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N, ST.JOHN.



VOL. 8.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886.

THE NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE. Things ain't now as they used to be A hundred years ago,
When schools were kept in private rooms
Above stairs or below;
When sturdy boys and rosy girls
Komped through the drifted snow,
And spelled their duty and their "abs,"
A hundred years ago,

Those old school-rooms were dark and cold When winter's sun ran low; But darker was the master's frown A hundred years ago.
And high hung up the birches rod,
That all the school might see,
Which taught the hops abedience,
As well as Rule of Three.

Though 'twas but little that they learned, Though 'twas but little that they learned A hundred years ago,
Yet what they got they ne'er let slip,—
'Twas well whipped in, you know.
But now the times are greatly changed,
The rod has had its day,
The boys are won by gentle words,
The girls by love obey.

The school-house now a palece is, And scholars kings and queens; They master algebra and Greek Before they reach their teens. Where once was crying, music sweet
Her soothing influence sheds;
Ferules are used for beating time,
And not for beating heads.

Yes, learning was a ragged boy
A hundred years ago;
With six weeks' schooling in the year
What could the nrchin do?
But now he is a full-grown man,
And boasts attainments rare,
He's got his silver slippers on,
And is running everywhere.

—Home and S

A CHANCE PROTECTOR. Hugh Beverley never meant to marry. He had never been of that way of thinking for ten years or more now, and he was at present six and thirty. His sister, Mrs. Valentine, was therefore quite safe in counting so confidently upon his portion of the Bsverley property going to her two little boys, one of whom was his bachelor uncle's godchild and favorite. Hugh Beverley had no earthly objection to her thus counting. Only he sometimes wished she would not make her anticipations so visible. It would be in better taste to veil them more. However poor Ciara had always been rather worldly. And with this reflection Beverley folded that lady's last letter—scented and sealed with a creat—and walked down the Hugh Beverley never meant to marry. sealed with a creat—and walked down the stairs of the little Tyrolese inn, where he was temporarily stopping in his wanderings, and out upon the covered balcony, which com-manded a view of the quaintly picturesque

temporarily stopping in his wanderiogs, and out upon the covered balcony, which commanded a view of the quaintly picturesque village atreet.

He had been sitting there with a meditative cigar some little time when hurried footsteps roused him from his reverte and he saw a siender slip of a girl, very young and looking very frightened and white, hastily accost the landlord and speak to him. The man gave some reply and the girl turned quickly, almost running up the street.

Mine host sauntered into the house and presently re-emerged.

there? Do you think it was making her lot easier to compromise the girl?"

"Compromise her? What do you mean?"

Severley finabed darkly, Mrs. Valentine knew that look in her brother's face, and generally avoided it.

"Of course it is compromising to her to have brought her here alone with you—a young sirl like that—who has no claim upon you," she said, shrugging her shoulders, but speaking with less excitement.

"She is about twenty years younger than I," said Beverley, in a tone he did not often use, "and it is unworthy of you, Clara, to

Mine host sauntered into the house and presently re-emerged.

"A bad business—a bad business," shaking his head. "That lady is very ill."

"The mother of that young girl" asked Beverley, putting two and two together.

"Yes. They've been here some weeks. The mother's been going rapidly. Bad business, bad business. The girl, poor thing, did not seem to fear anything serious. Guess there isn't much money, either," coacluded the man, evidently on his own interests intent.

"Who are they—Americans?" queried Beverley.

Yes. They were countrywomen of his. Or rather the young girl was. For in the course of the night, very suddenly, the mother, whose name was registered upon

Or rather the young girl was. For in the course of the night, very suddenly, the mother, whose name was registered upon mine host's books, "Mrs. Robert Ventnor, New York," passed away, leaving her daughter alone.

Beverley did not learn of the death until

Beverley did not learn of the death until the next morning.

He was leaving his room when, in the hall, he came upon the landlord and his wife, talking in slightly lowered voices and with expressive shrugs of the shoulders. A neighboring door stood open, and a stark form covered with a sheet within told the tale. Near the bed sat the young girl of yesterday—motionless, with clasped hands and a rigid face.

"There's no money to do anything with," said the landlord, with another shrug of the shoulders, to Beverley.

duisitiveness very largely developed.

Beverley looked at the girl with a sudden deep pity. She stood tail and straight in her shabby black dress. She glanced up at him with her large, moureful eyes.

"Thank you," she said. No mussle of the fact with some sharpness.

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her face moved.

"Poor child! she is stunned!" thought
Beverley. The pale, girlish face pursued
him all that day. On the next all that was
mortal of Mrs. Venerate in the
little graveyard with its footsatte. mortal of Mrs. Ven nor was laid to rest in the little graveyard, with its fantastic iron crosses and g otesque beaded wreaths hanging on the same at the end of the village street, thousands of miles from her native land. Perhaps it was a happy release. She had been a wanderer for years, going about from place to place in search of health that would not come at the bidding, hope and courage, and friends, and means, growing less season by season. The slender girl, who now turned away from the new made mound, npon which, by Beverley's thoughtfulness, some fresh flowers had been laid, had been familiar with the makeshifts of genteel poverty ever since she had grown from a joyless childhood into aimless early womanhood. Poor Lucile Ventnor, hers had not been a happy girlhood.

had been familiar with the makeshifts of genteel poverty ever since she had grown from a joyless childhood into aimless early womanhood. Poor Lucile Ventnor, hers had not been a happy girlhood.

She had not spoken a word as she walked back to the house, and Beverley, who found himself, by the unexpected developments of fate, in some measure constituted this unknown girl's sole present friend and guardian, knew not how to broach the question of her plans and movements for the future which had now become imminest. At length he spoke to the landlady: "You must rouse her from her lethargy. A young girl like that can't "Why?"

stay on here alone in this strange inn. You must ask her whether she has no friends to whom she can write and whom she can acquaint with her condition."

But when the girl was spoken to she answered: "No. There is no one—no one," And pushing back the heavy dark hair from

And pushing back the heavy dark hair from her face with a a rapid movement, she seemed to be looking with large, frightened, horror-stricken eyes into the hard, strange world upon which she was thus auddenly thrust.

Beverley went out upon the carved baleony, and smoked another meditative eigar, and there, in sight of the blue Tyrolean hills, came to a decision. Clara Valentine was living in Paris since her husband's death, and she had the means to give this wift a

No sconer thought of than done. Bever

No sconer thought of than done. Beverley had himself aunounced to Miss Ventnor,
and in a few kind words off ared her sister's
protection. "I am going to Parls myself tomorrow. If you will be ready I will take
you direct to my sister's home."

For a moment the young girl stood speechless. Then, raising her eyes to the kind
dark ones bent on her, the long tension abruptly gave way, and she burst into an uncontrollable, hysterical weeping fit.

Beverley was horrified. But the young girl
came herself to his assistance. She mastered herself after a moment with a violent effort and dried her tears.

you say."
When Beverley turned away there was a lump in his throat.

"Well, this is about the most utterly preposterous thing I ever heard of in my life! And Hugh—of all men—to be mixed up in

world like Hugh should indulge in anything so crazily Quixotio."

Nevertheless, ahe was not in her way, unkind to Lucille. She was even, according to her lights, very generous to her, presenting her with a mourning outfit to take the place of the poor child's scant and rusty black.

"She is very dirty," she said to herself, the first time that the girl appeared in one of those plain, neatly fitting gowns. 'Very. I wonder if Hugh noticed it?' neighboring door stood open, and a stark form covered with a sheet within told the tale. Near the bed sat the young girl of yesterday—motionless, with clasped hands and a rigid face.

"There's no money to do anything with," said the landlord, with another shrug of the shoulders, to Beverley.

"Good heavene?" The latter stood appalled. "Don't let that stand in the way—I'll do anything that is to be done."

The landlord made a sign to the girl inside the room, and before Beverley could divine his purpose, she stood before them.

"This gentleman says he will pay everything for you, announced the man.

"This gentleman says he will pay everything for you, announced the man." There's something left on the bill, too—" he added in a lower tone. He was really no harder and no worse than many of his fellow creatures—he simply had the bump of acquisitiveness very largely developed.

The little Paristan household had therefore settled down upon a calm and comfortable basis when Beverley, with the auddenness which usually characterized his movements, reappeared. He never came to Paristan household had therefore a subject of the settled down upon a calm and comfortable when Beverley, with the auddenness which usually characterized his movement, at this season of the year, and Mrs. Valentine reminded him of the fact with some

"It is you who have taken an uoaccountable liking to her. I believe you're in love able liking to her. I believe you're in love with the girl"

"Clara?" Beverley's voice contained a note of warning. He had turned pale. But Mrs Valentine's prudence had forsaken her.

"Yes, indeed, I do think so. Blanchs Comway is forgotten at last, it seems."

The words were scarcely spoken before down to ruttering them. She was irightened and sorry. It was a very sore apot in her brother's memory that she had touched. She was going to make such blundering a massals, as she ould when the portierra was hattly drawn aside and they both saw Lucille Ventnor on the threshold.

"I have heard svery word," the girl began. There was not a vestige of color in her face, but her voice was steady and her gaze brave and direct. "I did not mean to but I was going through the next room and I stopped before I knew it. Forgive me and let me go. You have been very, very kind to me. I shall never forget it. But I was going through the next room and I stopped before I knew it. Forgive me and let me go. You have been very, very kind to me. I shall never forget it. But I had to be the cause of misunderstanding, I see now that I should not have stayed at long." She passed suddenly and put her hand to be he head.

"Newer mind child, never mind" said Mrs. Valentine, soothingly. She was rather had bought about.

But Beverley said very quietly: "Ecough frem the tongues of predecessors, agains with the praces of predecessors, agains to the processors agains to the tongues of predecessors, agains the contract of the country on a responsible statesman now be found who dares sponsible attachman now be found who dares spons

morrow. If you will be ready I will take you direct to my sister's home."

For a moment the young first stood speech less. Then, raising her eyes to the kind dark ones bent on her, the long tension about 1 was going to have been very, very kind to me. I shall never forget it. But I must not be the cause of misunders anding dark ones bent on her, the long tension about 1 was going through the mext forget in the point of the said to me. I shall never forget it. But I must not be the cause of misunders and the benight rale of Queen Vistoria.

It is the use of noble and inspiriting language of this kind which must effectually silence the voices of those short-sighted and deeble-spirited English guides who a few years since were never tired of counselling their Canadian, Australian and South African fellow-subjects "to loose the bond and go." Nowhere in this country can are startled at this deacument to the scene she had brought about.

But Beverley said very quietly: "Eaough their Canadian, Australian and South African fellow-subjects to loose the bond and go." Nowhere in this country on a responsible abstessman now be found who dares startled at this deacument to the scene she had brought about.

But Beverley said very quietly: "Eaough the tongues of predecesors, against their Canadian, Australian and South African fellow-subjects to loose the bond and go." Nowhere in this country on a responsible abstessman now be found who dares startled at this deacument to the scene she had brought about.

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brother, too, had gone, leaving her stone. With its beautiful natural scenery, its interest on only get her away quietly now, and before anything happens."

She did not put her fears into a more precise formula than this of "apything happens ing." Had she been called upon to particularize, however, she would have said impaintently that "af course it would be extremely trying to have Hugh at this late day marry years his junior."

Meanwhile Reverley had gone to the anteroom, which led into his little nephew's school, room, and taking a book had said down at the window.

A very short time passed before Lucille came hastily through. She started on seeing him, and made a motion as though to escape. Her eyes were red with weeping.

Beverley quickly laid a firm, detaining hand upon her arm.

"I don't want you to go Miss Ventnor. I want you to stay—as my wife."

The words were spoken. For a minute they both looked in silepce into each other's eyes.

"Oh, no, no!" cried Lucille then. "That can't be. Let me go."

whit you to stay—as my wite."

The words were apoken. For a minute they both locked in silepce into each other's eyes.

"Oh, no, no!" cried Lucille then. "That an's be, Let me go."

But Beverley he that one moment, had learned her scoret, too. He smiled and gently took her hand.

"My child, I have loved you from the very first, since you locked at me with those pathelic eyes the day your mother died. My poor lost lamb, left alone in this black world! Do I seem too old for your mother died. My poor lost lamb, left alone in this black world! Do I seem too old for you, Lucilla Believe me, dear, I will cherlah you as the apple of my eye.

What other fond nousense he whispered over the dark head pillowed on his breast it behoves us act to know. Precently he said:

"There is one thing more, Lucille. You heard my sister mention a woman's name. You have doublies heard her say, too, that I never meant to marry. Perhaps the two things are connected in your mind. I did love that woman long years ago, dear. But ye she was naworthy. It was a deep wonnd. I thought it would neve heal—but it, is obligerated now—gone—forgotten—aince the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken in that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken. In that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found my poor little girl alone and forsaken. In that Tytolese inn! Is all the day when I found

see an arrestory. It was a deep sensul.
It thought it would mare hash-content it is abilitated to expense expect—elecs the like the content of the content o

A Beautiful Anti-Prohibitionist.

GREENSBORO, Ga., Jan. 10.-During the late election in Greene county, Miss Wil-Covington female college, not only came Covington female college, not only came out boldly in opposition to prohibition, but donned a red badge, and on the day of election did all in her power to carry the precinct in which she lived. She halted every voter that passed her father's house, argued the unconstitutionality of the law and gave him the for sale ticket. The news of her stand reached the cars of the barksepers of Greenboro, and they decided to present her with some token of their cause, and a handsome purse was raised, and Mr. Lowe purchased a beautiful coral set and several fine pieces of jewelry and sent them to Miss. Williams, with the compilments of the donors.

donors.

The young lady acknowledged the presents in a well-worded note, in which she expressed her gratification at the triumph of freedom and the vindication of the constitution. She said that she would be in Greens-boro shortly and would call on the gentlemen personally and return her thanks for their complimentary letter and tokens of appreciation. A married lady in Greensboro also championed the side of the liquor men, and waved a red fisg to every crowd of voters that passed.

Explosion of a Keresene Engine-Three Men Injured.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 23.—A kerosene engine exploded in Thomas A. Lane's plumbing shop this noon. The inventor, Timothy Stevens, had just shut off the steam. He \$1,206,112,404. was struck by flying iron and the scalding was struck by flying iron and the scalding steam, sustaining a fracture of the right arm at the elbow, had a gash on the right side of his bead, both arms scalded and eyes blinded. Fred Lane, one of the proprietors of the shop, had his eyes badly injured by steam. Patrick O'Brien, an employe had his face alightly scalded. It is thought that some of the flues of the engine were fluered at the water guage was at the profrozen as the water guage was at the proper height. The engine was a two-horse

Big Fire in Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 21.—The frame shop, Uglow's book store, and Mrs. Stovel's millinery store, Main street, was burned at an early hour this morning, and Brydon and Mackintosh's music store was damaged. The total loss is about \$10,000. Two firemen named Poore and Canfield, were badly injured, the latter possibly fatally. Caufield is a sou-in-law of Chief McRobie, formerly captain of the Montreal Salvage Corps.

(Halifax Chronicle.) An Insurance Frand. MAN WHO FAILED TO DEFRAUD THE QUEEN

Some months ago the Queen Insurance Com Some months ago the Queen Insurance Company had application by Jas. McDougail of Cape George, Antigonish county, for a pelicy on his general store at that place. He represented the total value of the property at about \$2,000 and get a policy for \$800—\$500 on the stock and \$300 on the building, in which he as a bachelor also lodged. Some six or eight days place,

The Western View of Fisheries.

The true theory of the reasons lying back of liams, a beautiful young girl, highly educat. New England's objection to a renewal of the ed and accomplished, being a graduate of treaty is that her fishermen "want the privilege of catching fish off the shores of the British provinces, in free competition with Canadian fishermen, and they want to bring their catch home and sell it without competition from them." There is no question of protection of American labor involved in this, for, as the New York Times says, most of the American crews are, in fact, hired in the British provinces, and paid the wages there prevailing. To catch fish chesply in waters where they have no right, or only a disputed right at best, in order to sell dear fish to the American people is the patriotic object of the Maine and Massachusetts fishermen. In order to do this, they are willing to risk embroiling the nation into a war, the cost of which the entire people would have to pay. The nation is perfectly willing to protect them in their rights, but it should not be called upon to jeopard peace for merely selfish and unascertained interests. Our rights in Canadian waters should be deficitely settled and then firmly maintained. But the nation cannot afford to be spensor for the law-less acts of marine poschers. of catching fish off the shores of the British

At Berlin university there are now 123

Cincinnati firemen each have a day off during the week.

Patrick Egan desires to be relieved of the presidency of the Irish National League of America.

Sixty-five suits for divorce have been filed for the February term of the circuit court in St. Louis.

The tax commissioners of New York city have fixed the total taxable real estate at Geneva, Switzerland, will have an inter-national exhibition of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in 1887.

It is proposed to divide California into two federal court districts, locating the courts of the southern division at Los Augeles.

Count de Lesseps will leave January 27th for Panama with 15 delegates from France, Garmany, Holland and the United States.

Years ago figs were served on aristocratic tables in Greece with salt, pepper, vinegar and aromatics.

A washerwoman of Roselle, N. J., has been transformed into an heiress by being left \$150,000. An owl four feet long from tip to tip was killed the other day in the neighborhood of Lutheraville, Ga.

A tame cougar followed like a dog at the heels of a wild cowboy in the streets of Portland, Ore., the other day.

Old residents in Connecticut say they have not experienced such cold weather since 1835 as that which came upon them last week.

The king of the Belgiaus announces that the prize of 25,000 france for the best work on applied electricity will be swarded in

The National Homospathic hospital at Washington will soon be opened formally, after the expenditure of \$75,000 upon im-

The French government has coined a new aliver dollar for circulation in Tonquin. It is a close copy of the Mexican dollar in weight, size and thickness.

The Duke of Marlborough continues to rob Bleinheim of its choicest art treasures. Another million dollar sale is soon to take

The petition for the introduction of cremation, presented in the German reiches was signed by 25,365 persons through the empire. Five thousand were physicia and other professional men.

Congressman Dawson, of the New Madrid district, Mo., has been restored to perfect health by drinking the swamp water of his section. It is impregnated with smartweed and has medicinal properties.

and has medicinal properties.

The offer of a Chicago merchant to pay several thousand dellars per annum for the privilege of suspending an illuminated business poster from the pulpit of a fashionable church in that city has been respectfully declined.

Stoke Park, near Windsor, England, the old Penn place, and associated with Grey's Eiegy, has been sold, after being months in the market, at a low price to a local attorney.

A sanguine French engineer says that he can realize the dream of an inland sea of Sahara for the comparatively trifling sum of \$30,000,00. The bulk of the cost will be

It is said by one who has tried it that cayenne pepper sprinkled upon hot flannels will afford lostest relief to persons troubled with neuralgia. Sprinkled on a hot stove it is good for bores. While excavations were in progress within while excavations were in progress within the railings of the Paris Bourse portions of an ancient convent were laid bare. The buildings was erected in 1540, and on its site the present Bourse was raised between the years 1802 and 1826,

The Sacramento Record Union thus dell-The Sacramento Record Union thus deli-cately tips the wink to an indiscreet young man:—"If the young gentleman who is pay-ing attentions to a H-st. belie will in the future not sit between the ismp and the win-dow, the shadow plotures will not attract such assemblages as nightly gather in front of the residence, neither will be furnish food for comment for passengers in the street cars."

cars."

8.A member of the Geological Survey says that
Salt Lake will be of great value in the near
future, not only on account of the common salt
it will produce, but also for the sodium sulphate it contains. The latter is separated in
a floculent precipitate by the cold weather of
midwinter, and annually thrown up on the
shore in enormous quantities. There are many
other lakes in the far west whends an exhaustible supply of commercial alaklies may be obtained at small cost. Mono Lake, Ost, alone
being estimated to hold over 78,000,000 tons ef

sodium carbonate,

An Euglish statistician shows that since 1793
wars among the civilized have caused the death
of 4,470,000 men. A large majority of these
deaths have resulted from wounds, hardship,
and disease, the number actually killed on the
field being comparatively small. The bloodiest
battle in the period named war Borodino, where
250,000 men were engaged and 47,000 were
placed hore de combat.

"Now, sir, you are better," said a Boston
faith doctor to a patient he had been treating;
"tell me just how you feel." "Well, sir," replied the victim, "I feel like a—fool; how
much is your bill?"

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 3, 1886.

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrear ares, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

LOTBINIERE.

The county of Lotbiniere has elected Mr. Boudet, a Liberal Conservative, to succeed whole available oratorical talent of his party. | Carthy :-The Riel issue was made to do duty against the Government, and every possible effort was put forth to impress it upon the people that the execution of the rebel was a Fory

The Quebec government gains a seat. Mr. Joly always carried the county for the

Rauge party without opposition. Dr. Rinfret, a supporter of Mr. Blake, represents Lotbiniere in the Dominion house, having received 634 votes to 418 polled for his opponent. All this majority has been swept away and the opposition candidate is defeated. The inference is that the Joly influence was thrown against his late comrades. Not only does the old Quebec Grit leader refuse to support the Rielite leader of the local opposition, but he has done all he could to defeat his candidate. The conduct of Mr. Joly in this matter is deserving of the highest praise It shines out the brighter in comparison with the attitude of Mr. Blake and his party managers who have not even the excuse of French blood in their veins.

NO CHANGE.

We fear that the local government proposes to deny itself the pleasure of carrying out the policy that its members advocated when in opposition. The legislative council is safe, the solicitor generalship will be retained despite the apparently correct opinion of the present incumbent that his only service is in the way of drawing salary. We judge this from the tone of the organ of Mr. Blair which remarks that THE SUN is not grammatical or truthful when it suggests that the Blair government will no doubt bring down the measures which its members advocated while in opposition. If Mr. Blair's editor were not a provincial official with a liberal salary and plenty of duties. which ought to be performed, he might, perhaps, be expected to be specific in his remarks. The public will, under the circumstances, be content with the semiofficial announcement that the membersiof the local government propose to perpetuate the evils of which they formerly complained.

ALL ABOUT LAND.

The political issue in Great Britain I called by various names, and presents itself in various phases, but the land question is at the bottom of it all. The Irish people want the form of self government, which will permit them to deal with the rights of laudlords and tenants. They do not care for those municipal councils, which it is supposed Salisbury intended to create. They do not care for the privilege of enacting their own poor laws, and looking after their local public works. They want a parliament which will deal with land.

This is the very form of self-government which the land-holding interest in Ireland most fears, and fear for the best of reasons. An Irish parliament would represent the tenants rather than the landlords. It must favor the interests of the numerical majority of . its constituents. Such a parliament elected, in a large measure, by a class of people who have always held that the "alien landlords" were not rightfully entitled to the profits of the Irish lands, would not please the leading proprietors, Even those who do not care much for the landlords doubt that the subject could be properly dealt with by such a parliament as that asked for. It would be easy to dispossess the present land holders, with or without compensation, but it would be difficult to distribute the property, in any equitable fashion. Many honest and thoughtful men have tried to study out a system of land ownership suitable to the condition of the British Islands, but no one of these men has yet been able to satisfy any other that his scheme is good. It is not probable that writes: "It is very probable that Mgr. Tasan Irish parliament could do justice to all in chereau will shortly be named cardinal. There the allotment of lands, and it is certain that is more talk of it now than ever. It would

it could not satisfy all. The same question presses for solution in England and Scotland as in Ireland. In the present parliament farm laborers and small "His first act of authority as archbishop, the condemnation of the famous R. C. program, made known at once what sort of a man the church of Canada had to govern it. That act seemed severe to some of his suffragans, but they ended by understanding the meaning of this condemnation. For the rest, the results obtained in all the live questions which have been agitated since he has held the reins of power show in what esteem he is held in Rome.

"At present that address to Lee YIII. farm laborer. But the measure which Collings demands is sufficiently specific, and which all the Catholics of Canada are haster was sufficiently well known before the vote was taken to commit Gladstone and the liberal party to some radical principles in land legislation. The government will, per-

haps, find it necessary to deal with Ireland first and separately, but every concession made to Irish tenants must be ultimately made to Eoglish, Scotch and Welsh tenants, and we believe every feature of home rule given to Ireland must in the end be given to Scotland and Wales as well. Meanwhile no British government dare for a noment cherish the idea of creating an Irish parliament with power to legislate the soil of Ireland out of the hands of the present owners. If the coming Gladstone govern ment wants the property transferred it will bring down the measure for that purpose in London, and not allow a parliament at Dublin to deal with it. Ireland will assuredly receive an increase of legislative power. It will obtain home rule. There will be a parliament at Dublin, but for the present at least that parliament will not rule the matters which the Irish people most desire to

VICE VERSA.

The story goes that when it became apparent that the Salisbury government was defeated, and before the result of the vote was announced, Chamberlain whispered to Labouchere asking him to dance a highland fling as soon as the statement should be made. Labouchere occupied the same seat Hon. Mr. Joly as its representative in the as that where Lord Randolph Churchill sat local assembly. The contest seems to have on the 8th day of last July when the Gladbeen run squarely on party lines. The Op- stone government fell. The scene on that position candidate was supported by the occasion is thus described by Justin Mo-

> There was no impression in the house that the government were going to be defeated. Sanguine members of the opposition showed by ingenious tabulation of figures that the government would only have a majority of some five or six, and would therefore suffer a moral five or six, and would therefore suffer a moral deteat. Hopeful ministerialists, on the other hand, demonstrated that the gevernment could count upon a safe majority of twenty-seven to thirty. It was only when the division was well nigh over and the benches had pretty well filled that any inkling of what was about to happen dawned upon the senate. The keen-eye of one well-known conservative, suddenly discovered that the men from the "aye" lobby were almost almost all in, while the "no" lobby was still pouring a steady stream of members into the house. On the Treasury bench one or two of the younger and less experienced members were observed casting anxious glances toward the door through which the followers of the Ministers were making their way back to their places. Rumor ra rapidly along the Concervative benches that the government would have next to no ma jority—would have no majority at all—would be in the minority. Lord Kensington came in be in the minority. Lord Kensington came in hurriedly, with a face set into determined absence of expression, and sat down by Mr. Gladstone. A few moments more, and the paper was handed to Mr. Winn amid the loudest outbreak of cheering that the house of commons has heard for more than half a generation. Wild with delight, Lord Randolph Churchill actually leaped on the bench, waving his hat with the enthusiasm of a schoolboy. His friends clustered around high course his at His friends clustered around him—caught at him, drew him down, but could not restrain him from the vehement expression of his delight. The example was contagious. The whole house to the left of Mr. Speaker roared and shouted and thundered and waved its hats and classed its hands in a france of the second seco and clapped its hands in a frenzy of genuine delight. Their hour at last had come and the

It is natural that Chamberlain, recalling this scene, should ask Labouchere to dance a fling on the spot where Churchill gave his exhibition seven months ago.

MR. GIBSON'S letter charging the St. John Globe with persistently injuring the country by depreciation of everything Canadian, has done our contemporary some good. One result of the lumber king's admonition has been an article in the Globe speaking hopefully of the future of wooden shipbuilding in this province. It is said that a Globe reader has the article framed, as the only cheerful thing that has appeared in the Globe since the last change in the St.

John postmastership.

PREMIER MOWAT of Ontario is a Grit. He has often heard Sir Richard Cartwright argue that Ontario is growing poorer day by day, that the people are leaving the province, that the farms are deserted, the number of cattle and the products of the soil are decreasing, and that things generally are in a wretched condition. Yet Mr. Mowat makes the Governor say on opening the legislature that the province is progressing with "rapid strides."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has been advanced a degree in knighthood. He has been made a Knight Grand Cross, whereas he was formerly a Knight Commander. There may be 150 K. C. M. G.'s in the world, but there can only be 50 G. C. M. G.'s. The Canadian statesmen who are already among the fifty are two, Sir Alexander Galt, and

Sir John Rose. HON. MR. CHAPLEAU says he is well satisfied with his reception in Terrebonne. He is reported to have told an Ottawa reporter that if an election were to take place tomorrow his majority "would be two-fold as compared with previous victories." Either the reporter or the Secretary of State must have forgotten that the "previous victories" were elections by acclamation, and could not be made two-fold.

The Canadian Cardinalate.

THE EXPECTED APPOINTMENT OF MGR. TAS-

A well informed ecclesiastical corresp certainly be a well-merited honor, for since his elevation to the archiepiscopal throne of Que-bec he has succeeded by his prudence and dis-cretion in firmly re-establishing harmony among the Catholics.

"His first act of authority as archbishop, the

LOCAL MATTERS.

Farris's of White's Cove, fell and dislocated

ACCIDENT AT WHITE'S COVE .- On Saturday evening, 23rd inst., Mrs. Cameron of Mill Cove, Queens Co., while on a visit to L. P.

A CURIOUS GRAIN.—Three years ago, says the Machias Republican, Samuel Wakefield of this place, received from a friend residing on the St. John river, five kernels of grain which bears a resemblance to wheat, accompanied with the story that the grain was taken from the crop of a wild goose. Since that time Mr. Wakefield has continued to grow the grain and last season harvested about five bushels. Within the past month specimens of this peculiar grain have been sent to Hon. Z. A. Gilbert of the Maine Board of Agriculture, asking his opinion relative to its species, in reply to which he says that it is wholly unlike the American cereals, and has sent the specimen to Prof. C.
H. Fernald of the State College, who has
looked the matter up and is also unable to
give any information on the subject. It is

PIPPSISSEWA, -The prizes distributed vesterday by Messrs. Baylis & Co., Portland. St. n, to purchasers of their celebrated medicice, Pippeissewa, amounted to about \$16,000 in sums ranging from \$5 to \$5,000. The largest prize went to the province of Quebec. and several prizes ranging from \$1,000 down to Nova Scotia and to parties residing in this province. The next drawing will occur about a month hence. See advertisement on eighth

I. O. G. T.-Grand Secretary Samuel Tufts with District Daputy J. M. Herrett, addressed a large temperance meeting at Gondola Point, on Monday evening. A fine programme Point, on Monday evening. A fine programme was carried out consisting of addresses by the chairman, J. M. Herrett, and Rev. Mr. Ganong; reading by Miss Anna Kirkpatrick; address by James Logan; duet by Missee Trites and Cathaline; a reading by Mrs. Ganong, and address by C. Tufts, all of which proved very interesting and instructive to the audience who listened with marked attention. After the meeting closed 30 signatures were obtained for a lodge of Good Templars, and then the grand officers erganized Garfield Lodge, No. 465, and gave it a lively send off. The officers are: Klijah Kirkpatrick. W. C. T.; Mary DaVoe, W. V. T.; Lewis Trites, Chaplain; Arthur Harrison, W. Sec.; Linda Logan, W. A. S.; Oscar Saunders, F. Sec.; James Logan, Treas.; W. Kierstead, W. M.; Emma Trites, D. M.; John McBay, I. G.; Wm. Hicks, O. G.; Emma Chamberlain, R. H. S.; Anne G.; Emma Chamberlain, R. H. S.; Annie Kirkpatrick, L. H. S.; Albert Burgar, P. W. C. T.; William H. Logan, L. D.

DEATH OF CAPT. WINCHESTER,-A Boston despatch announces the death from paralysis of the throat, at his residence in Chelses, Mass. on Monday night, of Capt. E. B. Winchester. in the 68th year of his age. He was born at Digby, N. S., and at an early age became an ordinary seaman, and later, master of several small sailing vessels. He settled with his parents in Eastport, Me., when quite young. Captain Winchester commenced his steamboat career in the Creole, a steamer owned by Hatheway & Small, that ran between St. John and Portland, Me. When the International Stamphin Company was formed by took com-Steamship Company was formed he took command of the first boat, the New Brunswick, making the first trip, May 7th, 1861. In 1869 he was transferred to the New York, Captain Chisholm coming ashore at St. John to assume the agency of the line. His services on the memorable 20th of June, 1877, when he turnmemorable 20th of June, 1877, when he turned the New York into a shelter for hundreds of fire-stricken victims will long be remembered by our citizens. Some time ago failing health compelled him to retire from the service and for the past year he has been confined to his home at Chelsea. He leaves a widow and two grown up daughters. His body will be taken to Eastport for interment. Capt. Winchester was a favorite with the travelling public and his death will be heard of with regret by hundreds in this city.

