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ater street 170 to 186 Brossels street. d the public that we are the n of Canada who make their H. L. & B.

& BOYD

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

BY AN ENGLISH EX-DETECTIVE.

Arthur Armstrong was a commercial traveller, representing a large firm of jewellers in London, and had for some years stood high in the estimation of his employers. He was engaged to a young Scotch lady named Hammond, to whom he was ardently attached, and the day fixed for the wedding was not far distant.

mail train for London on Saturday morning, the 27th of November, and had not been heard of since that date. He had with him valuable property in the way of samples, besides a considerable sum of money belong-ing to the firm. A week had elapsed before this matter was placed in my hands. I called upon Armstrong's employers, but could extract little additional information from them. Up to the time of his disappearance they had placed implicit confidence in him and he had been so successful in his capacity of traveller that it was very probable he would shortly have had a small share in the business. He was a pushing, steady, young fellow, and had a fair prospect of making his way in the world.

on arriving in Glasgow put up at the Cob-den Hotel. After having breakfasted, I proceeded to Sanchiehall street, where Miss Hammond lived, saw her, and was at once convinced that Armstrong had not given her the slip; for it has never been my lot to meet with a more amiable and more lovely young

I learned that her daughter had received various offers of marriage, some of a very advenued in favor of Armstrong. I also learned that the young lady had a small fortune in her own right. fortune in her own right.

While I was conversing with Mrs. Ham-

I am utterly at a loss to account for Arm.

have one which was taken very recently.' She procured it for me, and I promised to take every care of it.

in charge of the train by which Armstrong travelled I might be able to obtain some

Dechin



VOL. 8.

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

NO. 18

THE LAST BUCCANEER.

There were forty craft in Aves that were both swift and stout,
All furnished well with small arms and can

Thence we sailed against the Spaniard, with his hoards of plate and gold, Which he wrung with cruel tortures from Indian folk of old; Likewise the merchant captains, with hearts as

hard as stone, Who flog men and keel-haul them, and starve Oh, the palms grow high in Aves, and fruits

that shone like gold;
And the colibris and parrots, they were gorge-

Oh, sweet it was in Aves to hear the landward troes, With a negro lass to fan you, while you listened to the roar

Of the breakers on the reef outside, that never touched the shore.

put down were we.

All day we fought like bull-dogs, but they burst the booms at night;

And I fied in a piragua, sore wounded, from

THE FORGED LETTER.

Arthur Armstrong left Glasgow by the

Have you any reason, Mr. Blanke, to 'None whatever,' he replied. 'Indeed, that is what makes his disappearance more inexplicable, for although the money and valuables which he had with him when he left Glasgow were worth a considerable sum of money we find that he has managed to save a sum, which lies at his bankers, that

would amply cover the amount of the goods and money he had with him.'
I resolved to leave London that night; and

In talking matters over with her mother

mond a visitor was aunounced, whom the lady introduced to me as Dr. Allan, a gentlemanly looking man of about forty—indeed. deed, a singularly handsome-looking man, but, nevertheless, with a somewhat harsh expression of countenance.

strong absconding, said the doctor.

It is by no means certain that he has absconded,' I replied.

'How, then, can you account for his heart-less desertion of Miss Hammond?' he replied. 'I am not prepared at the present moment to answer that question, but I felt confident that whatever the cause of his disappearance may be it is not of his seeking; and of that,' I said, turning to Miss Hammond, who had reentered the room, 'you may rest perfectly assured. Have you a photograph of Mr. Armstrong?'

'Yes,' was the young lady's reply.

I then returned to my hotel to ponder over all I had heard, and endeavor to devise some means to elucidate the mystery. Perhaps it would be best to return to London, and set enquiries on foot there. It struck me that by questioning the guard who was

by the entrance of a waiter, who handed Oh, Ingland is a pleasant place for them that's rich and high.

But England is a cruel place for such poor folks as I;
And such a port for mariners I ne'er shall see again,
As the pleasantest isle of Aves, beside the Spanish main. ran as follows:

LONDON, December 6th. My Dear Helen:-I fear what you will All furnished well with small arms and cannons round about;

And a thousand men in Aves made laws so fair and free

To choose their valiant captains and obey them loyally.

To choose their valiant captains and obey them loyally. short time, I trust, you will forget one who

is totally unworthy of your love.
Yours very truly, ARTHUR ARMSTRONG, This heartless letter almost rendered me speechless, and for a moment I was utterly unable to offer a word of consolation. However, procuring another of Armstrong's letters, I placed the two in the hands of an expert, who in less than a quarter of an hour pronounced the letter which had caused Miss Hammond so much trouble a

ous to behold;
And the negro maids to Aves from bondage fast did fee,
To welcome gallant sailors a sweeping in from had charge of the train on the 27th of November. He recollected perfectly well seeing Mr. Armstrong, and he was certain that gentleman arrived safe in London. He breeze,
A swing with good tobacco in a net between the troes. ing St. Pancras. That was the last he had

seen of him up to that time. Immediately on my arrival at St. Pancras I asked to see the station-master, and ac-But scripture saith an ending to all fine things quainting him with as many particulars of must be;
So the king's ships sailed on Aves, and quite a wish to examine the porters who were in attendance on the arrival of the train from Scotland on the 27th of November. With

this request he readily complied.

The first four to whom I showed Armthe fight.

The first four to whom I showed Armstrong's photograph had no recollection of seeing the gentleman in question; but on the fifth being shown the likeness, he at once said that he remembered the gentleman perfectly well. The night was intensely foggy, and he had taken the gentleman's thing she died;
But as I lay a gasping, a Bristol sail came by
And brought me home to England here, to beg
until I die.

foggy, and he had taken the gentleman's
traps to a four-wheeler, and was about to put
them on the cab, when Mr. Armstrong was And now I'm old and going—I'm sure I can't tell where;

One cemfort is, this world's so hard I can't be worse off there. could see the young man was much agitated. If I might but be a sea-dove, I'd fly across the After a minute or two he became calmer, another cab was called, the luggage was put

together.
I could extract nothing further from the out extract nothing further from the porter, and, at an interview I had with the cabman who was first called, I found the particulars I had gleaned verified, with the additional information that the persons who held the paper had asked the young man if his name was Armstrong, and, on his replying in the affirmative, was taken aside for a few minutes. The cabman was about to 'out up rough' on account of loging his to 'cut up rough' on account of losing his fare, when the other party handed him a crown-which, however, proved to be

This was all the information I could glean from these men but it was most important. Armstrong had ky some plausible tale evidently been decoyed away by two ruffians, and it must have been a carefully-planned plot—commercial travellers being, as a rule, wide-awake fellows, and not easily led away. The circumstance of the 'flash' half-crown convinced me that the two men were

thorough rogues, playing a deep game.

I laid the particulars which I had gleaned before my chief, who placed every possible means at my disposal for following up the clew I had obtained. I travelled in various disguises, with plenty of luggage, from London to Glasgow, in the hope that the ruffians, being successful with Armstrong, might again try the same game; but nothing

Four months had passed away, and I was again returning to London, having gained no further particulars. The train stopping at a station for a few minutes, I proceeded to the refreshment bar, and had just ordered a glass of bitters when I observed the barsuppose that Armstrong was in monetary difficulties? I asked. with the announcement that it was a bad one. The man, of course, expressed his surprise, stated that he had received it at the booking-office in Glasgow, and tendered another in its stead. I made up my mind to watch this man, and saw him enter a third-class carriage. I entered the compartment in which this suspicious individual travelled, there being no further stoppage before reaching London. It may be men-

tioned that I was on this occasion carefully got up as a countryman.

I had not been many minutes seated when I was asked to take a hand at cards, to which I at once consented.

We played 'nap,' and I soon discovered that I was playing with a thorough blackleg.
Apparently taking no notice, however, I
played on, and while he won about three

After plying me with innumerable questions as to what I was going to London forwhat my business was—had I any friends in London—where was I going to put up upon my arrival, etc., I led him to believe that it was my first visit to the metropolis, that I had no particular business, and was simply going to the great city for the purpose of seeing a little life and spending my money. The batt took, and on our arrival in London he generously treated me to a sumptuous supper, being careful to pay, lest I might attempt to pass some of the spurious coin

which he had given me. Feeling sure of my man, I refused his invitation to sleep at his mother's house at Finchley, and on expressing my determina-tion to stay at a coffee house in Catherine Street, Strand, he reluctantly left me, promising to call on me early the following morning. Resolving to sleep at the coffee-house, so as to allay all suspicions, I engaged a bed, and afterwards made arrangements for three plain-clothes men to be in attendance upon me early the next morning—i. e,, to watch outside the coffee-house, and follow me

As I had anticipated, early the next morning my 'pal' of the previous evening called at the coffee-house where he generously paid my bill, fearing, as I knew perfectly well, that I should part with some of the hass coins. of the base coins. To prevent this, he asked and obtained from me change of a sovereign. Leaving the coffee-house, I found my as-My reflections were suddenly disturbed sistants stationed outside, and allowed my

'pal' to do with me what he liked. Not to WHERE ARE WE AND WHITHER TENDING? weary the readers with details I may simply state that we went to several places during the course of the day, drank together, dine together, and, when, night approached, I accepted his offer to sleep at his mother's

After remaining for half an hour at a public-house in Tottenham-Court road, we left.

There was a four-wheeler at the deor, into which my 'pal' jumped, followed by myself, knowing full well that my assistants would

We pulled up at a public house in Finchthe house than, quick as thought, I slipped the handcuffs upon his wrists. For a moment or two he seemed utterly bewildered; then he gave a peculiar whistle, and, man-acled as he was fought with the fury of an enraged tiger.
I had signalled for my attendants, whom

I expected every moment. Then I heard footsteps rapidly approaching from the direction in which the house, was situated. In a few moments more I found myself confronted by two men, with nothing to defend myself but a stout stick. I defended my-self as well as I could, but received a blow which sent me reeling to the ground, where I was brutally kicked by the fellow I had handcuffed. Luckly, my assistants now appeared on the scene, and the ruffiaus were secured. I then decided to convey our prisoners to the house and dispatch a messenger for more men. The door was locked, and it was only by forcing one of the windews that we gained an entrance. Not a living soul was to be seen in the first hurried sur vey of the premises. After the prisoners were in safe custody, I decided to remain with one of my assistants. Early in the morning we began a thorough search of the house—which was a very old one, but had been built in a most substantial manner and it was some hours before we discovered a carefully-concealed entrance to a chamber at the end of the hall, which led down some steps to a cellar. Here we found all the material used by coiners, and a quantity of base coin all ready for the 'market.' This discovery I had fully expected but I had some indefinite idea that I should find somecoins which I got from one of my prisoners. I was about to give up all hopes of learning anything more about the matter, when an exclamation from my assistant drew my

to another room, there was a good bed; then a doctor was obtained, and everything possible done to bring the man round.
Judge my surprise when I found that this
man, rescued from the jaws of death, was no

other than Arthur Armstrorg.

Armstrong's story was briefly as follows:
On the night of his disappearance; and when he was about to enter a cab, he was accosted by two men, who said they were detectives sent from Scotland Yard with a warrant for his apprehension on a charge of forgery at the instance of Messrs. Blanke and Co. He was of course indignant, but they said if he could prove his entire innocence he would not be detained, and advised him to go quietly with them, else they would have to use force. No sooner was he in the cab than the ruffians gagged him, and when he left the cab he was blindfolded, put into the cellar, and had been there until he was discovered by my instrumentality. He had been fairly well treated in the way of food, and had been attended all the time by an old woman who lived in the house. A sewhich we found him.

Our prisoners were sent to long terms of penal servitude, and but for the confession of one of them, this in all probability would have been the end of the story. This fellow admitted that an attorney in

lasgow, who had at one time succeeded in getting him off from a charge of passing base coin, had engaged him to do the job, furnished him with all particulars coznected with Armstrong, and suggested the means by which he could easily be entrapped. The understanding was that Armstrong was to be well treated, but on no account to be allowed to communicate with any one, and four hundred pounds a year was to be paid to them so long as he was in their custody. I lost no time in reaching Glasgow, but my bird had flown, and I found that the

same day Miss Hammond and her mother left Glasgow, Dr. Allan, who had read my letter to the young lady, had committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

I drew this conclusion: It had been at the instigation of the doctor that the knavish attorney, whom I found he was well acquainted with, had engaged to have Armstrong got out of the way and that the months. strong got out of the way, and that the mo-tive which had actuated him in so doing

was the hope of being able to secure Miss Hammond and her little fortune. Maintaining Silence.

GLADSTONE KEEPING HIS OWN COUNSEL ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, March 9 .- Mr. Gladstone retains so complete a silence as to the actual points of his Irish policy that nothing really is known about it, except in a general way. His illness. which is giving way to care and medical treatment, has not prevented his attending to political matters. Probably it will not con-fine him to his house any longer. In the meantime reports continue and grow con-cerning his home rule scheme. It is stated that one part of it stipulates that customs that one part of it stipulates that customs and excise duties shall remain uniform throughout the kingdom. Whatever plan is adopted for the control of Ireland, these important elements of government will continue to be managed by the British house of commons. It is quite possible, however, that Mr. Gladstone may intrust the right to levy and collect such taxes to the Irish authorities. In the event of the lords rejecting the home rule scheme, an appeal will be made to the country. Mr. Gladstone's friends reckon on his complete triumph by a majority between 50 and 80. This, added to the increased number of Parnellites, would give Mr. Gladstone a working majority in the commons of 150.

Cotton has reached its lowest price for thirty-

No. 2.

Speculations of this kind, remarks one, are wholly unprofitable. We have to deal with today and today only. It matters not to us what may have been the status of the past. The past is dead; the future is unborn. If we can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; if we can ameliorate the condition of the tolling and ley, where my 'pal' discharged the cab. We had something to drink and while there I observed my assistants in another compartment. So far everything had happened as I wished. We then proceeded toward 'his mother's' house, which I found to be in a very retired part. No sooner had I discovered the situation of the house than guide as thought I silled. suffering millions of whom we are a unit, wealth would be perceptibly increased, values being utterly fictitious, and dependent upon the balances of supply and demand. The intrinsic value of iron is unmeasurably greater than that of gold. As for the toiling

and suffering millions—it is a question yet unanswered, whether their toils and sufferings are any more irksome than those of the so-called higher classes, whose apparent immunity from life's bitterest ills excite their envy. There are, and always have been, those who would break open the doors that separate us from the past, concerning which it is strange that we know so little, and who would tear aside the curtain that veils the tomorrows of ages yet to be. Such curiosity, if curiosity it may be called, is neither incomostry is may be called, is neither incom-prehensible nor unprofitable. Wisdom is gathered from the experiences of the past, and the experiences of thousands of years.

ago are no less instructive than the experiences of today. Even the ant anticipates the tomorrow of its progeny, and why should man be less interested in the ultimate earthly destiny of his race?
Says Mr. Harvey, There is an old story related by the venerable Bede, eleven hundred years ago, which is very touching and has often been quoted. Paulinus, a Christian missionary, had reached Northumbria, a kingdom of the Saxon heptarchy. The King, Eadwine, assembled his chieftains in council, in order to decide whether the stranger should be heard. After a long debate, a gray haired chief arose and said, 'Let us certainly

hear what this man can tell us, for it seems to me that the life of man is like the flight o a sparrow through a large room, where you, king, are sitting at supper in winter, whilst some indefinite idea that I should find some storms of snow and rain rage abroad. The thing relating to Armstrong, from the fact sparrow, flying in at one window and straight-of the coin which I had received from the sparrow, flying in at one window and straight-other coin which I had received from the storm; but soon it vanishes out of sight into the darkness whence it came.

So the life of man appears for a short space, but of what went before, or what is to follow, we are always ignorant. If this stranger attention to another entrance, which he discovered.

We managed to gain admittance, and found ourselves, after descending a few ansteps, in a cellar, and saw a man lying on a conare bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse bed in a corner of the den, evidently of eleven hundred years ago, Tennyson excoarse ago, the eleven hundred years ago, the eleven hundred years ago, the eleven hun

An infant crying in the night! An infant crying for the light! And with no language but a cry." Mr. Harvey says "evil is diminishing and good increasing; the lamp of knowledge is burning with increasing brilliancy and the realm of darkness is lessening. Slowly but surely suffering declines, though the amount is still oppressive. We have no absolute perfection, but we have improvement to which, so far as we discern, no limit can be placed. The suffering spurs on to effort, out of which comes the highest form of goodness which we know. In the battle with evil the noblest faculties and the tenderest feelings which adorn our humanity are gradually developed. Errors lead up to truth; wants to acquisition; poverty to wealth. From the uperstition and absurdities of astrology, the star eyed science, astronomy, with its brilliant disclosures, slowly emerged; the blunderings of alchemy resulted in modern chemistry, whose discoveries are blessing

mankind. . . . From the lowest forms of life have come the vast series of animated takes died out as the light of knowledge in-creased. Even war, with all its brutalities and cruelties gave rise to chivalry, unflinching courage and unsullied honor. Nay, more, the very miseries of war, awoke pity and compassion for the sufferers, and brought them help and comfort, and kindled, too, that split which condemns all war, and will usher in one day the age of peace. The miseries of slavery kindled the spirit of freedom. . . . Nature's laws have evolved those institutions which tend to

establish justice and secure the rights of all. Under its laws all our benevolent societies, which devote themselves to the discovery and relief of human misery, the removal of ignorance and vice, and all evils which oppress and destroy, have had their origin. Our churches, missions, charities, are truly an outcome of humanity, and therefore of nature. All the love and nive of the models. nature. All the love and pity of the whole human family, which, through past ages, have been accumulating and embodying themselves in religious and reformatory institutions, must be taken into account when we form our estimate of nature and its tendencies. Not merely in the hurricane, the earthquake or the pestilence are we to read the character and purpose of the supreme inteligence, but also in the compassion we feel or one another, in the love which he has breathed into human hearts to beautify and bless our life and redress and remove its sufferings. . . . All the good achieved by the great ones of the past will be gathered up by the greater men who are to follow, in the successive birth of the ages, and will be reverently preserved in history's golden urn. To these their own contributions of good will be added, as a precious heritage to humanity. While, then, we may at times be saddened by the slowness and uncertainty of the march, at its defeats and failures, let us remember that in the future, as in the past, the great ones will be near to cheer the faint-hearted. to breathe courage into the despondent, to guide the host onward and upward."

masses of the people, Mr. Harvey sa; s.
"There is no setting aside of statistics, and
these show that the average fortunes of the
rich (in Great Britain) are 11 per cent, lower
than in 1840, while the condition of the
working classes has improved one had working classes has improved one hundred per cent. During the period from 1870 to 1880, saving banks deposits increased thirty-two per cent. Since 1840 the increase of depositors has multiplied from three per cent. of population to eleven per cent., and the ratio of paupers has fallen to three per cent. of the inhabitants of the united kingdom—the lowest known since the beginning of the century. In 1861, with a population in Ecgland and Wales of 19,886,000 there were 1,033,974 paupers; in 1881, with a population of 25,965,971, there were only 802,126 paupers. * * * For eighteen hundred years Christianity—the religion of love and hope—has been at work in the world, slowly leavening the foremost nations of the earth with its divine

spirit, promoting civilization and progress spirit, promoting civilization and progress, quickening thought, purifying morals, and breathing a more humane and tender spirit into human souls. With all the corruptions and perversions which Christianity has suffered in the ruder ages of the past, and notwithstanding all the cruelties and persecutions which have been perpetrated in its same, it has been one of the mightleat factors of civilization and moral progress. It has communicated that outward impulse and kindled that undying hope of man's future, wanting which, science, philosophy, and art would have been comparatively powerless. Its presence "still—as one of the mightlest forces in modern society—furnishes the best guarantee of the permanency of se the best guarantee of the permanency of human progress. Its pure and lofty morality is still far ahead of the most civilized communities of Europe and America, and still furnishes a standard of excellence towards which they will do well to aspire. In fact, we may truly say its divine power is as yet but very partially felt and that a real Christian era is yet to come. No nation has yet adopted the moral code of the religion whose essence is love as its overruling law. When its spirit pervades human society and its principles become the guide of life, the dawn of the millenium will have appeared." In a brief review of Mr. Harvey's volume the N. Y. Independent says, "It is a noticable

that we begin to see our way out." Mr. Harvey concludes that humanity is slowly, but surely progressing in every thing calculated to surely progressing in every thing calculated to enhance the world's peace and happiness. He arrives at this conclusion after a careful and dispassionate series of observations, but it is evident that he considers the period thousands of ages removed when, with man divested of inhumanity, the ills that vex and perpiex our lives shall be relegated to the past. Indeed Mr. Harvey sometimes seems to entsrtain grave doubts as to the reality of progress, and without a larger knowledge of the civilizations that existed prior to the commencement of the Christian era, the question where are we and whither tending, cannot be definitely answered. We know that from the date of creation through many centuries God communicated with man directly or through his prophets: we have reason to believe that physically and morally men in the early ages of the world were far superior to us whose blood and brains are corrupted by the sins of our progenitors. And who shall say that the religion of Christ will ratain its nonity and morally men in the early ages of the civilizations of cocking butter being quoted at low prices. Some years ago a Mr. Hodgson, then one of the largest butter dealers in Montreal, put up a quantity of butter by some patent process; the principle of the process was that butter dry, hermetically scaled, would keep without brine or other preservative agent. The sample when put up was the best he could buy for money, but when opened some months later the quality had become so impaired that it sold for less than commen, or about the price of cooking butter. phets: we have reason to believe that physically and morally men in the early ages of the world were far superior to us whose blood and brains are corrupted by the sins of our progenitors. And who shall say that the religion of Christ will retain its purity and survive the abrasions of time, as long or longer than were the doctrines inculcated by God himself and through his prophets when man and the world were in their infancy. The theory of evolution seems to conflict with the fact that the known achievements of prehistoric times furnish conclusive evidence of a more thorough knowledge of some of the sciences than is possessed at the present day. The builders of the pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, of Nineveh and Pompeii, the painters and sculptors of Greece and Rome, and the mound builders of Western America as well as the races that inhabited Central Amemankind. . . . From the lowest forms of life have come the vast series of animated existences which now occupy the globe, at the head of which stands thinking, reasoning man. From the rude primeval savage, with his club and flint hatchet, has developed intellectual man, with his mastery over the forces of nature, and all the appliances of civilization which mark him the crown and glory of greation.

In all pliances of civilization which mark him the crown and glory of creation. In all humanity's poor gropings and blunderings in the past there was some redeeming virtue—something into wholly bad underlying the evil—some truth at the root of every error. Slowly the falsities and mistance in the control of the into dust. The disentombed paintings, sculptures, palaces, potterys and articles of ornament and use of the ages that are forgotten indicate a degree of culture and refinement surpassing that of the present day, and point to a knowledge of all the arts of our own time, which have been rediscovered after years of experiment and study. After the lapse of more than two thousand years, Aristotle, Aristides, Archimedes, Apelles, Anaxagoras, Alexander and Alcibiades, Cato, Julius Casar and Cicero, Demosthenes, Euripedes, Homer, Horace and Hipparchus, Livy, Plato, Piny, Plutarch, Phidias, Pericles, Pindar, Pyrrhus and Pythagoras, Sallust, Seneca and Socrates, Tacitus, Themistocles and Thucydides are the world's instructors. It has been urged that the march of civilization is irresistible, but history shows that all the civilizations of the past have decayed or fallen before the onslaught of barbasism. Unquestionably the experiences of the past will be repeated in the slaught of barbarism. Unquestionably the experiences of the past will be repeated in the future, and thousands of years hence relies of existing races will be unearthed by some future archaeologist who will speculate profoundly upon our customs, religion and advancement in morals and the arts. Or, it may be, that like Atlantis, our continents shall be engulphed, and other continents shall rise to replace them. That suffering and sin walk place them. That suffering and sin walk through the world hand in hand, that without sin man would not be man, and that civiliza-tion utterly fails to eradicate man's natural tendency to evil, though it may divert it from one direction to another, seem to be assertions difficult to disprove,

Yankee Farmers

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The secretary of the treasury has written to Senator Morrill in regard to a petition of the people of Derby Line, Vt., for the restoration of the privilege, formerly enjoyed by them by sufferance, of carrying grain to mills in Canada and returning the grists without payment of duty thereon. The secretary says that since a special law, viz.: the act of March 3, 1883, was deemed necessary to legalize a long established presents of brights of process and process of brights of brights of brights. He is strongly backed by the Buffalo Express.

Here is what an ornithologist saw in a New York street car: "The car contained thirteen women, of whom eleven wore birds, as follows: (1) heads and wings of three European starlings; (2) an entire bird (species unknown) of foreign origin; (3) seven warblers, representing four species; (4) a targe term; (5) the heads and wings of three shore-larks; (6) the wings of seven shore-larks and grass finedee; (7) one-half of a gallinule; (8) a small term; (9) a turtle dove; (10) a vireo and a yellow-breasted chat; (11) ostrich plumes." This ornithologist protests against the slaughter of birds. He is strongly backed by the Buffalo Express. guide the host onward and upward."

To prove that our scientific discoveries have given us increased command over the powers of nature and that the various appliances of modern civilization have sensibly improved the condition of the great special law, viz.: the act of March 3, 1883, was deemed necessary to legalize a long established practice of bringing Canadian grain to mills in the United States to be ground and returned to Canada without payment of duty, or a similar authority for the restoration of the practice now in question appears to be indispensable.

The Butter Question. Ет. John, N. B., March 4, 1886. To the Editor of The Sun :-SIE-I have read with interest your article on butter, as well as the observations of lead-

ing grocers and correspondents. That the average quality of butter offered in the St. John market is poor is patent to all, but the same applies to Halifax and Charlottetown. and I have seen lets of poor samples in Monand I have seen lets or poor samples in mon-treal. In fact, all our our leading wholesale butter markets seem to be overstocked with poor butter every winter. I have noticed that during summer the quality is much better, in fact it seemed to me that the longer butter was kept, in most cases, the worse it got, and the farther the market was from the was kept, in most cases, the worse it got, and the farther the market was from the producers, the worse the average quality of stocks offered in winter. The reason to a great extent is to be found in the packages in which butter is kept and shipped. Butter in sugar barrels, butter in apple barrels, butter in dry goods boxes, butter in boot and shoe boxes, varied by lots in tubs, always cakey, often dirty. To this market butter is shipped by steamer, rail and schooners; shipped with other freight, say fish, meats and vegetables, and as the butter is in packages that are far from air tight, it absorbs the odors of all the miscellaneous freight it is shipped with. Occasionally a few casks of oil, say kerosene, add pungency to the edors of mixed freight. Supplement this with the addition of cartage on an open dray one or more miles and storage in a warehouse with miscellaneous grocer's stock, and the wonder is not so much that the butter is poor but that it is not, worse. One of your grocers gives it as his opinion that butter will keep dry. I have always found that where the tubs leaked the pickle the butter became rancid, but I grant that butter will keep dry if kept in an ice house at a little above the freezing point, but ordinary butter in ordinary stores must be; kept covered with brine to ensure its keeping. One of the reasons given by some St. John dealers of large experience why butter kept better years ago than it does now was that butter was abinged at this market in some St. John dealers of large experience why butter kept better years ago than it does now was that butter was shipped at this market in air tight firkins covered with brine, consequently it did not absorb the odors or germs of decay in transit. A test was made on P. E. Island last year as to the keeping qualities of butter. A number of packages of butter, several of which had taken first prize at the provincial exhibition were placed in warehouse six months, at the end of that time it was found that the soft wood tubs had leaked or soaked up all the brine, and in one case the soft the N. Y. Independent says, "It is a noticable feature in all such discussions that on the bare question of preponderating facts the pessimists have the best of the argument. It is only when philosophy appears on the stage, or, better yet, the broader philosophy of religion, that we begin to see our way out." Mr. Hen-

of cooking butter.

For existing evils there is almost always a For existing evils there is almost always a remedy, but inspection of an article that is so badly packed as butter would not cure the evil, as butter in existing common packages that was prime in September would probably be rancid in December and therichest brand would only disappoint the consumer. To get a good uniform quality of butter the plan is to start creameries. Where triedthe farmer has averaged more money from the product of his cover and uniform quality of butter the plan is to start creameries. Where tried the farmer has averaged more money from the product of his cows, and his often overworked wife and daughters have had a chance to practice on an organ that previously they only kept for ornament. The creamery butter sells at from three to five cents per pound more than fair dairy butter. Through the enterprise of Mr. Manchester and othes a creamery has been started at Sussex and although the formidable competition of St. John compels them to pay a high rate for milk, it is holding its own and there is prospect of fair dividends for the stockholders in this creamery. A DeLavel separator is used and besides the advantage of having fresh skim milk which is only possible by the use of these machines which separates, the cream from the milk within an hour after the milking is over, there is the added advantage of a gain of 10 per cent in the product of butter over the ordinary way. The creamery at Millview, P. E. I., was burned down last year, but the testimony of farmers was that they got more money from their cows than ever they got before. The high grade of Canadian cheese in Europe is all to be placed to the credit of the butter and cheese factory systems. I met a Mr. Brill, of Gueiph, some years ago, and his statement was that he got an average in London of 24 cents per pound for the make of his three creameries while at the same time 17 cts. was the price of good average private dairies, so to be access, farmers should combine and build creameries in the principal settlements. I say the farmers, for the reason same time 17 cts. was the price of good average private dairies, so to be a success, farmers should combine and build creameries in the principal settlements. I say the farmers, for the reason that it would remove the danger of competition and any profits would be ahared by the settlements according to the quantity of milk supplied by each farmer. If this course was generally adopted, and only tight packages used for butter intended to be held, the province would annually be the gainer to the extent of thousands of dollars and the complaint as to bad butter would cease, besides which it would be possible for merchants to ship any surplus to Europe and the West Indies, instead of as now, selling it at 6 cts. per 1b, to the surplus to Europe and the West Indies, instead of as now, selling it at 6 cts. per lb, to the nearest bakery. For isolated farmers where factories are impracticable, the course is to salt butter well and keep it covered with brine made of pure water and the best butter salt to be got, pack in tight ash or oak or earthenware packages, cover with brine and keep in a clean cool dairy or cellar, but on no account store vegetables in the same room with your butter.

Yours respectfully, H. F. Coomes.

An immense body of silver ore has recently been struck in a Mexican mine that assays \$1,000 per ton. The greatest gushing gas well in the world has just been struck in Washington county, SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 17, 1886

THE PROVINCIAL DEFICIT.

The local government statement of ac counts sets forth that the revenue for the past year exceeds the expenditure by the sum of \$33,000. In the legislative debates the government admitted that many bills including large sums due for public works had not been paid, and that a portion of the interest charge for the year was left over for settlement. It was made clear in the course of the debate that there was no surplus at all. It must not be forgotten that \$50,000 paid on the Fredericton bridge account, and the \$26,598 expended for the purchase of Mr. Quinton's farm and the erection of lunatic asylum buildings is not included in the government's statement of the year's expenditure. Even the hay, grain, and potatoes, costing \$1,200, which were purchased with the farms from Mr. Quinton and Mr. Gregory, and used at the asylum, were paid for with borrowed money and not charged to the maintenance of that institution, nor was the price of the two mares purchased for the asylum, nor the snug sum paid to members of the local government for looking at the land. All this makes no appearance in the accounts which go t make up the balance sheet. Ne doubt

Now we come to a feature of the accounts which we have mentioned before but which h snot received the attention which it des aves. Mr. Crocket states in his school rethat the sum of \$93,805 was paid out in princial grants to teachers, for the term of eight months. The provincial grant for the other four months has not yet been paid, by reason of a change in the date of the end of the team. The sum due for these four months is \$46,902, which must be added to the provincial deficit on current account. Let this thing be fairly understood. The unpaid portion of the provincial grants to teschers amounts to more than one-third of the provincial revenue from all sources except Dominion subsidies. It amounts to mare than half the sum received for stumpag . It is nearly double the sum annually exp did for running both branches of the Is also ure. It is nearly three times the amo n anually expended for the promotion of griculture. These comparisons will abox Gow successful the Blair government have been in increasing the expenditure in all are ctions, except in the direction of paying th bills of the province.

there is no surplus but a deficit.

THE SCHOOLS. the statistics of the year with those of other railway companies in the shape of subsidies, educational progress. So far as a compari- which were in some cases spending no money son can be made it appears that there is a at all of their own. Nearly half a million fair increase in the total attendance and no was spent in subsidies to a line of railway of failing off in regularity. There is an in- which not a mile has ever been completed crease in the number of teachers employed and on which work has years since practigreatly exceeding the probable increase in cally stopped. It was by this process that population. It appears that there a growing the province reached its present financial tendency to hand the work of education over position. After four years in which the to the women, as 1,151 of the 1,601 teachers are females. The number of female teachers well husbanded and no new obligations was 92 more than in 1884, while there is a were incurred the present government sucdecrease of 17 in the number of male teachers. The reason of this is clear, viz., that in the disappeared for railway subsidies the provpresent condition of the market in teachers ince appeared on the money market as a better value can be had for the sum of borrower, and debentures have been issued money which country sections are disposed within the last two years to the amount of to expend in schools by engaging young \$700,000. It is not a pleasant record for wemen than young men. The greatest ex- Mr. Fielding to bring before the people on cess of female teachers is in the third class, the hustings, and so Mr. Fielding is a realthough they are a majority in the first and pealer. The indications are that the New second classes. The average rate of teachers' Brunswick government if again returned salaries per annum, as given in the report of to office will shortly be before the country this year, is lower than that of last year, but on the same issue and for the same reason. the reduction in the provincial grants to The Fielding and Blair governments are both certain classes of the teachers perhaps grit, and it is a peculiarity of grit local govaccounts for this. A fuller analysis of the report will appear in THE SUN.

THE BAILWAY RETURNS.

The annual report of the minister of railways deals with the government railways and subsidized lines. The Canadian Pacific line is now open for traffic, but pending the completion of all work required by contract. \$455,000 of the subsidy and \$850,000 of the supplementary advance was yet in the hands of the government at the end of the year. The temporary loan of \$5,000,000 made last winter to the company was repaid during the year with interest, \$3,000,000 having been returned on the 2nd of September, and \$2,000,000 on the 2nd of November.

The government railways in operation amount to 1,185 miles, including the Intercolonial with its extensions and wharf branches. The expenditure and earnings for the last fiscal year were as follows:

Total\$2,749,711 \$2.624,243
Total loss on working\$2,749,711 In 1884 the receipts were \$2,521,160, and the expenditure \$2,603,148, leaving a deficit of \$84,064. The receipts of the Intercolonial proper were about \$15,000 more in 1885 than in 1884, and the expenditure \$97,000 more. The surplus of \$9,000 in 1884 was changed to a deficit of \$73,000 in 1885. The Eastern Extension from Truro to Pictou was operated at a slight loss in both years. The P. E. Island railway was worked at a less expenditure by \$25,000 than in the previous year, and yielded \$14,000 more. The loss in working was \$92,000 in 1884, and \$53,000 in 1885. The profit on the Windsor branch was \$878 in 1884, and \$5,669 in 1885. The increased expenditure on the Intercolonial was largely due to an unusual snow blockade. The clearance of snow cost

The gross tonnage of freight carried over the Intercolonial was 970,000 tons. which is about the same as the quantity in 1883, and 31,000 tons less than or less that of the old English ballads.

