge, in the rulings of the trial there is nothing but an appeal to the home secretary. There is no reason, therefore, why the argument from those statistics should apply to the Northwest Territory, because there is in that country a court of criminal appeal, to which a criminal can go to have avery country of fact and law reviewed. appeal, to which a criminal can go to have every question of fact and law reviewed. As to the rule upon which executive interference will take peace in case of insanity, and the rule by which the guilt of the prisoner is held to be demented by the existence of delusions, I humbly beg to say the hon, gentleman was unsound in the rule he laid down. Justice Stephen says the rule which ought to be adopted is, that enquiry should be made as to whether the prisoner affected as under the influence of delusion so as to weaken his self-control, and, applying that to Riels case, I think anyone who considers the matter cannot but come to the conclusion that he was not only responsible, but quite capable of so controlling himself to the conclusion that he was not only responsible, but quite capable of so controlling himself as to be beyond the reach of his delusion. The executive of this country in the case of Riel gave him the full benefit of all the evidence in his favor and were justified in coming to the conclusion not only that he was responsible, but that the delusion under which he was laboring did not affect his conduct and his salf-carly were the delusion under which he was laboring did not affect his conduct, and his self-control was not in any degree affected by his delusion. When the hon member for West Durham pressed upon us the authority of Mr. Justice Stephen for the purpose of convincing the house that a man subject to religious delusions ought to be the subject of executive clemency, there was one passage near where he read which his eye could not have caught, probably because the print was so small. (Laughter.) It says: "My opinion is that if a special divine order were given to a man to commit murder I should certainly hang him for it—(cheers)—unless I got a special divine order not to hang him. (Laughter.) What the effect of giving such an order would be is a the effect of giving such an order would be is a difficult question for anyone to answer until he gets it." (Loud cheers.) I think the house will agree with me that the own authority does not admit his contention own authority does not sounts and contention that (Cheers.) A few words on the contention that the executive was bound to exercise clemency, because the jury recommended it. Lord He tells us the nationalities to whom he promised a part of the Northwest were the nationalities who lived on that border and from whom he requested help when he said, "Before the grass is so high I shall have foreign forces in this country." That Riel resorted to religion for the purpose of gaining an ascendance over the half-broeds is proven by the evidence of several witnesses. Charles Nolin, for instance, is asked if without religion the prisoner could have succeeded in bringing the half-breeds with him. He replies, "No, he could not have succeeded without religion." The people were ignorant, and he was taking advantage of their ignorance and simplicity. mendation of the jury. If, however, the hon-gentleman had studied English precedents, ac-cording to what Sir Wm. Harcourt himself The people were ignorant, and he was taking advantage of their ignorance and simplicity. It was because he was so religious, so devout, that he had such influence over them. As I have before remarked, he relied not upon his alleged insanity, but upon politics to save him. He thought that the mantle which was large enough to cover the crime of 1869-70, which the hon, member for West Durham had declared to be a "damnable murder," would declared to be a "damnable murder," would be large enough to cover the minor of sumed by the different appeals made a reprieve necessary, the medical examination made antry. It is said that the evidence on the trial proved conclusively that this man had political delusions. So he had. So have many persons who commit crime. Indeed it is held by some medical examination is taking place a reprieve who commit crime. Indeed it is held by some writers that all persons who commit crime are more or less under delusions. But it does not follow at all that an act of incendiarism or murder, or the act of inciting others to commit murder, is a consequence of these delusions, or that the delusions have such a mastery over the accounted that the executive, although they had a right to do what they do what (Cheers.) I never heard that we were sub-jected to dictation by those men until the re-port was spread about in this country. It is quite true some members of that organization did express their views as to the manner we should discharge our duty, but we cannot pre-

prevent them than we can prevent the Globe or Winnipeg Free Press from expressing their opinions in the same way. (Hear, hear.) All I can say is that the dictation, if attempted, had not a feather s weight in the scale in determining this question of the exercise of the prerogative. (Prolonged cheers.) We were bound to exercise justice, any matter what the opinions or clamours of the section might be, and if Orange lodges on no one hand and the Globe on the other—(hear, hear). hear)—were clamouring for this man's blood, it was no reason why we should not execute juswas no reason why we should not execute justice in this case. (Cheers.) With regard to what might have been done, one section of hongentlemen opposite said this man should have been condemned to imprisonment for life as a great criminal, but not so great as to be outside of executive clemency. Another classs of hongentlemen said Riel was totally mad and that he should have been put into a funatic asylum. If the executive were to act on the principle that because this was only a political offence. that because this was only a political offence clemency should have been extended to him, it would have been inconsistent with that judgment that he should be kept long in prison. And if, on the plea of insanity, he had been incarcerated in a lunatic asylum, how long would be have remained there? He know when to case of Lee, that Dr. Lavell was never
examined at the trial at all. (Laughter and
cheers.)

Mr. Blake denied that he had said it.

Mr. Thompson—If the hon, gentleman did
not say that Dr. Lavell declared him sane
at the trial I will withdraw my statement.

The fact is Dr. Lavell was called in after the
trial to make a report, and his report was not
that Lee was sane, but that he had a weakness
of intellect and moral obtuseness, that his
case required closer examination before he
could give an opinion, and that in the meantime he would go so far as to say he knew
right from wrong. (Cheers.) I think Dr. Lavell's report, guarded as it was, does not war
rant the hon, gentleman in saying that he reported Lee sane, although he was afterwards
found insane, and that his evidence in the case
of Riel is therefore unreliable. (Cheers.) A
moment ago, when I said the hon, gentleman
had quoted Dr. Lavell as having stated at the
trial that Lee was sane, he contradicted me. I
have now his words before me. He said:
"When the trial of Michael Lee for murder
took place at Nepanse, Dr. Metcalf, Dr. Clarke,
of Toronto, and Dr. Lavell were examined
the recreated in a lunatic asylum, how long would
he have remained there? He knew where to
find his senses when he wanted them, and with
the power to control his action and recover his
balance how long would it have been deabened
just by the humane sentiment of the country
to keep him in confinement? And if he walked abroad under the report that he was cured,
that he was no longer mad, as could be
established whenever he thought fit, what
would be the security for life and property in
that as the rebellion of '69 was not a patch on
that of '85, both together would not have been
a patch on the rebellion he would raise the next
that Lee was sane, he contradicted me. I
have now his words before me. He said:

"When the trial of Michael Lee for murder
took place at Nepanse, Dr. Metcalf, Dr. Clarke,
of Toronto, and Dr. Lavell were examined
in the power to control his action and recover treme penalty of the law against the Indians engsged in that massacre, not only on the ground that they had committed great crimes, but because it was absolutely necessary to deter them from doing the like again. But I should like to ask how the Frog Lake murderers could have been dealt with if the man who incited them to rebelieve the "and committee" them. them to rebellien, the "arch-conspirator." the "arch-traitor," this "trickster, was allowed to go free, or to repose in a lunatic asylumuntil he got rid of his delusion? (Cheers.)

and although it may be a misfortune that the case of a man condemned to death and appealing to the executive for mercy, should be a matter of discussion by men, we can no more

Peter Melauson, 86 years old, died auddenly in Clare, N. S., on Tuesday, and his wife, two years younger, who had always said that she hoped she should die with her husband, lived only four hours after him. There is no remorse so deep as that which is unavailing. Let us remember this in time.—

A man at Los Angeles has commenced t manufacture perfumery out of California flowers and claims great success.

The City of Mexico is talking of a "world s fair" for 1892, to celebrate the 400th anniver-sary of the discovery of America. Parson Down's counsel has deserted him because the former has "committed acts which can find no justification in divine or civil law. Ferdinand Gagon, editor of the Travailleur,

of Worcester, Mass., wrote his last leader on his deathbed. It was his farewell to his The Irish patriots should not be discouraged. Married men have struggled for home rule for 20 centuries, and have not yet succeeded in getting it. - Detroit Free Press. The Emperer William has sanctioned the erection of a monument to the poet Lessing, near that of Goethe in the Thiergarten.

A Rockford, Iil., cow has just given birth to a pig, and the scientists are trying to account.

THE BUDGET.

List of the Tariff Changes

Million Dollars.

Hon, Mr. McLelan's Able Speech

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, March 90. - After the introduction of bills and other routine Hon. Mr. McLelan moved the house into committee of ways and means and in doing so said he proposed making a pretty full statement of the public accounts. He paid a high compliment to Sir Leonard and trusted that the house would extend its sympathy to him in his endeavor to follow in the footsteps of one who had made Enancial questions a life-long study. He thought it a good time to revert to the past and see what progress had been made. The eighteen years of our confed-eration were, he thought, marked with many evidences of progress and development. In 1267 we were four provinces, and had a country of 336,060 square miles. We are now a country of three million and a half square miles and had increased our area more than ten-fold and our population more than double. The increase in area and population is not the The increase in area and population is not the most marked evidence of our progress. The condition of the people was still more marked evidence. We had strengthened the commercial, the social, political and industrial ties. The impassible barriers of 1867 had been removed and now a railway spanned the country from end to end. We becarrings to go through foreign countries. no lenger have to go through foreign countries to reach other parts of our own country, pay-ing tribute to foreign railways, foreign hotels, ctc. The year 1886 will be a red letter year in Canadian history, as the year Canadians obtained their geographical independence so that they might travel for pleasure or profit, in peace or in trouble, through our own territory.
The premier of the present government had,
through evil report and good, faithfully pursued this aim and had now succeeded.
The change in the condition of the mass fo

the people was marked by accumulations in savings and by increased traffic over railways. He then took up the public accounts, first dealing with the receipts for year the ending 11885. Sir Leonard had placed the receipts at thirty-three millions. Including receipts if rom Dominion lands, the amount was \$23,200,000. Many of the items in receipts and estimates approached each other. ceipts and estimates approached each other closely. Discussing taxation, he showed that the taxation from customs in 1885 was eighteen per cent, of goods imported for home

from customs duties being \$18,900,000, and the imports \$102,000,000. The duty received in 1878 on the amount of goods then imported was 14 per cent. There had been an increase was 14 per cent. There had been an increase of four per cent. This was not much, when we consider the importance of the public improvements made. But further, breadstuffs being free in 1878 the imports for that year were lumped together whether they were imports for home constitution. ports for home consumption or for export.

There were thirteen millions imports for export.

Deduct thirteen million from the total imports of 1878, and you have \$77,800,000 upon which the average duty would be 16.45 per cent. Thus fairly compared, the taxation of 1885; from customs was but two per cent higher than that of 4878. The taxation of higher than that of 4878. The taxation of customs under the present tariff was not on the poor man. Tea and coffee were free. The articles upon which there had been increases were articles of luxury. Silks, velvets, spirits, wines and sewelry, in 1885 yielded a revenue of overone and a quartermillion more than in 1878. Bringing these facts into the calculation it would be found that the customs taxation was only about three-quarters of one per cent more than in 1878. In free trade England the laboring classes paid nearly fifty-six per cent. labosing classes paid nearly fifty-six per cent. of the whole customs duty. It was less than half that in Canada. More than that, the

present tariff gives the poor man employment, which keeps poverty cut of the country.

Hen. Mr. McLelan then gave reasons why there was an increase in excise in 1884 and '85.

He contended that the Dominion lands receipts sheuld be considered current revenue; pointed out that the deficit would be small and was accounted for because the manufacturers had overtaken the consumption more rapidly than had been anticipated. For instance, the importation of steel, iron, cotton, woollen and other manufactures in 1878 was \$22,000,000. In 1882 it increased to \$33,000,-000. In 1884, owing to the manufacturers' growing power, it decreased to \$26,000,000, and in 1885 to \$22,000,000. Raw cotton imported in the five years of Cartwright's period was 25 in the five years of Cartwright's period was 20 million pounds; in five years under the new tariff it was 104 million pounds. He then took up the larger items of the public accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1885, dealing with this branch of the subject till six

He showed that net interest in 1885 was over seven milliens and a half; in 1867 it was \$4,600,000. The net increase between 1867 and 1885 was under three millions. He showed by elaborate calculation that the charge per head was \$1.63 now against \$1.40 in 1867, making a difference in interest of 23c, per head. In 1878 the interest on the public debt was \$1.67 per head, which was three and one-half cents per head more than in 1885. He pointed out that the credit of the country had been increase d greatly in consequence of our improved condition, and that loans were therefore effect. seven millions and a half; in 1867 it was \$4,crease d greatly in consequence of our improved condition, and that loans were therefore effected at letter rates. The loans of 1874 and 1876 were effected with a loss of over eleven percent. The lean of 1885 showed only a loss or about one percent. The loans of 1874 and 1885 are for the same amount. The loss of the former was over two millions and on the the form er was over two millions and on the latter on ly one hundred and forty thousand dollars. These figures showed great improvement. C anadian loans

NOW STAND-MIGHER than Victoria, Queensland, etc. He then described the United States after the war of the rebellion with an enormous war debt, for which she paid high rates of interest with a depreciated currency, which only reached par fourteen years after the close of the war, which was waged to cer nent union. Canada had waged her war against nature and she had succeeded. Her debt had ingressed but her credit total Her debt had increased, but her credit stood higher than before. She got money cheaper and her interest account was less per head of the population. He showed the opposition had increased the public debt during their five years at the annual rate of \$7,800,000, while the Liberal Conservatives have only increased \$4,145,000 a year. He then dealt with the sinking fund and other items on the public acsinking fund and other items on the public accounts, to skow that comparisons between 1885 and 1867 and 1878 were when properly made, the best proof of Liberal Conservative skill, energy and economy. He sat down at recess amidst great cheers, having made a clear and full review of the matters connected with the public accounts, fuller perhaps than would have been necessary under ordinary circumstances, but not fuller than is needed considering the large additions which are made to the

ing the large additions which are made to the electoral list under the franchise bill.

the tack up the current year and stated that the expenditure up to March 20th, 1886, was \$25,957,481, of which amount 1885, was \$25,207,481, of which amount the war expenses were \$2,502,936, the receipts were \$24,030,000, showing a surplus over ordinary expenditure of \$574,515. There were however other expenditures which would reduce that surplus before the end of the financial year and he estimated that there would be a deficit of \$1,456,000.

cover ordinary expenditure of \$574,515. There
dependence that surplus before the end of the
financial; year and he attimated that there
should be a deficit of \$1,456,000.