STATEMENT OF excise duties collected within the inland revenue division of St. John, N. B., for the month of January, 1886, compared with corresponding month in 1885 :-

Cigars 94 50
Licenses 94 50
Other receipts.

An interesting breach of marriage suit is in progress in Victoria, British Columbia. A dashin young man doing business in the Pacific city hap pened to get a photo of a young lady living in Nova Scotia, and became so infatuated with the picture Scotia, and became so infatuated with the picture that he entered into correspondence with the Bluenose young lady. Each letter received only helped to weld two hearts together. They became engaged. The young Victorian, determined that several thousand miles should not any longer keep two hearts apart, sent for his bluenose lady love. The marriage was to immediately take place on her arrival at Victoria, but alsa "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." She arrived, but the gallant Victorian's love went down to zero at first sight and he declared that the photo was not a "true representation of the original. He refused to allow the knot to be tied, and now the fair one from Nova Scotia has demanded \$5.000 for damages done to her affections.—
Sydney Herald.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- Yesterday afternoon Richard Rackley, an employe in Campbell's edge teol works. had a narrow escape He was engaged at a "racer" grinding the edge of an axe, and the "racer" burst, sending pieces of the stone in three different places one liece smashing through a plank partition Rackley was knocked down by being struck with a plank in the side. His injuries are not of a very ser-ious nature but such as will prevent him being able to work far a week or two

SAD ACCIDENT AT WESTPORT. -Our Westport correct pondent, writing on the 28th, says: Yesterday Robert Bai'ey left home carly in the morning alone in small boat for Gull Rock, to shoot ducks. The day small boat for Gull Rock, to shoot ducks. The day passed, and when darkness came on without his return, a boat with four men was seat to search for bim. They fourd his gun, pair of mitts and one duck on the rock, but no sign of boat or man. It is thought after shooting some ducks he went into the boat to pick them up, was swept into some of the tide rips and drowned. He was about 50 years old and leaves a wife and three sons. The event has cast a gloom over the community.—Yarmouth Times.

HALIFAX & TEAM FERRY -It is proposed to establish new Steam ferry between Halifax and Dartmonth The prospectus of the company is already issued and the stock is on the market. The present line is very safe, very slow, and, it is supposed, very profitable to the owners. The company does not announce its prefits, and the stock does not make its appearance on change, but there is a popular superstition that somebody is getting rich out of the business. Various attempts have been previously made to start an opposition line, but the projectors of the new enterprises have always been induced to abandon the venture, before it was well under way.

SALVATION ARMY VICTORIOUS .- Judge King vester day delivered judgment on the appeal argued before him some time ago, against the conviction of Capt. Gardner of the Salvation Army for singing and "shouting" on the streets of Carleton. In the judg ment, his henor said the singing and shouting refer red to in the police act were not intended to apply to ases like the one in question.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE -Sunt. Wagstaff is doing all in his power to bring order out of chaos, but the damage done by the storm was so extensive that some time will yet elapse before the exchange is restored to its old time status. Repairing telephone wires is a work that requires skilled labor and Mr. Wagstaff has telegraphed to Quebec for extra assistance supplementary to his own staff and two men obtained from Moncton. Some of the wires were working yesterday, to the great joy of their users.

OFF TO CAMPBELLTON. - James A. Johnstone, a popu ar engineer of the I. C. R. for some sixteen years, left last evening for Campbellton, where he is to as sume control of the I. C. R. shops at that place. large number of Mr. Johnstone's friends assembled at the train to see him off last evening and wished

A coin in a fish's stomach is the latest. John O'Henley, a George's River fisherman, while cleaning his catch a week or so ago found in the stomach of s moderate-sized cod, a New Brunswick 20-cent piece, of 1862. Around the coin was something like paper, perhaps at one time a five or ten dollar bill. The coin is in the possession of Wilson McKinnon of North

her shoulder, and is in a precarious condition. THE ST. STEPHEN lottery is again running at fulplast, and the management have resorted to several ingenious devices to conceal the extent of their operations The swindle is being investigated, and the facts relating to it will soon be pub ished. - Calais

> YARMOUTH.—The wedding on Thursday evening caused much interest among the young folks. Mar cena Johnson and Miss Alice Williams, both of Yar mouth, N. S., were the principals. We tender our

THE TRAVELLING public will be pleased to learn that the quarantine which has been forced on the International steamers for the past three or four months, has been raised, and passengers via these steamers

CAPT. SULIS of the schooner Ripple, formerly of Annapolis, but now of Grand Manan, has purchased the boat Planet. He will employ her in carrying the mails and in the passenger service. So says the St. Croix Courier. FIRE Stans _ Wagners Ruddock and Comphell of Carleton, have almost completed the sleds for the west side hose reels. They will be handed over to

Joshua, a young man 18 years of age, son of Capt Joshua Smith, Lockhartville, was drowned in New York a week ago by falling from an oil lighter which he was tending. His body was recovered and brought nome on Wednesday's train for interment.

THOMAS HEENAN, an employe of the Western Union received a severe blow from a large piece of ice thrown from the railway track at Rothesay, Sunday evening, by a snowplow attached to a locomotive. THE CARLETON Hook and Ladder Company will ask the fire committee to have some necessary work done to their truck and to provide them with new ladders n place of the eld ones which are almost useless. "HOT-EL, HOT-EL! what in Jerusalem is that!" exclaimed a man from one of the up-river parishes, as

he spelled out the sign over the door of the new Milledgeville hotel. THE STEADMAN bridge, on Crooked Creek, Albert De., was destroyed by the recent freshet and William White's boom was broken, letting his logs go down

THE LATE s ipendiary magistrate of Summersid P. E. I., is threatening to bring an action against the town for the recovery of \$155 for balance due on his salary.

inte Friday night through a side window. All the oney in the til', about \$20, was carried away. THE RED granite to be used in construc the Garfield monument will be supplied by a Si George firm

EKATING.-Len Saunders defeated Tommy Crooks Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday night. Time, 16m. BENJAMIN A. TAYLOR, of the firm of Anderso

Billing & Co., Halifax, died on Sunday, aged 28, after a short but severe illness. THE BARKENTINE Kaffir Chief arrived at Ha'ifax on unday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar for the St Lawrence sugar refinery, Montreal. HALIPAY V M C A has 467 members

THE STRAMER Lansdowne has gone to Sable Island HERRISG ARE reported quite pentiful at Bliss Har-TONY RIVER, Pictou county, N. S. has five pairs of twins attending its public day school.

CLOWES CARMAN, of Musquash, is getting out a large quantity of "pug" wood for several paper mills. MUSQUASH.—About thirty men are engeged at Musquash in quarrying stone for use in the repairing of the Negretown Point breakwater.

ffrom Daily Sun, January 20th 1

The Storm. RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE DEMOR

ALIZED - SCENES ABOUND THE CITY. The storm of sleet, which for the past wenty-four hours has affected St. John, exended over a wide area, and seriously interfered with the running of trains and the operations of the telegraph wires. Trains were somewhat behind time on Thursday, but the climax was reached yesterday, when the city was practically cut off until long after nightfall from all intercourse with the outer world. The Bangor train due at 6.51 in the morning, and the Fredericton express due at 9.51 s. m., arrived together at about four o'clock in the arrived together at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the day express from Bangor, due at 4 p.m. did not get in until 10 10 p. m.

On the Intercolonial matters were much worse, so far as the arrival of trains was concerned, the Quebec express due at 7.30 a. m. falled to make its appearance until about eleven o'clock at night. The passengers from Halifax, who connect at Moncton for St. John with the Quebec express, were brought down by a special, but this and the Sussex train were the only ones which got into St. John during the day. The storm along the line of the I. C. the day. The storm along the line of the I. C.
R. between this city and Hallfax yesterday
was very bad. In the morning a heavy rainstorm prevailed between Halifax and Truro,
and from that place along the line, sleet formed
nearly all day. On the northern division there
was a heavy fall of snow and the Quebec exnoon. It was on account of this delay the train did not reach this city until eleven o'clock last night being about sixteen hours late. At Sussex two cars in this train left the ralls. The Halifax express, due here at eight o'clock last night, came in shortly after the arrival of the

Quebec train.
On the New Brunswick railway the storm was heaviest between McAdam and Fredericton Junction, though it was by no means light on any part of the line.

Special engines with flangers and

Special engines with flangers and snow ploughs were run on all lines, but as the rain, which fell more or less heavily throughout the day, turned to ice as soon as it struck the rails, it was almost impossible to keep the tracks clear in advance of the moving trains.

But the demoralization of the telegraphic service had more to do with the detention of the trains than had the icy rails. With the wires down all along the lines, it was next to impossible for the train despatchers to control the movements of trains, or even to learn their whereabouts with any degree of certainty. The Interclonial wires were down just outside of the city, and despatches between St. John and Moncton were sent by the Western Union via Montreal.

via Montreal.

On the N. B. Railway all wires were down On the N. B. Kaliway all wires were down in a bunch at Fairville, and to reach the Fairville office it was found necessary to send despatches over the big cable wire to Bangor and then back to Fairville. Communication and then back to Fairville. Communication at one time was kept up via the Grand Southern wires to St. Stephen and thence to points along the N. B. Railway. The telegraphic service was taxed to its utmost to make connections in any and all ways, so as to help the railways out of their dilemma, and some of the devices resorted to were almost incomprehensible to non-experts. At an early hour this morning, the state of affairs had somewhat improved and the railway authorities had every hope that in a short time trains would be running as usual.

ning as usual. Travellers who came in on last night's trains Travellers who came in on last night's trains report the same state of affairs to the east and west, showing that the storm covered a large area. It is feared that the damage to orchards is of immense proportions. The Bangor Commercial says:—Today has been one of sleet and rain all over this section. West of Portland the storm was so severe that wires were affected and telegraphic communication was stopped, all wires being down. In Portland, in addition to a heavy fall of rain and sleet, a violent and somewhat destructive wind prevailed. The gale is reported to have been so severe at one time that trees were blown down. The sea along the coast was considerably rough. In Boston and New York there was more rain than snow. Telegraphic communication with Montreal was somewhat affected,

Nelson's Paper Mills.

THE SUN always has pleasure in chronicling the success of the various industries of the province, and especially of those which have vercome obstacles that timid men might have hought insurmountable. About last of July, 1885, the Springdale paper and pulp mills. situated four miles from Penobsquis, on the south branch of the Kennebeccasis, were burned to the ground. Had they belonged to any other man than Charles L. Nelson, most likely they would never have been rebuilt. But Mr. Nelson met the disaster with a bold face. Without the aid of architect or practiced mechanic he at one out in the second of the secon face. Without the aid of architect or practiced mechanic, he at once set his operatives at work rebuilding the mills, got in his machinery and about the 20th of December resumed his manufacturing opertions. When it is considered that all this was done in the brief space of five months, it will be conceded that the proprietor is a man quick to determine and prompt to act. The new mill is 40x60 feet with several smaller buildings adjacent, which are turrounded by a small village of tenements for the use of the operatives—50 in number. Mr. Nelson manufactures wrapping, mapilla, and sheathing papers and carpet feit, turning out from 21 to 3 tons daily. His market covers from 24 to 3 tons daily. His market cover New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I. and it is his intention shortly to push sales in Ontaris and Quebec. As the business is remunerative to Mr. Nelson and is the support of 30 to 40 families, it is gratifying to note the energy and skill with which it is maintained.

Upper Gagetown.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) UPPER GAGETOWN, Jan. 28.-A large party net at the residence of Joseph Coy, on Thurs day evening, 21st inst., to enjoy a pie social in aid of the Baptist church. All were pleased and

snug sum was realized. Capt. Thomas Crothers has now ready for nipment a fine collection of samples of native woods for J. & J. D. Howe's "trophy." The woods for J. & J. D. Howe's "trophy." The collection speaks well for the captain's judgment and taste in matters of this kind.

Many of the patrons of Swan Creek post office, and some in this neighborhood, are asked to pay for the Fredericton Gleaner, for which they say they never subscribed, and in many cases refused to take from the post office. Test cases are talked of, but many will doubtless submit rather than go to law. It appears to be a questionable means for widening the cir-

be a questionable means for widening the cirbe a questionable means for widening the cir-culation of a paper. If the Gleaner could man-age to victimize the party who furnished the late news relative to donations and horse trots in Upper Gagetown, it might then cry quits. Jos. Hoben, Chas. B. Coy, Wm. and Jas. Weston and others are getting out large quan-tities of cordwood for the tug boats and the Rockland trade.

Rockland trade,
Union Guard Lodge, No. 140, I. O. G. T.,
on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter:—Geo,
Babbitt, W.C.T.; Miss Emma E. Estabrooks,
W. V. D. Frank A. Currier, W. Sec.; Stephen Babbitt, W.C.T.; Miss Emma E. Estadrooks, W.V.T.; Frank A. Currier, W. Sec.; Stephen M. Watson, W.F.S.; Miss Lizzie Hoben, W.T.; Rev. J.G. Harvey, W.C.; Chas, Watson, W.M.; Sandford, Currier, W. G.; Harry Turney, W. S.; Miss Minnie Watson, R. H. S.; Miss Augusta Hoben, L.H.S.; Miss Annie Coy, A.S.; Miss May Crothers, D.M.; T. Asa Turney, P.

W. C. T.

Fred A. Turney, late financial secretary of Union Guard, left today for Gardiner, Mass, where his uncle and other relatives reside. He has the best withes of his late lodge associates and hosts of others.

A serious cough, similar to whooping cough, is prevalent among all classes in these parts, and schools and other gatherings are not well

The Picton Bank.

attended in consequen

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS-THE PAID UP CAPITAL TO BE REDUCED.

FICTOU, Jan. 27.-The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Pictou bank was held here this morning in the large hall over the bank, which was crowded to excess. Among the shareholders present were J. Watson, late manager, and D. M. Fraser, late cashier, Messrs, R. I. Hart, S. H. Holmes, and Mayor Mackintosh of Halifax. At precisely 11 o'clock, Jeffery McColl, president, took the chair and read the notice calling the meeting. chair and read the notice calling the meeting.

Many questions about the Logan affair were
asked and answered, and while a few exhibited a desire to rake up the smouldering ashes of the past, the general
tendency of the shareholders was to
apply themselves to the present and future.

The statement before the meeting was felt to
be an honest one and revealed the positions of
matters as they now stand. A full and free
matters as they now stand. A full and free matters as they now stand. A full and free discussion ensued on the bank's affairs and a motion was made by Mayor Mackintosh that the directors be authorized to apply to parliament for leave to reduce the paid up capital from \$250,000 to \$200,000, the \$50,000 written off to go to a reserve fund to abide result of realization of assets. This resolution was realization of assets. This resolution was passed. It was also understood that the direc-tors would make a call of \$50,000 to replace the tors would make a call of \$50,000 to replace the amount written eff, which will greatly strengthen the bank. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Mesers. McColl, Hudson, Fisher, Fraser and Charles McLellan. Though the bank has lost considerably in the Logan failure, it is getting into a good position, and has the sympathy and support of the moneyed men of Pictou county, who are famed for rallying around their institutions. The president and directors now in charge of the bank have managed its affairs judiciously, and are placing it in a good position. With the reserve fund of \$50.00 to affairs judiciously, and are placing it in a good position. With the reserve fund of \$50,000 to meet any losses, and a call of \$50,000, the bank will in all probability resume the payment of dividends within a year.—Herald.

DEATH OF THOMAS. H. KEATING, A NATIVE OF Thomas H. Keating, a wholesale clothier of

Boson, who died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart on Thursday last, was born in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, in 1828. When a mere boy he went to Boston, obtained employment in the clothing house of John Simmons & Co.. and remained with them till they retired from business, when he went with the firm of B. L.
Morrill & Co., and subsequently became a
partner in the house. In 1853 he organized
the firm of Keating, Lane & Co. and was
senior partner till about 1874 when it went out
of business and Mr. Keating moved to New
York, where he connected himself with the
wholesale clothing house of W. C. Browning
& Co. At its dissolution some two years ago,
he returned to Boston and formed the house of
Keating, Thompson & Witherell at 34 Summer
street, of which firm he was the senior partner
at the time of his death. Mr. Keating was a
bachelor, and leaves a brother and two nieces,
He possessed in a marked degree the faculty
not only of making friends, but of holding
them. The Boston Herald of Friday, gives
the following particulars of his death: "The
sudden death of Thomas H. Keating, a prominent wholesale olothier of this city, at his
home, 55 Temple street, at an early hour yes
terday morning, was a severe shock to his very
many friends and business acquaintances. In
excellent spirits, and apparently in the best of
health, Mr. Keating left his home Wednesday
evening to attend a dinner at the home of Hon.
Leopold Morse on Commonwealth avenue.
Later in the evening he visited the Temple
Club, of which he was an honored and popular
member, and where he passed much of his
spare time. He left the club in company with
a fellow member and intimate friend, for his
home about midnight on Wednesday, and did
not complain of any ill-feeling until ascending
the steps of his own house, when he was selzed
with severe pains in the region of his heart,
and found it almost impossible to breathe. At
his request the driver opened the door, and as
soon as he was inside the house his heavy
breathing, accompanied by a choking sound,
and his efforts to summon his brother to his
aid, were the first intimation his relatives had
that he was ill. His brother hurriedly dressed
and went for a physician, but previous to the
arrival of the latter Mr. Keating expired," business, when he went with the firm of B. L.

The Country Market.

The market has been poorly supplied al

week, but equal to all demand. The weather has been anything but favorable for travelling. and consequently the supply of country produce has been scarce. Meats and poultry are limited in supply. In the latter line, the deputy clerk has cleared out all the old poultry ordering from the market nearly three hundred weight in one day. There is little change in the price since last week.

The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6; butchers' beef, 6 to 73; lamb, 5 to 7; mutton, 5 per lb; pork, 64; butter, 18 to 20; roll do., 22; lard, 12 to 13 per lb; eggs, 25; chickens, 40 to 50 per pair; turkeys, 13 to 14 per lb; geese, 60 to 70; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do., 10 to 12 per lb; green shoulders, 7; smoked do., 8 per lb; rabbits, 10 per pair; celery, per dozen, 40 to 50; carrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; cabbage, 50 to 60 per dozen; red do., 60 to 70; turnips, per barrel, 65 to 70; parsnips, \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.25; kidneys, \$1 70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1 40 to \$1.50; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt. ordering from the market nearly three hundred

(Charlottetown Examiner, 25th)

Death of Peter DesBrisay.

Peter Des Brisay passed away Sunday morning. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas DesBrisay-who established the Apothecaries hall in 1810 -and was born on the 17th of September, 1811. For many years he was assistant postmaster general under the late Thomas Owen, and subsequently under the Hon. L. C. Owen. Upon the latter gentleman's resignation he was appointed postmaster general of the Island, and held office until there was a change of government in 1868. In 1872, he was appointed to the office of assistant provincial secretary, which he held until the amalgamation of that office with that of the clerk amalgamation of that office with that of the clerk of the executive council in 1876; but he retained a position in the provincial secretary's office until 1879. Mr. DesBrisay was married in 1862 to Sarab, daughter of the late Thomas B. DesBrisay, M. D., of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and leaves one son (now in the North West) and four daughters. He was highly respected as a citizen and as an official; and he died peacefully, at a good round age.

Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Gorham of Long Reach. Kings county, were called upon by a large number of their friends on the evening of Sat-urday, the 23rd inst., to celebrate the 25th an-nivarsary of their marriage. From the con-tents of the backets brought by the visitors, a great etretch of table was soon fairly loaded, and it actually grouned with the abundance of good things placed upon it.

After the tempting viands had been fully discussed amid much festive merriment and itself to the state of the state o

discussed amid much festive merriment and jollity, G. H. Flewelling, in an appropriate speech, proposed "the health of the bride and groom of twenty-five years ago," which was drank with enthusiasm. Mr. Gorham responded for Mrs. G. and himself in feeling words, thanking his friends for this unexpected visit thanking his friends for this unexpected visit to honor their wedding auniversary, and for the kind interest expressed in their welfare. A series of toasts followed, calling forth flashes of wit and humor, after which a number of prewith and numer, after which a number of presents suitable to the occasion, and both beautiful and valuable, were made to Mr. and Mrs. G. in commemoration of the event. At a late hour the party broke up, having passed a most enjoyable evening, not a little due to the efforts of Captain Hamlon, who appeared to be in his funniest mood.

Burning of the Flushing.

About six o'clock Wednesday morning the was discovered to be on fire. The fire origin. ated near the boiler and had made but little headway when the alarm was given. Seven of her crew were on board at the time and every available means were put in operation to prevent the spread of the flames. The tug boats Dirigo and Neptune were lying alongside and in a few minutes were flooding the vessel with water through their fire hose. The alarm was sounded and the fire department. sounded and the fire department was pro-on hand and the men worked with a will. on hand and the men worked with a will, still the flames were unabated. At 7.30 the Flushing was taken around to South wharf by the tugs, where the fire engines continued to pour water into her for nearly five hours, until no more signs of fire were discernable. The steamer is badly gutted, her deck, deck beams and light gear being partially destroyed. gear being partially destroyed.

The Flushing was built for Harry Hill of New York in 1882, and for two or three seasons plied between New York and Flushing, L. I., as an excursion boat. She was purchased in the spring by some enterprising gentlemen of Grand Manan and Eastport for \$25,000, and about \$2,000 were expended in \$25,000, and about \$2,000 were expended in new machinery and refitting, and since then has been on the Grand Manan, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Eastport and St. John routes, making her trips, under the command of Captain Ingersoll, with remarkable regularity and without meeting with a single accident. She is a vessel of 126 tons net, 217 tons gross. General sympathy is ex-pressed for her enterprising owners, under their present misfortune. The steamer was partially insured.

Death of Capt. John Eills.

The death is announced at Liverpool, England, on the 13th of January, of Capt. John Kills at the rine age of seventy-seven years. Most of our ship-owning people who have visited the other side, either knew Capt. Eills personally, or by reputation. His father's family settled in St. Stephen, Charlotte county, early in the century. For many years the deceased salled in Stephen wiggin's employ and was recognized as a ski'ful and su cessful shipmaster. Retiring from the sea he became overlooker for the weil known firm of Lemport & Holt, and having some means he also epened a ship-chandlery establishment, which has since grown far beyond is original dimensions, and became known as the firm of Elis & Co.

Capt. Elils always had a warm feeling for young men from New Brunswick who were trying to get ahead in the world, and his extensive influence with the great houses of Lamport & Holt, Rathbone Bros. and others enabled him to find mates and masters' berths for many a deserving young sailor. In all his business relations he was the soul of honor and those whe knew him best appreciated most his sterling qualities of head and heart. His views on all political, religious and social subjects were moderate and just, so that he won the esteem of every one about him in his several relations as a citizen of Liverpool, a member of the great Congregational church and the centre of a large circle of friends and relations. Industrious, far-seeing, and possessed of much more than ordinary intelligence, Capt. Elis accumulated the centre of a large circle of friends and relations. Industrious, far-seeing, and possessed of much more than ordinary intelligence, Capt. Elifs accumulated a very considerable fortune, which he wielded with rare liberality, yet without osteatation.

He kaves a large family to mourn an indurgent father, and a host of friends who have profited by his ready and we counsel. His business has for a long time been conducted very successfully by his eldest son, William Ellis.

Welsford Notes.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

WELSFORD, QUEENS Co., Jan 30 .- The young people of Welsford, to the number of about 30, ass of welstord, to the number of about 30, assembled in the school house on Saturday evening, the 30th inst, for the purpose of organizing a society for the im-provement and education of the young men. On motion of J. Leslie Smith, the popular school teacher, was chosen chairman and Harper Sproul, secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, showing how necessary it was for a young man to learn how to speak in public and to be able to preside over a meeting in a proper supper.

showing now tecessary it was for a young man to learn how to speak in public and to be able to preside over a meeting in a proper manner.

It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a constitution and rules to govern the society. The chairman named H. F. McFarlane, Joseph Fielders and Philip McKenzle, who immediately went to work and in a short time laid their report before the meeting, which, after some slight amendments, was adopted as follows:

The society to be called "The Welsford Mutual Improvement Society," to be presided over by a chairman to be appointed each night of meeting; to have a secretary and treasurer, to be e ected every three menths, and a committee of three to arrange a programme for each evening's entertainment. Rules and regulations as to membership, governing, debates, &c., were a lopted. The society is to hold a meeting every Friday night. J. lesie Smith was chosen as chairman for the next night of meeting; Harper Sproul was elected secretary, and Philip Metarline Harry Woode. Harper Sproul was elected secretary, and Philip Mo-Kenzie treasurer. H. F. McFarlane, Harry Woods and Wm. Brittain were appeinted the committee to select subjects for discussion. The chairman read a selection from Tenayson "The Northern Farmer," after which the meeting was adjourned, but before leaving the hall the National Anthem was heartily sung.

Februar

A Saloon Gu

FREDERIC eldest son of in the collegi a very brief lungs. He le Mrs. Fenety Steadman and St. John. The funera was very larg dean Alexan FREDERICT Buckhardt's one o'clock re him, his stock aged and man The origin of in the work

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Criminal

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> MA LIVERPOO

untry Market.

been poorly supplied al all demand. The weather at favorable for travelling. e supply of country pro-Meats and poultry are In the latter line, the red out all the old poultry arket nearly three hundred There is little change in

e: Country beef, 4 to 6: 25; lamb, 5 to 7; mutton, 5 to 2; lamb, 5 to 7; mutton, 5 to 20; roll do., 22; lb.; eggs, 25; chickens, turkeys, 13 to 14 per lb; hams, 8 to 9; smoked do, shoulders, 7; smoked do, 10 per pair: celery per 10 per pair; celery, per rrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; arrel; cabbage, 50 to 60 per 70; turnips, per barrel, 65 50 per barrel; potatoes, 1, \$1.25; kidneys, \$1.70 to 96, \$1.40 to \$1.50; buck-per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90

n Examiner, 25th) Peter DesBrisay.

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BY TELEGRAPH

FREDERICTON. at Oromocto.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, Jan. 26.-E. M. S. Fenety eldest son of the mayor and teacher of classics in the collegiate school, died this evening after a very brief illness, from congestion of the lungs. He leaves a widow and three children, Mrs. Fenety is a daughter of Mrs. Judge Steadman and a niece of W. W. Turnbull of

in the work room and badly gutted that part of the building. The timely assistance of the firemen averted a serious fire, as the building is situated in a wooden block. The building was owned by Mrs. Wm. Grieves and the loss is covered by linsurance. Mr. Buckhardt had \$1,000 on his stock with Morrison & Freeze.

Capt. Lyons received word this afternoon that his tug, the Xiphias, had been sunk at her moorings in the Oromocto river. He has sent to St. John for materials to raise her, and it will cost him two or three hundred dollars.

The supreme court en banc opens tomorrow.

MONCTON. On Trial for Perjury-Skating Carnival-The Town's Estimates

(Special to THE SUN.) Monoron, Jan. 27.—Stipendary Wortman's court was occupied this afternoon and till eleven tonight with the perjury case in which Bruns wick Burns, trader of Point du Chene, is com plainant and Edward Cormier, farmer of She diac, the accused. The case is a remarkable one. It appears that in March last the prisoner, Cormier, was sued before Justice Aber-cromby at Shediac on a note in favor of Burns and endorsed to one Geo. H. Hallett. Neither Burns or Hallett appeared at the trial and Cormier giving evidence to the effect that he had not given any such note to Burns, judgment was given in his favor. Cormier some ment was given in his favor. Cormier some days ago made complaint against Burns for forgery, but before the papers were served Burns came to Moncton and made a complaint against Cormier for perjury in having denied his signature before Justice Abercromby, hence the present case. The amount of the note was \$7 and it is seldom that the charges of forcery and perjury both arise from forgery and perjury both arise from so paltry an amount. Cormier was defended by Thomas of Moncton and Russell of Shediac,

mates for the current year's assessments,

NEWCASTLE.

amounting to \$22,135.

Criminal Trials Before the County Court.

(Special to THE SUN.) NEWCASTIE, Jan. 29.—The county court ha been in session since Tuesday, Judge Wilkinson presiding. There are only two cases and those criminal, viz: The Queen v. Thomas Mcstealing goods from the store of Chas. Sargeant, at Nelson. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against both parties. L. Thomson appeared for the prosecution and W. A. Park for the defence. Oxford's gullt was not established and he was discharged. McCafferty was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, subject however to an ed for the prosecution and W. A. Park for the defence. Oxford's guilt was not established and he was discharged. McCafferty was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, subject, however, to an appeat to the supreme court, on a point raised by the counsel for the defence, that the confession obtained from the prisoner, after inducements were held out to him to do so by policeman Collier, as not admirable as a vipoliceman Collier, as not admissable as evidence. McCafferty will remain in the jail here, pending the judgment of the higner

The other criminal cause was that of the Queen v. James Cunningham in re the Renous shooting affray last fall. The prisoner was, this afternoon, found not guilty, the defence proving that the pistol in Cunningham's hand had gone off while James Vickers had his hand on the barrel trying to wrest it from him. L. Thomson for the crown and W. A. Park for

Heavy hail storm last night and today.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Gillis Found Guilty of Murder.

The Northern Light Laid Up-Re-elected Mayor.

(Special to THE SUN.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 28. - The Callaghan murder case, which has attracted a great deal of attention, was concluded today. The crown further proved that the chain, sold by the prisoner Gillis, shortly after his arrival at Harmony, belonged to the murdered man, Callaghan, and that he was wearing it three days before he was murdered. A pair of pants, which a witness proved Gillis wore on his return to Harmony from Charlottetown, were found in the prisoner's trunk, bearing blood stains. There was also found in the prisoner's trunk a black vest having blood stains. This vest was proved to be Callaghan's.

In his defence, the prisoner made no attempt to account for the possession of the articles proven to belong to the murdered man Callaghan, but called two witnesses, one of whom was his brother-inof whom was his brother-in-who testified that on the morn law, who testified that on the morning the murder was alleged to have been committed the prisoner left his house to go to the house of the prisoner's brother.

The prisener's sister-in-law testified that on the night of the 20th May, when the murder was alleged to have been committed, the prisoner Gillis slept at her house. In their evidences were many descrepencies showing a very imperfect alibi. The counsel for the defence and crown addressed the jury last evening and Judge Hensley charged the jury today. After three hours deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Gillis, guilty against Gillis.

The Northern Light is laid up at Souris for the remainder of the season. The mails cross by the capes.

Henry Beer was yesterday reelected mayor of the city by a majority of nine votes.

MARINE DISASTERS.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, Jan. 27 .- A big curling bonspiel was held here today, Toronto and York county being pitted against the province of Ontario. A Saloon Gutted by Fire-A Tug Boat Sunk | The city and county scored 399 and the province 381. There were 22 rinks.

Peter Ryan, the well-known reform politician and trade auctioneer, has failed with liabilities at from \$120,000 to \$125 000. Several months ago he bought out the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Works, Oshawa, to which is attributed his failure. It is understood he will offer his creditors 50 cents on the dollar. Several others firms will be seriously affected by Ryan's

The annual meeting of the Ontario Manu Steadman and a niece of W. W. Turnbull of St. John.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Geo. P. Bliss was very largely attended this afternoon. The service was said by the metropolitan and sub dean Alexander.

