ON HAND. Saint John, N. B.

ARP.

NSUMERS. Warp to the fact that the

YARM

nerv on which to make it. ther varns in the market Twenty Years. r name on the label.

Limited).

e Court in Equity.

taken for purposes of the In-for Station grounds, at the i, in the City and County of Province of New Branswick:

of Mr. Harrison and having given by the Honorable the hd Canals in this matter to the le Court, and the sum of one ix dollars and sixty-five centsthis Honorable Court as comin be pub lahed in the WHELE of eight weeks, and during light weeks in the Datty Burs, as published in the Olty and the county in which the said

Judge in Equity.

e Court in Faulty.

THE JUDGE IN EQUITY: taken for purposes of the In-ay for Station grounds at the ho, in the City and County of Province of New Brunswick: dministrators and Assigns of eccased, and to al others may concarn:

n that a netice has been deen that a netice has been de-rued the Cirk of this Honor-said notice there was also de-ecrtified copy of the plan and and filed with the Registrar of Oity and County of Saint John, or taken for purposes of the 7 at the City of Saint John notice without the exhibits and form following, that is

COURT IN EQUITY: taken for purposes of the In-

by for Station grounds at the ohn, in the City and Coun'y of Province of New Brnnswick len, Clerk in Equity, and Administrators and Assigns of based, and to all others whom

that hereto annexed is a cran and description of lands the Intercolonial sailway for he City of Saiot John, in the hint John, in the Province of the provisions of "The Govert, 1881," and acts in amendaid plan and description was duly der the provisions of the said cts in the office of the Registrat the said city and County of ighth day of september, A. D. sation for all leavehold or other other than freehold, and for all t portion of which formerly in tin Burke, which said pertionuse" on the annexed plan, and ided as fellows, that is to say:—

a point on the Westerly side.

It street, at the South-easterly rington lot so-called, thence said Westerly side illne of Milite or less to the North-easterly lot so-called, thence Westerly Bouth-easterly or reer of the sense North-easterly to the North-easterly to the Southerly side line of militer or less to the North-easterly to the Southerly side line of militered to the Southerly side line of not thence Kasterly along said splace of beginning." the sum of thirty dollars and interest day of Novambr last past, to ereof and interest on the sum thirty dollars far six months day of the date hared making housand and sighty-six dollars herewith paid into this Honor-provisions of the said "The Act, 1881," and acts in amendancy last the Minister of Rail-sming it advisable so to do. O April, A. D. 1886,

L. R. MARRISON, and agent of the Honorable the br of Ratiways and Canals, nationed Executors, Administra-artin Burke, now deceased, and shold or personal interest other provements on that portion of aid premises described in the part thereof or representing or of any parties so entitled or present incumbrances thereon, e hereby netified and required the said compensation money that the Clerk of this Honorable thirty-first day of May next' as will be received and adjudg-sitting of this Court after the digital that the said proceedings-ts to the said compensation reof.

of April, A. D. 1886. T. CARLETON ALLEN, Clerk in Equity.

Mineral Lands

ED is prepared to Survey, Ex-on, and Market Timber, or Maritime Provinces of Canada ember, 1885. ADWARD JACK.

ieeklm



VOL. S.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886.

NO. 27

This beautiful poem, by a lady nigh eighty | fire, found him standing in the doorway reyears old, and a near relative of a member of garding her out of hollow, sunken eyes.
The Sun staff, cannot fail to touch the hearts. She had lighted a lamp, and Tom's revolver THE SUN staff, cannot fail to touch the hearts

(FOR THE SUN.) A REMIMISCENCE.

Across the threshold low and worn, Where oft his weary feet had passed In other days, till at the last The idol of my heart was borne.

I held his frezen hand in mine, I bent above his quiet face, And sought by many a fond embrace To win some answering word or sign.

Forth to his deaf, unconscious ear,
I poured wild words of love and pain;
I would not think he could not hear,
Would not believe 'twas all in vain.

The lcy features placid kept; At last no more vain words I said; But grown as silent as the dead, I only stood and gazed and wept. How pale and passionless he lay! The white and silent face expressed

An utter calm, a perfect rest,—
All trace of pain was swept away. And suddenly there came to me The memory of a prayer I prayed, When once, bewildered and dismayed, I learned how dark the world might be.

"Oh God," I cried, "my dear one spare, Nor lead him in these dreary ways; Let me the heavy burden bear, While health and gladness crown his days."

And lo, the answer! Hushed and still, I poured no more my wild lament;
But holding fast his fingers chill,
In reverent thanks my head I bent,— I thank Thee, God, tonight, though tears,-

The bitter, burning tears, will start;
Though I have known for weary years
The constant hunger of the heart. And if dear one, a word of mine Could reach thee in thy narrow bed, And break that blessed rest of thine,

It should forever be unsaid. And yet, to have thee as of old; To rest in thine embrace, to see There loving eyes shine down on me, With the sweet light they used to hold,

My heart no more unsatisfied, But every longing understood,
Would I not call thee to my side?
Thank God I cannot if I would. CHARLOTTE PALMER BARNES. Proctor, Vermont, May 2, 1886

ONE NIGHT.

There's the shotgun, Molly, and here's my revolver. Both loaded.' 'Yes, Tom.'

'Now, mind, child, there isn't one chance in ten thousand that there will be a soul near you. If I thought there was, Molly, I wouldn't leave you. You understand that?" 'Yes. Tom.'

'If any one does come, it will be a neighbor or a neighbor's boy. The bandits and desperadoes have all joined travelling shows. If you don't go scaring yourself to death, you will be all right.'

But there's so lot of moral support in a shooting-iron, and may be you'll feel a little safer with these.'
'Plucky little thing,' he said to himself, as he rode down the trail at a long, swinging

At fourteen Mary Allison's mother died.

Then her father, with broken health and spirits, gathered up the wreck of his fortune and went away to the green wilderness of a Kansas ranch, leaving the girl in an eastern school. Tom's college course being at an end, he went with his father, and presently found himself making a profitable business of sheep raising to the rhythm of Greek and Latin classics. When, four years later, Miss Allian had been preselv graduated with Allison had been properly graduated with much eeremony and white muslin, her father, too, had 'joined the majority,' and she found Tom living in a precarious fashion at the hands of a native housekeeper, and enthusiastically glad to welcome even this very inexperienced head to his small household.

That was in July, and on that radiant September afternoon, Tom found himself imperatively called to the nearest town imperatively called to the nearest town twenty miles away. The woman who ruled the kitchen had taken herself over the creek to 'visit her kinsfolks,' and the herders were all at the ends of the earth with their flocks, when Tom eark out of sight behind the low prairie swells. Miss Allison had the whole green world to herself as far as she could see.

The simply built house had the New England requisite of space within, and the southwestern necessity of deep porches without. Somehow the empty rooms had all kinds of echoes inhabiting them, now that the exerechoes inhabiting them, now that the exercising manly presence was removed. Miss Allison made her afternoon toilet, and took her sewing-chair and workbasket out to a shady corner. And before she knew it she

was fast asleep.
She awoke with a sudden start, broad awake after a most unaccustomed fashion. The whole wide heaven was aglow with sun-The whole wide heaven was aglow with sunset, and unbroken, unflecked arch of color fading down through every tender tint to the cool gray of the short twilight. She took it all in at a single glance, and against the glory a man's figure standing black and motionless. She was on her feet at once. Not a neighber nor a neighbor's boy; some-body coatless, bareheaded, with white drawn face, and a helpless arm swung in a blood-stained bandage.

'What do you want?' She came forward a step to say it, and tried not to let her heart choke her voice.

The figure put up one weak, appealing hand, uttered an inarticulate sound, and dropped forward down on the grass.

She went towards him over the grass. He neither spoke nor stirred. In an instant

neither spoke nor etirred. In an instant she was on her knees beside him, touching 'He has fainted!' she said aloud, quite

In two minutes camphor and ammonia had done their appointed work. The stranger lay gasping feebly, but with stored consciousness.
'What is the matter with you?' she asked

'I've eaten nothing for forty-eight hours, he said quietly.

'Can you get into the house?' with matter-

and eyes.
'I need accounting for?' answering the

flash.

'You do certainly,' sharply. 'There's bread and a glass of wine beside you. Drink it and lie down till this coffee boils.'

He obeyed her. When Miss Allison went to him presently with her coffee, she found him askep. And from the wounded arm a dark stream dripped slowly.

Miss Allison set down her tray, and turned faint and sick. Then she reused him gently.

'Look at your arm. What is the matter with it?'

'I have been shot,' drowelly. 'It is bleeding again. Can you—get——' fa'ling off into unconsciousness, half sleep, half

The apron that she had tied over her white dress was in strips, and she was bending over him, her hands not quite steady, her face pale. There was blood on her hand and gown before the work was done. She poured his coffee and cut his food.

A man with one hand is not expected to be expert with knife and fork; but he ate and drank with a refinement that made his evi-

dent eagerness more marked and touching. 'You are one of the horse-thieves?' she said slowly.

He laid down his knife and fork, and looked at her ellently.
'They are after you,' she said, in a half-whisper. 'The whole community is search-

good times that seemed doubly good in recing,'
'I know it,' despondently, 'I have been in the brush for two days. Somebody gave me this,' touching his arm. 'I was starved cut, worn out, and came her to surrender,'
'Finish your supper,' abruptly'
Then she went away, and on the porch paced steadily up and down for ten good minutes in the starlight.

He had finished his meal when she went back.

back. 'I don't know anything about you, 'she

said severely. 'I don't want to, You are a young man, and you do not look as if you were entirely hardened in orime. I am were entirely hardened in crime. I am going to give you another chance. I don't know whether I am doing right or wrong,' breaking down in her moral tone. 'I don't care!' She stopped and caught her breath, Then she hurried on, forgetting everything, woman fashion, in the excitement of the moment. 'The castern train passes at four woman fashion, in the excitement of the mement: The eastern train passes at four o'clock. It's only a signal-station, and there will be nobody there. I'll take you down in time for it, and that will give you six good hours of sleep, Tom isn't coming home, and you can have his clothes.'

She opened the door of a small room behind her—an orderly, half-filled storeroom. 'You can stay here. Nobody will come; and if they do, I—I am well armed! 'valiantly giving the information as a warning as well as an assurance.