1884. But the quantity of freight carried long distances increased so that the receipts were somewhat larger than last year. The passenger traffic was slightly below that of the previous year. This railway gave more service to the public in 1885 than in 1884. The miles run by engines increased by 10 per cent. and that of cars 12 per cent. There is a decrease of five per cent. in the cost of operation for each mile run by engines as against the previous year. The earnings of the Intercolonial have more than doubled in nine years, and the tons of freight carried are as near as may be double the quantity

The capital account of the government railways has been increased by sums expended on the Halifax extension, the new passenger station at St. John and the extension to connect with the bridge here, sums awarded by the arbitrators on claims connected with original construction, the St. Charles branch, Dartmouth branch. Dalhousle branch, River du Loup and Indiantown branches, a sum expended for an additional supply of coal cars for the conveyance of coal to the west, and the construction and equipment of the Cape Traverse branch of the P. E. I. rallway. It is claimed by the chief engineer that the loss in working expenses is more than made up by the additions, extensions. and improvements made in the stock and charged as regular working expenses, .The

This expenditure it is claimed was made in addition to maintenance and renewal of existing works and was for improvements to the property. In addition to this 571 miles of old steel rails have been replaced by rails weighing 11 pounds more to the lineal yard.

WHY HE IS A REPEALER.

It is said that the Nova Scotia Local Government propose to make an appeal to the country next summer on the question of the repeal of the Canadian anion. If such a decision has been reached by Mr. Fielding, it is conclusive evidence that the prospect before him is rather clouded. If the government were not pretty certain of condemnation on their own record they would scarcely venture to declare for the destruction of the union. It has been the misfortune of our sister province to fall among thieves. Three successive reckless governments reigned in Nova Scotia eight months it is not safe to compare all swiftness. They handed over \$2,000,000 to y ars, in order to make conclusions as to paying some \$10,000 a mile to companies resources of the province were pretty ceeded to office. The surplus having ernments that they are inclined to use up the provincial funds and then blame confed-

eration for the scarcity of money. HOW THE DEFICITS ARE MADE.

With the object of providing for the jour nals supporting the local government contracts for printing were given to parties who had no facility for doing the work. The extraordinary cost of the board of works report is probably due to the fact that two profits were paid on the work. The contract was given to the proprietor of a weekly paper supporting the government, who armed the job out to parties in St. John.

By reference to the accounts it will be seen that the name of the party to whom the bill was paid is suppressed. The Moncton Transcript received \$600 for printing a school manual. The job was not done at the Transcript office but was farmed outat a profit of course—to printers in this city. The following facts furnished by the Moncton Times furnishes a basis by which the profits of the Transcript proprietors may be ascertained. In 1882 the Landry-Hanington government paid Barnes & Co. for printing school manual \$383.65. Barnes & Co. probably would take care that they had a fair profit, but Moncton contractors saw them and went \$216 better on a \$600 job. In 1879 the manual was published by Wm. Elder for \$393, and in 1880 it was printed in French for \$325. The Times further points out that in the accounts for 1885 an mount of \$178.50 appears to have been paid to the publishers of the St. John Tele graph for printing the lunatic asylum report In 1882, under the Landry-Hanington government. THE SUN Company received only \$75 for printing this report. For printing the educational report of 1884 the sum of \$730 50 was paid the Telegraph; THE SUN received in 1882 only \$630, and in 1883 only \$613.55. So also the agricultural report cost to print last year exactly one hun-

dred dollars more than in 1882, Wm. Morris, poet and socialist, has nearly

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE ALBERT Southern railway stockholder at their annual meeting voted to issue \$50,000 debenture bonds to aid in pushing the construction to a close this year. Capt. Henry A. Calhoun was elected a director, vice Pringle Kelly resigned.

INFORMATION WANTED. -Attention is di rected to the advertisement under this heading in this morning's issue, wherein information is desired of Rosa Field who emigrated to New Brunswick in 1870 and lived with David Mackenzie, Nerepis, Kings County.

A HINT TO BUTTER MAKERS - A Maine paper states that a company has been formed at Monson to manufacture slate lined butter boxes, to hold twenty, forty and one hundred

INFORMATION WANTED, - A young woman named Elizabeth Wilson, left Moncton about two years ago. Her last known address was Newburyport, Mass., but her friends have for some time been unable to get any intelligence of her wheresbouts. Several letters sent from here to Newburyport have apparently failed to find the young woman, and her friends are naturally very anxious as to her fate. Any information will be glady received by the girl's relatives, or if sent to this office will be forwarded to them .- Times.

A GOOD OFFICER.—The successful effort made by John Stewart, superintendent of the northern division, N. B. R. to keep open during the recent snow blockade that part of the line under his management has called forth the following expression from General Man-ager Cram: "As a matter of simple justice, I charged as regular working expenses, .The following sums are included in working expense:—

the following sums are included in working expense:—

the following expenses. The ager Cram: '12s a matter of simple justice, I wish to thank you, and through you, your men, for the energy and good judgment displayed in opening our main line north, after the recent heavy snow fall. I appreciate it,' -St. Andrews Pilot.

Scott Act Convictions. - On Friday the following parties were convicted before the police magistrate of violation of the Scott Act and fined \$50 and costs each : A. Carpenter John McPartland, Peter McClusker, George McDonagh. A notable feature of these trials McDonagh. A notable leature of these trials was the presence in the court room of a large delegation from the W. C. T. U., the ladies thus showing their determination, in every way possible, to give countenance and encouragement to those who are trying to make effective the law.—Woodstock Sentinel,

GREENWICH. - A tea meeting will be held in the Episcopal church at Brown's Flat, Green. wich, on Thursday, 18th inst. Tea will be served at four o'clock. The distance via Millidgeville and the Reach is only eighteen miles, and should the sleighing be good it is presumed that many from the city will be present. Readings, etc., will enliven the evening. FRESH SALMON. - Harris Gavel, at Gavelon, this week caught a salmon, which weighed 21 lbs. He disposed of it to Wentworth

Brayne, for \$21 - \$1 per lb. The first salmon of the season was shipped to Beston per Dominion last Saturday. The Tusket river is now free of ice. - Yarmouth Telegram, 13th. CENTREVILEE, CARLETON, Co .- Our correspondent writes: On Monday morning, 5th inst., the youngest son of John F. Williams. and grandson of Isaac P. Williams, councillor after Confederation. To sustain them- for Wilmot, departed this life at the residence A he report of the chief superintendent of schools for 1885 only covers a period of assets of the province with wonderful military school. Fredericton, when he received telegram to hasten home. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, when a great number of sympathizing friends were present. Rev. J. E. Flewelling buried the child in the

Methodist burying ground, Williamstown, Nor TRUE. - A sensational despatch has been going the rounds of the Canadian and American press to the effect that the schooner A. E. Horton, which escaped from Guysboro many years ago when under seizure for violating Canadian fishery laws, and was recently sold to parties at Digby, had been seized by the collector there, in connection with the old offence. The Digby Courier says: "We are informed that the report which has been circulated through the press that the schooner A. E. Horton, lately purchased by Capt. Joseph Snow, had been seized by the collector or customs, is quite untrue."

For the I. and C. Exhibition. One of the finest exhibits that will be sent from this city to the Indian and Colonial exhibition is that of T. S. Simms & Co., consisting of brushes and brooms of various kinds, The goods are of the very best manufacture and per reflect great credit on the firm. They are well finished and are handsome goods. The brushes are especially fine and include almost every kind used. The goods are now on exhibition at Simms & Co's factory, Smythe street. They consist of painters' brushes, oval and chieel varnish brushes, wall brushes, round, chisel and flat brushes, and whitewash brushes of various kinds, calsoning brushes with brushes of various kinds, calsomine brushes with bras of various kinds, casomide brushes with brass bindings, paper hanger's brushes, seam brushes and brick liners, iron handled glue brushes, painters' dust and lamp chimney brushes, facpainters' dust and lamp chimney brushes, fac-tory dust, hearth, window, cloth, jewellers, wire casting, tailors, billiard table, shoe, stove, scrubbing, deck scrubbing, machine and tar brushes, thirteen varieties of whisks and hearth The woods used in these brushes and brooms are chiefly birch and spruce, but black walnut nahogany, birds' eye maple and rosewood have also been utilized. The goods will be exhibited on a blue ground work and will show to ad-

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Monoron, March 15.—Seven persons were added to the membership of the First Baptist church in this town yesterday. There have been additions almost weekly since the Rev. Mr. Hinson assumed the pastorate. The Moncton curlers speak in high terms of the treatment they received in St. John on Saturday.

Saturday.

Mr. Stewart, an English gentlemen, has been in Moncton for several weeks prospecting in regard to the establishment of a tannery.

Mr. Stewart is one of a firm of large tanners in England, and it is currently reported will em-ploy 100 hands in the industry here. He alked of purchasing the old lock factory build ng, also the old tannery property on the corthern line, but finally selected a site near the cotton tactory. It is stated he has pur-chased a lot of three acres, and his advertise nent for tenders for the erection of foundatio

walls, etc., has been issued.

Moncton does not intend to lay on its oan in other directions, and a petition will soon be forwarded to the Hon. George E. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, and asking for an extension of Stoney creek breakwater, the erection of a lighthouse at Fort Folly point at the entrance to the Petitcodiac and point at the entrance to the Petitoodiac and Dorchester rivers, and a light at Hall's creek in the harbor here. In 1885 upwards of 100 cargoes were forwarded from this pert to the American market and a large coasting trade was also done. The petition is being generally signed by the business men of Moncton, Dorchester, Hillsboro and other points interested, and no doubt will be respectfully considered.

A Big Lumber Deal.

(Special Despatch to the Boston Herald.) OTTAWA, Ont., March 10 .- An American irm, it is stated, has closed with Chaudiere umbermen for the entire cut of the lumber of next season at an advance in ruling prices.
The estimated cut of next season is in the vicinity of 170,000,000 feet and should the United States government remove the duty on lumber, the firm will make a small fortune out

Temperance Notes.

Hampton Division, S. of T., No. 278, paid a visit to Spring Division, S. of M. Monday evening, 8:h inst. After spending a very pleasant evening the meeting broke up as out eleven

ant evening the meeting broke up about eleven o'clock.

Hampton Division, S. of T., visited St. Martins Division, S. of T., Thursday, 11th inst., it being the 24th anniversary of their (St. Martine) organization. Arriving at the hall the party were seated to asumptuous spread of good things, after which the following programme was given: Chorous by divisien; remarks, Mr. Colpitts; quartette, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Crandall; reading, Mr. Sherwood; Mr. Caeidy, remarks; Miss Weedens, music; Miss Kelly, reading; the Misses Henry, duet; trio, Miss Casidy and Messrs. Brown and Black; remarks, Chas. Frost; Rev. Mr. DesBrisay, reading; Miss Bessie Mabee, music; recitation, Capt. Swattige, Messrs. Brown and Titus, cornet duet; recitation, Charles Frost; recitation, Mrs. Sherwood.

CLIFTON.—A public temperance meeting was

CLIFTON.—A public temperance meeting was held at Cifton, Kings County, on the 10th inst. It was addressed by Messrs, E. Kirkpatrick. A. P. Wilson, J. Logan and R. W. Wetmore after which A. P. Wilson, assisted by some of after which A. P. Wilson, assisted by some of the members of Garfield Lodge I. O. G. T., organized Arbutus Lodge I. O. G. T. The following are the officers for the present term: Richard W. Wetmore, W. C. T.; Miss Marion Wetmore, W. V. T.; Ormon Wetmore, W. S.; Clarence Fiewelling, W. F. S.; James E. Wetmore, W. T.; Austin Wetmore, W. C.; James L. Gray, W. M.; Drake Mabee, W. G.; Frank W. Pitt, W. S; Mrs. James L. Gray, W. R. H. S.; Purdy Wetmore, W. L. H. S.; John Melick, W. A. S.; Allen Wetmore, W. D. M.; Rodger Wetmore, P. W. C. T., James E. Wetmore is the lodge's deputy.

Hayferk Jones Once More

(Albert Maple Leaf.) Judgment was delivered last Friday by the upreme court at Fredericton in a number ases in which persons in Albert county are nterested. McCatherin v. Lewis, appeal dismissed with costs. The defendant is John Lewis of Hillsboro, and one of the victims of E. E. Jones & Co. McCatherin belongs to Fredericton, and is the party who cashed, or Fredericton, and is the party who cashed, or pretended to cash, the note given by Lewis to the hayfork swindlers. He sued Lewis in the York county court, and an appearance and plea was entered for defendant by C. A. Peck. Messrs. Vanwart, attorneys for McCatherin, moved to have the plea set aside on technical grounds. Judge Steadman dismissed the motion, and the plaintiff appealed to the supreme court with the result as above stated. Other parties in this country are the country of the country parties in this county have suits brought by McCatherin pending against them.

Where they Stop.

The private addresses of the New Brune vick senators and members of the Common now at Ottawa, are as follows:-Senater Botsford-70 Gloucester St. Senator Dever-Windsor Hotel. Senator Ferguson—170 Queen St. Senator Glasier—Grand Union Hotel. Senator Lewin—Russell House. Senator Odell—70 Gloucester St. Senator Wark—188 Lisgar St.
Dr. Barker, Q. C.—Russell House,
K. F. Burns—Russell House, Chas. Burpee—163 Maria St. Hon. J. Castigan—232 Cooper St. C. A. Everett—Russell Heuse, Hon. G. E. Foster—127 Blank St. A. H. Gillmor - Windsor Hotel. G. G. King - 163 Maria St. P. A. Landry-101 Elgin St. Robt. Moffatt-Grand Union Hotel. Thos. Temple—Russell House. C. W. Weldon—Russell House, Josiah Wood—Russell House, Peter Mitchell—Rideau Club. David Irvine-163 Maria St.

The Country Market.

The supply in the country market during the week has been above the average, a great deal of produce arriving from along the main river. The great bulk of the produce consisted of country beef, smoked meat and potatoes Eggs have become quite plenty and have dropped in price to 17c. and 18c. Butter was well supplied all week at the quoted price, but with the exception of one small package none of it was fit for table use. This one package brought 26c. per lb, which goes to prove good butter can find a ready sale at a high price. Poultry has been scarce all week, only frozen turkeys coming in. Smoked hams have fallen slightly, owing to the large supplies on hand.

The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6½; butchers' beef, 4 to 7½; lamb, 6 to 8; mutton, 5 to 7 per lb; pork 7; seel 4 to 9. butchers' beef, 4 to 7½; lamb, 6 to 8; mutton, 5 to 7 per lb; pork, 7; veal 4 to 9; butter, 18 to 20; roll do., 22; lard, 12 to 13 per lb.; eggs, 17 to 18; chickens, 40 to 60 per pair; turkeys, 14 to 15 per lb; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do., do., 10 per lb.; green shoulders, 7; smoked 8 to 9 per lb; rabbits, to 8 per pair; carrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel, 65 to 70; parsnips, \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.25; kidneys, \$1.70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1.40 to \$1.50; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 wheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90

Sudden Death of Jas. W. Peters.

While proceeding to his residence in King street east at 5.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon and when nearly opposite the dead house, Jas, W. Peters, an old and well known resident of St. John, fell down on the street. Some persons who saw him fall hastened to the spot and finding he had been seized by some weakness sent word to his regular physician, Dr. Travers, sent word to his regular physician, Dr. Travers, and in the meantime procuring a team had him taken to his residence, Miss Purdy's, 174 King street east. The doctor who was promptly on hand, found Mr. Peters very weak, but his mind tolerably clear. Thera was not the least sign of paralysis of the extremities, although the action of the heart was failing. Restoratives were applied and for a few minutes they appeared to revive him. On feeling a little better Mr. P. partock of a cup of tea and walking to his bedroom went to bed. The relief he experienced, however, was very brief, for he had not been in bed five minutes before he passed quietly away, at just six o'clock. for he had not been in bed five minutes before he passed quietly away, at just six o'clock. Paralysis of the heart was the cause of Mr. Peters' death. The deceased, who was an uncle of Capt. Peters of B battery, Dominion artillery, will be remembered by many of the older residents of St. John as having a fine farm and property cut the Marsh, which he sold some years age, and took up his residence in the city. He went out of the house yesterday in good health and had been unusually well all winter. His sudden death will be heard with surprise and regret by the comheard with surprise and regret by the com-munity. Mr. Peters who was about 80 years of age and unmarried, has a brother residing at Gagetown, to whom the sad news was for warded soon after his death.

Ralph Crooker, well known for more than fifty years as a manufacturer of iron, died suddenly at his home, Boston Highlands, on the second day of March. He was born in Bridge water, Mass., in 1801, and had nearly completed his 85th year. From his youth until within few years of his death, he was actively engaged in the manufacture of iron, and he was an authority upon all matters pertaining to iron and steel, and his judgment was highly valued not only in this country, but also in Europe, which he several times visited for consultation with eminent manufacturers, and on other matters connected with his business. He made matters connected with his business. He made the rails for the first railway built in the United States, and was for more than thirty years superintendent (and a large proprietor) of the celebrated Bay State iron works, in South Boston. Although devoted to his business, he was also interested in civil and social life. He was a public-spirited citizen, a faithful friend, a genial companion. He had a

kind heart and a generous hand, and held the steem of all who knew him. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Borden of the well known Fall River

family of that name. His second wife was Miss Sibyl M. Jones, daughter of the late Edward Jones of St. John. The funeral services were attended (on Friday, the 5th) at the late residence of the deceased on Parker Hill, by the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Himes, rector of St. John's church, Wakefield, N. H. Besides the family, there were present many old friends of Mr. Crooker, including some who had been in his employ nearly half a century ago. He was buried at Mt. Auburn, many of those present following him to his last resting place, which was heautified by numerous tokens of esteem and affection laid upon the grave. After a long life of usefulness to the world he finds are usefulness to the world, he finds rest.

course the grits have suddenly discovered that they want more information. They had quite enough information some months ago to enable them to pronounce the execution a judicial murder, and to enroll Riel in the army of martyrs. If they had their way they would get clear of a straight vote on the question forever. This however is one of the times when they do not get their way.

If the vote taken last night is a fair indication of the final vote on the Riel question the Rielites are the regular Grit members and six Bleus. This is the political complexion of the gentlemen who voted in favor of shirking the vote.

Charlottetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 9. - High Sheriff Longworth received a despatch from the secretary of state, Ottawa, yesterday afternoon informing him that the death sentence of Gillis, the murder of Patrick Callaghan, had been commuted to imprisonment for life. The gallows had been erected and everything in readiness to carry out the execution on Thursday next.

THE FISHERIES. Senator Frye's Programme as Given by Correspondent.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, March 15 .- A Washington correspondent states that Senator Frye is in receipt of a letter from a prominent member of the Dominion parliament asking that the Canadian Dominion be included in his, Frye's bill, for a congress of American nations. The writer said that Canada would be ready to enthe bill, and that if the English government refused consent then Canada would ent loose from Great Britain. Frye thinks that in time it will be necessary for Canada to have close trade relations with the United States but that such an arrangement. but that such an arrangement would be one sided in its effect, the United States gaining ne corresponding advantage. Frye expects to have a unanimor report from the foreign affairs committee in his bill, and a like favorable consideration in

the senate.
His fisheries resolutions were unanimously reported and will probably be adjusted withto have remarked in Canada that there was no hopes for a treaty while the republicans control the senate. Some of the democratic senators are disposed to resent the imputation that they are inclined to be "English, you know," even though 4 the; administration does incline that way. Senator Frye is almost daily in re-ceipt of Canadian papers making scurrilods at-tacks on him for his opposition to a renewal of the fishery treaty. the fishery treaty.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

London, March 15 .- Mr. Henedge authorizes a contradiction of the statement that he has resigned the office of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,
Gladstone occupied his usual place in the commons this afternoon in the house. A num-ber of motions looking to rehabilitation of the silver currency standard, of which notice had been given, were postponed. A. J. Mundella, president of the board of trade, announced that different British consuls in the U. S. had been instructed to inquire into the alleged frequency of the crimping of British seamen in America, and to take necessary steps to protect them from the practice in future. Gladstone stated that the government had decided to decline to appoint a special commission to enquire into the advisability of transferring the surplus oppulation of Great Britain to the colonies.

LONDON, March 15.—Gladstone authorizes the statement that he will take no notice of the various versions of his Irish plans, recently given to the public. He says all stories published regarding his intentions with respect to Ireland are entirely baseless. The premier hopes to be able to present his Irish programme in the house of commons on Monday next.

Trevelyan denies he has tendered his resig-

Lord Charles Beresford moved that, in view of the large number of working men out of employment, and the cheapness of labor, the present time seems opportune to suspend the sinking fund in order to place the navy in a state of efficiency. The motion was defeated.

IRELAND.

A Pitiful Tale of Famine and Starvation.

LONDON. March 10.—The governm LONDON, March 10.—The government has placed gunboats at the service of Mr. Tuke in his work of relieving distress among the inhabitants of the islands along the western Irish coast. Indescribable distress has developed among the people inhabiting the Arran islands, off Galway, who, besides having hardly anything but moss and sea-grass left to eat, are without fire, and often without clothing and shelter. It is not rare to find girls of 17 and 18 years kept in enforced hiding during the another. It is not rare to had girls of it and its years kept in enforced hiding during the day because bereft of every thread of clothing, long ago bartered for seed potatoes or roots to feed the smaller children with. Fishing ined the smaller children with pector Brady recently went among the miserable people of Arran to distribute relief furnished by the organization of the Irish police. His funds ran short today, and he still had so much pitiable wretchedness to relieve, he appealed to Mr. Busby, who is charged with the distribution of the fund raised in America, through the New York Sun for the improvement of Aphill and Reference poverished fishermen of Achill and Boffin Islands, and begged him to divert part of his store for the benefit of the Arranese. This Busby was permitted to do, and he reports, in order to prove the liver of the store of the sto in order to save the lives of scores of people now dying of starvation in these weatern islands, it is imperative that relief on a large scale be at once organized.

FRANCE.

Jules Verne Figures in an Actual Sensation.

AMIENS, France, March 10.-An attempt was made today to assassinate Jules Verne. Two shots were fired at him from a revolver by a young student, who turned out to be the author's own nephew and who came down from Paris for the express purpose of killing his uncle. One of the bullets missed the novelist altogether; the other struck him in the leg, inflicting a slight wound. The nephew has for some time been a student in Paris and is thought to be a monomaniac.

Paris, March 10.—The quarters of the city which are most largely occupied by working. which are most largely occupied by working men were placarded last night with incendi ary appeals to the unemployed. They were urged to rise up in their might and by sunreme effort annihilate the bourgois. The police have occupied themselves today tearing down the placards.

The Higher Education The Correspondence University of Chicago, incorporated by the state of Illinois, confers the college degrees of B. A., B. S., B. L., B. Ph., on all worthy students completing any of its courses in arts, science, literature, or philosophy. Its faculty, composed of some of the most distinguished scholars and specialists of the United States are professors engaged in leading universities, such as Cornell, Brown, Wisconsin and others. Two members of its faculty are Benjamin Williamson, F. R. S., examiner in the University of London, and Thomas Muir, F. R. S. E., examiner in the University of Glasgow. Its aims are not to University of Glasgow. Its aims are not to supplant other universities, but to aid them in making the higher education more general by assisting young men and women to pursue their studies and obtain a degree. This it does by directing their private studies, and giving THE Reilites in Parliament including of by directing their private studies, and giving instruction if accessary by correspondence. It is designed to assist the following classes:

Students and teachers pursuing any course of study or investigation who need further information or assistance in any subject; graduates and professional men who wish to pursue postand professional men who wish to pursue postgraduate courses of study, or to review former
studies; all who desire to pursue any branch,
whether science, letters, or art by home study;
young people who desire to secure a higher
education and cannot attend colleges or similar
institutions of learning; all literary and scientific circles; all who are preparing for any
special examination, as the civil service examinations, post-graduate examinations, &c.
All courses leading to degrees require at least
four years of work in the various departments
embraced by them, or their cavilletters embraced by them, or their equivalents, but students are allowed freedom in the selection students are allowed freedom in the selection of studies, and may shorten the time of study on passing examinations satisfactory to the faculty. But no one will be allowed to graduate who has not been connected with the university of the state of the s

ate who has not been connected with the university at least one year, in order that intimate knowledge of his scholarship may be obtained by the faculty. Examinations are held periodically in all subjects leading to degrees at least twice a year. Professors are appointed to give instruction in special branches, and these act also as local examiners for a very moderate fee. Geo. U. Hay of the Grammarschool, has been appointed examiner for this city, and invites all who wish to pursue a course at this university to meet at 306 Princess street, on Tuesday evening, March 23rd, when, if desirable, a students' association will be formed. Those in distant sections of the province who are interested in this movement are invited to be present or communicate by letter stating the course they wish to pursue.

To avoid any misapprehension as to the work expected of students it may be said that a sound elementary education is indispensable on the part of those who expect to pursue successfully any of the courses above referred to, and that the requirements for matrigulation to the part of those who expect to pursue successfully any of the courses above referred to, and that the requirements for matriculation to the university are essentially the same as those which admit students to the regular universities and colleges in the Dominion and the United States.

Post-graduate courses leading to the advanced decreas of master of science, master of

vanced degrees of master of science, master of arts, and doctor of philosophy, may be taken on the following conditions: 1. The candidate some department of the university, at least one year just prior to graduation. 2. He must present a meritorious thesis upon some subject included in the prescribed course of study, based on special investigations a convent which shall become the

vestigations, a copy of which shall become the property of the university. 3. He must pass satisfactory examinations in all subjects of the prescribed course. Literary or scientific circles may be formed among those who do not possess the requirements necessary to matriculate. Such circles may connecessary to matriculate. Such circles may con nect themselves with the university by the pay down and examinations held, on passing which certificates are granted. Persevering students may make the work of these circles preliminary to matriculation into any of the regular courses of the university, or to fit them as specialists in any branch of literature or science.

Obituary.

A correspondent writes: Your excellent paper, in December last, contained an account of a painful accident which befel a highly respected citizen of Grand Manan, W. Winchester. Mr. Winchester fell from his hay loft on to the wheel of a wagon. After three weeks of intense suffering, he died January 10th, 1886, in the 60th year of his age. He suffered in the 60th year of his age. He suffered patiently and met his end in the full assurance patiently and met his end in the full assurance of a resurrection from the dead, and was fully resigned to the will of God. He retained in full vigor his mental faculties up to the very last moment, and was speaking quite clearly a few minutes before he took his departure from his "earthly house." So quietly did his spirit wing its flight from its clay tenement that his loved ones hardly knew he was gone. Mr. Winchester proudly related to the writer, the last time he saw him, his honored connection with that brave and hardy race which made New Brunswick of such good steel, and also other parts of our Dominion—the Loyalists. His grandfather, on coming from the states, had a grant made to him of the "Round Hill had a grant made to him of the "Round Hill farm," N. S. This grandfather was the son of General Winchester, who married the daughter of Colonel Winchester, who came out in the Mayflower and landed on Plymouth rock, 1620: Religiously, Mr. Winchester was for many years a member of the Baptist!church, but lately a member of the Methodist church and in his accustomed place, the class meeting, his voice was raised in testimony for Christ the night before his accident. In the absence of a regular Methodist minister the funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. F. Corey, assisted by Rev. W. S. Covert. Rev. Mr. Cosman, Baptist, and Mr. Wood of the Gospel Army were also in attendance. The rev. gentleman were also in attendance. The rev. gentleman chose as his text Gal. vi., 2. The ceremonie were well conducted throughout and were a means of consolation to Mr. Winchester's friends and relatives. He leaves a wife, one daughter and several sons, who have the deep sympathy of the entire community in their great loss and grief. Mr. Winchester will be missed not only at home but also in the com-munity, in the large social circle in the midst of which he moved so long, and in the church.

BUSINESS CHANGES - CONCERT - BRIEFS,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,) SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., March 15 .- At Norton station, several business changes will take place on or about the first of April. E. L. Perkins, the genial and obliging store-keeper wholoccupies the store near the I. C. R. depot, will retire from business. He has rented the store to Jas. Price, Norton, and Sherman Johnson, Springfield, who will conduct business under the name of Price & Johnson. Mitton McLeod will resume business at his old stand, which has lately been occupied by Jas. & Allan Price.

On Wednesday evening, 17th instant, at Springfield Corner, there will be a repetition of the corner their arches and inst

Springheld Corner, there will be a repetition of the concert held en the 3rd inst.

Departed this life at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hayes of Belleisle creek, Mrs. Jane Case, relict of the late Mitchell Case, who was killed a few years ago by a dairy falling upon him whilst it was being moved. The obsequies were conducted by the Rev. F. Babcock. The sermion was preached from the words, "Blessed are they that mourn." Matt. v. 4. Her remains were interred in the Matt. v. 4. Her remains were intered in the Midland F. C. B. burial ground.

During last week special services were held in the Belleisle creek Methodist church, under the leadership of F. A. Wightman. Rising Star division, lately organized at Belleisle creek, have chosen Wednesday eve as their night of meeting. Every night a number has been initiated into the order. Next Wed-nesday night there will be election of officers, Beautiful weather.

(Halifax Herald.) Died at 103 Years of Age.

Kenneth McKenzie died at Wallace, N. S., on the 7th inst., aged one hundred and three years. He was undoubtedly the oldest man in the maritime provinces. March

Meeting of t FREDERICT ing of the New was opened in morning, Rev. chair. The fo Carleton Co. Jas. E. Drysda Westmoreland W. J. Robinson

ard. Moneton Victoria All St. John Al Mr. McFarland Sunbury Alli Charlotte All Kings Allian Ward. York Allian Lugrin, Rev. B. A. L. Belyes. Marysville 1 ley, Rev. J. Rev. H. Mowatt.
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BY TELEGRAPH

FREDERICTON.

Meeting of the N. B. Prohibitory Alliance.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, March 11.-A general meeting of the New Brunswick prohibitory alliance was opened in Fisher's building at 10.30 this morning, Rev. J. McLeod president in the chair. The following delegates were present: chair. The following delegates were present:
Carleton Co. Alliance—Hon. Wm. Lindsay,
Jas. E. Drysdale, E. M. Boyer,
Westmoreland Alliance—I. C. B. division;
W. J. Robiuson, Jas. Friar and Thomas Pickard. Monoton division; Mr. Outhouse.
Victoria Alliance—A. F. Kinney.
St. John Alliance—Andre Cushing, Rev.
Mr. McFarland, Robert Ewing, Mr. Day.
Sunbury Alliance—Rev. Jos. Barker.
Charlotte Alliance—W. W. Graham.
Kings Alliance—E. M. Sharp: Abram Al.

Kings Alliance - E. M. Sharp; Abram Al

York Alliance—Rev. J. McLeod, C. H. Lugrin, Rev. B. N. Hughes, A. W. Coburn, A. L. Belyes.

Marysville Lodge, I. O. G. T.—Alf, Rowley, Rev. J. Read, Rev. Mr. Beckwith and J. H. Mowatt.

The other delegates present representing different temperance bodies were Rev. J. E. Beud, Rev. Mr. Lucas, C. H. Ferguson, B. C. Herritt, J. B. Gunter, Jas. McGill, Rev. Mr. Sellars, Jas. Swan, J. R. Woodburn and Mr. Baird, M.P.P.

Baird, M.P.P.

Reports from several of the delegates were received. Thos. Pickard of Sackville and W. Robinson of Moncton submitted reports from the Westmoreland alliance, Abram Alward read a report from Kings and Mr. Cockburn from Harvey, York Co. On motion of C. H. Lugrin, seconded by Rev. Mr. Read, Thos. Pickard, E. M. Boyer and C. H. Lugrin were appointed a committee on alliance organization. A discussion took place upon the best manner of enforcing the Scott act in counties where it is in force. In order that better enforcing powers might be supplied for the working of the act, a legislative committee was, on motion, ordered to be appointed to wait upon the government during tive committee was, on motion, ordered to be appointed to wait upon the government during the noon hour. The legislative committee appointed were C, H. Lugrin, W. J. Robinson, W. W. Graham, A. L. Belyes, A. F. Kinney, Rev. Mr. McFarland, E. M. Boyer, J. R. Woodburn and Mr. Baird.

At the afternoon session this committee reported that the attorney general had informed them that a liquor license bill was in preparation, but not yet ready to be submitted to the house. It, however, did not contain any legislation in connection with the Scott act.

legislation in connection with the Scott act. The alliance then passed a resolution in favor The alliance then passed a resolution in favor of presenting a bill to the legislature to provide machinery for the enforcement of the Scott act and Rev. Jos. McLeod, C. H. Lugrin and A. L. Belyes, were appointed a committee to confer with a committee from the St. John branch of the alliance, with a view to a revision of the bill proposed by the latter, and to press it on the attention of the legislature. Messrs. Cushing and Lugrin were appointed a committee to confer with the appointed a committee to confer with the board of education to induce compulsory instruction in the principles of temperance public schools. After some routine work the alliance adjourned. The public temperance meeting under its auspices in the city hall this evening, was very largely attended. Among the speakers were Mr. Stockton, M. P. P., Rev. Mr. McFarland, Rev. John Read, W. J. Robinson and Thomos Pickard. Rev. Joseph McLeod presided.

MONCTON

(Special to THE SUN.) MONOTON, March 10.—Prince Albert Lodge of Odd Fellows opened their new hall in Palmer's block tonight, with a literary and musical entertainment. The hall is furnished in first class style with ash and walnut. The settees are upholstered in red leather. The furniture came from the Oxford N. S. factory. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

The Moncton cotton company shipped a car of waste to Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday.

KENT. Murdered by Her Insane Husband

(Special to THE SUN.) RICHIBUCTO, March 10 .- A sad occurrence reported from St. Marys, Kent Co., which resulted in the death of Mrs. Stephen Leblanc, an old and respected resident. Her husband, while laboring under a fit of insanity, got up at midnight and using a piece of a sled shoe iron dealt her three powerful blows in the face. Dr. Lamothe did all in his power, but the victim died in a short time. Leblanc has been sent to the insane asylum at St. John.

CHATHAM.

A Registered Letter Gone Astray.

(Special to THE SUN.) CHATHAM, March 11.—A registered package was sent from this office to St. John yesterday and word has been received that it had not reached its destination. Inspector McMillan is investigating the case. W. C. Whittaker of the general post office service, who has been in charge here since Mr. Vondy's death, is also

selves into an assembly of the Knights of belligerent and, 4th, that the day for capital Labor. This morning when they reported for Labor. This morning when they reported for duty about sixty of them were notified that their services were dispensed with. The others thereupon refused also to start work and about backed their carts on to the track, three cars were stopped on Yonge street, the lorses unhitched and the cars placed sideways across the track. the track. There was no violence used, but the strikers wanted the company to understand men, last spring, entered into an agreement with the company that they would join no with the company that they would join no secret labor organization, and as they broke that agreement he discharged them. He would sooner die than have union men in his employment. He will hold the city responsible for any damage to his property and for loss caused by prevention of cars being run. The citizens are complaining bitterly of want of car accomodation and a deputation will wait upon Mayor Howland tomorrow on the subject of compelling the company to run their cars. The company cannot get men, as they cars. The company cannot get men, as they are afraid of the strikers. It is reported here tonight that 200 men had been engaged by the company in Montreal to come on here, but they were stopped by the Kuights of Labor there. There are nearly 400 man out on the ere. There are nearly 400 men out on the

TORONTO, March 11.—The position of the lock out of the street railway men practically remains unchanged. This morning the cempany sent out three cars but they were compelled to send them back to the stables, as a repetition of yesterday's obstructive tactics was resorted to. Mayor Howland was waited upon by a deputation of strikers this morning,

what they had a perfect right to do. The president of the company has placed this leter plained that the time given Riel's counsel to obtain witnesses was limited to a fortnight now directed the superintendent of the comwhat they had a perfect right to do. The president of the company has placed this leter in the hands of his solicitor, and has now directed the superintendent of the company to take his instructions in future from the city commissioner, as the city authorities have failed to afford the company the necessary police protection for running their cars. This throws the responsibility of running the cars upon the shoulders of the city corporation. A special meeting of the city council will be called to discuss the situation. The strikers now threaten to make higher wages and shorter hours a feature of the strike unless a settlement is speedily effected.