Fredericton, Feb. 1.—A fire in George A. Buckhardt'sphotographic saloon this morning at one o'clock resulted in quite a serious loss to him, his stock and materials being badly damaged and many of his negatives being destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It started in the work room and badly gutted that part of the building. The timely assistance of the firestrongly impress upon our own government the necessity of guarding the manufacturing and industrial industries of Canada. The following

industrial industries of Canada. The following resolution was also passed:

"That this association has learned with regret of the retirement from active public life of the Honorable Sir Leonard Tilley, and desires to express its admiration of the able manner in which he for many years has performed his arduous duties as finance minister, and that Messrs. Elliot, Nicholls, Wright and the mover be a committee to prepare and have engrossed an illuminated address expressing our sense of his services to Canada."

Thomas Cowan of Galt was elected presi-Thomas Cowan of Galt was elected presi-

OTTAWA, Jan. 27. - The tenders for the Welland canal have been opened. There were 61 tenders including the principal contractors in Canada and several from the United States The award will be made next week.

A cabinet council was held today. "No appointments," said Sir John, and "no disappointments," whispered Sir Hector.

It is understood the ministers are busy with the estimates and bills to be brought before

parliament.

The president of the French Republic has forwarded to the department of marine one gold medal and one silver medal, the first for the superintendent and the other for the keeper of the West End light at Sable Island, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamer A. S. H. of St. Milo, on

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 27.-A horrible tragedy is reported to have occurred on the road between New Westminster and Port Moody. A man named Walker had squatted on some land, and last Wednesday he took L. Robson, his partner, Smith, and another man named forgery and perjury both arise from so paltry an amount. Cormier was defended by Thomas of Moncton and Russell of Shediac, Smith of Moncton appearing for the prosecution. The magistrate will give decision in the morning.

The carnival in the curling rink tonight was only fairly successful. There were about 40 skaters in costume. Prizes for original costumes of \$5 each were awarded to Frank Ramsay, of Moncton, [and Sam Hunter, St. John, as Spoopendyke and his troubles, and Miss Minnie Robertson, of Moncton, as Canadian snowshoer. The judges were Geo. H. Flood of St. John, Foster Floyd and S. A. Peters, Moncton.

The cown council tonight passed the estimates for the covernments. then lashed Jones to the bedy of Robson and fied. The wounded and dead men were found by constables who arrived a few hours later. The dead body of Walker was soon afterwards discovered. He is supposed to have killed himself.

TORONTO, Jan. 28 -The Mail's special correspondent in the Blackfeet country sends an interesting account of a visit to the Blood camp on the 16th, and of talks he has had with Red Cloud, Calf Shirt and other leading men of that tribe. Red Crow and all the rest deny Cafferty and James Oxford, charged with with emphasis the rumors about a rising, They are quite satisfied with their lot, though police and troops sent in, sometimes bribe In-dians to invent sensational stories about their dians to invent sensational stories about their hostility to the Government. Another statement made by Calf Shirt is that some of the Bloods are "half afraid and half angry," in censequence of the strengthening of the police garrison at Fort McLeod, regarding the act as a threat against themselves. The correspondent says it may calm the apprehensions of the timprous to learn that at the very outside this tribe could not muster over 350 fighting men, white 300 would probably be nearer the mark. Quebec, Jan. 28.—Advices received here state that the Scott Act has been defeated in state that the Scott Act has been defeated in Pontiac county, Quebec, by a majority of 345,

with four or five places to hear from, which will increase the majority against the act. TORONTO, Jan. 28,-The Ontario legislature was formally opened this afternoon by Lieut. Gov. Robinson. The speech from the throne was barren of any promised reforms, and no new legislation was foreshadowed, with the exception of a bill respecting the liability of employers for injuries sustained by their work-men. The other clauses referred to what are termed constitutional triumphs of the un-settled boundary questions.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—A despatch from the Colonial office is published in the Canada Gazette, asking Canadians to look out for floats put into the ocean by the Prince of Monaco for the purpose of the investigation of ocean

Notice is also given that a beacon light will be brought into operation on Hatfield's point, Kings county, on the opening of navigation. TORONTO, Jan. 29 - The lead and color works on the Esplanade, of McNally & Percy, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, through ene of the tanks exploding. David Brown, foreman, and Wm. Aikenhead, bookkeeper, were both seriously injured. Loss, \$22,000 insured for \$9,600. Dr. Andrews was tried at the criminal assizes today, for procuring abortion upon Jenny Les-lie, of Whiteby, and was found guilty, although

sel at the bar. Two points were reserved and sentence will not be pronounced till these are TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The Mail's special correspondent in the Blackfeet country, writing from McLeod, Jan. 18, gives the result of his interviews with Protestant missionaries, all of whom say they do not apprehend any danger of an uprising among the Indians, John Mc-Dougall of Morley, the veteran missionary however makes grave charges against the Indian agents and contractors of systematic plundering in the manipulation of Indian supplies and defrauding both Government and Indians, which he states he is prepared to prove. Rev. Mr. Triveth, Church of England missionary, Triveth, Church of England missionary, charges white settlers with carrying on a traffic in Indian girls, who are bought for from \$10 to \$20 each for immoral purposes and in due course left helpless in the ranks of frontier prostitution. He entreats good Christians in the eastern provinces to come to the rescue and stop this sale of Indian girls. All missionaries strongly denounce permit liquor system, and said that if it were abolished it would be beneficial to the country, as it never

TOBONTO, Feb. 1.—Tonight's session of the Ontario legislature was very lively. Sol. White, Conservative member, moved the following amendment to the address: "And we trust now that peace has been restored, the upremacy of the law vindicated and maintained and just punishment inflicted on the principal participants in the rebellion, it may be found consistent with public interests to ex-tend the merciful consideration of the crown to the cases of those who are now undergoing im-prisonment for offences committed during or arising out of it."

The government strenuously opposed that

The government strenuously opposed that part of the amendment which says the supremacy of the law was vindicated and maintained and just punishment inflicted upon the principal participants in the rebellion. The debate was exceedingly interesting and it is conceded the government are placed in what is vulgarly termed a hole. The debate is not concluded.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.-The decision of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Handock inspirator case declares the patent void in onsequence of the article having been import-

ed after the first year had elapsed. A deputation of the Montreal Board of Trade waited on Sir John and the Minister of Trade waited on Sir John and the Minister of Marine touching canal tolls on the opening of navigation. The necessity for a hydrographical survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was also urged. The latter subject was presented by a deputation from the Royal Society of Canada and the British Association composed of Dr. Daniel Wilson, Sir W. Dawson, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Carpmael and others. The practical importance of having the tides and currents examined was fully presented. Hon. Mr. Foster promised to give the subject the fullest attention and expressed his belief that initiatory steps would be taken.

The council of the Royal Society met on Saturday afterneon to make arrangements for Saturday afternoon to make arrangements for the distribution of the transactions of the so-

An order in council declaring that the Canada Temperance Act will come into force in St.

Thomas on the expiring of the present licenses has been approved by the Governor General. OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Boudet, Conservative, has been elected for Lotbiniere in place of Joly, who resigned because of his disapproval of the Riel agitation. This constituency returned a Liberal for the House of Commons at the last election by over two hundred majority.

TORONTO, Jan. 31. - The Mail's special corespondent in the Blackfeet country, writing on the 22ad, sums up the results of his enquiry into the condition and temper of the Bloods and Piegans. He states en indisputable authority that we had a narrow escape from a rising south of the railway, owing to the rebellion last spring, and that a similar crisis occurred no later than Outober. During the rebellion the Blackfeet were excited by news from Riel's camp and by reports of victories achieved by the Crees in Battleford district.

In October the Blackfeet were victims of whiskey, and the unrest created by it was aggravated by evil counsel of renagade whites who infest the border and who desire an Indian war for the plunder they might get out of it. These disturbing causes have now disappeared and the Blackfeet are quiet, and apparantly auxious to remain so. But he points out the danger which the peace of that section is still exposed from traffic in whiskey, from horse stealing expeditions in which a conflict between the police and Indians may occur at any hour, and from the presence of bad whites, who in spite of the vigilance of the police and Indian agents, contrive to inflame the savages with all sorts of cunning fables. His geaeral conclusion is that whilst an outbreak in the spring or at some future ising south of the railway, owing to the rebelan outbreak in the spring or at some future time is not likely to occur, nevertheless the herding of so large a number of Indians near the frontier amid an environment of despera-does, whiskey amugglers and troublesome American tribes must always be attended with a considerable degree of danger.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1, - One of the last official acts of Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Salisbury government was to ecommend the promotion of Sir Charles, who has been created knight grand cross of St.

Michael and St. George.

Premier Norquey expects to leave here to-Premier Norquay expects to leave nere tonight for Toronto.

Premier Sullivan of Prince Edward Island,
and Mr. Ferguson, provincial secretary, had an
interview with Sir John this afternoon for the
purpose of arranging for an extended interview
in aday or two. Their object is to see if any
arrangement can be made to secure a survey of
the proposed subway scheme for connecting
Prince Edward Island with the main land.
They laid their plans before Walter Stapley Prince Edward Island with the main land. They laid their plans before Walter Stanley who pronounced them feasible, comparatively easy of execution and not highly expensive. Mr. Hall of New York, has furnished the plans, the idea of which is to have a strong metal cylinder of a circumference sufficient to admit the passage of a railway train. This cylinder is to be sunk in the bottom of the Straits of Northumberland far enough to leave the top flush with the bed of the straits. The length will be six and a half miles. miles.

The Minister of Justice has appointed

Douglas Stewart of the railway department, J. F. Stairs of Halifax, had an interview with the ministers of justice and finance today.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Diabolical Revolutionary Plot Discovered.

PANAMA, Jan. 24. One of the most diaboli-PANAMA, Jan. 24. One of the most diabolical plots ever planned to overthrow the government has just been discovered in Gustemala. It was a scheme to set fire to the Grand hotel and theatre at a given time, when there might be a full house, and in the panic that would certainly ensue the intention of the conspirators was to take possession of the barracks without any great risk to themselves. Then the prominent feature of the programme was to murder President Barrillas and family, next to attack all foreigners and finally to sack the city. Fortunately the plans of the conspiracity. Fortunately the plans of the conspira-tors were revealed in time. The discovery of the plan led to the arrest of about 50 persons, iscluding some colonels in the army, and they are now undergoing trial for treasonable de-

WASHINGTON.

No Chance for a Fisheries or Reciprocity

Treaty. (Special to THE SUN.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.-It is now quite apparent that the House of Representatives will not be called upon to consider, for the present at least, any proposition relating to the fishery or reciprocity commission suggested in the President's message. The investigation in the senate shows that there is no possibility that a treaty of the character proposed could now be ratified by that body. consequently those in favor of reciprocity are not encouraged to press the subject further at this time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Reports from the south of France state that serious floods prevail in that LONDON, Jan. 20.—Lne dynamite scare was revived in Norwich today by a terrific explosion at Victoria railway station, which partially demolished the building. No one is reported injured. The cause of the explosion is a

OVERTHROW

Of the Salisbury Administration

BEATEN BY PARNELL AND GLAD-

Exciting Scenes in the House of Commons.

THE HOME RULERS FEEL VERY HAPPY.

LONDON, Jan. 26. -Sir Michael Hicks-Beach conservative leader, gave notice in the com mons this afternoon that the government would introduce on Thursday a bill to suppress the Itish national league and other dangerous societies, to prevent intimidation, to protect life and property, and to maintain public order in Ireland. This announcement was greeted in Ireland. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers. Sir Michael said he would ask the house to give the bill precedence. He added the measure would be followed by a bill dealing with the Irish land question on the lines of policy indicated by the land purchase act of last session. Referring to the case of Bradlaugh, he said the government was not prepared to oppose that gentleman's right to sit and vote in the house of cemmonr. The appeal of Bradlaugh is still before the house of lords, and the matter now, said Sir Michael, is a concern of the courts of law.

that the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne have precedence over the bill to suppress the national league, of which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave notice This motion was strongly opposed by Sir Michael.

Parnell later withdrew his motion. Parnell later withdrew his motion.
The notice given by the conservative leader, of
the government's intention to introduce a bill to
suppress the national league was greeted by the
Parnellite members with cries of "cowards,"
"shame" and with ironical laughter,
Collings moved his amendmend to the address on the subject of allotments.

THE VOTE. The amendment, although supported by Gladstone, was opposed by the Marquis of Hartington. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the govern-

ment would willingly accept the decision of the house, as they had assumed office with re-luctance and would resign without regret.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 329 to 250, the government thus being defeated.
Gladstone strongly supported Collings'

ADJOURNED TILL THURSDAY.

The result of the division was received by the Irish members with derisive cheers and cries of "boycotted."

The house at the suggestion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach adjourned until Thursday.

An analysis of the division shows that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen abstained from voting and that only 73 Parnellites voted.

It is rumored that Lord Hartington will refuse to enter the cabinet under Gladstone but will undertake to lead a reparate party in opposition to home rule.

will undertake to lead a separation to home rule.

Collings' amendment, on which the government was defeated, expresses regret that no measures are announced in the Queen's speech for the relief of sufferers by the depression in trade and agriculture, particularly in regard to affording facilities to farmers, laborers, etc., for obtaining allotments of small holdings on terms as to rent and security of tenure. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Daily News ridicule the report that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet. Gladatene, the News says, is perfectly able to form a strong united ministry.

The Morning Post says the resignation of the The Moving Post says the resignation of the government will be announced on Thursday. The News does not seem disposed to exult over the liberal triumph. It says the conservatives pursued the best possible policy, but they had to bear a policy beyond human strength to

London. Jan. 27.-The Standard predicts LONDON. Jan. 27.—The Standard predicts that the next cabinet will be shorter lived than the present. It says: "The outlook is gloomy. Either England and Ireland will be torn apart or there will be a succession of short lived governments weakening the executive at home and abroad. The defeat of the government last night has left all the political parties in the house of commons in a state of chao and may result in a dissolution of parliamen and may result in a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country.

Dublin, Jan. 27.—The Freeman's Journal is jubilant over the defeat of the government and says: "The action of the leaders of the National League in defeating tha government emphasizes the fact that that is a new force in politics

which parliament has to consider."

The Irish Times says the Parnellites rely for help on Mr. Gladstone alone. They believe that he will make them an offer looking to a settlement of the Irish question.

In the Chamber of Commerce yesterday during the discussion of a motion in favor of preserving the integrity of the empire, Mr. Harrington accused members of sending petitiens to a foreign government. An urrows ensued to a foreign government. An uproar ensue and the chairman demanded that the word "foreign gevernment" be withdrawn. Mr. Harriagton refused and asked that the meeting be polled. The chairman took the sense of the meeting as against Harrington, and refused to poll the members. The meeting voted in favor of the original motion and broke up in disorder.

disorder.

London, Jan. 27.— Gladstone held a conference this afternoon with Lord Granville in relation to the resumption of office by the liberals.

The Marquis of Salisbury will have an interview today with W. H. Smith, who was yesterday sworn in as chief secretary for Ireland.

In crisis excites but little interest among the general public, as everything is quiet, and commercial and financial are but slightly weaker.

The meeting of the council today lasted an hour. The situation was fully discussed, and it was resolved that the ministers should at once resign. The Marquis of Salisbury sent a special messenger to Osborne to inform the Queen of the decision of the cabinet.

London, Jan. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the fact that the official record shows that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, both liberals, voted with the government on the division last night on Collings' land allotment amendment, declares that their desertion of the) liberals in the division completely debars the Queen from entrusting either of them with the work of forming a new ministry. The Gazette further says that Lord Hartington may possibly retire to private life. The conservatives rely upon dissensions in the liberal ranks to prevent Gladstone from forming a durable cabinet. Mrs. Gladstone today took a letter from Gladstone to Lord Hartington.

The Globe (conservative) this evening says it is rumored Parnell has resolved to use the home rule vote to overthrow Gladstone at the first opportunity that presents itself. Should the liberals assume power, Parpell will do this, rumor says, for the purpose of exhibiting to the Irish abroad his power in parliament, in the liberals assume power, Parnell will do this, rumor says, for the purpose of exhibiting to the Irish abroad his power in parliament, in order to stimulate donations to Parnell's treasury, which was nearly drained by the recent election. The Globe is also authority for the statement that Gladstone's new cabinet will probably be mainly radical, and will introduce a measure of English-Irish land policy designed to settle the Irish question without conceding home rule in any form. In this way Gladstone hopes, the Globe says, to retain the support of both radicals and Parnellites. Lord Salisbury is anxious to acquaint the country with the nature of the Irish policy he intended to pursue if he had remained in power LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Passengers of the steamer Cephalonia, from Liverpool for Bosteamer Cephalonia, from Liverpool for Bo

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Standard this morning says: Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will announce in parliament to day the resignation of the government.

day the resignation of the government.

London, Jan. 28.—The Standard says Chamberlain will be the Irish secretary in Gladstone's government. It also says "All the continent except Russia regrets the resignation of the tory government."

London, Jan. 28.—The Evening News says it has authority for stating that Lord Salisbury has advised the Queen to summon Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet. The Queen has summoned the Marquis of Salisbury to confer with her majesty this evening and be her guest until tomorrow, when he will return to London.

until tomorrow, when he will return to London.

The entire press is opposed to the idea of the appointment of Lord Granville to be foreign secretary.

The Daily Telegraph says it is the opinion of leading liberals, including many former ministers, that Gladstone should invite the assistance of Parnell or Healy in arranging a home rule scheme for Ireland.

Sir Charles Dilke will be offered a seat in the new cabinet, but he will ask to be excused until the Crawford-Dilke suit has been settled. It is expected Lord Salisbury will go to Osborne today.

It is reported in the lobby of the commons this evening that the Queen is sounding Lord

It is reported in the lobby of the commons this evening that the Queen is sounding Lord Hartington as to his willingness to undertake the task of forming a coalition ministry.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the commons stated that in consequence of Tuesday's vote on Collings' amendment the cabinet had resigned.

LONDON, Jan. 28,—Lord Salisbury dined with the Queen this evening. He will return to London tomorrow morning, arriving at 9.30 a.m. Gladstone will probably then be summoned to form a cabinet.

Lord Hartington refuses to co-operate with Gladstone.

Gladstone.

London, Jan. 29.—The Telegraph say the parliamentary supporters of Parnell state he will not accept a cabinet office.

The Queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet. Lord Salisbury returned to London this evening from Osborne closely guarded.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The latest number of the Nineteenth Century contains an article by Arnold Forster, which has created a sepastion here. The writer recalls that Irishmen were at the bottom of the Molly Magnire conspiracy in Pennsylvania, that Irishmen plotted against officials and Chinese in Ban Francisco, that Tammany ring was lagely supported by Irish citizens and that the Boston police were tampered with by Irish politicians of that city. The history of world shows, he says, that the Irish engage in conspiracies wherever they may be, and he advises that the English government to exercise firmness in its treatment of Ireland, as otherwise a reconquest of that country will be necessary. LONDON, Jan. 29.—The latest number of the

LONDON, Jan. 29 — The Queen has summened Gladstone for consultation.

Dublin, Jan. 29.—John Blake, nationalist, has been elected member of parliament for Carlow without opposition.

London, Feb. 1.—The Times this morning says it believes Lords Selborne and Derby and Sir Henry James will decline to accept posi-Sir Henry James will decline to accept positions in the new cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone left London this morning for Osborne in response to the command of the Queen. At the railway station he was greeted with cheers by the people gathered there and smilingly bowed his acknowledgements. 'He will return to London tonight.

London, Feb. 1.—Gladstone has arrived at Osborne and has received the personal command of the Queen to form a cabinet.

Both houses of parliament met today and adjourned until Thursday, pending the formation of a new cabinet.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1 —The Freeman's Journal states that it has reason to believe that Gladstone has acreed with Parnell to join forces in stone has agreed with Parnell to join forces in parliament in the passage of a bill which shall establish a native parliament in Dublin to deal with Irish affairs, the new legislative to be so constituted as to add to the present safe guards of the integrity of the empire and rights of the

crown.

London, Feb. 1.—The Press Association gives the following as a forecast of the new cabinet:

Gladstone—First lord of the treasury and Siancolor of the exchequer.
Sir Farren Herschell—Lord high chancellor.
Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt—Home secretary.
Earl Granville—Lord president of council. H. Childers—Secretary for war.

[The remainder are liable to alteration, but

ill probably be as follows:]
G. O. Trevelyan—President board of trade.
Mundella—President of the local government eard.

Earl Spencer—Secretary for foreign affairs.

Earl Roseberry—Secretary for the colonies.

Earl Kimberly—Secretary for India.

Joe Chamberlain—First lord of the admi-

ty. J. Morely-Chief secretary for Ireland. It is understood the Queen objects to Morbecause he is pledged to home rule,
LONDON, Feb. 1.—Gladstone has drafted a cabinet but several of the gentlemen named are notaplessed with the positions assigned them and therefore it is probable modifications will be made, delaying the publication of the official list.

> GREECE Actively Preparing for War.

ATHENS, Jan. 26.—The Greek fleet has departed from Piraeus to avoid being blockaded by the British fleet. The Greek fleet comprises three ships including two ironclads and six gunboats. Seven Turkish ironclads, are crnising in the vicinity of Prevesa-Epirus on north side of the entrance of the gulf of Arta. A cabinet council with the king presiding, is now in session discussing the political situation. New regiments are being actively formed for active service.

for active service.

The British Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Lord John Hay, has been ordered to Piracus, the port of Athens. Constansinople, Jan. 26.—Three thousand Turkish troops have been sent from Syria to Crete. The garrison of Crete will be raised to 19,000 men.
ATHENS, Jan. 27.—The war fever here is be-

board three months provisions and a large supply of ammunition. VIENNA, Jap. 28.—The Greek government recently bought the steamer Hammonia for conversion into a man-of-war. Germany objected to the purchase, which was consequently annulled. An order from the Greek government for 1,200 horses has been received in Trieste.

in Trieste.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Telegrams this afternoon from Athens state that the warlike movements of the Greek cabinet have suddenly changed. The despatches add that yesterday evening the Hellenic ministers issued a declaration that "Greece would comply with the wishes of

Europe."
London, Jas. 28.—A despatch from Berlin to the Telegraph says the Greek ministry has resigned.

MUTINY

On a Reformatory Ship in the Mersey,

Two Officers and Eighteen Boys Wounded

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—A mutiny occurred to-day among the lads on the reformatory ship Clarence, which is lying in the Mersey. At a preconcerted signal, the lads in a body attack-ed the officers with belaying pins, fire arms and other weapons. The officers drew their re-volvers and fired into the mutinous crowd. The lads then lowered the boats, into which they crowded and drifted down stream with the tide. Soon several boats filled with police put out from the shore, and the young lads were taken Soon several boats filled with police put out from the shore, and the young lads were taken back to the ship and the ringleaders placed in irons. Eighteen lads and two officers received wounds in the fight on board. Two years ago the lads confined on the Clarence set fire to the ship. Investigation shows that the mutiny arose out of a religious dispute over certain rules of the ship, as all the mutineers were Catholics. The outbreak had been planned for several days. The wounded have all had to be removed to a hospital. Thirteen of the lads who led the mutiny have been placed under arrest.

Berlin Breezes.

ISMARCK'S REMARKABLE SPEECH ON THE EX-

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The event of the week has been Prince Bismarck's reappearance in the Prussian Diet. The chancellor has made many remarkable speeches, but never has he made one more characteristically brutal than that with which on Thursday he once more crushed with which on Thursday he once more crushed the hopes of Prussian Poland. When it became known that the "man of blood and iron" was to speak there was a regular fight for seats in the chamber. The Prussian princes mustered thick in the royal box. The galleries were crowded, and the thousands of baffled applicants gathered in the street to cheer or curse the chancellor according to the feeling on the Polish question. Not that there was any doubt as to the result of the debate. Prince Bismarck's triumph, despite the growth of socialism, was regarded as certain, and his attitude toward the Reichstag had prepared the people for something sensational, and when he rose—the three hairs on his head bristling with fury—they saw they would not be disappointed.

with fury—they saw they would not be disappointed.

The chancellor was in rare form—strong, savage and satirical. He had taken pains, too, to get up his subject, and whatever might be though of its morality, the historic interest of the speech was undeniable. Herr Windthorst, with all his talents was simply snuffed out, and that evening blood and iron conquered. Prince Bismarck gave a masterly historical survey of Prussia's relations with the Poles. The allusion by the chancellor to the government's intention of expropriating the land of the members of the Polish nobility who live in Paris and Monaco caused a tremendous uproar. On Friday, when the discussion was continued, there was less interest manifested, and the galleries were not so crowded as on the preceding day. The debate crowded as on the preceding day. The debate savored of party recriminations. Herr Stablevski made a violent speech in which he accused the government of waging a war of extermination against the Poles. Prince Bismarck, in mination against the Foles, Frince Dismarcs, in controverting the statements of Herr Windthorst the clerical leader, remarked that he wished Herr Windthorst had his (the chancellor's) place, adding that he had sounded the Emperor on the subject of such a change, but that the latter had declared he was too old to try such an experiment. This hit of the chancellor was greeted with loud laughter.

A British Brig Abandoned

VATEBLOGGED OFF: THE THE ISLAND OF

COZUMEL-THE CARGO RAFTED ASHORE. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The British brig Sadie Ankers sailed from Porto Cortez for London on October 30, with a cargo of mahogany. She was commanded by Captain Anderson and had on board besides the mate a crew of five men. All went well during the early part of the voyage, but when off the coast of Yucatan the vesage, but when off the coast of Yucatan the vessel sprang aleak. Every effort was made to atop the ingress of water, but, though the men were kept continuously at work at the pumps, the vessel became waterlogged and it was decided to abandon her. Being at that time off the island of Cozumel, the crew managed to successfully jettison the cargo, make it into rafts and get it ashore. The vessel was stripped of everything of value, and early in December the crew took to their boats and abandoned her. They made their way to Mexico and obtained passage on the Alexandre line steamahip Alps. way to Mexico and obtained passage on the Alexandre line steamship Alps. They arrived in this port yesterday in charge of the mate. Following are the names of the party: Thomas Fitzpatrick, Charles Craemer, Edward Simmons, J. V. Heod, John Clark and L. Nolson.

> (London Canadian Gazette, 21st Jan.) New Brunswick Railway Bonds.

A large business has been done in New Brunswick Railway bonds, and the price has further risen $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 92. On a preceding page we make a few remarks upon the reasons for this rise, but as 2½ per cent. is due in February 1, those who are buying for the new account are obtaining a safe 5 per cent, bond at 893, and the yield at that price is about 5% per cent. St. John and Maine shares have risen , and the company's debenture stock is 1 higher. The latter is now 99, and the road upon which it depends is worked as part of the New Brunswick system.

The advance in the market quotation of these bonds is due partly to the restoration of confidence in trans-Atlantic railway securities, and partly to the sudden recognition of the importance of what we announced just a month ago as to the "short line." The contract then signed involved the connection of the New Brunswick Railway system with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the elevation of Halifax to the nearest Atlantic port as regards European traffic. As the New Brunswick Railway Company regularly pays its bonded interests on its present scale or working it is easy to see that these important connections must give an impulse to traffic, and also render increasingly valuable the 1,647,272 acres of timbered lands belonging to the company.

Inequality in the U.S. Senate.

(From the New York Times.) More than one-quarter of the people live in three states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but with more than 25 per cent, of the population these states have only six votes against 70 in the senate, or eight per cent. On the other hand, the four states of Nevada,
Delaware, Colorado and Oregon, with only oneeighty fifth of the population, have more power
in the senate. One quarter of the population
has six votes there and one-eighty-fifth has
eight votes.

Some Railway Sleepers .- The Maine Central Railroad purchased 170,000 sleepers for their track last year. This year they have contracted for 115,000, all they will probably ase, as a considerable portion of the main line had a complete renovation in the summer. The life of a cedar sleeper is rated at 20 years under ordinary traffic, that of a hackmatac sleeper about 10 years. The heavy freight trains, with the fast trains, pound out sleepers in about eight years on that part of the line used the most

The iron ore industry in the Kingston, Ont. district is reviving, and a company has been formed with a capital of \$2,000,600 to work the different mines along the line of the Kingston & Pembroke railway.

Weekly Sun

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 3, 1886.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

The Dingley shipping bill as it has passed the shipping committee of the house of representatives, relieves the shipping of the United States of a large portion of its burdens. Should the bill become law there will be no charges for official measurement of ships, certificates for registry, record of enrollment, indorsements, manifestos, permits, or certificates of payments of tonnage dues. Bills of sale, conveyances, hypothecations, and releases will be recorded free of charge, and the fees for certificates of title of protection to seamen, for bills of health, shipping and discharge of seamen will be abolished, together with all costs of inspection of steamers, licensing of officers, pilots, then the province for the past 15 years or more, showing how they had been held, up to 1875, at a much smaller valuation.

The bill also relaxes the conditions respecting advances to seamen. It imposes a fine of one dollar for every passenger carried from one United States port to another by foreign vessels. It restricts to United States vessels the drawbacks now allowed | ter were thus absorbed.

places foreign vessels at a much greater disadvantage than they are now under as compared with foreign vessels engaged in the United States trade.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHY.

There is a strong movement going on in the United States to hand over the telegraphing business to the government. The complaint against the present system is that the cost of telegraphy is too great, the profits too large, while the service received is not what it should be. It is contended by the advocates of state rights that the federal government have no constitutional power to transact business of this character. The central government, it is claimed, has no power to manage railways or carry on traffic of any kind, The right to establish post offices and post roads and regulate commerce is explicitly given, but this does not carry with it the right to maintain and operate the telegraph system. It is also claimed that it would be dangerous to place in the control of the government so large a power, which would be utilized in political campaigns. The number of government employes would be increased by 36,000. and these officials would be in constant and secret communication with each other throughout the nation. The secrets of opposition parties would no longer be safe, and a strain would be put upon public morality which the pub. and south of the province by cheap purchase

It has often been suggested that the Canadian Government should acquire the telegraph wires and operate their system for the benefit of the public. The government of Great Britain has undertaken the business and the experiment has been altogether successful. Since the government took over the lines in 1870, the rates have been greatly reduced and the accommodation greatly increased, and up to the time of the adoption of the sixpanny rate, there was a substantial profit in the business. In most of the Australasian colonies the government monopolizes both the railway and telegraph business. It will therefore be seen that the Dominion occupies a somewhat exceptional position as a part of the British Empire. There are, however, many sound objections to Government Interference, and if the pubhic could be assured of cheap and efficient service under private ownership it would be better to leave matters as they are.

THE Hamilton Spectator expects that the Grits will denounce the proposal that a line

Mr. Blake will possibly advocate the plan of running the boats only for a few hundred miles in mid-ocean, leaving both ends of the line incomplete, and all the Grits will advocate the plan of "making haste slowly," for the reason that the country along the proposed line is not sufficiently settled to afford local traffic enough. to make the line pay.

THE Imperial military authorities are testing the soldiers' bayonets. It will be remembered that the press representatives made strong complaints during the Egyptian campaign that these weapons were not re liable. The correspondents were forbidden to send any more such damaging letters, but the results of the recent examinations prove that what they said was true. The examiners tested 600 bayonets of one regiment and found 223 "totally unfit for service. many breaking and the rest bending nearly double and remaining so." The next day 700 were tested, of which 168 were condemned. The report says : "Amongst both officers and men the state of affairs has provoked much discussion, and all express themselves very disgusted that such arms should have been placed in their hands,"

THE St. John Grits have scolded the Gov. ernment because railway work is not done in St. John. Their Moncton brethren attack the Government because some of the work has been done in St. John, and not all in Moncton. Elsewhere in the Maritime Provinces the Grits revile the Government because more men are not employed on the railway than are needed. Meanwhile, Grits everywhere denounce the Government because the expenditure on the rallway is too large, while the Grit St. John Globe, with enltured phrase, calls Government employes "maggots in a festering mass of political

Two men called upon the telegraph operator at East Weymouth, Mass., last week, and got him to go to the depot at midnight in order to send a telegram. As he entered the station the man drew revolvers and demanded the money in the safe, knowing it temporarily contained a larger amount. Quick as a flash, the operator whipped out a pistol and "got the drop" upon the would-be robbers, who fled in terror.