He obeyed her speechlessly. He heard the lock click as he atretched himself en the couch that awalted him, and in two minutes he was ssleep. It did not seem much more than that time before he woke, to find her standing beside him.

her standing beside him.

'Here are Tom's clothes. You have ten minutes to get dressed. I've ripped the coat sleeve, you see; and there's a travelling-shawl. The horses are ready,'

There was more hot coffee.

'Come,' she said, curtly, as he put down

his cup.

He paused at the door.

'Who harnessed?'

'I did.'

'And are you going alone?' 'Quite alone.'
'And coming back alone?' Yes.

She was whiter than ever, and her eyes filled with tears as she looked up at him. Anything less like a heroine never figured in an adventure.

'You poor child!' There was nothing but kindly pity in his voice. 'You will take your revolver?' glancing towards it as it lay

your revolver? glancing towards it as it lay on the table.

'Yes.'

'Hadn't you better, 'gently, 'let me load it?'

'It is loaded. Tom said so.'

'Tom was mistaken. See,' showing her he tempty chambers.

There was the faintest light in the room, carefully screened from outside observation. She bad sunk back in her chair at the discovery of Tom's blunder. His face was in strong relief as with one hand, he did his work slewly and awkwardly.

'You are sure you can use it?'

Somehow there seemed a curious change in their relations.

The swift poales knew the firm little hands holding the reins. The trail was smeeth as a floor, and the five miles vanished behind them. In the clear darkness of the west burned a low, red light.

'There's your train. The station is just ahead. I shall wait there till I see that you get away.' It was the first word that had been spoken.

'I hope,' forcing herself to improve the coasion, 'hat you won't do it again.'

'Get caught for a horse thieft' pleasantly. I certainly shall try to avoid ft.'

He alighted slowly and with difficulty, Then he turned towards her, and she saw his face pale in the shadow of Tom's slouched in the shadow of Tom's slouched in the shadow of Tom's slouched in the shadow of the towards her and she saw his face pale in the shadow of Tom's slouched in the shadow of the trainly shall try to avoid ft.'

'I do not want you to think that I do not know that you are saving my life, and that not one woman in a thousand would have had the nerve to do what you have done. There was no question of earnestness in his

voice now.

'I hope you'll mend your ways then.'

'Will you tell me your name?' not heeding her speech,

Mary Allison. 'Thank you,' He turned and took a few steps away. 'Excuse me,' diffidently, for-getting his abandoned character. He was at her side again. 'Have you—have you—' desperately—'any money?'
'Very little'—quietly. 'Take this, then,'
dropping a purse into his hand. 'And I
wish you'd tell me, with a sudden impulse,

did you take the horse?' 'Upon my word, no, She bent towards him.
'Good-by,' putting out a bare white hand.
He took it with frank carnestness, held
t a brief minute, and then the darkness

the signalling swing of the conductor's lantern as the scarce checked motion began again, and turned her horses' head towards

lay within reach.

'A faint smile crossed the man's pale lips.

Miss Allison saw it, and a little flash of temper sent color and light into her cheeks

appearance.

'Molly Allison, you're responsible! If the country produced image-venders, I should say you had been making a trade!

She shook her head, but with the color

mounting in her face.

'Trampal' he said accusingly; and poor Molly shuddered to think how much, much worse it really was. 'You wouldn't like it, I dare say, if I should go encouraging pauperlam with your frocks and things,' he grambled, trying to reconcile himself to another carment. He came back from the station that night

with news.
'Visitors ceming, Molly.'

'Rob McKenzie, You don't know Rob. How McNenzie, You don't know Rob.
He was a classmate of mine. He's coming
next week to spy out the land. I haven't
heard of him since I came out here.'
Rob McKenzie alighting at the small
sunny signal station one day in the next
week, found a stylish apparition in white
dress and pretty garden hat waiting on the
platform.

platform.

'You are Mr. McKenzle?' a pleasant voice said. 'I am Mary Allison, Tom sprained his ankle last night and couldn't come.'

Mr. McKenzle seemed rather a quiet young man. Miss Allison drove her ponies and chattered away in the unrestrained delight of having a stranger to talk with—or rather to—and some one fresh from the good times that seemed doubly good in reco platform.

I suppose everybody here shoots more or less. Are you an expert with firearms, Miss Allison?' They were sitting within-doors in the sight chill of the October evening. Tom

answered for her. 'Molly says she can, but I don't believe it. An awful little coward is Molly.

'Is she?' quietly 'I shouldn't think it.'

Somebody opened a door incautionaly, and in the strong draft the light went out. It was McKenzie who relighted it, and in the faint glow as he bent over the rekindled

lamp his face came out with an odd effect against the dark background.

'Oh, my!' in a gasp from Mollie's corner.
McKerzie turned towards her as the lamp flamed up. She was staring at him with wide eyes full of perplexity.

'Are you civilized beyond lynch law yet,' asked irrevelantly.

"Why? A private grudge against any one?"
'One likes to see all the peculiar institutions of the country. Do you hang herse-

tions of the country. Do you hang horse-thieves, for instance?

'We don't always catch them,' drily,
'Did you ever miss a coat and hat, Tom?'
'Molly gave them to a tramp,' in slow wonder at his companion's dofts. And then, catching his sister's blank face, 'What have you been telling. Mary Allisoa?'

Oh, Tom, I—I gave them to a horse-thief, and I believe that it was Mr. McKenzie,'

Tom sat staring.
'Truth, Allison.' And then came story. There were two of us taken to-gether. I don't know who they mistook us gether. I don't know who they mistook us for, I dodged the mob and took to the timber. I never knew what became of the

'I brought it with me,' coolly.
'Upon my word, R-b McKenzie! And you took this for granted?'

body pays too much, or somebody pays too little.

The legend connected with the birth of the Prince Imperial is brought up again in Paris, with the rumor, mentioned in a cable dispatch, that a beautiful young girl bearing a striking resemblance to the ex-Empress Eugenie is about to bring legel proceedings in Paris, "to have herself recognized as the daughter and hele of that unhappy lady," There are many people who still believe that a Gilbertian change of babies was really effected at the Tuileries.

The samples of the grown in Jamaica which were forwarded to London to be reported upon are said to be quite astisfactory, the brokers rating them at from 60 to 64 cents a pound, being of good flavor and combining to a great extent the peculiar characteristics of a fine China black leaf and Ceylon Pel & Sanchong. They are of a kind peculiarly suitable to the London markets, Coffee and sugar being unprofitable, in all probability the Jamaics planters may turn their attention to planting tea.

It is related that when the first Maine railroad was started, about forty years ago, W.
C. Pitman, of Bangor, was a conductor. One
rainy morning he started from Waterville, and
on arriving at North Belgrade, a flag station,
not seeing any flag, rau by the station. Just
as the train had passed the red flag was run out
for some passengers to get on. Mr. Pitman
stopped his train and asked Stephen Richardson, the station agent, why he did not display
the flag before. Mr. Richardson replied, "Be
you a-goin' to run your train in rainy weather?
I didn't think you would."

Chewer Bangorft the historian and Brises

'Can you get into the house?' with matterof-fact colless; 'I will find you something to eat.'

He raised himself weakly as she turned away. Miss Allison looking up presently from her struggles with the cooking-stove ahallowed him up.

'Miss Allison sat and waited. The low rumble grew more and more distinct—the gloom with an awful unswerving certainty in its advance, She saw the pause of the franco-Prussian war he and Bismarck were intimate friends.

THE HAWTHORNE MYSTERY.

Efforts to Find Why Mrs. Fernandez Shot Her Husband.

Her Sister Tells what she Knews of the Family and the Double Tragedy. And Declares that the First Shot was Accidental.

(W. Y. Sun.)

Almost every farmer driving into Pater on by way of Hawthorne yesterday turned a little out of the way to get a look at the big ouse in which P. V. Fernandez, the wealthy Cuban, was shot dead on Saturday night by his wife, who afterward killed herself.

The place had lost yesterday the quiet appearance that it wore on Sunday, when the dead woman's young sister, Mrs. Saunders, was alone in the house, deserted by her neighbors, and with no company but that of the two dead bodies. Women were running in and out of the house, weeping, and road carriages were constantly passing to and from the depot. Hosts of curious country people filled the grounds around the house. Mrs. Saunders escaped the ordeal of passing a second night with the bodies by the arrival from Boston late on Sunday night of her sister, Mrs. Maguire. Mr. Nickerson, the dead woman's father, did not come. Mr. Maguire, the husband of the sister from Boston, who is a lawyer in that city, is expected to arrive today. pearance that it wore on Sunday, when the

to arrive today.

The dead husband and wife were seen lying side by side in the parlor on the ground floor. Both had been embalmed by an unfloor. Both had been embaimed by an undertaker from Paterson, and were lying them rude couches, called by the undertaker cooling boards, a sort of wooden imitation of the stone slabs upon which bodies lie in the Morgue. Nearly all traces of the dreadful tragedy had been removed, and nothing was left to tell of it but the blood stains in the blo the big room on the third floor and the parthe big room on the third floor and the par-tially concealed bulletholes. The dead man was dressed in a plain suit of underclothing, and looked a handsome man in spite of the stubby beard which he only recently allowed to grow. His wite's body was clothed in a night dress, with a low-out neck and no sleeves. She had been a remarkably hand-some woman. Her face was very beautiful, and her arms and neck were round and full. The good country people whe looked at her The good country people whe looked at her and held their breath wondered hew such a woman could possibly have any cause for band might be. For the belief held by all the neighbors from the first, and which they still cling to, is that a quarrel arose between

atill cling to, is that a quarrel arose between the couple concerning Mr. Fernandez's three days' absence from home, and that reproaches administered by Mrs. Fernandez ended in a fit of jealous passion, in which she killed her husband. After that they say nothing could be more natural than that remorse at killing the husband whom she really loved should cause her to take her own life.

But this theory of the cause of the tragedy the family utterly disbelieves in. Mrs. Fernandez, they say, never meant to shoot her husband; it was all an accident. Mrs. Saunders, who was present when her sister shot herself, was utterly prostrated yesterday, and she suffered so much from hysteria during the day that her relatives feared she might have brain fever and sent for a doctor. other man.'

'I suspect he is the one I helped out of the State the night I left you alone. Melly.'