TOBONTO, March 12.—There was great ex-

TORONTO, March 12.—There was great excitement on the streets today, and many heads both of civilians and policemen were broken. The police authorities determined to see that the street cars were run this morning, and this fact having got bruited abroad, immense crowds ready for fun or fight gathered around the street car stables and along the principal streets where the street car lines are. Coal carts, expresses, and other vehicles were also in readiness to obstruct the passage of the cars. The first car was started from the stables man-ned by twelve policemen and from that time till about four this afternoon, when the cars till about four this afternoon, when the cars were stopped running, there were continuous, collisons between the police and the mob, the former using their batons freely, and effectually and the latter retaliating by throwing bricks, stones and mud. About half a dozen policemen were injured but not seriously, and many of the mob had their scalps laid open. About two o'clock orders were given for the mounted police to disperse the crowds and they had hot work, aided by police on foot, for about an hour when they were successful and quietness reigned. The principal portion of the mob was composed of the lowest class in the city. Seven or eight arrests were portion of the mob was composed of the lowest class in the city. Seven or eight arrests were made and two who were arrested early in the day were brought before the police magistrate, one being fined thirty dollars or thirty days, and the other ten dollars or ten days. Mayor Howland has issued a proclamation calling unpon law-abiding citizens to give free passage to the cars and not to assemble or congregate in crowds on the streets. Azinimoral meeting of the city council was held and deputations were appointed to endeavor to effect a settlement between the company and the strikers. Their efforts were prowned with success, the company agreeing to take back the men under the same conditions that existed prior to the strike and no questions to be asked, but reserving to themselves the right to discharge any employe they found to belong to the knights of labor. The men agreed to this, and will resume work to-

OTTAWA, March 12.—Sir John has been OTTAWA, March 12.—Sir Jenn has been in bed all day by advice of his physician, there having been some tendency to congestion. He has, however, steadily improved and was much better this afternoon. He will likely be able to take his place on Monday.

Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N., will be gazetted fishery officer under the Fishery Act, and commander of all steamers owned or chartered by the government of Canada for protection of the fisheries.

The statement which has appeared in Grit organs in the maritime provinces that the government had abandoned their idea of prohibiting catching of lobsters for three years, till after the elections, I am authorized by the Minister of Fisheries to contradict in the most

emphatic way, no regulations for prohibiting lobster catching having been at any time framed or contemplated.
CHIPPAWA, Ont., March 12.—An unknown man committed suicide at Niagara Falls about eleven o'clock this morning, by deliberately jumping into the river from a small platfore at the north end of Cedar island, and coolly swimming right over the cataract. The act was witnessed by a gentleman and lady who happened to be near at the time. He was a rather large man and wore a dark overcoat and felt hat.

Kingston, March 12.—Col. Cotton has bee tified from Ottawa that no men from A bat tery will be required to proceed to the North-west at present, and that a flying column will not be sent forward this spring.

PARLIAMENT

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, March 9.—Sir Hector laid upon the table reports of the three medical men appointed to investigate the mental condition of Riel. The three presented distinct reports to the government. All agree that Riel had peculiar views about religious matters, but was perfectly sane and accountable before God and man for his actions.

The house sat a short time today and then adjourned over tomorrow to meet on Thursday. OTTAWA, March 11 .- The house met at 3 this afternoon. Sir John, who is suffering from a severe cold was not expected, but he took his

Robertson of Hastings, introduced a bill to amend the criminal law by providing for ex-tension of the term of imprisonment of burglars to ten years.

McCarthy introduced a bill to extend the time of voting at Dominion elections, making it from noon to eight o'clock. In answer, Chapleau said the sum of \$125 was paid La Monde and La Mineree newspapers for circulating a fly sheet containing evidence in the Queen against Riel.

In answer, Thompson said the warrant was made for the removal of Robert Stather to Kingston penitentiary in February, and he had Deen removed.

Landry of Montmagny, moved his resolu Landry of Montmagny, moved his resolution about Riel. He spoke in French. He dented that he was set up by the government to make the motion. He objected to the execution, 1st, because the jury recommended Riel to mercy; 2nd, because medical officers had not had time to form a sound judgment as to his sanity; 3rd, that General Middleton considered Riel a selves into an assembly of the Krichty of

LANGEVIN eferred to the difficulties of his position durthree hundred struck. A few cars were run by non union men during the early part of the day, but they were compelled by the strikers has been a complete stoppage of traffic. At that time, aided by several coal carters who bycked their carts on to the track, three cars were stopped on Yonge street, thethoraes untrue to his Queen and country and to his oath of office. The sober second thought of his nationality had asserted itself, and now he the strikers wanted the company to understand that they would stop all cars from running.

Cars on the other routes were also dealt with is the same way. The president of the company, Hor. Frank Smith says, that the men, last spring, entered into an agreement with the company that they would identify had asserted itself, and now he proposed to present the case of himself and his colleagues. He then stated what defying the authority of the Queen in the far off regions of the Northwest, and how it had called on the militia who had responded nobly; how it gave the counsel for Riel every opportunity, paying for witnesses, etc.; how every court that had been appealed to by Riel had sustained the conviction; how the government had sent three medical men to enquire as to Riel's mental state after his conviction and how all three affirmed his responsibility before God and man. The government would have been recreant in its duty to the people of Canada if it had intervened to save Riel from the scaffold en any ground. He deserved hanging if any man ever did. He was hanged and the government desired to meet the resolution equarely. In order to do this he would move the previous question [This in the commove the previous question. [This in the commons of Canada precludes the introduction of any other amendment. Members must vote either that the question be now put, or that

either that the question be now put, or that it be not now put. If the vote is in the affirmative then no further debate can take place on the main resolution.]

After Langevin, Amyot followed, declaring that the Government had not brought down all the papers necessary, and were shirking responsibility. Amyot spoke after recess till 11 o'clock when the house adjourned.

Ottawa March 12 — After the introduction OTTAWA, March 12.—After the introduction

sequence necessary witnesses had not been secured. The witnesses mentioned were Drs. Roy and Clarke, yet he (Royal) found on looking at the evidence that both these men had appeared and given testimony. That, Royal continued, was not the spirit in which the resolution should be debated. He then showed that there was a blank in the history of the half-breeds between 1873 and 1878. Why Because the then government treated them worse than they had ever been treated, either worse than they had ever been treated, states before or since. It was then the seed of rebellion had been sown. Riel, it was asserted by John Devoy, had gone to New York in 1878 and described the fraud and trickery of the land-sharks who were protected in their nefarious practices by the then government. Riel described to Devoy the condition of things, saying that the whole administration and system of land management in the Northwest was rotten to the co-operation. The government changed and the half breeds felt their case would receive better attention from the new government.

There was no such widespread dissatisfaction
among the half breeds since 1878, as Riel desgribed to have existed between 1873 and 1878. Since then many agencies have been at work and evil disposed white men had fanned the discontent for purposes of their own. They had formed the Farmers' Union, the evil nature of which had but recently been fully exposed. The Globe newspaper had incited the rebellion, white men in Prince Albert had invited Riel to that region and had worked upon the half breeds. On the 4th of March the government had telegraphed Father Andre assurances of speeds settlement of the government had telegraphed Father Andre assurances of speedy settlement of the grievances, which would have been sufficient to allay all feeling, but that Riel's influence was strong enough to counteract the priests. Royal contended that Riel had justly

GIGAULT. who followed, condemned the government for allowing the sentence of the court to be carried out, (1st) because the revolt had been caused by the bad administration of Northwest affairs; (2nd) because Riel was not a responsible person, and his acts were therefore the acts of a madman, and (3rd) because the government had disregarded the recommendation of the jury to mercy. He pointed out that Manitoba halfbreeds having been treated with justice had taken no part in the rebellion, but that it was otherwise with the half-breeds on the Saskatch-

otherwise with the half-breeds on the Saskatch-ewan. Their petitions had been disregarded, and their legitimate agitation against a con-tinuance of the grievances had produced no good results. It was natural that in such far off regions men used to carrying arms should find them-selves employing them to offer the redress denied. He went over the evidence to show that at least there was grave doubt if Riel was same at least there was grave doubt if Riel was sane at least there was grave doubt if Riel was sane and that he ought to have had the benefit of the doubt. His offence was political, and political offenders had not been punished with death. Lord George Gordon had headed a mob in Londos, but he was not executed. He was regarded as a half insane man. He (Gigault) quoted from several authorities to show that insanity was a bar to the carrying out of the execution. Moreover, the jury had in effect said, we pronounce Riel guilty because he stirred up the Indians, but their recommendation to mercy showed that they believed it dation to mercy showed that they believed it would not be wise and was not necessary to take the culprit's life. Punish him as severely as possible short of hanging bim, but do not take his life. He (Gigault) accused the government of being influenced by Orangemen in other provinces, therefore they disregarded the province of Quebec when it pleaded to spare

Riel's life.

course of the opposition had been directed by the desperate position in which they found their political fortunes. They wanted office and were prepared to take any stick to beat Sir John with. Blake in 1870 had made long and severe speeches based on newspaper reports, and had without waiting for official papers moved that \$5,000 be offered newspaper reports, and had without waiting for official papers moved that \$5,000 be offered for Riel's capture. Today the opposition were dumb, or said they had not enough information to deal with the question. Their newselpapers were ready to join hands with the men who declared they ceased supporting the government because it had allowed Riel to hang. Mills had been so eager for the new alliance that he had said the only condition the opposition would impose upon their new allies would be the repeal of the Franchise Act. Replying to the charges against the Orangemen, he said there were about 2,000 orange lodges in the Dominion, and not more than six had ever brought the question of Riel up before them, or expressed any opinion. Not a single petition had been sent to the government to have Riel hanged. The grand lodge had passed a resolution while the rebellion was still in progress, applauding the volunteers and expressing the hope that proper punishment be meted out to offenders. No other resolution had been since passed, and no pressure had in any way been brought to bear on the government. After recessing no pressure had in any way been brought to bear on the government. After recess

CAMERON OF HURON made a violent speech, declaring Riel's execu-tion a judicial murder, that the government contained greater criminals than Riel, and stating that he would vote for Landry's motion. From the applause with which his attacks were greeted by the opposition it is apparent that most of the opposition will-vote for the censure of the government. vote for the censure of the government, for allowing the execution of Riel.

House adjourned at the close of Cameron' Speech at 11.20.
OTTAWA, March 15.—The house met at three. After petitions, on Mr. Speaker directing the house to the introduction of bills, Sir Hector stated that Landry's resolution censuring the government was far down on the list and could not be reached at all today unless by consent of the house. He would therefore move that immediately after questions, Landry's motion be made first for the order of

Blake objected on the ground that the government had not brought down the papers Unanimous consent being required, Langevin's motion dropped

Pope introduced a bill relating to the railway from Esquimault to Nanaimo, the object being to permit the curvative of the road to be in-

reased from seven to ten.

Blake asked if it was not a sharp curve for the minister to take.

Pope replied that he had been under training from the opposition in the art of taking sharp curves and hoped in a year or two to be equal to the emergency.
In answer, Caron said General Laurie, who was on the retired list of the militia, was assigned a command by Gen. Middleton and received \$8.16 a day.

In answer, Hon. Mr. White said the gross

amount received from land sales in the North-west in 1884 was \$640,295, and in 1885 \$242, In answer, Chapleau said Langelier, Laurier, Laflamme and Mercier had never sent a petition to the government praying for the exercise of the royal elemency in Riel's case.

In answer, Hon. Mr. Foster said there were some further despatches connected with negotiations on the fishery question, and these would be laid upon the table, so far as not injusious to the public interests.

to the public interests,

In answer, Thompson, minister of justice said that the reports of Drs. Val-ade and Lavell were received by the government before the 12th November, the date of the order in council informing the sheriff of the Northwest that the government leclined to intervene in Riel's case to prevent the sentence being carried into effect; that those reports were mailed to the government and at the same time cypher telegrams were sent conveying in the same words, or practically so, the conclusions of the medical men as ex-pressed in their mailed report; that there were

Northwest to 10 cents a ton. Traders would Northwest to 10 cents a ton. Traders would have to pay up to one dollar as before.

In answer, Costigan said he did not know whether Commissioner Miall prepared and circulated a pamphlet containing arguments against the Canada Temperance Act and the principle of prohibition; that if Miall did so write it was not with the approval of the government and that he (Costigan) did not know the cost of the pamphlet. It was not paid for by the government and Mr. Miall did not receive any remuneration from the governceive any remuneration from the govern-

In answer, Pope said the British Columbia In answer, Pope said the British Columbia section of the C. P. R. has not yet been accepted by the government, as the chief engineer has not yet reported. The contractors were carrying mails and other matter for accommodation of the people of B. C. The total amount paid to Onderdonk for the five sections of government work in B. C. was \$10,-220,357 and no claims for futher payments had been formally presented by the contractor.

In answer, Bowell said none of the five percent, bonds recently redeemed by the government had turned out to be counterfeit.

The House then passed to notices of motion, The House then passed to notices of motion. Farrow moving that it is expedient to provide for the payment of members and senators absent from sickness and sent home instead of remaining at Ottawa. When this was about the house.

SIR HECTOR moved in amendment that the thirty-fifth order of the day becalled. [This thirty-fifth order is the Landry resolution, which Blake objected to have brought up today on Sir Hector previously moving that it should.]

Blake objected that Farrow's motion was not one that could be put as it related to the yoting of money.

woting of money.

Mr. Speaker ruled Farrow's motion in order as an abstract resolution barren of results.

Blake objected that it was not in order to move an amendment relating to orders of the day when the house was about to discuss otices of motion. Blake's objection was ruled out.

Blake's objection was ruled out.

Blake attacked the government for pressing on Landry's motion while failing to supply material for discussion. It was the bounden duty of the government to bring down papers and it was indecent to press on the question without the papers. The minister of justice had just stated that the reports of the medical men as laid on the table were not the same as the telegrams upon which the cabinet acted. They were cooked up documents, not the same but different. The cypher telegrams had been sent back to senders, which was evidence that changes had been made was evidence that changes had been made and a proof that the government was afraid to bring down all the documents. The mystery was great and the reason evident. was great and the reason evident.

Thompson, minister of justice, replied. He desired, he said, to give the most direct contradiction to the statements of the leader of the opposition. The telegrams were not suppressed. The documents laid upon the table were the same as those sent by the medical men. They were not cooked up in any one particular. On his word as a minister, responsible for his utterances, he deelared that Blake's serious charge of maladministration, of suppression and actual substitution to be entirely void of truth. He expressed his surprise that a man

and actual substitution to be entirely void of truth. He expressed his surprise that a man in Blake's position should dare without evidence, against the clearest evidence, to make such wild and untruthful charges.

Mills said the minister of justice in his answer to the question put by a member, stated that the telegrams were different from the reports laid on the table.

Casey taunted the government with cowardice in pressing on the Riel debate.

Laurier said the government with cowardice in pressing on the Riel debate.

Laurier said the government professed anxiety to meet their opponents face to face, but now want to fight in darkness. He declared that the reports of the medical men were actually written after Riel was in his work. ally written after Riel was in his grave.

Mitchell wanted delay. The government were preventing free discussion by moving the previous question, because the opposition could not formulate an amendment bringing the issue rquarely before the country. The government, by Sir Hector's amendment today was shutting off government, by Sir Hector's amendment to-day, was shutting off private members' business. A division being had on Sir Hector's amend-

A division being had on Sir Hector's amendment there appeared, yeas, 105; nays, 61—majority, 44. The bolters who voted with the opposition were Coursol, Bergeron, Amyot, Momillen, Landry and Desaulniers of Maskinenge. Blake and his friends all voted straight against Sir Hector's amendment.

After this division, Curran spoke to the Riel motion. He said Laurier and his friends had gone all over Quebec province declaring against the government for hanging Riel. They had burned the ministers in effigy and declared them murderers and greater criminals than Riel. Cameron had denounced the exthan Riel. Cameron had denounced the ex-ecutive as a foul blot; Edgar had gone to Mon-treal and been present at the Champ de Mars meeting assisting and encouraging effigy burn-ing. These men did not then wait for the production of the papers and did not then say they were fighting in the dark. The Globe had howled against the government for the execu-tion. Blake in the Scott murder case took his account of the transactions from the news-papers and did not want to wait for the propapers and did not want to wait for the production of documents. Today the house was in possession of the evidence at the trial, the speeches of counsel, the judge's charges and all documents before the jury at Kegina, yet opposition and the bolters had voted that they did not want the question to come up because as they said they had not all the papers necessary. He defied them to point out a single document lacking. As to the sanity of Riel the government had the verdict of the jury, the decision of the Manitoba court of appeals, which all showed Riel as sane as any appeals, which all showed Riel as sane as any man before and up to his conviction. Since then they had the reports of medical men showing Riel sane after conviction. He said much had been made of the fact that Dr. Howard, who was declared by Riel's council to be a material witness, had not been present at Ragina the government refresing to pay \$500 to be a material witness, had not been present at Regins, the government refusing to pay \$500 for his expenses. He then read a letter from Dr. Howard explaining that he could not, as an old mar, go to Regina without one of his family to look after him, but he had been quoted as expressing doubts of Riel's sanity. He (Dr. Howard) desired it to be put on record that his presence at the trial could not have done Riel any good, as he (Dr. Howard) would have been obliged to state that Riel was an accountable being.

The house adjourned at six o'clock, Curran still having the floor.

still having the floor. AFTER RECESS

Curran continued for half an hour or more, and was followed by Coursol, who admitted that the opponents of the government had no ground to stand on unless it could be shown that Riel was insane at the time of his rebel-lion. He believed that Riel was, and would vote for Landry's resolution. At the same time he wished it understood that he believed the present government the best for the country and would support them in other mat-

Wood of Brockville discussed with great acceptability the three arguments advanced by the opposition, (1st) that the half-breeds had great grievances justifying the rebellion; (2nd) that Riel was insane, and (3rd) that the government had not given sufficient weigh to the jury's recommendation to mercy. Langelier spoke after Wood and finished at 12.20, when the house adjourned.

NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Foster will move a resolution, that it is expedient to accept transfer of the light-house at Cape Race, Newfoundland, to Canada. on the conditions mentioned in the Imperial despatches, and to provide for the maintenance thereof out of the revenue of the Dominion after the transfer.
At the division today, forty-four (44) members

At the division today, forty-four (44) members were absent—twenty-seven supporters of the government, thirteen supporters of the opposition and four bolters. Catudal and Thompson, of Haldimand, members of the opposition are away and will not be present during the debate. Cameron of Victoria and Sutherland of Selkirk of the government side are also absent. The government pressed in their mailed report; that there were no reports, telegrams or letters as to the mental state of Riel given to the government by either Lavell, or Valade other than the cypher telegrams, which were returned to the senders when the mailed reports had been received by the department of justice.

In answer, Pope said an amount would be not in the estimates to ensure the establish. Victoria and Sutherland of Selkirk of the government side are also absent. The government majority in a full house would have been fifty four on Sir Hector's amendment. This cannot be considered any criterion as to the vote on on by a deputation of strikers this morning, and afterwards wrote a letter to the president of the company demanding the fulfilment of the terms of their charter, and holding the company responsible for any injury to citizens or policemen, or property of citizens, on the ground that the company had caused the trouble by locking out their men for doing of several bills the house took up further consideration of censure, addeduced the thouse took up further consideration of censure, and holding the sideration of Landry's resolution of censure, and holding the company responsible for any injury to citizens on the was not entitled to much consideration, seeing that the had either deliberately attempted to mislead the house or had been ignorant of what the had reduceed the charge on hay cut on government property by settlers in the side amount would be put in the estimates to ensure the establishment of a ferry connecting Quebec city and Levis.

In answer, Pope said an amount would be put in the estimates to ensure the establishment of a ferry connecting Quebec city and Levis.

In answer, Hon. Mr. White said the government, while some of the government side among the French representatives will support Landry's motion, as some opposition members, notably Machanical Cartwright and others, will, it is understood, vote in support of the government had reduceed the charge on hay cut on government property by settlers in the GONE DOWN.

The Steamship Oregon Sunk by Schooner.

Passengers and Crew Rescued and Taken to New York.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., March 14.- The lookout at this station sighted a four-masted steamer moving very slow seaward. Later she turned southeast and since has been drifting in that direction, being about fifteen miles S.E. of this point. Only the tops of her masts can be seen, but the observer thinks it is the British steamer Oregon from Liverpool. At 11.25 a. m. she had drifted cut of sight.

At 4.30 p. m., the German steamer Fulda, from Bremen, via Southampton, cff this port, reports by signal that steamer Oregon is

from Bremen, via Southampton, off this port, reports by signal that steamer Oregon is sunk. All of the parsengers of the Oregon are on board the Fulds. The Fulds will probably reach quarantine about 8 p. m. LATER.

New York, March 14.-A despatch from NEW YORK, March 14.—A despatch from Sandy Hook says: "Steamer Oregon was run into by a schooner between three and four a. m. east of Fire Island, and having two holes stove in her, commenced sinking at once. Part of the passengers were transerred to a pilot boat and part to the schooner, and it is believed they were all subsequently transferred to the Fulda. There are over 800 passengers and crew of the Oregon alone on the steamer Fulda. The Oregon was entirely abandoned, and sunk at one p. m. today.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The German steamship Fulda, Capt. Reugk, from Bremen, which

ship Fulda, Capt. Reugk, from Bremen, which arrived at the bar at 5.25 p. m. today, reports stopped off Fire Islands, March 14th, at 12.15 stopped off Fire Islands, March 14th, at 12.15 p. m., in order to take up passengers and crew of the Gregon, and anchored at the bar eff Sandy Hook on account of low water, at 6.25 p. m. the same day. The saved of the Oregon are 186 first cabin, 66 second cabin and 389 steerage passengers and 255 crew, making 896 appla in all.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The steamer Oregon collided with an unknown deep laden three-masted schooner on the 14th, at 4.20 a.m., when between Fire Island light and Shennicock, striking the steamer on the port side, immediately under the dining saloen, breaking a large hole in her side under water. Capt. Collier was below, and the chief officer in charge was on the bridge. One of the passengers states that the hole was so large that one could drive a horse and wagon through it; also that when the ves-sels collided it sounded like the report of an ordinary cannon. The boats were after some difficulty manned and lowered in the water; the ladies were first got in the boats and transferred to pilot boat No. 11 and schooner Fannie A. Gorham, Capt. ney, from Jacksonville for Boston, which both fortunately bore to down their assistance. From 8 to 11 a. m. the work of transferring passengers went on, and was finished in safety, not a single passenger being lost. There were 185 first cabin, 66 second and 339 steerage and 255 crew, who at 12.15 p. m. were safely trans ferred again to the steamer Fulda, which owing to the state of the tide was obliged to anchor at Sandy Hook at 6.25 p. m. Capt. Collier was the last man to leave the ship.

THE STFAMSHIP OREGON was built by John Elder and Co. at Glasgow for the Guion Line, and launched January 26, 1883. She arrived here on the initial trip Oct. 14th, 1883, making the run from Queenstewn to New York in seven days, eight hours and three minutes. At that time she was the most magnificent, the most powerful and fastest of the transatlantic vessels, with the exception of the Etrutia of the same line. She retained her record for the fastest speed. In August 1884, she made the run from Queenstown to New York in six days, nine hours and forty-two minutes, this being nearly twenty-four hours shorter than her first trip, and the fastest on record. On her return trip to Queenstown she made the run in six days, eleven hours and nine minutes. The dimensions of the Oregon were 520 feet in length, 54 feet breadth of beam, 402 feet depth of hold and 7,250 tons gross measurement. She was built of iron, with nine cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers. The fittings of the Oregon were unusually fine. The grand saloon was capable of dining the whole of her 340 cabin passengers at one time and it was placed in the fore part of the vessel. The most striking feature of the vessel was its enormous steaming pow-ers. The engines were simple in construction and represented a capacity greater than any before put on an ocean steamer. Her boil power was correspondingly large, as may be realized from the fact that she burned more than thirty tons of coal in each 2d hours. The Oregon had only been running about a year when by a shrewd move on part of Cunard line managers, they secured the transfer from the Guion line to thei transfer from the Guion line to their company. A few weeks ago the Cunard line determined to establish a Wednesday fast line from Boston next month and the Oregon and Gallis with the Bothnia and Scythia were to be transferred

[The Oregon was a Cunarder, bound from Liverpool to New York, from which port she was advertised to sail on the 20th inst. on her return voyage.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, March 9.-The president took the chair at 11 a. m. After coutine Hon. Mr. Young gave notice of the following resolution for Thursday : (1.) On the financial state of the province showing its gross indebtedness at the end of each fiscal year since Oct. 31st, 1879, and including that year. (2.) As to the expediency of lessening the annual expenditure especially in matters of governmental administration and legislation so far as the same may be consistent with the public interest with a view among other things of reducing the present rate of stumpage. (3.) As to the desirability of abolishing the present system f holding annual sessions of the legislature and the establishment of biennial sessions in ieu thereof, and such other changes as may e found most conducive to the public welare.

Hon. Mr. Harrison presented the reports f the chief superintendent of education for 885, and also submitted a copy of minute of council passed January 7th, 1886, in re the claims of the province against the Dominion government for fishery rights in non-tidal waters,
Hon. Mr, Hill presented (1) a petition

rom Henry Graham and others in support f a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen driv ing club; (2) a petition from the Charlotte county council in support a bill to exempt from taxation in certain cases; (3) a petition from the same body in support of a bill to create an additional polling place in the parish of St. George. Hon, Mr. Harrison in reply to Hon. Mr.

Young's enquiry of yesterday, said it was not the intention of the government to pay any money to the Fredericton deaf and dumb institution till thoroughly satisfied as to the falsity of the charges preferred against the principal and assistant teacher.

Hon. Mr. Jones gave notice that he would ask the government if they had received any reply to their minute of council on the fishery matter, and if so would they submit it to

the house.

Hou Mr. Harrison said he would answer the question tomorrow.

The house then adjourned till 11 a.m. tonorrow, on motion of Hon. Mr. Lewis. FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, March 10,-

The house met at 11 a.m. After routine Hon. Mr. Ryan presented a petition from Gideus

ment will take such means as may compel the Harvey Branch Railway Co. to give the people of Harvey accommodation for the sending of passengers and mails at the place therein specified and in accordance with the charter granted to the said company.

Hon, Mr. Ryan presented (1) a petition from the St. John municipal council in support of a bill to amend the act regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in the parishes of Lan-caster, Simonds and St. Martius; (2) a petition from the Portland city council in support of a bill to authorize that body to issue debentures to light the public streets by electricity; (3) a petition from the same

Young's enquiry of yesterday, Hon. Mr. Harrison said the government had received no reply from the Dominion government in

re the fishery matter.

The house then adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow, on motion of Hon. Mr. Thompson. FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, March 11 .-The council met at 11 a. m., when Mr. Botsford, the clerk, read a communication from Hon. Mr. Hanington, the president, conveying the intelligence that the sickness of Mrs. Hanington had called him home yesterday and asking that a president pro tem

be appointed. Hon, Mr. Young moved that Hon, Mr. Lewis be appointed president pro tem. Seconded by Hon. Messrs. Harrison and Ryan. The resolution passed unanimously. Hon. Mr. Lewis, on taking the chair, said that while he regretted the circumstances that made his election necessary, he would do his best to satisfactorily perform his duties. He was sure he was in good hands

and that hon. members would aid him. Hon. Mr. Young gave notice of resolution for Saturday next for copies of correspondence between the local and Dominion goveraments or any member thereof in reference to the claim of the province against the Dominion in respect to fishery rights in nontidal waters. Recess.

FREDERICTON, Thursday, March 11 .- On he house resuming after recess, Hon. Mr Young moved his resolution for a committee to report on the financial condition of the province. The resolution, he said, spoke for itself. The question arose whether there s a necessity for a reduction in expenditures, and also if this house is competent to deal with the matter. He thought we were quite competent, and the disclosure made of the finances of the province quite warranted some action. The time had arrived when some such action should be taken, the other

branch of the legislature not having done so. He was not attempting to serve either party. If the committee made any suggestions the government can act on them if they choose, and if they do not do so the opposition may take the matter up. To show that his motive was not one of party, he mentioned the subject of blennial sessions of the legislature. In the other branch both parties are committed against such a pro-position. One strong reason that had prompted him to move in this matter was the fact that during the recess he had observed much discussion in the press regarding the rate of stumpage. The other branch had pronounced against reduction. He was free to admit that before we can reduce the rate we must look around and find where the loss may be made up, or discover what expenditure may be lessened without disadvantage to the country. All these questions can be dealt with by the committee. The members of this house were transverse water-tight bulkheads, five iron decks and strong turtle back deck forward and aft as a protection from heavy seas. She was fitted to accommodate 340 saloon, 92 second bers of the other branch were in their inbers of the other branch were in their in-fancy, and the suggestions of this house ought therefore to be valuable. We have

the opportunity to show the country the value of this house.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said he did not propese to oppose the motion or to say anything regarding its subject matter, but he would take occasion to discuss the report of the committee when it was presented to the

The resolution then passed without divi-sion, and the president appointed Hon. Messrs. Jones, Davidson, Hill and Barberie

the committee thereunder.

Hon. Mr. Jones gave notice of resolution for Tuesday next, for correspondence be-tween the local and federal governments relative to the address to the governor, passed by this house last session with respect to the Fredericton bridge.

The house then adjourned till 11 a. m. te-

morrow. FRIDAY, March 12.—The house met at 11 m., the president pro tem, Hon. Mr. Lewis in the chair.

After routine a bill to incorporate the

ladies of the Sacred Heart was read a first time and referred to the corporation com-Hon. Mr. Jones presented the following petitions from the city council of Portland :
(1) In support of a bill to regulate the assessing, levying and collecting of rates and taxes in the city of Portland; (2) In support of a bill to regulate the erection of telegraph poles in the same city; (3) In support of a bill to enfranchise widows and spinsters in

the same city for local elections.

Hon. Mr. Holly presented the following petitions: (1) In support of a bill in addition to an act relating to sewerage in Portland; (2) In support of a bill relating to the alms house and work house in Portland; (3) In support of a bill in amendment of chap. 4, Con. Stat., of elections to the assembly; (4)
In support of a bill to authorize the closing of a portion of Douglas and Dorchester streets in Portland—all from the Portland

Hon. Mr. Jones, from the corporation committee, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, St. John, and it was agreed to in committee of the whole house without amendment, Hon. Mr. Richard in the chair. Recess.

FREDERICTON, Saturday, March 13 -The house met at 11 a.m., Hon. Mr. Lewis, president pro tem, in the chair. After prayers and routine, the bill to incorporate the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, St. John. was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were received from the assembly and read a first time; (1) bill to establish an additional polling place in the parish of St. George, Charlotte county; (2) bill to enable the president and directors of the Kings country Central Agricultural society to borrow money on the security of their real estate; (3) bill relating to the property of the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, parish of Hamp-ton, Kings county; (4) bill to confirm the charter of William Parks & Son (limited), and to enable them to issue debentures and and to enable them to issue debentures and execute mortgages; (5) bill to further amend the act incorporating the Fredericton Gas Light Company; (6) bill to authorize the Portland City Council to exempt from taxation the trustees of the Owens Art Gallery; (7) bill relating to the parish court in the parish of Chatham, Northumberland county. Burns and others praying that the govern-

The Weekly Sun,

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

NOT IN THE MARKET.

The ether side of the fishery question is now presenting itself to the people of the United States. Hitherto the representatives of a section of the fishery interest have been having their say. The language used by the representatives of this interest conveys the idea that the fishermen propose to continue fishing in Canadian waters and to rely on the United States army and navy to protect them. It may suit demagogues like Senator Fry to hold out such hopes while the question is up for discussion, but the United States government has too much good sense to support piracy of any sort. The rght of British subjects to the exclusive use of Canadian coast waters, is as absolute as their right to prevent the occupation of Frederic. ton by a United States garrison. The old the United States courts themselves have lately decided in favor of the Canadian contention.

they can exist without the use of Canadian fisheries. They can exist without catching fish at all. But the loss of the coast fisheries may be of great disadvantage to them. The value of Canadian mackerel fishing grounds is not constant, United States statistics state that in 1873 the United States fishermen took ten times the quantity of mackerel in our waters than were taken by them in 1877. The first mentioned season was one in which the in shore fishing was especially valuable, the last named was one in which the best fishing was outside. Now the inshore mackersl fishing may next year or the year after be much more valuable than it has been for years, while the high seas may be a barren fishing ground. When the year comes that the American mackerel fleet will be catching no fish, its owners losing money, and the crews making no wages, while the Canadian fishermen are gathering in the whole harvest, the Gloucester men will have lessure to reconsider their position.

Dr. Theodore Woolsey, the venerable expresident of Yale, contributes an interesting paper to the current North American Review in which he discusses some of these matters. His advice to his government is to purchase outright the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters and pay for it in cash. He has no strong objection to a remission of the fish duties, but takes the ground that it would be wrong to bargain for a perpetual re-mission. There is a good deal of force in his contention that it would be unwise for the United States government to offset the fishing rights and the fish duties against each other. The fishing rights should be secured forever lest the privilege should lapse when it is most needed, but it is unwise for a government to enter into a permanent agreement not to change their tariff.

All of which is perhaps true, but Canadians choose not to throw away for a trifle their rights in what may at some time be a property worth to the United States many times what it is now. And whether these fisheries of ours are likely to increase in value or not they are not for sale. The Dominion Government will no more sell the right to fish on three miles of water around the coast than to sell the right to build forts on the three miles of land next

the coast.
Dr. Woolsey anticipates trouble from the abrogation of the treaty. According to him there will be the old order of things "arbitrary arrests, armed resistance, the question of the three mile limit, cruisers confronting each other, bitter feeling, unpleasant diplomatic struggles." No doubt there will be some difference of opinion between the ownere of confiscated vessels and the Canadian authorities. There will be bitter feeling on the part of the crew of a mackerel vessel compelled to be outside the limit and watch Canadian fishermen load their vessels out of a school of mackerel close by. The sardine men of Maige may feel sad. But we hope there will be nothing illegal in the conduct of our coastguard, or any disposition on the part of the Canadian authorities to exceed their right. And we have a right to believe that the United States government will support the Canadian government in enforcing the treaty of 1818.

finances stand for last year. It is not an encouraging showing, but the prospects for next year, according to the provincial secretary's showing, are somewhat werse. The ordinary expenditure for 1885 as appears in next year is \$629,744, an increase of \$45,-272. In order to make as bright a showing as possible the provincial secretary counts on a big increase in the stumpage revenue. But there is not the slightest warrant for \$40.573 19, of which \$366 went towards paying the commissioners. Food cost \$14,566; clothing, \$2,889 57; furniture and furnishing, \$1.380 form avanues \$280 11; repairs \$1.188 60. supposing that such an increase will take stock and fodder, \$1,104 29 and 'not classified, place. The revenue from the Dominion will \$2 122 95. which was paid over to the province during the year. Altogether it appears that the provincial secretary's estimate of revenue is much too low. There will be a learned to the provincial secretary's estimate of revenue is much too low. There will be a learned to the provincial secretary's estimate of revenue is much too low. much too low. There will be a large deficit

increased expenditure under the present government has not been for the benefit of the province at large. The two expensive public services are roads and bridges and schools. In 1882 the teachers of ordinary schools received \$120,000 from the provincial funds. Last year the amount was only \$83,000, one-third of the provincial grant for teachers' salaries was withdrawn. grant for teachers' salaries was withdrawn.