STUMPAGE REGULATIONS.

Coun. Smith's Speech at the Northumberland Conneil.

During the debate in the Northumberland County Council, on the 23rd inst., on Coun. Baldwin's resolution, asking the provincial legislature to reduce the rate of atumpage, legislature to reduce the rate of stumpage, Coun. Smith very clearly showed that our lumberers labor under a disadvantage as compared with their brethren in Quebec and Nova Scotia.

complimented the two representatives of the county on their position in reference to this question, and endorsed the view of Mr. Burenill, that it was, by no means, one or party. He believed, however, that it was not as generally understood as its great im-portance required it should be and thought &c. All these expenses are to be borne by bordering on the St. John river and in the southern parts of the province had been parted with in free grants, sales to private en coal shipped for use as fuel on board of steamers.

It will be seen that the Dingley bill the best lands of York, Carleton and Victoria (from which alone they were authorized by faw to receive their grants) he To show that the cited the fact that they selected and obtained, for building the Woodstock bridge, a large tract in what was known as the "Northwest angle" of Northumberland, which the government of the day justified on technical grounds. Had they been able to find as good lands outside of the large tracts they had already secured in the other tracts they had already secured in the other three counties, they would not have done this. The situation, then, about the time the stumpage impost was first put on, was that, practically, all the good lumber lands of the province, elsewhere than at the north, were held by private parties who had obtained them for nominal considerations.

Here Coun. Smith briefly traced the history of "Better Terms" negotiations with the Ottawa Government in so far as they appear to have been mixed up with the abolition of the New Brunswick export duty, in consideration of which abolition, and for international reasons, in which imperial and United States interests and diplomacy were involved, our government secured an annual Dominion subsidy of \$150,000 a year (in addition to the other subsidies and allowances) which was double the sum the province realized from the lumber export duty theretofore levied. The provincial government of the day, he said, claimed great credit to themselves for having thus doubled their revenue under this head and, at the same time, relieved the lumber industry of the province of taxation which had somewhat handi-

It was not long, however, before the lumbermen were made to feel that the boasted boon was a delusion. The gentlemen who had acquired our best lands in the centre hie morality in the United States is not the cry that the crown lands were too value and as subsidies, were not slow to work up were, and the result was that the moderate mileage system was changed to the composite system of the day. In this the government was made use of for the purpose of enhancing the value of the lands with which they had endowed these private parties, the plea put forward, however, being that of which we hear so much today—the govern-

ment's revenue necessities. The introduction and gradual increase of atumpage charges in the province, and the additions of article after acticle, until logs, bark, aleepers, boom-poles, shingles, etc., were all laid under contribution, were next referred to—from 1875, when stumpage or logs was sixty cents a thousand and mi was returnable on lands under operation until the present, with stumpage at \$1.25 and no drawback for milesge, and hemlock bark is charged at 60c. per m. for the trees it is taken from instead of 12½ ad valorem of

Referring to the policy of crown land ad-ministration Coun. Smith said it had been of a piece all through, and even the late government's last orders in council-made about as they were resigning, were practically adopted by their successors. The policy of the late administration, he was informed, was to make the term for which licenses of steamers should connect the western terminus of the C. P. R. with Kong Kong. It thinks:

Mr. Blake will possibly advocate the plan of further. They made the leases good for 10 years which was right and justified by all experience—for in Quebec leases are practically perpetual and the stability of the trade is thus promoted-but they gave another turn to the screw and put stumpage on spruce and pine up to \$1.25 per m., which, together with the mileage, was 25 p. c. on the value of the logs, against only about 60c. per m. in Quebec and 40c. in Nova Scotia. Such being the position of New Brunswick in regard to the initial cost of its lumber supply,

t was no wonder that the lumber trade falling off. It was said by those interested in main taining the existing conditions that the duliness of the trade on the other side of the Atlantic accounted for the falling off in New Brunswick exports, but he would show that we must look elsewhere for the causes. This was an age of keen competition in al the walks of commerce—a time when the dootrine of "the survival of the fittest" was an important one to be understood-and it became us, in this province, if we would not see our greatest industry crippled beyond recovery, to make all possible efforts to hold our own in it. He had no sympathy with those who held up the lumber business as a waning industry and told us of an exhausted lumber That was the cry forty years ago

when the first steam gang mill was built on the river and its owners threatened to saw up all the logs on the Miramichi and its tributaries in ten years. A few years ago we had 14 steam saw mills going—he regretted there were fewer now—and still we have, as he was assured, on good authority, a practically exhaustless supply. The record of the lumber trade of the Miramichi was one which reflected credit on the commercial enterprise and solvency of the province; it had built up and maintained a world wide reputation and was, yet, the great commercial industry at the foundation of our prosperity. Wipe it out of existence and the country would not be worth living in. The farmer did well to stick

his farm, for that was the best of occupations, but his interests, as well as those of nearly every other man in New Brunswick were bound up with the success of the lumber trade, which, in its long history, had not left the record of disastrous investment which was a discourag ng feature of more recent pretentious and state-pampered manufacturing enterprises, and demanded our best efforts to foster and maintain it. The duliness of the trade on the other side of the Atlantic could not be disputed, and the speaker here read brief

extracts from London Timber of 9th inst., and the annual and other circulars by the last English Mail—including those of Churchill and Sim, Simpson and Mason, and Foy Morgan & Co., of London; Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, and Allison, Cousland and Hamilton, of Glasgow, on this point. He next showed, by statistics of the lumber trade on this side of the Atlantic and by the British Board of Trade supply, that of New Brunswick was rapidly declining, while Quebec and Nova Scotla were holding their own. Not only so, but Miramichl, in comparison with St. John and Nova Scotla, was rapidly losing its lumber

After referring to the advantages of St. John in being near the American market, to which much of its surplus lumber went as Arcostook product, free of American duty, he said the north was handicapped by not having either this advantage or that of open having either this advantage or that or open winter ports, and it was proof of the superior stuff our people were made of that they held their own under such disadvantages, added to the others he had referred to. Trade would bear any tax for a time, and in many cases our lumber concerns must go on, because of their investments, which must be maintained in a realizing process, though it might be alosing one at that; but trade would also go in the direction of the least resistance, like all other things in which human effort was involved, and the facts showed that the lumber trade which should be ours was gravitating towards Nova Scotia and Quebec. for free capital would not seek employment in New Brunswick logs at \$1.25 stumpage, when they could be got at 40c, and 60c, in the other places. This question was no sectional one, so far as its effects on the general interests of the province were concerned, for the supplies of the industry were obtained from all over the province and all should join in an effort to secure more just treat-ment for our lumbermen. Unless that was done, the province would lose its revenue and the people would lose the benefits of the

In reference to the political bearings of the question Coun. Smith said the claim the revenue necessities of the govern that ment compelled them to maintain the present high rates, was not a sufficient answer to the arguments against them. He would not even say the question demanded any great degree of statesmanship to solve it. It was plainly the duty of our legislators—of those charged with the administration of provincial affairs-to recognise the fact that we are face to face with circumstances which mperatively demand a change of policy, and if they are fit—as he believed the present overnment were—to hold office, they would ddress themselves to the work.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 20.—The Northumber and parliament assembled on Wednesday morning. Sec.-Treasurer Thomson called the roll as follows :-

Ludlow-John McAleer, Samuel Amos, Bissefield-Eacch A. Bamford, John T. Blackville-B. N. T. Underhill, Michael

Northesk-Michael Ryan, Robt. Adams. Southesk—James Somers, Jared Tozer. Derby—Jas. Robinson, John Bette.

Nelson-Daniel Baldwin, Allan A. M. aunders. Newcastle—John Woods, Chas. E. Fish Chatham-Roger Flanagan, D. G. Smith, Glenelg-Hugh Cameron, Robert Mc-

Hardwicke—Thos, B. Williston, Michael Alnwick-William B. Stewart, Romain Savov.

All the members answered to their names r came in shortly after, with the exception of Coun. Williston, who is absent in Philadelphia on business connected with the sch.

Gen. Middleton.

Ex-Warden Robinson was called to the hair, and, on motion of Coun. Tozer, Coun. Fish was elected warden by acclama-

Coun. Baldwin wanted to know if all the ouncillors had filed qualification oaths and oaths of allegiance. The sec.-treasurer read a list, including the names of both the Chatham councillors, of those who had smorn to the possession, within the municipality, of \$300 in real estate, and to their intention of bearing true and faithful allegiance to her majesty the Queen. Several councillors had omitted to file the oath of allegiance, and it was claimed that, as they had done so before, it was not required. The sec.-treasurer said the law required the oath to be filed

every year.

Coun. Adams moved that the county valuators, all three of whom were present, be appointed as constables to wait upon the council. The motion was not put. Wm. Dalton and John Cassidy were appointed, and it was moved that they be paid \$1.50 a day. Amendments of \$1.25 and \$1 were oved. The amendments and the main motion were lost, and a motion to fix the

pay \$1.10 was carried.

J. J. Anslow was appointed official re-The following committee were appointed :

County accounts—Tozer, Betts, Stewart, Flanagan, Adams. Parish accounts—Stewart, Cameron, Somers, Smith, Savoy, McAleer, Baldwin, Woods, Mersereau, Bransfield, Ryan, Underhill. Robinson, Thibedeau.

To examine alms house accounts—Betts. Baldwir, Whalen, Savoy, Fianagan.

To determine the sale of assignment according to new valuation—Betts, Smith, Tozer, Woods, Baldwin. To visit the jail-Smith, Robinson, Ryan, Cormier. Whalen. To visit the alms house—Betts, Saunders,

lanagan, Bamford. The statement of county valuation wa ubmitted.
Coun. Woods read the petition of Alex.

Cammings, of Newcastle, laborer, aged 66 years, stating that he has paid taxes since 1880, amounting to \$15.12, and asking that this amount be refunded to him. Coun. Tozer moved that a committee of

three be appointed to report on all such petitions.—Carried. NcNaughton, Betts and Adams were appointed said committee.

Coun. Baldwin presented the petition of John Doolan, who stated that work done by him on roads in District No. 1, Nelson, sold by James Kane, surveyor of roads, to the amount of \$12.40, had not been paid for, and asking the council to take action with refer-

This, and similar petitions from James English and Matthew Carroll, were referred to committee on petitions.

Coun. Woods presented a petition from Jas. Donevan, Newcastle, seeking compensation for work done on the road to prevent damage to his property by water. Amount

The statement presented by the valuators shows the following totals: Real estate, \$2,568,850; personal property, \$1,292,430; income, \$455,650. Total, \$4,316,930. The percentage of each parish is as follows: Chatham, 31 per cent; Newcastle, 23. Nelson, 68; Ludlow, 2; Blissfield, 2.9; Blackville, 76; Derby, 47; Southesk, 3; Northesk, 35; Alnwick, 5.8; Hardwicke, 3.5; Gleneig, 49; Rogersville, 1.3.

Council opened soon after 10. Minutes of resterday's proceedings read and approved. Coun. Ryan said a mistake had been made Coun. Ryan said a mistake had been made yesterday in placing Coun. Stewart on both the parish accounts and county accounts committees. The motion was that one councillor from each parish be on the parish accounts committee, whereas two were ap-pointed for Alnwick.

Couns. Bamford, Cameron and Betts referred to the matter. The latter said the presence of Coun. Stewart was absolutely required on the county accounts committee. It was thereupon moved and carried that the councillor's name be struck off the com-

THURSDAY'S BUSINESS. Newcastle, Jan. 21.—At morning session

whereas, section 17, chapter 65, of consolidated statutes, relating to schools, requires the county council to ask the secretary-tre-surer to give a bond, with two sureties, at the time of his appointment, and the same has been neglected; therefore

Seconded by Coun. Whelan. There was quite a discussion on the resolution. The mover said there was only one course open;

the law required that the secretary-treasurer should give a bond for \$8,000 in all cases where school funds to that amount passed through the hands of that officer. If the council did not attend to it, it was neglecting its duty.

The secretary-treasurer explained that

when he took office he gave a bond for \$5,000. Last year, when the byhe amount to \$8,000, apparently to the satis-This bond was sufaction of the council. icient for all purposes, but he was willing to meet the wish of the council. If a change was desired, he would prefer to cancel the old bond and give a new one for say twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. Coun. Ryan was correct in stating that the

cover school funds. In reply to Coun, Smith, the secretary reasurer said the maximum amount in his hands for all purposes seldom exceeded \$8,-000. At present the amount reached about but this was an exceptional year. provision having been made for the valua-

The matter was referred to a committee nsisting of Coun. Smith, Robinson and Ryan, to report tomorrow.

Councillors Toner, Hanington, Cameron,
Whelan and Adams were appointed a com-

littee on contingent assessment. Coun. Amos moved that a new ferry be established opposite the residence of David Steward, Ludlow, explaining there was now only one ferry in the parish.—Carried. moved a resolution asking the council to approve of a bill to be sent to the legislature enabling the owners of marsh lands in Lower Tabusintac Bay to form an incorporation for

fire wards' report, showing the expenditure for past year \$1,438. An assessment of one usand dollars on the fire district of Chatham for the present year was granted. NEWCASTLE, Jan. 22 .- At the morning ses-

sion a number of parish lists were passed. There was quite a breezy time of it in passing the Alnwick list, as the two representatives could not agree, and the council had to take it in hand, Cous. Smith applied for a loan from the county lands fund at six per cent, interest to carry on the police business, as there was now a shortage of funds, the money to be refunded when the assessment is collected.-Granted.

Conn. Betts moved a resolution having its object the building of a new jail. On this there was a long discussion.

At the afternoon session the committee on county accounts reported they found them nearly all satisfactory, but recommended that some better system be observed in keeping

some better system be observed in accounts jail accounts.

A number of county accounts passed, including that of the valuators for \$1,421, over which there was a brief discussion.

E. P. Williston, auditor, was reappointed and his salary increased to \$100. A bill to amalgamate the street and fire service of Chatham was presented by Coun.

Smith for the council's concarrence, The council concurred and bill will be presented to

an moved in amendment that the sum of 4,000 be taken from the county land fund for the purpose of building a new jail. The amend ment provoked a lively discussion, but passed by a vote of 15 to 7.

The warden, Coun. Robinson and the high

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 23 .- At the morning

ession, the municipal council established a new ferry at Bartholomew Hogan's, South West

and hemlock bark of late years, showing the

direction in the circumstances demand.

Mesers. John P. Burchill and W. A. Park.

not the power to enact it.

The usual votes of thanks were passed, whereupon the council adjourned sine die,

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION. ment of committees, etc.

mittee on parish accounts.

Some further discussion followed, which was declared by the warden to be out of

Councillor Ryan moved the following reso-Whereas, Section 17, chapter 65, of consoli-

Resolved, That the council do hereby ask the secretary-treasurer to give a bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars, with two sure-ties, to be approved of by this council, the same to be placed on file with the registrar of

council could ask for a separate bond to

sion. This sum would speedily be reduced as the valuation accounts were to be paid orthwith

The reports of the committees on alms house accounts and the condition of the jail were submitted. Coun. Flanagan submitted the Chatham

the legislature.

When the jail matter came up Coun. When

The warden, Coun. Roomson and the nigrather sheriff were appointed a committee to super intended the building of the new jail.

The warden is entertaining his brother councillors and friends at the Waverley tonight.

heavy depression in the lumber industry, and that the only chance for encoasfully prosecuting the business is by lessening the cost of procuring the logs, which can only be done by a reduction of etumpage, thereby placing the lumberers here upon an equal footing with those in other sections of the Dominion. After several preambles the resolutions reads:—

Therefore resolved, That this council humbly petition his honor the lieutenant governor in-

petition his honor the lieutenant governor-in-council and the legislature to take the forego-ing facts into consideration and make such a reduction in the crown lands stumpage as the

Messrs. John P. Burchill and W. A. Park, local representatives, who happened to be in the chamber, were asked to address the council. They did so in a vory pleasing manner, both in favor of the reduction. The former is a supporter of the government, the latter oppesed thereto.

Coun. Smith delivered an able and comprehensive speech, speaking for about forty minutes, very clearly showing that our lumberers labor under a disadvantage as compared with their brethren in Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Scotia. Several others spoke and the resolution was passed by a unanimous vote.

Cour. Bransfield moved a resolution urging the government to proceed with the breakwater at Point Escuminac.

at Point Escuminac.

An assessment of \$9,697 was ordered for school purposes.

A by-law was brought in to impose a fine of \$20 on all non-resident pedlars selling goods within the county, which was not adopted, the secoretary-treasurer believing the council had not the power to enact it.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

DORCHESTER, Jan. 23,-The Westmoreland County Council has been in session here since Puesday and a large amount of business, prin cipally of local interest, has been transacted. Coun. Ogden, of Sackville, was elected warden and the principal business of the first day was of a routine character, the appoint-

Among the discussions of more or less general interest was that in reference to the appointment of P. Gallagher, of Moncton, as one of the county valuators, the law requiring a new valuation during the present year. Mr. Gallagher was at the time of his appointment the representative of the town of Moncton at the county board, the town council of Moncton, by reason of the town's contribution to certain parish funds, being entitled to elect one representative to the county council. Mr. Gallagher, since his appointment as a county valuator, has been obliged to assign his property for the appointment of his creditors, and hence, it is held by the councillors, is disqualified for the office of valuator. The council took advice of the Hon. D. L. Hannington and H. R. Emmerson, the former holding that Mr. Gallagher could not be dismissed and the latter that he could be dismissed. Mr. Emmerson's advice being in accordance with the views of the msjority of the councillors, they acted upon it, cancelled Mr. Gallagher's appointment and elected Councillor E. Kay of Salisbury to the vacancy. Among the discussions of more or less general interest was that in reference to the

Salisbury to the vacancy.

A discussion also arose over the almshouse question, Coun. Foster of Moncton bringing the Town of the County of the question, Coun. Foster of Moncton bringing up the subject. Two years ago the Town of Moncton, despairing, it appears, of the county as a whole taking action, applied to the legislature for power and proceeded to purchase land and erect an almahouse. The cost of the almahouse, was \$5,184, as follows: Eight acres land \$1,100 00

Total \$5,184 00 The Moncton almshouse was built with a view to admitting the whole county, the act of the legislature empowering the parishes to come in, and as the fixed expenses are large, pro-portioned to the number of paupers in Monc-ton, the town is anxious that the parishes should come in. The Moncton almahouse went should come in. The Moncton almshouse went into operation a year ago and the cost has been

Total.....\$871 68 A considerable amount was also spent in out-door relief, bringing the total cost of the town's poor for the year up to about \$1,600 as com-pared with an average of \$2,500 or \$3,000 un-

der the old system. But still the county coun-cillors hold back, jealousy of Moncton, it is said, and other prejudices being the cause. The majority of the council, led by Coun. Smithlof Shediac, voted against the desirability of enquiring into the working of the Moneton almshouse or erecting a county almshouse. In the meantime the poor rates in the county, outside the Town of Moncton, amount to over \$4,000, against a total assessment in Northumberland, with a population nearly as large of

only \$2,400.

An application from J. L. Harris, president of the Moncton Sugar Refining Co., to have its taxes reduced, created quite a breeze, but was ineffective. The county tax on the refinery property was \$380 for poor rates and county contingencies alone. This Mr. Harris claimed was exorbitant.

The councillors are a festive lot. The warden's oyster supper on Thursday was quite an event, leading official and legal luminaries being present. Coun. Kay of Sallsbury, the newly appointed valuator, also gave an oyster supper, on Friday.

MADAWASKA CO. COUNCIL.

Madawaska Coudty Ceuncil met at the Court hou January 19th, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The councillor, present were: Christopher Parent, Basile Beaulieu. Doc'te Albert Toperin Daigle,
T Vital Cyr,
Denis Cyr,
Kaymond Thibodeau,
Maxim Martin,
Narcisse Marquis. Levite Therriault was unanimously elected warder

and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. On motion of Coun Parent, seconded by Coun Beaulieu, ordered that an inspector of liquor licenses Beaulieu, ordered that an inspector of liquor licenses be appointed for each parish, whose duty it shall be to procedue all persons selling liquor without a license or contrary to law in his parish, all expenses to be def ayed by said inspector, he to be renumerated for his services by the full amount of fines collected by him, as d the said inspector shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every neglect of his duty after proof of it shall be brought to his notice.

On motion of Coun. Martin, seconded by Coun. Beaulieu it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed to examine the county accounts and report upon the same to the council. The warden appointed Couns. Levasseur, Guimond, Bosse, Beaulieu and V. Cyr, such committee.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION. WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The lists of parish efficers for St. Francis, St. Basile, St. Hiliare, St. Anse, St. Jacque, St. Leonard and Madawaska were passed.

On motion of Coun. Martin, seconded by Coun Guimond, ordered that hereafter all liquor licenses be granted at a semi-annual meeting, and that fifteen days after this present meeting the county secretary furnish a list to the parish clerks of all persons who bave taken out licenses, and that said parish clerk do post up copies of such lists in each post office in their parish; and further, that after this session that all licenses must be granted and taken out during session of council.

On motion of Coun Albert, seconded by Coun. Levasseur, it was ordered that the sum of \$16.50 te as essed on the parish of St. Frat cis to pay Docite Albert for expenses incurred as over seer of poor.

bert for expenses incurred as over se The prayer of a petition from James Mu chie & Sons to be exempted from taxation for eight years on their mills, mill ho ses, etc., etc., at Edmundston was Miramichi.

On motion of Coun. Stewart, the council reduced the fees of the court crier from \$3 to \$1.50 per day.

Coun. Baldwin moved a resolution relating to the location of the council reduced the fees of the court crier from \$3 to \$1.50 per day.

Coun. Baldwin moved a resolution relating to the location of the lo

For 1884. St. Leonards Above amounts were ordered to be collected forthwith. The committee recommended that the sum of \$3:56 41 be assessed on the county for the ensuing year. On motion, ordered that the above amount be assessed.

assessed.
On motion of Coun D. Cyr, seconded by Coun.
Parent, it is ordered that the salary of the clerk of
the peace be fixed at \$50 per annum.
Council adjourned sine die. Deer Island Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) LEGNARDVILLE, Jan. 21.—During the past four veeks we have had almost a continuous succession of gales, interspersed with some fine, calm days. Very little snow so far, and not many extremely cold days.

FISHINS INDUSTRY.—The summer season proved an unprofitable one to most of our fishermen, and it was ardently hoped that the frozen herring business might very materially add to the income of summer, but as yet this has not been realized. During the early part of the winter the scaly fellows were scarce; then there came plenty of fish, but a "soft spell" reduced the price to a minimum, and consequently not much has been secured from this branch of the business. As there yet is more than three months time in which to prose ute the business, so something may yet be done.

REJUGIOUS — A series of relictors most income. FISHINS INDUSTRY.—The summer season proved a

yet be done.

Religious.—A series of religious meetings are now being held in the Methodist church at Leonardville and good resu ts are already manifest. The congregations are large and the services are deeply impressive. In addition to the earnest and practical addresses given by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Lawson, many brothers and sisters are prayerfully working for the salvation of seuls. The church has been

quickened and sinners are enquiring the way of eter-FICKNESS AND DRATH.—There is much sickness in our communities. Whooping cough and scarlet fever are epidemic, and

"Fierce diseases wait around To hurry mortals home." Our o'dest inhabitants are passing away. On the 14th, irst, William Cook died, agd 87 years. Born at Penobscot, Maine, he removed here with his parents in 1799, where he resided until his death. On the 20th, James F. Batto passed to his eternal rest at the age of 82 years. He was born at Falmouth. Nova tootia, and came here when a young man, where he spent his life. Born of the decessed were exemplary men, and will be missed by many.

Other of our men are sick, among whom are James Rogerson who is suffering from dropey.

COASTING ACCIDENT.—Master Eddie Nowlan, while coasting down Well his hill, was thrown from his sled and badly hurt. While no bones were broken he will for some days carry the marks of his bounce in a disfigured countenance.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Daniel Wilson is engaged in building a very fine residence, and as it is situated on an eminence, everlocking the picture-que Paseama-quoddy, it shows to good advantage, while the views from its upper windows are grand indeed. EDUCATIONAL —The schoo's in the parish are all in

active operation, and will compare favorably with those in any part of the province. At the Leonard-ville school, several pupils are now studying with the view of stat ding their examinations for teachers of the first class, both in this province and in that of Nova Scotia. POLITICAL.—The action of the leaders of the liberal party in sympathising with the Riel aritation has completely destroyed liberalism on this island, for our people, be they liberal or conservative are loyal to our

ghost of a chance Wants —We are in great need of either telegraphic or telephonic communication with the main land, and hope that soon this deficiency may be remedied. In this particular we are behind amost every other pace in the Dominion, situated as we are, and we feel also that we are behind our age. Measures will seon be taken with the view of having this wrong set right.

Apohagui Notes.

The Kennebecasis bridge here, which has been so ong suspended like Mahemmet's coffin without any visible means of support, is being replaced by a new one. Work is progressing favorably.

A number of men and teams are engaged in lumber-

ing operations on the property of Captain Henry M. Campbell, a mile or so from the village. The logs are being hauled, some to the banks of the main stream, and some to the banks of a small tributary, the Musquash.
Our genial friend, G. N. Pearson, teacher of the

quash.

Our gerial friend, G. N. Pearson, tescher of the superior school here, was recently married. The bride was Miss Jane Scoord, daughter of Charles Secord. On the return of the happy pair to the village by train some nights ago, a number of the ray and festive small boys of the village proceeded to salute them in the old fashioned way, will a various tuneful instruments not down in the catalogue of a popular orchestra. Mr. Pearson, having doubtless learned from his school experience that small boys run largely to appetite, invoked a calm by an appeal to the gastric sympathies of his tumutuous admirers. The young couple have the geod wishes of a large circle of friends for their happiness in the new life upon which they have entered.

Abiel Lawson, proprietor of Lawson's Rheumatic Liniment has been treating patients in this section with marked success. Now toat the old gentleman who formerly went about, the said, "curing Lawson's cripples," has gone to that land where rheumatic twinges are presumably unfelt and unknown, the latter gentleman has the field to himself. His course of treatment is certainly very effectual in mild cases.

The echoes of the late political contest have citd away, and the public interest is centred in the probable developments of the coming session of parliament. The sffairs of the local legislature are dwarfed in interest by the more momentous possibilities with which this session of the Dominion parliament is fraught.

PETITOODIAC, Jan. 26.-A number of the young ladies and gentlemen of Petitoodiac held a parlor concert at the residence of Dr. D. D. McDonald on Monday evening. The pro-

500.00 gramme was as follows: Instrumental duett Miss Price, Mr. Robertson Reading Miss Helen Beade Piano solo Miss Helen Beade Quariette Miss Price, Hallet and Robertson Piaco tolo College Mr. Messre, Henderson, Price, Hallet and Robertson Piaco tolo CB. Robertson Reading Miss Read Quariette Miss Read

The recitations by Miss Read were excellent

The recitations by Miss Read were excellent and highly enjoyed by the audience. The duets by Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Price and Mr. Henderson were well rendered, Hope Beyond being especially pretty. Mrs. Parker's vocal solo, and Mr. Ritchie's bone solo were good, as was also a song by Mr. Price, sung a la Jack Taylor. The concert was conducted ably by Messrs. Robert-son and Hallett, who also took part in the programme, to the pleasure of the audience.
The proceeds are in aid of the Baptist church fund. It is to be hoped the young people will continue the good work begun and spend many more such pleasant evenings together

Sussex News.

SUSSEX, Jan. 26 -Geo. H. Wallace, collector of customs, Sussex, shipped to W. F. Best today, a box for the Colonial Exhibition, It contained two cheese, 50 lbs. each, made at the Studholm and Sussex factory, also a glass jar containing a liberal sample of butter made at containing a liberal sample of butter made at the Sussex creamery, and two samples of in-fusorial earth, which is to be found at the Mechanios lake in this county in large quantities and is said to be very valuable for many pur-poses, especially in the manufacture of explosives. many pur-

explosives.

At the regular meeting of Sussex Lodge 74,
I. O. G. T., held in their hall last night, Miss Georgie C. Gorbam was presented with the following address, which speaks for itself: DEAR SISTER—We, your brother templars of Sussex Lodge, I. O. G. T., remembering your faithfulness to our order in the past, take this opportunity of tendering you our united and hearty thanks for the assistance you have and hearty thanks for the assistance you have given us in working for the good of our insti-

You, dear sister, have been one of the faith. ful few, always evincing an interest in the welfare of the lodge, equalled by few, excelled by none. Night after night when our members are few and our hearts discouraged, you have come amongst us, encouraged us by your cheerful activity, thus setting an example that tate.
We feel proud of such a member, and though

hitherto no attempt has been made to reward in the least your afforts, rest assured the ne-glect has been through no lack of appreciation of those efforts.

In conclusion we ask you to accept this chain and locket, a small token of our gratitude for your kindly aid, and with it we would offer our best wishes for the future. May you long be an honored member of our noble in

stitution.
Signed on behalf of the lodge.
Fen W. Wallace,
J. Murbay McIntyre, The following efficers were elected: W. C.,
Thoe. Blanche; W. V. T., John Gibbon; W.
S., Jas. McIntyre; W. F. S., John Barnett;
W. Chap., Wm. Quigly; W. Mar., Henry
Leek; W. J. G., Fred Heffer; W. O. G., Wm.
Leek.

The ISmall Pox-The Disease Appearing in New Places.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 .- It is reported that some of the rugs and blankets from the Pullman car in which the small pox patient Longley, who is said to have brought the disease from Chicago, came here, were sold some time ago to carters in this city. The matter is being investigated. The central board of health bulletin says that there is a small pox scare at Iberville and that the authorities are exerting themselves to the contract of the co authorities are exerting themselves to prevent a spread of the disease. The disease is reported to have made its appearance at St. Alexis, Laurentedes and Farnham,

Februar

THE I

Against the w Its broken li Unploughed,
The poor fo Once rich an

Of healthful h The garden Through wee A lilac spray, Sways befor Beside the roo

His track, in And in the fir The leaning h

No thresher Some haunt That down v

No cattle low

Bethlehem By the Rev.

Around the Bethlehem th sacred associa grateful mem be no more. ridge on whi hem, stands if not deep en

Bethlehem, Saviour, is p gentle slope o country of the Holy City side by hillsrocky and h south is the north the Samuel. Fro Rethiehem co the mountai of Death lvi the prouder eye sweeps ac Gath and L Ascalon and s seen the like a silver belt of vello The old and the n bread, are b The slope of

of green figs, citrons ripe around Bath most tender has ever kno back to the More than th ago Jacob wa ing up to Heb when but a his beloved ! pangs of mo son, whom sorrow. " on the way t and Jacob s Though so m dome of a lit ly protected

How tende

Ruth. In th

came to gles

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vest, the wo

see gleaning i

olives and

valley as Ru the early day Then, after away came th ple rose up Samuel, a Bet ed with the sepulchre. intimation o Israel. Bat still m David. In Doet-king s Over you ridges and flocks. He and glen, ev valley, betwee and breathe which he dw herd I shall lie down in g beside the David lead h green and wa of the Syrian terrible glare

the dark vall

a great rock. But bow si

we describe all other ever birth of Jesu painter and the manger, scribing the was bern. beautiful and the story of one of the chi is by no mean very spot of known two press Helena the altar of t cases-one scend to th could look manger when ing silver lar one of the s circled by the tion, "Hic de natus est."-Jous Christ hem, where Generation since that th

ases wait around ortals home." are passing away. On the k died, aged 37 years. Born emoved here with his parents ded until his death. On the sed to his eternal rest at the as born at Falmouth. Nova when a young man, where he he decessed were exemplary by many.

by many.
ick, among whom are James
ag from dropey.
Master Eddie Nowlan, while
il, was thrown from his sled bones were broken he will arks of his bounce in a dis-

Wilson is engaged in build-, and as it is situated on an the picture:que Passama-advantage, while the views re grand indeed oo's in the parish are all in ill compare favorably with s are now studying with the examinations for teachers of is province and in that of

of the leaders of the liberal ith the Riel agitation has ralism on this island, for our cor servative are loyal to our If an election was to be andidate would not have a

on with the main land, and ency may be remedied. In ehind a most every other ituated as we are, and we ad our age. Measures will aw of having this wrong set

ui Notes.

here, which has been so met's coffin without any being replaced by a new lavorably. ms are engaged in lumber

erty of Captain Henry M. the village. The logs are banks of the main stream, a small tributary, the Mus-L'Pearson, teacher of the

N. Pearson, tescher of the as recently married. The ord, daughter of charles the happy pair to the vilago, a number of the gay the village proceeded to ashioued way, wi h various own in the catalogue of a Pearson, having doubtless xperience that smal boys, invoked a calm by mpathies of his tumultrous. athies of his tum

ing patients in this section w that the old gentleman hat land where rhe unfelt and unknown, the yery effectual in mild cases, political contest have cied ereat is centred in the probae coming session of parliadical legislature are dwarfed a momentum proschilities.

codiac.