Some weeks later Rab McKenzle was going through the ceremony of fitting a diamond solltaire on Miss Allison's left-hand iadex finger.

'Oh, the beauty! Where did you get it?'
'I brought it with me,' coolly.

'Upon my word, Rab McKenzie! And 'Upon my word, Rab Mc

"Upon my word, R-b McKenziet And you took this for granted?"
I made up my mind, one night in September, between here and the Misaispipol River, that I would marry Molly Allibon if I could get her; and I did my best."—Frank Lesiic's Illustrated.

Anotary in Paris, France, was instructed to draw up a will, and contrived to date it October 14 instead of February 14. Whether this was pure negligence, or whether the notary had been bribed, is not stated, but the result was that a sum of £32,000 which was intended to go to Mr. A. went to Mr. B. Thereupon Mr. A. brought an action for negligence against the notary and he has just recevered judgment for the £32,000 which was intended to go to Mr. A. went to Mr. B. Thereupon Mr. A. brought an action for negligence and a sequent of the finance of Col. Trull of Botton, which was written 24 hours before the procession started, and was distributed in Boston hours before the time set for the services. This is enterprise with a vengence.

An odd thing about the electric light is the variation of price in various localities. Enfalopays 55 cents per light per night, Cawsop pays 40 cents, and Rochester 30 cents. Hamilton pays 45 cents, and at Dunnville, where taken power is used, the price in 122 cents. Some pays 43 cents, and at Dunnville, where taken power is used, the price in 22 cents. Some pays 45 cents, may be a cents, and some price in various localities. Enfalopays 55 cent per light per night, Cawsop pays 40 cents, and Rochester 30 cents. Hamilton pays 45 cents, and at Dunnville, where taken power is used, the price in various localities. Enfalopays 55 cent per light per night, Cawsop pays 45 cents, and at Dunnville, where taken power is used, the price in various localities. Enfalopays 55 cent per light per night, Cawsop pays 45 cents, and so the price in various localities. Suffiled to see them prospering and increasing the pays 150 cents per light per night, Cawsop pays 450 cents, and strill young girl bearies; a triking resemblance to the ex-Emprese Engenies is about

sister had often said that she did not want to live longer than her husband, and when she found what an awful thing she had done she killed herself.

"And then when Belle saw my other sister come into the room she did not try to hide what she had done, but simply said, Oh, God! I've killed him! What else could one say of such an accident? After that she bent down over her husband, my sister says, saking, him to forgive her, and telling him that she had not done it on purpose. Her husband heard her and turned his face up to her's, but was too weak to speak."

The latter part of Mrs. Maguire's account was left out of the story which Mrs. Saun-

was left out of the story which Mrs. Saunders told to Chief Gaul. To him she said that her sister had only said, "I have killed him," and that she killed herself without him," and that she killed herself without saying apything more. In an interview on Sunday night an intimate friend of the dead man said that Mr. Fernandez had married only two years ago, and much against the will of his parents and all of his relatives. This, Mrs. Maguire said, was not true. Her sister had been married to Mr. Fernandez for thirteen years. There was no opposition to the match on the part of the family,

and nothing at all unusual about it except
that it was a case of love at first sight, and
that the marriage took place very soon after
the young people became acquainted.
No arrangements for the funeral will be
definitely made until the inquest is over,
nor until word shall have been received from Mr. Fernandez's relatives, all of whom are

"The young man had been a wine drinker, but, upon the advice of a doctor, had left off the habit, and drank whiskey. The Cubans thought a great deal of him for his courage add generosity. His firm was rated by Bradatreet's at \$250,000."

A despatch from Boston says :
"The parents of Belle Fernandez lives in this city. Belle Nickerson came to Boston from Moneton. N. B., her native place, about nine years ago, to earn her living. After her marriage to Fernandez her parents visited the couple, and the father states that they seemed devoted to each other. Belle frequently wrote to her folks, and slways aid that she was perfectly happy. So far as known, never a cross word marred their married life. No sign of jealousy was ever observed, and the relatives of the woman are as deeply in the dark as to the cause of the tragedy as are the people of Hawthorne.

The mother and fatter are convinced that Mr. Fernandez was accidentally shot by his wife while engaged in some playful scuffle, as they were frequently in the habit of doing, and that Belle, crazed with grief at having been the means of her husband's death, killed herself."

THE LABOR DEADLOCK.

and at the business meeting last evening 97 new members were initiated. Several more firms have signed the agreement. At last night's meeting the union men at work offered to support liberally those of the brothers who may be in need, as long as the strike continues. A plan of co-operation was intelligently discussed and drew forth much enthusiasm, and the general feeling was in favor of the union undertaking in the near future the construction of buildings.

The arbitration committees of the manufacturing tailors and of the operatives basters and pressers met in conference yesterday afternoon. A general discussion of the points of difference was had, and resulted in the employers offering an increase of 20 per cent. on all receiving under \$12 per week, and 10 per cent. on all receiving over \$12 per week, excepting in the case of pressers. They are willing to grant an increase of 25 per cent. per week to the pressmen. Last night the whole proposition was submitted to a largely attended meeting of the basters in Codman Hall and the terms unanimously rejected. The co.operative union shop is almost ready at 37 Beach street. Many of the machines have been put in and more will be placed in position today.

Many of the striking Boston bricklayers have left the city and gone to work in other places at the terms they demand.

A committee of the master plumbers met a committee of journeymen last night at the Revere House for the purpose of trying to come to some agreement on the eight-hour question. The journeymen infered to compromise on nine hours, but the bosses would accept not nine h

DEER ISLAND NOTES.

Last Friday Thodore Holmes, of Fair harbor, had the misfortune to lose his fine new dwelling house by fire. The fire took place during a rehearsal which was going on in the house, starting upstairs, and when discovered Mr. Fernandez's relatives, all of whom are in Caba. Telegrams were sent to them, and it was expected that a reply would be received late last night. The Paterson undertaker who embalmed the bodies said that he had been saked about a burial plot in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, and that the husband and wife would be buried together there.

Since the tragedy very little has been some content of the proposed a little girl had been burnt, as her hat was in the house and she was not to be found, but she, as was afterwards learned, had stayed out of the house down the road. That of course, put an end to much conternation.

Lawn Cemetery, and that the husband and wife would be buried together there.

Since the tragedy very little has been learned about the family of the dead man's wife, her relatives all being naturally anxious not to speak about themselves. It seems apparent, however, that the family of the wife was inferior financially to that of her husband, and that the husband was well known where the wife had not been heard of.

An intimate friend of Mr. Fernandez said:—

"Few of the young man's friends knew much about his domestic relations. The young woman may have been his wife, but she never entered the society where, as his wife, she was entitled to go; the toclety of which his own sister, Mrs. de Calvo, was a leader.

"His father, Lamberto Fernandez, is very rich. His Cuban estate yields between 5,500 and 6,000 hogsheads of sugar a year. Young Fernandez's commission on this alone would be \$35,000 a year, and he had other sources of income. He spent his money lavishly on his friends, and was always too ready to help the horde of dissolute parasites and impecunious Cubans that his wealth attracted to him.

"The young man had been a wine drinker, but, upon the advice of a doctor, had left off the hobit, and drank whiskey. The Cubans thought's great deal of him for his courses.

Methodist parsonage aid fund.

A concert is announced in aid of the Fair Haven Baptist church for Monday evening next, of which we cannot report of course beforehand, but from the preparations now being made by the friends, it is likely to prove very entertaining and profitable, as well as a grand success. We bespeak a large representation of friends from all parts of the island.

Fishing and lobstering are flourishing industries just now. Greet catches up-river and inshore are being made, and all the factories in Eastport are on full time.

The first rain-storm we have had for five-weeks is hailed by us today. The dry weather has been very favorable for planting and sowing, much of which have been done, and all were waiting for rain.

Varitas.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Pocologan, Charlotte County, May 12 .-The schooner Thetis of about fifty tons, from Lockport, N. S., Captain Dean Lloyd, with a crew of ten men, was here digging clams for the banks. They had one hundred and eightyfive barrels of shelled clams on board and heuled out on the anchorage ground early on Monday morning, May 10, to lay there to Progress of the Local Building Trades
Strike.

Monday morning, May 10, to lay there to make out his trip, which would take nineteen more barrels. In the mean time, two of his crew, Snow Pierce and John Lleyd, went in a dory to pick up wood on an outside beach, and had got their dory loaded with wood and were on the return to the schooner when they got into the breakers of a flat ledge when their dory was upset and they were washed on the ledges and were badly bruised. When rescued by a boat from the vessel, Snow Pierce had two of his teeth broken out and his lip and chin split open, one hand badly injured and his hip broken, and John Lloyd had his hip badly bruised. The captain concluded that by the time he got a doctor there, he could be nearly home. So he left with a good breeze to the north-west.

Grand Manan.

A grand clam bake was had at Woodward's Cove, a few days ago, at which the officers and crew of the Storm King were pleasantly entertained. The guests numbered from 75 to 100, and dancing was kept up till about three o'clock in the morning. The supper was pro-vided by Mrs, Harrington in a style difficult

to surpass.

A considerable number of visitors have al-

A considerable number of visitors have already registered at the Marble Ridge Hotel, but arrivals are not expected to count largely before the middle of June.

The steam mill at Tatton's corner is fully occupied in the production of fish boxes; and the fertilizer near by will be put in operation in July or August.

The Flushing, thoroughly refitted and repaired, will be put on the route between St. John and Grand Manan on the 19th inst. She will be commanded by Capt. Ingersoll, one of the most genisl of seamen, who is kindly remembered by summer travellers of the paat year. She will sail from Turnbull's wharf.

Charlottetown.

LOBSTER MEN MEET A WATERY GRAVE. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., May 12 -Four men, named Michael Delaney, Francis Coyle, Arthur O'Neill and Thomas Donova, went out yesterday evening to the harbor's mouth here in a small sail boat to take up lobster traps. In doing so the boat upset, throwing the four men into the water. Donovan and O'Neill clung to the boat until assistance resched them, but the latter died after being rescued. Coyle sank immediately and Dooley awan for the abore, but went under in a short-time. Donovan any wired and astarmed to the

c. M. Holmes will not negotiste with anstriking aboemakers.

The Boston Book-keepers' Association have organized.