In 1882 the expenditure for great roads and bridges was some \$10,000 in excess of the expenditure last year. The expenditure for by-roads was less last year than in 1882.

But when the same of the expenditure for by-roads was less last year than in 1882.

But when we come to office expenses, travelling expenses and contingencies in the above departments we find no decrease. The office contingencies in the board of works department in 1882 were \$308. Last year they were \$695. The printing and advertising bills were \$314 in 1882, and \$445 in 1885. The commissioner's report cost \$525 in 1882, and \$620 in 1885. The chief commissioner's travelling expenses were \$650 in 1882, last year they were \$825. The people got less money but the ministers and

fficals got a good deal more. The teachers, as we have seen, received last year one-third less than in 1882. But in clerks' salaries in the superintendent's office \$200 more was paid last year than in 1582, for extra services of clerks \$100 more, and for travelling expenses \$400 while Dr. Rand received \$250 in 1882,

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM. Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent.

The annual report of James T. Steeves, M. D., superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, has been laid before the legislature. On the 1st of January, 1885, there were in the asylum 380 patients -198 males and 182 females. Within the year there were admit. ted 131 (78 males and 53 females) making the total number under treatment 511. Of these 46 (29 malec and 17 females) have been dis. charged recovered; 23 (18 males and 5 females).

improved; 1 male unimproved; 36 (17 males and 19 females) have died.
There remained under care at the end of the year 405-211 males and 194 females. Of these, it is estimated by Dr. Steeves that 44 (25 males and 19 females) are curable, and that 361 (186 males and 175 females) are ingurable. The daily average number under treatment for the year was 3941.

The highest number at any one time was

411, and the lowest was 380, THE NATIONALITY of the patients for the year is as follows: Male. Ingland. ____ 1 United States..... 2 Our neighbers are correct in saying that

THE RESIDENCE. Of the patients admitted during the here resided at : Kings.... nbury.

CIVIL CONDITION, ETC. Of the 131 admitted during the year, 49 mal of the 131 admitted during the year, 49 male and 29 female patients were single, 23 male and 20 female were married and 6 male and 4 female were "widowed." The province supported 245 female and 219 female patients; 16 male and 12 female were wholly supported by their friends, and 6 male and 4 female partially by friends. by friends,

The religions of the patients is thus given.

Roman Catholic. Of these 10 males and 9 females had a good education; 26 males and 18 females were fairly educated; 23 males and 17 females could read and write; 10 males and 9 females could read

only and 9 males and 5 females were totally un-THE AGES OF THE PATIENTS emaining at the end of the year is as fo

GOLOR OF THE HAIR, Dr. Steeves has kept a record of the color o

the hair of the patients admitted 1875, with the following results: Total, ... _ 688 529 1,217 THE RESULT OF TREATMENT.

A table under this head gives the number of A table under this head gives the number of patients that have been in the asylum with the result of treatment, from opening in 1848 to the present report. The total number admitted was 3,811-1,571 females and 2,240 males. Of these 405 remain; 955 died in the institution, and three were discharged:

1,482 THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS steadily increases from year to year, the rate of advance of late years being unusually large. The year 1884 ended with 380 patients and 1885 with 405, an increase of 25 patients in the year

ust ended. THE PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES

TNCREASED EXPENDITURE.

On admissions during the past 36 years fluctuated all the way from 57.62 in 1850 down to 32 12 in 1882: Comparing 1850-55 with 1880-85, the record stands:

THE FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

By the auditor general's report it is shown that \$4.754 was paid for the R. A. Gregory farm and \$400 for the crop, while W. A. Quinton, M. P. P., received \$6,000 for his farm and \$800 for his crop. The expenditure on new buildings was \$13.516.25, and there were also the following special expenditures in connection. the following special expenditures in connec-tion with the job:

Hon. Mr. Harrison, expenses examining farms. \$ 60 Hon. G. S. Turner, do do......... 60 do, do. connected with purchase of

All of which makes the expenditure for the year ending 31st Dec., 1885, the large sum of \$59,115.66. Fire and Loss of Life at Brockville, Ont.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 5.— Feehan's grocery was burned at an early hour this morning, and the grandmother of the proprietor, 86 years of age, perished in the flames, and the other members of the family escaped with dif-

Fell Dead in the Witness Box.

MONTBEAL, March 5. - During the trial this morning of John S. Dyde, junior partner of the firm of Eckersdorff & Co., for forgery, Col. Dyde, the father of the accused, fell dead in PROTECTING CANADIAN FISHERIES. WESTPORT, N. S., March 5.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-There seems to be a divided opinion in this village regarding the expiration of the Fishery Treaty with our American neighbors. Some contend that without arrangements he ing made whereby our fish can enter their ports free of duty, that we shall suffer a large pecuniary loss, while others, and these latter

pecuniary loss, while others, and these latter are daily increasing, are persuaded that if the treaty of 1818 is fully carried out, and no bait and supplies furnished to foreign vessels, that we shall on the whole gain largely by its abrogation. According to their own interpretation of marine law, "which we must hold them to," all of our large bays, including the St. Lawrence, Fundy, Margarets and others must be British waters, and our government must at once notify them that they will forfeit their vessels if caught in those waters engaged in the prosecution of their business. There is no doubt but that the action of the Dominion government in not protecting our fisheries government in not protecting our fisheries during the past season has had an injurious effect and a tendency to belittle the value of them, but we are assured that prompt action in the future will cause the American government to sue for a new treaty, and that on a more favorable has treaty and that on a ment to sue for a new treaty, and that on a more favorable basis than could be at present obtained. Our fishing here is altogether handlining and trawling; and fresh herring, mackerel and squid, in their respective seasons, must be had for the prosecution of this part of the business, and this bait is caught principally in traps and weirs along the shores of this and the adjoining county of Yarmonth. A great many American vessels visit these places for procuring balt during the summer months, and then proceed to the banks of our southern coasts to make their respective fares. These vessels are generally attended to first, as they require a large quantity, and our own schooners are sometimes kept waiting for several days, thus entaiting a loss of time, which, it is apparent, would not so frequently take eral days, thus entaining a loss of tame, which, it is apparent, would not so frequently take place were our competitors compelled to look for bait elsewhere. Owing to the fogs, strong tides and high winds in the Bay of Fundy our fishermen have to contend with many difficul-ties in their hazardous business, and their want of capital precludes them from building or purchasing large vessels for the successful car-rying on of their business at a remote distance from home, and we feel that our government would fail in its duty if this industry is not fully protected.

ally protected. We notice that an opinion seems to exist that fresh balt will be carried outside of the three-mile limit and sold to the Am-erican fishermen, thus nullifying all the good that the government may do.
A strict law must be provided, attaching heavy
penalties to all parties thus supplying and
furnishing bait to those Gloucester vessels, so American people may realize that the government intends to fully protect the interests of these maritime provinces, and at the same time bring home to the minds of Senator Frye and his compatriots that these fisheries belong to us and that we are fully able to protect them. In regard to the opening of new markets, there is no doubt that on the eastern shores of this province. Where heavy fores do not prevail this province, where heavy fogs do not prevail to the extent that they do here, that fish may be made to suit the Mediterranean and Baltic

be made to suit the Mediterranean and Baltic ports, but in this part of the province, where we have so much damp weather our fish have to be quite heavily saited and exported to the United States, the West Indies, or sold for home consumption, and we feel assured that our markets freed from the competition of the American commercial traveller will soon yield us ample room for all our surplus.

Already quite a new business in boneless fish has been started in these learners. has been started in these lower provinces and towards supplying Ontario and the Nortwest, and the opening of new ways of communica-

and the opening of new ways of communica-tion will, we have no doubt, tend to make us less dependent on the caprices of the neighbor-E. C. BOWERS,

ARTHURETTE.

The Proposed Totique Valley Railway.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) ARTHURETTE, Vic. Co., March 3 .- L. H. Buck, C. E., and party have finished the preliminary survey on the Tobique Valley Railway from Perth station, on the New Brunswick R. R., to Plaster Rock, a distance of 28 miles. They report that quite an easy route is The railway if built would do very much to

develop the immense resources of this much neglected, but splendid locality. The many thousands of acres of first class arable land along the tributaries of the Tobique river would furnish happy homes to hosts of men of famifurnish happy homes to hosts of men of families now living in cities and towns, and depending on their daily wages to support large families. If those fertile lands were opened up by R. R. thousands of men could make comfortable and independent homes, and the resuld would be less riots and bloodshed, empty jails and poor houses, contented and happy people, and less expense to the country. A large portion of the Tobique country has been settled for about 50 years and at present is settled a distance of 62 miles inland from the St. John river and from the N. B. R. R., without any way of travel but by road. St. John is where we have to purchase our goods and dispose of our products, and the long distance to and from the reilway certainly retards the progresses of the farmer.

progresss of the farmer.

But there is, I think, a brighter future for the But there is, I think, a brighter future for the Tobique Valley. The value of its great mountains of plaster is only beginning to be known. Farmers from Carleton county, Arcostook and Madawaska, haul the plaster a distance, in some instances, of 80 miles with their teams. They find it necessary to raise root crops with profit. It will pay 50 per cent. on hay crops, and will pay a large percentage on grain sowed on sod land. on sod land.

The farmers find after experience that the

The tarmers and after experience that the Tobique plaster is possessed of greater fertilizing properties than what is known as the Nova Scotia plaster. There is also abundance of lime stone, said by masons to equal the Green Head lime.

The branches of the Tobique are well woodard with appear and headward with a state of the Tobique are well woodard.

ed with apruce, cedar and hardwood. The cedar is unlimited and would furnish a large cedar is unlimited and would furnish a large traffic for a railroad.

But the day is not far distant when there will be the much desired and much needed railroad running up the Tobique Valley. A company has been formed, the preliminary survey has been made, an easy route has been found and the projectors hope to be liberally aided by the local government. That is all they sak and I fail to see why they should not get it, as under the circumstances the road would be of advantage to the farmers of the whole country.

A Decision Affecting Maine Timber.

Washington, March 8.-Acting on a decision by the solicitor of the treasury that a corporation is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States, in the political sense of citizenship, the secretary of the treasury holds that the Clark Bros. Lumber Company, an institution incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and of which one of the members is an alien, is not entitled to the privileges conferred by section 2,508 of the revised statutes, which provides that the produce of the forests of the state of Maine up the St. John river and its tributains owned by American Company of the American Company of the St. John river and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the province of New Brunswick, by American citizens, may be admitted to ports of the United States free of duty.

Man Cannot Live by Love Alone.

(Chicago Rambler.) At midnight—Angelina: "And you will always love me, Georgie Porgy. Always love oos 'ittle tootsey wootsey as 'oo does now." George: "Always, Angy. But say, haven't you got any cold pie in the house!"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The late snowstorm here, which lasted six days, has left the streets in a bad condition. The street commissioner has done all that is possible, but on account of the snowdrifts, which throughout the town were from two to five feet deep, it was certainly impossible to make good roads.

CURLING. -Our Bathurst curlers were on a visit to Newcastle and Chatham and were beaten by both of these clubs. Newcastle ice, they say, was "tricky," and accounts for the high score made by that club. An invitation has been sent to both Chatham and Newcastle clubs to visit Bathurst. It is to be hoped that "our boys" will regain

minstrel troupe gave their performances in the Masonic hall here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last. Being composed almost entirely of local talent, it would not be fair to subject them to rigid criticism, On the whole the affair was a success, and no doubt, with practice and experience, the members will become actors. The first part consisted of the usual songs, jokes, conundrums, etc. All were suitably attired and presented a f good appearance. The two "end men," Buck and T. Madigan, as bones and tambo, respectively, made two excellent characters. The second part of the programme was also finely executed. On Wednesday evening the hall was full and on Thursday there was fair attendance. On the last evening the programme was changed to better advantage. A new afterpiece together with a cornet solo by R. Madigan, Buck's "funny song," a song and dance by T. and R. Madigan, (The Select Hod Carriers), and T. Madigan's clog dance made the affair even more attractive than on the previous night. We seldom or ever have anything in the way of minstrelsy or theatricals, and when our young men take the trouble of organizing a club of this kind and affording our citizens amusement for a few nights during our long winter it is only fair to them that they should have the public

THE FIRST general list of voters for the electoral district of Gloucester is now posted and all persons desirous of having their names thereon should make application to the revising barrister, T. S. Desbrisay, on or before the 24th day of March, instant, as the first sitting of his court is to be held at the court house, Bathurst, on Thursday, 1st day of April next. The revising officer and his clerk, J. J. Harrington, will be glad to give parties so applying any information in reference to the lists or the manner of application, and blanks for that purpose are now in the

CONCERT.—The pupils of St. Bridget's academy, under the direction of the sisters of the congregation de Notre Dame, will give one of their interesting entertainments Goody Grim versus Lapstone; solo and tab-leaux, A bird in the hand, Miss Kittie on Wednesday, March 17th, (St. Patrick's day). Judging from the success which has always attended their efforts the people of Bathurst count on getting the worth of their money. The affair will be held in the R. C. Temperance Hall and the admission is 30 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

stone" medal, donated by John Sivewright, was concluded this evening, James H. Wilbur, jr., being the winner. The "colonel" travel on the river. is to be congratulated.

ST. MARTINS.

versary of St. Martins Division, S. of T., which falls on 11th inst., will be celebrated in the Temperance hall on Thursday evenwas needed, causing trouble to those who attended and expense to the county, while ing. The chair will be taken at 6 p. m. The discussion of burthened tables with the after the June session for part of the amount the school trustees are obliged to wait till most palatable viands, in the preparation of which the ladies of St. Martins have a farfamed reputation, will be the first thing on the programme. This will be followed by choice music, side-splitting dialogues and short speeches. The Division at Hampton Village has accepted an invitation to participate and a most enjoyable time is antici-

The debate on the budget speech in the local legislature recalls an event that is stated on good authority to have occurred here last October during the Everett-McLeod contest. Two members of the local govern-ment came to St. Martins to aid the cause of the Grit candidate. After publicly denouncing the government at Ottawa and those favoring it, in all the moods and tenses and while wondering what more they could do to favor McLeod's interest before their return, it was mentioned by an interestscene of the proposed change was suggested, whereupon the noble trie drove out, dis-mounted and after viewing the contemplated change, concluded that it was the duty of the government to render assistance. But said the official to their informant: "Do you think it would be any benefit to; our cause in this election if we were to have this road sold immediately with the understanding that the money will be granted in January

They were assured such would be the case. The road was advertised, sold and the work done at once. Whether it was paid for in January as promised, deponent sayeth ing some work in the thick under-brush near by overheard the conversation.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

Sussex, March 8 .- Messrs. Allan Hallets and Simeon White have leased the Sussex salt works, and propose to go quite extensively into the manufacture of salt. They have contracted for large quantities of fuel, and will probably employ steam in connection with the works. Mr. White has paid a visit to the salt works at Syracuse, N. Y., feet fell on the level. We have had no mail and there learned much that will be of ad- since Feb. 27th, vantage in the prosecution of the new enter-prise. He states that in the above mentioned works tubes have been sunk for a distance of 1200 feet, by which means a liquid is obtained containing 90 per cent. of salt. At the surface the water does not contain a larger percentage of salt than that at Sussex (about 20 per cent.); and he is of opinion that by sinking wells here a larger percentage may likewise be obtained. As after the lower depths are reached the cost of productian will be no greater, the profits will be proportionate to that increased percentage. The Sussex salt is of finer quality when btained than that of Syracuse or of Seaforth, Ost .- the two last mentioned being very similar in character.

It is gratifying when home capital finds investment in that which is for the general as well as the individual welfare. Where capital is

It is thought the white expanse of shoulders now revealed at evening parties affords a tempting surface for a practical illustration of the art of backbiting.

Better Hulliams

**Wedded to energy and enterprise, a community reaps the benefit, Your correspondent trusts that the venture of Messrs, Hallet and White may prove in every way successful.

BATHURST.

BATHURST, N. B., March 5.

hall, Datch Valley. The music, rendered by members of the Methodist church choir, was all that could be desired, and the whole affair a pronounced success. At the close, the hall was speedily converted into a lunch room, and the performers regaled themselves upon an excellent repast provided by the ladies of the valley. A considerable sum of money was realized, and is to be devoted to the purpose of improving the hall. The institute, a literary society, has been success-

their laurels.

FOUR FLAG MINSTRELS. -This amateur

at Springfield Corner, which took place on the 3rd inst., was a decided success. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads by the recent storm the attendance was large. A. S. White of Sussex, the chairman, added to the amusement of the evening by giving preciated. The music was remarkably good, and the drames well seted. and the dramas well acted. The audien was highly delighted with the entertain-

quest. The programme was as follows :by Mr. Chapman; solo and semi-chorus Sweet vale of rest, by the choir, drama, A lesson worth learning; trio; Mermaid's song, by Mrs. Brittain and the Misses Wilson; tableaux, The pants he used to wear; reading by A. S. White; duet by Mrs. Brittain and Mr. Chapman; duet, Star of the twilight, Miss Sadie Currey and Miss Kittle Wilson; drama, Unappreciated genius; duet by the Misses Currey; male chorus, Speed away; duet by Miss Minnie Wilson and S. Davis; solo by Miss S. Currey; reading by A. S. White; tab-leaux, The bashful lovers; chorus, Mounffice of the clerk.

MARCH 6th. -The match for the "second

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST, MARTINS, March 8 .- The 25th anni-

commenced Thursday evening, snowed very hard all Friday and ended Friday night with the most terrific gale ever known here, the gale not calming down until yesterday. The snow was blown in drifts "mountains high" and everything was at the most complete etand-still ever known. The actual fall was in the vicinity of three feet and nearly all the lumber operations are broken up for the winter. The damage has been very large return, it was mentioned by an interested voter that a change was being made in a piece of road a few miles back of the village and that the government would be asked next session for a grant to aid the work. A visit to the to put in extra work this coming Lent eating fish as they have bought no less than three full carloads of fresh herring. GRAND MANAN. The Grand Manan steamer, Storm King, arrived at South wharf a few minutes after five o'clock yesterday p. m., having covered

the route of eighty miles in a trifle over eight number of Grand Manan fishermen, en route number of Grand Manan fishermen, en route for Gloucester, to engage in the banks fisheries. On Grand Manan, though the fishing is dull, there is more than general activity, and the coming season's prospects seem favorable. At the Baptist Church, North Head, four converts were baptised last Sabbath. Capt. Pettis is getting ready for next summer's influx of visitors, and our friend, Joe Gaekill, is negotiating for pleasure yealts and things for

SUSSEX

An Important Industry-The Salt Works

An Irish Chinaman

negotiating for pleasure yachts and things, for the entertainment of the coming season's

visitors.

The Storm King will sail for Eastport and Grand Manan on Wednesday morning.

Upper Maugerville.

UPPER MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., March

5. -The snow storm of the past week was un-

paralled in the history of the place. Over two

The apron sale in the interest of Christ's

Church sewing circle, was postponed on account of the weather. The Rev. G. A. Sterling gave his parishioners a party a short time

New York, March 5. -Ah Quinn, a Chinese pauper was arraigned before Justice Massey, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, and sent to the King's county almshouse. He will be sent back to China by the Commissioners of Chariback to China by the Commissioners of Chari-ties. Ah Quinn, yesterday, said his father re-sided in Canton, China, and was ninety years of age. His father, he claimed, had been born in Ireland, and had taught his twenty-seven children to speak Irish. He positively refused to teach them English. Matters Educational.

To the Editor of The Sun:-

The members of the Young People's Insti-

tute, assisted by friends from Sussex, gave a

dramatic and musical entertainment, on

Wednesday evening last, in the temperance

ully conducted during two winters, much

to the benefit of its members.

A lodge of the I. O. of G. T. was recently

formed in the Valley, under very favorable

Lovers of the drams in Sussex were much

The friends of Mr. Pagsley, M. P. P., are

leased to note that he and the Torrens sys-

em are above the horizon, though they stand

mingled awe and admiration before the

phenomenon of a pair of lawyers who ex-

Rev. Mr. Welton, Baptist, began last night a series of sermons on the Salvation

Army. He regards their methods as un-

scriptural and is therefore very strongly op-

posed to them. He denounces the institution

SPRINGFIELD CORNER.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SPRINGFIELD, March 4 -The ple social

and concert in aid of the Methodist church

several readings, which was thoro

met, which will be repeated by special re-

tain maids; invitation by the choir; drama

SHEPFIELD.

SHEFFIELD, Sunbury County, March 4 -

A special meeting of the Sunbury county council was called for the 3rd instant, but

owing to the sterm only four members and one ex-councillor put in an appearance. The meeting was called to vote an addition to

the county school fund for the fourteen

months school year. The chief superintendent of education failed to notify the council

at the January session that an extra amount

EDMUNDSTON.

EDMUNDSTON, March 4.—The last snow

storm was the worst ever known here. It

Chorus, Our greeting, by the choir; reading

press a desire to reduce lawyer's fees.

vigorous terms.

SIB :- It is interesting to note that while the expenditure for educational purposes last year was \$10,770 below the estimate, the expenditure in connection with the Chief Superintendent's office, was \$710 above the estimate, and

ent's office, was \$710 above the estimate, and the chief's travelling expenses, in addition to his salary of \$1600, were \$400.

Attention has already been called through the columns of The Sun to the fact that the educational authorities have placed no course of instruction in the hands of teachers (having long since withdrawn the old one), and that the schools are conducted hap-hazard according to the idea of the various teachers. Very many of the latter are quite young, with no experience other than that of a very brief period of service, and with no professional knowledge, other than that obtained by a flying visit to Fredericton, during which the Normal school is visited and the teacher elect treated to a panoramic display of facts and disappointed at the nen-appearance here of Miln the tragedian, who, owing to the snow blockade was unable to fill his engagement. Normal school is visited and the teacher elect treated to a panoramic display of facts and figures, which, when viewed retrospectively, present to the mental gaze of the distracted victim only a tangled maze of pedagog ic horrors. Yet to each such victim is left the mork of preparing a course of instruction horrors. Yet to each such victim is left the work of preparing a course of instruction. And this method seems satisfactory to the chief, though he was much dissatisfied with the course prepared under the supervision of Dr. kand. A few more such reforms and we will be educated back into barbarism with Mr. Crocket as chief medicine man. Perhaps the page course if we are to have one is waiting Crocket as chief medicine man. Perhaps the new course, if we are to have one, is waiting to make its appearance along with the now celebrated hand-book. By the time they are published they will doubtless be classed as contributions to anthropology, and they will contain much of what Mr. Blair would term ancient history.

Meantime, would it not be well for the government to employ an extra clerk in the educational office for a few days (on his own terms, as usual) and authorize him to prepare

terms, as usual) and authorize him to prepare a course of instruction to do duty while the prospective course is in process of incubation?

"Mother's Recipes."

From a lonely lighthouse on the Massahusetts shore a reader of the Hour sends these rules given below, which she says are some of "mother's receipts." They ought

to be good. Tumbler cake-One tumbler of sugar, one umbler of butter, one tumbler of molasses, one tumblerlof milk, four eggs, one teaspoenful salaratus, one of cream tartar ; spice

your taste. New York Gingerbread—One egg, one cup milk, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, table-

spoonful ginger.
Union cake—Two cups powdered augar, four eggs, two and one-third cups butter, three cups flour, one-half cup corn starch, one cup milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar. wo teaspoonfuls lemon, Indian corn-cake-One egg, butter size of

egg, one-half cup sugar, one cup milk, one-half cup of Indian meal, two cups flour, one nful cream tartar. Dried apple cake—Two cups of chopped dried apples, one cup molasses, four table-spoonfuls water, one tablespoonful cinnamon and allspice; set on the stove to simmer twe hours, then cooled; four eggs, one-half cup milk, one-half cup butter and flour mixed

us, and for several days snew all around us, well together.

Queen's pudding—One pint bread crumbs, than other parts of the country, for when the land roads become impassable we can travel on the river.

take the whites of the eggs and white sugar and beat together, and spread over the top; then bake ten minutes.

Bread pudding—Slice the bread thin, cut all the crust off, butter the slices, then lay each slice in a dish and cover with raisins, make a custard and pour over till the dish is full; then bake till the custard is done.

Pressed beef—Boil a shank of beef till tender, chan it not very fine boil down the tender, chop it not very fine, boil down the liquor until three pints are left; three quarts chopped mest, three pints of liquor, three teaspoonfuls salt, three teaspoonfuls pepper, one-half nutmeg; pour the liquor over hot; set away till cold and then slice in thin even MRS. A. W.

What Whiskey Did.

Patrick Regan of New York city was so grieved over the death of an intimate friend that he took a bottle of whiskey with him to the graveyard the day of the funeral and became howling drunk. The relatives of the deceased had some difficulty in restraining snow was blown in drifts "mountains high" and everything demoralized. The mail due last Saturday only reached us this p. m. Business was nil. No train since Friday they exhibited that he made a vigorous effort to clean out the cemetery. This attempt proving a failure, Mr. Regan declined to take any further part in the ceremony, and was driven back in a carriage to the city. On the way he smashed the windows of the conveyance, and conducted himself in such a scandalous manner that he was finally escorted to the station house by a squad of policemen.

The Chinese Queue.

According to the statement of a Chinaman of intelligence and education, who lectured in Brooklyn the other night, Americans have a very mistaken notion concerning the Chinese queue. The queue is worn in China merely because it is the fashion, and not, as merely because it is the fashion, and not, as is generally supposed, because it has any religious significance. Chinamen get their queues in the first place from Mancho Tartars. A civil war was in progress in China in 1670, and the Emperor of the Manchus was invited to ally himself with one of the chiefs. He did so, and after the common enemy was overcome he conquered his ally place and became the ruler of China. He Her passengers by this trip included quite a enemy was overcome he conquered his ally also, and became the ruler of China. He then introduced the queue by force, through an edict, by which he sentenced to decapitation all those who would not wear their hair in this peculiar style. Since then the queue has become popular, and is now the thing to wear in China. The primitive Chinese coatume which was formerly outen nese costume, which was formerly quite pretty, underwent very considerable modifications at the hands of the Tartars.

A Hen Story.

One of the most peculiar, and at the same time truthful, anecdotes connected with the late flood was related to us by a gentleman residing in a neighboring town. He had a hen setting on thirteen eggs in the cellar of his house, and thinking the water might float biddy off, he left his work and went home to look after his hen expectation. Upon peering into the cellar he found that Rev. Geo. F. Miles passed through here last week. He is looking well, and his many friends were very pleased to see him.

The vendible variety social, was a success, and realized about \$30 in the interest of home there was about two feet of water in it, and procuring a pair of long legged rubber boots he explored for the hen. With lantern in hand, he made strict search in and about the several apartments, but no tidings of the hen could be obtained. At last he discerned hen could be obtained. At last ne discerned biddy standing upon a small block of wood, surrounded by a family of twelve little blackeyed snowballs. The raft was the only piece of wood floating in the cellar, and was only large enough to accommodate this happy family.—South Abington Removaled.

Authoritatively Denied.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 16,—The report that Sir George Stephen is about to retire from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and be succeeded by W. C. Van Horne, the present vice-president, is authoratively denied.

A FLOW

You placed this

They would n surprise! She has been you When clouds h

clear; At your feet she Her whole heart If its warm love If it chilled in th

What was the r

You cannot? I co My soul must spe If she was not all-Whose was the fa

Does a lily grow of Does it bloom wh For a little while, Your love was like

Then a something You led where sh With a man's firm You lived for we Shut into her wor She heard the nati

But ah ! you had What time had you You two, with th Were as far apar You in your man She, worn and fa Tis a common sto You laid in her p

When did you giv Ab, well! what Yet stay a mom mean no reproa But I pray you t That love will s

"Friends of

Christ's Lo

Henceforth I call

vant knoweth not called you frien is. In his opening desirability and said: Friendship development of in it the sanctit obligation of th fruition of hea such a thing as ing, beneficent; by the stress of fall to understan it matters not. poetry, though There is such a all men are b There is such a men may lack it And there is suchonored of God, miss it, traverse

Friendship is

of that love whi children, and of in wedlock. Th a passional elem ness in parental but subdued and in the love of clove; but friends is purged out all is the love of a b for the whole of natures. Emine love, upon which more conspicuous of Christ for his nature, to which smaller than her that broods then brought everythi ing in them; and fruitful, he was ness that was in the beginning, an them, notwithsta and was not dis patience with

> Not only have have also, as it CHARTER AND CO In the 13th c more in the six clauses, we have whole function a true friendship; I may, if possib all fugitive and bring before you gations that rest and that I may I friendship toward the church, and Christians of all

Beginning wit chapter and read think I may say those clauses th of duty, and the mandments in re be found in hum tion. then, some Charity [love or own." Selfish f He who make to bring in somet tribute, or help, o any ktud; he who' asks: "How mud does not yet under alphabet of Divin seek its own."
Friendship is the which it throws o

gives sweetness, gi hope, gives courag is the act of one so for another by tha that which it will Upon so high a friendship that des or Christlike, tri pleasure for itself, inconvenience. inconvenience.
long held come to sensuous or dark be, shame. True to give all; for in gives all keeps all.
After giving illu
is not friendship. Charity [leve saith the apostle. when the differe they never come more real and pr other are in dange

Educational.

Sun:ng to note that while the ional purposes last year estimate, the expendih the Chief Superintendabove the estimate, and expenses, in addition to re \$400.

dy been called through UN to the fact that the the old one), and that ed hap-hazard according arious teachers. Very ton, during which the d and the teacher elect display of facts and viewed retrospectively, gaze of the distracted maze of pedagog ic such victim is left the course of instruction. ns satisfactory to the uch dissatisfied with the the supervision of Dr. barbarism with Mr. ne man. Perhaps the to have one, is waiting to have one, is waiting to along with the now By the time they are outless be classed as ropology, and they will Mr. Blair would term

not be well for the to do duty while the TEACHER.

Recipes."

our eggs, one teaspoon-bream tartar; spice to ead—One egg,one cup one teaspoonful cream

tumbler of molasses,

sups powdered augar, -third cups butter

ne egg, butter size of r, one cup milk, one-al, two cups flour, one

blespoonful cinnamon e stove to simmer twe our eggs, one-half cup

one quart milk, sugar ze; bake half an hour; ggs and white suga spread over the top;

be the bread thin, cut the slices, then lay d cover with raisins, ur over till the dish is custard is done. a shank of beef till w fine, boll down the are left: three quarts pints of liquor, three teaspoonfuls pepper, the liquor over hot hen slice in thin even MRS. A. W.

ew York city was so of an intimate friend whiskey with him y of the funeral and The relatives of the fficulty in restraining place of the corpse pened at the grave, ed at the obstinacy made a vigorous ef-cemetery. This atcemetery. This at., Mr. Regan declined rt in the ceremony, in a carriage to th mashed the windows conducted himself in ner that he was finally house by a squad o

ement of a Chinaman cation, who lectured night, Americans otion concerning the ueue is worn in China e fashion, and not, as because it has any Chinamen get their e from Mancho Tarin progress in China or of the Manchus self with one of the after the common conquered his ally ruler of China, He eue by force, through entenced to decapiould not wear their yle. Since then the pular, and is now the The primitive Chiwas formerly quite considerable modifithe Tartars.

Story.

liar, and at the same connected with the o us by a gentleman ig town. He had a eggs in the cellar of the water might his work and went is hen expectation. cellar he found that t of water in it, and legged rubber boots. With lantern in arch in and about but no tidings of the At last he discerned mall block of wood. of twelve little The raft was the ating in the cellar. south Abington Re-

out to retire from the n Pacific railroad, and an Horne, the present

have placed no course ands of teachers (having quite young, with no that of a very brief d with no professional in that obtained by a

an extra clerk in the few days (on his own thorize him to prepare

house on the Massa.

er of the Hour sends w, which she says are ceipts." They ought tumbler of sugar, one

poonful soda, table

alf cup corn starch, spoonful cream tartar,

Two cups of chopped molasses, four table-

ne pint bread crumbs.

skey Did.

e Queue.

ly Denied. 16.—The report that

2)

A FLOWER FOR THE DEAD.

BY JULIA C. B. DORR. You placed this flower in her hand, you say This pure, pale rose in her hand of clay? Methinks, could she lift her sealed eyes, They would meet your own with a grieved

March 17, 1886.

She has been your wife for many a year, When clouds hung low and when skies were clear;
At your feet she laid her life's glad spring,
And her summer's glorious blossoming.

Her whole heart went with the hand you won: If its warm love waned as the years went on, If its chilled in the grasp of an icy spell, What was the reason? I pray you tell! You cannot? I can; and beside her bier My soul must speak and your soul must hear, If she was not all that she might have been,

Hers was the sorrow, yours the sin. Whose was the fault if she did not grow Like a rose in summer? Do you know?

Does a lily grow when its leaves are chilled?

Does it bloom when its roots are winter-kill-

For a little while, when you first were wed. Your love was like sunshine round her shed; Then a something crept between you two; You led where she could not follow you.

With a man's firm tread you went and came : You lived for wealth, for power for fame; Shut into her woman's work and ways, She heard the nation chant your pra-But ah ! you had dropped her hand the while What time had you for a kiss, a smile ?

You two, with the same roof overhead, Were as far apart as the sundered dead You in your manhood's strength and prime: She, worn and faded before her time, 'Tis a common story. This rose, you say, You laid in her pallid hand today?

When did you give her a flower before?
Ab, well! what matter when all is o'er?
Yet stay a moment. You'll wed again,
I mean no reproach; 'tis the way of men.

But I pray you think, when some fairer face Shines like a star frem her wonted place, That love will starve if it is not fed; That true hearts pray for their daily bread.

SERMON.

"Friends of God."-By Henry Ward Beecher.

Christ's Love for His Disciples.

"Henceforth I call you not servants: for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends."—John xv. 15.

In his opening remarks he spoke of the desirability and value of real friendship, and sald: Friendship is the very central human development of the whole gospel, and it has in it the sanctity of the divine example, the obligation of the whole divine law, and the fruition of heaven upon earth. There is such a thing as friendship, pure, deep, last.

The other sinks lower and lower. There is so f friendship that is bogus, and counterentees is of friendship that is bogus, and counterentees the friendship of the other sinks lower and lower. There is of friendship that is bogus, and counterentees the friendship of the other sinks lower and lower. There is of friendship that is bogus, and counterentees the friendship of the servant knoweth not what his lord up." When a man has such an overweening sense of his own excellence that there is a constant feeling on his part of the inferiority of what comes to him compared with what goes from him, he shows himself incompetent to a divine friendship.

In all the life of our Saviour, nothing is more striking and touching than that, though he had a consciousness of the eternity which was upon his head, though he had a sense of the service which he was rendering to mankind, though the heavens were open to him, and therefeit, and false!