26.-A number of the nen of Petitcodiac held residence of Dr. D. D. evening. The pro-

lett, Bobertson and Price Miss Price, Mr. Henderson ss Read were excellent

the audience. The d Mr. Henderson were eyond being especially vocal solo, and Mr. re good, as was also a a la Jack Taylor. The by by Messrs. Robertalso took part in the also took part in the asure of the audience, of the Baptist church the young people will rk begun and spend ant evenings together

News.

o. H. Wallace, collector pped to W. F. Best toonial Exhibition. It lbs. each, made at the ctory, also a glass jar aple of butter made at and two samples of into be found at the unty in large quantities valuable for many purthe manufacture

og of Sussex Lodge 74, ir hall last night, Miss as presented with the speaks for itself : our brother templars G. T., remembering order in the past, take dering you our united he good of our insti-

been one of the faith ng an interest in the ualled by few, excelled night when our memencouraged us by your etting an example that muld do well to imi-

member, and though s been made to reward ts, rest assured the ne-to lack of appreciation

x you to accept this all token of our gratiand with it we would the future. May you nber of our noble in

e lodge. EN W. WALLACE, MURBAY MCINTYRE. were elected: W. C. T., John Gibbon; W. F. S., John Barnett; ly; W. Mar., Henry leffer; W. O. G., Wm.

Disease Appearing in

-It is reported that blankets from the ne small pox patient have brought the ame here, were sold s in this city. The gated. The central says that there is a ville and that the themselves to preease. The disease is its appearance at St.

THE FORSAKEN FARMHOUSE. JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Against the wooded hill it stands,
Ghost of a dead home, staring through
Its broken lights on wasted lands
Where the old-time harvests grew. Unploughed, unsown, by scythe unshorn, The poor forsaken farm-fields lie,

February 3, 1886.

Once rich and rife with golden corn And pale green breadths of rye. Of healthful herb and flower bereft, The garden plot no housewife keeps; Through weeds and tangle only left The snake, its tenant, creeps.

A lilac spray, once blossom clad. Sways before the empty rooms; Beside the roofless porch a sad, Pathetic red rose blooms.

No cattle low in yard or stall, No thresher beats his sheaves.

His track, in mould and dust of drouth, On floor and hearth the squirrel leaves, And in the fireless chimney's mouth His web the spider weaves, The leaning barn about to fall Resounds no more on husking eyes;

Sad, so drear! It seems almost
Some haunting Presence makes its sign;
That down you shadowy lane some ghost
Might drive his spectral kine! SERMON.

Bethlehem and the Birth of Christ. By the Rev. William Richmond Scott of Langholm.

Around the sweet and beautiful town of Bethlehem there gathers a long cycle of sacred associations that will live in the grateful memory of mankind till time shall be no more. No one can approach the green ridge on which Ephrath, which is Bethlehem, stands without a feeling of reverence, if not deep emotion.

"Bethlehem! of noblest cities
Nene can once with thee compare;
There alone the Lord of heaven
Didst for us incarnate hear."

Bethlehem, the birthplace of the world's Saviour, is picturesquely situated on the gentle slope of a green ridge in the hill country of Judes, about six miles south of the Holy City. It is surrounded on every side by hills—some soft and rolling, others rocky and bare. Gedor, Gibeah, and Mar Elias close it round on every side. To the south is the Mount of Paradise, and to the south is the Mount of Faracise, and so the north the magnificent height of Nebz Samuel. From the narrow, steep streets of Bethlehem can be seen the dark blue wall of the mountains of Moab to the east, with the valley of the Jordan and the mysterious sea of Death lying between them. From any of the proader heights around Bethlehem the eye sweeps across the plain of Sharon, past

eye sweeps across the plain of Sharon, past Gath and Lydds, to the shining bays of Ascalon and Joppa; and far in the distance is seen the great sea—the Mediterranean, like a silver streak, bordered with a narrow belt of yellow sand.

The old name Ephrath—place of fruit, and the newer name Bethlehem—house of bread, are both beautiful and appropriate. The slepe of the hill on which the town itself stands, and all the hills around, are covered with long lines of terraces bearing olives and vines; and tier on tier of gardens fenced with loose stones, in which myrlads enced with loose stones, in which myriads

of green figs, red pomegranates and golden eitrons ripen in the summer sun.

What a wonderful history entwines itself around Bethlehem! It is the scene of the most tender and touching events the world has ever known.

The first notice of Bethlehem carries usfar

back to the early dawn of Scripture history.

More than three thousand five hundred years ago Jacob was journeying from Bethel, and going up to Hebron, where his father Isaac dwelt,
when but a short distance from Bethlehem
his beloved Rachel was overtaken with the
pangs of motherhood, and gave birth to her
son, whom she called Benoni—son of her
sorrow. "And Rachel died and was buried
on the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem,
and Jacob set a piller upon her grave." and Jacob set a pillar upon her grave."
Though so many centuries have passed away since then, the pillar still stands under the dome of a little white mosque, and is sacredly protected by Christian, Jew and Mos-

How tender and touching is the story of Ruth. In the plain, under the town, to the eastward, are the sweet fields where Ruth came to glean behind the reapers. And even today, in the time of the barley harvant the volume and vest, the women and the children may be see gleaning in the same fields of the fertile valley as Ruth did in the fields of Boaz in

valley as Ruth did in the fields of Boaz in the early days of Israel.

Then, after three generations had passed away came the story of Saul. For the peeple rose up and clamored for a king, and Samuel, a Bethlemite, chose for them Saul the son of Kish, and after having been anointed with the holy oil he repaired te Rachel's sepulchre, and there received the first intimation of his divine call to reign over Israel.

But still more beautiful is the story of But still more beautiful is the story of David. In Bethlehem the shepherd boy, poet-king and hero of Israel was born. Over yon hills and fields, through yon ridges and wadies, he followed his tather's flocks. He became familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and glen, every hill and valley, between Mar Elfas and Eogedi. Some of his awayers trailing and the same familiar with every cave for the same familiar with every cave for the same familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen, every hill and walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen wall walley between the cave familiar with every cave and glen walley of his sweetest psalms come from these hills and breathe the spirit of the country in which he dwelt. 'The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters." Often too, did David lead his father's flocks by pastures green and waters still; and when the light of the Syrian sun shone upon them with a terrible glare did he guide them into one of the dark valleys to rest under the shadow of

a great rock.
But how shall we speak of, and how shall we describe that amazing event before which all other events in the world grow pale—the birth of Jesus Christ Our Lord? The poet, painter and historian have lingered around the manger, and vied with each other in describing the glory of the scene when Christ was bern. The quiet and simple, yet beautiful and touching language in which the story of the Messian's birth is told is one of the chief marks of its genuineness. It is by no means improbable that the crypt or cave under the church of St. Helena is the very spot of the nativity. It was already known two hundred years before the Empress Helena built her church there. Near the altar of the church are two marble atarcases—one on each side, by which you descend to the cave of the nativity. Who could look otherwise than with deep reverses on the markle than with deep reverses. erence on the marble slabs that cover the manger where the infant Saviour is said to have lain. It is lighted up with ever burning silver lamps that shine like the sun. In one of the slabs there is a silver star enough that have been the slabs there is a silver star enough that have been the slabs there is a silver star enough that have the slabs there is a silver star enough that have the slabs there is a silver star enough that have the slabs there is a silver star enough that have the slabs the sla circled by the simple but beautiful inscription, "Hic de Virgine Maria, Jesus Christus

natus est."—Here, of the Virgin Mary, Jous Christ was born.

"It is enough to know that this is Bethlehem, where Jesus the redeemer was born.
Generation after generation has, indeed, since that time passed away, and their places now know them no mere; yet the skies and

Mr. Ross then explained that Shediac wanted the whole services of Rev. McGregor McKay. The congregation was prepared to pay him \$400 per annum, and they thought that if they could secure \$200 from the presbytery their object might be attained. The church, said Mr. Ross, is an interesting one, the congregation is small, and the offer to raise \$400 is a very creditable one. Mr. McKay had done a good work there. Mr. Ross mentioned as a peculiar circumstances that while administering the communion there a few weeks ago, of the twenty-six who partook of it all were females.

Mr. Bruce thought that while the request presented through Mr. Ross was a worthy one, it was impossible at present to deal, with, it. On motion of Mr. Bennet it was voted to defer taking action in the matter.

The appointment of committees was then proceeded with, after Rev. T. F. Fotheringham had tendered his resignation of the office of convener of the Sabbath school committee, which resignation was accepted.

Rev. Kinneth McKay was appointed his

the committee.

A standing committee for the examination of students and candidates for license, was appointed as follows: Rev. Messrs. Bruce, Macrae, J. Gray, Gunn, Fotheringham and Bennet.

After singing "Lord, pour thy spirit from on high,"

THOMAS STEWART, son of the late Rev. Murdoch Stewart of Cape Breton, a graduate of Dalhousie college, and

vener.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Bruce, a committee consisting of Messrs. McDougall, Bruce, K. McKay, Stewart and Gray were appointed to consider the constitution and workings of home missions, and report in the afternoon.

From Springfield, Kings Co., a request was received that catechist Cahill be appointed to that field of labor. A similar request with regard to catechist Fowler was received from Pisarineo. The clerk reported that the women's home

nissionary society had granted \$25 each to atechist Cahill and catechist Calder. The clerk was instructed to acknowledge the same and express the satisfaction of the presbytery with their action in the matter. MB. M'KAY

ms. MkAy
read a letter from Rev. James Thompson, who
is laboring in Nova Scotia, showing that his
expenses, on account of the large field which
he occupied, were out of proportion with his
income. Voted that the home mission board be requested to advance him the sum of \$25.

Mr. Gunn reported that in preaching at Oak Mountain and Kirtland his expenses were in excess of the amount which he should be

called upon to bear.

The home mission board will be requested to transmit him the sum of \$12.

The women's home missionary society was requested to pay Mr. McKay the sum of \$10 to be used in the discharge of a liability of catechist Blair, incurred through sickness.

to be used in the discharge of a liability of catechist Blair, incurred through sickness.

The approval of the presbytery was given to a change in the hours of meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, as desired by a letter from the secretary of that society.

Mr. Fotheringham, for the committee appointed to report on Mr. Smith's resignation of the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, reported as follows:

In parting with their esteemed brother the presbytery desire to place on record their high appreciation of his labors and personal worth and their sense of loss at the severance of the relationship of co-presbyter. The esteem in which Dr. Smith is held by the church at large is fully shared in by the presbytery of St. John. Bis willing co-operation in the general work of the presbytery, his wise counsels and his warm heartef friendship cause a blank to be felt at his removal that will not speedily be filled. His ministry in St. Andrew's church has been richly blessed to the edification of members and the ingathering of the young, over which latter his sympathetic nature gave him special influence. Guided by his advice and stimulated by his personal efforts the church has during his short pastorate of less than three years paid off \$\infty\$—, of its debt and laid plans which if successfully carried out will result in the liquidation of the remainder.

It is with deep regret that the presbytery acquiecce in Dr. Smith's desire to remove to wisconsin, and they would follow him with their earne of the production of the remainder.

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After how seed to, that Rev. Mr. Duey make the announcement of the vacancy of the pulpit of St. Andrew's church next Lord's day.

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AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

After prayer by the moderator, a communication was read from Rev. Mr. Mowatt, of Fredericton, regretting his inability to be present.

The examinating committee reported that they had examined Thomas Stewart in the various branches and reported unanimously in favor of his ordination. Voted that the ordination of Thos. Stewart, as a missionary, take place in this place in the evening. Dr. Macrae was appointed to address Mr. Stewart after the ordination.

A committee was appointed to confer with

A committee was appointed to confer with regard to home mission work, after which Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Carleton, was appointed

central convenor.

The presbytery was divided, as recommended, into three districts:—
District No. 1 includes Albert and Westmoreland counties: Rev. J. Hogg, Elder R. Fryer, Elder Jas, McAllister.
District No. 2, extending from Mechanics' Settlement to St. James by the shore route: Dr. Macrae, Revs. A. McDougall, Jas. Gray, and Judge Stevens.

Dr. Macrae, Kevs. A. McDougan, Jac. Gray, and Judge Stevens.
District No. 3, extending from St. James to Grand Falls: Rev. Kenneth McKay, Rev. G. W. Allen, L. W. Johnson, Alex. Henderson.
The general committee for the central division were appointed as follows with the general convenor: Dr. Walker, John Willett, W. J. Parks.
Adjourned till 7.30 p. m.

EVENING SEDERUNT. The first subject for discussion was the sys

the fields, the rocks and the hills, and the villages around remain unchanged as when the glory of the Lord shone round about the shepherds, "and the multitude of the heavenly host resounded among the hills, proclaiming "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased."

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of St. John met on Tuesday, 27th, inst., in St. Andrew's church, Rev. A. McDougall of Calvin church, moderator, There were present at roll-call:—Revs. Jas. Gray, K. McKay, G. Bruce, T. F. Fotheringham, W. Stewart, A. Guan, A. McDougall, Dr. Macrae, Dr. Bennet, and Elders W. C. Whittaker and John Stewart.

It was moved by John Stewart, seconded by Dr. Macrae, that the nomination of T. F. Fotheringham to a professorship at Knox Fotheringham to a professorshi

It was moved by John Stewart, seconded by Dr. Macrae, that the nomination of T. F. Fotheringham to a professorahip at Knoz College be reconsidered. Some irregularity in the nomination was shown by Mr. Stewart, Dr. Bennet, and Mr. Bruce, who thought that the motination was made, was so small that the motino was econded by a person who was not a member of the court. The motion referring to the recommendation of Mr. Fotheringham to the professorahip in Knoz college being irregular, that matter be reconsidered at the afternoon sederunt.

Rev. E. Ross read a letter from Mr. Fryer, of Shediac, to the effect that the church at that place desired to have the undivided services of Rev. McGregor McKay. Before any action was taken, it was voted that Revs. Ross and Duey be invited to sit as members of this court.

Mr. Ross then explained that Shediac wanted the whole services of Rev. McGregor McKay. Before any action was taken, it was voted that Revs. Ross and Duey be invited to sit as members of this court.

Mr. Ross then explained that Shediac wanted the whole services of Rev. McGregor McKay. The congregation was prepared to pay him \$400 per annum, and they thought that if they could secure \$200 from the preabytery their object might be attained. The church as aid Mr. Ross, is an interesting one, the compression is small, and the offer to raise \$400 is a very creditable one. Mr. McKay who had done a good work there. Mr. Ross mentioned as a peculiar circumstances that while administering the communion there a few weeks ago, of the twenty-six who partook of it all were females.

Mr. Bruce thought that while the request presented through Mr. Ross was a worthy one,

God.
Mr. Bruce thought that a strong effort should be made to bring into the Sabbath school those children who are not often seen On motion of Mr. Bennet it was voted to defer taking action in the matter.

The appointment of committees was then proceeded with, after Rev. T.F. Fotheringham had tendered his resignation of the office of convener of the Sabbath school committee, which resignation was accepted, Rev. Kinneth Mc Kay was appointed his auccessor.

The thanks of the presbytery were then voted to Mr. Fotheringham for his labors in behalf of the Sabbath school while serving on the committee.

School those children who are not often seen there. Those parents who instruct their children in holy things see that they have Sabbath school instruction—those who do not are neglectful oftentimes on this point.

Bev. Mr. McKay thought that if parents realized their obligations to their children the schools would be bleesed.

Further remarks were made by W. C. Whittaker, McG. KcKay, A. L. Law, Mr. Hogg, Dr. Macrae, T. F. Fotheringham, Geo. Bruce and others.

After singing "Lord, pour thy spirit from

son of the late Rev. Murdoch Stewart of Cape Breton, a graduate of Dalhousie college, and since receiving his license a student in Edinburgh, was ordained a missionary. The ordination services, as conducted by Rev. Mr. McDougall, were very impressive. The address after the ordination was delivered by Dr. Macrae.

The augmentation scheme was afterwards discussed by the presbytery.

Bible Society Meeting at Welsford.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) posters that a meeting in the interest of the British and Foreign Bible Society would be held at the school house at Welsford on Monday evening, the 25th inst. The evening was fine and by 7.30 the house was well filled.

Hon. F. Woods, who presided, explained why the meeting had been called. He stated that a few years ago the Welsford branch was in a flourishing condition, but lately there had been no annual meeting held and the branch had become disorganized. The

purpose of this meeting was to reorganize the branch society.

Hymn No. 157 in the dominion hymnal was sung by the choir, which consisted of a number of the Sunday school scholars led by the Rev. Mr. Slackford, who presided at the

Dr. Botsford, the honored president of the St. John Auxillary Society, was introduced. He stated the aims and objects of the bible society and gave figures showing the amount of work done by the society. The address of the learned doctor was full of instruction, and at some points quite

Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John was then in roduced, and as usual with that gentleman, broduced, and as usual with that gentleman, held the attention of the audience for some time, while in choice language and beautiful sentiment he set forth the claims of the Bible Society upon all people who dwell under the light of that gracious gospel which we find in that book,—a book which the society aims to put in the hands of every man, woman and child in heathen lands. The address was interspersed with some ampains. dress was interspersed with some amusing anecdotes tending to illustrate points which the learned doctor wanted to bring forcibly

before his audience.

Hymn number 159, D. H., "No book is like the Bible," was sung.
Rev. Mr. Slackford was introduced and Rev. Mr. Slackford was introduced and said the call was unexpected to him, but he could not refuse to say a few words about a book he loved so well. When a boy the first book he ever owned was a bible printed by he B. & F. Bible Society, and that book was a blessing to him. He was sorry that this branch society had gone down, but hoped it would now be reorganized and be batter than ever. He knew the people here could not do a great deal but they could do seme, and every little helps.

A collection of \$6.20 was taken up after

which hymn number 158, D. H., "Holy bible, book divine," was sung. Dr. Botsford presented a copy of the New Testament to Miss Georgie Maxwell, as she was the youngest singer in the choir. The following officers were unanimously

elected:—
P. Lingley, President.
S. A. Dibblee, Vice-President.
M. McKenzie, Treasurer.

M. McKenzie, Treasurer,
Wm. Howe, Secretary.
Collectors, Miss Henderson, Miss Annie
Trott, Miss Retta Lingley.
A unanimous vote of thanks was, on
motion of M. McKenzie, seconded by Wm.
Howe, passed to the speakers, and by the
chairman tendered to the gentlemen for their
intelligent and instructive addresses.
Rev. Dr. Macrae responded and thanked
the audience for their kind expression. He
said that all the thanks they wanted was
the support of the cause they were here to
represent.

represent.

The choir sang the Doxology assisted by all present, and the Rev. Dr. Macrae pronounced the benediction, closing one of the most enthusiastic and successful bible meeting held for some time in the country,

A touching incident is related of a recent shipwreck on the New England coast. The captain's wife and children were lost. They had on board a few tame doves. When the body of the wife was found on the shore a dove was on the body and flew to the house to which the remains of the drowned woman were conveyed, and pecking at the window gained admission.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL. First Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER) SACKVILLE, Jan 26.—The tenth annual meeting of the Provincial Farmers' Associaopened this afternoon in Chignecto hall, with but a limited attendance of farmers. Kings and Westmoreland counties were well represented.

THE PRESIDENT said the league had cause to be thankful that its members had been blessed with good health. yet he regretted that there was not a larger yet he regretted that there was not a larger attendance. In his opinion the association was an excellent institution and was calculated to do much good. All should be thankful that in New Brunswick and Canada generally the crops had been good last year, It was true there had been a rebellion in the North West, but this had undoubtedly been designed for our benefit. designed for our benefit.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain,

G. J. C. WHITE, and the secretary, O. E. Flewelling, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed.

HOWARD TRUEMAN said he regretted that there was not a larger said he regretted that there was not a larger attendance of farmers. Kings and Westmoreland counties were very well represented, but many important districts were not represented. He suggested that the matter of hearing the reports from the different societies and the election of officers lay over for the present. He favored the discussion of the question as to the best means to be used for the improvement of the profession. Mr. Black, of Windsor, N. S., was present and wished to hear the discussion.

On motion, Mr. Black and Mr. Lowe, of Cumberland County, N. S., were invited to

Cumberland County, N. S., were invited to take part in the discussions.

Mr. Trueman introduced the topic:— "How can the farmers of this province best improve the practice of their profession so that they may more successfully compete with the agriculture of other countries?"

He said it was necessary to do something in this direction. If the farmers expected to be on a footing with the men in other professions they must educate themselves in business. He spoke in favor of the sending of farmer's sons to Guelph, Ont., college, MR, BLACK,

of Windsor, then spoke on the subject. The only manner that would enable the farmers to take such a position as that occupied by the farmers of upper Canada, was their education in the scientific principles of the profession. The unenviable position which farmers now occupy was due to the fact that the most intelligent young men abandoned farming and went in for business and other professions. A good education did not unfit a man for working on a farm. Farmers could work just as well if they were educated man ment of such an institution in the maritime provinces. He said it could be supported by the governments of the three provinces. It would be an easy matter to locate it in a place equally accessible from each of the provinces. He favored the building of the college at Sackville and said he believed it would be established in the near future.

THOMAS PICKARD

of Sackville said he wished to speak on the subject tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Pickard the thanks o the association were tendered to Mr. Black for his excellent address.

Mr. Black regretted that in Nova Scotla

there was no such association but hoped one would at some time be brought into exist-J. Love of Cumberland, N. S. said be fore he made any remarks he would like to hear some of the older members of New

Brunswick. THOMAS ROACH

of Sussex said farmers who had sons desirous of following the profession should spare no expense to fit them for the prosecu-Samuel Sharp of Point de Bute favored the education of young men for farmers. It was to be regretted that so many young men, sone of farmers, left their homes and sought the cities. This might be accounted for by the feeling that the farmer's life was a drudgery. The work could be made a pleasant one if the fathers desired it. It was the duty of farmers to educate their sons in the belief that agriculture was the nobleat occupation. Young men should also be well edu-cated and after their attendance at the pub-lic school should be sent to college. This was one of the finest countries on the face of the globe, and the people were only beginning to find markets in the old coun-tries for their cattle, etc. The facilities in

sion should be carefully considered. The welfare of the country was dependent upon the rural portions, and therefore it was of interest to the farmers to make an effort to improve the practice of the profession. Young men, while being educated, should be given some work to perform. By this means the men were prepared, intellectually and physically, for farming. It was too frequently the case that farmers cultivated areas much larger than was advisable. It was more profitable to cultivate a small farm than a large one. Farmers in this farm than a large one. Farmers in this province were extravagant. In many cases manure was wasted and implements were not taken care of, and unnecessary labor were hired. It would be more profitable to the farmer if the food thrown to the dogs and cats, which were useless, were given to the

pigs.

The secretary read the following paper written by R. E. McLEOD.

of Sussex on the topic: "How can the farmers of this province best improve the practice of their profession so that they may more successfully compete with the agriculture of

cessfully compete with the agriculture of other countries?".

This is a subject that requires a great amount of thought and care, to give an intelligent opinion. In the first place I think we may stop and consider, and find out to what are our farms best adapted in this province. We are all satisfied that we cannot compete successfully in graving when province. We are all satisfied that we can-not compete successfully in growing wheat for exportation with the west, therefore we are not likely to grow more wheat than we need for home consumption, and many other crops could be named that will not be profit-able for us to raise for sale; yet a large ma-

farmers of upper Canada, was their education in the scientific principles of the profession. The unenviable position which farmers now county was due to the fact that the most intelligent young men abandoned farming and went in for business and other professions. A good education did not unfit a man for working on a farm. Farmers could work just as well if they were educated men. He knew scores of men who had attended Guelph (Ont.) college and returned to their homes to work hard in the fields. The value of underdraining and breeding of good stock was commencing to be appreciated by farmers. This was a good thing. It was gradually dawning upon the people that educated farmers were the most successful in the profession. The statement that agriculture was the most healthful and noble profession. The statement that agriculture was the most healthful and noble profession. The statement that agriculture was the most healthful and noble profession. The statement that agriculture was the most healthful and noble profession. The statement that griding the most of everything in a square, honest manner, so that he mean sequence, honest manner, so that he may a successful farmer and able to compete with agriculturists of other country. The manner and able to compete with agriculturists of other country is without its difficulties, nor is New Brunswick in 1881 were valued at nearly nine midlion dollars, while all the our province is yet in its infancy, not much make the most of his opportunities to dive in the city. Mr. Best, in the the city. Mr. Best, is concluding, said he would send his paper to that he may a well, such a man I, and the special dount a successful farmer and able to country is without its difficulties, nor is hearing for the association tomorrow.

THOMAS PICKARD

THOMAS PICKARD

Sakville was then called upon for an address and made an excellent sountry is without its difficulties, nor is necessary thing the short space of time that age, yet great progress has been made considering the short space of time

doned farming. They were ambitious and knowing that, few farmers had ever attained

any degree of fame; they wished to work in some other profession. Farming was, in his opinion, the best profession in the world, and if he had millions of money he would invest it in farming.

F. A. Dixon believed that more money ought to be expended in the draining of farms. Many fields which were for several weeks in the spring lying idle could be cultivated earlier if properly drained. Under draining was a very profitable experiment and he advised all who could afford it to do it. With an agricultural college in the pro-vince, young men could combine work with study and the benefits would be incalcul-

On motion of Mr. Trueman the further consideration of the topic was laid over until later in the session.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Second Day's Proceedings.

SACKVILLE, Jan. 27.—The second session opened this morning with President Humphrey in the chair. The attendance was not very large at the hour of opening but before its close there was quite a number present.

The meeting opened with prayer by Howard

Trueman, after which the president appointed was invited to make a few remarks by the

jority of the people of our province make their living directly by the cultivation of their farms; and I may here add that for aught for I know they make as good a living in this province as any other part of the Dominion of Canada.

Our climate is good, we have a good soil, and a better watered country does not exist on the face of the globe. Although our province is not noted as a grain growing country, yet we can grow grain with reasonable success and of good quality, second to none in the Dominion.

New Brunswick is a good grazing country and has many advantages, being near the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the far west.

a credential committee as follows: Howard Trueman, Thos. Roach and Robert E. McLeod.

The treasurer, Robert E. McLeod.

The treasurer is a sat

able success and of good quality, second to none in the Dominion.

New Brunswick is a good grazing country and has many advantages, being near the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that are not had by farmers in the sea board, that the beat was not a larger attendance of farmers. Any resolution passed would have see bearies owning the section of the province. There was a feeling among the that there was not a larger attendance of farmers. Any resolution passed would have see that the the that there was not a leader that the these was of second p

Gritain's Queen.

Britain's Arabout to read before the association.

He had not yet prepared the paper which he had not yet prepared the paper which he had not yet prepared the paper which he had not yet prepared to paper the saccial of read promised to read before the association

and mubroken forest. There is no good reason why we should expect to see our new yountry as fully developed as that of our older neighbors for some time yet. But I have faith in our prevince and I believe we have as good men in our country as any other, and when they are propriy educated with a surface of the countries. All that is necessary to be done is to run our farms on an intelligent in the countries. All that is necessary to be done is to run our farms on an intelligent in the countries. All that is necessary to be done is to run our farms on an intelligent in the countries. All that is necessary to be done is to run our farms on an intelligent in the countries. All that is necessary to be done is to run our farms on an intelligent in the countries. The countries was apply ourselves to our business of a second of the province outlets. What would do it? Was the same of the countries of a farm depends more upon its owner than the farm itself.

The great lack of our farmers is a more through knowledge of agriculture. We all the care of it and how to apply it, and still another want, and that is an agricultural school where our young men could be taught the practical science of agriculture, in experimenting to find the best system of their profession so that they may more sundant that it is might be tried here. It would on near the province heat improve the practice of their profession so that they may more sundant that it is necessary, the government of their profession so that they may more sundant that it is necessary to the countries clucate them.

The contribution of the countries of the countries clucate them, and the would be only in the province heat improve the province to establish an agricultural resource of the province to establish an agricultural section of their profession is that they may more sundant that the province to establish an agricultural resource of the province to establish an agricultural resource of the province to establish an agricultural resource of the province to establish a

WESLEY FAWCETT, Sackville, said it would be impossible to of Sackville, said it would be impossible to obtain a college at present. It would not be erected for some time, and in the meantime it would be well for the farmers to improve themselves. He could not understand why so few farmers were chosen to represent us in parliament. All should embrace the opportunities afforded them of getting an education.

then offered the following resolution: -

then offered the following resolution:—

Whereas the keen competition existing in the markets of the world in agricultural productions makes it a matter of great importance to farmers that there should be produced at the minimum, and Whereas almost every civilized country in the world has recognized the importance of agriculture to the state by establishing agricultural schools, colleges or expenimental stations where farmers sons may be instructed in the principles and practices of their profession; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting ask the Government of this province to communicate with the governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island with a view of taking united action in establishing an agricultural school or college in some central location in the maritime provinces.

CHAS, FILLIMORE and Wesley Fawcett seconded the resolution, both speaking very strongly in favor of its adoption.

W. F. Best thought the association could obtain a college by united effort.

president. Mr. Wood said he was not favorably impressed with Guelph college, which he had visited. It had cost the Ontario government about \$25,000 a year to run it, and that amount of money could, he thought, he expended in another way with better results. The true theory, in his opinion, was to give a boy the real elements of a sound English education, letting him study the hranches which would best qualify him for the calling in life he intended to follow. This theory could, he thought, he applied in the case a youth who intended to be a farmer.

The association then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association met again in the afternoon, when discussion on the resolution of the morning was resumed, the speakers being Thomas Pickard, who objected to its passage, and Howard Trueman, who urged members to adopt it. Colter White, Col. Domville, Prof. Burwash and O. E. Flewelling agreed with him.

him.
The resolution was carried.
The next topic was chemical manures, their application and benefits, and the results obtained is other countries, and to what extent can they be used by farmers in this province.
The topic was introduced by Col. Domville, who read an interesting and instructive paper.
This was discussed until adjournment for the This was discussed until adjournment for

EVENING SESSION.

The association resumed work this evening, with only a small attendance.
On motion of Howard Trueman, a committee, consisting of James Patterson, Albert Fawcett and C. Fillimore, was appointed to memorialize the Dominion Government to make a readjustment of the tariff on hay on the Intervalental. A paper by R. E. McLeod, on the topic

under discussion in the afternoon, was read by the secretary. It showed that he obtained satisfactory results from the use of superphosphate on his farm.