He then turned to the savings bank a question and stated that the government had decided not to lower the rate of interest paid to
depositors in these savings banks and that the
interest would remain the asme as at present.
On this point he said the country had borrowed in all \$124,750,000, discount and charges on
shich was nearly six millions. An actual call.

culation shows that the country pays an average interest of four and one-third per cent, for its loan from abroad. paid for the home loan was fifteen-one hun-dreds of one per cent less than for foreign loans. The government would propose a

change in the amount which any one depositor might deposit, but otherwise there would be no The C. P. R. Pay Eack Twenty of July, Mr. McLellan stated he estimated the of July, Mr. McLellan stated he estimated the revenue for the next year at \$34.500,000 and the estimated expenditure \$33,124.550, leaving a surplus of \$1,375,410. He said difficulties had arisen in collecting customs revenue and he had concluded to propose that in some cases the ad valorem should be changed to specific. He then gave the following changes in tariff:

TARIFF CHANGES. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following rates of duty shall be assessed and collected on each of the articles hereafter named on and after the 36th March, 1886, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts now in force, in so far as they provide for assessing and collecting any different rates of duty than the rates hereby provided or which are incon-

sistent therewith:
Almonds, shelled—A specific duty of five cents per pound.

Almonds, not shelled and nuts of all kinds not elsewhere specified—Specific duty of three cents per pound. Baking powder—A specific duty of six cents

per pound, (present duty 29 per cent.)

Boxes, cases and writing desks, fancy and promental, and fancy manufactures of bone, shell, horn and ivory; also dolls and toys of all kinds and materials, ornaments of alabaster, sends and materials, ornaments or alabaster, spar, terra cotta or composition, statuettes, beads and bead ornaments—Thirty per cent. ad valorem (present duty 20 to 30 p. c)

Belts, nuts, washers and rivets of iron or steel—A specific duty of one per cent, per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem (present duty 30 per cent)

duty 30 per cent).

Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds—25 per cent. ad valorem (present duty 20 per

ent). Cider—A specific duty of 10 cents per imperial gallon, (present duty 20 per cent).

Cordage, manilla and sisal cordage, of all kinds—A specific duty of one and a quarter

cents per pound, and 10 per cent. ad valorem (present duty 20 per cent).

Desicated cocoanut, sweetened or not—
A specific duty of eix cents per pound (present duty one cent. and 35 per cent. when sweetened, and 20 per cent. when not sweetennd.

Feathers, ostrich and vulture undressed Twenty per cent. ad valorem (present duty 15

Feathers, ostrich and vulture, dressed-Thirty per cent. ad valorem (present duty 25 Fruits, dried, viz.:: raisins-Aspecific duty of one cent, per pound and 10 per cent, ad valorem (present duty 20 per cent.)

Fruits, dried, viz., currants, dates, figs, prunes, and all other dried fruits not elsewhere specified—A specific duty of one cent per pound

(present duty 20 per cent.)

Fruits, green, viz., blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries—A specific duty of four cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for the package to be included in the weight for duty (present duty two cents per quart).

Peaches—A specific duty of one cent per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty (present duty 40

cents per bushel).

Gimps, cords, braids, ribbons and binding when imported by hat manufacturers for use in their factories—Fifteen per cent, ad valorem (present duty 30 per cent.) Gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron— Thirty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)
Gloves and mitts of all kinds—Thirty per

cent, ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)
Hair cloth of all kinds—Thirty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 20 to 30 per Harness and saddlery of every description and parts of the same—Thirty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, also braids, chains or cords of hair—Thirty per cent, ad valorem.

1½ cent, per pound (present duty 30 per cent).

Oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter—A specific duty of 10 cents per pound (not in old list). Excise 8 cents per pound when manufactured in Canada.

Printed or dyed cotton fabrics not elsewhere specified—27½ per cent. ad valorum. (The present duty on printed or dyed cottons, n.e.s., is 27½ per cent.)

Spirits, strong waters, not having been sweet.

272 per cent.)
Spirits, strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any articles so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer—For every imperial gallon of the strength of proof of such hydrometer. meter, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz: Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, alcohol or spirits of wine and unenumerated, unmixed and not sweetened spirits, by whatever name called—A specific duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents per imperial gallon (no change).
Old Tom gin—A specific duty of one dollar

and ninety cents per imperial gallon (present duty \$1.32½ in bulk). Spirits and strong waters, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of pro-prietary medicines, tinctures, essences, ex-tracts, or any other denomination, including, medicinal elixirs and fluid extracts, whether in

40 per cent.)

Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each—A specific duty of \$2 per imperial gallon and 40 per cent ad valorem,

(present duty \$1.90 and 20 per cent.) ON SUGAR, concentrated melado, concentrated cane juice, concentrated melado, concentrated and juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated best-root juice and concrete, when imported direct from the country of growth and pro-duction, for refining purposes only, not over number thirteen Datch standard in color, and not testing over seventy degrees by the polar-iscope—A specific duty of one cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by polariscope test, three and one-third cents per 100 pounds additional, (new classification; polariscope introduced for the

first time.)
On sugar, not for refining purposes, not over thirteen Dutch standard in color, when imported direct from the country of growth and production—A specific duty of one cent per pound and thirty per cent. ad valorem on the value thereof free on board at the last port of ship-ment (present standard 14 D. S. duty 1 cent

and 322 p. c.) On all sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color and on refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards—One and one-half cents per pound, or thirty-five per cent. ad valorem on the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment (present duty one cent and 32½ per cent.)
On all sugars not imported direct without

on all sugars not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production—There shall be levied and collected an additional duty of seven and one-half per cent. of the whole duty so otherwise payable thereon, (present discrimination 2½ per cent. on value.)

Provided that when any cargo of sugar for the contraction of the contracti

retining purposes is found to grade, to the ex-tent of not over fifteen per cent. of the whole, above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, the whole of said cargo may be admitted

Molasses when not so imported—twenty per sent, ad valorem. (No change.)

[The value upon which the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above that it is the collected upon all the above the collected upon all the collected upon all the collected upon all the collected upon all the above the collected upon all t Molasses when not so imported—twenty per cent, ad valorem. (No change.)

[The value upon which the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above named syrups and molasses shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment, provided that molasses when imported for or received into any refinery or sugar factory, or to be used for any other purpose than actual consumption shall be subject to and there shall be levied and collected thereon an additional duty of five cents per imperial gallon (new proviso), provided that the change in the rates of duty on sugar and molasses s'all apply only to importations arriving in Os aada apply only to importations arriving in Canada on and after the 31st day of March in stant,

Sugar candy, brown or white and confectionary—A specific duty of 1½ cents per pound and 35 per cent, ad valorem (present duty 1 cent and 35 per cent).

Wire fencing, buckthora, strips and other similar fencing wire of iron or steel—A specific duty of one and a half cents per pound (changed

from ad velorem.)
Yeast cakes and compressed yeast in packages or bulk of one pound and over—A specific ages or bulk of one pound and over—A specific duty of six cents per pound.

Yeast cakes in packages of less than one pound—A specific duty of eight cents per pound (present duty 20 per cent.)

Tubing, wrought iron, plain, two inches in diameter or under, coupled and threaded or not—Thirty per cent ad valorem (present duty 25 per cent.)

per cent.)
Whips of all kinds—Thirty per cent, ad wings of all kinds—Thrty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 25.)

Wire, iron or steel, galvanized or not, fifteen guage and coarser—Twenty per cent, ad valorem (present duty 15 per cent.)

Portland and Roman cement to be classed with all other cement at specific rates now in force.

that it is expedient to amend schedule "B, being the list of goods which are entitled t entry free of duty when imported to Canada, by substituting the following provisions for the corresponding items now contained there-

Articles for the personal use of consult general who are natives or citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in Borax, in lump.
Grease, the refuse of animal fat.
Iron and steel, old and scrap (but nothing

shall be deemed scrap iron or steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured). Sumac, crude. Resolved, That it is expedient to strike out

the following articles from the list of goods which may be entered free of duty when im

which may be entered free of duty when imported into Canada, viz.: "Iron, sand or globules and dry putty for poliabing granite." "Ottar of roses," "philosophical instruments and apparatus including globes, etc."

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend schedule "D" relating to prohibited articles, by striking out the item relating to copyright works and substituting the following in lieu thereof, viz.: "Reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works, which have been also copyrighted in Canada."

After presenting the tariff changes Mr. Mc. Lelsa presented statistics to show the benefit of the present tariff had conferred upon the farmer, the artizan and the manufacturer, and farmer, the artizan and the manufacturer, and stated that the great undertakings having been accomplished the sim of the government would

accomplished the aim of the government would be to decrease the debt.

He announced that the government made arrangements with the C. P. R. by which the company undertake to pay back all the twenty millions in cash by the first of June next, the government taking a certain number of acres of land and selling them to recoup the extra ten millions now secured on the whole of their land.

Mr. McLelan closed at ten thirty.

CARTWRIGHT attacked the government, lamenting the slow attacked the government, lamenting the slow progress the country had made. Other countries had made greater progress, and why were we behind, Her (Majesty's ministers were responsible because they had run the country too rapidly and deeply into debt. Their errors of policy had done the damage. All might be traced to one source, the determination of the government to maintain themselves in office. The prime minister was the one man who was responsible for the degradation. He knew the responsible for the degradation. Hs knew the results of his policy; the other ministers were nis subordinates, and were color blind. He declared that the deficit of the present year was really nearly five millions.

SOTTAWA, March 31.—The house met at three and after introduction of bills, in answer, Pope said a survey had been made of the railway from Metapedia to Cross Point, opposite Campbellton, and the estimated cost was \$15,

000 a mile. In answer, Thompson said the government of Quebec had not forwarded any petition or request for commutation of Riel's sentence; also, that Jeremiah Travis was still performing duties in the Northwest, though complaints had been made, and an investigation was going on.

The house passed a lot of motions for various

documents, among them a motion of Tupper's for correspondence between the government of the Dominion and the Nova Scotia government in reference to the Short Line railway.

Orton moved the house into committee of the whole to consider a resolution to provide for granting charters to farm or real estate banks. The discussion continued till recess, when the committee rose without reporting progress.

The house, after passing more motions for

papers, adjourned at 8.40 p. m. OTTAWA, April 1.—The commons met at 3 After routine, Thompson in answer, said there were some difficulties relating to the en-forcement of the Scott Act, for which legislation would be required, and it would be introduced this session.

The house passed to orders of the day, taking up Charlton's bill, for the more effective prevention of cruelty to animals. Charlton explained the bill. Thompson said he had no objections to some

provisions of the bill, but others related to procedure which were unnecessary. He was willing the bill should go to a special comnittee,
The bill was treated accordingly.
McMullen's bill relating to interest on money secured by mortgage of real estate, was move to the second reading. The bill provides that when the principal or interest is not payable

when the principal or interest is not payable until after three years, and the person at any time after three years tenders interest after three months notice, or with three months interest, and it is not accepted, no further interest shall be payable.

Thompson said he had some doubts as to its constitutionality, but the provisions might be discussed in committee. discussed in committee.

The bill was referred to the banking and commerce committee.
Chariton's seduction bill was taken up.
After a speech from the promoter, showing the necessity for such a bill, a call of the house was had and on division (114 for and 47 against) the bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee.

ferred to a special committee. NOTICES OF MOTION.

Tupper, reterring to the motion for correspondence between the Dominion and Nova Scotia governments respecting the Nova Scotia Short Line, pointed out that the extraordinary delay of the local government to proclaim the act legalizing the mortgage of the Short Line was in direct violation of the provincial act, the conditions for proclamation being complied with in June 1885

Kirk attacked the government for favoring Pictou.

Cameron of Inverness objected to delay.

He thought the line from Montreal to
Louisburg should have been kept intact. speculation. As to railway subsidies, they had been voted by parliament and in every case opponents had voted with the government in support of the same. As to timber limits, there had been 25,000 applications between 1880 and 1885 and but 56 leases had been reported all upon the same terms to encountry Both Tupper and Cameron treed upon the

do as the walways had done and oppose better terms. Cameron moved an amendment that it redient to repeal that section of the Bet-ferms Act, [1869, and Union Act, 1867. w'Aich provides that amounts then granted 'Aall be in full and final settlement of all claims of Nova Scotia.

McDougall of Cape Breton seconded the amendment and spoke strongly in support of Cape Breton receiving more consideration than

Cape Breton receiving more consideration than it had in the past, especially in railway facilities which had been granted to Nova Scotia proper. He showed how little was to be expected from the Grit party from their action in the past. He the Grit party from their action in the past. He showed that the local government had handed over the Eastern Extension without a stipulation respecting its extension to Cape Breton. The vote being taken on the amendment, there appeared for it: Stairs, Daley, Paint, McDougall (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), Gordon, Vail, Langelier, Landerkin, Cameron, Robertson, Allison, Kirk, King, Burnee,

Ray voted against. The total vote against was 82. The main motion carried.

Mitchell moved for copies of regulations and instructions issued to fishery officers commandinstructions issued to fishery officers commanding the marine police force, relative to fishing practices by United States citizens. He said the British government recognized the principle that foreigners are not bound to pay attention to municipal regulations. He wanted to know whether the government of Canada had protested against this principle as it would be serious to Canada in future if they had not. He wished the house to place on record its He wished the house to place on record its protest against the ruling of the British authrities,
Foster said what Mitchell asked for would

Foster said what Mitchell saked for would be brought down, and Mitchell would then find that he had preferred charges which the documents would show unsupported. United States fishermen are under the same regulations as our own fishermen. He said Mitchell often advised the government to do something which he knew the government had already proposed to do. roposed to do.