Again, "charity [friendship] vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up." When a man has such an overweening sense of his own excellence that there is a constant feeling on his part of the inferiority of what comes to him compared with what goes from him, he shows himself incompetence that there is a constant feeling on his part of the inferiority of what comes to him compared with what goes from him, he shows himself incompetence that there is a constant feeling on his part of the inferiority of what comes to him compared with what goes from him, he shows himself incompetence that there such a thing as friendship, pure, deep, lasting, beueficent; and if men fail to come to it by the stress of their lower nature, if they fail to understand it from lower instructions, it matters not. There is such a thing as poetry, though every man, born in every age, is without verse and without song. There is such a thing as eloquence, though all man are blunderers in their speech. all men are blunderers in their speech.
There is such a thing as ingenuity, though
men may lack it and not find it by culture.
And there is such a thing as friendship,
honored of God, though men may overlay it,
miss it, traverse it with faults innumerable.

Friendship is THE HIGHEST PORM of that love which parents have for their children, and of that love which unites souls in wedlock. There is in these forms of love a passional element. There is a strong selfness in parental love; and there is a strong but subdued and sanctified passional element in the love of companionship, or wedded love; but friendship is a quality from which is purged out all selfness and all passion. It is the love of a better part of a man's nature for the whole of his companions or other natures. Eminent examples we have of this love, upon which I must not pause. But more conspicuous than their love was that of Christ for his disciples. His was a great nature, to which that of his disciples was smaller than her chickens are to the hen that broods them under her wings. He brought everything to them and found nothing in them; and when they grew to be fruitful, he was the cause of all the fruitfulness that was in them. He knew them from the beginning, and indentified himself with

them, notwithstanding what was in them, and was not disgusted with them, or out of patience with them, but loved them unto Not only have we these examples, but we

have also, as it were, a CHARTER AND CONSTITUTION OF FRIENDSHIP. In the 13th chapter of Corinthinans, and more in the sixth, in successive passages or clauses, we have presented, as it were, the whole function and genius or disposition of true friendship; and I will read them, that I may, if possible, cleanse from your minds all fugitive and light ideas of it; that I may bring before you a solemn sense of the obligations that rest upon you in regard to it : and that 1 may inspire in you a more fervent friendship toward one another as members of the church, and a deeper charity toward

Christians of all churches,

Beginning with the fourth verse of this chapter and reading on to the seventh, I think I may say that you have included in those clauses the most extraordinary analysis of duty, and the most extraordinary com-mandments in respect to friendship that can mandments in respect to friendship that can be found in human language. Let me mention, then, some of these qualities. First: "Charity [love or friendship] seeketh not her own." Selfish friendship is not friendship. He who makes his friendship a net to bring in something for himself, to secure tribute, or help, or flatteries, or pleasures of tribute, or help, or flatteries, or pleasures of any klud; he who looks upon his friends, and asks: "How much have they for me?"—he does not yet understand the first letter of the alphabet of Divine friendship. That "does not seek its own."

Friendship is that attribute of the soul by which it throws out for evermore; by which IT GIVES LIGHT,

IF ONE SURPASSES ANOTHER in talent, in wealth, in station, in luck, in any of the things that men are perpetually seeking after, there is danger that in their friendship

after, there is danger that in their friendship they will envy each other; so that persons who are called good friends are perpetually liable to undervalue each other just enough to be sure of maintaining the common level.

You shall hear one friend talk in regard to another. He is his friend, as he has told him, and as he tells you. "Nobody," he says, "likes him more than I do, but I am not blind to his weaknesses, and then he discloser him. "likes him more than I do, but I am not blind to his weaknesses; and then he discloses his weaknesses. He is his friend, and thinks well of him; but he says: "Still, my friend, when under temptation, certainly does not keep the whole law;" and so he unmasks him. Often there is nothing so dangerous to man in this life as to have a friend. These friends that are so friendly to you that they stab you at every opportunity; these friends that are so near to you that they find you out and then tell what they have found out; the friends who are so afraid that you may be a little more than they are, that you may be thought a little than they are, that you may be thought a little more of than they, that you may stand a little higher in the social circle in which you and

hey walk-they are INTENSELY HUMAN.

But God's friendship. Christian friendship, "envieth not." It seeketh not itself. It does not exist in any of the modern divisive forms in which the little-understood trait of envy exists and exerts itself in life. True friends are those who so identify themselves with each other that whatever befall one befall both. If you and I are true friends, that which is sorrowful to you is sorrowful to me; your mistake is my mistake; your stumbling is my downfall. I go with my friend into the light, and I go with him into the dark. If you are my friend, I have no fear that when you grow great I shall be less; for your greatness is like the growth of your fruit trees, which grow that they may have more fruit for me as well as for they may have more fruit for me as well as for

True friendship says: Let our friends pros-per; let them go higher and be better than we are. If to us hearing is denied, and they have it, thanks that they have it. If to us sight is denied, and they have it, thanks that they have it. Thanks for all the blessings that they receive. For, when one has been identified himself with another, his feeling toward that other should be, "All that I have is thine; all that there is, is mine, and I am thine, and thou art mine" and that through weal and

through woe to the end.

How many friendships begin in school, and How many friendships begin in school, and end in the social circle of society, where one goes up and another goes down! How many friendships begin in college, and wax feebler and feebler as, in the great race and competition of life, one rises higher and higher, and the other sinks lower and lower! How much there is of friendship that is bogus, and counterfait, and fairs!

WALKED WITH HIS DISCIPLES

ward to talk to him in the terms of the utmost familiarity. He dwelt with them so humbly and so unostentatiously that they seemed hardly to suspect his superfority.

And again, "charity [divine frienship] is not easily provoked, thinking no evil." It is not in its nature, nor in its power, to be full of specious sensibility to brood, to listen, to collect, to be credulous, to be eager to hear and eager to believe. It "is not easily provoked," vexed, annoyed. It is not in its nature to be. Nor does it easily think that things are wrong and evil. It is not predisposed to believe in mischief. It hates gossip as purity hates filth. On the other hand, true friendship makes itself a wall of defence around those it loves, against the malaria of gossip. True friendship makes itself a light for dispersing darkness."

ness."
"Is rejoiceth not in iniquity." It hates the whole atmosphere of those who revel in fault-finding, and surmising, and detraction under the guise of wishing to de good. A friendship that sits, and sips, and smuggles evil; a friendship that opens the ears and shuts the mouth, or opens the ears and the mouth; a friendship that permits men to be slaughtered—such friendships are of the devil and not of God, and are to be despised.

are to be despised.

This friendship, described by these negatives and by their corresponding affirmatives, lifts itself up in our conception as

A DIVINE GIFT to the souls of men. Nature is not capable of it. By the grace of God, I am your friend. By this divine friendship all manner of gnawing vermin, all manner of fungus growth, all manner of preying insects, are thrown off. Envy, jealousy, selfishness, detraction, pride, vanity—these are steadfastly setting themselves against the purity, the largeness, and the supremacy of true friendship in the hearts of men; and to be a friend in the highest sense of the term is to be well-nigh perfect. No man can be the friend of another unless he loves that other better than himself; and to be able to love another better than yourself is

It is a great thing for Christ to say to his disciples: "I call you not servants," but "friends," It is a great thing for men who have got out of bondage and cast off the yoke and the burden, to stand in the presence of God, and to hear him say: "Henceforth I am your friend, and you are my friends."

When you consider the other side—the friendship of Christ for sinners, which includes all the elements that I have mentioned as indicated or hinted in the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians—then consider how all these qualities which are put forth in

which it throws out for evermore; by which
IT GIVES LIGHT,
gives sweetness, gives flavor, gives health, gives
hope, gives courage, gives joy, gives profit. It
is the actiof one soul in showing its compassion
for another by that which it will do and by
that which it will after for that other.
Upon so high a ground as this stands all
friendship that deserves the name of Christian,
or Christlike, triendship. It does not seek
pleasure for itself. It does not seek some
pleasure for itself. It does not seek some
dividend of sorrow and suffering, and, if need
be, shame. True friendship is eager to
give all; for in the soul's commerce he who
gives all keeps all.

After giving illustrations of what is and what
is not friendship, the preacher continued:
"Charity [leve, friendship] envieth not,"
saith the apostle. It is not difficult for men
to exist in a relatively pure state of friendship
that exists between master and slave is
more real and purer than that between the
master and his neighbor, or between slave and
slave. Men who are substantfally near each
other are in danger of looking upon each other's
prosperity with envy. ***!

homely beauty of the school.

It is a scrawl, misspelt, with blunders at every sentence; it is coarse and low, but it is the beginning of something better; and it shows a capacity to learn te do; but oh! that we might have the same feeling toward our fellowmen that God has! Oh that we did not violate our idea! Oh that we could look upon them who are around us, and make them our friends, and adhere to them through good and through evil report, through light and through darkness. So God stands by his friendships; and so men should stand by theirs; but alas, friendship with men is a commercial thing—a selfish thing.

selfish thing.

Christian brethren, we dwell together in one Christian brethren, we dwell together in one household for ever; and have you understood your duty of friendship toward each other as members of the Christian church? Have you understood your duties as members of the household of faith—as brethren in the Lord Jesus Christ? Have you so fortified your heart, and indeed have you so considered what friendship requires, that when once you have made a person your friend you are prepared either to lay down your life for him, er to live your life for him,—not because he blesses you, but because he needs you, and because wou are but because he needs you, and because you are his blessing, his light, and his hope?

The communion of the Lord's supper has no meaning, so far as fellowship is concerned, unless we come together in some such spirit as this. Tried and excited have we been; and I would that our excitement had been that of nobler and more generous feelings; but now let us put away whatever is of the animal; whatever partakes of anger, or envy, or jealousy; whatever, lifted against the brilliance of the eternal heavens, would be a cleud, and would look black. Let us destroy all that. Come, O breath of the Lord, that cleaness away the mists and storms; come, O breath of the living God, and breathe upon us, that we may have the mind of Christ, and the friendship that is like Christ's and like God's.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Hanington's Speech.

FREDERICTON, March 8—Mr. Hanington said the attempts to prevent the did not look for such honors and believed there was still work for him in another different or the honor general had still his sources. That was not so. In his speech before the electroner general had used his sloquence and his imagination to a very considerable extent. He had gone beyond what the facts warranted, however.

It was true that we have got to go before the people and he (Hr. H.) regarded it as a great privilege so to attorney general higo before the people with a three was still work of the law of the honor, but Westmereland did as she liked and returned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesque and himself at the head of the pool. They have charged that we seek to hand over turned his collesqu

IT WAS NO EXCUSE

A DIVINE GIFT

to the souls of men. Nature is not capable of it. By the grace of God, I am your friend. By this divine friendship all manner of graw-fing remain, all manner of fungus growth, all manner of preying insects, are thrown off. Envy, jealousy, selifabness, detraction, pride, vanity—these are steadfastly setting themselves against the purity, the largeness, and the supremacy of true friendship in the hearts of men; and to be a friend in the highest essence of the term is to be well-nigh perfect. No man can be the friend of another unless to empty yourself of seliabness that you be some better toward all the world, and in all so their relationships.

When, therefore, our master said to his disciples: "Henceforth I call you not servants, but friends," he admitted them into the highest class into which a man can be admitted in the order of time.

Men in the lowest state emerging frem animalhood consider themselves as culprits in the presence of God, and they seek, by blood, by atonement, by sacrifice, by pains and penalties inflicted on them, to appease an angry tyrant, but as grace and knowledge increase, they are under the dominion of a mercenary sphere. As they still emerges, they are under the dominion of a mercenary sphere. As they still emerges, they are under the dominion of a mercenary sphere. As they still emerges, they are under the dominion of a mercenary sphere. As they still emerge and the was prepared to away with the relations of duty, and not of fear. First culprits; then slaves; then hired men or confidential servants. They stand in the relations of duty, and not of fear. First culprits; then slaves; then hired men or confidential servants, working from a sense of fealty or duty; but at last there comes a time when men any gain such a view of God that they servel him, not from fear, nor from mere conscience, but friends," I is a great thing for Christ to say to have got out of bondage and cast off the very words as all supporters by effers of seate. Here are the first of the debace of the

id fact were charged with seducing their supporters by effers of seats. Here are the very words as spoken in the house in 1881: "He protested against the administ atlon keeping open these positions and sapping and mining the independence of the gentlemen of the house." still this same hon gentleman censures the present opposition for referring to the independence of members. He was ither insincere in 1881 or insincere now If he is the stateman that he claims to be why does he not carry out his pledges? Has he not sufficient support in this house? Continuing, Mr. Hanington quot d again from the debates of 1881. On page s ven that non gentleman is reported as saying,

might be supposed to swell with pride when he seek kingdoms prostrate at his feet.

GOD LOVES WISH A FURER LOVE
than was ever known to a mother, or than it ever entered into the heart of a man to conceive, and for the sake of those that he loves. It was this fact that made Paul break out into ecstacy of admiration and speak of the love of God as passing understanding. He is a being that has so ordained love that he can pour it upon hated, homely, careless men, not for his own sake but for theirs; not as for a price or remuneration; nor in any form of reciprocation; not commercially, but disinterestedly, and that to the end. And not until we are in heaven shall we touch the height of this conception of true, pure love, or friendship, which consists in giving forth to mites or motes, to germs, for their development—ministering, ministering, ministering, ministering, ministering, ministering, that we should be disinterested, that we should be patient, that we should be long-suffering, that we should give, and not take. And the least friendship that we can bring to the surface of the surface and the was a capacity to learn the first letters with which the scrambling hand of the school.

It is a sorawl, misspelt, with blunders at every sentence; it is coarse and low, but it is the beginning of something better; and it shows a capacity to learn the doctory and the manufacture, and adhere to them through good and through and adhere to them through good and through and adhere to them through good and through

about economy? The government claim to have saved balls and dinner parties given there.

THE DEBATES

of 1881 were again quoted to show that at that time the new leader of the government saw too many clerks in the different departments. Has a reduction in the number bed opparament. Has a reduction in the number of the government saw too many clerks in the different departments. Has a reduction in the number of the government saw too many clerks in the different department. Has a reduction in the number of the government saw too many clerks in the different department of the government was \$45,000. The structure of the storney general when he said economic the storney general finds that it wou'd be an unpopular move to go carry out his pledges. With a following of twenty-eight members this government has allowed a Carleton county of the present government has allowed a Carleton county of the present government has allowed a Carleton county of the structure of the storney general in the reception of the present government has allowed a Carleton county of the storney general in the reception of the present government has allowed a Carleton county of the storney general in the reception of the present government has allowed to do so. Many to there accounts have also been allowed in a like manner. It was true that the attorney general's salary were toom the speaker's salary. After all, how the speaker's salary and the salary were courts when Mr. Gregory conducted certain criminal prosecutions. He would be able to show that the solicitor general was not conducted the same time. This government had allowed the claim of Mr. Peck and had put him thirp places. He did not believe in preaching but the form of the province of the storney general in this province of the solicity of the storney general in this province of the storney general ma

Mr. Hanington said he was glad of the chance of going back to the people. Many hon members would have some difficulty in expaning their conduct towards the old government. He thanked God if he fell at the polls, he would fall with his honor untarnished. He sgain referred to the Osborne trial and justified the expenses connected with it. The crime was a most serious one and the felling throughout the province was in favor of ferreting out the gullty parties, no matter at what expense.

Mr. Hanington moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr Mi chell introduced a bill to establish a new polling place in St George
On motion of Hen. Mr. Blair, the further consideration of supply was made the order of the day for noon House adjourned till tomorrow merning. FREDERICTON, March 8.—Bills read a second time To provide for security for costs in certain actions in inferior courts; to amend chapter 38 of consolidated statutes; to amend the act relating to the sale of liquers in Lancaster, Simonds and St. Martins; to establish an additional polling place at St.

George
Mr. Hibbard gave notice of motion for a select committee to investigate all charges against the management of the Fredericton deaf and dumb instituagement of the Freuericion deat and the city tion.

Mr. Quinton introduced a bill to authorize the city of Portland to issue debentures to provide for lighting streets by electricity, with the petition of the city coucil in favor of the same.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to authorize the municipality of Charlotte to exempt from taxation in certain cases.

municipality of Charlotte to exempt from taxation in certain cases.

Mr. Leighton introduced a bill te authorize the town of Woodstock te consolidate its debenture debt, with petition in favor of the same.

Recess .

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to confirm the lease between albert municipality and Sam Stewart.

Mr. Quinton introduced a bill relating to water supply in St John and Portland.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill relating to St. John alms house and workhouse.

Mr. Quinton introduced a bill to permit the city of Portland to permit or disallow storage of explosives in said city. in said city.

Mr. Leighton introduced a bill to divide the town of Woodsteek from the parish.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill to permit school trustees of district No. 1, parish of Simonds, to

MR. HANINGTON.

Mr. Hanington, resuming, said : Since yesterday the account of Michael Blackhall's estate for coaching had been before the committee of accounts. He had no hesitation in stating, from the evidence presented, on hesitation in stating, from the evidence presented, that in connection with that account the government house is not no gentleman is reported as saying. There is a feeling in the country that government house is not necessary, and he did n t see why all the parapherna is of that office she uld be centinued. Best is ead on that office she uld be centinued. Best is ead or cating the sholition of the legislative council and the doing away with government house, the hongentleman in that year in no uncertain manner, advocated a reduction of the erecutive council. How unid again call the attention of the members to the debates of that year this time to page 53. The hon member that decided the credits at the bottom in order to decive the house and country. This claim of \$1.8 of the debates of that year this time to page 53. The hon member then declared: "Eight members have a preponderating I fluence in the house. He would favor a reduction to seven, having in view a change to five "The pillog of a Westmore land interest and a York interest and a st. John interest and a York interest and a st. John interest and a York interest and a st. John interest and a York interest and a st. John interest and a York interest and a st. John interest and a York interest and a total fact that part of the money paid Mr. Gegory in 1855 was for sev ces they are before and this no doubt would apply to some year before and this no doubt would apply to some year before and this no doubt would apply to some year's accounts. They desire to have a gentleman. But this style of keeping actual fact by charging expenses of one year in another has a gentleman. But this style of keeping actual fact by charging expenses of one year in another has to go on delegations and the amount to be accounts.

HEY SEEK TO COYBE UP

actual fact by charging expenses of one year in another year's accounts. The definition of the produced in the part of the memory of the dead. Where were the items? The present government and this reference to Hon, Mr. Crawfor that in connection with that account the government

counts suited the purposes of the government. They could bring in their own bills and have the items charged to the dead who could not dispute them. Reading the items of coach hire under this government he came to "coach to bank, \$2." This great reform government must drive to the bank. A good deal of coaching had also been charged to the government on account of W. H. Quinton. This matter of coaching and covering up the charges might properly be taken by the government as an index of what they are doing. They claimed to have saved \$300 on interest. Nonsense! What about the \$150,000 of the debt they funded on which they had to pay interest. They had simply

DRAWN THE DOMINION SUBSIDY

DRAWN THE DOMINION SUBSIDY

before they wanted it and became brokers by lending it to the government. How have they reduced the cost of education? By reducing the provincial grams to teachers, obliging the districts wanting efficient education to resort to direct taxation. Seven thousand dollars saved on education! How? By refusing to give provincial aid to the teachers who are a most useful and benevolent class

Hon. Mr. Turner—Yes, and who are better paid.

Mr Hanington—I am glad of the interruption. I want it to go to the country as coming from Hen Mr. Turner that the provincial aid was withheld from teachers because the government thought they were too well paid. Do the house and country think they are too well paid? Why have so many teachers left the country and why have so many teachers left the country and why have so many others abandoned teaching? Because the government have virtually stified the efforts of the teachers and are crushing out the efficiency of the educational system. How dare the attorney general say that the government have saved the salary of the government have been in power. They have not saved one cent of it. The private secretary has been paid in full up to Dec. 31st, 1835. How do the government hope to deceive the people with such dishonest talk about economy? The government claim to have saved \$4,000 a year on Government house. How have they saved it?

Hon. Blair—I said that the expenses of government saved it?

Hon. Blair—I said that the expenses of governmen

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to vest the appointment of the chief of police, St. John in the St. John common council
Mr. Pugsley gave notice of a motion in reference to Mr. Fugsier gave notice of a motion in reference to the location of the Central Railway.

Mr. Hanington resumed his speech. He said that since dinner he had looked over the report of the board of works for 1880. It showed that about \$14,000 had been spent on government house in 1879, the most of the expenditure being incurred in consequence of the visit of the Princess Louise to this pro-

vince.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Not one half that amount was in consequence of the expense in connection with that

of the best spent on government house in 1874, the most of the expenditure being incurred in constant of the control of the co

could get in this, house. He wondered how much gold the editor of the Telegraph got for his writing of such articles as that f om which he quoted. It was not correct that the leader of the opposition had advocated biennial sessions. At all events, he (Hamington) was not in favor of such sessione, as they would be opposed to the principles of responsible government. In their effort to swell the amount of criminal prosecutions against the old government, the attorney general had included an item for rent, and then said it was for the rent of a barn. As a matter of fact the apartments were plastered and papered, and had been used as a dwelling. It was occupied by the legislative library for two years after the fire.

Hon. Mr Ritchle—There was amp'e room for it in the Normal school building.

Mr. Hanington said the then government had made the best arrangement possible Now the printing and stationery, let without tender, go to Crocket and Hall. Mr. Cropley's bill against the old government was for printing and stationery, and the work was let by tender. He condemned the purchase of the farm for lunatic asylum purposes and the expenses therewith both before and after the purchase of the farm for lunatic asylum purposes and the expenses therewith both before and after the purchase, and claimed that the solicitor general or attorney general should have saved the cost of examining the records, etc. He defended the action of the old government that first took money out of the province in that connection with the Tibbits and Glasier claim, and said it was the Mackenzle government that first took money out of the province in that connection. Although the attorney general had stated that Mr. Gregory had not received a cent in connection with the Dunn petition of right the public accounts showed that he had gr. \$250.

Mr. Ellis—The attorney general was speaking of the item of \$500.

Mr. Hanington sgain referred to the payment of \$75 for a messenger last year, although the ex-secretary had been paid a tike sum for a messenge pressing the opinion that the people of the provin would condemn the present government for havir failed to carry out any of its piedges and had ever confidence in the verdic; at the polls.

HON. MR. RITCHIE said he did not complain of the fullest discussion of said he did not complain of the fullest discussion of public matters; on the contrary he courted such discussion. It was not the custom of this house, however, after two items of supply had been passed, and while the house was still considering supply to hear a discussion on the general affairs of this province. The hon gentleman, he thought, should have showed some consideration for the members and time of the house, and not occupied six hours in delivering his speech. That hon, gentleman had said this government had done nothing to meet with the approval of the country, and yet he had spent six hours in addressing the house.

Mr. Hanington—That was because I came after the attorney general.

Hon. Mr. Blair—You take good care that you do not precede me.

ceptienal cases in the history of the province. Referring to the question of local and Dominion politics he referred to the supporters of this government as the fag end of the old tories. They now refer to the lieutenant governor as liberal leader. Not long ago they spoke of him as the leader of a corrupt tory party, festering with corruption.

After dinner Mr. Hanington moved for copies of all documents in connection with the new college bridge over the Memramook river.

Rule 185 having been suspended Mr. Baird introduced a bill to establish a police magistrate for Andever and Perth.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Driving Park association, with petition of Henry Graham and others in its favor.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of tharlotte county council praying that the bill to enable that body to exempt from taxes in certain cases might become law.

Mr. Eliair—You take good care that you do not precede me.

Hon. Mr. Ritchel—What is the birden of the song ef the hon. gentieman from Westmoreland? Broken pleages, tories, liberals, smashers, funded debt, criminal prosecutions. There was scarcely a page of his notes that did not have some reference to these matters, as coming from his hon. friend. There was another pleace and there might have been s lected another occasion for such speech as that of the hon. gentieman from Westmoreland. It was in fact an electioneering speech. If he were to resort to slang the would advise his honorable friend to "go hire a hall" The homorable member from Westmoreland had put forth one platform and the leader of the opposition had misrepressed the hone of the government in reference to the office of the propertion had misrepressed the position and the leader of the opposition had misrepressed the position and the leader of the opposition had misrepressed the position and the leader of the opposition had misrepressed the position and the leader of the opposition had misrepressed the position and the leader of the opposition had misrepre solicitor general. He would not adopt the style of the hon. member from Westmoreland and refer to the opposition press as the truckling press, the nasty press, the vile press; neither would he refer to any opposition paper as the dirty sheet. That press, not satisfied with stating that he had said the office of solicitor general should be abolished, had represented him as raying that that office had been revived by the old government for the purpose of making a place for a dying man. This was going a little too far. No member of the house was on more friendly terms with the late Hon. Mr. Crawford than himself; and their association out of the house was of the most friendly character. Besides, Hon. Mr. Crawford was not in ill health when the office was revived in 1879. It was in 1881 that that hon gentieman's health had falled him, and then, when he talked of going away for a rest, he Mr. Ritchie offared to do his work for him in his absence. Instead of reflecting upon the government giving the rifice of solicitor general to Bon. Mr. Crawford, he had urged the claims of that gentleman. New, what had been his position in reference to the office of solicitor general from a speech of his, delivered veveral years ago, to show that he then believed the office of solicitor general would be a saving to the country if the business was properly conducted. He held the same opinion still, and thought the work of the office was being properly attended to. If the opposition can show that a saving is not being effected, and if they will table a reselution to abolish the office, and can make out a good case, he would willing, y vote for that reso ution. Then, instead of getting \$1,200 a year for his work, he might, as a forecastle man, get that sum for services in one case as had his friend from Westmore'and. His hon, friend had clatmed that the McCarthy case was the most important ever tried in this province.

Mr. Hainington—Name one as important.

steamer Florencevill

1884, against the old governmen't \$6,000 in one year. It had been asked why he had not paid C. E. Knapp \$50 ont of his own packet. The Dominion statutes provided that the government should pay all sums taxed by a judge in such cases. Last year the criminal business cost the province less than \$400. That was because the busines had been done by the attorney general and himself. They had not only attended all circuit courts, whenever possible, but had gone into county courts in many cases of importance Was it a dreadful thing to engage an eminent lawyer like Mr. Gregory when the attorney general or himself could not attend to this case or that? He read from the accounts of 1878 and 1879 to show the large sums paid out in connection with criminal prosecutions. Two of the items in 1878 were \$570 and \$583, both paid to the hon. member for Westmoreland, Large amounts were that year also paid to the present leader of the read the items in 1878 were \$370 and \$582, both paid to the hon, member for Westmoreland. Large amounts were that year also paid to the present leader of the opposition. In 1879 the eld government sgain paid out large sums for criminal prosecutions, the amounts running into thousands, the present Judge King, the present Judge Tuck, the hon, member from Westmoreland and the leader of the opposition again drawing largely from the treasury. The average of the old government for criminal prosecutions was \$2,000 a year. Our average is \$400. The people of the country can see by this whether or not we save \$1,500 a year in this matter. He read figures to show that the Sun newspaper was incorrect in reference to the sums exin this matter. He read figures to show that the Sux newspaper was incorrect in reference to the sums expended in connection with the whole criminal business of the country, and claimed that the showing in this direction was largely in favor of this government. The attorney general, like himself, attended courts all over the prevince. He (Ritchle) went into the county courts in Kings and Albert. He believed no fault had been found with the way the work has been done. He read from a speech of his in 1881 to show that in St. John the law, as conducted, was a farce He then said, in speaking of the office of solicitor general, that the man who would properly attend to his duties in that office would well earn his salary. He explained the Blackhall claim It was with no desire to cover up any charges of their own that they accepted such a receipt as they had from Mr. Blackhall it the would properly attend to his duties in that office would well earn his salary. He explained the Blackhall claim It was with no desire to cover up any charges of their own that they accepted such a receipt as they had from Mr. Blackhall in that matter. It was with no desire to have the accounts improperly charged against the late Hon. Mr. Crawford that they had accepted such a settlement, but with the desire of having the whole business wound up The hon gentleman had referred to delegations and had insinuated that the attorney general went te Ottawa on private business at the public expense. The charge was not true as the fact will show. In 1878 and 1879 there were several delegations by the late government The total sum paid by the old government for these delegations was \$2.780 67, one of the delegates being the hon. member for Westmoreland. He referred at length to the purchase of the farms for the lunatic asylum, at d believed the country would approve of all expenditures in that connexion. The hon member had made some bold and reckless statements about the lunatic asylum, and then dropped the subject, promising to return to it again. But he did not return to it He dared not compare the management of that institution under the old government with its management now. When the attorney general, the provincial secretary and himself (Ritchie) had visited the institution they found on every hand evidence of the neglect of the old government. The commissioners held no regular meetings and no minutes were kept. The appointment of a doctor was made improperly; the accounts were found in a deplorable condition; there was no record kept of what went into the storekeeper's department and what went out. This has all been changed now, and thousands of dollars are yearly saved by this government's management of the asylum. On the one item of coal for the institution, loads were accepted at 1900 pounds. We put in a scale and find that similar loads only weigh 1,300 or 1,400 pounds. He defined his position in the house when ance or his friends, and was pledged to neither one party nor the other. He a tended no meeting of either government or opposition after coming to Fredericton, as hon, gentlemen on both sides of the house well knew. In reference to the printing, when it is considered that this government made payments on accounts of the hand-book and on the reprint of the consolidated statutes, the zmount expended would not be found to be large. The opposition complain of our funding so much of the floating debt. Whose debt was it? Was it not the debt of our predeces-

of our funding so much of the floating debt. Whose debt was it? Was it not the debt of our predecessors, and did we not fund it at a low rate of interest, while our predecessors paid as high as seven per cent on money that they borrowed? They claimed to have made extraordinary expenditures out of the current expenditure. That was easily done, considering that they left an indebtedness to the government of \$521,000. The leader of the opposition favors bi-annual sessions. The hon gautleman from Westmoreland does not. The latter thinks the shorthand system of reporting in ceurts a nuisance. ence are furnished by the court reporters next day and by the system cases that otherwise would occupy six days are finished in two days. The hon. member from Westmoreland might well say he (Hanington) was addressing the people of the country when he made some ot his reckless statements. Surely he did not expect hon. gentleman in this house, knowing all the facts, to believe what he had stated. He (Mr. Hanington) had failed to show that the government had been guilty of corruption; had failed to show that they were extravagant; had failed to show that they ever extravagant; had failed to show that the government had net carried out their pledges, ss far as possible; had failed to show that the government had neglected sny of the great services of the country. He was going to the country, not on any good action of his own party, nor on any wrong doing of their government, but on the issue of Reformers ard Conservatives. This government will have tickets composed of Liberals and Conservatives who will be able to tell the country that we make no distinction in our patronage, that we work in the best niterest of the country, knowing no such thing as Dominion politics, a policy which we will a ways endeavor to continue.

Mrs. McLeod moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house as journed till 2 30 tomorrow. FREDERICTON, March 10 .- After routine, several bills were advanced a stage. Hon. Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill relating to the

parish court of Chatham.

Mr. McManus moved for all papers in connection with the contract of the Little Pass river bridge. Hon. Mr. Ritchie, in the absence of the chief commissioner, said the information would be furnished.

Mr. Hetherington moved, and Mr. Palmer seconded, for copies of all mining claims granted to C. W. Wetmore. Hon. Mr. Ritchie said the information would be furnished.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell arose to a question of privilege. Mr. Hanington, as reported in a St. John paper, had said that he (Mitchell) had attended a meeting of the old government just before its fall. Mr. Hanington said he din not say so, nor did not want to be so understood. parish court of Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell arose to a question of privilege.
Mr. Hanington, as reported in a St. John paper, had said that he (Mitchell) had attended a meeting of the old government just before its fall. Mr. Hanington said he di i not say so, nor did not want to be so understood.

Mr. Quinton introduced a bill relating to Douglas street, Portland.

The adjourned debate was resumed by

MR. McLEOD

said it was right and proper that every hon member who desired to speak on this question should be heard. It was right and proper that the house and country should hear the views of the different members. It was in order that the views of hon. gentlement should be placed before the people of this province that arrangements had been made to pay an official reporter. His hon. friend from Westmoreland had made an able and exhaustive speech. Was it improper for him to ask that his remarks should go to the country? The attorney general had stated that he leoder off the government did not want to be judged by the records of his government. They want to be tried by the people on the merits or demerits of the old administration. They pretend to say that they had obtained for the province the interest on the \$150,000, it was then due on account of the parliament buildings \$119,000, but it had been intended to pay that sum out of the \$150,000, soon afterwards obtained through the old government, extension claims. Besides having obtained that the cattery as due to the old government to say that they had obtained for the province the interest on the \$560,000 allowed by the readjustment claims. Hon. Mr. Blair—How did you propose to pay your indebtedness?

Mr. McLeod—We had no such indebtedness as you claim. We only owed \$46,000, besides what was due on the parliament buildings. This government was to reduce the executive council to seven they only oved \$46,000, besides what was due to reduce the executive council to seven they only oved \$46,000, besides what was due to reduce the executive council to seven they only over dead the parliament had made an able and exhaustive speech. Was it improper for him to ask that his remarks should go to the country? The attorney general had stated that he wanted his remarks to go before the people. But the leoder of the government did not want to be judged by the records of his government. They want to be tried by the people on the merits or demerits of the old administration. They pretend to say that they have not been able to carry out their platform for reform—a platform which at least four members of the present government approved—because they cannot control certain members of the government.

of the government are strong enough to keep the others from carrying out their pledges then the influence of Hon. Mr. Turner is greater than he gets the credit for. The solicitor general tried to make a strong point against the old government because it had been stated that part of their agricultural report had been printed in Fench He had cast a slur on the French people of this prevince. The French had taken advantage of the educational facilities (fiered, and he (McLeod) was glad to meet on the fivers of the house, French members from Kent, Restigouche and Madawaeks. The county of Kent is ably represented in the Dominion commons by a Frenchman The solicitor general, by his talk about Indians in connection with the hon member from Westmoreland's reference to the French-offered an issult to the Acadians of this province. It was true that the old government had printed part of the agricultural report in French. IF THE FORECASTLE MEMBERS

HE WOULD LIKE to see the debates printed in French as well as English. There was one matter in which he agreed with the solicitor general—that was when he said he had been unable to follow the hon gentleman from Westmoreland. The fact was that he (Hon Mr. Ritchle) could not answer the hon, member from Westmoreland, a viewthat every member must agree with him in. Why could not the solicitor general answer the hon, gentleman from Westmoreland? Because he did not have the material on hand to do so In reference to the exp-nditure on government house, what were the facts? Taking out the exceptional year in which the Princess visited this province, the accounts show that the present government pay as much, if not more, for the maintenance of government house as the eld government paid.—

Hon, Mr. McLellan—Does the hon, gentleman mean to say that we paid more each year for the maintenance of government house than the late government?