A discussion followed, in which Celter White, Thomas Pickard, Howard Trueman

and others took part.
On motion of Colter White a resolution was passed recommending farmers to use chemica manures in connection with barn-yard ma-

The meeting adjourned till tomorrow morning, when the election of officers takes place. It has been decided not to hold a supper at the djournment of the association. SACKVILLE, Jan. 27.—The association re-

the largest attendance vet. The discussion of the resolution offered at

the morning session was concluded. college. He was opposed to the institution of a college, and nothing would be done for some time by the local government to advance the agricultural interests of the province. While waiting for this college farmers would neglect every other means of benefitting themselves. It was necessary to excite a greater interest in education among the farmers than at present existed. He did not feel that farmers' sons generally would attend a school of agriculture. Farmers should put forth every effort to get

the information available at present.

Howard Trueman, of Sackville, said such a resolution as that before the association had resolution as that before the association had never previously been discussed by it. A somewhat similar resolution was considered at a meeting in Sussex some years since and out of that discussion the government stock farm grew. One reason that agriculturists did not make use of the information available was that

hey did not know how. G. J. C. White of Sussex claimed that the resolution did not cover the question under discussion. The establishment of a college would be for the benefit of future generations, would be for the benefit of future generations, but it would be well for farmers of the present day to consider how they themselves might improve their profession. A college would accomplish that, as the professors of the institution would give the members of the association and the farmers generally the benefit of their knowledge. It was more important to make knowledge. It was more important to make the lands already opened up productive than to expend money in opening up new lands. The platform of our local politicians should give a pledge that they would do everything in their power to improve agriculture. The aim of most of our people was to have money expended in their respective counties for railways. Instead of striving for that have the money used in making the lands more productive. Farmers required the best implements they could afford, and the better the tools the more successful would be the farmer. In conclusion, Mr. White contended that farmers should be more careful. By providing better houses for their animals, a saving in feed would be effected.

be effected,
Col. Domville of Rothesay spoke strongly in
favor of a college. He said the people
of the United States had been putting forth
every efforts to improve agriculture, while we
in Canada had done next to nothing in that diin Canada had done next to nothing in that di-rection. The disposition was to treat the farmer as an inferior man. What was now produced by farmers in this province they found difficulty in obtaining a market for. With a college in obtaining a market for. With a college they would be taught to raise other crops from these now obtained and for which a market would easily be found. In this institution farmers would be educated to raise crops which would be remunerative instead of these which it did not adequately pay them to grow. Our farmers were enticed away from this province to places where the land is not nearly as fertile. Where could be found better farming districts than Kings, Carleton and Westmoreland counties? Still farmers were leaving these counties and our population was growing beautifully less." No effort was made to advertise the advantages of this province and consequently few people came to the province. It would be of great benefit to New Brunswick

fully published.

Prof. Burwash at the request of the president made a few remarks, favoring the estab-lishment of a college. A country was, he said, prosperous as it understood its business, and men were successful as they understood the business or profession in which they were engaged. Many men were playing at agriculture and did not expect to make money by it. This had been urged as an argument against scientific farming. Yet from the experiments of these men results had been obtained which were beneficial to the profession. The general value of an agricultural college in this province could not be estimated. The young men coming out of it would be centres of light. It would not be what they knew, but what they would be able to teach. It would attract attention to the province. A great deal would depend upon the management of the school, whether it was managed in a practical or a theoretical was managed in a practical or a theoretical way. It would, however, be too expensive for this province to attempt alone, but the maritime provinces

could easily support it. The secretary, O. E. Flewelling, said it was broad question and one in which every man New Brunswick was interested. A school would be of inestimable value to the provin and would not cost nearly as much as Guelph College.

The resolution of Mr. Trueman was then nd carried almost by an unanimous vote. CHEMICAL MANURES

The next topic discussed was "chemics manures, their application and benefits, and the results obtained in other countries, and to what extent can they be used by the farmers

in this province."

Col. Demville read an able paper, which opened the discussion.

Col. Domville pointed out that it was neces eary first to determine what chemical manure is. Chemical manure is a misnomer, but it is. Chemical manure is a misnomer, but it has been adopted by every manufacturer to distinguish it as a scientific composition from fertilizers offered to the public at a cheap price in competition with the genuine unadulterated article, which often, so far from being of value, are hurtful to the crop then under cultivation, although they may be of some benefit on certain occasions, but never as a plant food to the value they are sold at, although very often lower in price than chemical manures. He would assume, for the purpose of discussion, would assume, for the purpose of discussion, that our farms, as a rule, are run down and farmers are going over too much land

less ground, or crop at less cost, thus saving labor, fencing, etc., and to show how nature works and how she can be supplemented in her efforts.

efforts.

The report gave figures to show the products of land on which chemical manures were used, and pointed out that it was cheaper than barayard manure, producing larger crops.

Col. Donville said no good results followed the discussions of the association, unless each delegate made some practical use of the others. He was willing to supply free of charge any delegate with a bag of the chemical manure manufactured at Rothesay.

The secretary read a letter from George E. Baxter of Perth, Amboy, with reference to this chemical manure. his chemical manure.

Wesley Fawcett, O. E. Flewelling and Thos. Roach spoke highly of this manure when ap-plied to some crops. In some instances it had ot done as well as in others Prof. Burwash explained that the Tobique plaster was a chemical manure. In many parts of this province there were vast quanti-ties of material from which the manure might

Alex. Black, of Amherst, said a manure ohtained by him at Halifax did no good. In some soils the manure was of no use while in others it was an excellent thing. Thomas Pickard, of Sackville, stated that he had used superphosphate on turnips and found it good. He did not believe in the application of raw plaster on the land on the seaboard. On motion the meeting adjourned until 7.30

this evening. EVENING SESSION SACKVILLE, Jan. 27.—The association met at 7.30 this evening, and previous to resuming discussion on chemical manures, Howard Trueman said he wished to bring before the members a matter which caused considerable dissatisfaction among the farmers. He meant the enormous charge for carrying hay on the I. C. R.

A resolution moved by Mr. Trueman for the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Minister of Railways to make a readjustment of tariff, was carried.

The following were appointed such committee: James Patterson, Colpitt Fillimore

and Albert Fawcett. The secretary read a paper written by R. E. McLeod, of Sussex, on chemical manures. sumed its work at 2 o'clock this afternoon with of which the following is a brief synopsis: In Great Britain superphosphates are used for green grain and grass crops, and is now a fixed thing. Farmers there would almost as soon think of doing without seed as chemi-Thomas Pickard, of Sackville, said he was cal manures. Superphosphates were made not sanguine of the success of an (agricultural into a variety of manures in the English market as well as ours, some of these preparations being for potatoes, others for turnips, some for grain and others for grass. A large quantity of bone dust was sown on mowing ground which was said to last longer and produce more hay than any other manure. For pasture land bone dust or bone meal was allowed to be second to no other fertilizer. Cattle, sheep and horses got a larger growth when fed on grass raised on ground topdressed with bone than these fed n pastures manured from the barnyard. In grass land it is used and satisfactory results obtained. Nitrate of soda was used on mowing ground in England and Scotland and good crops got, but land on which it was used was soon exhausted. Bone dust and superphosphate are better. He dissolved bone and prepared it for use. He took a puncheon which holds water and filled it about two-thirds full of ground bone and poured water on bones until the water was within a few inches of the top of the bones. He then let it remain in son hours and then poured on the bones about thirty pounds of sulphuric acid to every hundred weight of bones, stirring well so that it may be well mixed with the bones. Stirring was continued occasionally, say every hour or two during the day for forty-eight hours at the end of which time the bones should be thoroughly dissolved. He then got dry black mud, spreading on

> facture their own superphosphate, as it cost less and was a better article. G. J. C. WHITE

unless used with barnyard. Where it was used alone satisfactory results were not had.

Thomas Pickard said he had more faith in sold off the farm. By utilizing the hay in than could be made by a chemist.

Mr. Dixon of Sackville was called upon but said he had no experience with chemi-

Wesley Fawcett spoke in favor of the use of salt on mangels. On his farm it had worked wonders on a crop of mangels. R. E. McLeod considered salt a good thing to use on turnips, and when mixed with lime was good on grain.
G. J. C. White moved the following reso-

lution:found beneficial in other countries and our own province; it is therefore Resolved, That the farmers of this province be recommended to experiment in their several ocalities in the use of the several chemical manures in connection with barnyard man

This was seconded by R. E. McLeod and The meeting then adjourned until tomorrow

THURSDAY'S MORNING SESSION. SACKVILLE, Jan. 28.—The association met

t 9.30 this morning with a small number of farmers present. The secretary read the following paper

THOS. DAVIDSON of St. John county on chemical manures:-The subject you have chosen for discussion s chemical manures, their application and henefits, also the results obtained by their use in other countries, and to what extent can they be profitably used by the farmers

of this province.

Sixty years ago chemicals, their use and appliance was almost unknown. Guano was the first great electric spark that filled the British farmers with delight. The reasons are obvious. Wherever it was used with discretion and judgment its magic touch, as it were, improved the farmers' crops quite beyond their expectations, and old England ejoiced in the new discovery and the endless quantity that was supposed to exist in Peru. But alas, it was too good to last forever. The vast fleet of ships Eagland fitted out for the guano trade soon told on the quantity, and as it diminished its gigantic strength and goodness gradually ecame weaker. It was this stage that brought out our great and glorious men of education, such as professors of chemistry, botany and geology. It is their inquiries, perseverance and experimenting that has given us farmers those chemicals we are

has no end. AT THIS STAGE OF THINGS when far better results can be got from pur-suring high farms and producing more from I mean my brother farmers, that like my-people,

self has used those chemicals to very great advantage far years and would not be without them on any account. I am well satisfied they leave me forty to fifty per cent, on the outlay; there is no special or different rule as a guide in applying those concentrated manures. As to the quantity per acre you will perceive land in fair condition would require less, and whereas, poor or very poor would require more, as worn out hay that has been mowed for years and is refusing to repeat or yield as days of old, by applying three hundred weight of Camberland superphosphate carefully sowed out of a pail, by hand, and if possible on a damp day, or if when appearance of rain, or when raining. In preparing for green crop that is roots of all kinds, and the farmer in short of manure, which he always is, if he has sufficient manure for one acre, let him spread it over two acres and when carefully and evenly spread in the drills ready for covering, then add three hundred weight o superphosphates per acre sowed on top manure, then plant or cover and sow immediately, and this gives the farmer two acres nstead of one. The above practice can be extended, just as the farmer is in a position to carry these points out. These chemicals we are at present discussing will be the means of enlarging the hay mow, the grain mow, the root cellar; and an old 'Scotchman with his Kilmarnic bonnet, used to say when I was a wee boy running about his fitt, and the big loads of grain coming to the stackyard, Ah, Tommy boy, plenty of roughness for man and beast makes peace about the house. Permit me to suggest the propriety of having annual ploughing matches, chang-ing the locality yearly and appropriating a portion of the agricultural society's fund in making up a fair premium list. We want

better ploughing, better cultivation of the soil; this, in my opinion, would be the means in a measure of cultivating a taste in our young men in striving with each other in making nice, snug, straight work. What looks nicer than a nice, compact, well-ploughed ridge? And in the early spring or summer morning as the sun is peeping over the hill to stand and view the beautiful straight lines of growing grain, with every blade of grain with diamonds of dew spark ling and glittering in the sun and nodding to the balmy air of a summer morning, it is here the husbandman and farmer is lost in wonder and admiration in viewing his crops and days of toil, thus crowned and blessed by the hand of the great creator of all things. Let our hearts be filled with gratitude and with a single eye to his glory may each and all of us be, found in his vineyard as his

gardners. On motion, the following were appointed committee to select subjects for discus atithe next annual meeting, Thos. Pickard, J . C. White and Howard Trueman. The committee asked for time to

the selections. The credential committee reported the names of the delegates present.—Adopted. THE OFFICERS

of the association were then elected as fol-

President-Wm. Shaw, St. John. First Vice-Pres.—G. J. C. White, Secretary—O. E. Flewelling. Treasurer-R. E. McLeod. Vice-Pres. for Kings county - O. R

Vice-Pres. for Westmoreland-Howard Vice-Pres. for York-George E Stopford. Vice-Pres for Albert G P Smith

Vice-Pres. for Sunbury—C. B. Harrison. Vice-Pres. for St. John—Thomas David-Vice-Pres. for Queens-S. L. Peters.

The next topic was then introduced, "How can our hay crop be best improved and util-

The secretary read a paper by

the ground near the puncheon and dipped out some of the dissolved bone and put it in R. E. M'LEOR on the subject. The paper opened by statthe mud, and with an iron rake mixing the ing that hay was the most essential product two thoroughly together. After this it was ready to be applied to the soil. He found he was not troubled with the fly when superphosphate was used on turnips. He had practiced to some extent sowing it with productive as it may be made. oats, wheat and buckwheat with very satisoats, wheat and buckwheat with very satislargely improved by a proper application of manure. factory results, the grain being much more thrifty and the grass having a better catch. From his experience he was inclined to favor It improved hay, bringing in the clover and making very marked difference in the crop which we usually call topdressing. In his of hay. He recommended farmers to manu- opinion the safest way to utilize the hay (speaking in a general sense) is to feed it on the farm, make beef, mutton, butter or cheese, condense down to the smallest pos-sible form the product of export, which thought chemical manures were not good leaves more to be returned back to the soil, an analysis a plant would make of the soil this manner, and by perfect care and application of the manure to the soil, the farmer can gradually make his farm cut more hay

each and every year. COL. DOMVILLE said his experience was that it paid him better to sell the grass. He used chemical manure on his field, half in the fall and the

remainder in the spring.
G. J. C. White said on the marsh lands of Sunbury county, which were different from those of Westmoreland, superphosphate had been found to be excellent. He had got Whereas, The chemical manures have been ound beneficial in other countries and our yard manure. He tried chemical manures, and when used they gave the grass a bitter taste, and barnyard manure was then required.

Col. Domville said Cornelius J. McIntyre of Sussex had raised one third more hay by the use of chemical manures. Wesley Fawcett spoke in favor of the cut-ting of the dykes in places where required and let water cover up the land for a time. In this way the soil would be greatly enriched. He thought chemical manures were

THOMAS PICKARD said that superphosphate made from ground bones and sulphuric acid contained a considerable quantity of ammonia. A learned chemist had found that phosphate was required on marsh lands. He had used por-

tions of the carcasses of burnt cattle on his farm and found it was good.

Thomas Roach said the matter of chemical manures had been discussed and a resolution passed recommending the farmers to use hem. Barnyard manure was admitted by

all to be good and would be used as long as it could be obtained. Howard Trueman, in behalf of the creden tial committee, stated that the society would like to have some additions to its member-The association then adjourned until 2

o'clock.

THE ORIGIN OF BLUENOSE. - A correspon dent of the Halifax Chronicle writes: The Earl of Dalhousie, governor of Nova Scotia at the time, or the late Mr. Young, author of the letters of "Agricola," about the year 1820 imported from Scotland seed potatoes for the agricultural society, among which were some peculiarly marked by being colored at each end with a deep blue tint. These found their way into the adjoining province of New Brunswick, where they were called Nova Scotia BlueREV. S. T. RAND.

Missionary to the Micmac Indians.

The Best Latin Scholar in Nova Scotia—His Early Struggles—His Mission Work. The Halifax Herald of the 30th ult., pub lishes an interesting sketch of the venerable

S. T. Rand, based on a personal interview. from which we condense the following :-"You are Mr. Rand," I said to the patri-

'Yes," he replied, "That's my name." "How's your health?" "I'll say to you as I said to Dr. Burn upon an occasion not long ago," he answered.
"Whey you are 76 years old, can walk ten miles without being noticably fatigued; eat as heartly and chew as well as ever you could; sleep sound, and wake up in the morning without a single trouble of mind or pain of body; with your eye as keen as i was twenty years previously, and can pick up a peem of 500 lines, read it through be-fore breakfast, and then after reading it through on five subsequent occasions, repeat t from end to end without a break-you need have no immediate fears for your

nealth. "And that's an illustration of your health?" "That's what I meant it for. I am now 6 and was never confined to my bed from sickness a day in my life. My only physical infirmity is a little deafaess. That was caused by being violently struck in the ear by a snowball some thirty years ago."
"I was born in a log shanty on Brooklyn

street, Cornwallis, six miles from Kentville. My grandfather came to Nova Scotia after the expulsion of the French-Acadians. He was one of the English pioneers. I don't know how much land he obtained, but my own father and his youngest brother were llotted one square mile of woodland-what is now some of the finest land in the Cornwallis valley. I was

THE EIGHTH IN A FAMILY OF TWENTY TWO

and was born on the 18th of May, 1810. My father was married three times. By his first wife, Amy Tupper, he had three chil-dren. His second wife was Deborah Tupper, a sister of the late Rev. Dr. Tupper (father of Sir Charles, who is consequently my cousin) and by her he had five children. whom I am the youngest. My father married thirdly, a Miss Schofield, who bore him fourteen children. The mother of this Miss Schofield lived to be 106 years old, and when she was 100 her memory was as clear as a bell. My father died at the age of 74, and of the family of 22 only five now survive.

Whatever talent I have been blessed with I have inherited from my mother.' Practically self-educated, Mr. Rand mastered at least a dozen languages-English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italiau, German, Spanish, Modern Greek, Micmac, Milicete and Mohawk. "As I said, I am a little rusty in some of these now: but twenty years age, I could read Latin, French, Ital-

ian and Spanish, almost as well as Eng-"Micmac is my favorite, because it is one of the most marvelous of all languages, ancient and modern-marvellous in its construction, in its regularity, in its fullness, and it, is the language in which I have perhaps done the most good. It is a language that I have translated the bible into, and been privileged to preach the gospel to thousands of semi-savages. 'Yes, after leaving Parrsboro. I was pastor of the Baptist churches at Horton, Liverpool, Windsor and Charlottetown respectively, until in 1846, just forty years ago, I devoted my life to mis-sionary work among the semi-savage Indians

Seeing Mr. Gladstone's translation Toplady's English hymn, Rock of Ages, Mr. Rand thought he could make a better one, so I made the attempt, and in sending Mr. Gladstone my translation freely criticized his own. He acknowledged my letter in a postal card, as follows:-

"DEAR SIR-I thank you for the kind terms used in your letter, and I at once admit that your version of the Rock of Ages is more exact than mine. Indeed, I can scarcely say that I aimed at a literary translation throughout. The verse you quote is quite accurate, and so I have little doubt is the rest that you have written.
"Your faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE. "Aug. 22. '78." The card bears the post mark of Hawar den. One of Mr. Rand's latest efforts i the translation into Latin of Addison's beautiful version of Psalm xxiii., which, perhaps, has never been surpassed, among all the excellent versions of that "Hymn of

the Ages." HIS WORK AMONG THE MICMACS, "What were the circumstances under which you devoted your life to mission work among the Micmac Indians' Mr. Rand?" "Forty years ago a wonderful foreign mission sentiment swept over Nova Scotia. The Baptists had sent Mr. and Mrs. Burpee to Burmah: John Geddes and Isaac Archibald. two young Nova Scotlans in the Presbyterian ministry had devoted their lives to work among the savages of the South Sea Islands Prof. Isaac Chipman, was then at Acadia college. You will remember that with a party of students he was drowned somewhere near Blomidon. And it was in the funeral sermon on the party that the venerable Dr. Cramp made such a slip of the tongue in the famous remark concerning "the loss of six precious souls and a man from Gaspereaux.' Well, Prof. Chapman remarked one day that we should look after the heathen at home, and suggested that I should learn the Indian language. I took hold of the idea and determined thenceforth to devote my life to the work of civilizing, educating and christianizing the semi-savage Indians of the maritime provinces. I resigned the pastorate of my church, that comparatively easy way of livelihood, gave up all the comforts, conveniences, prospects and social happiness of pastor and devoted a large portion of my

ASSOCIATION WITH SAVAGES. and such comforts as were to be derived

from association with them, and spending portions of a life time in wigwams and in the woods. Of course, my first task was to master the language, and I can assure you it was no easy job. Fortunately I fell in with a Frenchman named Joe Brook, who had lived among the Indians nearly all his life, and who had married a Micmac. He could talk both French and Micmac very fluently and was an intelligent man. Joe Brooks was the son of a French man-of-war sailor, who was captured by the British during the wars between those two empires for supremacy on this continent, and brought as a prisoner to Halifax. He did't return to France with his confreres, but went up to Digby and settled there. His son lived among the Micmacs, married one of them and translated his name "Joseph Russeaux" into "Joseph Brooks." This Joe Brooks rendered me great service in mastering the Micmac language, and it was from his lips that I wick, where they were called Nova Scotia Bluenesses. They were not esteemed very highly, and have latterly in a great measure disappeared from the country. This nickname applied to Nova Scotians has been very injurious to our province, having led strangers to suppose that our climate was so severe that its effects were exhibited in the countenances of the policy of that day to keep them in ignorance and degradation. They were taught

TO PRESERVE THE TRADITIONS OF BARBARISM THE STUMPAGE QUESTION IN NORTHUMand on no account to become like white men. But, thank God, all this has been changed in forty years, in spite of bitter op-position and difficulties that were apparently unsurmountable. They are now treated not only as human beings, but as citizens. They have the gospel and other books in their own language, and they live in houses, dress, work and eat like other people, and have property and schools of their own. Forty years ago the power of caste and prejudice against the Indians were so strong in Nova Scotia, that even such a good man as Isaac Chipman didn't dare to allow me the use of an unfinished and unoccupied room in Acadia college in which I could obtain lessons from one solitary Indian, for fear of affecting the prosperity of the college in which his heart was bound up. But today not only the doors of the institution are thrown wide open to boys and girls, and Indians and negroes, and all other nationalities, but Indians and negroes will be found sitting side by side with whites in the common schools academies all over the province. Of the present condition of the Indians of the provinces, eighty per cent. of the improvement has taken place within the past twenty-five

years." A LIFE OF FAITH. "How have you been supported during all

"At first I was supported by the Micmac missionary society, which agreed to pay me £200 a year. That was a nominal salary; but it was saddled with one condition-pro vided I could get it. Of course, that was a very unsatisfactory salary; so twenty-two years ago I adopted the Muller system of liv-ing by faith. You know Geo. Muller? He is one of the most remarkable Christian philanthropists of the age, maintains ever 5,000 orphan children at Bristol by public charity and never asks any man for a dollar. Well, since 1864, I have had no fixed salary, made no public appeals for money, demanded no llections and never asked any man for a dollar. For 22 years I have lived by faith in God-that my bread should be given me and that my water should be sure, and during the whole of that time I have never had a demand that I couldn't meet. Yes, my boy, I could relate to you many wonderful instances of answers to prayer. The good Lord has always supplied my wants; not always in the way I looked for it, but in His own way. What! you would take up more of my time? Well, you must come down to my home at Hantsport and see me."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[To correspondents-Write on one side of the sheet only, and make your letters as brief as possible. In every instance the name of the writer must be forwarded to secure attention, as anonymous correspondence is promptly dropped into the waste basket.]

To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-The communications of "Sandy Smith" and "Old Teacher" in recent issues of THE Sun, together with others lately published relative to the educational interests of the province, must furnish food for thought to the very many who are so deeply interested in our school system. The dignity attached to the office of chief superintendent of education for the province of New Brunswick is of no mean order, and the personal dignity of the incum-bent should be calculated to sustain that of the office. Viewing the matter from this standpoint, it is certainly humiliating to find the head of our educational department so fre-quently taken to task through the medium of quently taken to task through the medium of the public press; and the question very natur-ally arises, whether or not the circumstances and facts warrant the assertions. All must admit that they do, "Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

It is but a short time since the chief super-

intendent publicly admitted that his unauthorized recommendation of a certain scheme had been allowed to appear in several consecutive issues of a paper quite largely circulated throughout the province.

The deduction of a large percentage from

the amounts due teachers for services during the term ending 30th June last, and the adop-tion of the geography and atlas now prescribed for use in the schools, are not calculated to raise the chief, or the board of which he is a prominent member, in the esteem of the teachers, or of the public generally.

The fair inference to be drawn from Mr. Crocket's recent letter in THE SUN, is that a few favorite, and perhaps favored, scho some time ago invited to prepare and forward specimens for the Indian and Colonial Exhibi-tion, while the mejority are at the same time

given to understand that nothing is expected om them.
The general policy of the government tends to deteriorate the country schools, and to build up those in the more favored localities, and from the course pursued by the chief superintendent, with reference to the educational exhibit, we are led to believe that they expect their policy is already yielding its inevitable

Yours, Queens Co., N. B., Jan. 28.

Good Templar Presentation.

A few evenings since Wm. Vaughan, G. W. C. T. of the order of Good Templars, was the recipient of a very handsome regalia made in the best style and costing \$30. The following s a copy of the address and reply :-St. MARTINS, Jan. 26, 1886.

To W. Vaughan, G. W. C. T., I. O. G. T. of New Brunswick : The members of the following lodges: Sea Shore, No. 81, St. Martins; Morning Star, No. 96, Upham; Evening Star, No. 97, Black River; Fountain, No. 100, Barnesville, and Mill Burn, No. 105, Salmon River, being desirous of expressing their regard for you in some tangible form, and to acknowledge the interest you have taken in the organization of their respective lodges—we in their behalf have much pleasure, and beg your acceptance of the accompanying Grand Worthy Chief Templars' regalia, together with our best wishes for your future welfare and our earnest prayer that you may long be spared to lead and assist our noble order with your wise counsel and untiring energy.

On behalf of committee,

W. SMITH, Secretary;

MBS. M. B. CALHOUN, Treasurer. REPLY. To Wm. Smith, secretary, and Mrs. M. B.

Calhoun, treasurer: I have received your address accompanied by a handsome regalia, for my use as head of the order of Templars of New Brunswick, and you will please convey to the members of the diferent lodges mentioned, viz : Sea Shore, Morning Star, Evening Star, Fountain and Mill Burn, my thanks for their valuable gift, accompanied as it was with their expressions of companied as it was with their expressions of regard. My experience in connection with our order has been a happy one, and I shall always look back with pleasure to the pleasant hours spent in visiting your lodges. If I have been able to do anything to advance the cause of temperance in the different comm represented by your lodges, I shall feel fully repaid for any work I may have performed, and in the future as in the past, I trust you will ever find me ready to do all I can for the interests of our order and the cause of tem-

I remain yours very truly, in F. H. and C., W. VAUGHAN.

The senators of the United States sit at desks older than the honorable graybeards them-selves. The desks are made of mahogany, and serves. The desks are made or manogary, and though made seventy-five years ago, they are as sound as a dollar—a great deal sounder than a Bland dollar. Once a statesman from Colorado "made his mark in the senate" by scraping his desk with a soltaire diamond. Capt. Bassett outwitted Mr. Tabor, however, by plugging up the holes so deftly that no trace of

BERLAND. The Newcastle Advocate contains the following editorial remarks on the proceedings of the Northumberland municipal council on

the stumpage question: We have only brief space to refer to the weightier matters deliberated upon. First in importance, because of its intimate connec tion with the presperity of this section of the province, is the resolution relating to stumpage, introduced by Coun. Baldwin.
It is evident to every body that a crisis has been reached in the lumber business, and that prompt legislative action is necessary were heard before the council, Messrs. W. A. Park and John F. Burchill, both in favor of the resolution. Mr. Park's course is in harmony with that taken in the assembly last session, when, having made an excellent speech is opposition to the executive tax imposed upon the lumber, he moved as an amendment to the motion asking that he speaker leave the chair for the purpose of passing supply, the following:-

Whereas this house by the adoption of the address in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, on the 26th February, has expressed its opinion that as yet no trustworthy signs are perceptible of an early revival of trade as regards our greatest staple article of export; and whereas the present rate of stump, at a fixed at \$1.25 per M. superficial feet of logs, which seem excessive in the present depressed state of the trade.

Therefore resolved, That the estimated rev.

enue for the current year should be based upon a reduction of the rates of stumpage now hargable upon timber, logs and other lumber The lumbering interest was then, as now, greatly depressed—the necessity for a reduc-tion in the stumpage was evident to all who took an interest in the welfare of the country -and yet of all the North Shore members there were only two who voted to help the lumberer, and those two were Messrs. Park and Adams - Messrs. Gillespie, Burchill, Ryan, McManus, LaBillots, Barberie, Wheten and LeBlanc all voted to continue the oppressive stumpage. We are glad to see that Mr. Burchill has now fallen into line with Messrs. Park and Adams, where he should have been last winter on this question. It seems to us that the government, realizing that it has no record of any consequence with which to come before the people at the next election, and being aware of the desire of the people in several of the counties to secure a reduction in the stumpage tax, is preparing to adopt the change urged by Mr. Park and his colleagues in the opposition, and that its followers and papers supporting it are being brought into line. For the sake of the important lumber interest, which furnishes so much employment, we hape the government will make the change, and if it is done the opposition will very properly receive their share of the credit. It will be observed that Councillor Baldwin's resolution was unanimously adopted.

NOT FAIR TO P. E. I.

An Interview with Prov. Sect'v Ferguson. A member of The Sun staff intercepted Hon. Denald Ferguson, Provincial Secretary of Prince Enward Island, while on his way to him the following, touching the grounds on which the Island believes the Dominion treasury should bear the expense of constructing the subway across the Strait of Northum-

berland: Said the provincial secretary: P. E. I. is misrepresented by the customs returns for the past few years. It would appear tast we had ceased to import and consume dutiable goods, if any reliance is to be placed in the face of these returns. It would seem that we do not consume one half the goods that we did prior to going into Confederation. This may be explained by the facts that steam have superceeded sailing vessels, and that the large wholesale merchants of Montreal, St. John and Halifax are able to purchase and import more cheaply than our own merchants the goods we require. Prior to and for a few years after entering into Confederation we owned a large fleet of sailing vessels, in which our merchants imported direct from for-eign countries the goods they required. Now that steamers have taken the place of sailing ressels, the goods produced or manufactured in other countries which we require are imported principally by the Montreal merchants, in which place the duty is paid and we get no credit for it. This makes it appear that we do not contribute our share to the Daminion treasury, which is wrong. One way of showing how much we contribute, as compared with the other provinces, is by ascertaining the propor-tion that P. E. Island bears to the population of Canada, which is one thirty-inith. Our soil is more fertile than that of any other province in the Dominion. For every one hundred acres of improved land the census returns show that we own 55 head of live stock, while show that we own 55 head of live stock, while the other provinces show only 38 head. From the census returns it is shown that we pro-duce 108 bushels to every acre of improved land; the other provinces show only 61 bushels. Our fisheries are more productive than those of other provinces taken as a whole. The value of our fisheries reaches \$17 per head of the population, while that of the other provinces population, while that of the other provinces as a whole is only \$3 50 per head. Therefore, while our soil is more fertile, and we produce more agriculture and fish than the other provinces, we manufacture less. Our manufactures amount to short \$31 per head while the amount to about \$31 per head, while those of amount to about \$31 per head, while those of the other provinces are in the vicinity of \$72 per head. Again, the wealth is more evenly distributed among us than in the other provinces as shown by the Savings Bank deposits, which are \$16 against \$7 in the other provinces. Being manufacturers to only a limited extent, but larger producers in other respects, we have larger purchasing power and are compelled to go abroad to purchase. That being so it is certain that P. E. I. contributes in the way of customs and excise duties more than the other provinces per head, but claiming, however, only a pro rato amount. P. E. I. conever, only a pro rato amount. P. E. I. contributes about \$650,000 per year to the federal customs returns. The same result can be obtained by taking the rate of increase in our import trade before Confederation and a like period such as intervened since 1873. From 1861 to 1873 our imports increased by nearly 90 per cent, and there is no doubt but what they have continued to increase at the same rate since the later date, which would give about \$800,000 as our contributions to the federal treasury in the way of duties. The people of the island feel that they have been badly used, as these returns, grossly misleading as they are, were quoted in parliament by Hon. Mr. Blake and others, and have been in various ways used against us. I have no hesitation in saying that we are contributing a larger amount in duties each year than the Dominion amount in duties each year than the Dominion Government is for paying us, including every item which can possibly be regarded as bene-ficial to the island. The demands of the peo-ple of the island are to have the terms of union ple of the island are to have the terms of union fulfilled. We are met with the argument that we are a drain upon the Dominion treasury, than which nothing could be more fallacious. We are strongly in favor of the proposed sub-way, and are satisfied that the Dominion Government can well afford to give the required assistance, and that it is their duty to do so. assistance, and that it is their duty to do so. We directly pay into the treasury, in excess of what is paid for us, more than enough to pay the interest on the capital that the Dominion would have to invest to completely overcome

The village of Tiverton Four Corners, Rhode sland, is excited over the claim of Charles H. White, who has recently purchased a grist mill said to have been established two hundred years ago by a person who received a grant of years ago by a person who received a grant of two hundred acres of land if he would maintain the mill forever. White claims to own a large portion of the land on which the village stands.