Vail said he did not consider Mitchell had

He had simply expressed the hope that the government had protested.

Mitchell said he made no charges against

ie government. McLelan said in disturbances at Aspey Bay,

McLelan said in disturbances at Aspey Bay, the British government had advised the payment of a small sum for damages. The Newfoundland government was represented at Washington. The Dominion government protested against this action.

Thompson said the matter was of no practical importance, especially as we had decided that American fishermen should not fish within the three mile limits. His opinion was that the parliament of Canada had undoubtedly the right to make laws respecting fishing in right to make laws respecting fishing in

the three miles limits.

OTTAWA, April 2.—To-day being government day, the house passed at once to consideration of the budget, that business being prefaced by Paint calling attention to a statement in the Toronto Globe's Ottawa correspondence that he, Dodd, and Cameron of Inverness were entering through the house the hill relative to he, Dodd, and Cameron of Inverness were engineering through the house the bill relating to Lennox Passage bridge for their personal profit. Paint characterized the statement as base and mendacious. Hon. Mr. Leblanc, member of the executive of Nova Scotia, had sent a petition respecting the bridge, and the time for presenting such petitions having passed, the three members placed their names on the paper to secure the petition being received.

Cameron said the Globe correspondent had made his atatement knowing it to be false as made his statement knowing it to be false, as, having been asked by the Globe man about it,

e (Cameron) had explained it. HON, THOS. WHITE

HON, THOS. WHITE

on rising was greeted with loud applause. He said Cartwright's speech from exordium to John White said he had this objection on rising was greeted with loud applause. He said Cartwright's speech from exordium to peroration was one long wail of pessimisim, the same as indulged in every year. Cartwright had supported Sir John from 1856 to 1869 and had beepattered him with praise, yet in his speech the other night he had characterized Sir John's whole career as corrupt. He (Cartwright) had referred to Conservative deficits, but during the two periods of Liberal-Conservative gevernment the amount paid out on capital account from ordinary revenue had been nearly \$25,000,000, while during the Cartwright regime there had been added to the public debt between two and three millions of money expended for ordinary expenditure, notwithstanding Cartwright had increased the tariff twice. Cartwright had gone back to 1873 to compare the aggregate trade of that year with 1885. If he had taken 1878 he would haxe been obliged to admit that trade as judged by exports and important had desired to the committee of privileges and elections, with power to bring in a finding.

John White said he had this objection to a committee, as much time would be taken up. He said he had told Edgar that he would prefer a committee of one and would name Mackenzie or Paterson or Charlton. He (White) affirmed in the presence of the charges made that he never received any favor from the Minister of Customs or any member of the government. What he had done was in the light of day. He had feund from the report of the inspector of colenization companies that there were half-breeds on one section of the land granted to the company and at once he had gone to the government and asked to take back that land as they did not want to affect the half-breeds.

Haggart said in all Edgar's statement there was not a single charge of corrupt practices against White.

Blake objected to the committee of privileges mit that trade as judged by exports and imports had during the Cartwright period increased 65 millions, Just as every year in Cartwright's period showed a decrease. Bank circulation in 1879 had fallen eff six millions, bank stocks five, and the principal banks of Canada had depreciated ten millions during the Cartwright period. He (Cartwright) had neglected to tell the house that values had deneglected to tell the house that values had decreased greatly in 1885 compared with the previous year. The United States secretary of the treasury had showed that in sugar, glycerene, molasses, clothing, wools and carpet wool, there had been a decrease of thirty-five per cent. in the prices of 1885, compared with 1884. There was the same experience in Canada. He (White) showed from the statistics of failures, of bank circulation, of savings banks, of tonnage vessels entered in and out, during the national policy years Canada had made steady progress in business, in accumulation of wealth, and in sources of employment. He quoted from reports of the Montreal and Toronto boards of trade to show that business men did not en dorse Cartwright's statement. He said the position of Canada compared with the United position of Canada compared with the United States as to taxation, was the United States States as to taxation, was the United States federal and state taxation was last year \$7.41 per head against Canada's \$6.42. As to debt, Canada had in her railways and canals sufficient assets to cover the whole debt. That expenditure the opposition could not complain of. The expenditure on the Intercolonial was part of the compact of union. Both parties were equally committed to that and equally responsible. As to expenditure in canals, the Grit government could have when they got into pewer stopped it. They did not, but on the contrary made new expenditures on that account. The opposition could not escape responsibility for the C. P. R. They had accepted the Carnarvon arrangement and agreed under it to expend a couple of millions a year on the C, P. R. in British Columbia. If the opposition objected to the state tax in the United States being introduced in comparison of the taxation, ed to the state tax in the United States being introduced in comparison of the taxation, they could not object to the deduction of subsidies to provinces of Canada. Those deducted, the per capita tax in Canada was \$4 57 against \$5.55 in the United States. Cartwright had stated the Australian colonies were highly prosperous, yet their debt per head was six times that of Canada. This country under the finance arrangements of the present government had reduced the interthe present government had reduced the interest on the public debt so greatly that if the rates under Cartwright's regime were the rates now the country would have to pay one million six bundred thousand dollars a year more interest than it now paid. Cartwright had interest than it now paid. Cartwright had avoided this year all reference to United States figures of immigration into that country from Canada. The reason was that Secretary Manning of the United States had declared them ulterly inaccurate. He (White) turned to the charges of corruption respecting colonization companies and subsidies to railways. As to colonization companies, no man could say the government had given any preference to political friends. Every man, no matter what his politics, had the same right and as a fact many political opponents, including Blake's own brother, had gone into the speculation. As to railway subsidies, they had

his (Cartwright s) attacks were on the country, on the government, on the C. P. R., and not content he had attacked the people as blind and unable to see whither they were drifting. White finished amidst great applause. PATERSON OF BRANT

followed. He said the denunciation by Cartwright was of men, not of the country. The country had made progress but it was slow. It should have been by leaps and bounds. Cartwright had attacked the policy which shackled trade, and more in pity than in anger he had declared that either the Minister of Accomplision statements at the country. anger he had declared that either the Minister of Agriculture's statements as to the number of people going into Manitoba and the the Northwest were wrong or the census wrong. There were according to the first a hundred thousand persons more in that part of Canada than according to the other. After recess Paterson continued. He took up the tariff and affirmed that the duties on sugar were increased by 100 per cent. People were paying double for sugar than they would if the tariff was the same as Cartwright's. He denied that the manufacturers were prosperous and charged the government with corruption.

Ottawa, April 5—The house met at 3.

Thompson introduced a bill in relation to fears of voters and urging revolt. Chamber-fines and forfeitures, with an amendment that where there is no other distribution of fines or forfeitures the whole shall be paid into the consolidated funds.

have formed an unboly alliance to overthrow Mr. Gladstone. Churchill and Chamberlain hold consultations openly in the house and

would give to the house the exact words of the conversation between Edgar and Hugh Suther-land, a member of this house. Edgar read over his charge to the effect that he believes he can establish by satisfactory evidence that in 1882 John White, M. P. for East Hastings, who was associated with Jas. Jamieson, used his influence with the government of which he was a parliamentary sup-porter, to obtain an order in council for agrant of 51,200 acres of choice lands near Batoche, in the Northwest territories, with the intention of trafficing with such grant by the form-ation of a colonization company, the members of which should give White and Jamieson special advantages and profits; that subsequently Messrs. White and Jamieson insisted on a free gift or bonus of one-twelfth part of the expected profits, and that each accordingly received blind shares to the amount of \$33,000; that the affair was conducted with the knowledge of Mackenzie-Bowell, Minister of Customs, and that Mr. Bowell received from Jamieson \$500 out of the price of said blind shares.

SIR HECTOR said the matter affected two members of the house, a minister of the crown, and also Edgar himself, who knew what the result would be if his attack was found to be without foundation.

against White.

Blake objected to the committee of privileges and elections, and thought a small select committee would be better.

The amendment to the motion was carried

on division. On the question of the main motion, a division was taken by call of Mr. Blake for yeas and nays. The vote stood—for the motion as amended by Sir Hector, 150; nays, 1.

Laurier moved that Edgar and White, the

carrying out of the treaty of 1818, In answer, McLelan said the net debt had been reduced during March by \$3,500,000.

AFTER RECESS, Blake moved his resolution censuring the government for not bringing down papers relating to the Northwest. He made a speech nearly all made up of the list of papers, which, he said, ought to have been brought down. Langevin said if there were any papers in the public interest to be brought down they would be, if Blake would indicate what they

were. Hon, Mr. White showed that a large num-Hon, Mr. White showed that a large number of papers asked for by Blake had been brought down last year and were now printed in the sessional papers, and that others had been brought down this session. He said that he would hand the list prepared by Blake to the department, and if there were any not was produced that would be brought. any not yet produced they would be brought

satisfaction of the house at the action of the government and confidence that any motion for papers asked for by parliament would be brought down.

Davies followed, declaring that the house had not sufficient information.

Foster said Davies was complaining of want of information, yet he was blaming the government for causing the rebellion.

Cameron of Huron moved in amendment to Hall's amendment that Blake's allegations be referred to a select committee.

On division there appeared, for 62, and against Cameron's amendment 111. Seven bolters voted with the opposition, including Mitchell. Mitchell said he had voted against the government because he believed that there had been maladministration of the Northwest by both parties.

On division on Hall's amendment it was carried—weas 110, pays 62.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Tide Turning Against Gladstone. Defection of Harcourt a Heavy Blow to the

Grand Old Man. New York, April 4.—A London cablegram to the New York Times says: The chief source of uneasiness in the liberal party is the fear that Sir Wm. Harcourt will defect. Nobody ever dreamed of considering the sincerity of his conversion to home rule. Everybody assumed that he would stick to Mr. Gladstone solely because Gladstone was the existing dispenser of offices, but all at once, a day or two ago, the mustard seed of suspicion of his fidelity was dropped into the ministerial mind and already it has grown to be a tree. Tonight nothing is talked of but the chances of Harcourt's suddenly turning and firing upon Mr. Gladstone when the fight has once begun, and the fear that he will do so is widespread. If he does this then the battle is probably lost.

Ottawa, April 5—The house met at 3.

Paint moved the first reading of the Lennox
Passage Bridge Co. bill.

Tupper presented a petition for the introduction of the bill for the Yarmouth Bridge
Co.

The moson introduced a hill in relation to or forfeitures the whole shall be paid into the consolidated funds.

On orders of the day being called,

HON, MR. BOWELL

called attention to the notice of motion put on the paper by Edgar, accusing Mr. Bowell of receiving \$500 in connection with the Prince Albert Colonization Co. Bowell said it was not true that he was interested in the Prince Albert Colonization, and it was not true that he had received any money from Jamieson, He never had any connection directly or indirectly, inferentially or otherwise with the colonization company. He was, however, quite willing to gratify the curiosity of Edgar, and wanted a committee at once appointed. The allegations against him (Mr. Bowell) were false and untrue in every particular.

White of Hastings said he hoped Edgar would give to the house the exact words of the conversation between Edgar and Hugh Suther. forts have been made to induce Gladetone to modify his preposals in order to make them more acceptable to the English people. This he has sternly declined to do. Liberal and radical members are in a bad fix between the Scylla of Chamberlain and the Charybdis of Lord Randolph Churchill. Should Gladstene be defeated he will appeal to the country when the mutineers will be attacked both by the Gladstone liberals and Irish home rulers. So far as the sitting members are concerned the result would be their almost complete political extinction to the great gain of the tory party. Chamberlain's revolt pushed to its logical conclusion means the utter smash up of the liberal and radical parties. It means three-cornered con-tests in all liberal constituencies and the probable victory of tory candi-dates wherever Gladstone failed of an overwhelming majority. The loyal supporters of Gladatone are furious againt Chamberlain and other mutineers, and if Gladstone is defeated there will be war to the knife between the there will be war to the knife between the hotile factions. Chamberlain will make a bitter fight, for unless he wins he will be destroyed. In all probability the Irish leaders will give a full history of his secret negotiations with them. It will then be known that he offered home rule and even declared his readiness to accept an Irish republic on condition that the Irish party would help him to overthrow Gladstone, Hartington and the house of lords. The Irish party, with one or two exceptions, always mistrusted him and preferred to look to Gladstone for carrying home rule thereof parliment.

> A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT cables the Herald:-Never was there such decables the Herald:—Never was there such demand for seats in the house as for next Thursday. People feel that this must be almost the last opportunity of hearing Gladatone in a great speech. The applications for the ladies gallery would fill it twenty times over. There are eighteen orders, each admitting two ladies and about five hundred of us balloted for them. The Irish members were as usual rather lucky and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was successful. The galleries for men were also balloted for by a great growd of members who were overa great crowd of members who were over-whelmed with applications from their constituwhelmed with applications from their constituents. Rumors are again circulated that Gladstone is unwell and that the audience next Thursday will be disappointed. There is no truth in them. I saw him on Friday night in the house, brisk and lively, and ready for any fray. All this excitement exactly suits him. He has more pluck in him now than the rest of the ministry, some of whom get pale at the very thought of Thursday. Morley is the weakest kneed of the whole lot. The main bedy of Liberals are determined to follow Gladstone, except on his millon project.

amended by Sir Hector, 150; nays, 1.

Laurier moved that Edgar and Whitz, the accuser and accused, be members of the committee, but without vote.

Mr. Blake argued in favor of Laurier's motion.

Thompson said the requirements of justice brought before the house and referred to the would be safe in the hands of the committee. He showed that in 1875 and 1877 cases were committee of privileges and elections without adding the members suggested. Blake in the Ontario house, when a charge was made against himself, insisted, 1st, that it should be made more specific and, 2ad, after that was done, demanded it should go to the committee of privileges and elections without further additions. Buck's case, quoted by Laurier, was in 1858. The practice in the present case was since confederation. He thought it unnecessary to depart from the ordinary custom.

Blake advecated the addition.

The speaker said Laurier s motion should have been made in amendment to Sir Hector's amendment. He accordingly ruled Laurier's motion out of order and the house passed to orders of the day.