Mr. McLeod—I mean to say that the public accounts to see the debates printed in French as well as Eng

Mr. McLeod—I mean to say that the public accounts YOU HAVE SAVED

with the five other members from the city and the city and county of St. John the question as to whether or not the patronage of the government had been used against the Dominion government in recent elections. He knew that it had and the people generally agreed with him in this opinion. After getting into office, this government would have dismissed every official in St. John who held Dominion government views had they not been prevented from doing so by

influence in this house. An hon, gentleman had spoken of the old government as the donkey engine of the Dominion government. Are not the present governmeat at the beck and call of the opposition to the Dominion government? In supporting the opposition candidate in the Dominion election for the city and county of St. John the members of this government and their supporters had two objects. One was to elect the Reform candidate for the commons, and the other was to make expenditures on the roads with the view of influencing the loca elections that were to take place this year. He would deal with the figures of the solicitor general in reference to criminal pres cutions. There was no solicitor general in 1878 and in that year the McCarthy trial took place. That case was most complicated and mysterious Detectives had been brought here at great expense to work up that case. Public opinion demanded that every effort should be made to discover the guilty parties. Was it fair that the expenditure of THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE

De taken as a basis for the expenditure in connection with criminal prosecutions? Was it fair to expect the them attorney general 56 look after that case, which occupied some thirty or forty days, and neglect his other duties? The solicitor general had said that in 1879 the o'd government had spent \$1,100 in criminal prosecutions The public accounts shewed an expenditure that year of only \$700. In 1880 it was claimed that criminal prosecutions cost \$1,300 The secounts showed \$1,127, in which was included \$400 for the saiary of the clerk of the crown, items for the clerk of the counts courts, as well as \$298 due on the Osborne trial. In 1881 the sum of \$1,000 was charged for the salary of the clerk of the the clerk of the the clerk of the clerk of the crown and \$600 for the salary of the clerk of the crown and \$600 for the Tower case, which was tried while the legislature was in session. In 1881 De taken as a basis for the expenditure in connection THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

was in poer health and unable to give much of his time to criminal proscutions. He was glad that his hon friend from Kings would be able to say that the then solicitor general, who was too ill to attend to the cases, had made arrangements by which, except in one or two instances, the criminal prosecutions had not cost the province any additional sums. At that time the present Judge Fraser had attended the courts of York, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, Queens and Sunbury, or had paid for the work out of his own pocket.

Hou. Mr. Ritchie—When did the present Judge Fraser attend these circuits? Hoo. Mr. Hitchie—When did the present Judge Fraser attend these circuits?
Mr. McLeod—When he was att.rney general. The charges against the now Judge Fraser that he had not attended to the criminal business were very unfair under the circumstances.
Mr. Pugsley said he deemed it his duty to say that the then solicitor general had arranged by which the expense of some 1b or 16 cases tried during that gentleman's ilmess had not

COST THE PROVINCE anything. The ene exception, so far as he knew was the Tower case.

Mr. McLeod said that in reference to the cost of criminal prosecutions in 1882, some \$500 or \$600 had been paid Mr. Skinner while the solicitor general was ill. The arrangement then was that the solicitor general should take the county of Kings, while he (Mr. McLeod) the then attorney general should attend to the court in Westmoreland. It was unfair for the present solicitor general to include in the cost of criminal presecutions the sums in connection with the county courtes, as that was a matter entirely depending upon the amount of business done each year anything. The ene exception, so far as he knew was the county courts, as that was a matter entirely de-pending upon the amount of business done each year in such courts. The amounts paid by the government in 1884 and 1885 were up wards of \$400 in 1884 to Mr. Gregory, and some \$550 in 1885, most of which went to the same gentleman. The present government complained of having been treated unfairly in con-nection with their policy in reference to the legisla-tive council.

centre of money that they borrowed? They claimed to have made extraordinary expenditures out of the current expenditure. That was easily done, considering that they left an indebtedness to the government of \$321,000. The leader of the opposition favors bi-annual sessions. The hon. gauleman from Westmoreland does not. The latter thinks the shorthand system of reporting in ceurts a nuisance.

Mr. Hanington—As at present carried out.

Hon. Mr Bitchie said that in St. John copies of evidence are furnished by the court reporters next day and by the system cases that otherwise would occupy six days are finished in two days. The hon. member for kings, who had not the same might be asked in reference to the member for Kings, who had not encount to the member of the condition of the eld government and who moved their address in 1883. If it was wrong for the old government to keep seats in the legislative council are to not now said that se government had funded a debt of \$250,000, had funded another amount of \$50,000 for the Fredericten bridge, and still another \$25,000 for the lunatic asylum annex. The late government had, as the hon, member for Westmoreland stated yesterday, made several expenditures for great public works out of the current revenue. The present government had created a large funded debt, and yet they claim that in doing so they had

of the province. They say that we left a debt of some \$300,000 Mr. Landry had taken occasion to present the real facts in that direction to this house in 1883. No member of this government was then able to answer the statement of his hon triend. In reference to the management of the liunatic asylum, he was prepared to say that while he was in office he had visited that institution at lesst once every week or fortnight. It was unfair for the sollicitor general to say that the coal merchants gave short weight. Those who knew such men as Mesers. Mc. Givern, R. P. and W. F. Starr and Magee would not believe that they would be guilty of giving short elieve that they would be guilty of giving short weight in coal.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—I did not say they would. They

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—I did not say they would. They had nothing to do with this matter.

Mr. McLeod—The solicitor general tried to make it appear that this government saved thousands of dollars in the management of the sayium. Did not the provincial secretary claim the saving of this in consequence of the price of articles being less in 1885 than in 1884, on which the estimate of 1885 was based? Mr. McLeod said that on the 31st of October, 1882, the last fiscal year of the old government, the debt was \$46,000 instead of over \$300,000, as claimed BY THIS GOVERNMENT.

would not have addressed the house in this protracted debate but for some references made by his hon. colleague, the ex-attorney general. The last time they had had a conversation on the matter of the exhibition his hon, friend had, so far as he recollected, got the worst of it. Instead of endeavoring to obgot the worst of it. Instead of endeavoring to obstruct his hon. friend he (Ellis) had endeavored to help him out in his exhibition arrangemen's and went to meetings, and gave him the benefit of his previously acquired experience, but his hon friend treated him suspiciously, and gave him no confidence. When the government was dismissed and the new commission was appointed his hon. friend, the ex-attorney general, was treated better; he was placed on that commission, but he never attended and never gave the people the benefit of his experience. Following the member for Westmoreland the ex-attenney general had said much about the spirit of the late government in having an agricultura report printed, and he had urged that there should be French reports of the debates. He noticed that his hon. friend in his new-born zeal had hesitated very much what term to apply to the French people; he had hesitated between "triends" and "brothers," and ended by calling them Frenchmen. That was as far as he would commit himself. What was the object of his new-born zeal? There was no French voter in St John, and his hon. colleague had no need of any such cry which suited well enough the member for Westmoreland. Who refused the French people what were their just rights as citizens of this country. Not the government party. Who had a stronger desire than that party to bestow equal rights upon all the people irrespective of their religion or nationality, and to see the whole country consolidated as one? His hon. friends stood here complaining about the government using their patronage in favor of some liberal candidates in St. John, and declared that he had endeavored to keep local and Dominien issues separate; but he went over the situation in St. John in 1882, to show that instead of endeavoring to keep them separate the ex-attorney general had really run them together and had for that purpose seduced from his local party allegiance a gentieman not now in the legislature. The result was disastrous to him. struct his hon. friend he (Ellis) had endeavored to

allegiance a gentieman not now in the legislature.

The result was disastrous to him.

The expenditure on government house. On the contrary, the accounts will prove that with the exception of the year the Princess visited the province, the old government did not pay any more for the maintenance of government did not pay any more for the maintenance of government bluss had been attacked by the exattorney general. He (Ellis) had moved an amendment to the government bluss had been attacked by the exattorney general. He (Ellis) had moved an amendment to the government bluss had been attacked by the exattorney general. He (Ellis) had moved an amendment to the government bluss had not supported the bill, and had opposition in amendment to the address, there was an easy remedy—memorialize the government be removed from office.

MR. STOCKTON, while admitting that there was a good deal of force in the arguments of the law bill to incorporate the town of Marysville.

How Mr. Ritchie presented a report from the law address, there was an easy remedy—memorialize the government asking that he ounty observation of the year the remedy—memorialize the government be removed from office.

MR. STOCKTON, while admitting that there was a good deal of force in the arguments of the law official residence it must be respectably kept up, and official residence it must be respectably kept up, and official residence it must be respectably kept up, and official residence it must be respectably kept up, and official residence it must be respectably kept up, and official residence it must be respectably kept up, and official residence it must be removed from office.

The free grants item also passed.

McManus introduced a bill to enable Gloucester which the house adjourned.

Farsbacktors, March 12.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Marysville.

How Mr. Ritchie presented a report from the law and procedure committee, recommending a number of bills.

How Mr. Ritchie present to discharge it makes of the description of the

those who are in faver of it cannot find fault with the spenditure which they hold to be necessary. His court commissioners and jusices of the peace.

ATER DINNER

Mr. Pugsley moved his motion of enquiry whether the central Raily for the statements, but he had not made a very successful efforts overturn them. He had not attacked the solicitor general's statements, but he had not attacked them in detail, nor yet on, a whole, but in parts, and he had made so many admissions of the correctness of the solicitor general's statements, that a very fair average might be struck. He had gone over the legislative council matter, and had repeated much of what had been said so often about seast dawyeld be wade, and been said so often about seast dawyeld be for the ejes of members, but there had been no effort whatever to meet the statements of policy in contract had been end so often about seast dawyeld be not evaluated and color than the statement of the store of the statement of the subsidity for the government have awarded the subsidy for the government have awarded the subsidy for the solicitor general's statements, that a very fair average might be struck. He had gone over the head of Grand Lake to the Intercolonial Railway, and if so whether the line has been located what he should not obtained the statement of the statement of the statement of the structure with the court and slaughter house commissioners should rest with the circal and minicipal suthorities. On pri-ciple with the court and supported the subsidity for the government, had she can all so of the process of the peace of the state of the statement of the subsidity for the government have awarded the subsidity for the government have average might be struck. He had gone over the head of Grand Lake to the Intercolonial Railway, and if so whether the line has been located the statement of th

in the question. He regretted the absence of the member for Westmoreland, as there were some things in that gentleman's speech to which he desired to refer. That gentleman, defeated in the country in 1882, deteated in this house in the first dars of its meetings, decapitated in the caucus of his party, felt now that there was no hope for his return but to raise the Conservative and Liberal cry. He could only hope to summon followers by that method. The hon member for North-umberland had made a speech in which he attacked the solicitor general for not searching some titles in St. John, but he had not complained that the price paid for that search was too large. But the hon member for Westmoreland had strongly intimated that there was a very large charge for that work. If he was honestly anxious to investigate large charges and to condemn them, irrespective of party, he would have an ample opportunity against his late colleague by denouncing the payment to him in the Canada public accounts for 1885. It would there be found that that gentleman had received \$1,730 for searching titles, while his pleasant f iend behind him (Mr. Park) had to be satisfied with the small sum of \$95. The member for Westmoreland had constantly dragged Dominion politics into this debate; here was a Dominion matter which might engage his attention if he was really earnest in attacking what appeared to be large expenditures. He (Mr. Hanington) was very ready to attack the prees throughout the country. He had described it as "truculent." The word means "savage," "barbarous," "ferocious." The characterization was unjust as respects the Liberal press, and he (Mr. E.) would even defend the hon. member's own subsidized organ, The Sux, from such a charge. The press of this country fairly represented the opinions, feelings and manners of the people, and it was certainly not a "savage" press. The hon. member for in the question. He regretted the absence of the

He had occupied six hours in an address which contained three eulogiums, three funeral orations of the late. Charles Fisher—well deserved no doubt, but apparently introduced so often to keep up the connection of the continued eulogium which the hon gentleman pronounced upon himself. He had repeated figures whi h had been answered by the attorney general in his reply to Mr. Adams. He really arraigned the government for building the Fredericton bridge, declaring that the \$50,000 allowed for that work in the act was for a combined rallway and passenger bridge; but that was putting off the building of the bridge to an indeficite period. It might be for five or ten years. The policy of railroad men now was not to build bridges combining the two savvices; and if the great railroad interests combines to bridge the \$t John river as necessary for the promotion of those interests a grant of \$50,000 would not affect the matter one way or another. The member for Westmoreland, too, had vigorously attacked the educational policy of the 'government. Now it was clear that if our revenue cid not expand we could not 90 on giving increased expenditure to education. We could not increase our schools and keep up the same grant to each tracher. Public men everywhere without any regard to party should endeavor to impress the people with the idea that they must regard it as a duty to wholly support their own teachers—a result, of course, only to be looked for in the future; but it would be a better day for the teachers themselves, it would raise their standing in the country, when they ceased to be pensioners on the public treasury, and when the people recognized their outy to pay the teachers handle (early understand the real He had occupied six hours in an address which con auty to pay the .teschers | liberally in the districts in which they did such good work. He (Mr. E) nrged that the people should c'early understand the postion to which they are coming.

MADE A LONG SPERCH

tion to which they are coming.

THE FUBLIC FUNDED DEBT

has increased from \$1,381,100 in 1834 to \$1.652,600 in 1885; and the assets to the credit of the government have decreased from \$713.449 to \$638,440—a practical addition to the debt of \$346 000, but this is reduced by the reduction of the floating debt to about \$300,-600. This is a large addition to the debt, consequent, largely, upon the railway policy of the late government. Now, our interest takes up one-third of our eighty cents a head provided for our ordinary expenditure. We cannot go on increasing this debt without most serious consequences. The hon, gentleman from Westmoreland glories in his railway policy. There must be railways, but we should only build them as we can see clearly our way to do so. It is no use to held out deluvie hopes to the people. In 1863 the Intercolonial delegates to England to d the colonial office that in a quarter of a century Canada would have ten to twelve million of inhabitants. The time is near at hand but present indications are that we will not have that many people in the next quarter of a century. The hon, gentleman boasts of his railway policy; but that measure, introduced into the house in its last year, embracing so many railroads, was like driving men as though they were gaspers-ux into a fishing weir. It was a satisfaction, constituted as men are, to find any who voted against the bill. We wanted something in our constitution as they had in the Western States to prevent the introduction of more than one railway subsidy in one bill. If these railways did not yield something to the public revenue it would be very difficult to keep up subsidies for them.

After suppar bills were introduced as follows:—By Mr Stockton to further regulate the asseasing, leve-THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT

After suppar bills were introduced as follows:—By Mr Stockton to further regulate the asseading, levying and collecting of rates and taxes in the City of Portland; to extend the franchise to widows and spinsters in the City of Portland; by Mr. Murray to define the boundaries of the town of Campbellton in Restigouche; by Mr. Stockton to empower the city corneil of the City of Portland to make regulations regarding the placing of poles and running of telegraph, telephone and electric light wires through rottland.

graph, te ephone and electric light wires through rottano.

Bon. Mr. Mitchell resumed his speech and was followed by Mosdam Park, Flewelling, Wetmore, and Stockton, after which the resolution that the speaker leave the chair was carried. The house then went into committee of supply.

The following items of supply were granted: Blind asylum. Halifar. \$720; contingencies, \$18,000; Provincial Rifle Association, \$300; Crown land, refund, \$500, survoys for railway inspection, \$2,000; deaf and duab institution, \$2,000.

The house sat till midnight.

FREDERICTON, March 11 -[Just before adjournmen last night Mr. Pugsley gave notice of motion to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature] After routine, the following bills were introduced By Mr. Hetherington, to further amend chap 65 of consolidated statutes of schools, so far as it relates to county a sessment; by Mr. Rillam, to incorporate the Moncton W.C.T.U; by Mr. Murray, to establish additional polling places in Restigouche and to alter the polling place in the parish of Durham in said county; by Hon. Mr. Ryan, to remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants; by Hon. Mr. McLellan, (1) relating to rates and taxes in the municipality of the city and county of St John; (2) to amend consolidated statutes relating to elections to the general assembly; (3) relating to the cellection of rates and taxes in the municipality of the city and county of St John; (4) relating to Dorchester street in the city of Portland.

Mr. Ka'mer gave notice of motion that three additional members be added to the municipal committee. ditional polling places in Restigouche and to alter the

additional members be added to the municipal committee.

Mr. Murray moved for detailed statement of grants of applications for land grants by persons residing on lands fronting on the Jacquet, Restigouche and Upsalquitch rivers, prior to passing of act 47 Vic., cap. 7, and of all grants made out but held prior to passing of said act.—The provincial secretary promised the information.

Hibbard withdrew his motion for a committee to investigate the vile scandals touching the Fredericton.

investigate the vile scandals touching the Fredericton deaf and dumb institution.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted the report of the president of the N. B. University. IN SUPPLY.

On the educational items, Ellis asked if there was any hope of the university being opened to young women and also for information as to the proposed change in the term of study.

Mr. McLeod saw no reason why ladies should not have all the university privileges accorded to make change in the term of study.

Mr. McLeod saw no reason why ladies should not have all the university privileges accorded to male students. The matter would again come before the senate at its next annual meeting. He said the four year term had been adopted by the faculty and the chief superintendent of education after mature consideration. Except Kings College, N. S., the four year term had been adopted by all the colleges.

Mr. Wetmore and Hon. Mr. Mitchell agreed with Mr. McLeod's views, while Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Pugsley sided with Mr. Ellis. After some further discussion by McManus, Ellis, Stockton, Blair and Wetmore, the item passed.

The fisheries item was voted after Labillois, Mitchell, McLeod, Ellis, Murray, Blair, McAdam, Baird and Colter had spoken thereto.

The free grants item also passed.

McManus introduced a bill to enable Gloucester county council to borrow money, after which the house adjourned.

Freedericon, March 12.—Mr. Wilson introduced a

Hon Mr Blair said he had received a telegram from the chief superintendent of education, now in St. John, that the educational exhibit was a great success. If there was a general feeling on the part of members he would not object to an adjournment of the house in time to enable members to take the afternoen train for St John.

Mr Pugeley introduced a bill providing increased fire protection for Sussex.

Mr. Hibbard presented the petition of A. G. Magee and many others in St George, praying that the bill to incorporate the Magaguadavic River Driving Company may not pass.

Mr. McManus introduced a bill enabling Gloucester county council to issue debentures for the erection of buildings for county offices.

House went into committee on the bill confirming the charter of Wm.Parks and Son (limited), and to tempower said corporation to issue debentures and execute mortgages, Mr. Pugsley in the chair.

MR BLLIS explained the provisions of the bill. The object was explained the provisions of the bill. The object was to give the company power to issue \$75,000 debentures. At present there were mortgages of \$55 000 on the cotton mill property, and it was deemed advisable to have the terms of the mortgages rearranged. Answering Hon. Mr. Turner as to the value of the property, he said it was upwards of \$2 0,000. Mr. McLeod—Yes, \$300,000.

After remarks by Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Stockton, the bill was agreed to.

Progress was reported on the bill relating to the franchise in civic elections in St. John.

BILLS AGREED TO

additional polling place in St. George; to enable Kings Central Agricultural Society to borrow money on its real estate; to enable Portland city council to exempt the Owens art gallery from taxation; to further amend the incorporation act of the Fredericton Gas Light Company, (with amendments).

Hen. Mr. Gillespie moved the houre into committee on the bill relating to the parish court to missioner on the same footing as he was before the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate in that parish.

Mr. Wetmore considered as dangerous the legislation askes for.

After remarks by McAdam, Blair, Ritchie, McLeod, Stockton, Killam, Ryan and Colter, it was moved that progress be reported.

Hon. Mr. Gillespie pr. tested sgainst this, stating that Newcattle and ether places already enjoyed the privilege asked for in this act.

The house was divided on the motion, with the following result:—

Yess.—Blair, McLeollan, Ritc ie, Wetmore, Mc.

Take of collegation in the consideration of this or any other matter.

MR. QUINTON

MR. Would favor keeping the appointment in the hands of the government.

Is peculiarly sensitive to the popular voice and a momentary wave sagainst the chief of police might interfere with the public interest if this joill became law.

MR. WILSON

MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS

The motion was carried.

The house was divided on the motion, with the following result:—

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Yess.—Blair, McLellan, Ritc ie, Wetmore, Mc.

owing result:—
Yeas—Blair, McLellan, Ritc ie, Wetmere, McAdam, Leighton, Eliis, Stockton, McManus, White,
Baird, Morton, Flewelling, Burchill, Pugaley, Palmer. Nays—Gillespie, Ryan, Mitchell, Turner, McLeod, Colter, Killam, Nadeau, Glasfer, Hetherington, La-billois, Wilson, Lewis, Hibbard, Black, Humphrey,

billois, Wilson, Lewis, Hibbard, Black, Humphrey,
Murray.—17.
The bill was then agreed to
Mr. McManus committed the bill to enlarse the
jurisdiction of the stupendiary and police magistrates,
parish court commissioners and justices of the parish court commissioners and justices of the peace.

Mr. Ellis thought as this bill had been reported against by the committee to whom it had been referred, discussion on it should take place with the speaker in the chair. Mr. McManus explained that the object of the bill was not to increase the jurisdiction, but to enlarge it in certain cases, several of which had mentioned.

Mr. Stockton explained that the object of the bill with each of the chair in the way of converting his property into a large summer hood. The property is now taxed for \$10,000. It is not proposed to lessen the assessment on that amount, but to excempt from taxation any improvements made by Mr. Reid in the way of converting his property into a large summer hood. It is not proposed to lessen the assessment on that amount, but to excempt from taxation any improvements made by Mr. Reid in the way of converting his property into a large summer hood. It is not proposed to lessen the assessment on that amount, but to excempt from taxation any improvements made by Mr. Reid in the way of converting his property into a large summer hood. It is not proposed to lessen the assessment on that amount, but to excempt from taxation any improvements made by Mr. Reid in the way of converting his property into a large summer hood. It is not proposed to lessen the assessment on that amount, but to excempt from taxation any improvements made by Mr. Reid in the way of converting his property into a large summer hood.

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Mr. Stockton explained that the object of the bill with each of except his property in the except his property is now taxed for \$10,000. It is not proposed to lessen the assessment on the way of converting his property in the ex the hor, gentleman from Gloucester.

Mr. McManus said he was willing to have progress reported, provided the law committee would frame a bill deallog with cases of breach of contracts where there had been no acceptance or delivery of articles contracted for

MR. M'LEOD favored the bill, but thought it should go before the MR. M'LEOD favored the bill, but thought it should go before the law committee.

Mr. Pugeley said some such a law was necessary.
Mr. Speaker thought that there was a Dominion Railway Act which covered this case.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said there was already a statu'e which gave the chief commissioner all the power asked for the local authorities in the present bill. He read the law as it already stances.

Hon. Mr. Blair was in doubt as to whether the law as read would apply to cities and incorporated towns.

Mr. Ellis had no desire to press the railways. His wish was that the railway companies in the exercise of their rights should regard the rights of individuals. He moved that progress he reported and that the bill be referred to the law committee.

Mr. Killam would have no objection to the bill if its provisions were made to apply to the L. C. R., and N. B. railways as well as other roads.

The motion was carried.

The house went into committee on a bill relating to property of the rector, church wardens and vestry of St Paul's church, in the paish of Hampton, Dr. Black in the chair. Mr. Pugsley explained the object of the bill, which was to remove certain doubt in reference to existing laws. His Lordship the Bish py Coadjutor, who was acquainted with its previsions, had approved of the present act

The bill was agreed to with certain amendments.

How. Mr. Blair

called attention to the fact that delegates pro

called attention to the fact that delegates promoting certain bills often delayed their visits here till atter the first 14 days of the sees on had expired. He hoped in future that all bills would be in the hands of the committees caller, so that the work of the house would not be delayed. If this were not attended to the committees would have to refuse to consider any bills brought he elater.

House adjourted till tomorrow morning. FREDERICTON, March 13.—Bills introduced Jesterday

were read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time: To empower the Portland city council to exempt from taxation the trustees of the Owens Art Gallery; relating to parish court in the parish of Chatham; to confirm the charter of Wm. Parks and Son (limited); relating to property of rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, Hampton; to establish an additional polling place in St. George; to ame of the incorporation act of the Fredericton Gas Light Company; to enable the president and directors of Kings Co. Central Agricultural Society to borrow money on the security of their real estate.

Mr. Wilson presented the petitien of Alex Gibson and others favoring the bill for the incorporation of Marysville

Mr. Stockton gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the the caims of Mess's. Bond and Milden for work done on the St. John exhibition buildings.

Mr. Hibbard said the report that he had withdrawn his motion for a committee to investigate the management of the Fredericton deaf and domb institution scarcely did him justice. He had merely withheld the motion for the present on the assurance of the storney general that the matter would be fully inquired into and the grant for that institution would not se paid over if the charges were found to be correct.

The house went into committee on the bill to the property of the bill to the position of the present on the securate of the house went into committee on the bill to the present of the security of the present of the p the charter of Wm. Parks and Son (limited); relating

rec.

The house went into committee on the bill vest the appointment of the chief of police ithe St. John common council, Mr. Baird in the chair. MR, ELLIS

said this was an important measure. The people of St John were exceedingly detrious that the appointment of the chief of police should rest with the common council, and the feeling was that the present chief was not capable of discharging his duties. The city paid the chief and the belief was that he was not sufficiently under the control of the council. The good order in the city of St. John was due more to the morals of the people than to the efficiency of the police.

said he had always opposed this bill, and would oppose it now. While he admitted that the citizens of St. John were people who maintained good order, still there was a large floating population, and the general good order under the circumstances was due to the efficiency of the police. The present chief performed his duties well. The placing of his appointment in the hands of the common council would be to largely place him under the influence of those who elect the common council. MR. ADAMS

would oppose the bill for the same reasons as offered by Mr. McLeod. He pointed to New York, where it had been proved that such an appointment should not rest with the civic body. If the present chief was not fit to discharge his duties, there was an easy remedy—memorialize the government asking that he be removed from office.

MR. ELLIS

said the recommendation of the city council would to a considerable extent guide him it the consideration of this or any other matter.

assembly.

The house went into committee on a bill to incorporate the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Company,
Mr Leighton in the chair.

After sonse discussion, Hon Mr. Mitchell consented to have progress recorted with leave to sit again.

A bill was receive: from the legislative council seeking to incorporate "The Ladles of the Sacred Heart at St. John.

House went into committee on a bill to authorize

to limit the valuation for assessment purposes of certain lands and prem ses in said city, Mr. Murray in the chair.

Mr. Stockton explained that the object of the bill land.

After a lengthy discussion, progress was reported

lie.

Mr. Speaker—Order! order! I must insist upon having order or I will enforce the rules of the house. MR. ADAMS

I will obey the ruie of the house, but one thing I will tell the attorney general, that bold as he is I will not allow him to impure to me any improper motives nor reflect upon my honesty. He told what he must have known to be a malicious falsehood.

Hon. Mr. Elair sai that in opposition to the policy of the old government, as stated by the ex-autorney general, that no more fishing grants should be sold, and notwithstanding that applications were being made to the government for fishing privileges—

Mr. Adams—That's Postmaster Ktug's story.

Hon. Mr. Blair—If the hon, gentleman will have patience he will hear all Notwithstanding that these applications included the property covered in the lease to Thomas Adams—

Mr. Adams—It is not true.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Notwithstanding that the government had decided not to sell any more lands, notwithstanding that they had received applications and refused them, what do we find? Two or three days after this house by its vote condemned the old government, a grant is issued for these fishing privileges to friends of the ex-surveyor general.

said that the policy of the old government after he took office was that no fishery privileges should be sold. They treated every one alike in this matter and he had the assistance of the then surveyor general in carrying out that policy. He was giad of the opportunity of being able to place himself right in this matter, as some persons had found fault. It was a fact that no privileges were sold after the government had decided differently, though he had reason to believe that grants of lands previously sold were issed at later dates.

The house then went into committee of supply, Mr. White in the chair.

HON, MR. M'LELLAN

MR. PUGSLEY

earnestly on the attention of the government, be

believed the passing of the bill would hamper the chief of police If it passed and a riot thu d at any time occur, would the chief act as vigorously then knowing that his office depended on the influence of voters at civic elections as he would as the law now stands? He thought not. He thought there was no great agitation for the change proposed. If the common council memorialized the government for the dismissal of the chief and if the government after having had presented to them good reasons, failed to accede to their wishes, then this matter would be a fit subject for the legislature to deal with.

said that the appointment of such an important of-fice as chamberlain rested with the St. John common council. So did the effice of receiver of taxes for the west side of the harbor. He had been foreman or secretary of a grand jury in St John when an inves-tigation of police matters showed that there was no guiding head.

PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL

there had been no acceptance or delivery of articles contracted for.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie was opposed to giving further jurisdiction to justices of the peace, even in special cases. This view was supported by Hon. Mr. Biair and Mr. Wetmore.

A vote having been taken on the first section it was decided in the negative.

After a lengthy discussion, progress was reported with leave to sic again.

AFTER DINNER, the order of the day, the further consideration of supply, having been read,

The house went into committee on the bill to provide for better protection to life and property at railway coresings, Mr. Glasier in the chair. Mr Ellis said the object of the bill was to compel railway companies to erect at street crossings and on the highways guards for the public safety. Authority was not true that he had in 1878 promised to oppose the asked by which the local authorities could apply to a judge to compel railway companies to erect such guards in case of the refusal of the latter to do so.

Mr. Killam thought the house should pauss before passing such a bill. It would be an interference with the Dominion Railway Act.

MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS

MR. HETHERINGTON

Said that he desired to say a f.w words in answer to the reference to himself during his absence from the house. It was not true that he had in 1878 promised to oppose the points in his county should not be forgotten, if subsidies were to be given to any steamers. He made a forcible appeal for better wharf commodation in Queens County.

MR. MORTON

The house went into committee on the bill to provide the members of the attorney general in reference to himself during his absence from the house. It was not true that he had in 1878 promised to oppose the points in his county should not be forgotten, if subsidies were to be given to any steamers. He made a forcible appeal for better wharf commodation in Queens County.

MR. MORTON

MR. MORTON

The Herrierion of subsidies was very like the matter of exemption, and was wrong in principle. At the same time he felt that the steamers touching at points in his county should not be forgotten, if subsidies were to be given to any steamers. He made a forcible appeal for better wharf commodation in Queens County.

MR. MORTON

The Herrierion people in support of such an idea. After his election, when he found that peace could be brought back with honor, he entered the government, feeling that the hostility which had existed between one denomic ation and another should casse. In reference to the statement of the hon member from Charlotte (Mr. Hibbard) that he (adams) had aided in an attempt to capture his support for the government by offering home ocigar or a box of cigars, he could only say that he was sorry he had placed so little value on the cigars as to the position of the present surveyor general, that hom, gent eman could have tood of his arrangement with the them government.

MR. MORTON

MR. MCRTON

MR. MCRTON

MR. MCRTON

MR. MORTON

present surveyor general, that hun, genteman could have to dot his arrangement with the then government.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Wby, do you insinuate that there was an arrangement between the surveyor general and the old government?

Mr. Adams said he was coming to the remarks of members of the government made during his absonce that he had assisted while surveyor general in procuring for Thomas D. Adams of new York, and Mr. Crawford of the same place, large quantities of land on the northwest Miramichi; that these lands were very valuable; that they had been got for little or nothing; and that he had been guilty of dishonesty in the matter. As a fact the lands had been advertised for sale in the usual way and had been purchased by the good money of the gentlemen named. Thomas D. Adams was solely for the protectin of the 100 acres above. The surveyor general had talked nonsense about the value of these lands. He would say to the government now that they could have both these Crawford and Adams properties for the amount of \$3,200 which has been spent upon them His brother Thomas D. Adams would sooner have him burn off his right hand than to ask him tecommits a their. His honesty would compare favorably at least with that of the surveyor general had that while the hon, member pretended to show a disinclination to refer to private matters he did not he situate the the universe ment of \$3,200 which has been spent upon them His brother Thomas D. Adams would sooner have him burn off his right hand than to ask him tecommit a their. His honesty would compare favorably at least with that of the surveyor general had the least of the provincial secretary and chief commissioner should be retained in their present position with them, as well assert the same time he could secretary was in, for in granting a subsidy to the Bellise was in complying absolute to the Bellise was in complying the bear of the Bellise was in complying the same time he could be pleased to assist in establishing new in the fire same time he could be retained

favorably at least with that of the surveyor general

HON. MR. BLAIR

said that while the hon. member pretended to show a
disinclination to refer to private matters he did not
hesitate to insinuate that there had been an arrangement between the surveyor general and the old government. He should have had more manliness and
said what the strangement was. He would ask him
now to give the information to the house.

Mr. Adams—Ask him!

Hon Mr. Blair—He has not the courage or manliness to state the arrangement, yet he insinuates
that it was something discreditable. In reference to
the value of the lanas spoken of that was not of so
much importance as was the fact that after
the old government had decided to sell no more fishing gran s, that after grants had been applied for and
refused several others, these grasts were smuggled
through in the last hours of the old government.

Mr. Adams—It is not true.

Mr. Adams—It is a malicious lie!
Hon Mr. Blair—I'll state the circumstances.

Mr. Adams—I don't care what you state; you know
you have told a celiberate and malicious lie.

Mr. Adams—You know you are telling a malicious
lie.

Mr. Speaker—Order! order! I must insist upon

MR. M'LEOD

earnestly on the attention of the government, because he; felt that the route should be aided by a small grant. The route was a new one and had not offered sufficient encouragement to ou side capitalists to put on a steamer, and so much did the residents of the dis rict interested feel than necessity for steamboat accommodation that they had joined together and purchased a steamer which had been running during the past season and was proving of very great public benefit, He did not comp ain of the subsidies heretofore granted, such as to the Florenceville, Grand Manan steamer, Novelty or Milledgeville ferry which were entitled to assistance, but he thought it was unfair that assistance should be given year after year to old established routes and not any ass'stance to new ones no matt-r how deserving they might be. All applications should be treated on their merits. He trusted the government would see their way clear to increase the item for steam communication and give to the Bellisle Company the aid asked for. They were in debt about twelve hundred dollars for balance due on the steamer and if they received a bonus of this amount, or a subsidy of the e bundred dollars a year for four years they would be satisfied, believing as they did that by that time the enterprise would be selfsustaining. The claims of the people living along the bays and rivers of the province remote from railways were peculiarly entitled to consideration. Great efforts had been put forth and a heavy debt incurred to create artificial highways by the building of railways, while the people living along the great natural highways of the country had no better accommodation in many places than they had twenty years ago. There was much need of better wharf accommodation in many places than they had been reasonably aided, might have saved a much larger expenditure in the erection of the bridges. He was glad to see every effort made to develop the interior of the country by the building of railways, but thought that equal encouragement and assi

said be understood the member from Kitgs to suggest that aid be given to the Belleisle steamer, even though it had to be withdrawn from other services. He sincerely hoped that no part of the subsidy would be withdrawn from the steamer Florencevile, running between Fredericton and Woodstock. There could be no doubt that that steamer was a great public benefit and he would have been grad to have Seen the subsidy increased. Owing to the fact that the water was often very lew in the river between F edericton and Woodstock, the income of the steamer was not so large as it would otherwise be. The steamer was a benefit to many persons in York county and the counties above and any subsidy given was in the interest of the whole province.

said he would be sorry if his hon. friend from Kings should imagine that the government were not disposed to treat the Belleisle route fairly. The government had not money enough to assist as many enterprises as they would like to. The grant of \$2,500 for the Grand Manan services was admitted on all sides to be none too large, and the remarks of the leader of the opposition as to the steamer Florenceville showed that subsidy could not be done without. The grant to the Mil idgeville ferry, which runs from a point in Kings ccunty to Millidgeville in St. John county, was considered necessary. The steamer Novelty, lunning between Hampton and St. John, had also been given \$100 It might be a question if this amount could not be given to some other service next year. The sam of \$250 given to the Caraquet packet would be saved after this year, as the completion of the Cara-HON. MR M'LELLAN sum of \$250 given to the Caraquet packet would be saved after this year, as the completion of the Caraquet railway would make that expendi ure unnecessary. The same sum as last year (\$1.000) would be allowed for steam communication on the Miramich. In view of the state of the finances it would be ext to impossible to aid the Wallets boot at In view of the state of the finances it wou'd be next to impossible to aid the fielleisle boat at present. If the members for Kings could arrange by which the sum paid to the Novelty should go to the Belleisle boat, he thought the government would have no objection. A grant to the Belleisle boat would mean more than \$300 a year. It wou'd mean subsidies to the Soulanges and May Queen, and perhaps to the boats between St. John and Fredericton. The St. John board of trade had passed a resolution in favor of a local government subsidy for a steamer between st John and the Basin of Minas, and Mr. Baker was asking for a subsidy for his steamer, running between St. John and Yarmouth and Boston.