AMPERIAL FE

By A. B. Walk

One of the or the question of the present Federation-Empire as form of govern The carrying derfully impro empire. It w family. It w man ever saw. -the Federat whole earth. the political power. It whole empire cheest tie of and firm exan pat new life i It will diffus before. It wil At will encoun money in all speculations. for labor. It and mechani condition of t standard of a people our diminish taxa and medes of quicken the s sharpen the a create and st It will acquire other conque ization to eve ahead of her present time crowding her other words

Germany, Russia, amon rivals, are s post-the pa This is quite England sho done to excel To hear of own, a great vancing as we place on the ve are not in present politi ness. The have outgro turn our att must devise r national pres surely be ove petitors, who put forth ou The time and her co divide and True the loyalty to colonies, bu it reasonabl mere depend to say a wo concern alor then, only time may co than that when coloni historical lo not always known to wealthy and

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UESTION IN NORTHUM-BERLAND.

Advocate contains the folmarks on the proceedings. land municipal council on.

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following:se by the adoption of the the speech of His Honor, on the 26th February, has that as yet no trustworthy of an early revival of greatest staple article of the present rate of stump-per M. superficial feet of cessive in the present de-

That the estimated revyear should be based upon rates of stumpage now-er, logs and other lumber. erest was then, as now. the necessity for a reduce was evident to all who he welfare of the country North Shore members who voted to help the two were Messrs. Park srs. Gillespie, Burchill, Billots, Barberie, Wheten d to continue the oppresare glad to see that w fallen into line with Adams, where he should er on this question. It government, realizing of any consequence with re the people at the next ware of the desire of the the counties to secure a impage tax, is preparing urged by Mr. Park and he opposition, and that papers supporting it are line. For the sake of the interest, which furnishes ent, we hape the governchange, and if it is done l very properly receive redit. It will be observ-Baldwin's resolution was

R TO P. E. I. Prov. Sect'y Ferguson.

Sun staff intercepted Hon. Provincial Secretary of nd, while on his way to ago, and obtained from touching the grounds on believes the Dominic the expense of constructss the Strait of Northum-

d secretary: P. E. I. is to customs returns for the yould appear tast we had d consume dutiable goods, o be placed in the face of ould seem that we do not be goods that we did prior afederation. This may the facts that steam ailing vessels, and that merchants of Montreal, fax are able to purchase aply than our own mer-require. Prior to and for tering into Confederation set of sailing vessels, in imported direct from for-ods they required. Now taken the place of sailing roduced or manufactured ich we require are import-e Montreal merchants, in ty is paid and we get no hakes it appear that we do are to the Dominion treas-One way of showing how as compared with the ascertaining the proporbears to the population one thirty-ninth. On an that of any other proion. For every one hund-d land the census returns 5 head of live stock, while now only 38 head. From is shown that we proevery acre of improved aces show only 61 bushels. e productive than those of n as a whole. The value sches \$17 per head of the 50 per head. Therefore, e fertile, and we produce lish than the other proveless. Our manufactures per head, while those of are in the vicinity of \$72. are in the vicinity of \$72 wealth is more evenly Savings Bank deposits ast \$7 in the other provacturers to only a limited oducers in other respects, sing power and are comto purchase. That being E. I. contributes in the xcise duties more than the head, but claiming, how-amount. P. E. I. con-0 per year to the federal 90,000 as shown by the rate of increase in our Confederation and a like vened since 1873. From which would give about tributions to the federal duties. The people of ey have been badly used, ossly misleading as they parliament by Hon. Mr. id have been in various

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IMPERIAL FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By A. B. Walker, LL. B, Barrister-at-Law.

By union the smallest states thrive,
By discord the greatest fall to pieces
—Sallust One of the greatest questions of the day, or the question about to become the greatest of the present century, is that of Imperial Federation-uniting the whole British Empire as one people under one simple form of government. It is a vital question. The carrying of it into effect will most wonderfully improve the condition of the whole empire. It will benefit the whole human family. It will fashion a nation such as no man ever saw. It will crown Greater Britain -the Federated Empire-the mistress of the whole earth. It will make her mandate the political decalogue of every foreign power. It will draw the citizens of the whole empire together in the strongest and set the of union and brothership. It will tel firm examples to other nations. It will out new life into every form of enterprise. It will diffuse trade and commerce as never before. It will open new avenues of business It will encourage the capitalist to invest his money in all manners and kinds of profitable speculations. It will increase the demand for labor. It will develop and foster scientific and mechanical skill. It will elevate the condition of the artisan. It will raise the standard of agriculture. It will settle and people our unoccupied lands. It will diminish taxation. It will simplify our laws and medes of legal procedure. It will sti-mulate and heighten education. It will quicken the aspiration of the citizen. It will sharpen the ambition of public men. It will create and stir up a healthier national pride. It will acquire new territory. It will add other conquests. And it will expand civil-

ization to every part of the globe.

Up to a very short time ago England kept ahead of her foreign competitors, but at the present time her competitors seem to be crowding her and[shortening the lead. In other words, they are almost at her heels Germany, France, the United States and Russia, among the most formidable of her rivals, are struggling hard for the winning post—the palm of international sovereignty This is quite praiseworthy on their part, yet England should not leave a single thing undone to excel them at all honorable hazards. To hear of the success of our neighbors should be a great pleasure; to know of our own, a greater pleasure. We are not ad-vancing as we should in order to retain our place on the roll of nations. . As we are now we are not in a condition to advance. Our present political constitution is not conductive to national thrift. It has outlived its usefulness. The wants and needs of the nation have outgrown it. Hence, we must now turn our attention to its reformation. We must devise new plans and methods for our national preservation, growth, and develop-ment, and at once adopt them, or we will surely be overtaken and passed by our competitors, who it would seem have no other hope of winning the race than our neglect to put forth our superior powers.

The time has come when Great Britain

and her colonies must unite and thrive as the most powerful empire on the earth, or divide and be scattered to the four winds. True there is a fervent feeling or spirit of loyalty to the mother country in the colonies, but how long may it continue? Is it reasonable to suppose that it will continue for all time and we remain as we now are, mere dependencies without a-vestige of right to say a word on imperial affairs unless they to say a word on imperial affairs unless they concern alone our own threshhold, and even then, only as humble petitioners? The time may come, unless there is a closer union than that which now exists between us, when colonial loyalty will dwindle down to historical love, a kind of loyalty or affection not always to be relied on. Men have been thought to withdraw their appears from known to withdraw their support from wealthy and well paying partnerships, de-stroy the concern, and forfeit a handsome ome and fortune, simply because their names were not allowed to appear in public.

If the constitution of the whole empire be not changed very soon our high spirited colonial statesmen may some of these days advocate independence of the colonies. If such event ever comes about the fate of the

empire will be doomed.

There are opposed to Imperial Federation two schools of political philosophers—the independent school who go in for independence of the colonies, and the let-alone school who go in for remaining as we now are. To my mind the philosophy of the independent school is suicidal, that of the let-alone school non-remedial. At first thought the indenon-remedial. At first thought the independent philosophy seems plausible, but after a second thought its plausibility verges itself into an inconsistent dream. It is a most delusive fallacy to compare a colony entering, today, upon its national infant-hood with 5,000,000 of scattered people, to Eugland in the dark ages. At that time England, although she had but a few million people, was in a better condition than any of her foreign fivals. None of them could put into the field of battle a better completed or disciplined army than she only equipped or disciplined army than she could In other words England commenced her career on equal terms with her contemporaries, grew up with them, and finally outgrew them. But the independent philoso-phers do not appear to take this fact into account. They appear to leave out of consideration altogether, that, there are now at this very time more than a dozen recognized nations, some of them with twenty-five times their colonial population, and none of them with less than double, who have had centuses of sore experience as independent powers. It is unreasonable then, to say the least, to suppose or predict for an infant na-tion nowa-days any other end than an un-

timely one.

The moment a colony secedes from the mother country all imperial interest in it will disappear.

Then will be the beginning of its sorrows. Wily powers will lay traps and make plots to involve it in some inter-national difficulty where its honor will be at stake and its overthrow imminent. It will be subjected to all manners and kinds of snubs and insults without being in a position to resent them. Very trifling things sometimes bring about war between nations, and more **especially so when the party fearning. times bring about war between nations, and more gespecially so when the party feigning to be ir jured or dishonored has good reason to believe that its helpless foe is una med or unprepared to resist an attack. This sentimental talk about international peace at any price; of turning the sword into knives and forks; the cannon into pots and pans; the man-of-war into a pleasure yacht; and so forth, is very pleasant gossip to pass away an evening, but it is very poor philosophy indeed to solve the destiny of a nation. It is contrary to the spirit of both tion. It is contrary to the spirit of both history and revelation. Just so long as there are different nations on the earth, just so long will there be imperative need for

munitions and ordnance of war.

Small independent states are always at
the mercy of large ones in matters of diplomatic strife. Their ambassadors are sneered and scoffed at and spit upon whenever it so and scoffed at and spit upon whenever it so pleases their superiors. Just imagine a young and inexperienced nation with five millions of citizens to support its contentions, settling an international issue with Russia or China and getting fair play. Can any one fancy either of these haughty powersed by ers ever allowing itself to be governed by precedent. No, no; the only way to make them observe the law of nations is to summen

them to appear before the high court of war. In this court England, very fortunately fer all mankind, her enemies as well as her friends, has presided as chief arbiter.

What possible recompense could an in-dependent New Zealander expect from Russia or China for a breach of international comity? How much would they care for the whining watchward, "I am a New Zealander?" Nothing at all. They would snap their fingers and tell him to do his best. To console disinterested powers who chanced to be looking on they might patch up some unfounded charge to disguise their perfidy. At all events, they would so manage the dispute as to come out the gainers. But on the other hand, just let the self same New Zealander be able, in truth, to tell them that he is a citizen of a mighty empire; an empire composed of nearly three hundred millions of brave and hardy people; an empire prepared at any moment to roll down all the thunder of military vengeance on a foreign foe, and they would be only too glad to ask his pardon with their faces in the dust of the earth. It should not be forgotten that the present behaviour place occupied by England in the annals of

of foreign nations is due more to the high war than their natural disposition for peace and fair play. Put England once in jeopardy where her supremacy may reasonably be questioned and the scene will soon be changed. A sorrowful day indeed would it be for the human race if England should ever be placed in such a position with rival nations that she could not resist successfully an insult to her honor by the stern knuckles

of shot and shell.

The let alone philosophy is just as weak and dangerous as the independent philosophy. It only postpones the calamity to a later day. It makes us followers instead of leaders, and learners instead of teachers. In order to occupy the proud position of arbiter of the world, we must so arrange the policy and constitution of our empire as to enable us beyond all possibility of doubt to keep shead of all our competitors. We must go

> Yea, make our empire great and dear. Our people happy and free,
> That none save fees have need to fear,
> The mistress of land and sea.

> > Springfield News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1 -Cn Monday evening, 25th ult., a donation was given Lic James Porter in the Midland F. C. B. church, when \$25 cash, etc., were presented to Mr. P., who feelingly thanked the

On Sabbath, 7th inst , the new F. C Baptist church at Long Point, Belleisle Bay, will be dedicated. Rev. G. W. McDonald of Sursex, and Rev. J. W. Halze, Portland, et John, will be in attendance.

During Thursday and Friday last we had a continuous sleet storm A. c. us. was fermed on the snow, which made it very beautiful travelling on foot, but very bad travelling with a team. The trees were handsomely adorned, but heavily laden with ice. In many places trees have been broken and others are bent to the very earth. It will be very injurieus to fruit trees. Saturday night there was a slight fall of anny which softened the great have injurious to fruit trees. Saturday night there was a slight fall of snow, which softened the crust, but gave the trees a greater burden to bear. On Sunday great limbs might be seen crashing to the ground. The oldest inhabitant does not remember secion such an ice storm. This morning it is cloudy and the trees icy.

Acadia College.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) On Wednesday of last week, the day of prayer for leges was observed at Wolfville, three services being held, one at eleven in the college, conducted by President Sawyer, one in the village at three, led by Dr. Higgins, and one at the college in the evening conducted by the students The attendance at all these meetings were good and an earnest desire was manifested that spiritual endowment might be given to those who are to be the intellectual leaders of the

toture.

On Friday evening, the 29th ult, Jonathan F. Parsons, B. A., of Halifax, lectured before Acidia Athenaeum on "Opportunities Met or Made." Mr. Parsons is a very entertaining speaker and on this occasion he managed to give the students a good deal of sound advice in a very agreeable way.

The attendance at Wolfvine is at present very encouraging, over 200 in all being at the institutions.

Upper Maugerville.

A correspondent writing on the 29th ult. says: hail storm has been in progress here for the last 36 hours. Over six inches has fallen, which is almost A ple party, under the management of Mrs. John

A ple party, under the management of Mrs. John Bartlett, Mrs. Wm. Bent, Mrs. Wm. DeVeber and Miss Kate Harding, and in the interests of the Church of England Sewing circle, came off on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., in the lower hall. Dancing was indulged in util quite a late hour. The proceeds, \$:3.10. goes towards the purchase of a set of harness for the rector, the Rev. G. A. Sterling.

A 'vendible vanity' social will take place at the same place on the evening of the 3id inst. in the interest of the Rev. J. Webb, Baptist pastor.

Hants County, N. S., builders have not lest faith in wooden ships, some 5,058 tons having been added to the county register during the past year. Saint John Business College.

Day and evening classes will open (after Xmas holidays) on MONDAY, January 4.

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

S. KERR, PRIN. Diseases of the Sain. Most diseases of the skin arise from bad blood and lack of cleanliness, except when caused by grubs or insects. Erysipe as, Sait Rheum, Tetter, Pimples and all Humors of the blood are curable by Burdock

Blood Bitters, which purifies the blood. Hoarseness and Loss of Voice. Public speakers and singers are often distress with hoarseness, and much danger is lurking in the

bronchial pipss. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a prompt remedy for the irritation, and cures all throat and lung difficulties. Deafaess.

The proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have bond fide certificates of some most remarkable cures of Deafness, by that magical remedy for pain. Yellow Oil also cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, and all inflammatory troubles.

Nervousness. The unhappy and distressing condition called nervousness arises from debility, irritation, poor circulation and blood of low vitality. Reorganize the system by Burdock Blood Bitters, which give permanent strength by invigorating the blood and toning all the organs to perfect action.

Headache.

If you suffer from Headache you may be sure that your Stomach, Liver or Blood is at fault, and perhaps all three are combined in bad action. If se, the best remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, which cures Headache by regulating the organic action gene rally

Mrs. Henry Dobbs of Berridale, Parry Sound, testifies to a prompt cure of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Yellow Oil is a sure relief for all painful conditions CRAPE STONE JEWELRY

A new supply of this excellent and appro-

-Deep Mourning Jewelry.-Just received and for sale by W. TREMAINE GARD. r the Waverley House. \ 87 King Street

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at White's Cove, Queens County, the wife of Chas W. White, of a daughter.
On the 25th inst., at Dorchester, the wife of Hon.
A. D. Richards, of a son; weight, 13 lbs.
On the 20th inst., at Pictou; N. S., the wife of On the 20th inst, at Picton, N. S., the wife of Thomas Harris, of a daughter.
On the 25th iast, at the manse of St. Matthew's, Haifax, the wife of Rev. Robert Laing, of a son.
On the 25th ult, at Waterside, Albert County, the wife of James Cannon, of a son and daughter.
On the 18th ult, at Bear Point, N. S., the wife of H. L. Shand, of a son.

MARRIED On the 26th inst, in this city, at the parsonage of the Germain street Baptist church, by Rev. G. O. Gates, A. M.. Nicholas E. Lister, of Harvey, York Co., to Jane Caulfeld of Westfield, Kings Co. On the 27th inst, at the Church of St. John Baptist, by the Rev. Father Davenport, A. J. Gregory, of Acacla Grove, Fredericton, barrister-at-law, to Florence Lefevre, daughter of Hurd Peters. Immediately following the ceremony there [was a celebration of the Holy Communion, at which the bride and groom communicated. groom communicated.

On the 21st inst., at Truro, by Rev. R. A. Daniel, Milton O'Brien, of Noel, Hants Co., to Alice M. Crowe, of the same place.

On the 20th inst., at Calais Maine, by Rev. Chas.

G. McCully, E. A. O'Brien (of Osmond O'Brien and Co.), of Noel, N. S., to Jennie M. Baxter, of Calais, Maine. Maine.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by Rev. Job Shenton, Dnnean McLean, of the *Patriot*, to Gertrude S. J. B. around the ring twice to their once. It will not do for us to recline in political and fational indolence and let our rivals adopt a plan to augment their strength before we shall have enjoyed its first fruits. Hence, if we expect to wield the sceptre of international sovereignty, we must adopt plans for the expansion of our power at double the ratio of that of our nearest and proudest rival. The only plan now open for us is imperial federation. By its adoption we will make our nation the immortal judgment seat of the whole earth and the arbiter of all mankind.

Duncan McLean, of the Patriot, to Gertrude S. J. B. Chandler.

On the 28rd inst., at the manse, Kingston. KentCounty, by the Rev. Wm Hamilton, Lucius L. Chapin, of Boston, to Eva M. Morrison, of Kingston.

On Tuesday the 56th inst. at the house of the officient glergyman, by the Rev. Sydney Welton, B. A... Andrew Kierstead to Margaret J. Friars, both of Sussex, N. B

On the 21st inst., at the residence of Andrew Murchie, uncle of the bride, Old Ridge, Charlotte County, by Rev. G. M. Campbell, Freeman B. Nasbet, of the Patrish of St Stephen, to Mary A., only daughter of the late Wm. Murchie.

On the 28th inst., at the residence of Andrew Carleton, by Rev. Joh. Wadman, Henry W. Clark to Ann Stewart, both of the above place.

On the 20th inst., at the manse, Kingston. KentCounty, by the Rev. Wm Hamilton, Lucius L. Chapin, of Boston, to Eva M. Morrison, of Kingston.

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Andrew Kierstad to Margaret J. Friars, both of Sussex, N. B

On the 21st inst., at the residence of Andrew Kierstad to Margaret J. Friars, both of Sussex, Duncam McLean, of the Patriot, to Getrade, 8 J. B. Chandler.

On the 27th inst, at the residence of the bride's form Gardin, St. Change, Co. R. S. A. to Ariel E. M. Armstrong, assisted by the Rev. D. Substrand, Henry Cock, of Carleton, N. B., to Evolue, Students, at the residence of the bride's Capteron, Capteron, Carleton, N. B., to Evolue, Students, St. Change, Capteron, uncan McLean, of the Patriot, to Gertrude, & J. B. oaugnter of B. B. Williams, of Yarmouth, N. S.
On the 27th ult., at Digby, N. S., by Rev. J. S.
Brown. Chax E. Winchester, of Smith's Cove, to
Edith J. Adams, of Clements, Annapolis Co., N. S.
On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's
father. Ensley Everett, to Janet, fifth daughter of
Joreph Milberry, all of Plympton, Yarmouth
Co., N. S.

DIED. On the 29th ult, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Susie Amelia, beloved wife of Robert A. Johnston, of Daily Fun, aged 32 years and 9 months, leaving a sorr wind husband, two children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sad loss. Death has parted us. On the 25th inst, at Fairville, after a lingering illness, Amelia, wife of Thomas Durnell, painter, in the 42nd year of her age.
On the 26th inst, in this city, after a lingering illness, Richard W. Ball, in the 65th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. On the 26th inst., Venie Ellen, 1 year and 5 months, infant daughter of Charles and Matilda McKay.
On the 26th inst., Catherine, relict of the late Denis Whelan, aged 73 years Whelan, aged 73 years
On Sunday, the 24th inst, at his mother's residence, 130 Waterloo street, Denis, youngest son of Catherine and the late Dennis Whelan.
On the 27th inst, in the City of Portland, Mary, relict of the late John Grady, in the 84th year of her age
On the 26th inst, at Bunker Hill district. Charleston, Mass, Mary J., daughter of John E. and Ellen J.
Griffin, aged 10 months and 3 days.
At Fredericton, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., of congestion of the lungs, E. M. S. Fenety, M. A., eldest
surviving son of G. E. Fenety, Queen's printer,
leaving a widow and three children.
On the 27th inst., in this city, Francis Jane, wife of
William J. Charlton, aged 67 years. Her end was
peace. or on the 27th inst, at Indiantown, after a linger-On the 27th inst, at Indiantown, after a lingering illness, Hugh Pierce, aged 40 years, leaving a wife and four children to mourn the sad loss of an affectionate husband and a kind father.
On the 24th inst, at his residence, "The Hill," Charlottetown, P. E I, after a short illness, Peter Stewart DesBrisay, aged 74 years.
On the 15th December, 1885, at Calgary, N. W. T., Julia, the beloved wite of L. P. W. DesBrisay, C. E. On the 27th inst., at her brother's residence, Wessfield, after a lingering illness, Harriet Anne Woodman, aged 71 years.
On the 27th inst., Frauci', son of Cornelius and Mary Sullivan, aged 16 years.
On the 23rd inst, at Newport, R. I, while on his way to New York, Hugh Thursby, of Portland, aged 57 years. On the 29th ult., at Westfield, of tubercular meningetis. Edward Woodman, youngest son of George and Tryphenia Watters, aged 4 years and 11 months.

(At Stephen papers please copy.)

On the 30th ult., in this city, after a lingering illness, Michael Thomas Clarkin, aged 18 years.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, No. 3 Hazen street, of heart disease, Andrew Burrell, a native of Doddington. Northumber and, England.

On the 29th ult., at Fairville, after a lingering illness, William Howard, in the 52nd year of his age, leaving a wife and a large family to mourn their loss.

On the 30th ult., after a long and painful illness, Captain william the Lord."

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 1st inst, in the City of Portland, Bertha K., daughter of George H. and the late Josephine Laskey, aged 10 years and 7 months.

On the 31st ult., in this city, after a short illness, Captain William Grant, in the 74th year of his age, a native of County Cornwall, England, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their sad loss. His end was peace. 7 years. On the 29th ult., at Westfield, of tubercular menin-

and five children to mourn their sad loss. His end was peace.

Suddenly, at his residence, Hampten Kings County, on the 24th ult, James E Giggey, azed 69 years.

On the 26th ult, at Burnt Hill, Charlotte County, Wiltiam Wade, aged 72 years.

On the 27th ult, at Donegal Settlement, Kings County, of inflamation of the lungs, George Adair, aged 78 years, leaving a wife, nine children, and a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of an effectionate husband and kind father. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord"

On the 30th ult, in Carleton, of diphtheria, Jennie Bell, aged 4 years and 1 month, only child of Albert and Josephic e Clark.

On the 1st inst., in the City of Portland, Theresa May, aged 5 years and 1 month, daughter of Gilford and Harriet M. Sherwood.

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 27th ult, at Yarmouth, N. S., Josephine Nickerson, formerly of Cape Sable Island, aged 14 years and 1 month.

On the 15th ult, at Robert's Island, N. S., Warner Goodwin.

On the 25th ult., at Robert's Brand, N. S., warner Goodwin.
On the 12th ult., at Hartford, N. S., of diphtheria, George S. Haley, only child of Charles T. and Fidie S. Haley, aged 3 years and 4 months. On the 18th uis, at Shelburne. N. S., John Bower, infant son of Benry H. and Annis M. HcIntoah, aged 8 weeks. Of such is the Kingdem of Heaven.

SHIP NEWS.

Fort of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Jan 31—Bark Oliver Emery, Churchill, from Liverpool; O Emery and Co, bal.
Feb 1—Stmr New Brunswick, Colby, from Boston
H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Sch Aliaka, Mehaffey, from New York, master, bal.
Sch Sower, Dixon, from New York Scammell Bros, coal.

Coastwise—Schs Mabel R H, Powell, from Farmouth; Little Annie, Cook, from St George; Victoria, Allan, from Digby; Mispeh, Croaker, from Free-pert

26th—Sch Orisna, Hatfie'd, for Boston. Sch Royal Arcanum, Goold, for New York. Jan 28—Stmr Cunfberland, Thompson, for Sch Avis, McLean, for New York.

Feb 1-Stmr New . Brunswick, Colby, Boston.
Coastwise—Sch Electric Light, Leonard, from Cam

Canadian Ports.

ARBIVED, At Annapolis, 26th inst, str Chiswick, Leighton, hance, to load apples for London.

At Parisboro, 26th inst, 8ch & B Newcomb, Newcomb, hence.

At Halifax, 30th ult, str Peruvian, with mai's, etc; York City, Benn, from London. CLEARED.

At Halifax, 29 h ult, brig L M Merritt, O'Brien, for Penarth Roads for orders (inward cargo from hence having repaired.)

BRIVAD. At Falmouth, 22cd inst, bark Hugh Cann, Cann, from London.
At Barbados, 23rd inst, bark Lepreaux, Brown, from Montevideo, and sld for Pensacola.
At Liverpool, 24th inst, bark Sagona, Thomas, from Charleston. Charleston
At Hong Kong, 24th inst, bark Arabia, Robinson,
from New York.
At Bristol, 26th inst, bark Aspatogan, Scott, from Philadelphia.
At Barbados, 10th inst, bark Unity, Perry, from At Barbados, 10th inst, bark Unity, Perry, from Buenes Ayres.

At Falmeuth, 26th inst, barks Frank Stafford, Smith, from Iquique; 28th, Latona, Wasson, and Nicosia, McDonald, from do.

At Hong Kong, to 27th inst, ship Ellen A Read, Hatfield, from Cardiff.

At Newport, 26th inst, bark Premier Mackenzie, Barnard, from Antwerp.

At Port Elizabeth, C G H, Srd ult, bqstn Lydia, Lowery, from New York.

At Colombo, 3rd ult, bark Transit, Horton, from New York via Galle.

At Falmouth, 28th ult, bark Sulitelma, Graham, from Portland, O.

At Table Bav, Dec 31st, ship Hallgerda, McKendric, from Browse Island (and sailed lat ult for Falmouth.)

At Bermuda, 16th ult, brig Maggie, Darrel, from Barbados. Barbados.
At Sydney, N S W, 27th ult, bark Keswatin, McDonald, from New York.
At Queenstown, 29th ult, barks Keemark, Kenney,
hence; 'homas Perry, Robbins, from Iquique.
At Cardiff, 29th ult, brig Toronto, Davidson, from At Cardiff, 22th uit, brig Toronto, Davidson, from Sables d'Ollonne.
At Calcutta, 25th uit, ship Warrior, Kitchin, from Montevideo.
At Barbados, 3rd uit, bark Ashantee, Meikle, from Buenos Ayres; sch Alma, Hogan, from Philadelphia.
At Demarara, Sth uit, brig Lilian, Shieve, from New York.
At Swdaw, N.S. W. Dec 7th brig M.A. Doran Payne.

From London, 28th ult, ship Charles S Whitney, Spicer, for London.

BATTED. From Liverpool, 28th ult, bark Havre, Davidson or Montevideo. From Demerara, 7th ult, brig Parlsian, King, for

> Foreign Ports. ARRIVAD.

ARBIVAD.

At Amsterdam, 22nd inst, bark Hannah Blanchard Atkins, from New York.

At Buenos Ayres, 22nd inst, bark S J Bogart, Reynolds, from New York for Rosario.

At Boston, 24th inst, schs Juno, Haifleid, and Dalias Hill, Carleton, hence: Alice S, Kerrigan, hence tai Portland; Neponset, Griffin, from Grand Manan At Charleston, 24th inst, brigt Aquatic, Halcrow, from Rotterdam. rom Rotterdam.

At Philadelphia, 23rd inst, sch Busiris, Martin At Rio Janeiro, 4th inst, ship Ismir, Kimball, from At Rio Janeiro, an inst, ship lamir, Rimball, from Cardiff
At Yokohama, 14th inst, ship Antoniette, Ferguson, from Philadelphia; 19th ult, ship Rectanooga, Robbins, from New York.
At Dutch Island Harbor, 22nd inst. sch Bess and Stella. Cox, from Hallfax for New York.
At New York, 25th inst, bark Truro, Crowe, from Hull; sch Karsile, Watters, hence
At Bucksville, 21st inst, sch Sarah Godfrey, Pinkham, from Boston.
At Bruaswick, 18th inst, brig Advance, McLellan, from Pyto Rico At Bruaswick, 18th inst, brig Advance, McLellan, from Porto Rico At Pensacola, 25th inst, bank Ralph B Peake, McDougail, from Beenos Ayres. At Provincestown, 25th inst, brig Genca, Davidson, from Pernambuco for Boston. At Roston, 25th inst, sch United States, Archibald, from Grand Manan; 24th inst, sch Acara, Harper, from Canning.

At Batavia, 24th inst, ship Arizona, Churchill, from New York New York
At Dunkirk, 23rd inst, ship Beethoven, Smith, from hiladelphia At Montevideo, 23rd ult, brig Moss Rose, from Philadelphia

At Montevideo, 23rd ult, brig Moss Rose, from
Jordan River, N8;53 days.

At New York, 25th inst, bark Truro, Crowe from
Hull; selvs E H Foster, Lewis, from Vinsyard Haven.
Maggie Willett, Bissett, from Halifax; Plymouth
Rock, Pye, hence.

At Portland, 25th inst, schs Frank W, Watson,
hence for New York; Ohio, Wilcox, do for do; Osseo,
Haley, hence for Boston; Prussisn General, Haley,
from Alma for Boston—split foresail.

At Shanghal, 24th inst, ship Africa, Atkinson, from
New York.

At Salem, 25th inst, schs Harvester, McLaughlin,
hence for New York; Druid, Odell, and Frank W
Watson, do for do; Frank and Willie, Brown, from
Canoling for do; Lynx, Finley, and Neille Parker,
Corbett, bence for New York; Ethel Granville, Peck,
hence for Boston.

Returned, 25th inst, schs Lillie Bell and Gilde.

At Vineyard Haven, 24th inst, sch Reaper, Wasson,
from New York for this port; Carrle Walker, Starkey,
from Wheehawken for Boston.

At Antwero, 25th inst, ship Lansdowne, Lockhart,
and bark Levicka, Harris, from New York.

At Buenos Ayres, 22nd ult, barks Kings County,
Potter, from New York; Wo Owen, Brown, from
Montreal; 26th, barks G 8 Penry, Foster, from New
York; to 21st ult, bark Violet, West, from Cardiff for
Rosairo.

At Coatzacoalcos, 2nd ult, bark Scilum, Wilson,

Montreal, 20th. Darks S Fenty, Foster, from Cardiff for Rosairo.

At Coatsacoalcos, 2nd ult, bark Scdium, Wilson, from Philadelphia

At Valparaiso, 15th ult, bark S C Andrew, Heegsta, from Bahia Honde.

At Callao, 2nd ult, barks Navarch, Wilson. from Burrard Inlet; 23rd ult, ship Ch'pman, Williams, from Valparaiso (later for Lobos de Atuers, to load fer United Kingdom or Continent.)

At Cardenas, 20th inst, bark H W Palmer, Boyd, from Bristol.