In answer, Pope said the subsidy paid the Caraquet railway was \$105,200, and to the St.

Louis and Richibucto railway \$22,400.

Koster said instructions had been issued to the fishery protection officers, but it was not considered advisable in the public interest to lay them on the table. Also, that negotiations not yet completed had been going on between Canada and Newfoundland respecting the carrying out of the treaty of 1818.

In answer, McLelan said the net debt had hear reduced during March by \$3 500 000 THE WORLD'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT SAYS:

eables from London, April 4, to the Tribune as follows: English and Scotch opposition to home rule has been grown more and more pronounced all week. When Gladstone announces next Thursday the provisions of the bill to amend the future government of Ireland, he will have to deal with three or four sets of opponents—those opposed to home rule in any form, those opposed to separate parliament, those opposed to home rule with those opposed to home rule without land purchase, and those opposed to home rule without land purchase. It is now expected all those heterogeneous forces will be marshalled under the joint leadership of Hartington and Chamberlain. Great forces will be marshalled under the joint leader-ship of Hartington and Chamberlain. Great efforts are making to induce Hartington to abstain from active opposition. The tories, on the other hand, profess themselves ready to follow those liberal leaders. Lord Salisbury re-turns to London on Monday. The tory plan of the campaign favors close co-operation the ante-home rule liberals. The London Standard publishes a strong appeal for united action and strongly deprecates any attemps of the tories to assume responsibility for the conduct of the debate. Chamberlain will follow Gladstone, then

down.

Hall moved an amendment, expressing the satisfaction of the house at the action of the government and confidence that any motion the purpose of recuperating. His physicians impressed upon him that he must reserve his

Trevelyan.

by both parties.
On division on Hall's amendment it was carried—yeas 110, nays 62.
The main motion as amended was carried.
The house adjourned.

will be reached on Tuesday.

will be reached on Tuesday.

The main motion as amended was carried.

The house adjourned.

Mue Hamilton Dowd. he was afflic ed wit

April 7,

James Alex. Spro

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chronic sufferer fro and was scarcely distress. Two bottle her, when all else f this remedy to all s

A wide range of pa Hagyard's Yellow C wille, Ont , speaks of ism, lame back, sp laints too numero ally or externally.

> Probably one of t doctor is whooning nary means the poor best he can. Hagy lief in this as well as trouble i. Worth In a leng letter

It cured me of kids eral debility, which I Saint Joh Day and even Xmas holidays)

Cape Breton, N. S., for Burdock Bland !

MONI Circulars conts etc., mailed to an Karr's book-k Odd Fellow

CRAPE S

A new supply o

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E LETTER.

Against Gladstone.

ta Heavy Blow to the

t.—A London cablegram
tes says: The chief source
liberal party is the fearrt will defect. Nobodylering the sincerity of hisle. Everybody assumed,
o Mr. Gladstone solely
the existing dispenser
once, a day or two are once, a day or two ago, uspicion of his fidelity ministerial mind and to be a tree. Tenight out the chances of Harng and firing upon Mr. ght has once begun, and so is widespread. If he battle is probably

P. cables to the New litical week has been Uncertainty, fear and liberal ranks. Chamberworking like beavers, g, threatening. Behind on press is exciting the ging revolt. Chamber-ord Randolph Churchill elliance to overthrow chill and Chamberlain nly in the house and together in the smoking the balance of opinion awung heavily against settlement of the Irish t week. While his eneint and wavering. All ck is bold and unscrucriticize so skilful a par-Gladstone but it seems ous elements of opposi-Gladstone's friends were rance respecting the pro-ed upon to defend. The opposition has been to cabinet and strong efto induce Gladetone to a order to make them English people. This d to do. Liberal and ed to do. Liberal and and the Charybdis of nill. Should Gladstone peal to the country when attacked both by the Irish home rulers. So bers are concerned the lmost complete political gain of the tory party. shed to its logical cor ash up of the liberal and eans three-cornered con constituencies and tory of tory candi-stone failed of an over-The loyal supporters of againt Chamberlain and if Gladstone is defeated the knife between the amberlain will make a s he wins he will be des bility the Irish leaders y of his secret negotiawill then be known that and even declared his Irish republic on condiarty would help him to Hartington and the Irish party, with one or ays mistrusted him and

dadatone for carrying F PARLIAMENT Never was there such dehouse as for next Thurst this must be almost the hearing Gladatone in a pplications for the ladies wenty times over. There ach admitting two ladies ad of us balloted for them. ere as usual rather lucky ks-Beach was successful. were also balloted for by mbers who were over-ions from their constitusin circulated that Glad-that the audience next isappointed. There is no w him on Friday night nd lively, and ready for excitement exactly suits uck in him now than the ne of whom get pale at Chursday. Morley is the e whole lot. The main e determined to follow ORRESPONDENT SAVS

m Paris that M. Sadi inance, has tendered his t of his views in regard of accord with those net. Rouvier is spoken be his successor. Rein-hurried forward to the the Levant, owing to been informed that the outies has decided to proce of Macedonia, Epirus, Chio and Rhodes, and lieles of the Archipelago. s reported is ordered to ting in any demonstrayoung man dressed to d with his face painted found in a ditch of the A handkerchief knotted it hat death had resulted The body was identified living in Paris. It is lured to the spot and

April 4, to the Tribune as d Scotch opposition to nen Gladstone announces covisions of the bill to enment of Ireland, he three or four sets of opto home rule in any separate parliament, home rule with those opposed to those opposed to land purchase. It is these heterogeneous ed under the joint leadernd Chamberlain. Great b induce Hartington to ess themselves ready to ders. Lord Salisbury re-Monday. The tory plan close co-operation with erals. dard publishes a strong ion and strongly depre-the tories to assume re-conduct of the debate. follow Gladstone, then

Gladstone's voice again nxiety and he has gone to two or three days, for erating. His physicians hat he must reserve his peak in the commons another cabinet council

The breaking up of the Lord Kimberly, Sir and Childers refuse to me measures giving customs, and they if such a measure Gladstone. Morley deof the plans for the buy-Gladstone, however, re-will maintain his full het councils are to be Tuesday and the climax uesday. The ministers an agreement seems im-may make his statement approval of the minA Valuable Find.

April 7. 1886.

James Alex. Sproul, of Orangeville, says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be the best medicine he ever took for kidney complaint, with which he was long suffering. He declares B. B. B. without a rival.

Hamilton Dowd, writing from Burns, Ont , says he was afflic'ed with chilblains, which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until he tried Hagyard's Yellow Oll, less than one bottle

Near Starvation's Door. Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint,

and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers.

A Wide Range.

A wide range of painful affections may be met with Harvard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodvile, Ont, speaks of it in high terms for rheumaism, lame back, sprains and many painful comdeints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externally.

"Whoop it Up."

Probably one of the most difficult comp laints to doctor is whooping cough. When treated by ordinary means the poor victim is left to whoop it up as best he can. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam gives relief in this as well as in all throat, bronchial and lung

Worth Remembering.

In a leng letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

Saint John Business College. Day and evening classes will open! (after

Xmas helidays) on MONDAY, January 4. Circulars containing terms, course of study etc., mailed to any address.

Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. Odd Fellow's Hall. S. KERR, PRIN.

CRAPE STONE JEWELRY.

A new supply of this excellent and appro

-Deep Mourning Jewelry,-Just received and for sale by

W. TREMAINE GARD. Under the Waverley House. } 87 King Street jan13

Births.

On the 28th ult, the wife of H. C. Rankine, of a On the 23th ult., at Halifax, the wife of H. T. On the 23rd uit., at Hamax, the wife of H. T. Bulmer, of a son.
On the 23rd uit., at Canning, N. S., the wife of J. L. Cox, of twin boys.

Marriages.

On the 31st ult, at Sussex, by Rev. James Gray, A. M., Edwin T. Baird, of Newtown, Kings County, to Annie E. Olufield, of Amherst, N. S., On the 24th ult., at Jerusalem, Queens Co., by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea. Andrew Donald, to Adeline M. Hawkshaw, both of Summer Hill, Queens County. On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, Burton, Susbury Co., by Rev. S. James, Benjamin R. A. Berker, of Oromocto, to Maggle E., daughter of Gilbert McFadzen. Benjamin R. A. Berger, of Oromocto, to Maggie E., daughter of Gilbert McFadzen.

On the 25th ult., at Pugwash, by Rev. J. A. Mackenzie, Elias McKim, of Street's Ridge, to Mary Chadwick of Weldrof Station.

On the 26th ult., at Berwick, N. S., by Rev. T. D. Hart, Henry Elmore Brenan, of Aylesford, to Fanny Scphia, daughter of Edward and Fanny M. Fisher, of St. John, N. B.

Deaths.

Suddenly, in this city, on the 28th inst., James Dunlop, Sr., aged 76 years.
On the 17th ult., at Springfield, Kings County, Jeremiah Smith, is the 47th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow, one son and three daughters to mourn the loss of a fond husband and an affectionate father. father.
On the 28th ult, at Southsea, England, Susanna Matilda, widow of the late Robert Moore, of Gosport, aged 60 years, and sister of George Biddington of this

cky. (Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.)
On the 29th inst., in Portland, N. B., after a lingering illness. Gilbert Tower, aged 70, a native of Sackville, N. B., and a resident of Portland for the past ville, N. B., and a resident of Portland for the past twelve years.

On the 29th inst., in the city of Portland, Mrs. Wm. Gillespie, in the 21st year of her age, fourth daughter of Edward and Mary Ann Galanagh.

On the 16th inst., on the Moncton road, Parish of Shediac, Captain Sjlvain Babineau, aged 91 years, 2 months and 1 day, a native of Petitcodiac, for a long time a captain in the militia and one of the most esteemed and influential men of his time. At one time he offered as a candidate for the house of assembly in opposition to the late Amand Landry, but was not elected. He had 15 children, of whom 11 survive, 114 grand children and 39 great grand children. His second wife survives him.

On the 22nd inst., at Gagetown, Q. C., at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. J. H. Scott, Elizabeth B., relict of the late Daniel Smith, J. P., aged 35 years.

years.
On the 18th inst., at Winnipeg, of paralysis, J. H.
Woodman, late manager Ontario Bank, Ottawa, aged Woodnan, late manager Ontario Bank, Ottawa, aged 63 years.

On the 30th ult., at Portland, Frederick A. beloved child of Harry A. and Fannie Hamilton, aged 9 menths and 23 days.

On the 28th ult., at Winthrop, Mass., Josephire, wife of Robert I. Belyea, aged 40 years and 10 months.

On the 30th ult., of congestion of the brain, George Temnie, youngest son of Geo. E. and Susle Case, aged 13 months and 25 days.

On the 29th ult., at Fairville, St. John Ceunty, William Hanlan, sged 63 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland.

On the 30th ult., in this city, of epithelioma, W. A. Honeywill, a native of Devenshire, England, aged 45 years, leaving a widow and six children to mourn their sad loss.

On the 31st ult. at Fairville, St. John Ceunty, the six of the same suidow and six children to mourn their sad loss. their sad loss.

On the 31st ult., at Fairville, St. John County, Ellen, wife of Cornelius Ryav, in the 55th year of her age, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their sad loss.

On the 29th ult, at Bathurst village, Gloucaster County, Marguerite Pitre, widow of Joseph H. Hache, aged 91 years. She was the mother of thirteen children, eleven of whom—six daughters and five sons—survive. Sons—survive.
On the 29th ult., at New York, N. Y., Annie B., wife of J. F. Robbins and daughter of A. T. Heney, aged 33 years
On the 31st ult. at White Head. Kingston, Kings
County, Rebeccs Ereen, relict of the late John Breen,

County, Rebecca Ereen, relict of the late John Breen, aged 76 years.

On the 30th ult, at Buctouche, Fanny M. Robinson, aged 22 years and 7 months, third daughter of B. H. Foley, of Buctouche, and wife of Capt. Chas. S. Robinson, of Hopewell, A'thert Co.

On the 1st inst., Beatrice Jane, daughter of C. H. and Nancy Hill, aged 15 months and 28 days.

On the 1st inst., Mary Joanna, only daughter of John and Mary E Sweeny.

On the 25th ult, at the residence of her nephew, C. H. Mann, Bathurst, Gloucester County, Ann M. Carter, of Dalhousie, N. B., in the 71st year of her age. Her end was peace.

On the 11th ult, in San Francisco, Julia Ann, beloved wife of Robert J. Espy, and sister of John Holland, late of St. John, N. B., a native of Ireland, aged 49 years. Holland, late of St. John, N. B., a native of Ireland, aged 49 years.
On the 3rd inst., in this city, after a lingering illness, Sarah, wife of Charles Henry, in the 55th year of her age.
On the 2nd inst., Louis F., infant son of George and Maggie Scribner, aged 4 months and 6 days.
On the 3rd inst., Annie Mand, eldest daughter of James and Mary Ann Murphy, aged 9 years and 7 months.

James and Mary Ahn Marphy, ages 2 John County, months, Orthe 1st inst., at Musquash, St. John County, Edward Thompson, a native of the County Down, Ireland, aged 79 years, and for over 40 years a resident of this province, leaving a disconsolate widow. 2 sons and 7 daughters, besides a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their sad bereavement.

(Irish and American papers please copy.)
On the 2nd inst., in this city, Ann Holmes, wile of Charles Clerke, aged 68 years. CLEARED. BAILED. From London, 20th ult, bark Prince Victor, for

On the 31st ult., at Halifax, N. S., Nellie May, daughter of William and Elinora Hurley, aged 5 years and 6 months. and 6 months.