MR. HIBBARD sald ha was pleased that all acknowledged the justness of the Grand Manan caim. He was satisfied with the amount allowed by the government, but would have been better pleased had the sum been larger.

MR. BURCHILL
urged on the government the importance of granting
a bonus to Mr. haviland's new ferry at Chatham. It
was a good boat, and as a borus had formerly been
paid for this service he hoped it would be continued. MR. BURCHILL

HON MR. BLAIR referring to the item for the lunatic asylum anner referring to the item for the lunatic asylum annex, compared the cost of the present building with the annex to the old building of the late government. The total cost of the work under the o'd government was \$56,009, with accommonation for 115 patients. or \$490 per head. The total cost of the new building was \$15,000 and another wing may be erected at a cost of \$5,000. The new building will accommodate 150 patients, making the average per head, \$125, or a little ever one quarter as much as the cost per head of the work under the old government. ld government. MR. ADAMS

condemned the grant to the Miramichi Navigation Co., who had driven off Mr. Call, a man of pluck and energy, and Mr. Miller of Derby. The character of the down river boat was entirely unsuited for the service. A grant to Mr. Havi and's boat would do a great deal more good. MR. BURCHILL

defended the character of the Miramichi Navigation Co.'s down river boats. She was latended for serving the different fishing stations and answered the purthoroughly.

Mr. Adams said Mr. Burchill was a steekholder in the company and it would be strange if he did not favor the grant.

HON. MR. RYAN

followed in a lengthy speech. He explained that the over-expenditure last year was caused by needed repairs to the parliament bull lings and government house, and cited an array of figures to show that the contingencies of his office cost less than under the old administrations; that there had been a saving in office printing, stationery and travelling expenses; that though the engineering and surveying looked large, \$500 had been saved in connection with the inspection of Florenceville bridge; and that the board of works report cost more because one hundred more copies had been printed. He quoted statistics in support of his assertion that the present administration had dealt more liberally with the great services froads and bridges) than had their predecessors; defended the asylum annex expenditure (including the purchase of the farm of W. A. Quinton M. P. P.); couried the fullest investigation in o the building of the S. W. Miramichi bridge, styled by Mr. Adams the "toboggan slide," and defended the acceptance of drafts for work done, on the ground that the work was not to be paid for until 1837. He asserted that in travelling through the province and meeting different members to consult about expenditures on public services he had never asked whether they were Liberals or Confollowed in a lengthy speech. He explained that the

well when the general affairs of the country were being discussed. However, as this was the last session of this legislature, it might not be out of place for him to discuss affairs in connection with the said he would like to call the attention of the provincial secretary to the petition of the people of Springfield for a subsidy to the steamer running from Indiantown to Belligle. He had pressed the matter

wise it would be imp ant service. He ccu commissioner when h please everybody. I which it was almost u eral satisfaction in made from this and Some persons he k thers were not in t had followed the exa and made a speech of he attempts to show mised have been carr the now government ture. Now their cry expended what we sa dollars, that which i makes no differen would show a much they reconci'e that w which were in effect ment and we will sh within the estimat no over-expenditure year." The chief make it appear that paid by the old govern nore properly in 1882 that year the stationer for out of the province we find for contingen great government? gencies, or \$183 men how is it that last year \$387 t public printing and at the office under the \$314 17. What do we ment for the same servalight difference, it is \$466 and in 1835 \$445 & of travelling expenses, paid \$350. This gover an expenditure for the amount in 1834 was \$1 gineering and survey against \$605 25 in 1835 very weit to talk about saved by the increase ferring to the inspect The increase was so gr how is it that last y

The increase was so a have been pretty wer board of works report Perhaps the addition 1885 will account for year \$617.75 and last province a very much government than und that the same could b penses of other depa hear the attorney ger wetmore, Winslow & Mr. Cropley W. men be included tract of furnishing Why does net the attor M.S Hall, who now furnish it undone? Why does he stationers in town are stationers in town are stationers in town are for stationery given wants one sided stater After supper Mr. Co for returns which hav returns that this ho was granted. He had year, but they were n hour of the session. ed for his year would the house might have the house might have them. He again re missioner and made expenses in 1882 He and still his bill was Hon. Mr Turner— Mr. Adams—You o Mr. Colter I visited Hon Mr. Tarner Mr. Colter I visited

Gloucester, Restigou Madawaska, Sunbury engineer visited Cha some count'es the that the cost of engine expenses had increased 1882 the figures were \$605, and in 1885 \$762. that in 1882 we had no research all the work. present, all the work with. While on the tion to the condit the province. He is covered with stone had not been followed very little better that the sums charged f chief commiss oner a last year were fearfull ing days. Hon. Mr. Ryan—Di justify the sums of show often did the Mow often did the would require a good ference in amounts and this administrati in which the reperts out by this governace the people, that on D sioner over-expended friend in his report; enab et the people of the actual state of aff commissioner's statem commissioner's stater vatives, he was not g

asked the patience of asset the patience of t gentlemen would judg man commenced his make some startling en of public works had le ture of \$84,000, and the found in a muddle. silent the house wou with him. The the ex-chief commis for travelling expens by him. He (Ryan) thouse on Monday nex the state of the fine

said he would not he it not been that distored the house by the the public accounts connected with the binclusive. The item office contingencies, otals for each year

1878.....

The average cost f old government from \$899 12; the average 1883 te 1885 inclusive the average cost from \$563 66; the average \$559.30 The avera \$559.30 The average old government a under this government payear. Under this government payear. Under this government the old government payear. Under this government payear. It this government and there is a saving \$35. If this government tuture as it had in the years would find the omega. When the sevenue herection of the Frederic Hon. Mr. McLellan phave the serious considering to the state York (Mr. Colter) here prove the incorrectness.

made a lengthy speech, sought to hide the real ence to the fluances of to say that the providulars in debt at the con the table and thout that the providulars of the contact of the conta all the returns asked doubt that the bulk of either spent or pledge penditure.

Mr. Colter courted to conduct while he held sioner. He believed the saked for was already possible was left in a mudwhy had not Hon. Mr. tin long ago?

Mon. Mr. McLellan sint be ween the beautiful to the manner.

York (Mr. Colter) he re prove the incorrectness hon. gentleman. The chance of making an av-ed a large saving by th

ridiculed the idea the \$17,000 issued und expense connected wit ried away so many bri March 17, 1886.

Mr. Colter - I visited Albert.

HON. MR. RYAN

MR. PALMER
said he would not have spoken on this question had
it not been that distorted figures had been placed before the house by the opposition. He had taken from
the public accounts full particulars of the expenses
connected with the board of works from 1878 to 1885
inclusive. The items included travelling expenses,
office contingencies, postage and telegrams. The
totals for each year were as follows:—

1878.....\$2.074 78

1879. 2,331 68
1880. 2,331 68
1881. 1,923 61
1881. 2,098 78
1882. 1,349 89
1883. 1,274 64
1884. 1,712 85
1885. 1,856 23

The average cost for travelling expenses under the

MR. WETMORK

penditure.

Mr. Colter courted the fullest investigation of his conduct while he held the office of chief commissioner. He believed that \$70,000 of the money now asked for was already pledged. He denied that his office was left in a muddle by him. If that was so, why had not Hon. Mr. Ryan instituted an examination of the conduction of

only had not a strong and that either Mr. Colter did not know what he was talking about, or the public accounts were not correct.

MR. PALMER

ntion of the government, bethe route should be aided
routs was a new one and had
encouragement to ou side capsamer, and so much did the
dis rict interested feel
steamboat accommodation
d together and purchased
peen running during the past
of very great public benefit,
of the subsidies heretofore
Florenceville, Grand Manan
illedgeville ferry which were
ut he thought it was unfair
be given year after year to old
not any ass stance to new ones
g they might be. All applid on their merits. He trusted
see their way clear to increase
mmunication and give to the see their way clear to increase mmunication and give to the id asked for. They were in red dollars for balance due on hev received a bonus of this the ee hundred dollars a year lid be satisfied, believing astime the enterprise would be ims of the people living along he province remote from rail. led to consideration. Great h and a heavy debt in and a neavy debt incurred ways by the building of railiving along the great natural y had no better accommodathan they had twenty years need of better what accomn of his county berdering on a Belleisle bay. It had in ossible to procure assisst they had been reasonably a much larger expending a much larger expenditure dges He was glad to see elep the interior of the counrailways, but thought that lassistance ought to be given e and travel upon our splen-

WETMORE wetmore
nember from Kivgs to sugthe Belleisle steamer, even
withdrawn from other serhoped that no part of
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to many persons in York
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MILELIAN M LELLAN

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Caraquet packet would be
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Injection on the Minmicht finances it wou'd be next eisle boat at present. could arrange by which the should go to the Betleisle nment would have no ob-Belleisle boat would mean wou'd mean subsidies teamer, running between Boston. BBARD

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the was very like the matter tong in principle. At the the steamers touching at sould not be forgotten, if twen to any steamers. He r better wharf commoda-

should give the members urances; 1st, that they will e Bellisie boat, or secondly, ovide better what accom-

ment would be able to give ry on the Restigouche. A the county was with the is trade would be lost if the VELLING

the provinc'al secretary that he thought it impos-the Bellisle this year, as he as every member of the assist in establishing new he could see the difficult tetary was in, for in granting her lakes would complain r lakes would complain. ition with them, as well passing out of the Bell service was entirely difes be ow the mouth of th sees be owine menth of the e was quite sure the chief the Benisle service by promodation while all the inequally feet the paying of ed on account of railways who live along the rivers very fairly claim more active the was aware that the a large amenut of bridge large amount of bridge consequence of the seriors but he trus:ed that if the ief commissioner shou'd bosition that in preparing his what f service would ren so that a large grant for

CHILL he importance of granting new ferry at Chatham. It bonus had formerly been bed it would be continued. BLAIR

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the Miramichi Navigation Call, a man of pluck and Derby. The character of Derby. The character of entirely unsuited for the vi and's boat would do a

the Miramichi Navigation e was intended for serving and answered the purrchill was a steckholder in . He explained that the

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rted the full-st investigab S. W. Miramichi bridge,
boboggan slide," and defafts for work done, on
as not to be paid for t in travelling through ferent members to con-public services he had

LTER ccupy much time, parseen gone over pretty rs of the country were as this was the last sesght not be out of place connection with the er of board of works, in e experience, although it.

He was glad to hear
that the subsidy to the

mentioned. Had not the government taken immediate steps to repair these bridges, as well as the roads also damaged by the freshet, the press and country would have condemned them and properly so, too. steamer Florenceville was to be continued as otherwise it would be impossible to carry on this important service. He cuid's impatize with the chief commissioner when he spoke of having to try to please everybody. His was, indeed, an office in which it was almost next to impossible to give general satisfaction in consequence of demands being made from this and that section of the province some persons he knew were reasonable and some others were not in their demands upon the public works treasury. The present chief commissioner had followed the example of the attorney general and made a speech of commarisons. That is the way he attempts to show that the great reforms promised have been carried out When in opposition, the now government condemned any over-expenditure. Now their cry is, "It is true we have over-expended what we say is only some three thousand dollars, that which is really over \$21,000, but that makes no difference; the amount over-expended is steamer Florenceville was to be continued as other-MR. ADAMS

MR. ADAMS
said the facts were briefly these: There was an over expenditure by the government of \$21,000, including the special warrent for \$17,000. There was also due for interest on debentures \$14,000, which interest was due Dec. 31st, 1885. The returns showed that on the 31st Dec. 1885, the province owed the Maratime Bank \$25,000 in addition, for checks issued and for acceptances on account of work done in 1885. The total amount of deficit on Dec. 31st, 1885 was therefore over \$70,000, although the government tried to make over \$70,000, although the government tried to make it appear that the total over expenditure was only some \$3,000.

HON. MR. BLAIR replied at considerable length, challenging the correctness of the statement of the hon. gentlemen from Northumberland and declaring that the facts were as already stated, as the fullest investigation would prove—The item for \$187,260 then passed.

prove—The item for \$187,260 then passed.

Hon. Mr. Ryan made some explanations and the debate was continued by Adams, Wetmore, Palmer, Wilson, McLellan and Blair.!

Shortly before midnight the item of \$187,260 passed; Hibbard presented a petition against the bill to incorporate the Magaguadavic River Driving Co.; further consideration of supply was made the order for Monday at noon, and the house adjourned till Monday morning.

ture. Now their cry is, "It is true we have over-expended what we say is only some three thousand dollars, that which is really over \$21,000, but that makes no difference; the amount over-expended is not as great as you used to over-expend." That is nice r-form doctrine. They admit an over-expenditure of \$11000, and he had no doubt an investigation would show a much larger sum than that. How do they reconci'e that with their promises to the people, which were in effect. "Give us the reins of government and we will show that it is possible to live within the estimated income. We will have no over-expenditure at the end of the year." The chief commissioner tried to make it appear that the small sum of \$303.25 paid by the old government for stationery in 1883, or more properly in 1882, was due to the fact that in that year the stationery for all departments was paid for out of the provincial secretary's office. What do we find for contingencies the next year under this great government? \$191.43 paid out for contingencies, or \$183 more than the previous year. Now, if \$183 was a proper figure for statiouery in 1882, how is it that in 1884 we find contingencies to the extent of \$561.23 or \$253 more than in 1882? and how is it that last year the contingencies amounted to \$995.36, or just \$387.01 more than in 1882? The public printing and advertising in connection with the office under the late government cost in 1882. \$141.1. What do we find in 1883 under this government for the same service? The sum of \$324, only a slight difference, it is true; but in 1884 the cost was \$466 and in 1885 \$445.80. Again examine the figures of travelling expenses. The old government in 1882 paid \$50. This government opened out in 1882 paid \$50. This government opened out in 1888 with an expenditure for this service of \$982, and the amount in 1884 was \$40, and in 1885 \$424.08 as against \$605.25 in 1883, and \$762 in 1885. It was all very weil to talk about how much money had been givering and surveying cost in 1884. The engineers must hav FREDERICTON, March 15 -After routine, bills were introduced: by Pugsloy, to amend the N. B. Medical act; by Whelen, to authorize the St. Louis, Rich bucto and Buctouche S. R. Co. to extend their line by Nadeau, to appoint a stipendiary magistrate for Madawaska Co; by Wetmore, relating to the old burial ground, Fredericton; by Wilson, to amend the

burial ground, Fredericton; by Wilson, to amend the Fredericton assessment act; by Hon. Mr. Blair, a bill to amend chap 65 of the consolidated statutes, of schools; also a bill in amendment of an act passed in the 43th year of Her Majesty's reign to provide for shorthand reporting; also an act in amendment of chap. 9 of 48 Vic., entitled an act respecting the incorporation of joint stock companies of letters patent.

Mr. stockton withdrew his motion for a committee to investigate the claims of Bond & Miden, on the assurance that an opportunity would be allowed for the fullest investigation of the matter.

The bill to extend the franchise to widews and spinsters in civic elections in Portland was agreed to, with slight amendments, after Messrs. Hetherington, Ritchie, Pugsley, Stockton, Maddam. McLellan, Wilson, Baird and Mitchell had spoken its favor, several of them favoring a general measure of the kind for the province. of them favoring a general measure of the and for the province.

The bill to abolish property qualification for candi-dates to the assembly was debated at some length and progress reported with leave to sit again, at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Ritchie, who intimated that the matter would be dealt with by the government

work done in this city. Compare every item and it will be found that the board of works office cost the province a very much larger sum under the old. He had no doubt that the same could be shown in reference to the expenses of other departments. He was surprised to hear the attorney general, in making up the firm of Wetmore, Winslow & Company, inc ude the name of Mr. Cropley Why should that gentlemen be included having got the contract of furnishing the stationery under tender? Why does not the attorney general include the name of M.S. Hall, who now furnishes the stationery but who does not furnish it under tender as Mr Cropley had done? Why does he not telt why all the other stationery intown are passed by and the large orders for stationery given to Mr Hall? The fact is he wants one sided statements to go to the country.

After supper Mr. Colter continued. He had asked for returns which have not yet been brought down, returns that this house should have before supply was granted. He had asked for similar returns last year, but they were not brought down until the dying hour of the species. ater on.

The bill to give Portland two representatives in the The bill to give Portland two representatives in the assembly was discussed and progress was reported thereon. Mr. Wilson and Dr. Black said that the committee before whom it came felt that its passage would be unjust to the city and county of St. John. Mr. Pugsley presented petitions for and against the bill to erect portions of Studholm and Sussex parishes into a separate parish.

the item of \$35,000 for maintenance of the Lunatic sylum was passed, after Mr Ellis had pointed out that the annex and farm were not in accord with Dr. steeves' recommendations of 1888.

On the item of public printing, Mr. McManus made an earnest appeal for more French school books, arguing that the French people should be put on an equal footing with all others in the matter of education. tion.

Mr. E lis thought it best not to have one language in hostility or competition with the other, though a believer in giving the French every facility for a first-class education. class education.

Mr. Leblanc endorsed Mr. McManus' views, and argued with much power in favor of more generous treatment of our French population in educational matters.

Hon Mr Blair and Hon Mr. Ryan said the question of more French books for the French schools would have the serious consideration of the board of education.

was granted. He had a ked for similar returns last year, but they were not brought down until the dying hour of the session. He hoped that the returns asked for his year wou d be furnished more promptly so the house might have an opportunity of examining them. He sgain referred to the figures already given in connection with the cost of the office of chief commissioner and made epecial reference to the travelling expenses in 1882. He did nine-tenths of the travelling and still his bill was only \$650.

Hon. Mr. Turner—You did not travel any.

Mr. Adams—You didn't do as much as Mr. Turner. The debate was continued by Messrs. Stockton, Labellois and Ritchie, when the item passed. Hon Mr. Tarner—When?

Mr. Cotter—I visited Albert, Westmore'and, Kent
Gloucester, Restigouche, York, Carleton, Victoria,
Madawsska, Sunbury and Queens. I did not visit
Northua berland or Charlotte to any extent, but the
eigineer visited Charlotte. No doubt there were
some count'es the present chief commissioner did not
spend much of his time in the might with bulk are MR. PUGSLEY moved, seconded by Mr. Murray, the following reso

Gloucester, Restigouche. York, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, *unbury and Queens. I did not visit Northua berland or Charlotte to any extent, but the engineer visited Charlotte. No doubt there were some count'es the present chief commissioner did not spend much of his time in. He might truthfully say this in reference to York county. He might well say that the cost of engineering and surveying travelling expenses had increased under this government. In 1882 the figures were \$424; in 1883 \$944; in 1884, \$955, and in 1885 \$762. This too in face of the fact that in 1882 we had no government engineer as at present, all the work being then done by Mc. Beckwith. While on the subject be wished to call attention to the condition of the Hoyt bridge Had it been built properly it would have been a credit to the province He had advised having the culvert covered with stone instead of cedar, but his advice had n t been followed and as a result the bridge is very little better than a wooden one. He thought the sums charged for travelling expenses by the chief commissioner and engineers, in all \$1,805, for last year were fearfully high—\$6 per day for all working days.

Hon. Mr. Ryan—Did you deduct the \$600 saved for Mr. Pugsley supported his resolution in a lengthy speech, asking 1st, was there need of making special efforts to reduce the public expenditure; and 2nd, could this important change be effected without detriment to the public welfare. He thought both questions must be answered in the affirmative. He read letters from high efficials in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois. Pennsylvania, California and other states (22 in all) in which the writers expressed the opinion that the change to biennial sessions had been a wise and satisfactory one effecting a great saving. Thirty-two out of the 36 states and territories had adopted biennial sessions.

Mr. Morton replied at length, contending that biennial sessions would encourage cerruption and foster fraud, and holding that the pruning knife should first be tried on the public departments.

Hon Mr. Blair claimed that Mr. Pugsley had not shown that the change would be in the interest of the country. It was, he thought, a blow at responsible government. ing days.

Hon. Mr. Ryan—Did you deduct the \$600 saved for Hon. Mr. Ryan—Did you deduct the \$600 saved for the inspection of the Florenceville bridge?

Mr. Cotter_will the hon. gentleman attempt to justify the sums of \$1,805 for travelling expenses? How often did the engineer visit the bridge? It would require a good many visits to make up the difference in amounts charged by the old government and this administration. He condemned the manner in which the reperts of the board of werks were got out by this government. Such reports did not tell the people, that on Dec. 31st, 1886, the chief commissioner over-expended \$21,000 Why did not his hen. friend in his report strike a balance sheet and thus enable the people of the country to see at a glance the actual state of affairs? Referring to the chief commissioner's statement about liberals and conservatives, he was not going to ask why liberals had replaced conservatives in the offices of the country. gevernment

Messrs. Ellis, White and Wetmore opposed the
motion, which was supported by Messrs. Baird and
Adams. A vote being taken, the house divided: yeas 6, nays 21.

The yeas were: Adams, Pugsley, Baird, Black, Humphrey, Murray.

An extensive mine of rubidium, a rare metal worth \$5,000 per pound, has been discovered near Rock Creek, Wyo. William D. Howells says he stops work now as soon as he is tired. Mr. Howells is a very fortunate man.

The Comstock lode has been worked to a depth of 3,200 feet and has produced about HON. MR. RYAN

asked the patience of the bouse a little longer. Hon gentlemen would judge by the way the hon gentleman commenced his speech that he was about to make some startiling exposure. The ex-commissioner of public works had left office with an over-expenditure of \$84,000, and the business of his office had been found in a muddle. If he (Colter) had remained silent the house would be inclined to deal charitably with him. The public accounts showed that the ex-chief commissioner had received over \$200 more for travelling expenses than the amount mentioned by him. He (Ryan) would be able to place before the house on Monday next returns that would show that the state of the floances was as stated by the previncial secretary in his fluancial statement.

MR. PALMER A mining ditch 16 feet wide on the bottom and 25 miles long its being constructed in Utah. The Spanish government has granted a pension of \$350 a year to Fanny Keats de Llanos, the recently widowed sister of the poet.

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

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

Odd Fellow's Hall. S. KERR. PRIN.

Bapid Work. "For two years I was troubled with dyspepslacould neither labor nor find relief Less than one bottle of B. B. R. relieved me-3 bottles cured me' So says John A. Rappell of Farmerville. Burdock Blood Bisters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system.

An Old Time Fav There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful

A Complete Breakdown "For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett of Wallaceburg, Cnt, "I did not see a well day-was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this

The average cost for travelling expenses under the old government from 1878 to 1882 inclusive was \$899 12; the average under this government from 1883 to 1885 inclusive was \$753 80. For contingencies the average cost from 1878 to 1882 inclusive was \$653 66; the average of this government has been \$559.30 The average for postage under the old government was \$309.31; the average under this government was \$309.32. For telegrams the old government was \$399.32. For telegrams the old government paid \$198.96 on an average per year. Under this government the average is \$141.84 and there is a saving under this government of \$8.35. If this government continued to save in the future as it had is the past, the end of the next four years would find the opposition utterly demoralized Mr. Wilson asked for a subsidy for the Crock's Foint ferry, whose revenue had fallen of greatly since the erection of the Fredericton bridge.

Hon Mr. McLellan promised that the matter should have the serious consideration of the government. Beferring to the statement of the hon. member for York (Mr. Colter) he read from the official records to prove the incorrectness of the claims made by that hon. gentleman. The year 1883 did not afford a chance of making an average. The actual facts showed a large saving by the present government. for the benefit of all suffering as I did." made a lengthy speech, claiming that the government sought to hide the real facts from the people in reference to the finances of the country. They pretended to say that the province was only a few thousand dollars in debt at the end of 1885. The returns laid on the table and the public accounts left no doubt that the province owed the banks over \$35.000 at the close of last year. If all the returns asked for were furnished he had no doubt that the bulk of the money now asked for was either spent or pledged on account of last year's expenditure. If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment.

Will Take Oath to the Fact. Edward Cousins of Ranson declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he s willing to take oath to his statements.

An obstinate Case. "In the spring of '63 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knews. My trouble HON. MR. BLAIR

ridiculed the idea of charging to over-expenditure the \$17,000 issued under special warrant, to meet the expense connected with the freshet, which had carried away so many bridges, the names of which he was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This 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
Call and see it. | 5 fan18

Births.

On the 10th inst., at Folly Village, N. S., the wife of S. F. Morrison, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at Bridgetown, N. S., the wife of William Reed, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Upper Canard, N. S., the wife of Rev. W. Dawson, of a son.
On the 24th ult, at Lower Gagetown, Queens County, the wife of Capt. Paysant C. Belyea, of a daughter; weight 11 lbs.
On the 3th inst, at the manse, Kingston, Kent Co., the wife of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 9th inst., at St. John's (Stone) Church, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong (rector), Geo. Z Parlee to Ella, second daughter of Henry Thomas, of this to Ella, second daughter of Henry Thomas, of this city.
On the 9th inst., at the Church of Assumption, Carleton, by the Rev. T. Connolly, V. G., Bernard Kennedy to Kate Kane, both of St. John.
On the 9th inst., lat St. Rose Church, Milford, by the Rev. C. Collins, Timothy A. Hooley to Maggle Shaunahan, both of Fairville.
On the 9th inst., by the Rev. G. Csborne Troop, Hawtrey J. A. Godard to Alice Grahame Robertson, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Duncan Robertson.
On the 9th inst, in the St. John Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M. A. Robertson.

On the 9th inst, in the St. John Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M. A., William S. Clawson to Annie Barnes, daughter of the late William Crockett, both of this city. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at Boston, at 6 Ashland place, by Rev. George J. Prescott, E. E. Hooper, of Cape Breton, to Annie E. Holmes, of St. John, N. B.

On the 10th inst., at Harvey, N. B., by Rev. I. S. Allen, B. Alva Cleveland, of Petitodiac, to Jennie, B., youngest daughter of the late John C. Smith, of Harvey.

On the 11th inst., in this city, by Rev. J. Spencer, Sydney A. Halls, of Halitax, N. S., to Lillian H. Carpenter, of St. John, N. B.

On the 14th ult., in Boston, by Rev. Dr. Savage, William Basset, of Basset, Whitney and Co., Bankers and Brokers of that city, to Maria B. Handy, fifth daughter of Levi Handy, of St. Andrews, N. B.

On the 9th inst., at St. Andrews, by Rev. Canon Ketchum, Daniel Thompson, of St. Andrews, to Martha, daughter of Robert Linton, of Chameook.
On the 7th inst, at St. Andrews.
Un the 7th inst, at St. Andrews.
Un the 7th inst, at St. Andrews.
Un the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev J. A. Cairns, Hedley V. McKay, of Halifax, to Ida Margaretta, second daughter of James Kent, of Kent, Muquodobott.

On the 24th ult., at Woodsteck, by Rev. Canon Neales, Alfred J. Silis to Annle M., daughter of the late W. F. Cookson, of St. Andrews.

Deaths.

On the 4th inst, after a shert illness, Minnie, aged 18 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of 80 mon 8 herwood. Her end was peace.

On the 8th inst., in the city of Portland, William, son of Denuis Canning, aged 36 years.

On the 7th inst., at East Boston, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Daisy, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Blizard, aged 33 years

On the 8th inst, of scarlet fever, Thomas Walker, son of Harris and Margaret A. Allan, aged 5 years and 5 months. son of Harris and Margaret A. Allan, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On the 6th inst., at Lakeville, Carleton Co., after a brief illness, Clayton, second son of John F. and Annie Williams, aged 1 year, 1 month and 28 days On the 9th inst, Margaret, beloved wife of John Coholan, aged 51 years.

On the 28th uit, at Little Shippegan, Gloucester County Robert Hydrac aged 78 years. On the 28th uit, at Little Shippegan, Gloucester County, Rebert Urquhart, aged 78 years. The deceased was a nativs of Wick, Scotland, whence he immigrated to this country upwards of 50 years ago, in which he continued to reside till the time of his death. By his sterling in egrity he commanded universal respect, and the warm-hearteiness by which he was eminently distinguished won him the affection of the people. His funeral was largely attended. Deceased was never married. He leaves a sister—a widow—of which he was her main stay, to mour the loss of a kind and affectionate brother, but while they mourn, they have every reason to rejoice in believing that he has entered into the rest that remaineth to the people of God. that he has entered into the rest that remainesh to the people of God.

In Boston, Betsey J., wife of Will'am Trites, aged 65 years
On the 10th inst, in this city, in the 21st year
of her age, Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph and Sarah of her age, Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph and Sarah Shannon.

On the 10th inst., Mary, relict of the late John McDade, in the 86th year of her age, a native of the County Donegal, Ireland.

On the 10th inst., at Hopewell Hill, after a long and painful illness, Captain Joseph Mcalmon, aged 64 years and 5 months, leaving a widow and two children to mcurn their loss.

On the 11th inst., at Fairville, James Morris, aged 23 years, son of Thomas Morris, Lancaster, leaving a wife to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband.

On the 12th inst., in this city, Michael McCarthy, aged 70 years.

On the 12th inst., in this city, Michael McCarthy, aged 70 years.

On the 10th inst. at Newcastle, Miramichi, Mrs. Jane Davidson, mother of the late Wm. Davidson of this city, in the 94th year of her age.
On the 12th inst., of inflammation of the lungs. after a few day's illness, Jensy, infant daughter of William and Elizabeth Maeaulsy, aged 10 months and 10 days.
Suddenly, on the 13th inst., Maggie A., aged 3 years and 6 months, daughter of Marmaduke F. and Annie Ritchie.
On the 12th inst., at Lily Lake, Gertie Ethel, aged 7 years and 3 months, daughter of John B. and Cecelia C. Moore She bloomed to die.
On the 13th inst., at the Alms House, Joseph Williams, aged 24 years, a native of the West Indies On the Sth inst., in St. Andrewe, James Orr, aged 98 years and 29 days, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.
On the 6th inst., in Woodstock, Clarissa, aged 74 years, relict of the late Robert Townsend, or Chamcook. years, relict of the late Robert Townsend, or Chamcook.

On the 15th inst., of diphtheria, Arthur Reginald,
third son of J. Sidney] and Stella M. Kaye, in the
sixth year of his age.

Suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, on the 12th
inst., at his late residence, No. 28 Wentworth street,
Captain James Mitchell.

On the 14th inst., in this city, after a protracted
illness, Francis G. Jordan, M. D.
On the 5th inst., at Windsor, Levi Smith, aged 75
years. years.
On the 3rd inst., at Poplar Grove, Newport, N. S. On the 3rd inst., at Poplar Grove, Newport, N. S., George Fish, aged 80 years.
On the 13th inst., at the Alms House, William Pye, aged 62 years, a native of County Sligo, Ire.
On the 14th inst., at the Alms House, Jane Cotton, aged 79 years, a native of Belleisle, N. B
On the 22nd uit., at Knoxford, Carleton County, Enoch B. Gallupe, aged 70 years.
On the 10th inst., at Lower Brighton, David Jurdan, of Jurdan Mountain, Kings County, aged 62 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

Ship Rews.

ARRIVED. March 9—Bark C S Parnell, Newman, from Liver-pool, Wm Thomson & Co, gen cargo. Bktn Sequel, Richards, from Boston, Wm Thomson & Co, bal. 8 Ch Ethel Granville, Peck, from Boston to Weymouth—in for harbor.

March 11—Sch Nettle B Dobbin, Rummery, from Jonesport, Miller and Woodman, bal March 12—Stm State of Maine, Hilyard, from Besten, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

Sch William Flint, Dodge, from Belfast, D J Seely, al. Sch Charles Heath, Fendleton, from Belfast, D J Seely, bal.
Sch Robert Dority, Law, from Castine, D J Seely, al. Sch Afton, Odell, from Portland, Millar and Woodman, bal.
Sch Maggie Mulvey, Randlett, from Belfast, D J
Seely, bal
March 13—Sch Mower, Purdy, from New York, cammell Bros, bal. Sch Charlotte Buck, Warren, from Belfast, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Frank Butler, Bolerson, from Belfast, D J Seely, bal.

March 15—Str Storm King, Farris, from Grand
Manan via Eastport, R A and J Stewart, moise and Sch Nellie Starre Soule, from Portland, Geo E Barteaux, bal. Sch Nellie Parker, Corbett, from New York, E. C. Sikin, coal. Sch Dalias Hill, Carleton, from Boston, F Tufts and Co, bal Sch Busiris, Martin, from Philadelphia, D J Seely, coal.

Coastwise—Sch Trader, Morris, from Parrsboro;
Bessie May, Ring, from fishing cruise. CLEARED.

9.h—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston, Sch Glenera, McKiel, for New York, Stmr Storm King, Ferris, for Grand Manan via statement is made by Walter Stinson of Gorrie, Eastport.
Sch Wallula, Keast, for New York.

Sch G Walter Scott, Harrington, for New York.

11th — Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Bark Unity, Perry, for New York.

Sch Julia S, French, for Portland.

Sch Bucco, Young, for New York.

Sch Florence P Hall, Kelly, for New York.

Sch Stephen J Watts, Donovan, for New York.

12th—Sch Crestline, Ambrose, for Boston.

Sch Acara, Harper, for New York.

Sch Yeka, Faulkingham, for New York.

Sch Msy Flower, Ells, for Boston.

18th—Sch L Holway, Bryant, for New York.

Sch Elvira, Look, for New York.

Sch Elvira, Look, for New York.

Sch Ettile, Price, for Boston.

Sch Maggie Willett, Hamm, for New York.

Sch C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, for Vineyard Haven, fo.

Coastovise—Sch Dallas Hill, Carleton, for Little

Salmon River.

Canadian Ports. ABBIVED.

At Quaco, 10th inst, sch Rex, Sweet, hence. At Halifsx, 12th inst, as Dominion, from Boston, rigts Florida from Barbados, Arthur from Porto Rico (Special to THE SUN.) At Yarmouth, 15th inst, sch Nancy Anna, from CLEARED. At Parrsboro, 10th inst, sch Trader, Morris, for At Quaco, 11th inst, sch Rex, Sweet, for this port;
At Quaco, 11th inst, sch Rex, Sweet, for this port;
Emma, Glaspy, for Rockland.
At Farmouth, 15th inst ss City of St John for Halifax;
schs Harmonylfor Cew Bay; Forence B Parr for Grand
Banks; Nancy Anna for Barrington
At Burrard Inlet, 16th ult, ship Frank Carvill,
Chapman, from Montevideo.

British Ports.

From St Helena, 15th uit, Cambusdoon, Bishop, from Country, this port.

From Demerars, 15th uit, brig Herbert, Towes, for British Basis, for St Domingo; establish, 15th inst, brig Alida A Smith, Carlos, From Gentuegos, 15th inst, brig Alida A Smith, Carlos, From Gentuegos, 15th inst, brig Alida A Smith, Carlos, From Gentuegos, 15th inst, brig Alida A Smith, Carlos, From Gentuegos, 15th inst, brig Alida A Smith, Carlos, From Gentuegos, 15th inst, brig Alida A Smith, Carlos, From St Thomas, 15th uit, brig Sea Bird, Babadou, for St Domingo; esth uitton, Molean, for Arroyo, PE, From Thiston, 25th uit, son E Merriam, Merri York

At Boston, 9th inst, bark Our Annie, Edmond, from
Pernambuco; sch John Millard, Brown, from Cape
Island, N3; sch Annie simpson, Petipaw, from Port Jaiand, N.S. sch Annie Simpson, Petipaw, from Port Mulgrave, NS.