It is rumored that the eight-hour movement is to be inaugurated in Portland.

The Packschoag carpet mill at Seuth Work ocster has shut down, because of a demand by the spinners for an increase of wages.

The stockholders of the Third-avenue street railway are losing money by the strike. The company has been ebliged to pass its last dividend.

Secretary Howard of the Fall River Spinners' Union has issued his monthly circular, in which he compratulates the members of their numerical, and financial strength, and states that everything is in readiness for joining the Ksights of Labor on Fridsy night.

There is a bread famine at Pittsburg, Pa, among those who depend upon the bakers. About 390 bakers are on a strike.

The L500 colliers employed in the pits along the Xoughiogheny river and also at the mines of Hon. W. L Scott at Scott Haven, Pa, resumed work yesterday morning at the advance in wages demanded.

The eight-hour movement has reached Troy, N, Y,, and Philadelphia, Pa.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves." as aid Mrs. Snaggs to a clerk at a Fifth avenue store. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced. "Yee, madam," repilied the clerk, "we have had them in stock only two days," "I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says that black kids have tan sitches, we have had them in stock only two days," "I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says that black kids have tan sitches, we have hed them in stock only two days," "I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says that black kids have tan sitches, we have hed them in stock only two days," "The clerk explained that vice versa." The clerk explained that vice versa. The clerk explained that vice versa. The clerk explained that vice versa as French for seven bustons, and Mrs. Snaggs bought the gloves.—Pittsbury Chronicle

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B, MAY 19, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO/SUBSCRIBERS

In remitting money to this office please do so by Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter, otherwise we will not be responsible for the loss of money by mail.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office-whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrear ages, 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.

CONCERNING THE THREE POINTS TAKEN.

The following are among the position taken by those who condemn the government for the seizure of the Adams :-

(1) That while the act is justified by the law it is bad policy, inasmuch as it deprives our fishermen of the opportunity of selling

(2) That the act though lawful is danger. oue, seeing that it may lead to the refusal of commercial privileges to Canadian vessels in United States ports, and perhaps may lead to war.

(3) Tost the seizure of the Adams may have been justifiable under the treaty of 1818, but is contrary to the terms of commercial treaties made subsequently.

(4) That even the treaty of 1818 does not justify the seizure of a foreign vessel for procuring bait in Canadian ports for use in fishing outside the territorial waters of Can-

Is regard to the first proposition it seems to be the unanimous desire on the part of against Canada, and to prevent anything like strictly enforced. It appears that the exclusive use of the balt fishery offsets to our fishermen at least a part of the disadvantage under which they labor in respect to duties. Moreover, the demand for bait exceeds the supply and the advantage afforded by a free market places the American fishermen in a position to outbid the Canadian in the bait market. Lastly, in order to protect the fisheries with in the Canadian limit, it is almost indispensable that United States fishermen should not be allowed to cross the three mile line, except for necessary food, water, or other such living. For exactly the same reason we do purposes as are included in the claims of not share the privilege of procuring bait. A

rights under the treaty now in force, a treaty Such writing at the present time is calcu-which the United States has refused to lated and evidently intended to make the change, there can be no danger of a war, people of the United States believe that Can-For the government of the United States adians are quarrelsome and malicious. will surely not fight for the abrogation of a The Telegraph is a political friend of the treaty, after refusing to negotiate for the Globe, and was a warm supporter of the Globe peaceful abrogation of that treaty. The im. editor in the recent election. But the Teleposition by the United States of correspond- graph is utterly disgusted with the Globe's ing restrictions on Canadian trading vessels attitude on this question and accuses the would scarcely be retaliation in kind, for the Globe of having taken sides either covertly Adams is not a trading vessel but a fishing or openly against the British empire and

charged against he Adams are found to be as stated, the vessel will be condemned. So far 33 we know, the case of the Nickerson when the time comes for the election of the the only one which a declaion was given as to the right called in question. The New Brunswick case sometimes cited turned on the same class of facts, but the facts as set forth in the charge were not sustained by the evidence, so that the decision of ex-Chief Justice Young is the only judicial declaration on the subject. The following is Sir William Young's language:-

coast of Cape Breton for the purpose of pur-chasing bait, and did there purchase or procure it in June, 1870, the single question arises on the treaty of 1818 and the acts of the Imperial and Dominion parliaments. 'Is this a sufficient ground for selzure and condemnstion?' The first article of the convention of 1818 must be rouse to the surrounding circumstances and according to the plain meaning of the words employed. The sublicties and refinements that have been applied to it will find little favor with a court governed by the rules of sound reason, nor will it attach too much value to the protocols and drafts or the history of the negotiations that preceded it. We must assume that it was drawn by able men and .ratified by the governments of two great powers who knew perfectly well what they were respectively gaining or conceding, and took care to express what they meant. After a formal remunciation by the United States of the liberty of fishing theretofore eigoped or claimed within the prescribed limit of three marine miles of any of our bays or harbors, it is provided that American vessels may enter for the purposes of shelter and repairing damage therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purposes whatever, but they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent them taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any manner whatever shusing the privileges are explicitly and cleasify defined, and to make assurance doubly sure, they are accompanied by a negative declaration excluding any other purpose beyond the purpose expressed. This vessels were the allegation says, nor to obtain water and provisions, as their witness says, but to purchase or precure bat (which, I take it, is a preparing to fish), and it was conceded to American fishermen it ought to have been in the treaty, and is too important a matter to have been accidentally overlooked. We know, ladeed, from the State paper that it was not overlooked, that it was suggested and deelinedly und desairs to have been accidentally overlooked. We know, ladeed, from the State paper that it was not overlooked, that it was suggested and deelinedly und desairs to have been in the treaty, and is too important a matter to have been accidentally overlooked. We know, ladeed, from the State paper that it was not overlooked. We know, ladeed, fro

judgment. What may be justly and fairly in-sisted upon is, that beyond the four purposed specified in the treaty—shelter, repairs, wood and water—here is another purpose or claim not specified, while the treaty itself declares that no such other purpose or claim shall be received to justify an entry."

If Sir William's decision was bad law the present Chief Justice or the Courts of appeal may overrule it. Meanwhile the Canadian Government must take it as good law. But the captain of the Adams now says that he bought no fish at Digby. In his formal statement he did not go so far, but merely stated that he bought no bait for use in Canadian waters. If the captain was telling the truth there should be no difficulty in making his innocence appear in court. Nor would there be need of the formidable array of counsel, and the contentions respecting commercial rights and

A MISCHIEF-MAKING JOURNALIST The St. John Gloth seems to take a nalicious delight in representing that the precautions taken to preserve to our fishermen their treaty rights are calculated "to annoy and irritate" the American people. These latter, the Globe maintains, are "high spirited." The Americans, according to the Globe, "are not to be badgered into any course of action by any other nation, much less by the colonial dependency of a European power." The Globe speaks of the enrement of the treaty as "'a series of petty nnoyances," and charges that Canadians are disposed to worry the United States because the latter declines to enter into a new fishery treaty."

This is almost exactly the language of Senator Frye. That political demagogue and blusterer has been trying to make it appear that Canada is guarding her fisherles for no other purpose than to be revenged on the United States. He has declared that Canada is trying to worry and annoy the American fishermen in order to badger the nation. He has anoken with almost as much contempt as has the Globe of the colonial dependency of a European power. Senator Frye had an object. He has been trying to prejudice the people of the United States the fishermen that the treaty should be a settlement of the fishery question. The editor of the Globe seems to be working to the same end.

Both the senator and the editor know that there is no desire to annoy or worry the United States people. No Gloucester fishing vessel will be denied the shelter of a Canadian harbor, no such schooner would be refused supplies of food and water, or any other of the claims of hospitality. We refuse to share the use of our coast waters with the American fishermen, not out of spite, but because to do so would be robbing our own fishermen of their means of earning a The second claim must be left cut of con- ill feeling can of course state this case as well sideration. If we are demanding our lawful as all others untruly and offensively.

Adams is not a trading vessel but a fishing vessel. There is no treaty, so far as we know, which would justify in closing of New E gland ports to Canadian fishermen seek and on this bait matter. The statements of the Globe are characterized as unseemly and unpatriotic utterances calculated to stimulate the posching fishermen to further acts of lawlessness. The Telegraph significantly states that had the Globe editor dared to say before the vice admirally court of Nova Scotia. If the precedent of that court should be followed and the facts of the swords might have been taken notice of the late that is supposed to be apoplexy.

The cause of his death is supposed to be apoplexy.

Mr. Shaw was born at Sackville, Westmorland county, but resided for the best part of his life in the city of Portland, and latterly with his daughter, Mrs. Cunard. He was for a great number of years a surveyor in the employ of the late Hon. John Robertson, at South Bay, and after the death of Mr. Robertson he became served as unseemly and unpatriotic utterances calculated to stimulate the posching fishermen to further acts of lawlessness. The Telegraph significantly states that had the Globe editor dared to say before the late elections what he says now then years ago when he lost his sight, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business. in a way to be remembered. Perhaps the Telegraph will bear this last hint in mind next speaker of the legislative assembly.

SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

It is now regarded as certain that Gladstone's home rule bill cannot become law in anything like its present shape. The more the measure is studied the more it is found to be totally out of accord with imperial policy. This is a time for the close union of the British people and not for disintegra-"It being then clearly established that the J. H. Nickerson entered a British port and was anchored within three marine miles of the coast of Cape Breton for the purpose of pursonal design of the British people and not for disintegration. The tendency is rather toward federation than separation. The people of Ireland should be entrusted with the sole manageshould be entrusted with the sole management of the public affairs in which the Irish people are the only parties concerned. But the fundamental provision of Gladstone's from for seizure and concernstion? The first article of the convention of 1818 must be continued, as all other instruments are, with a view to the surrounding circumstances and according to the plain meaning of the words em.

majesty of both houses of the Canadian parlia-

majesty of both houses of the Canadian parliament passed in the session of 1882;

"That in such address parliament suggested that Canada and its inhabitants had prospered exceedingly under a federal system, allowing to each province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and expressed a hope that, if consistent with the integrity and well-being of the empire, and if the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secured, some means might be found of meeting the expressed desires of so many of her majesty's Irish subjects in that regard.