On the 31st ult, at the residence of her son, Windsor, Carleton County, Sarah Faulkner, aged 102 years. relict of Joseph Faulkner, who died Oct., 1877, aged 102 years and 10 months. Deceased was married when 16 years old and lived a happy married life for 77 years. She emigrated to this country from Donegal. Ireland in 1840, and resided in Carleton County till her death. She leaves three sons and sone daughter aive, and 20 grandchildren and 25 great grandchildren, nearly all of whom are residents of that county. ounty.
On the 3rd inst, at Westfield, Kings Co., Joseph

in the ord inst, at westleid, Kings Co., Joseph Edmund, fourth son of Seth and Margaret Scribner, in the 23rd year of his age.

Oa the 5th inst., in the City of Portland, Joshua Corkery, snr., a native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland. reland.

(Carleton Sentinal please copy.)

On the 5th inst., Albert E. simpson, aged 21 years
Very suddenly, on the 5th inst., at Winnipeg, Mary
Scotson Lewis, the beloved wife of J L McInnis, aged 57 years.
On the 5th inst., Jennie, wife of Duncan C. Robert

On the 5th inst., Jennie, who of Potland, at his father's residence, Main street, Edward, son of Thomas and Mary Sheehan, aged 2 years and 10 months.

On the 4th inst., in this city, of congestion of the lungs, Arthur M. McCerthy, aged 1 year and 4 days, youngest son of Dennis and Elizabeth McCarthy. On the 26th ult, at Dipper Harbor, St. John County, Charles D., in the 16th year of his age, second son of Mathew and Mary Murphy.

On the 4th inst., at Woodstock, Eliza, widow of the late B. P. Griffith, in the 81st year of her age. On the 4th inst., at Grove Hill, St. Martins, St. John County, Thomas Armstrong, aged 86 years.

On the 28th ult., at Clover Hill, Kings County, William Cassidy, aged 90 years, a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, and for over 67 years a resident of this province, leaving 10 children, 71 grandchildren, 37 great-grandchildren, besides 7 brothers—he being the eldest and the only one dead—also a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their sail bereavement.

(Irish and American papers please copy.) Ship News.

Port of Saint John. ARRIVED. March 31—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

April 2—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Besten, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Kelley, from Liverpool, Scammell Bros; salt.

Bota Cur Annie, Edmond, from Boston; Scammell Bros hel ell Bros, bal. Sch Joseph Oakes, Gray, from Castine, D J Seely, Sch E H Foster, Lewis, from Boston, W J Davidon, bal. Sch Plymouth Reck, Farris, Scammell Bros, bal. Sch Frank and Willie, Brown, from New York, R. Elkin, gen carge April 3—Seh Clifton, McLean, from Boston, A L Sch M & Nutter, Reynard, from Boston, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Damon, Torrey, from Castine, D J Seely, bal.
Sch Irene E Meservey, Meservey, from Saint
George, Me, D J Seely, bal.
Sch Addie Fuller, Sanborn, from Boston, D J Seely, Sch Ada S Allen, Dudley, from Eastport, Scammell, Bros, bal.
Sch Adeline, Starkey, from Newark, R C Elkin, scal. Sch Laura, Patterson, from Boston, R.C Elkin, gen Sch Sarah Huntter Mowry, from New York, W C Purvis, bal.

Sch Charley Woolsey, Low, from Portsmouth, D J Seely, bal.
See F Nelson, Hinckley, from St George, Me, D J Seely, bal.

April 5—Str Storm King, Farris, from Grand
Manan via Eastport, R A and J Stewart, mose and Manan via Eastport, R A and J Stewart, make and pas.

Brigt Fidelia, from Portland, E G Duun, bal.
Sch Eben Fisher, Reynolds, from Machias, D J
Seely, bal.
Sch Clotlide, Evans, from New York, R C Elkin, col.
Sch Gleaner, Henderson, from Newark, Scammell
Bros, coal.
Sch May Flower, Ells, from Boston, Driscoll Bros, bal.

Ccastwise—Schs Brisk, Waldle, from fishing

Genos.

from Rio Janeiro; bark Taneook, Hanson, from Montevideo.
At Boston, 29th ult, schs Hugh M, Berry, from Annapolis; NS; Donna Bell, Leblanc, from Belleveau, Cove, NS; Percy H Reed, Anthony, from Bear River, NS; Florence Christine, Chute, from Bear River, NS; Elizabethport for this port.

At Lisbon, 24th ult, sch Addine, Starkey, from Elizabethport for this port.

At Salem, 30th ult, sch Addine, Starkey, from Elizabethport for this port.

At Lisbon, 24th ult, sch Addine, Starkey, from Elizabethport for this port.

At Lisbon, 24th ult, sch Addine, Starkey, from Elizabethport for this port.

At Lisbon, 24th ult, sch Addine, Starkey, from Elizabethport for this port.

CLEARED. 30th—Simr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston Sch Kendrick Fish, Hart, for New York. Sch Abby Wasson, Jones, for New York. Sch Raven, Pendleton, for New York. 31st—Sch Annie Y Vergen, Wasson, for N Sch Lily E, Finley, for New York.
Sch Lily E, Finley, for New York.
Sch Eva Adell, Wescott, for New York.
Ist—Stur Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
Eqin Sequel, Richards, for Mumbles I o. Bqin Sequel, Richards, for Mumbles fo.
Sch Abbis E Willard, Jones for New York.
Sch Abbis E Willard, Jones for New York.
Sch Frank W, Watson, for Vineyard Haven.
Sch C N Chandler, Buck, for New York.
Sch C N Chandler, Buck, for New York.
Sch Conteannal, Oripps, for New York.
Sch Julia, French, for Providence.
Sch Victor, Jenkins, for New York.
Sch Druid, Odell, for New York.
Sch Druid, Odell, for New York.
Sch Franne Flint, Warren, for New York.
Sch Rob and Harry, Brown, for New York.
Sch Bob and Harry, Brown, for New York.
Sch Myttle Purdy, Farris, for Boston.
Sch Arianns, Gale, for New York.
Sch Bertha Maud, Barton, for Boston.
Sch Harvester, McLaughlin, for New Yerk.
Sch Acacla, Grady, for Boston.
Sch Devtr Clark, Theall, for Vineyard Haven fo.
5th—bark Kesmark, Tennyson, for Dublin.
Coastwise—Schs Westwind, Dakin, for Sandy Cove;
Oddfellow, Robinson, for Annapolis; Rangola, Tutts,
for Quaco.

Canadian Ports.

ABRIVED. At Parrsboro, 29th inst, schs Cecelis, Benjamin, from Cornwallie; B N Fullerton, Newcomb, hence; Belvidera, McBurnie, from Port Williams.
At Quaco, 30th uit, schs Bangola, Tufts, hence; Hampton, Beals, from Jonesport
At St Martins, 2nd inst, sch Karslie, Delong, from Boston; 48 hours.
At Yarmouth, 2nd inst, sch Karslie, Delong, from Buenos Ayres; sch Lucretis Jane, from Antigua
At Moncton, 8rd inst, sche Crown Prince, Cote, from Dorchester; first arrival of the season. The first arrival last year was April 23d.
At Quaco, 3rd inst, Glengariff, Goff, from Rockland; Friendship, Seely, hence
At Musquash, 3rd inst, schs Jand H Crowley, Lord, from Boston; Annie D, Pye, from Rockland; 4th, D Bawyer, Kelly, from Portsmouth.
At Parrsboro, 3rd inst, schs J Morris, from Advocate. At St Martins, 2nd inst, sch Karslie, Delong, from Boston; 48 hours.

At Yarmouth, 2nd inst, bark Bachelors, from Buenos Ayres; sch Lucretia Jane, from Antigua.

At Moncton, 3rd inst, sch Crown Prince, Cote, from Dorchester; first arrival of the season. The first arrival last year was April 23d.

At Quaco, 3rd inst, Glengariff, Goff, from Rockland; Friendship, Seely, hence

At Musquash, 3rd inst, schs J and H Crowley, Lord, from Boston; Annie D, Pye, from Rockland; 4th, D Sawyer, Kelly, from Portsmouth.

At Parrsboro, 3rd inst, schs J and H Growley, Lord, from Boston; Annie D, Pye, from Rockland; 4th, D Sawyer, Kelly, from Portsmouth.

At Yarmouth, bth inst, ss Alpha, from Boston schs Portland, from Boston; Grey Parrott, from Boston; J N Kenny, hence; Yarmouth Packet, hence.

OLIMBED.

At Parrsboro, 29th inst, schs Herald, Merriam, for Corawallis; B N Fullerton, Newcomb, for Noel.

At Quaco, 3lst ult, Dunrobin, McDonough, for Rockland.

At Quaco, 3lst ult, Dunrobin, McDonough, for Rockland.

At Yarmouth, 5th inst, ss City of St John, for Halifax; sch Portland, for Annapolis, At Parrsboro, 3rd inst, schs Mary Grace, Card, for this port; J L Cotter, Comeau, for St Pierre, Miq; Oriole, Secord, and M A Nutter, Reynald, for this port; J L Cotter, Comeau, for St Ephen.

At Yarmeuth, 5th inst, as City of St John, for Halifax; sch Portland, for Annapolis,
At Parrsboro, 3rd inst, schs Mary Grace, Card, for Cornwallis; Talisman, 8mith, for Belleveau; Carde Maud, Yorke, for 8t Stephen, NB; Twilight, Newcomb, for this port; Rebecca W, Wheaton, for Walton; Boxwood, McLaughlin, for Wolfvilie.
At Quaco, 3rd inst, Acara, Cummings, for New York; Harry Morris, Carter, for Rockland.

At Valparaiso, 18th inst, bark Amanda, Scott, for Punta de Lobos.

At New York, 27th inst, schs Sower, Dixon, for St Pierre, Miq; Oriole, Secord, and M. A. Nutter, Reynard, for this port; J. L. Cotter, Comeau, for St Stephen.

At Boston, 28th ult, brig W. E. Stowe, Hogan, for Lunenburg; 29th, brig Genoah, Davidson, for Hantsport, NS; sch Tarquin, Gerrier, for St Pierre (Mique ion); sch Lexington, Priest, for Sand River, NS.

At Pensacola, 26th ult, bark Keewaydin, Robinson, for Fleetwood.

At New York, 31st ult, bark Lillian M Vigus,

Eritish Ports A BRIVED. ARIVATO.

At Barbados, 7th inst, bark Kate Harding, Bolduc, and brig Arbutus, Sutherland, from Bahis.

At Liverpool, 29th ult, bark Maria Stoneman, Richan, from Newport News.

At London, 29th ult, bark Larnica, Sinclair, from New York.

At Penarth Roads, 23th ult, brig L M Merritt, O'Brien, hence.

At]Falmouth, 28th ult, bark Angelsea, Scott, from Iquique. Iquique At Antigua, 10th ult, sch Sarah Godfrey, Pinkham, from Georgetown.
At Liverpool, 30th ult, barks Lady Russell, Laurchsen, hence; Sappho, from Black River.
At Barbados, 16th ult, sch Playfair, Crowell, from Norfolk.
At London, 30th ult ship Bock Terrace, Butchinson, from Lobos de Afuera; bark Chas Cox, Marsters, from Huanillos.
At Barbados, 2nd inst, brlg Darpa, Anderson, from At Barbados, 2nd inst, brlg Darpa, Anderson, from Bahia.
At Falmouth, 1st inst, bark Marian King, Galvert, from Haunilloo.
At Liverpool, 2nd inst, ship Germanic, Waycott, from New Orleans.
At Barbados, 17th ult, bark Siddoretha, Moore, from Buenos Ayres. At London, 21st inst, ship Austria, Dexter, for New York.

From Newport, E, 29th ult, brig Julia H, Murch, From Queenstown, 28th ult, ship Charles Cox, Marsters, for London.

From Rangoen, 22nd ult, bark A E Killam, Keneally, for Channel.

From Falmouth, 28th ult, bark Chas Cox, Marsters (from Hamburg) for London

From Calcutta, 7th ult, ship Anglo-America, Williams, for New Yerk

From Gibraltar, 20th ult, sch Iolanthe, Card, for Tangler Tangier.
From Goole, 30th ult, bark Trenmore, for Richi-From Port Elizabeth, Feb 22, bark Brazil, Davidson. from Calcutta
From Cardiff, 1st inst, ship Mary L Burrell,
Eldridge, for Rie Janeiro.
From Gravsend, 1st inst, ship Prince Victor, Irving,
for New York.
From Gravesend, 2ad inst ship Commerzienrath
Roabertas, Knutter, for Miramichi.

Foreign Ports. ARRIVAD.

At Boulogne, 23rd inst, bark Unanima Young from At Boulogne, 23rd inst, bark Unanima Young from Pensacela.

At Buenos Ayres, 20th ult, brigt Sarah Wallace, Holder, from Montevidee; 22nd, bark Sacramento, Reid, from Brunswick, Ga; 22th, bark Mand E Gann, Durkee, from Portland.

At New York, 27th inst, schs Rondo, McIntyre; Mabel Purdy, Dykeman; Acara Harper; Annie Harper, Durwin; Wallula, Keast; Carrie Walker, Starkey; G Walter Soott, Harrington; Maggle Willett, Hamm; Yreka, Faulkingham, and Bucco, Yeung, hence; 28th, barks Nimbus, Smith, from Antwerp; Egeria, Kerr, from Bordeaux.

At Gloucester, 25th inst, sch Sarah Hunter, Mowry, from New York for this port. from New York for this port.

At Montevideo, 19th inst, brigt Blanco, Tucker, from Buenos Ayree,

At Norfolk, 27th inst, bark Kestrel, Olsen, from At Cuxhaven, 27th inst, bark Hawthorn, Chapman, **At Portland, 31st ult, sch Hambids, Pendleton, hence for New York.
At Boston, 1st inst, sch Eureka, Morehouse, from Weymouth. Weymouth.

At Philadelphia, 30th ult, bark Mary I Baker, McLaren, from Barbados, 2nd inst, bark Etta Stewart,
Adams, from Barbados.

At New York, 1st inst, ship Joseph H Scammell,
Thompson, from London; bark Salacia, from Jamieson, from Santande
At Havre, 31st ult, ship King Ceolric, Norten, from At St Pierre, M'q, 21th ult, brig Lottie E, Wyman, from Boston.