At St Thomas, 7th inst, sch Centennial, Bonnell, from Martinique; 9th, bark Harry Balley, De Long, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Wan-bun, Welch, from 8t Pierre, Mart; Eugenie, Munroe, from Aracaty; 16th brig Delma C, Lewis, from Port Spain.

At Gloucester, 2tth inst, ischs Druid and Acara, hence for New York.

At Vineyard Haven, 20th inst, schs Gladys, Kenney, from East Harbor, Li; Orion, Dan, from New York for Lunenburg, NS.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 25th inst, returned, sch Bess and Stella, Haux, from Halifax for New York.

At Roston, 27th inst, schs Lairg, Ballheul from Georgetown, PEI; Hugh M, Berry, from Annapolis, NS: Prusslan General, Haley, from Alma, Ni At Naples, 23rd inst, bark E ID Jewett, Lockhart from New York.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 26th inst, schs Cygnet, At Dutch Island Harbor, 26th inst, schs Cygnet. At Naples, 23rd inst, bark E ID Jewett, Lockhart from New York.
At Dutch Island Harbor, 26th inst, schs Cygnet, Milton, and B N Fullerton, Newcomb, from Cornwalls, N S, for New York.
At Portland 27th Inst, sch Julia S, French, hence.
At Boston, 27th inst, brig Genoa, Davidson, from Pernambuco; schs Bessie E Carson, Carson, from Cornwallis; Plevena. Smith, from Lunenburg.
At New York, 27th inst, sch Bess and Stella, Haux, from Hallfax.
At Boothbay, 27th ult, schs Welcome Home, Wilson, hence for Boston; Annie W Akers, McIntyre, hence for Previdence.
At Dieppe, 23rd ult, bark Lillian M Vigus, Morine, from New York. from New York.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 27th ult, sch Reporter Glichrist; Penope, Dixon; Thrasher, Haley, from New York for this port; Blanche, Smeltser, from New York for Lunenburg.
At Mobile, 27th ult, bark Longfellow, Farrada; from Port Eads.

from Port Eads.

At Pensacola, 27th ult, barks Midas, McArthur,
from London; Eleanor, Mockler, from Montevideo.

At Mapila, 20th ult, ship San Stefano, Sproule, from

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

food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. it stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20. Circulars free. I. \$3. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

At Buenos Ayres, 23rd uit, bark Oneata, Dart, from Brunswick.

At Bostoo, 28th uit, sch Windsor Packet, Wyman, from Canning.

At Antwerp, 31st uit, bark Low Wood, Fritz, from New York.

At Boothbay, 23th uit, sch Lizzle K, Gayton, hence for Boston; M P, Smite, from Advocate for Boston.

At Valparaiso, 24th uit; bark Parthenia, Holman, from Newcastle.

At Valparaiso, 24th uit; bark Parthenia, Holman, from Newcastle.

At Valparaiso, 24th uit, bark Maggle M, Staples, from New York for Oporto (put in for harbor.)

At Borceaux, 28th uit, bark Conductor, Forsyth, from New York.

At Havana, 21st uit, sch Mary L Dunn, Martin, from Alex undria, Va.

At Sagua, 21st uit, bark Lothair, Desmond, from Cow Bay.

At Wew Orleans 28th uit, ships Equator, Crosby, from Havre; Charles, Perry, from Liverpool.

At Buenos Ayres, 22nd uit, bark Kate Burrill, from Buruswick, Ga

At Boston, 30th uit, sch Ethel Granville, Peck, hence via Portiand.

At New York, 30th nit, bark Minden, Smith, from Antwerp.

At Philadelphia, 30th uit, sch Ethel Granville, Peck, hence via Portiand.

At Wilmington, NC, 23rd inst, bark Ella Moore Byras, tor Granton, Scotland.

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At Norfolk, 23rd inst, bark Ella Moore Byras, C At Buenos Ayres, 23rd ult, bark Oneata, Dart, from Sch Kezia, from Charlottetown at Philadelphia, had

Byers, for Granton, Scotland.

At Norfolk, 23rd inst, ship Thomas Hilyard, for Liverpool.

At New Orleans, 23rd inst, bark Zebina Goudey, Anderson, for Havre.

At New York, 23rd inst, barks Avonmore, Porter, for Amsterdam; Lady of the Lake, Mosher, for Bilbos.

At New York, 23rd inst, barks Avonmore, Porter, for Amsterdam; Lady of the Lake, Mosher, for Bilbos.

At New York, 25th inst, ships Mary Fraser, Dexter, for London; Rhine, Florines, for Antwerp; brig Livy, Mitchner, for Lisbon; sch Laura Brown, King, for Liverpool.

At Mobile, 25th inst, bark Neophyte, Cook for Liverpool.

At Erunswick, 22nd iust, bark Hawthorn, Chapenau, for Hamburg.

At Philadelphia, 25th inst, barks Avonport, Smith, for Rotterdam; Edwin, Dickle, for Sables d Olonnes, brigs Annie Austen, Stevens, for Brisbane; Boston Marine, Porter, for Blo Grande do Sul; Evviva, Brown, for Port au Pilnoe.

At Darlen, 26th inst, bark Broma, Hughes, for Liverpool.

At Barannab, 26th inst, bark Broma, Hughes, for Liverpool.

At Barannab, 26th inst, bark Broma, Hughes, for Liverpool.

At New York, 7th inst, ship Athlone, Dexter, for London; barks Linden, Crowe, for Antwerp; Wellington, Welsh, for Havre; sch Energy, Hyson, for Manuel Barant, for Apple River, N. S. At Pensacola, 27th uit, ships Sapphire, Murray, from Auwern', Bark Carrie Delan Levis for Hongon, from Cardiff.

In port at Philadelphia, 27th uit, ships Sapphire, Murray, from Auwern', Bark Carrie Delan Levis for Hongon, from Cardiff.

In port at Paramabuo, Dec 27th, brig Loyalist, Mccenbergold.

for Liverpool.

At New York, 28th ult, brig Plover, Crossley, for Passages; sch Princeport, McComber, for St Pierre, Mart.

At Boston, 28th ult, sch Rival, Kempton, for Liver-

Halifax.
At Boston, 30th ult, sch Isaac Patch, Gedrie, for Metghan, NS; schs E B Ketchum, Green, for Annapolis, Ns; Willie Freeman, Harnish, for Liverpool, NS. SAILED. From Astoria Ore, 21st inst, bark Katahdin, Seeley, for Antwerp.
From Paullac, 20th inst, ship City Camp, McLeod, for New York.
From Fortuess Monroe, 21st inst, bark Keswick, Dunham, (from Rouen) for this port.
From Salem, 23rd inst, sch Gleaner, Henderson, from New York for this port.
From New York for this port.
From New York, 23rd inst, ship Marlborough, for Antwerp; bark Lady of the Lake, Mosher, for Bilboa (and anacored off Whitestone); schs Melizda, O'Brien, for Cornwallis; Holmes, Branscombe; D W B, McLean, and Panope, Dickson, for this port.
From Port kade, 24th inst, ship Nettie Murphy and bark Lima, for Liverpool.
From Dunkirk, 23rd inst, bark Fanny L Cann, Cann, for Cardiff; alice Cooper, Williams, for Philadelphia.
From Havre, 22nd inst, bark Wave Queen Otterson From Astoria Ore, 21st inst, bark Katahdin, Seeley, elphia. From Havre, 22nd inst, bark Wave Queen, Otterson from Rio Janeiro, 30th ult, brig Alney, Kelly (from Richmond), for Rio Grande do but; 3rd inst, ships Rossignol, Vickery, for Tybee; Chas Bai, Mann, for Barbacos.

Barbaos.

From Norfolk, 23rd inst, ship Thomas Hilyard, Jones, for Liverpoel.

From New York, 26th inst, ship Mary Fraser, for Lendon; bark Avonmore, for Amsterdam.

From Buenos Ayres, 18th inst, bark Tuck Sing, Smith, for New York.

From St Thomas, 6th inst, brig Alpha, Rodenheiser, for Patit Goave. r Petit Goave. From Fort Eads, 26th inst, bark Zebina Goudey, or Havre. From Havre, 25th inst, bark Tuskan, Curry, for From Havre, 25th inst, bark Tuskan, Curry, for Lard ff.

From St Nazaire, 25th inst bark Eva Lynch, Coroing, for Mauritus.

From Boothbay, 27th inst, schs, Myrtle, Purdy, hence for New York; Albert, from Sandy Cove, U s, for 1 Car Bran—Fresh Ground. Poply.
From Bordeaux, 26th ult, bark John Read, Edwards, 1 Car Corn-- Chicago Yellow. or Swansea. From Rotterdam, 26th ult, bark Scammell Brothers, nnis, for New York. From Savannah, 27th ult, bark Boroma, for Liverpool.
From Turks Island, 12th uit, bark Carrie Wyman, Moneil, (from Buen.s Ayres—called to obtain a register), for Boston
From Dutch Island Harbor, 27th uit, sehs Jasseau And Marcissus, for Baltimore.

From Buenos Ayres, 23rd ult, bark Mary J Leslie, Temple, for Philadelphia.

From Rosarlo, Dec 7th, bark Maggie Dart, Dart, for Rio Janeiro.

From Cape Haytlen, Dec 25th, bark Julia, Murcle, Temples of Physics. From Cape Haytien, Dec 25th, bark Julia, Murcle, for Hamburg.

From New York, 27th ult, barks Edwin, Dickie, for Sables d'Olonne; 28th, Linden, Crowe, for Antwerp; sch Emma B Smith, Faulkner, for Port Spain (all anchored in Hart Island Roads)

From Provincetown, 30th ult, schs Onyx, Hines, from Provincetown, 30th ult, schs Onyx, Hines, from Pubnico, for New York; Erie, Theal, hence for do.

From Fiume, 31st ult, ship Success, King, for Porman, Sist ult, ship Success, King, for Porman. From Flume, 81st ult, ship Success, King, for Porman.
From New York, 29th ult, ships Coringa and Athlon, for London; barks Avonport, for Rocterdam; Wellington, for Havre; brig Plover, Grossley, for Passages (anchored in Hart Island Roads); schs J P Blake, Durant, for Apple River; Energy, Hyson, for Mahone Bay.
From Antwerpt, 28th ult, bark Lewis Smith, Wright, for Boston.
From Havana, 22nd ult, sch Ferland, McWhinnie, for Wilmington, NC.
From Astoria, 21st uit, bark, Kathadin, Sealy, for Antwerp.

Liverpool.
From Chester, 29th ult, bark Montreal, Davidson, from Philadelphia) for Antwerp. Memoranda Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, 23rd inst, bark Intario, for Antwerp.

Passed Lundy Island, 21st inst, ship D H Morris, Passed Lundy Island, 21st inst, ship D H Morris,
Morris, from Cardiff for Montevideo.

Passed Lizard, 23rd inst, bark Premier Mackenzie,
Barnard, from Antwerp, reported for London.

Passed Plymouth, 23rd inst, ship Colchester, Dart,
from London for New York.

Passed Prawlee Point, 22nd inst, ship Lansdowne,
Lockhart, from New York for Antwerp.

Brig Acadian, Terrio, which was damaged by the
norther at Aspinwall, has been condemued.

Sch Busiris, hence at Philadelphia, is leaky, having
been cut by ice.

Sch Natponset, at Boston from Grand Manan, lost
part of he deck load.

Ship Tsernogora, at Havre from New York, fouled
the pier head and received slight damage to rudder
gudgeons, and has been docked for repairs,

Antwerp.
From Port Eads, 29th ult, bark John Trahey for

Fleet, for Antwerp.

Passed St Helena (by tel from Madelra to London(bark Ingliside, Buchman, from Manija, for New York.
Passed Reachy Head, 29th ult, brig Alaska, Buck,

At Boston, 28th ult, sch Rival, Kempton, for Liverpool, N.S.
At Portland, 29th ult, ship Golden Rule, Williams, for Buenos Ayres.
At Pensicola, 28th ult, bark Unanima, Young, for Bologne.
At New York, 29th ult, ship British America, Coalfleet, for Rotterdam; bark strathay, Ulquhart, for Bombay; brig Mary Ella Mallett, Mallett, for Demerars; 30th, ship Honauwar, Law, for Yokohama.
At Jacksonville, 29th ult, sch Turban, Daley, fer Halifax.
At Boston, 20th ult, sch Isaac Patch, Gedrie, for Meteghan, NS; schs & B Ketchum, Green, for Annapolis, NS; Willis Reseman, Harding, MS; Willis Reseman, Harding, Willis Reseman, Willis R

Bark Felicians Antonio, Brigante, from Chatham, NB, for Marseilles, no date, lat 38 N, lon 24 W (by steamer Glendevon, from New York, at Naples Jan 5. Bark Veronica, from Hamburg for Norfolk, Jan 26th, 25 miles SSE of Barnegat.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will will be made to the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick at its next session to have the Western Portion of the Parishes of Sussex and Stucholm set apart it to a new par'sh by the nar and that a bill will be introduced int ture for said purpose.

Da ed at Apohaqui, Kings Connty, N. B., January 80th, 1886.

AT THE STATION TODAY:

1] Car Flour-Queen,

Car Hay-Choice Highland,

3 Cars Oats-Woodstock,

Car Bran-Fresh Ground, LOWEST PRICES WHOLESALE.

H. PETERS. WARD STREET.

290 Bbls. Granulated Sugar, 120 " Bright Yellow Sugar, 4 Hhds. Scotch Refined

Sugar. W. F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe street.

Jan'y 27th, 1886.

160 bbls. Standard Granulated Sugar. 220 bbls. Yellow C. Sugar.

(For THE SUN.) MY LITTLE WHILE.

Calmly I'm waiting my little while,
Ne more will He let me do,
Who knows I am anxious to see His face,
Whose promise is sweet and true,
"Twas" again a little while He said,
And I watch by the sounding sea, For whether its stormy or clear at last, I know He will come for me.

Over the winter or summer waves, Inst which may please Him best; When my little while has its circle made, He will tell me its time to rest.
So whether at night or in fair daylight
I shall hear His inviting call;
My soul shall be ready with lamp in hand,
And willing to give up all.

Repose He will give me in His dear home.

He has suffered with me to share;
In the mansion through trials He passed i
And is keeping for me with care.

And here as I'm waiting my little while,
Though others may feel alone;
He never will comfortless leave me, no
Nor ever has left His own.

Again but a little while, O, friend?
What harm though the winds be wild;
And the surges beat on this stormy abore,
He knoweth His weakest child.
Departing He said He was coming soon,
Be patient your little day;
Twill not be so when He comes again,
He will surely take as a ways. Twill not be so when He comes He will surely take us away.

Quaco, Jan. 23rd. THE THREE LITTLE CHAIRS.

They sat alone by the bright wood fire,
The grey-haired dame and the aged sire,
Dreaming of days gone by;
The tear-drops fell on each wrinkled cheek,
They both had thoughts that they could not speak, As each heart uttered a sigh.

For their sad and tearful eyes descried
Three little chairs placed side by side
Against the sittingroom's wall;
Old-fashioned enough as there they stood,
Their seats of rush and their frames of wood
With their backs so stright and tall.

Then the sire shook his silvery head,
And with trembling voice he gently said:
"Mother, those empty chairs!
They bring us such sad, sad thoughts tonight,
We'll put them forever out of sight
In the small dark room upstairs."

But she answered: "Father, no, not yet, For I look at them, and I forget That the children went away;
The boys come back, and our Mary, too,
With her apron on of checkered blue,
And sit here every day.

"So let them stand, though empty now, And every time when alone we bow At the Father's throne to pray, We'll ask to meet the children above, In our Savieur's home of rest and love, Where no child goeth away."

AN EASTERN APOLOGUE. Melik, the Sultan, tired and wan,

Beside the fountain lingered near Jamil, the bard, and the vizier—

Old Yusuf sour and hard to please; Then Jamil sang in words like these :

Slim is Butheina—slim is she As boughs of the Araka tree! 'Nay," quoth the other, teeth between, 'Lean, if you will—I call her lean."

Sweet is Butheina -sweet as wine.
With smiles that like red bubbles shine? "True-by the Prophet!" Yusuf said, She makes men wander in the head!"

Dear is Butheins—ah! more dear Than all the maidens of Kashmeer

"Dear," came the answer, quick as thought,
"Dear—and yet always to be bought." So Jamil ceased. But still life's page Shows divers unto Youth and Age; And—be the song of Ghouls or God— Time, like the Sultan, sits—and nods.

-Austin Dobson. THE CHANGE.

There was a man of knowledge deep, and noble sweep, who knew a heap, a man who studied day and night, and hardly spared

the time to sleep. This man so staid he knew a maid, demure, afraid, and half dismayed, shy as the nymph of ancient myths sequestered in some sylvan shade.

This maid so rare, with golden hair, and modest air, so debonair, she charmed this man of learned lore and caught him in her witching snare.

This man of thought and learned lore, his hair he tore and o'er and o'er he loudly swore that he would cherish her for aye, and he would love her evermore.

Now they are wed, in his library nocks among his books his knees he crooks, and sees his wife so seldom now that he's for-gotten how she looks,

The wife to whom the man before so loudly swore he would adore forevermore, lives with her mother, and declares her husband is a regular bore.

-Lynn Union-

THE FOUNTAIN OF TEARS. If you travel o'er desert and mountain. If you travel o'er desert and mountain,
Far into the country of sorrow,
Today, and tonight, and tomorrow,
And maybe for months and for years,
You shall come, with a heart that is burstin
For trouble, and toiling, and thirsting.
You shall certainly come to the fountain,
At length—to the Fountain of tears.

Very peaceful the place is, and solely For piteous lamenting and sighing And those who come, living or dying, Allike from their hopes and their fears; Full of cypress-like shadows the place is,
And statues that cover their faces;
But out of the gloom springs the holy
And beautiful Fountain of Tears.

And it flows, and it flows with a motion So gentle, and lovely, and listless, And murmurs a tune so resistless, To Him who hath suffered and hears, You shall surely, without a word spoken,

Kneel down there and know you're heart broken,
And yield to the long-curbed emotion,
That day by the Fountain of Tears.

—Arthur O Shaughnessy.

AN IMPRESSION.

Dressed in his best he went to the rink,

(The lady sits at her lattice, alone),
Causing the heart of each maid to sink,
(Oh, surly dog that munches a bone!)
Dashing about through the reckless throng,
(The oyster hums in the drowsy stew),
He sings to himself a gambolier song,
(To life the clam biddeth a fond adien),
"I am bound to make an impression,"

The bast laid plans of mice and men—
(Oh, woe to him who believes belief!)
Will come to naught on the treacherous ice,
("Tis arnice brings us surest relief)
My hero fell from his high estate—
(The painter's art fair nature mars),
Joined together were hat and skate,
(Could the heavens hold so many stars?)
And I think he made an impression.

Chicago Sun

Chicago Sun,

NEVERMORE. The dusky swallows in thy balcony
To build their nests again will come; agai
With friendly wing, beat clamoring joyously
Against the window-pane.

But they that passed, forgetful to pursue
Their flight, thy beauty and my bliss before,
To whom our names a sound familiar grew—
They will come back no more.

Again, luxuriant, thy garden wall
The honeysuckle, as of yore, will climb;
Again it blossoms open, prodigal
Of sweets, at eventime.

But they, the blossoms that for us exhaled Their sweets, whose cups and dewdrops brim ming o'er,
Like tears of joy, together we beheld—
They will come back no more.

And on thine ear love's ardent utterance
Falling again, this silence, too, will break,
And, yielding to its spell, thy heart perchan
From its deep sleep awake.

But as the saint in silent ecstacy Before the altar kneeling may adore
As I have loved thee—love like this to thee Shall come, sh, nevermore!
—Spanish of Gustavo Becquer.

HER ANSWER "I'm going to be married," he softly said. She looked up in swift surprise. The color from out of her bright face fied, The light grew dim in her eyes.

"You're going to be married?" she echoed low Her voice had a steady tone. "I hope you'll be happy where'er you go," A cough hid a little moan.

"I know that your bride will be good and true You never could love any other." The steadily looked in his eyes, dark blue; "I tender you joy, my brother."

"I'm going to be married—that is, I hope
To be, though I hardly know—
Dear love, shall I longer pine and mope?
I tremble for fear of 'no,'"

The color that out of her face had fled Came back with a deeper hue. "Why, ish't it funny," she shyly said, "That I'm to be married, too?"

- Roxbury Advocate.

(From the Contemporary Review.)

Mortal, if thou art beleved,
Life's offences are removed;
And the hateful things that checked thee
Hallow, hearten, and protect thee,
Grow'st thou mellow? What is age?
Tinct on life's illumined page,
Where the purple letters glow
Deeper, painted long ago.
What is sorrow? Comfort's prime.
Love's choice, Indian summer clime.
Sickness? thou wilt pray it worse
For such blessed balmy nurse,
And for death! when thou art dying
'Twill be Love beside thee lying.
Death is lonesome? Oh, how brave
Shews the foot-frequented grave!
Heaven itself is but the casket
For Love's treasure, ere he ask it— (From the Contemporary Review.) For Love's treasure, ere he ask it— Ere with burning heart he follow, Piercing through corruption's hollow. Pieroing through corruption's If thou art beloved, oh, then, Fear no grief of mortal men.

LITTLE CHIPS.

The French vintage of 1885 was 20 per below that of 1884, Sitting Bull's nephew, Fenton Mantoggan, died in Evansville, Ind., Tuesday, from the There is a deficit of \$75,000,000 in the Russian budget. The interest on the public debt is paid by fresh loans.

A Paris curiosity hunter has found the set of surgical instruments once used by Rabelais.

Congress will investigate the expenses of the congressional party which attended the funeral of the late Vice President Hendricks. They were very steep.

Russian stocks, which, during the Afghan boundary crisis last year, fell from 97 to 80, at the beginning of the year had reached an equivalent of 98.

Hotel and boarding house people in Wash-ington complain of minimized business because the city has not been so free from officeseekers for many years.

Lord Dufferin is elaborating a scheme to compactly organize the armies of the tributary native princes in India, which are now, in most The governor of Kausas recommends that the word "white" be stricken out of the state constitution, so that colored citizens can be en-

colled with the state militia. Representative Weber of New York says the Erie canal will have to be closed if congress does not appropriate \$5,000,000 for lengthening the locks and deepening the channel. A son of Jesse James was the leader in of a meeting of boys in a Kansas city church a few days ago. He is setting a good example to his notorious papa.

A Pittsburg woman has four diamonds set in her front teeth. Pennsylvania is the only state where diamond drills are needed to get through the beef.

A pound of bananas, it is said, contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is, in every sense, superior to the best wheaten

The Brooklyn authorities are lighting the streets of that city with electric lamps. There are now 381 of them, displacing 2,500 gas lights. The electric lights cost \$182,50 a year

Chili has no representative at Washington now, Del Campo, the charge d'affairs, having been bounced for drunkenness, and Godey, the minister, being off on an indefinitely long pic-

Bombay newspapers say that the supply of wheat in the interior of India is almost unlimited, and that, if the weather is favorable, the next crep will be much the largest ever grown in India.

grown in India.

An engineer in the building of the state, army and navy departments at Washington is reported to have been discharged, Monday, because he declined to black the boots of the chief of the bureau.

"We bend the knee, but not the elbow," enthusiastically exclaimed an orator at a temperance meeting the other evening. "That's so," said an unreclaimed sinner on a back seat. "It's the only way you can get your mouth to the bung-hole."

Miss Latewaiter, of doubtful age: "Have you noticed this quaint necklace of mine, Miss Pepper? Papa had it made for me in Florence when I was a little child." "Indeed? Why, it is real antique, isn't it?"

Probably owing to the introduction of Berlin fashions, society in the Samoan Islands is growing distressingly conventional. A law has been established lately forbidding senators to appear naked at any session under penalty of \$100 for each appearance.

During the last ten years merchants in Australia and New Zealand have sent nearly \$5,000,000 in sovereigns and fine gold to San Francisco to be coined into American money to pay obligations incurred in this country by London merchants, thus saving exchange both

WAYS. Rev. Dr. Paxton of New York insists that "no man is wiser for reading newspapers or more ignorant if he doesn't see one in two months." We dissent. A man who hadn't read the newspapers in a month would be ignorant of the undoubted fact that Dr. Paxton is a fool.

Maud Miller, daughter fof Joaquin Miller the peet, has arrived in New York, and says the story of her suffering in Chicago and her father's and husband's neglect of her is true in every respect. She was assisted to go to New York by several western friends, and is now living in a small room on Sixth avenue.

Mexico is said to posses only about 100 fac-tories of all kinds, owing to the paucity of water and the high cost of fuel. These factor-ies employ about 13,000 hands, and those de-voted to weaving contain 9,500 looms and 250,-000 spindles. The largest cotton mill is at Queretaro, employs 1 400 hands, and manufac-tures an unbleached cloth worn by all Indians.

some one recently wrote to the London Times complaining of the custom of most English and many American publishers in issuing books with uncut leaves. Thereupon the Saturday Reaiew comes down upon him in the following style:—"He could not appreciate literature, even if it were presented to him in all the philistine hideoueness of machine cut edges; and he excuses his indifference to himself by a myth about the evils of edges that are not machine cut. This kind of man is insensible to the charms of the use of the paper cutter, which are so forcibly described by sensine to the charms of the use of the paper cutter, which are so forcibly described by Theophile Gautier. He probably prefers chromolithographs to 'hand colored' picture, and he likes machine made bread.

and he likes machine made bread.

The office of W. L. Foulk's Son & Co., in Pittsburg, Ps., is in a state of siege. Col. Foulk is a retired army officer. For several months internal dissensions have existed in his family because his wife and sons claimed he no longer had an interest in the business. This dispute resulted in divorce proceedings and the suit is now pending. By some means the colonel obtained possession of the office Saturday night, and all efforts to oust him have so far been fruitless. He bolted and barred the doors and windows and his meals were served by means of a basket and rope which he lets down from the second story windows. The sens and two officers guard the outside day and night to stave him out. The affair creates considerable excitement.

Seven brothers, all raving maniacs, are in

Seven brothers, all raving maniacs, are in the Jacksonville, Ill., asylum. The commis-sioner in charge of the lunatics says that prior the Jacksenville, Ill., asylum. The commissioner in charge of the lunatics says that prior to the war a wealthy farmer, by the name of Anson Araold, sattled in Hickory county, Mo., with a large family. The acquirement of money seemed to be their highest aim in life, and the whole family of seven sons and five daughters deprived themselves of the necessities of life to gain wealth. About three years ago a stranger visited their home, and, after convincing them that they could in a short time largely increase their wealth, induced them to invest their all in what proved to be a mythical silver mine in Nevada. After months of anxiety they learned that they had been imposed upon, and all seven of the latthers, on receiving the new, immediately became sfilicted with a violent form of insanity, which is the cause of their trip to Jacksonville. Singularly enough, examinations made of the Singularly enough, examinations made of the painted windows, so celebrated as works of artistic genins and skill, of the old cathedrals of England, and continental Europe, show that superiority consists really in the inferiority of the glass, its richness in the poverty of its constituents, in the very perfection of its uneven thickness, and in the imperfections of its uneven thickness, and in the imperfections of its uneven thickness, and in the imperfections of its uneven the accumulating dust of ages, and honeycombed by the corroding effect of time. Like the facets of a diamond or ruby, each little wave and thread and blister becomes, by interference, refraction, and reflection of the light which plays upon it, a new source of the gem-like brilliance, harmony, and beauty which distinguish the painted glass of former centuries. The glass-makers of America and England now aim to reproduce the perfection of this old glass by reproducing its imperfections.—National Glass Journal. Singularly enough, examinations made of the

There will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturaday, the thirternth day of March mext, at tweive o'clock, noon, at thubb's Corner, so called, in Prince William street in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the twenty-fourth day of Sovember, a.D. 1885, in a cause wherein John Boyd is plaintiff and James Hannay is defendant, with the approbation of the undraigned Barriser, the mortgaged premises described in the said decretal order as:—

the mortgaged premises described in the said decretal order as:

A LL the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and made between William C. Hill of the City of Saint John, surveyor, of the first part, and the said defendant of the second part, and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein described as: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duke's Ward in the said City of Saint John, being part of lot nine hundred and twenty-nine (No. 1929), fronting on Mecklenburg street and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of Wentworth and Mecklenburg streets, thence southerly along the line of Wentworth street seventy-five feet, thence westerly at right angles to Wentworth street forty feet to the east line of lot number (938) nine hundred and twenty-eight northwardly to Mecklenburg street seventy-five feet and thence eastwardly on Mecklenburg street (40) forty feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances thereto belonging and the messuages thereon erected.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the second day of December, A. D 1835.

A. H. DEMILL, Bartister.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE, Barrister. Plaintiff's Solicitor. 4196 ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Public Notice.

A PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at the next session thereof for the passing of a Bill entitled "An act relating to the "Aims House and Work House in and for the City "and County of Saint John."

The object of this Bill is to remove the appointment of the Commissioners of the said Aims House and Work House from the Governor-in-Council, and to place it in the Council of the said Municipality, and also to amend the law relating to the said Aims House and Work House in other respects.

H. W. FRITH. t. John, January 23rd, 1886. Secretary 4140

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WORKS—BLACK SPRING ROAD, Portland.



Intercolonial Railway

Winter Arrangement. 1866. ON and after Monday, November 16th. 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily

Trains will leave St. John:

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullmar 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:

D. POTTINGER,



35 Hatten Garden | 246 °t. Tanes St. LONDON. MONTREAL. Chatham JD BF McGenzie
Carleton W C B slian
Campbellton Frost and Second
Fredericton G H Davis

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for Picton Town Branch.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked en the ou side "Tender for Pictou Town Branch" will be received until saturday, 20th February, 1886.

The work to be let is the construction of about nine miles of railway from the connection with the Black Diamond Railway, near Westville to Pictou Town.

Town.

Plans, profile and specification may be seen at the Office of the Ohief Engineer and General Manager of Office of the Ohief Engineer and General Manager of Government Bailways, Ottawa, at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moveton, and at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Pictuu, and forms of tender may be obtained at either placa.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500 00.)

This deposit may consist of cash, or of an accepted bank cheque, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plans, profile and specification.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

returned.
Tenders must be made on the printed form sup-The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Superinte Chief Superinte January 21st, 1886. Burdock

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS. DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE. DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS

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 or

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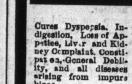
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W. H. THORNE & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

30 CASES Sweet Valencia Oranges: 50 Tubs Butter,

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PIPSISSEWA being a New Remedy, in order to advertise it the Proprietors of the London and New York Indian Medicine Co. will give away \$20,000.00 in Cash Presents the first Monday

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On a clea When a bar Came hor They were

Oh here's a See, here's a Oh, that is That was Don't you re He was ru

Well, never And it wi We will jus Ceme nov They filled And one "Hold on, Until I g "Oh, bothe We'll go o But listen v gee here

"Please de He is my If you knew That ball I heard you That sold We'l now i Come her My brother And this "Re kind to

And Tam But when The boys lo Then, thr And then we They turn And it seem To those Then Rezgi Was goin When he h See here

Watch o

"Another

Williams in

ment. "Th

two boys, a "This is seems stro lungs of he ought to be ing child," inflection in said Mr. W 'You don's cripple, but boy, and gir way, unless and precious not a bit like "I reckon laughed the begun," and Said little nothing but flannel, pres pale mother cheery gland it is a hard "He'll lik used to her, she is," and guess she give her a now, and wi Mr. Williad terior, but tive refinen and his wif at times dreaded hi

> their conf ready blow either sub ting his dis Forty ye the life of little range more than after door i her brothe Welcom daughter h it in every as time we siveness, warm, gen Mr. Willia any lack daughters, whether t temper wh irritable im

master him

"She's in her after of a secret little figure and eyes, which she r There w a name, ised on, in Mr. Willia length of t little dam self "Paul, largely by children as various con name attac

she is only

brother F

liscussed.