"That in answer to the said address the then Secretary of State for the colonies was commanded to state that "Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the parliament of

gladly receive the advice of the parliament of Canada in all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affaire; but with respect to the questions referred to in the address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial parliament and ministers, to whom all matters relating to the sffairs of the United Kingdom exclusively ap-

pertain.'
"That this house having reference to the "That this house having reference to the tenor of the said answer, does not deem it expedient again to address Her Mej sty on the subject, but exceeding hopes that such a measure or such measures, may be adopted by the Imperial parliament as will, while preserving the integrity and well-being of the empire and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Irel and and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country."

IT would have been oulte unlike Senator Frve and Congressman Dingley to wait until accurate information reached them respecting the Adams seizure before moving for measures of retallation. The cooler statesmen at Washington must have learned by this time that the remarks of the clamorous New England representatives should be taken with large quantities of salt. Not many months ago these gentlemen were affirming that United States fishermen wanted nothing of Canada or Canadians. Now they are making a very loud noise because Canadians decline to have any dealings with United States fishermen.

SENATOR HOWLAN'S scheme for the construction of a subway from New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island may or may not be practicable. But the case has been submitted to competent engineers, whose report is sufficiently encouraging to justify a survey of the bottom of the strait. The Dominion government has ordered a thorough exploration of the ground.

OUR United States neighbors continue to inform us that Canadians will be the parties most injured by the enforcement of the fishery regulations. The wonder is that brother Frye and his friends are disposed to deny Canadians the right of injuring them-

FROM reliable statistics gathered from the Grit press it appears that during the last eight years nails have been driven into Sir John Macdonald's political coffig at an average rate of one every two days. If Sir John does not stay in the box when he is put there it will not be on account of the scarcity of nails.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Stephen Hamm Shaw, one of our oliest inhabitants, died suddenly Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., about half-past nine oclock at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. Cunard, No. 37 Main street, in this The deceased was 84 years and 9 months of age and has always enjoyed good health.

health.

About a fortnight ago he complained of a very bad cough, but his symptoms were not supposed to be at all serious. Last evening after tea he complained of having a very severe pain in his right hand and arm, but seemed to be otherwise in his usual health, and without further complaint died at the hour named. The cause of his death is supposed to be aportlave.

which time he has not been actively engaged in business.

Mr. Shaw was extensively connected and leaves four sons, namely, A. N. Shaw of Price & Shaw, W. D. Shaw, both of whom reside in Portland, E. P. Shaw in the employ of the I. C. R., and C. S. Shaw who resides at Campbellton. He also leaves three daughters: Mrs. Fred B. Coleman, Fredericton, wife of the proprietor of the Barker House; Mrs. Edgar Whiteside iin Palatka, Putnam Co., Florida, and Mrs. Col. Cucard of this city. One brother survives him, Wm. Shaw of this city, who is 78 years old. is 78 years old.

Mr. Shaw was twice married. His first wife

died some years ago, and the second survives him.
The funeral of the late Stephen Hamm The funeral of the late Stephen Hamm Shaw which took place from the residence of his son-in-law, Colonel William Cunard, 37 Main street, on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst., was largely attended by citizens on foot and in private carriages. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. A. D. McCully, after which the remains were removed to the Methodist burial ground for interment. The pall-bearers were: R. W. Crookshank, Jos. W. Lawrence, John Coleman, Robert Cunard, Henry Max well and Benjamin Knight. The funeral arrangements were under the

The funeral arrangements were under supervision of M. N. Powers. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sussex, May 17.—The readers of THE Sur here are fully in accord with the generously expressed opinion of the press that the appointment of R. A. Payne, Eq., to represent New Brunswick at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London is a good one. No doubt Mr. Payne will devote every spare moment at Mr. Payne will devote every spare moment at his command in informing the readers of The Sun as to the doings of the great event.

My attention has been called to my neglect in failing to notice the new firm of White, Crawford & Co., dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements, seeds, artificial manures, etc., with their headquarters at Sussex. This firm is composed of Oscar White, son of James E. White of your city; Roland Crawford of Sussex, and Fenwick W. Wallace, son of Collector Wallace. Their territory is the province of New Brunswick, in every principal town of which they have agents, and have during the present spring sold immense quantities of all kinds of their stock.

Stock.
Yesterday was the anniversary of the appointment of Geo. H. Wallace to the collectorship of customs for Sussex. It is now just seven years since Sussex was made an outport, though the collector did not actually enter upon the duties of his office until 1st June, 1879.

"The commons of Canada desire to express their deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of their fellow-subjects in Ireland, and their adhesion to the sentiments expressed in the joint address to her subjects will be fitted up. Capt. Scott remained in St.

LOCAL MATTERS.

In Queens Co., N. S., the following deaths occurred last week: At Liverpool, Geo. Briggss aged 94 years; at Milton, Thos. Knowless aged 88 years; at Hunt't Point, M. Hazen aged 85 years.

A curiosity in the shape of a nigger was in town last week. He carries certificates testifying to having two hearts, two sets of ribs, and being! able to move one of his hearts at pleasure. He carried for a walking stick a three inch bar of iron, which he can easily bend over his arm. - Pictou Standard. Nova Scotia Political Gossip. -The Grits

of Colchester have called another convention for the 19.h. Edward Fulton, the choice of the first convention, having declined to offer. Mr. Longley has been selected as the Grit candidate for Annapolis county by a committee

of the convention by a majority of one over Dr. Primrose. The Liberal Conservatives of this county are fully slive to their duty.

The Grits of Kings county convene at Kentville on the 24th; of Lunenburg county, at Mahone Bay on the 19th. MA NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING. -A

Springfield, K. C., correspondent of THE SUN writes Last evening while Mr. Shamplin and others were engaged in taking a horse out became unmanageable, and, in spits of the whole exterior.

The sermon in your issue of May 1 on the constraint by John Smith, although conthe river, taking Mr. S. with him. The

iteur Acadien office at Shediac and rapidly spread until the entire building with all its spread until the entire building with all its contents was detroyed. The loss is fully \$2,700 and insurance only \$850, so that Mr. Robideau's lost is heavy. This is the third time the Acadien has been burnt out, first in 1874 and then in 1879. Mr. Robideau has struggled manfully to recover from these repeated misfortunes, and he will have the sympathy of the public and of nawspaper men in particular at the present time. The origin of the fire is unknown. We understand that the Acadien will resume its regular issues as soon as new material can be obtained.—Moncton Times.

MARITIME PROVINCE MAN TO THE FRONT .-The results of the Easter examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College have been made known. Three maritime province men were in the first class, which numbered twenty-six in all. In general proficiency, J. W. Hart of Bridgetown, N. S, took the fourth place, W. J. Gilbert of Shediac is number sixteen, and J. A. Hart of Berwick number seventeen. J. J. A. Hart of Berwick number seventeen. J. W. Hart won second class honors in agriculture, handling and judging cattle and veterinary anatomy; first class in inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, in zoology, English literature, composition, arithmetic and bookkeeping. W. J. Gilbert won first class honors in live stock and zoology, and second class honors in agriculture, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, English literature, and bookkeeping. J. A. Hart won first class honors in live stock and bookkeeping, and second class honors in agriculture, handling cattle, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry and zoology.

DRIVES HANGING UP. -The lumbermen arriving in town report that great difficulty is experienced in driving on small streams this spring, owing to the scarcity of water, and that everywhere drives are being hung up. Gilman's drive is hung up on the Keewick and the men have left for their homes. A number of the small drives on the Oromocto branches, the Neshwesk and Selmon river are hung; and a report, which lacks confirmation, states that a number of the heavy drives at the head of the river have been hung up, or about hanging.—

W. C. GALLAGHER, a former resident of St. ohn, died suddenly, says the Moncton Times, on Saturday night. At one time he was ongaged in the meat business, but for the last

years of age. CELEBRATION, - The Haymarket Equare bility of celebrating the accession of Her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria to the throne on the 20th of June. It is not improbable that it will be a grand affair as all the celebrations undertaken by the club have been.

ACCIDENT. -Bernard McQuillon, who is in the employ of P. J. McEvoy met with quite a painful accident at the government pier yesterday morning. He was accending the gangway leading from the wharf to the fishery flagship Lansdowne when it slipped and he was precipitated to the wharf. His right arm and hip were badly injured.

THE Avon river bridge between Windsor and Falmouth, N. S., has been made free. The event was duly celebrated at Windsor on

THE SALVATION ARMY are to have a big demenstration in this city on the Queen's birthday. JOSEPH DIXON, last week found guilty of stealing shoes from Sutherland's Union street, was yesterday brought in from jail and sent-

nced to four years in the penitentiary. THE SALVATION Army now parade the streets n charge of a mounted marshal. THE P. E. ISLAND legislative council has re-

used to sholish itself. A ST. JOHN FIREMAN'S WORK - Yesterday Chief Engineer Kerr received the following letter, which explains itself:

letter, which explains itself:

Annapolis, N. S.

To John Kerr, Chief Engineer Fire Department, St. John, N. B.:

Dear Sie – On behalf of the members of our fire department and citizens generally, I desire to return thanks to S. H. Spiller, a member of your fire department, for the very valuable services rendered on the occasion of the recent large fire in Annapolis.

When the hose was carried to the top of my building, he held the "butt" until driven from that position, but not until the fire had burned his clothing. You are at liberty to make what publicity of this you may deem proper.

Yours truly, W. H. Banks,
Capt. Protector No. 1. Annapolis, formerly member Union No. 2, St. John, N. B.

Mr. Spiller is now travelling for Francis &

Mr. Spiller is now travelling for Francis & Vaughan, and was at one time foreman of Union 2. He is now on leave of absence from Chief Engineer Kerr.

THE Canadian Athletic News is the title of a

new sporting paper issued at Montreal. In its first number it says it will devote its attention to lacrosse, cricket, football, golf, tennis, baseball and racquets; to gymnastics, swimming, pair and racques; to gymnastics, swimming, yachting, rowing and bicycling; to hunting and fishing; and in the winter to mowahoeing, curling, skating, hockey and tobogganing. To ony one of these special interests, it will be independent: to all, it will strive to be just. Volunteer intelligence, including rife matches, will be a feature of the paper. Musical and dramatic criticisms by writers of distinguished authority will constitute a separate desert.