MiAt Philadelphia, 28th inst, ship Lansdowne, Lockhart, from Antwerp.

At Boston, 28th inst, sch Annie Robertson McGinn, from Lockeport, NS; Isaac Patch, Gedney, from Meteghan, NS. trom Meteghan, NS.
At Amsterdam, 27th ult, ship Forest King, Lock-hart, from New York.
At Portland, 29th ult. schs Robert Derity, Lowe; Reporter, Gilonrist, and Afton, Odell, hence for New York; Lottle B, Scott, hence for Vineyard Haven fo; Roy, Lister, hence for Previdence; W M Mackay, Balmer, and Prussian General, Donahue, hence for Roston. At Port Clyde, 27th ult, sch Susle Prescott, Glass, hence for New York.
At Flushing, 27th ult, ship Constance, Tingley, from At Flushing, 27th uit, snip Constance, Ingrey, Income New York.

At Vineyard Haven, 27th uit, schs Clotlide, Evans, Weehawken, for this port; Nettie B Dobbin, Rumery, hence for New York.

At New York, 29th uit, ship J I Smith, Tingley, hear for the Port of the Conductor. from Antwerp; barks Conductor, Forsyth, from Bordeaux; Roma, Corbett, from Montevideo; brig Mary Elia Mallett, from Demerara; sch W H Mitchell, Cole, from Shules.

At Buenos Ayres, 23rd ult, ship Golden Rule, Williams, from Portland.

At Hamburg, 29th ult, bark Hawthorn, Chapman, rom Barbados. At Brunswick, 29th ult, bark Kings County, Potter, from Barbados.

At Pensacola, 29th ult, ship Forest Rights, Murphy, from Rio Janeiro; bark Taneook, Hanson, from bal.

Custwise—Schs** Brisk, Waldip, from fishing voyage; Eliza Bell Outhouse, from Freeport; Aurora, Kerr, from Port Corvette; Rangola, Tufts, from Quaco; Pearl, Wood, from Harvey; Miliu Burritt, Malloch, from Digby; Winnie, Belding, from fishing voyage; Three Sisters, Elliott. from Five Islands; Jane White, Huntley, do; Emma T Storey, Fraser, from Grand Manan; Anastatia, Campbell, from Maitland.

Cartain Street Street, Fraser, from Grand Manan; Anastatia, Campbell, from Maitland.

**At Leghorn, 1st inst, bark Stillwater, Trites, from Genoa.

**At Point-a-Pitre, 7th ult, 5th Bobbie, Godfrey, Cook, from New York.

**At St Thomas, 1st inst, bark Investigator, Bossiter, from Newport.

At Autwerp, 28th ult, ship Abana, Cowan, from Callao. From Philadelphia for Annapolis
From Whitestone, LI. 1st inst, sch Sower, Dixon,
from New York for St Pierre, Miq. Card, from New York, for Hantsport, NS; Cuba, David Callao.
At Boothbay, 29th ult, schs Howard Holder, Farnsworth, and Ethel, Peck, hence for Lynn; Nellie Starr, Soule; Nellie Clark, Clark, and Gem, Fewler, hence for New York; R G Moran, McDougall, do: for New-From Tansberg, 26th ult, bark Trio, Elliott, for From Tansberg, 26th alt, bark Alba, for Miramichi.
From Toulob, 29th ult, bark Alba, for Miramichi.
From New York, 2nd inst, ships Antriana, for
Liverpool; Grenerde, McClellan, for Antwerp; Theodore H Rand, Morris, for Amsterdam (and anchored
in Hart Island Eoads); bark Lewis Smith, Wright,
from New York for Antwerp (and anchored off
Herald Whitestone Telegraph Station); sch Annie
Harper, Darwin, for this port.
From Savannah, 2nd inst, bark Artizan, Stevens, for
Queenstown or Falmouth. port.
Returned—Schs Gleaner, frem New York for this port; J H Crowley, from Boston for Musquash.
At Brunswick, 29th ult, bark Kings County, Potter, from Barbadoe.
At Dakar, 6th ult, bark Onaway, Crickett, from Cardiff.

At Hamburg, 29th ult, bark Sarah Chambers,
Carter, from New York.

At Portland, 30th ult, schs Mand W. from Kingston,
and Riverside, Barten, hence for Boston; Sarah Glass,
Hooper, from St Stephen for Boston.

At Rio Janeiro, 8th ult, ship Vancouver, Porter,
from Cardiff. Queenstown or falmouth.

From Salem, 2nd inst, sch Lily Bell, Erb, hence, for New York; T W McKay, Roberts (from Canning) for do.

From Tampico, 21st ult, brig Olivia A Carrigan,
LeBlanc, for Saine.

At Rio Janeiro, 8th ult, ship Vancouver, Porter, from Cardiff.

At Beston, 30th ult, schs Canning Packet, Berry, from Annapolis, NS; sch Mary Jane, Morton, from Port Gilbert, NS; sch Susie Prescott, Glass, hence for New York—put in for harbor; 3ist, sch Florence F, McPhee, from Halifax.

At New York, 30th ult, barks Levuka, Harris, from Antwerp; Maggie Dart, Dart, from Macelo.

At Gloucester, 30th ult, sch Annie W Akers, McIntyre, hence, foa New York.

At Portland, lst inst, echs Nellie Starr, Soule; Wm Flint, Dodge; Gem, Fowler; Dallas Hill, Carleton; Nellie Clark, Clark, and Bess and Stella, Haux, hence for New York; R C Moran, McDougall, hence for Providence. Memoranda: Calcutta, Feb 23-Bark J W Parker, McManus, loaded with saltpetre and jute butts for Boston, was about leaving on the morning of Feb 18 when a fire broke out in the chain locker, but at night it was thought the fire had been got under. Next morning, however, the fire broke out afresh, and the vessel was broasted on to the bank and filled with water, at the same time discharging the cargo, but only about 600 bales were got out. The vessel has now been numped out and surveyed. She is reported to be slightly hogged, and the swollen jute has burs: up the dects and broken the beams. The cargo was entirely submerged and is badly damaged.

New York, March 29—Ship Gen McLellan, heuce for Antwerp, returned today, having lost her anchor on the bar.

Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, (28th ult, ship Lydia, from Philadelphia for London.

Passed Prawle Point, 28th ult, ship Rock Terrace, Hutchinson, from Lobos de Aftera via Plymouth for —... or New York; B C Moran, McDougall, hence for Providence.

At New York, 1st inst, ship Gov Wilmot, Claque, from Calcutta; barks J E Graham, Cochrane, from Liverpool; Maud Scammell, Nobles, from Rio Janeiro; brigs Seabird, Rabadau, from Macoria; W C Warner, Warner, from Azaua; sch Byron N, Sanford, from Montechristo; 2nd, Cambusdoon, Bisnop, from Cebu, At Turks Island, 9th ult, barke Piskataqua, Eskdale, from Barbados; Veritas, McCully, do: 23rd, brig Plymouth, Vive, from Pernambuco; 24th, bark G S Penry, Fortin, from Barbados.

At Phi'adelphia, 2nd inst, brig Myrtle, [Starratt, from Sagua.

Passed Frawle Point, 25th ult, ship Rock Terrace, Hutchinson, from Lobos de Afuera via Plymouth for ——.

Capt Lockhart of the ship Lansdowne, from Antwerp, reports: March 6, lat 49, lon 30, a seaman fell from the forstopsall yard and was drowned.

Spring Lake, NJ, March 20—Ship Tserngora, from Havre for New York, before reported ashore off here, lies well up on the beach, near the Monmouth House.

The surf is too bad to lay cables, and the ship cannot be boarded from shore on account of the state of the surf, which is running high and strong. Orew on, shore. No luggage landed. The ship lies in a good position, heading north, but fears are entertained that she will be a totalloss.

In port at Bahia, 27th ult, barks Uuldoon, for New York; Olivette, Davis, for Halifax; 21st, Buda, Ray, for Montreal, Halifax or United States; Endrich, Mahonev, for New York; Columbian, Mastard, for do; Darpa, Anderson, from Buenos Ayres, arrived 26th; sech Christiana Moora, Sanford, for New York.

In port at Gonalves, 18th ult, brig Sainvel Coipel, Brinton, for Boston.

In port at Rio Janeiro, Feb 29th, brig Hotspur, Winchester, unc. Winchester, unc,
In port at Rio Janeiro, Feb 27th, ships Kambria,
Brownell, and Servia, Smith, fer United States, Pacific
or India; barks Sidon; Sorensen, for New York; Geo
B Doane, Robbins; H B Cann. Cann; Prince Rupert,
O'Malley, and Caspar, for United States, India or
Pacific B Doane, Robbins; H B Cann. Cann; Prince Rupert, O'Malley, and Caspar, for United States, India or Pacific.

Passed Flushing, March 24th, bark Montreal, Davidson, from 'Antwerp for New York.

Passed Tarifa, 21st ult, barks St Olaves, Kiffin, from Marseilles for Parrsbero; 22nd, Robt S Besnard, Andrews, from Parman for Philadelphia.

Spring Lake, March 30—Ship Tsernogora, from Havre for New York, which came ashore at this place early Sunday morning, will prove a total wreck. The storm of last nights and this morning has caused the vessel to break in two, and she is badly hogged. There is now 12 feet of water in her hold. Fourtsen of her crew were sent to New York this morning. The captain, first and second mates and three others remained and have been on board the vessel all day. Her cargo of oil barrels can be saved.

Anchored in New York, 30th ult, at Staten Island, outward bound, ships Gen McClellan, for Antwerp; Astriana, for Liverpool; bark Granville Belle, for Kurachee; Bristol, for Antwerp.

Spring Lake, NJ, March 31—The sea is running very high here and the waves are dashing over the entirs length of the Brit sh ship Tsernogora, which came ashore at this place at midnight of the 27th inst. A large hole has been knocked into her stern.

A later despatch says the Tsernogora remains in the same position; deck looks good and vessel has kept her shape well. It is thought she can be hauled off if weather be fine. Nothing had been landed. Sch Levose, from Annapolis, Feb 12st, for Boston, which has been reported overdue, put into Barbados 30th ult in distress.

In port at Melbeurne, Feb 24th, ship [Narwhal, At Pensacola, 26th ult, bark Keewaydin, Robinson, for Fleetwood.

At New York, 29th ult, bark Cuba, Dayldson, for Windsor.

At Portland, 30th ult, brig Fidelia, Blake, for this port, to load for Curacos.

At Boston, 36th ult, schs Ada Barker, Rogers, for Joggins, NS; Clara E Rogers, Rogers, do; annie Simpson, Petipaw, for St Pierre, Miq; Ocean Star, Br, he, do; Karalie, Delong, for St Martins, NS; Rosilla P, Phipps, for this port; 31st, sch E H Foster, Lewis, for this port.

At New York, 30th ult, barks Falmouth, Malcolm, for Hantsport; armenia, Morse, for Batavia; Richard Hutchison, Landry, for Antwerp; Highlands, Owen, for Colombo; brig Delma C, Lewis, for Bear River.

At Bahls, Feb 25th, sch Atlanna, Trainor, for Aracaju; prior to 27th, brigs Herman, Dovig, for New York; Natalie, Veale, do.

At Portland, 31st ult, bark Hecla, McDougall, for Buenos Ayres. At New York, 31st ult, bark Lillian M Vigus, Morine, for London.

At Savannab, 31st, bark Artizna, Stevens, for Queenstown or Falmouth (for crders).

At Ponce, 18th ult, sch Bianche O, Whitney, for Boston.

At Boston, 31st ult, brig Elsie Cronan, Deegan, for Halifax, NS; sch Bonzella, McEachren, for Lunenburg, NS; Clitton, McLean, and Rettie, Price, for this port; Gondola, Martin, for Alma, NB.

At New York, 1st ult, bark Artizna, Stevens, for Lunenburg, 1st ult, brig Clanadian, Boston, 1dg sugar; sch Kismet, Anderson, for N of Hatteras, 1dg.

Ship Ala Yeafs, from Lobos for Falmouth, for orders, guano laden, which put into Callao leaking badly, had struck a rock while leaving the former port.

Ship Loanda, from New York for Sydney, NSW, Frady, for Barbados. At Ponce, 18th ult, sch Blanche O, Whitney, for Boston.

At Boston, 31st ult, brig Elsie Cronan, Deegan, for Halifax, NS; schs Douzella, McEachren, for Lunenburg, NS; Clilton, McLean, and Bettle, Price, for this port; Gondola, Martin, for Alma, NB.

At New York, 1st inst, ship Austriana, McIntosh, for Liverpool; bark Bristol, Lawrence, for Antwerp; Dominique, LeBlanc, for Turks Island; brig Martha, Brady, for Barbados.

At Pensacola, 1st inst, bark Lepreaux, Brown, for Grangemouth; Bremen, Caldwell, for Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 1st inst, barks Lizzie Perry, Young, for London; Edith, Much, ifor this port.

At Boston, 1st inst, sch H V Crandall, for St Andrews; 2nd, sch Severn, Lockhard, for Richmond

At Boston, 2nd inst, schs Alice S, Kerrigan, for this port; Otello, Quigley, and Jacob M Haskell, Haskell, Baker, for Dorchester; Lookout, Ingersolt, for &t Andrews; Srd, brig LF Munson, Smith, for Annapolis, NS; brig Alice, Baxter, for Haffax, NS; schs Laura Brown, King, for Mattland, NS; Adeline Adams, Swim; for Barrington, NS; Florence Christine, Chute, for Bear River, NS; Mary Swansberg, for Shelburne, NS, via Portland, Me; Percy H Reed, Anthony, for Bear River, NS; Mary Jane, Norton, for Port Gilbert, NS; Gen Banks, Coles, for this port. At Charleston, 2nd inst, bark Neilie T Guest, Mes, senger, for Liverpool.

At Norlolk, 2nd inst, ship Rossignoll, Vickery, for Liverpool. At Notions, 2nd inst, ship acceptance.