At Motterdam, 10th inst, ship Rhine, Harris, from New York.

At Philadelphia, 10th inst, bark Stormy Petrel, Read, from Pisaqua,

At Salem, 10th int, sch James Watson, Holder, at Amsterdam, 9th inst, ship E J Spicer, Spicer, rom New York.
At Batavia, 10th inst, bark Carniola, Smith, from New York.

At Hampton Roads, 8th inst, sch Clifford C, Read, from Georgetown, DC, for New York.

At City Island, 10th inst, sch Olivia, Williams, At City Island, 10th inst, sch Olivia, Williams, hence.
At Vineyard Haven, 9th inst, sch Panope, Dixon, and Wm C French, Sherman, hence for New York. At New York, 10th inst, schs T A Stuart, Kelly; Ada Parker, Bogers; D W B, McLean; Sabrina, Urquinart, and Carrie B, hence; Maud Pye, Dixon, from Wolfville; Clotilde, Evans, and Carlotte, Reed, hence. At Shanghal, 10th inst, bark Von Moltke, Cex, from Burrard Inlet.
At Clentuegos 2nd inst, brig Evangeline, English, from Montego Bay.
At Port Spain, 7th ult, bark M J Foley, Liebke, from Boston (and sailed 17th for Manzanilla, Cuba.)
At New York, 10th inst, sch Anita, Seely, hence At Baltimore, 9th inst, brigt Ivanhoe, Givan, hence.

At Salem. 9th inst, sch Charles E Seavs, Allen, from St Andrews
At New York, 9th inst, sch John S Case, Faulkingham: Carlotta, kead; Royal Arcanum, Gould, and Clotilda, Evans, hence
At Buenos Ayres, Jan 31, bark John Johnson, Fickels, from Falklands
At Rio Janeiro, 12th ult, brigs Hastings, Lawrence, from Rosario; Rapid, Dakin, from Cadiz.
At Boston, 9th inst, sch Clara J Wibur, Doherty, from Port-au-Prince via Vineyard Haven
At Baltimore, 11th inst, bark Hugh Cann, Cann, from Falmouth.
At Port Clyde, 10th inst, sch Holmes, Branscomb, hence for New York.
At Portland, 11th inst, sch Grey Parrot, Milbury, from Quaco for New York.
At New York, 11th inst, barks Lewis Smith, Wright, from Antwerp; Dominique, LeBlanc, from Hallfax; Hattle E King, Collins; Panope, Dixon, and Oriolea, Sullivan, hence. Hattle E King, Collins; Panope, Dixon, and Oriolea.
Sullivan, hence.
At Corunna to 11th inst, bark J H Masters,
Crossley, from New York
At Hayannis, 9th inst, schs Bessie and Stella and
Arianna, from New York for this port (and sailed
10th); 10th. Busirus, Martin, from Philadelphia for
do; Gem, Secord, from New York for do. Outside
9th, sch Annie W Akers, from Providence for this
port (and sailed 10ts); 10th, B N Fullerton, from New
York, for do.
At Boston, 11th inst, brig Grace Butler, Balcom,
from Ponce; 12th, brig Diadem, Crossor, from Ponce.
At Batavia, prior to 13th inst, bark Mistletoe,
Corning, from New York.
At Buenos Ayres, 7th ult, bark William, McKeil,
from Pensacola; 10th, bark Seranno, Edgett, from
Liverpool. Liverpool.
At Genoa, 12th inst, bark Stillwater, Trites, from At Genoa, 12th inst, bark Stillwater, Trites, from New York.
At Portland, 11th inst, sch Druid, Odell, from New York for shis port.
At San Francisco, 13th inst, ship Troop, Parker, from Pansma via Astoria.
At New York, 12th inst, bark Stormy Petrel, Knight, from Liverpool; schs E Merrian, Merrian, from Guantanamo; William French, Sherman, hence.
At Vineyard Haven, 12th inst, sch Arthur, Wilson, from Clentuegos for Boston.

GLEARED. At New York, 6th inst, sch C R S, Marsters, for Canning; Druid, Odell, for this port.

JOHNSON'S ANOD' FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURCATIVE PILL Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVEE and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, 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. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., Dewitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information PREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each plut of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent the condition of the conditio CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Hog Chelera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by n Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

At Mobile, 6th inst, bark Longfellow, Farraday, for Liverpool.
At Pensacola, 4th inst, bark Arcturus, Bent, for Brake.
At Philadelphia, 6th inst, sch Kezia, Seaboyer, for La Have
At Richmond, 6th inst, bark Huntress, Gunn, for Santos.

In port at Manila, Jan 22nd, ship Parthia, Eaton; barks Arklow, P;e, for Montreal; Alabama, Brown, for do via Iloilo.
Dutch Island Harbor, March 8—Sch Maud Pye, Discon, from Wolfville, NS, for New Yerk, which has at Inthe ice in this harbor for the last ten days, was cut out this morning and sailed for her destination.

From New York, 11th inst, Dark Falsacross, 101
Buenos Ayres.
From Rotterdam, 11th inst, bark Snow Queen, McKenzie, for New York.
From Salem, 11th inst, schs William Slater, Small,
for this port; James Watson, Holder, and Yarmouth
Packet, hence for New York.
From Norfelk, 9th inst, bark Chas E Lefurgey, for
Hamburg. Hamburg.
From Montevideo, 9th ult, brigt Moss Rose, Bennet, for Bahia.

CASES THOMPSON'S AUGURS, 95 bells. SHOVELS and SPADES; From Montevideo, 9th ult, brigt Moss Rose, Bennet, for Bahia.

From Buenes Ayres, 6th ult, bark Icarus, Gormely, for Barbados; brig Darpa, Anderson, do; 10th, bark James Kitchen, McCully, do.

From Pernambuco, 18th ult, bark Spark, Shardon, for Halifax; 20th, brig Eureka, Ross, for Massero; sch Maggie, Percy, for West Indies

From Botterdam, 11th inst, ship Fred E Scammell, Shaw for New York.

From Machias, 9th inst, schs Elvira, Look; L Holway, Bryant, and Yreka, Falkingham, all for this port to load for New York; F T Drisko, Drisko, for Annapolis, 8S. Annapolis, NS.
From New York, 12th inst, sch Rob and Harry,

Burrard Iniet.

At Glenfuegos 2nd inst, brig Evangeline, English, from Montego Bay.

At Port Spain, 7th uit, bark M J Foley, Liebke, from Boston (and salied 17th for Mansamila, Cuba.)

At Rew York, 10th inst, sch Anita, Seely, hence at Baltimore, 9th inst, brigt Ivanhoe, Gilvan, hence.

At Salom, 9th inst, sch Charles E Sears, Allen, from St Andrews

At Salom, 9th inst, sch John S Case, Faulking, ham: Catiotta, kead; Royal Arcanum, Gould, and Clottida, Evans, hence.

At Slaom, 9th inst, sch John S Case, Faulking, ham: Catiotta, kead; Royal Arcanum, Gould, and Clottida, Evans, hence, at Balandes

At Rio Janeiro, 12th uit, brigs Hastings, Lawrence, from Rosario; Rapid Dahin, from Cadiz.

At Boston, 9th inst, sch Clara J Wibur, Doherty, from Port-au-Prince via Vineyard Haven

At Baltimore, 1th inst, both Cara J Wibur, Doherty, from Falmouth.

At Port Clyde, 10th inst, sch Bolmes, Branscomb, hence for New York.

At Port Janeiro, 12th uit, brigs Hastings, Lawrence, from Rosario; Rapid Dahin, from Cadiz.

At Boston, 9th inst, sch Clara J Wibur, Doherty, from Port-au-Prince via Vineyard Haven

At Bottlandes

At Roll Janeiro, 12th uit, brigs Hastings, Lawrence, from Rosario; Rapid Dahin, from Cadiz.

At Boston, 9th inst, sch Grey Parrot, Milbury, from Quaco for New York.

At Port Janeiro, 12th uit, brigs Hastings, Lawrence, from Rosario; Rapid Dahin, from Balmouth.

At Port Janeiro, 12th uit, brigs Hastings, Lawrence, from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, hence for New York.

At Portland, 11th inst, bark J H Masters, Crossley, from Matwerp; Darks Silver, from Philadelphia for Aniwerp, has put lino Dover damsged, having been ordered to St John NB Was repairing Feb 22.

At Corumns to Itih inst, bark J H Masters, Crossley, from Politadelphia for Aniwerp, has put lino Dover damsged, having been ordered to St John NB Was repairing Feb 22.

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At Corumns to Itih ins amage. Brig Maggie, from Poft au Prince fer Boston (before

Brig Maggie, from Pott au Prince fer Boston (before reported) encountered a hurricane from NW Feb 26, lat 38, lon 75 50; vessel lay to laboring and straining and leaking badiy; run before the wind and shortly after a termendous sea broke on board, carrying away steering wheel and all gear attached, sweeping everything moveable overboard, together with rails, stanchions and filling the cabin with water. On the 28th a violent sea started the outertage and the thing moveable overboard, together with rails, stanchions and filling the cabin with water. On the 28th a violent sea started the cutwater and the stem, and the boat, water casks and cabin windows were smashed. She lay in a helpless condition with tiller broken and rudder head carried away below the casing, the water gradually gaining in the held all the time, until March 3, when she was abandoned.

Provincetown, March 6—The cargo of lumber of sch Annie Harper is being discharged on dock. The vessel will be hauled out and repaire i here.

The deckload of the sch Reporter, washed ashore at Estham has been sold on this beach for \$30.

Passed Portland, 7th inst, ship Austria, Dexter, from New York for London.

Passed Dungeness, 8th inst, bark Ella Moore, Byers, from Wilmington, NC, for Grafton.

Passed up at Delaware Breakwater, 9th inst, bark Stormy Petrel, Read, from Pissgua for Pni'adelphia.

In port at Iloilo, Jan 20th, ship, Minister, of Marine, McLauchlin, for United States.

Breiting Ports.

Al Fritinghis, 6th inst, bark gard, ofth and short for the shallow find the short statistics, sutherina, from Eaths.

Al Fritinghis, 6th inst, bark gard, ofth and short for the shall shall short statistics, sutherina, from Eaths.

Al Fritinghis, 6th inst, bark gard, ofth shall shark fill shall shall

March 2nd.

JUST RECEIVED: 4 crates CHURNS; 3 cases Lamp Burners; 1 case MASURY'S PAINTS, made in New York;

150 ingots Tin; 35 bars Copper; 88 Pigs Lead; 2 cases ELEY'S GUN CAPS; CART-RIGE CASES and WADS; 6 bales New York Belting and Packing Co's Celebrated RUBBER BELTING; 2,000 boxes GLASS in Warehouse; PLATE GLASS in stock and imported to

FOR SALE BY

C. H. PETERS.

WARD STREET.

Off South wharf.

Snowflake Potatoes Copper Potatoes.

Turnips, etc. J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,

MY BONNIE MAID. BY MARY C. CROWLEY. My bonnie maid is full of glee, No one was ever happy as she! This little secret she whispers to me,

Then flits away as merrily. My bonnie maid has eyes of brown: My bonnie maid wears a golden crown; Laughing dimples mock her frown, The cheeriest maid in all the town.

Playing alone the morning long, Piping the twittering robin's song, Revelling 'mid the daisy throng, Angel-like, she knows no wrong. Who can her gay prattle chide? Oft she smiles, no thought need hide, Each day-dream may confide To the angel at her side.

Softly to her, does he sing Of the Infant Christ and King, Who did radiant angels bring Unto Childhood worshipping?

Does he set the gates ajar, Show her Heaven from afar, Till her eyes bright jewels are, Till her heart glows like a star?

Those clear eyes oft seem, for mine Guides to her pure soul that shine Like twin lights before a shrine, Wherein dwells the "Light Divine!"

Musing sweetly, day by day, In her pretty, childish way, Does she to the Christ-child pray, Begging him to come and play? Does she toil for him apace,

From a flowery throne of grace. Make for Him a resting place— Has she looked upon His face? Who can tell what playmates fair Childish joys and sorrows share: Who can tell what visions rare Answer childhood's trusting prayer?

Once, in Nazareth's holy glade, He with little children played! And, to please them, when they prayed, From the clay a birdling made.

Gave it life and made it fly; Soon it warbled in the sky; Then, again, did venture nigh, In His sacred hand to lie.

May my birdling be thus blessed By the Child God thus careesed; Seek His Heart, by love possesse Fly unto this sheltered nest.

THE LAST LEAF.

I saw him once before As he passed by the door, And again And again
The pavement-stones resound
And he totters o'er the ground

They say that in his prime, Ere the pruning knife of Time Cut him down, Not a better man was found By the crier on his round

But now he walks the streets, And he looks at all he meets, Sad and wan; And he shakes his feeble head, And it seems as if he said, They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest On the lips that he has p On the lips that he has press In their bloom; And the names he loved to hear Have been carved for many a year

My gradmamma has said— Poor old lady, she is dead Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff;
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack In his laugh.

I know it is a sin For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches, and all that Are so queer !

And, if I should live to be The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring.
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forseken bough
Where I cling.

O. W. HOLMES. A GLOVE.

Ab, yesterday I found a glove Grown shabby, full of ting rips, But dear to me because my love Once through it thrust her finger-tips,

A glove one would not care to see Upon his arm in public street; Yet here I own there is for me . No relic in the world more sweet.

A faint, far scent of lavender
Steals from it, as the clover smelt,
When through the fields I walked with her
And plucked the blossoms for her belt.

Faith! but I loved the little hand That used to wear this time-stained thing!
Its slightest gesture of command
Would set my glad heart fluttering.

Or if it touched my finger so, Or smoothed my hair—why should I speak Of those old days? It makes, you know, The tears brim over on my cheek. Poor, stained, worn-out, long-wristed glove I think it almost understands That reverently and with love

I hold it in my trembling hands. And that it is so dear to me,
With its old fragrance, far and faint,
Because my mother were it, she—

On earth my love, in heaven my saint.

—James Berry Bensel.

HOME LIFE.

Through the softly falling twilight Come the children from their play, Telling, in their eager voices, Of a bright and pleasant day. Blessed children! in the future,

When the years have come and gone, How we'll long to hear their prattle— Ever happy, merry tone!

Now we'll listen, almost thinking That some footsteps drawing near Are our darlings, and we'll tremble, Swiftly brushing off the tear!

In the world, 'mid strife and tumult. Often, too, their hearts will long For this twillght hour of pleasure, With its loving talk and song.

Let us make their home so happy, While they're still within our care, That they'll always think of home life As the spot where all was fair.

A California nail company uses kegs made of compressed paper. It takes but six minutes now to send a sable message to London and to get the an-

The Mexican government continues still to pay pensions to descendents of Montezuma, amounting to \$7,113 97. It is estimated that 200,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas goes to waste every twenty-four hours in the fields contributory to PittsJUST AS BEFORE.

She held the reins : O memory bright, Of that sweet sleigh-ride long ago!

'Twas on a clear and starry night;

The hills were overtopped with snow—
There was no biting wind to blow—
She held the reins.

Its recollection brings a glow!
E'er we returned I had the right
To clasp her dainty waist, I know—
She held the reins.

A year, and we were married. So A year, and we were married. So In time all romance takes its flight; She rules me now, in wifely might; To her sweet will I bend, for, lo! She holds the reins.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

WASTE IN THE KITCHEN. There is a useful article on this subject in the Exchange and Mart. from the pen of Miss J. Ascham.

A housewife's duty is to prevent waste. go to waste and why, or perhaps she will do the filling grate the rind and add the juice of just what is wanted to spoil things which would have kept a little longer if they had been left alone. Most things in the larder are perishable, but not all alike.

Meat will keep three weeks in dry, frosty weather, but not one week in damp, and hardly a day in very hot weather. If it has been frozen, it must lie in a rather warm place three or four hours before it is cooked, place three or four hours before it is cooked. Meat should be taken down from the hooks every day, well looked over and wiped dry, and the hooks scalded and dried before the

meat is put up again. Do not flour it.

In very hot weather it is sometimes necessary to rub salt over the outside of a joint which is not to be cooked that day. It must be carefully looked over when it comes from the butcher and any doubtful pits pared off and burnt. If meat shows signs of "turning," it must at once be put into a very hot oven for half an hour, so as to be partly cooked. If it has really spoilt, nothing will save it, because the inside of the joint is then bad; but if it is browned, not just scorched, in time, the inside will be found perfectly nice. Of course, in a doubtful case, it may all be sliced up and fried; but then, as a joint, it is spoilt.

The dripping from a half spellt joint is useless for food, and the bone will certainly spoil soup. Some cooks will plunge the meat into boiling water to save it, but this additional wetting is much more likely to hasten the catastrophe. In hot weather every bone must be baked, whether it is to make stack that day of not make stock that day of not. Soup is just as good from baked bones as from raw ones. Every bone that has been boiled must be placed in a sharp heat and quite dried, and "scraps" which would help to make stock be burnt if the cook has no time or room to make it. For one little bone is enough to spoil all the milk and cream, and

will cause all perishable things in the larder to be just ready to decay.

All fat and suct should be cooked as soon as possible after it comes into the house; it should be wiped, sliced thin and boiled for two to three hours, then strained, and the skin, which seems like leather, burnt in the middle of a hot fire. As soon as the fat is hard it should be removed from the gravy, soup, or stock, wiped dry, and folded in thin paper. In very hot weather, sometimes not cake. Then a plate must be spared for it. The superfluous fat from a joint reduced to mince should be treated in

the same way.

Fish must be cooked as soon as possible after it is caught. If, however, there is more than can be eaten in one day, the superflous part should be boiled for five minutes, even if it is to be fried afterward—it can be dried, but nearly all fish is very nice stewed like cels, with the same sauce, and parboiled fish is as good this way as if it were fresh.

Never allow any meat or fish to lie if you can hang it up.

Game and poultry should be drawn, but not plucked or skinned, dried inside, and

hung head upward. Milk is the most troublesome article in the larder, and really wants a little safe to itself. It "takes up" the slightest suspicion of taint, and becomes most objectionable without turning sour. City people, at any rate, should boil the milk as soon as it comes in, from April to December. Then it should be strained into a clean flat pan, which must be scalded and rinsed, first in a little soda, and then clean water, every time it is used. Country milk a little sour may be used for a pudding, or to make scones; but the milk which has been rattled about from two a. m. to eight or nine generally seems

good for nothing when stale.

In case of serious illnessin hot weather, or whether a young child's nourishment is in question, ice is neccessary. In default of "professional" apparatus, tie up as much ice as half a yard of flannel will hold, pass a stout lath through the string and lay it across a metal tub; oval is more convenient than round. The ice will hang down and dip in the middle of the tub, and jugs of milk, bottles of soda water, or anything else will stand at the ends. Cover the tub, stick and all, with a thick board, and that with a damp, almost wet cloth. The milk may be boiled first, but must, of course, be cold be-

fore it is put with the ice. A damp cloth, without ice, keeps things much cooler than hey are when uncovered. Cheese, unout, only needs to be kept dry.
After it is out it should be wrapped in a
buttered paper scraped almost dry. Butter
may be rendered less troublesome in summer
by being covered with a huge flower pot,
large enough to inclose the plate and rest in
a tray in which there is some cold water.
Leaving butter in water applied. Leaving butter in water spoils it. Bread should be covered closely from the air. The pans want wiping once or twice a week, and then heating very hot; the bread must not be put in again until the pan is cold, nor warm bread ever covered up. Bakera' bread

often acquires a very disagreeable smell and taste if these precautions are neglected.

All vegetables, when cut, may be kept fresh by putting the stalks into water. Servants generally insist on immersing them, which favors decomposition.

Clean, new-laid eggs will keep quite fresh for months if buried in dried salt well

Boiled potatoes ought to be laid out on a plate, and are then as good for frying or mashing as if they were freshly cooked. Servants have an unaccountable fancy of throwing them away, or, if desired to fry them, chopping and mashing them first, which entirely spoils them. If left heaped up they will often spoil in one night. No vegetable should be put into soup until the

vegetable should be put into soup until the day that it is to be used.

If any soup, complete, is left, it must be sharply boiled the next morning, and put into a fresh, clean pan. Cabbage, French beans, and vegetable marrows are better dressed as salad if they have cooled, and in hot weather are almost as treacherous for keeping as shellfish.

Fruits, like vegetables, will keep very fresh if you can manage to put the stalk into water, only it must not be in a close or dark place. When apples, oranges, pears, lemons, etc., are to be stored, they must not touch each other, and must be protected from heat, cold and damp as much as possible; sunshine is not desirable.

RECIPES.

meal, one cup of flour, one cup of molasses, one egg. Put these ingredients into your baking pan and beat. Scald three pints of milk and add. When ready to bake add a cup of cold milk, one teaspoonful of cassia and one of salt.

FARMERS' CAKE. - One-half pound clear pork, one-half pint of hot water, one-half pint of molasses, one cup of sugar, one large cupful of chopped raisins, two eggs, (er I sometimes use but one and a spoonful of sweet cream) one large teaspoon of soda, a little salt and all kinds of spice. The pork to be chopped fine and the hot water poured over it. Put in flour enough to make a good thick batter. It requires more flow than when more aggs are made. flour than when more eggs are used.

ORANGE CAKE. - Two cups of sugar, one-ORANGE CARE.—Iwo cups of sugsr, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, 2½ of flour, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder. Cream the butter, add sugar and beat well; add sugar and beat well; add the yoks of the eggs after they have been well beaten, stirring all well together; then add milk, then the flour. with the yeast powder sifted in three times; and lastly, the whites of the eggs beaten to She must therefore know what is likely to stiff froth. Bake in layers an inch thick; one or two oranges and one lemon, one cup of water, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon ful of corn starch; boil and cool before putting

between the layers of cake. . GOOD PLAIN CAKE. - One egg, one cup of sugar, butter size of hen's egg, one cup er sugar, butter size of hen's egg, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, and two teaspoons baking powder. Beat the yolk of the egg, sugar and butter until it creams; stir in the milk, sift the fleur and baking powder to gether, stir in your batter, then add the white of the egg beaten stiff; stir all well, turn into buttered tins, and bake 30 minutes

in a hot oven. LEMON PUDDING.—The juice and grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, one cup of sugar, two table-spoonfuls of corn starch and two cups of milk. Put the milk in a saucepan on the range and when it is hot stir in the corn starch which has been mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Cook until it is thick, stirring constantly; then add the butter and set aside until cold. Beat the eggs very light, add the sugar, the lemon juice and grated rind, and when well mixed stir in the cold corn starch. Mix thoroughly, bake in a buttered dish and serve cold.

COOKED CELERY is said to be a specific for rheumatism. Cut the celery into small pieces and boil it until soft. The patient should drink the water in which it is cooked. Serve the celery hot upon toast.

BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES are excellent and may be made of stale bread. Soak a small bowl of bread over night in milk. In the morning mix half a cupful of flour, into which is put one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with one quart of milk, three well-beaten eggs and a little salt. Beat up the bread with this batter until it is very light and fry a delicate brown. The batter should be thick.

BAKED OYSTERS.—Select a dozen of the largest, freshest and most highly-flavored oysters, such as you would for a fry. Both shells being washed perfectly clean, place shell and all, one by one, in the pan with the round shell down. Now place in an oven. Pretty soon you will see the shells slightly open. When this takes place retire the oysters from the fire. Remove the top hell very carefully, and see to it especially that you retain as much as possible the oyster juice. Deposit on each oyster a very small piece of the freshest and sweetest of table butter; also a little cracker dust and a pinch of salt. Now return again to the oven in the lower shell for from 15 to 20 minutes. When cooked to taste, do not empty into any dish, or even pan, but eat directly from the oyster shell, squeezing on each a few drops of the juice of a fresh, yellow-bright lemon.

To Let.

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 subscriber, affording a good view of the harbor. Tenement, No 163 Queen street, at present occupied by Mrs Taylor

The Lot, with the buildings thereon, situated on the north east angle of St James and Canterbury streets

The above properties can be seen on application of the undersigned

ATTerms reasonable to satisfactory parties. Apply to JAMES S. STEEN, DAILY SUN Office.

Intercolonial Railway

Tenders for Pile Bridging at Brown's Point, Picton Town Branch. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Pile Bridging at Brown's Point," will be received until Wednesday, 31st March, 1886.

The work to be le', is the construction of about three tone and (3000) ineal feet of treate pile bridging between Loch Brown and Brown's Point.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five pir cent. of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash, or of an accepted bank cheque, and it will be fortested if the pisson tendering neglects or efuses to omier into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract the fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plans and specification. according to the plans and specification.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be

returned.
Tenders must be made on the printed form sup-The Department will not be bound to accept the D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Offics, Moncton, N. B., }
March 8th, 1888.

Information Wanted ROSA FIRLD, who emigrated to New Brunswick, in 1870 and was in service with Mr. David Mackenzie, Nerepis, Kings County, is earnestly entreated to write to her aunt.

MRS. FIELD,
Anderson's Road,
Uat ands Park,
Surrey, England.

CENTENNIAL

MANUFACTURED BY

New Dominion Paper Bag Co

FOR SALE

3000 SACKS, Suitable for Handling Grain

P. NASE & SON, Indian Pudding .- One cup of Indian Indiantown, Saint John, N. B

(LOW, PRICED.)

Percheon Stallion For Sale.

THE subscriber effers for sale his stallion,
"Perchaon Chief, '6 years old, weighs 1850 bbs.
color, Dark Bay, with Black points, of good style and
actien, can be seen at any time at my farm two miles
from Sussex Corner, Kings Co. This is a rare epportunity for Agricultural Societys or others, who are
desirous of improving their stock Terms favorable
to responsible parties. For further information enquire of

CLARK TEAKLES. Sussex Corner, K. Co, } Feb'y 17th, 1886. Electoral Franchise Act.

NOTICE.

THE Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Queens County, in the Prevince of New Brunswick. appointed under 'The Electoral Franchise Act,' hereby gives notice that he has completed and published, in the manner directed by the said act, the first General List of Voters for the said Electoral District, and that he will ho'd a Sitting, pursuant to the said act, for the Preliminary Revision of such list, at the County Court House in Gagetown, in the said County of Queens, in the said Province, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on

Tuesday, the Sixth day of April, A. D. 1886.

Any person objecting to any name on the said list may at any time before the said day, and any person desiring to and any name thereto, or desiring otherwise to amend the same, may on or before the 29th day of March A. D. 1886, deliver to the said Revising Officer, or mail to him by registered letter at the Registrar's office. Gagetown, aforesaid a notice in writing in the Form for that purpose contained in the Schedule to the said act, as nearly as may be, setting forth the name or names objected to, and the grounds of objection, or tre name or names proposed to be added to the list, with the grounds therefor, and particulars of the qualification and residence of the persons whose names are proposed to be added, or the particulars of any other proposed amendment, and the grounds therefor; and every such notice mast be sained by the person so giving the notice, and must set forth his residence, occupation and post office address.

In the event of the nectors of the persons positions provide objects.

dress.

In the event of the person so giving notice objecting to the name of any person already on the list. the person so objecting must also deliver to, or mail to the last known address of the person whose name is objected to, by registered letter, and at the same time at the notice is given to the Revising Officer, a copy of the notice given.

Dated this first day of March, A. D. 1886. JAMES STEADMAN. Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Queens County, in the Province of New Brunswick. 4572

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Safurday.

the twelfth day of June mems, at
twelve of the clock, noen, at Chubr's Corner (so
called) on Prince William street, in the City of
Saint John, in the City and County of Sa'nt
John, pursuant to the direction of a decretal
order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on
the second day of March instant, in a cause therein pending, wherein Kobert Sears, John Sears,
George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, Junior,
are plaintiffs, and Robert W. Leetch, Ebenezer
E. Fraser and Amelia Caroline his wife John
Leetch and Martha ann his wife are defendants
with the approbation of the unde 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:—

with the approbation of the unde-signed barrister, the mortgaged premises desorthed in the bill of complaint in the said carse and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to say:

**A LL that piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said John Leetch by deed dated the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made bestwend George Leavist and Margaret Jane bis wife. The said John Bown and Catherine his wife, william Thoms and Faraces Mary his wife, of the first part, and his said John Leetch of the other part, registered in the office of the Records of Deeds and William in and for the City and County of Saint John on the twenty-sixt day of November in the year of a our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-sixty as a sight in Book Q, number 5 of records, pages with the hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and sixty-sixty as a sixty of the said seed described as a lithat a piece or parcel of land situate, bying and being in the City of Saint John in the Prevince of Union street and Waterioo street and borded and described as follows: Beginning on the sorthern line of lands and of Union street arressed at a point distant westerly aforty feet two inches from the vesterly line of a lond so we of formerly belongin to esterly line of a lond so we of formerly belongin to street and Waterioo street and borded and described as follows: Beginning on the sortheril and anow in the occupation of Francis McKee forty-eight feet is inches and thence eight feet, more or less, the south eastern line of lands and in the city of the said Peters' western line, thence south westerly along the said return in the south eastern line of waterloo at the said Peters' western line, thence south westerly line of waterloo at the said of the letter by deed dated the two ed to the said John Leetch by deed dated the westerly line of the first inpart and head for the said vester line of the south-eastern line of Waterloo are and eight hundred and fiely hard. The said on the well had to the

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to the plaintiffs' solicitor. Dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1886. H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

G. C. COSTER,
Barrieter

Butter. Butter. 100 TUBS **GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.** FOR SALE BY

JARDINE & CO. WOOL CARPETS.

NEW DYED. BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS, 94 PRINCESS STREET.

GOULD BROS'. AMERICAN DYE WORKS. OFFICE-SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE. WORKS-BLACK SPRING BOAD, Portland, \$116

NOVA SCOTIA.

RHEUMATICS READ THIS:

MESSERS. HANINGTON BROS.

Karly in February, 1885, while in St. John, N.B., I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an eminent Physician and with great care was enabled to come home in about two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreaffully. We did everything we could 'to control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of liniments, including Minard's and Electric Cil. I then had good medical advice and treatment, which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease lurked in my system, and shifted from one side to the other, in fact the permeated my whole being. For meare than two mounths, I was umable to get to my room, or retire without assistance. I chanced to see an advertisement of your "Sciaticine" effecting wondeful cures. I precured a package and when I received it my Ismbs were much swellen; my feet and ankles of the Internal Wedicine and three applications of the Liniment the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Rheumatism had completely gone, could walk about supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease since having passed through the autumn and winter to this date January 6th. 1886, with its climatic changes. I can recommend your "Sciaticine." and hope that all who are affected with that most painful disease Rheumatisms, will not hesitate to give "Sciaticine" a trial.

Any person wishing to know more of the particulars or doubting this statement given, can write to Mrs. W. H. Moore, bouth Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully give them all information.

MRS. W. H. MOORE, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

RANGES, STOVES Register Grates, Slate Mantels, &c.

A FULL line of all the above always in stock, and at prices to suit the times.

Our CLIMAX RANGE Challenge not having been accepted is proof positive that it is the leading range in the market. Stove Pips, Tinware in variety, always in stock.
Repairs to stoves made by competent workmen.
Odd castings for all stoves made by us, always in stock. A special d scount to all purchasers until 1st
January, 1886.

Henderson, Lorigan & Burns. 27 and 29 Water street and 170 to 186 Brussels street. glb P. S.—We would remind the public that we are the only firm in the Dominion of Canada who make their own Mantels and Grates.

H. L. & B.

KNITTING COTTON.

No. 4s to No. 20s.

W E beg leave to inform the trade and consumers of this article that we have lately made such improvements in our mode of manufacturing it, that we can now recommend it with confidence as Superior to an other Knitting Cotton in the market.

There has been more twist put into it which will make it stronger, but not enough to give it a hard feeling. The dyeing and bleaching are perfect.

It is put up in 2oz and 1½ oz. balls and is correctly numbered.

For sale by all Dry Goods Houses.

WM. PARKS & SON. (LIMITED.) SAINT JOHN. N. B.



Winter Arrangement. 1866.

ON and after Monday, November 16th, 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily undar excepted) as follows:— Trains will leave St. John:

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

Trains will arrive at St. John:

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintenden BAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885.



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1886. Grand Poultry show in Connection.

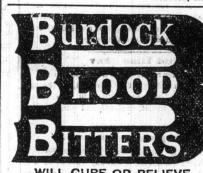
PREPARE TO WIN THE PRIZES. Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, Langsland Shans and Wyandottes, my specialties. Winners of six regular and nine special prizes in 1885 and 1886 also Eggs from the following varieties: Light Brahams, Black Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black spanish, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Partridge Cochins and W. C. B Folish.

Eggs, \$1 50 ver 13, \$250 per 26; Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, \$3 00 per 9; Pehin Ducks, \$1 50 per 9

To every Exhib'ter who wirs first prize on Chicks (at the coming Provincial Exhibition), and who purchased the eggs from me from which the ch'cks were hatched, I will supplement the lst prize \$2 00 and the second prize \$1.

A few trios of Fowls for sale.

MONCTON, N. B.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS SALT RHEUM. HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN. And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.



FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their of Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual, trover of worms in Children or Adulta DANIEL & BOYD

-ARE SHOWING

A very Fine Stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

For the Spring Trade.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

40 Tons Bran. LANDING: 2 Cars Feeding Oats.

2 Cars Black Seed Oats.

Lowest Prices tolithe Trade.

200 Tons Choice Heavy Feed,

H. PETERS.

feb20 Off South Wharf. March 8th, 1886.

200 Barrels Mess Pork. 90 do. Plate Beef, 100 Tubs Best Lard, LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

JERH. HARRISON & CO.

OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL.

IN STORE:

ROLLED OATMEAL- 100 lb. bags. TILSONBURG OATMEAL-barrels. OXFORD OATMEAL-barrels. ROYAL OAK OATMEAL-barrels.

YELLOW CORNMEAL-barrels. For sale by W. F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe street.

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THRMS:—One Dellar per year, Liberal inducement Clubs. Address THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VOL

MY (Fr.m I lean from my On stony arche The lights stream And the wake Far, far beyond To the beacon Where the wind

south, And the foam Oh! ship at anch
Oh! river rolii
My heart within
I pray you, I p
Oh, tell me wher
Is it riven or w
On some far sea
Does a white

Some morn s mouth, With the mus I shall see her in I shall hear th I shall hear her. Look on the b The first of a And what wil land? What Indian

What bloom in the price of the ship,
The old lost gol
Or the old los Oh! I sit and w And the ship And my hopes And drop the The waves may The white m

But the bark SOPRAN BY J

Late in Oct ment appeared papera: 'The Harm its rehearsals to join the cho ductor, E. E. vious to that A week la nouncement v of cut garmen man who was on Bently Av the package, she was joine who grimly to street after st as the stree more noisy tenement qu

they came. From time looked inquir pecting her ground that and carry it tomed to wearily on, he forget the hear had expected l the finished w Mrs. Wharto her purse was servant to sa another week on less than herself, as she

Then the bread and ho chased for n could be div seven days, three meals a again by thre and they st child and the an adept in many an hou in and out w as half ratio specified time By this tin brick and m congregate. street door.

of steep stai

the roof whi

The woma room, scrup akylight in t two chairs, The dog and a former h dog was her was the lite been the life She stood piano, and t on the rack, God,' noting husband's Professor of ried him, a How vividl happy years shine and fi shared alik came at last, breath. The fearing to deafness that ing upon he of sound. S that only a singing to lahould be t in the mid that she did member, who ren sickened and she in te

and ahe in te ing child, an only the do them a home ing their dai cut off from after all cod

had not suf