St. Martins News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) ST. MARTINS, May 17,-The excitement incident to election times having subsided, the sually quiet state of activity.

Since about May 1st regular trains have een running on the St. Martins and Upham Railway. The road is said to be in fair con,

Railway. The road is said to be in fair condition and the prospects of a large business being done this season are good. If this road were fitted out with new rails and put in good repair it would be one of the best paying branches, for its length, in the province. It is confidently expected that the Dominion government will do something for the road before the prorogation of parliament.

The people here are pleased to knew that a fog alarm at West Quaco Head is about to be constructed. In a dense fog or blinding snow storm the present light, to the unacquainted seamen, is practically useless. A good fog alarm, with the light and bell buoy now established, would help the bewildered mariner to avoid the treacherous rocks of this dangerous coast during a I seasons of the year.

The sch. Champion that was driven on the West Quaco beach, in a severe gale in January last loaded with potatoes, has during the past week been placed in position for repairs. She will in a short time be ready for sea.

The outside of the new Baptist meeting house in West Quaco is completed. The bell tower, plain but very nest and tasteful, reflects much credit on the builders. Thomas H. Reddhaw.

plain but very nest and tasteful, reflects much credit on the builders, Thomas H. Bradshaw and W. P. Brown, as does the finish of the

Slave question, by John Smith, although con-sidered utterly absurd and unscriptural, was the river, taking Mr. S. with him. The yells of the panic stricken crowd on the shore, together with Mr. S.'s calls for help, were almost deafening. At first it was thought impossible to resons him on account of the swittness of the tide, but through the strenuouslefforts of those on the scow, the almost drowned man was rescued. The horse was also saved,

FIRE AT SHEDIAG—"MONITEUR & CADIEN.'

OFFICE BURNED.—This morning at 3 Colock fire broke out in the press room of the M.n. fire broke out in the press room of the M.n.

nthilation of the liquor traffic and the amelior, ation of suffering humanity.

A few of our young men, wedded to Canadian laws and territory, think of trying the Pacific coast for a change. Should their plans be carried into effect, St. Martin's Division will lose its most worthy and popular deputy, Holy Trinity church its most efficient and painstaking sexton, and the post effice its youthful and trutty keeper.

The mat-hooking and house cleaning epidemic, which for the past few weeks has been raging and to which many a sprightly maiden

raging and to which many a sprightly maiden has fallen a victim, has at length yielded, in the one case to the want of well worn material and in the other to a faithful appl water, soap and brush.

The elopement case mentioned in The Sun a few days ago has no known development to

Grand Falls Ripples.

An excursion of our American cousins from the other side the line arrived here on Saturday 15th, visited the cataract, went down into the wells, dined at the Grand Falls Hotel, and returned home on the evening of the same day; and a very orderly well behaved crowd they proved to be.

A deanery meeting will be held on the 26th, with communion and baptism. Services will be held in All Saint's church, morning and evening. At the latter service Canon Neales of Woodstock will preach.

Among the industries in New Brunswick is Phillip Law's poultry yard at Moncton.

is Phillip Law's poultry yard at Moncton.
None need fear to send to him for eggs for hatching purposes, as a package just received
by express at the Falls in the most perfect order, shows that he understands how to put them up.

The season is a very early one; ploughing

The season is a very early one; ploughing and sowing are the order of the day.

A big heavy down fall of rain has been upon us for the last twenty-four hours. This rain will facilitate stream driving. The trees are displaying their leaves, and grass has donned her emerald robe.

Several Presbyterian ministers were in town on the 9th, and held services in the Mission character. Grand Falls, May 17th.

A Narrow Escape from Drowning.

HAMPSTEAD, Q. C., May 12.-Last evening about seven o'clock, a three year old son of Geo. H. Clark, poetmaster of Hampstead, strayfour years was employed in the L. C. R. general | ed to the shore, and while playing on some offices, Moncton. He was a native of Bally. logs in the stream slipped off in about four feet shannon, county Donegal, Ireland, and 32 of water, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of a young man named Jas. Hastings, who observed the little fellow's Polymorphian citth are considering the advis- mishap and caught him just as he was sinking for the third time.

The Country Market.

The supply during the week has been little better than last week. There has been no country beef in, but the supply of butchers has of the value of permits granted by the Ameribeen large and above the average. A large can collectors to American fishermen to trade amount of inferior veal is coming in just now, in Canadian ports. These, he says, are issued and during the week ten quarters were seized by virtue of a convention between the United by the deputy clerk. Eggs are plenty at the States and Great Britain, subsequent to the quoted price. New butter is scarce and sells rapidly at the price named, while the "dynamite" article (as the deputy clerk styles the old bad butter) can be purchased at any price. Quite a large quantity of native rhubarb made its appearance yesterday. Several choice lots of flowers from McLean's green houses adorned the market yesterday afternoon.

The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 63 to 8; mutton, 8 to 10 per lb; pork, 6 to 64; veal 3 to 8; mutton, 8 to 10 per lb; pork, 6 to 64; veal 3 to 8;

The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 6\frac{1}{2} to 8; mutton, 8 to 10 per lb; pork, 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}; veal 3 to 8; butter, 18 to 25; roll do., 28 to 30; lard, 12 to 13 per lb;; eggs, 10 to 11; chickens, 70 to 80 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 18 per lb; smoked hams, 9 to 10 per lb; smoked shoulders, 7 to 8 per lb; lettuce, 50 to 70 per doz, heads; radiahes, 50 to 70 per dozen bunches; rhabarb. American, per bound 4; native do, 6; carrots, \$1 to \$1 25 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel, 60 to 70; parsnips, \$1 25 to \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.15 to \$1.25; kidneys, \$1.70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1.40 to \$1.60; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt; calf skins, 10 to 11.

A GREAT RACE. - The officers of the New England Fair have decided upon the amount of the purse to be offered for the free for all race at the coming greatest exhibition ever held in New England. It will be \$800 and held in New England. It will be \$800 and \$100 extra will be given to the winner if 2.25 is beaten, \$200 if 2.23 is beaten, \$300 if 2.22 is beaten and \$400 if 2.20 is beaten. This will be a great race, and the officers all expect to see faster time made than 2.20. It is very probable that Pilot Knox, the famous Augusta stallion, and Jack Spratt will both enter in this race. If so a warm contest will ensue be-tween these two horses. — Bangor Whig.

Saint John Business College Our new lot of pens has arrived. Gross oxes mailed to any address for 75 cents. Packard's Arithmetic (the one used in the ollege and the best published) mailed for \$1,50. Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. Circulars containing terms, etc., mailed free.

We give no summer vacation; and there is no better time than the present for entering the college.

he college.

STOdd Fellow's Hall.

S. KERR, Park,

A Fortunate Recane. Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, [Beamsville, Ont , had what

was supposed to be a cancer on her mose: She was about to submit to a cancer dector's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which en-

A STATE OF THE STA

ANOTHER PRIZE

people of this village have settled down to their A Portland, Me., Schooner Captured at St. Ann's, C. B.

> THE CAPTAIN ADMITS THE PURCHASE OF BAIT.

Consul Phelan Claims that Canada is Wrong and Great Britain will Overrule Her.

GOOD WORK DONE BY COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Delay in Getting the Cruisers Ready.

FRYE'S RETALIATION BILL PASSES THE U. S. SENATE.

(Special to THE SUN.)

HALIFAX, May 17 .- Despatches from Badleck announce the seizure at St. Ann's, C. B. twenty miles from that place and between Cape North and Sydney, just at the mouth of the Bres d'Or Lakes, of the Gloucester schoo ne Ellen M. Doughty, Capt. Warren Doughty.

It appears that she arrived off that coast on the 11th, secured twenty barrels of bait and put to sea, but was driven back by large quantities of ice on that coast and putting into St. Ann's today was formally seized by the subcollector, Campbell, for not reporting and entering at the customs' house and purchasing

Captain Doughty claims that he had a permit from the collector at Portland, Me., to trade and has a perfect right to buy bait. This second seizure, coming so soon after the seizure of the Adams, has created a big sensation in this city.

Consul General Phelan will leave immediately for the scene of the seizure. The two schooners now fitting out at this port will proceed to sea immediately.

LATER.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, N. S., May 17.-Later particulars f the seizure of the schooner Doughty at St. Ann's shows that she belonged to Portland.

Cant. Doughty in his statement says that he put into North Sydney, but the collector of customs there would not recognize the permit given him by the collector at Portland and authorizing him to enter the Canadian ports to trade and make purchuses of bait, etc. He then went up along the coast, entered St. Ann's harbor, which is one of the oldest settlements in Cape Breton. Oa the 11th and on the 13th he purchased twenty barrels of bait, as he had a perfect right to do under his per-

fishermen James A. Garfield and Edward Trevoy, who are seeking bait in Cape Breton

The collectors of customs are exhibiting great energy, far more so than the authorities

n Halifax. The two cruisers have been lying in this harbor several weeks. Neither of them have their stores or guns on board. Their crews have not even been shipped. A captain has only been appointed for one of them, that is Capt. Lorway of Sydney to the schooner L. Houlett. It will be probably a week before these can be got ready for sea.

Consul General Phelan was waiting in the telegraph office at midnight for the latest particulars of the seizure. He says that the seizure of the Doughty will settle the question

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In the senate today, the shipping bill was passed together with the amendment offered by Frye, authorizing the president to issue a proclamation whenever he may deem proper, cenying to vessels of foreign countries auch privileges as are denied in such foreign countries to vessels of the United States. This is a provision authorizing retail: ation for the recent action of the Dominion of Canada in excluding United States vessels from certain privileges in Canadian ports, but the provision of Frye's bill is not confined to Canada, but is made general, so as to apply to all foreign countries.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Department of State is informed of the seizure at Cape Breton, yesterday or today, of the American fishing schooner Ellen M. Doughty of Portland, Maine. No partionlars given.

The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Erup-

uickly cured by Burdock Blood Sitters. Annie Heath of Portland certifies that she was cured by his remedy, after suffering for two years.

Worth Remembering. There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cor.s, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Cil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell of Orton, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronch al pipes and tightness of he chest. It is a great remedy for internal or ex-

THE GREAT SOURCE of Consumption and many wasting forms of disease, is scrotula lurking in the system. The true specific for this condition is found n Burdock Blood Bitters; that medicine purifies the blood and builds up the enfeebled frame,

A Useful Hint.