A Wilmington, NC, 2nd inst, sch A F Mundy, for St Johns, PR.

At New York, 2nd inst, bark Lewis Smith, Wright, for Antwerp; brigs Christina, Fanning, and Waldina, Sponagle, for Demerars; schs Annie Harper, Darwin: Rondo, McIntyre; Acara, Harper, for this port.

SAILED. From Montevideo, 12th ult, bark Arlington, Seely From Montevidee, 12th ult, bark Arington, seeighter Barbados.

From Buenos Ayres, 19th inst, barktn Frederica, Roberts, for Bahis; 22nd, barks Bellevue, McKerron, for Mobile; Petiteodiac, Steeves, and Lottie Stewart, Jones, for Harbados.

From Iloilo, 22nd inst, ship Antoniette, Ferguson, for New York, Halifax or Montraal.

From Lisbon, 22nd inst, brig Lily, Mitchener, for Barbados. Barbados.
From Marseiller, 27th inst, bark; Abyssinian, Hughes, for Baltimore.
From Dieppe, 24th inst, bark Ecuador, Hughes, for Philadelphia.
From Montevide, 17th inst, bark Nellie Moody Forbes, for Barbados; 22nd, bark Stadacona, Pettis, for do. Forbes, for Barbados; 22nd, bark Stadacona, Pettis, for do.

From Edgartown, 25th inst, D W B, McLane, from New York for this port.

From New York, 27th inst, sch E Merriam, Merriam, for Nassau; Sower, Dixon, for St Pierre, Miq; Olivia, Williams, and M A Nutter, Reynard, for this port (latter anchored off Whitestone) 28th, ship Genl McLellan, for Antwerp; sch Carrie B, Whelpley, for this port.

From Boothbay, 29th ult, sch Gleaner, Henderson, from New York for this port.

From Cette, 25th ult, bark Bessie Parker, Reed, for Philadelphia. Afull supply on hand for the cuming season.

Tho 3. ReID.

Chemical Manure Works, St. John, N. B.

From Sables d'Olone, 25th ult, bark Edwin, Dickie, for Niew York.

From Trapani, 17th ult, bark E D Jewett, Lockhart, for Gloucester.

From Wicasset, 29th ult, bark End Jewiller, Dohrty, for Port au-Prince.

From Sagua, 19th ult, brig Myrtle, Starre.t, for Philadelphia.

From Gaiveston, 23rd ult, bark Roma, D P and McLaren, for Liverpool.

From Bienos Ayres, 2nd ult, bark Mary J Baker (from Barbados) for Philadelphia.

From Boleware Breakwater, 29th ult, bark Mary J Baker (from Barbados) for Philadelphia.

From Oporto, 28th ult, brig Clifford, McCulloch, for Antigua

From Pernambuco, 23rd ult, bark Milo, Leng. for Mila and From Pernambuco, 23rd ult, bark Milo, Leng. for Means and Patagonia, McLean, for Barbados.

From Pernambuco, 23rd ult, bark Milo, Leng. for Miladelphia, Trom Pernambuco, 23rd ult, bark Milo, Leng. for Antigua

From Pernambuco, 23rd ult, bark Milo, Leng. for Miladelphia, Trom Pernambuco, 23rd ult, bark Milo, Leng. for Means and Patagonia, McLean, for Barbados.

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From New York, 30th ult, bark Falmouth, Card, for
Hantsport; Cuba, Davidson, for Windsor (latter
anchored off Hart Island Roads). From Answerp, 24th ult, bark Linden, Crowe, for New York (not as before). From Lisbon, 23rd ult, sch Isabella, Fraser, for

Halitax,
From Rio Janerie, Feb 24th, ship Cumberland, McNeil, for Cardiff; bark Emma Garammell, Kierstead,
for North Brazil ports.
At Galveston, 28th ult, barks J H McLaren and
Roma, for Liverpool.
From Boothbay, 30th ult, sehs Howard Holder;
Gem, Nellie Starr, Ethel, and Nellie Clark.
At Wilmington, Cal, 30th ult, ship General
Domville, Jordalia, for Valparaiso fo, guano ports.
From Hamburg, 28th ult, ship Watter Wallett,
Tyrall, for Melbourne. From Rotterdam, 28th ult, bark Florence L. Ryerson, for Shields. from Sables d'Olonne, 26th ult, bark Edwin, Dickie, for New York.

From 8t Avanger, 26th ult, bark Carmel, Anderson, for New York. sburg, 1st inst, bark Crusader, Scott, From New York, 1st inst, barks Armenia, for Sharpness

From New York, 1st inst, barks Armenia, for Batavis for orders; Richard Hutchison, for Antwerp; Lillian M Vigus, Morine, for London; brig Delma C, Lewis, for Bear River; schs Caurie Kasler, Easler, for Advocate; Jas Watson, Holder, for Halifax; Sabrina, Urquhart; Waliula, Keast, and Glenera, McKeel, for this port. From Delaware Breakwater, 1st inst, brig Carri-

cutt as compensation of 'The Government manny, the provisions of 'The Government manny, and Acts in amed dent thereof, it is ordered that the following notice be published in the Werkly Sun for the space of eight weeks and during the last of the said eight weeks and during the last of the said eight weeks and the Datux Sun, both being newspapers published in the City and County of Saint John, the County in which the said lands are situate.

To Greeton Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to the Executors, Administrators and assigns of Martin Burke, deceased, and to all others whom it shall or may concern: From Salem, 2nd inst, schs Busiris, Little Bell and In the Supreme Court in Equity.

Harrington and to the Executors' Administration and a starting of Machael Harrington and Jeanness of the Harrington and to all others when it shall or any concern:

Tou will take notice that hereb annexed is a certified copy of the piets and description of lands and certified only of the piets and description of lands and the Harrington and description of lands and the Harrington and the Harrington and the Harrington and the Harrington and an and the Harrington and an antique of the Harrington and alterwards of Mary Internation, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of Mary Harrington, which said prions is marked "Arrington and alterwards of any prices so entitled or any prices or least to the said and oline of smythe street with the southerly side line of "Prices of the Harrington and that the association of the said and oline of smythe street with the southerly side line of "Prices of the Harrington and that the association of the said and one on the said and one of the Harrington and that the associatio

Dated the second day of April, A. D. 1886.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. SONS PURCATIVE PIL Positively cure SIOK-HEADACHE, Bilicusness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALABIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Fill—Dr. T. M. Palzer, Monticello, Fla." In my practice I use no other,—J. Dennison, M.D., Dewitt, Iow." Soid everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts, in stamps. Valuable information PREE. L. B. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by m Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO.4 Boston.

FARMERS.

REID'S DISSOLVED

Bones & Superphosphates are manufactured purely from animal origin and are rich in ammonia and highly soluble in phosphate of lime.

the twenty-sixth instant.

We are favorable to the present administration, whose efforts in the direction of reform and reduction in the public expenditure are, we think, worthy of general approval.

Keepectfully soliciting your support,

We pre,

Yours faithfully,

F. E. MORTON,
W. PIGSLEY, JR.,
GEORGE L. TAYLOR.

The Supreme Court in Equity.

BEFIRE HIS HONOR THE JUDGE IN EQUITY:

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Interpolocial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of

In the Supreme Court in Equity.

The second day of April, A. D. 1836. In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intersolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City af Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

On application of Mr. Harrison and having heard On application of Mr. Harrison and having heard read the notice given by the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals in this matter to the Clerk of this Honorable Court, and the sum of one thousand revern hundred and eighty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents having been paid into this Honorable Court as compensation in this matter, pursuant to the provisions of "The Government Railways Act, 1881" and Acts in ameridment thereof, it is ordered that the following notice has published; the Court of the Co

T. CARLETON ALLEN,

FARMERS. In the Supreme Court in Equity

The second day of April, A. D. 1886.

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Bailway for Station grounds, at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Branswick

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the In-terpologial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint Joho, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

To the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Martin Burke, deceased, and to all others whom it shall or may concern: Notice is hereby given that a notice has been de-Notice is hereby given that a notice has been delivered to the undersigned the Clerk of this flonorable Court with which said notice there was also delivered to me a duly certified copy of the plan and description deposited and filed with the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint John, of the lands acquired or taken for purposes of the Intercolonial katiway at the City of Saint John aforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits is in the words, figures and form following, that is to say:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY:

A. I. PALMER,
Judge in Equity.

A. I. PALMER,
Judge in Equity.

The Suppose of the pan and description of lands taken from purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station purposes at the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of "the Government Railways Act. 1881," and acts in amendments thereof, which said plan and description was duly described and John, in the Province of New Brunswick; saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick and county of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick; saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick and county of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of "The Government Railways Act. 1881," and description of the Provisions of "The Government Railways Act. 1881," and acts in amendments thereof, which said part and description of the Provisions of "The Government Railways Act. 1881," and acts in amendments thereof, which said part and description of the Intervious at the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of "The Government Railways Act. 1881," and acts in amendments thereof, which said part and description of the Intervious at the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of "The Government Railways Act. 1881," and acts in amendments thereof, which said part and description of the Interviounce of the Registration of Development Railways Act. 1881," an

whom it shall or may concern:

Notice is hereby given that a notice has been delivered to the undersigned the Clerk of this Honorable Court, with which said notice there was also delivered to me aduly certified copy of the plan and description deposited and filed with the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John of the lands acquired or taken for purposes of the Interpolonial Railway at the City of Saint John aforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits is in the words, figures and forms following, that is to say:

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY:

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Interpolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the Privince of New Branswick:

To T Carleton Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to Mary Harrington and to the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Michael Harrington and Jeremiah Harrington, deceased, and to all others whem it shall or may concern:

You will take notice that hereto annexed is a certified copy of the plan and description of lands

You will take notice that hereto annexed is a certified copy of the plan and description of lands

To T Carleton Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to Mary Harrington deceased, and to all others whem it shall or may concern:

You will take notice that hereto annexed is a certified copy of the plan and description of lands

J. WILLARD SMITH.

THE CROWN OF PRAISE.

My little Karlie climbs upon my knee, His chubby face a mixture strange to see Of bubbling mischief and of tenderness, Lifts hands to strike, but pauses to caress; While savage boy give place to angel true, He softly says, "You old dood muzzur, you!

"Good mother!" Oh, may I that name de-Be truly good to you, and never swerve From firmness, while I guide your restiess

feet Beside still waters and in pastures sweet, Turn your quick eye to find life's noblest things, Fetter thyself and give the angel wings.

I have been flattered by admiring eyes, Some words have writ which critics said were Have spoken to the plaudits of the crowd, Had thanks for kindness till my heart was

proud, But ne'er had praise which thrilled me through and through
Like baby's lisp-"You old dood muzzer, -Christian Register.

SHETLAND CASTAWAY.

remarks. A native of these isles resident near Sumburgh Head, the most southerly point of the Shetland mainland, was yesterday fortnight proceeding in a smack called the Columbine, of 21 tons burthen, to Lerwick, a distance apparently of about 20 or 30 miles, for the double purpose of disposing of hosiery which she had knitted and of obtaing medical advice for some malady, the nature of which is not mentioned. The day was stormy; yet she, the only passenger in the little smack, with the captain and two men, ventured to put out to sea. The results were most disastrous. The captain was knocked overboard by the violence of the gale, and before his two assistants could reach him in the small boat he was drowned. But they had acted somewhat rashly, although generously, in rushing to his recue; for before they could reach the Columbine again she was off, as if on the wings of a dove, as her name imports, with the solitary passenger in her, flying before the gale. The two men reached the mainland of Shetland with difficulty; and although the steam vessels which were available scoured the seas north, south, and east for days, no traces could they discover of the Columbine and her passenger. She was at length given up as lost; but when we opened last Tuesday's paper we observed to our delight and surprise that the little smack had grounded on the coast of Norway-300 miles away from the point at which the sad accident had ocrescued castaway is slowly improving under the care of the hospitable people who have received her on the Norwegian coast. There partially preliminary observations, namely, are also hopes of saving and repairing the smack, damaged as it has been by being cast upon that iron-bound shore. Such are the