It may be useful for the rerder to know that the popular preparation known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil has proved a soveteign remedy for deafness, many certified cures being on record. Hagyard's Yellow Oil also cures aches, pains and lameness, and may be used internally as well as outwardly. Never drug the stomach with nauseating and

weakening expectorants and opiates; Hagyard's Pec-toral Balsam is pleasant and reliable in its effects, and safe in all throat and lung complaints that, if neglected, end in consumption.

Dougald FREDE Queen's city cot ment to

return of

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ION BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

to THE SUN.)

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o THE SUN.) y 17.—Later particulars chooner Doughty at St. belonged to Portland,

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customs are keeping a movements of American Garfield and Edward ing bait in Cape Breton

customs are exhibiting so than the authoritie

have been lying in this Neither of them have on board. Their crews hipped. A captain has or one of them, that is ney to the schooner L. probably a week before for sea.

lan was waiting in the night for the latest parire. He says that the will settle the question s granted by the American fishermen to trade hese, he says, are issued on between the United tain, subsequent to the feels confident that the on this point and they the action of Great

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BY TELEGRAPH.

May 19, 1886.

FREDERICTON.

Dougald McCatherin Elected to the City Council from Queen's Ward.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, May 17.-The election i Queen's ward today, to fill the vacancy in the city council caused by Ald. Moore's appoint. ment to the city treasurership, resulted in the return of Dougsli McCatherin, who defeated Arthur Limerick by 22 votes, the poll standing: McCatherin, 94; Limerick, 72.
Mr. McCatherin was nominated by Wm. Lemont, and Mr. Limerick by George F. Gregory.

WINNIPEG.

The C. P. R. Opening-Riel's Widow Dying. (Special to THE SUN.)

WINNIPEG, May 17 .- A large gang of railread navvies were sent west this morning to put the Canadian Pacific in readiness for the opening of traffic. The telegraph staff has also gone ahead to prepare the lines. The Canadian Pacific will extend both their southwestern branches this year, fifty miles each if possible.

Louis Riel's widow is dying, and prayers were affered in her behalf at St. Boniface yesterday.

DARING FISHERMEN

Around the Nova Scotia Coast Getting Bait.

(Special to THE SUN.) Halifax, May 17.—Despatches from the Strait of Canso say that several American fishermen are reported to be in the Bras D'Or lakes purchasing bait and supplies, and others are hovering around the Cape Breton coast. The captains say themselves and crew are fish-The captains say themselves and crew are handing on the shares, that they cannot fish without bait, and that they will run any risk to get bait, as in case they are captured the loss of the vessel will fall solely on the owners, while if they get bait and escape both owners and crew

will mutually profit. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Refuses to Allow Canadian Tugs to Raise a Steamer.

(Special to THE SUN.) KINGSTON, ONT., May 17 .- Last year the Canadian government gave John Donnelly, wrecker, the privilege of using the American tugs in rescuing the steamer Owen Sound, lying in Canadian waters. The tugs were secured at the Sault. This year he applied for leave to use the Canadian tugs in raising the steamer Algoma, sunk near Isle Royal in Lake Superior, but the United States government refuses the privilege.

HALIFAX.

(Special to The Sun.)

Halifax, May 16.—It is rumored that the writs for the general election have been or are at the eve of being issued. The election will not be later than the middle of June.

Three families of fourteen persons were seriously poisoned yesterday and today by eating in, and it is an open question which will received. not be later than the middle of June.

Three families of fourteen persons were seriously poisoned yesterday and today by eating sausages, or pudding purchased from a pork design named Mosher. The poisoned people suffered terribly from vomiting and purging for several hours after eating the pudding, this

acting as a powerful emetic, saved their lives.
They are all recovering.

A mass meeting at Sydney on Saturday unanimously resolved to sink party differences and unite as one man to use every constitutional means for securing a repeal from Nova Scotia and securing the erection of Cape Breton into a separate province of the Do-

One thousand barrels (the first run of this season) of mackerel were shipped from Yarmouth to Boston Saturday night. HALIFAX, May 17.—Archbishop O'Brien returned from Bome today and received an en-thusiastic reception from the Roman Catholics of this city. He was presented with an ad-dress in the Cathedral and delivered a lengthy

ANNAPOLIS.

A Destructive Fire-Loss \$20,000.

(Special to THE SUN.) Annapolis, May 11,-Fire was discovered in Cunningham s drug store, a fine three story building, about 2.30 this morning and before anything could be done the builling was in flames. The flames soon spread to the Bank's flames. The flames soon spread to the Bank's building adjoining, then to the dwelling houses adjoining the drug store and Union block, McMillan's dwelling house and barber shop and H. A. West's hardware store. The Freemason's hall was in Cunningham's building. Cunningham's loss in real e-tate and stock is about \$11,000; insured for \$4.500.

W. H. Banks lost all the plant of his job and printing office, valued at \$2,000; insured for \$900. His loss of real e-tate is \$3,000, insured for \$1,600; loss of furniture, \$500. Sanford Bishop's billiard hall in the same building was destroyed; loss \$900; insurence about \$500; Capt. Munroe in Union block, \$2,000 and on the McMillan house \$1,000; insured for \$2,200. On both Mrs. Boenher's, in Union block, \$2,000; insurence \$1,200; H. A. West, loss on building \$600; stock \$2,500; insurence on building \$400; stock \$1,350; W. M. Debloes, loss on books, etc., \$250; insured for full smount. McMullin Bros. loss on furniture \$150; Masonic Lodge, loss \$1,000; insured for \$500; Eureka Chapter R. A. Masons, loss \$500; no insurance. Geo. McLauchlan's loss on furniture \$600; covered by insurance. Estimated loss over \$20,000. The firemen worked hard but could do nothing.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 14.—The local legislature was prorogued this evening at seven o'clock by His Henor Lieut, Governor Mac-

donald. His honor assented to all the bills passed His honor assented to all the bills passed during the session, and complimented the legislature upon the faithful manner in which they had discharged their legislative duties. Farming operations are progressing well, but vegetation is backward, owing to the ice blockade on the north side of the island.

The friends of Coyle and Dooley have grappled for the bodies of the deceased without enceass.

OTTAWA.

Judgments Delivered by the Supreme Court.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, May 17 .- In the following appeals the Supreme Court of Canada today, delivered judgments as follows:]

Western Assurance Co. v. Doull-appeal allowed. Troop v. Merchant's Assurance Co.-appeal

In the following cases the appeal was dismissed:
McPherson v. McDonald; Stewart v. Mott,
Fielding v. Mott, North American v. Craigen.
In the Queen v. the Town of Dartmouth,
two cases, the court decided in favor of the
town. The question of costs in the Dartmouth
case remains undecided, the court stating that
if it was the custom in Nova Scotia to allow
cotts, they would be allowed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to THE SUN.) WINNIPEG, May 11.—Superintendent Egan, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned from his trip to the Rocky Mountains last night. He has been beyond Donald, B C., and also to the summit of the Selkirks. He reports scarcely any damage to the bridges and other structures during the time the line has been shut down this winter, and considers it would have been an easy matter to keep the track open all the time. The question of locating the divisional point is not yet, settled. The crops all along the line of railroad never looked finer at this time of year and a large amount of land is under cultivation.

Premier Norquay delivered his budget speech today. He stated his intention of moving at an early date for a special committee of the house to consider the Hudson Bay railway scheme with a view of adding it and devising some means of securing its construction. He He believed he was in a position to lay such information before the committee regarding the scheme as would place it in an acceptable light to the public. He intimated that a vote of the people would be taken upon the question before definite legislation was passed.

Guelph, May 11.—MoFarlane, ticket agent of the Grand Trunk depot here, was this mornand also to the summit of the Selkirks. He

of the Grand Trunk depot here, was this morning committed for trial for embezzlement. Several other empleyes of the Grand Trunk at Several other empleyes of the Grand Trunk at different places are to be arrested on the same charge. The scheme was worked by selling tickets for places several hundred miles away, and marking on the stubs as sold for a station near by, remitting the company only a few cents, and the difference being pocketed by ticket agents. This has been going on for years and the company have been defrauded out of thousands of dollars.

TORONTO, May II.—The atreet car strikers

have started a line of busses in opposition to the cars. They were liberally patronized. No fares are collected but a box is attached to each bus for receiving voluntary contributions. Ten of the strikers went back to work this morning and tomorrow the company will provide the citizens with the full service. The strikers are practically beaten. There have been no great disturbances so far, slthough be-tween twelve and one today at the working-men's dinner hour, a big fight was narrowly averted between the police and sympathizers

with strikers.
TORONTO, May 12.—Nearly thirty thousand people gathered in Queens Park this afternoon to witness the presentation of medals to the Royal Grenadiers, Queen's Own and "C."
Company, Infantry School, who served in the
Northwest during the recent rebellion. The
presentations were made by Lady Middleton,
assisted by her sieter, Miss Doucett, Mrs. Col.
Otter and Miss Otter. Several of the more

Otter and Miss Otter. Several of the more prominent officers were heartily cheered.

The officers of the Royal Grenadiers tonight celebrated the anniversary of the capture of Batouche by dinner in the Rosein House, Among the guests present were General Sir Fred. Middleton, Col. Montzambert of "B" Battery, Quebec, and several officers from Midland Battalion. The street car strike is assuming a phase that

the company never contemplated. The strikers had an extra number of 'busses running today in opposition to the cars, and they netted over The carters and teamsters union will to-The Elections—Three Families Poisoned—
Separation from Nova Scotia,

Return of Archbishop O'Brien from Rome.

Return of Archbishop O'Brien from Rome.

The Carters and teamsters union will 15'busses at their disposal till the termination of the strike free of charge, and the 'busses are coming from Hamilton and other points.