Jericho," and of whom also we read at a certain point of his ministry that "without a resemble? I reply here subordinately (1) parable spake he not unto them." Learn (1.) What a blessing health is.— Elizabeth Monat, although 68 years of age, braved the dangers of that winter voyage that she might obtain medical advice. How thankful should we be for medical men of akill and kindness, who are able to prescribe for our maladies. And how thankful should we be if we enjoy that amount of health which permits us to remain at our daily dutles. What a cure for the discentent, peevishness, and envy to which we are tempted when we hear of our neighbors and acquaintances being prostrated on beds of sickness and death, while we are healthful and strong and do not need, like this afflicted slater, after having exhausted the medi-cal skill of one locality, to betake them-

selves to that of another. (2.) There are some of our fellow-creatures to whom "waters of a full cup are wrung out."-We are informed that this daughter of Zetland has been what would be called specially unfortunate. Some years ago she was run over by a conveyance and severely More recently she was badly wounded by a gentleman who was shooting near her house. Perhaps these accidents have led on to the malady from which she is suffering. Then all these successive troubles have culminated in this most sensational calamity. If my words reach any who see in her experience just a counterpart of their own, let them not be discouraged, for, as in her case this greatest dis-tress has called the attention and doubtless

who dig for our coals, roof our houses and sail our ships. The gentlemen of Eogland, who live at home at ease, oh! little do they think upon the dangers of the seas. I know men who leave Glasgow, Greenock and Ardrossan homes from week to week to coast along our iron-bound shores (the most along our iron-bound shores). If it is sea would not be very tempestatus on the sighted to her joy on the eighth day. In this she was disappointed. But to you too will be ministered, my hearer, I hope before the eighth day, yes, dangerous branch of a seafaring life) with their lives in their hand, like these Lerwick mariners, and whose friends continually tremble for fear of losing them. We should sympathize with the sufferings and sorrows of our brothers more than we do, and thus poor, or, as the late Norman McLeod used

to say, between the east and the west. (4.) How great the misery into which in a ent we may be brought. What agony this sister of ours must have experienced as she found herself drifting away beyond the reach of all human aid! O, who can tell what days and nights she spent, exposed upon that bark, of nameless wee! Suppose that a judge from the bench should have condemned a criminal female to be let loose like her on the stormy wintry ocean in awful selitude, society would deem the punishment too great and call it barbarous. But here was an innocent well-doing woman the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the beach who carried the scars of the cross the cross the cross that the scars of the cross the cross that the scars of by accident thus rudely and terribly exposed. Yet in one respect she would be better off than the criminal whose case I have supposed, for she would have the consciousness of guilt, whereas the heroine of my tale States, twelve years ago, I preached for a would be comforted by the thought that minister of the Reformed Presbyterian when her trouble came upon her she was in church in Detreit, who was drifting as a the path of duty. I expect that when the young man on that sea of doubt and de-

honest plety characterizes many of of the Shetland islanders. Volney, the in-fidel, prayed in a dread storm on Lake Erie; and the stoutest atheist whosever) published against the being of a God would have cried in Elizabeth Monat's place, "O Lord, save me, for I perish." I remember reading in Herodotus of a king's son who had been dumb; but the city being taken and the palace having been entered by the enemy, the fear of death, made him speak. So prayer. less men, dumb souls that have no communion with God, when death draw near in fearful forms, obey the instinctive yearning of the soul after God and cry unto him. But it is better to

ory in time and in the days of health. When the late Dr. Macleod (father of Norman Macleod) was on one occasion in a steamboat that plied among the Hebrides, a native of St. Kilda happened to be on board. Some of his fellow-passengers were rather unkindly trying to get sport with the stranger as if he had been less civilized than themselves, and at length one of them asked in a banter- or helper. Let them lash themselves to the and at length one of them asked in a banter-

contrasting Elizabeth Monat's trip to Norway and that made by tourists during the season. You are aware that a voyage to Norway has become quite fashionable, and it is worthy of remark that this very Lepsoe at which the Columbine and its solitary occupant was cast ashore is near one of the which indent the coast of Norway, and which wealthy people visit every summer. But what a contrast between her circumstances in the drifting open boat and theirs in the gorgeously fittled up steam vessel, with the shape of the cross, and made out of every comfort, indeed every luxury that money can procure. Similar, I repeat, is better than angels' food which has been the contrast between some veyageurs on the sea of life and others. Some live in comfort and plenty all their days, while others live in straits and difficulties. Some may be represented as reaching the shore in the splen-did ship, while others, like Paul and his

fellow-passengers at Melita, and this poor woman, too, of whom I have been speaking, reach it "on boards and broken pieces of the ship." But notice that a just and gracious providence brings here also compensation and recompense. She is happier today in gratitude for her miraculous deliverance than mere holiday tourists after any little discomfort from wind or weather which they may have experienced. And in like manner, they who have endured many trials which have been all sanctified to them, not only will be higher in heaven than those whose prosperity has made them somewhat

(6) I now reach the remark after which I

partially preliminary observations, namely, that the distress and deliverance of this poor woman strikingly illustrates the distress and deliverance of man, both is circumstances particulars out of which I propose to try to preach an evangelical and practical discourse, imitating my Saviour, who used to say: "A certain man had two sons," "a certain man went down from Jerusalem to faithful and temporal desclation. Look of spiritual and temporal desclation. ance! What is she like? Whom does she she resembles the awakened sinner crying, What shall I do to be saved? Perhaps she needed to be literally awakened herself to a sense of her lost condition as a voyager on that wide Atlantic. At first she could not believe perhaps that the men in the little boat would not reach her;

but when at last she realized her terrible circumstances, would not her agony

be wild? May we not appropriately use it as illustrative of the agony of an awakened soul—of the prodigal in the far country when he "came to himself"; of the convicted at Penticost who exclaimed, "what shall we do?" of the blinded Saul of Tarsus; of the Philippian jailer and the multitudes all down the ages whom he represents! Have we not all met men and women, who could not sleep or eat, like David Brainerd, when the Holy Spirit had convicted them of sine, the burden of which they had never felt before, and especially of the sin of not believing in Jesus? Perhaps some of us have felt the agony ourselves. Now, what did this poor woman do when she was awakened to feel her desolate position? I have the disad-vantage of preaching, while as yet her nar-rative of her wondrous experience has not been made public; but, as far as I have been able to glean from the public prints, she tied herself close to the hatchway, and used the provisions which she had brought till they were exhausted. I would advise you, O, despairing sinner, to tie yourself by faith to

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of C. & G.
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Kings county, are requested to pay the same to G.
W. Titus of Norton, on or before June 1st, 1886,
otherwise if not settled by that time will be placed the mast of the mercy of God. Be certain that there is forgiveness with "God in the aid of the world to her amid her suffer-ings and sorrows so will it be more or less in Then make use from time to time, by readyours. You will find that wave after wave ing in his holy word, of the promises of his of blessing. "Whom the Lord loveth he salvation, which extend to all, and therefore chastenth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." The greatest sufferers are in venturous inquiry will ground on the beach (3.) We are impressed by the sufferings and dangers to which many of our fellowmen are exposed. Hardly a week passes but we hear of the sudden deaths of those who dig for our coals, roof our houses and sail our ables. castaway had drifted east-northeastward on troubled waters. She would be hoping that the sea would not be very tempestuous on

before tomorrow dawns, an abundant en-

trance into some favored fiord of rest on the

A ND immediate postersion given. Two Eligible
Dwellings, fronting on the north side of
Main street, between Charlotte and Sydney
streets; one formerly occupied by Alderman James G.
Jordan, and the other at present occupied by the shore of experienced salvation.
(2.) The castaway resembled the unfortunate disciple of unbelief, tossed on the stormy sea of doubt and scepticism. Alas! prevent such collisions and clashings as have we have many of them in these days of ag-occurred in London between the rich and the nosticism. The captain of faith has been nosticism. The captain of faith has been drowned, the rudder of prayer has been lost; and they are really castaways on the ocean of unbelief. No light, no stars, no land visible, no anchor, no anything. Poor doubters, imitate the Shetland derelict. Lash yourself to the mast of conscience Say, with an eminent divine in similar plight, as he tells us in his autobiography, 65 Bbls. Pot Barley. "I have at least a conscience left with its sense of right and wrong," To that he lashed himself, and partook besides of the food of rational meditation; and so he driftin his hands and feet and side, and they both said to one another in terms of mutua endearment, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." When I was in the United

full particulars of her experience are given spair. But one Sabbath morning it occurred we will learn that she betook herself to to him to lash himself to the mast of one l learn that she betook herself to and night and day would be by the realization of God's e and protecting care; for plety characterizes many of Shetland islanders. Volney, the incayed in a dread storm on Lake Erle; stoutest athelst whofever) published the being of a God would have oried the being of a God would have oried the being of a God would have oried the being of a King's son who had been but the olty being taken and the pal-

(3.) The hapless islander, drifting before

stormy sea; the capitalist who has lost all his means and knows not to what resort te betake himself or the unemployed operative in these times of commercial deression, who cannot find work here and has no means to emigrate elsewhere. Ah! there Sermon Preached by Rev. Dr. Fergus
Ferguson,

Montrose Street Church, Glasgow, 14th
Feb., 1886.

Text.—Psalm cxvl. 3-8.

A remarkable incident has happened off the Shetland Isles which will help me tonight to take up my parable and illustrate the glorious gospel of the blessed God, besides addressing to you important practical remarks. A native of these isles resident

Text.—Psalm cxvl. 3-8.

A remarkable incident has happened off the Shetland Isles which will help me tonight to take up my parable and illustrate the glorious gospel of the blessed God, besides addressing to you important practical remarks. A native of these isles resident the sick and dying. Is it not the case that when some bodily trouble has come, when a physician has gravely announced the malady to be incurable—the sufferer feels as if out adrift from all hope—out on a stormy sea— all alone, left to bear the blow in his or her pant was cast ashore is near one of the entrances to the Sogne Fiord, one of the most beautiful fiords or salt water lochs ing her to "bear her burden;" but their aid can only soothe to a certain extent, for out of the stormy ocean of sore distress she "must bear her own burden." Yet, let her lash herself to the mast, which is indeed of placed beside her, namely, the scriptural assurance of her Saviour's presence with her and the goodly land to which she is going. And, lo! perhaps on the eighth day after her case had been pronounced hopeless, the beautiful country appears in sight, and she catches glimpses of the angels who have come out to meet her as the pilot came out from New York to meet us when I sailed to America, and the birds from Ireland came out to greet us on my way home. And as Elizabeth Monat would rejoice to find that she had not been drifting to the Pole when the shores of Norway rose before her, so the dying believes rejoicer both by faith and eight to catch a glimpse of the land of glory. I am thinking of a sweet young maiden of 24 years of age who left her church for heaven a formight ago as I am speaking to you, and I am meatally comparing the Glas-gow Elizabeth Dickie to the Shetland Elizabeth Monat. The latter, we are informed, has curred, and that its delicate occupant, though much exhausted after eight days' exposure on deck, nevertheless was safe.

Subsequent telegrams inform us that the suffer here, the sweeter the rest will be."

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Subsequent telegrams inform us that the suffer here, the sweeter the rest will be." little kindness" to Paul and his shipwrecked companions. But as they do not understand her language, nor she theirs, their communion has been so far marred. It was not so, however, with our Elizabeth. "The languages of mortals are many, but of immertals one"—even the language of thought. Her emancipated spirit would understand the words of her guardian angels, and they would understand hers. And thus, at once, amid their congratulations and exhortations, she would pass from the storms of death to all the intelligent satisfaction of heavenly rest. So may it be from the storms of death to all the intelligent satisfaction of heavenly rest. So may it be with us all; for thus the Lord proposes to save those who trust his grace with everlasting salvation. This is the full meaning of the precious words. "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." There is hope of the beached Columbine being got off safe and repaired, and in like manner the body as well as the soul of the glorified believer will be raised again, and this corruptible put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. Let us comfort one another with these words. Thus when we reach the glory of the heavenly home these words of the text, so suitable to our heroine lying peacefully today in her Norwegian lodging, will be appropriate to us at the end of

my soul from death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling."

NOTICE.

Dated at Upham, Kings county, 7th April A. D.

NOTICE.

LL persons having any legal claim against the estate of George Price. late of Greenwich, Kings Co., N. B., decessed, will please present the same, doily attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are reducested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated this 10th day of March, 1886.

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4596

WILMOT PRIOE,

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Federicton G H Davis
Fencton E M Kstey
Alltown John H Healy
Newcastle Etticodiac G I Brown and Co ing, will be appropriate to us at the end of life's troubled voyage: "The sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of hell got hold upod me: I found treuble and sorrow. Then apod me: I found treuble and sorrow. Then called I upon the name of the Lord; O Lord, I beseech thee, deliver my soul. Gracious is the Lord, and righteous; yea, our God is merciful. The Lord preserveth the simple; I was brought low, and he helped me. Return into thy rest, O my soul; for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee. For thou hast delivered my soul from death with care from them.

FOR SALW.—The undersigned will sell his farm in Havelock, K C., containing one hundred acres: eighty under gcod course of cultivatioa, balance well timbered; cutting 25 tons of hay, could easily be made to cut 50. Location suitable for Orchard, and cultivation of vegetables; free from summer froats. On farm is a deposit of about six acres of inexhaustible natural fertilizer, \$400 has been refused for one scre; buildings are good.

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Intending purchasers will do well to examine this property, before purchasing elsewhere.

If not disposed of by private bargain, will be offered at public auction, on premises on Taesday, first day of Jume mext, at 2p. m.

For particulars apply to william Keith on the premises, or to George H. Wallace, Stipendary Magis trate, Sussex.

Havelock, K. C., March 8th, 1886. FOR SALE

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with the approbation of the made-signed barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to say;—

66 A LL that piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said of the said stream o

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to the plaintiffs' solicitor.

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G. C. COSTER.

Dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1886.

f. LAWRANCE STURDEE, Plaintiffs' Solicit

BAILWAY OFFICE, oncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885.

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ing to directions. They speedily destroy the Worms, and expel them from the body without the necessity of administering unplessant doses of Senns or Castor Oil. They are parely vegetable; contain nothing injurious, and will not harm the youngest child. Be sure that you get HANINGTON's.

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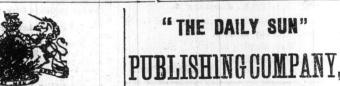
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THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VOL

'Mid loveline Once roamed

Enchantment A wander spin Thro regions

Its glowing ga Night kissed

Silent we watch

Till timidly of Glimmered

Ah! why rem They shot thro Then vanished

The heart, rec -Wilbur Duboi WHY SHE

Why did Lor and tropical clin buctoo, and at lays? The nobl ried, once, and is contained the such a distingu such a very long Lord Verrine ever since he hold of his pro which I am s necessarily ren practically non from his boot n elers, after hav patience and Gambling, raci him. But still marketable val est and most land. This ma would no longe he was the han the most perfe sits up aloft li ing scornfully the respectat the lost credit money lenders one day that must do the which wanted Thinking to getting out This, he thong thing to do.

businesslike at matrimony affa for an America derstood wom excellent actor. a languid and which was a gre of his own socia languor always the smoking r was safe. It hot water. volcano blazed cano, too. Ve temper which loose upon h his horses and the last showe ways. He wa own stables; sight. This was th after he had m discovered a

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His handsome

pose and the pleased Hetty

the charm of so big a catch set under the fellow. And respectfully pr him with open fact, she clapp thing was dor girls at home s Mrs. Leigh wiry middleshe heard the over with one a lord. And season was fa band was such Hetty's wedd event in the L It was all on merrily. was to be L entertained many of the w How Hetty d enough to mal if she had not able privilege for Lord Verr cloak and fan, of her train.

wedding. season, and was to be one great personag including tha gives the ton noble ones of i meet them. a sight indeed papers made with longing.