Several unions have donated from \$50

> eucceed. OTTAWA, May 12 - Ma. Pottinger was examined today before the Public Accounts
> Committee in the Inch Arran investigation.
> He showed that in some instances, acting for
> Mr. Schrieber, he had deposited that gentleman's money with the auditor of Monoton,
> and had then sent word to the station master
> at Dalhousie to return freight bills as paid.
> This was done to save the trouble of transmission of the money. He read a letter of
> his written to the minister, exclanatory of the
> connection of the railway officials with the
> Inch Arran house to show that they had no
> interest in that hotel, except to forward its
> completion, so that the railway might have
> more tourist business. He denied the statement that the government table linen had
> been sent from the Monoton railway saloon
> and in answer to Mr. Bowell stated that the
> government did not own the table linen in the
> Monoton railway dining saloon.
>
> Mr. Hillson gave similar testimony to that
> given by Mr. Pottinger,
> Mr. Haddow testified that Hillson had paid
> several accounts of his sgainst the Inch Arran
> House. As explained by Mr. Pottinger, Haddow said he had seen a lawyer s letter promising Mr. Grant a post on the railway if Mrs.
> Grant would transfer the hotel to Mr. Schreiber.
>
> Mr. Holson, superintendent of the Connectiamined today before the Public Accounts

ber.
Mr. Folson, superintendent of the Connecticut and Passunsic railway, testified that it was the custom of his road to grant half fare and other priviles to summer hotel servants.

Mr. Schreiber read a leiter, written by order of Sir Charles Tupper, refusing to give Mrs. Grant any pecuniary assistance in the construction of the hotel. The committee adjourned without hearing further evidence from Mr. Schreiber.

OTTAWA, May 13.—There are now only four bills on the government orders and three government bills to be introduced. There will likely be a discussion over the bill establishing a department of public printing and over the bill to amend the Franchise bill, and possibly over the bill respecting fishing by foreign ves

sels not yet introduced. The estimates are well under way and the supplementary estimates will not this year be a very formidable document.

The general impression is that the house will prorogue by the Queen's birthday.

Raining heavily here.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The department of agriculture on sequent of the impression and impression are impression and impression and impression and impression and impression are impression and impression and impression and impression and impression and impression and impression are impression and impression and impression and impression and impression are impression and imp

culture, on request of the imperial authorities have made enquiries through the Dominion, and find that Canada can supply about 700 cavalry horses yearly. Experienced buyers, it is stated, will be sent here by the military authorities to make purchases.

The government Insurance bill pass The government Insurance bill passed through the banking and commerce committee this morning. The amendments proposed by the licensed insurance companies were rejected. The chief one was to prevent persons effecting risks upon property in Canada with companies outside of Canada not licensed under the act. This was generally opposed. One amendment was made to prevent any person, as well as any company, from accepting a risk or issuing policy of life or fire insurance unless license has been obtained.

Wm. C. Milner, of Sackville, is gazetted surveyor of shipping.

Mr Thompson will introduce a bill on Monday respecting the Carleton (City of St. John)

day respecting the Carleton (City of St. John) Branch Railway. TORONTO, May 14.—It is reported here that

the Canadian Pacific Railway directors are negotiating with the Western Union Telegraph Company to take over a lease of the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph lines, guaranteeing the same dividend as is now paid to the shareholders. In consequence, the Montreal telegraph stock is booning both here and in Montreal, and large sales are being effected at increased prices.

A public meeting to discuss the street railway strike has been called by the mayor for Wednesday night. The strikers have busses running regularly on nearly all the street car routes, and they are being very liberally patronized. The street car traffic is correspondingly small.

Toronto, May 15.— Much damage was caused in several parts of the province by the negotiating with the Western Union Telegraph

violent thunder storm on Friday night. The Methodist church steeple at Georgetown was shattered by lightning. At Bradford, the canning sactory, statles and oil storehouse were fired by lightning and burned to the ground. At Thurlew and Glandon, barns were also fired by lightning and destroyed with their contents.

The Knights of Labor, at a meeting which did not terminate till an early hour this morn.

did not terminate till an early hour this morning, appeinted a deputation to proceed to Ottawa to demand that Hon. Frank Smith president of the street railway company, be dismissed from the cabinet, owing to his de-termined opposition to organized labor.

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, May 11.-After routine proceed. ings, Gault said that Charlton had stated that he (Gault) obt sined two tracts of land for colonization purposes. The fact was that when in England, a few years age, he met a couple of gentlemen. Subsequently one of these gentlemen forwarded a letter to him requesting him to put him in communication with the proper department for the purpose of securing a couple of townships in the Northwest for colonization purposes. He (Gault) forwarded the letter to the department of interior and that was all he knew about the matter. He had no interest in the application whatever.

Charlton expressed his regret.

House passed to orders of the day, the third reading of several bills.

McLelan moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway—Carried.

Thompson moved the second reading of th law relating to the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of Ontario. Carried. White moved the second reading of the bill respecting the administration of public lands of Canada in British Columbia. Carried.

of Canada in British Columbia. Carried,
Thompson moved the second reading of the
bill amending the law respecting crown cases
reserved. Carried.
Thompson moved the house into committee
to consider the resolutions respecting the appointment of judges in the northwest territories. Carried. Bill reported.
Carling moved the house into committee on
a bill respecting the aversimest all farm eta-Carling moved the house into committee on a bill respecting the experimental farm stations. Carried and reads third time.

Cortigan moved the second reading of act respecting consolidated in and revenue acts.

In the course of the discussion, Sir Hector stated that the governments intention was to prohibit the manufacture and importa-

tion of cleomargarine and butterine. AFTER RECESS. Sir John moved the second reading of the bill respecting the representation of the Northwest territories in the parliament of Canada and exlained its provisi

plained its provisions.

Cameron said the premier was trying to pass a bill before he got authority, trusting to the chance to obtain the passage of the bill empowering this from parliament.

The house went into committee on the bill. The bill was reported from the committee.

The bill was reported from the committee.

The house went into committee on the resolution respecting fees and expenses in connection with the electoral franchise in the

Northwest and reported progress. OTTAWA, May 12.-The house met at three, nd, after routine, Chapleau introduced a bill respecting the department public printing and

Hon, Mr. Thompson moved that the bill respecting interest in British Columbia be placed on the government list.

Blake moved that bill No. 2, Mr. Jamieson's bill, to further amend the Canada Temperance Act, be placed on government orders, thinking to catch Mr. Foster and others who, being members of the government, were bound to support the motion of the Minister of Jactice. The amendment was simply an attempt to place certain members in a false position in order to deceive the public. However, Mr. Foster, Mr. Everett, Mr. McLelan and others met the buncombe movement fairly. They remained in the house and voted against Blake's amendment. Blake, however, was speedily caught, for as soon as his amendment was lost by a vote of 88 to 68, Kranz moved in amendment that Orton's bill providing that in counties where the Scott Act is not in force, the saie of light wines, eder, beer, or ale shall not be affected in case the Scott Act is carried into effect, be added to the government orders.

Cameron (Victoris), moved in amendment to the amendment that the Jamieson bill, the druggists bill, the Orton bill and the Beaty bill be all placed on gevernment orders.

Blake phiected 1. Jamieson's bill being in-

druggists bill, the Orton bill and the Boaty bill be all placed on gevernment orders.

Blake objected to Jamieson's bill being included and the Speaker ruled, it having been once voted on it could not be added.

Mr. Blake's action thus prevented the bill promoted by the temperance organization being brought up, showing that his previous move was simply a ruse of political warfare, the biter was bitten. In pursuing the shadow he lost the substance.

Jamieson said Blake might have consulted him before making his amending motion, as he had charge of the bill.

The question being taken on Cameron's amendment, with the Jamieson bill dropped, there appeared 22 for and 149 against.

Blake having succeeded in excluding the Jamieson bill, voted against the Cameron amendment.

Kranz's amendment was lost: yeas 35, nays

Kranz's amendment was lost; yeas 35, nays

Kranz's amendment was lost; yeas 35, nays 133.

Hickey moved that the druggists bill be added to the government orders. Lost.
The main motion was then carried.
The house then passed to government orders. Several bills were read a third time.
The house went into committee en a bill respecting the revised statutes of Canada.
Chapleau moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada, making similar explanations to those made when the bill was introduced. On the clause providing for \$3,000 salary for the interpreter, Mitchell said it was too high and he would move to reduce it to \$1,000.
Gordon said a good interpreter was absolutely necessary. In San Francisco they were paid very high salaries.

After considerable discussion Mitchell withdrew his metion.
Chapleau said the clause was the same as last year, when the salary was etated at not more than \$3,000. If one could be got for less, well and good.
Bowell said the amount collected from the Chinese tax last year was \$9,100.

Branzyd said to would be difficult to get the

Chinese tax last year was \$9,100.

Barnard said it would be difficult to get the right man even at \$3,000. There was not a Chinese in British Columbia who could act in

the capacity.

The clause passed, as well as the other clauses, and the bill passed committee. OTTAWA, May 13.—The house met at three Twelve petitions against changes in the Scott

Act were presented.

After routine proceedings, in answer, Carling said it was the intention of the govern-ment to have a census of Manitoba taken this In answer, Mr. McLelan said the exports of

goods, being the produce of Canada, for the nine months ended 28th March, 1885, and same period 1886, were respectively \$59,782,676, and same \$57,098,634. During the same periods the im-ports for home consumption, exclusive of Bri-tish Columbia, were respectively \$73,665,255

and.

The members being called in the motion was was lost, 60 for and 114 against.

Shakespeare moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but referred back to the committee for the purpose of striking out clauses relating to certificates. He moved that no certificate should be issued to any Chinaman leaving the country. Lost on division.

The bill was read a third time and discharged from the motion pages. The bill was read a third time and discussed from the motion paper. Dominion Lands Act also passed its third reading.

Thompson moved the second reading of the bill respecting interest in British Co'umbia.

AFTER BICESS,

the house wert into committee on the bill respecting representation in the Northwest Territories in Dominion parliament.

On motion to go into supply, Mitchell spoke on the seizure of the David J. Adams in Nova Scotia. He said great interest had been taken in the matter in the United States, but he did not intend to provoke a discussion. He thought the government ought to make a statement of the position of the matter so far as is compatible with the public interest.

Foster said this was not the time for an extended discussion. He said a great many statements had been made in the press, sometimes true, sometimes not. He then gave details similar to those already sent you.

Vall hoped the government would have given fuller information.

Sir John said he had no idea of any trouble

fuller information.

Sir John said he had no idea of any trouble between the United States and Canada and the mother country. The relations between them were never more friendly than at the present time. In the negotiations going on the United States government would give full credence and confidence to any decision which might be arrived at in the courts in the case of the taiward vasual. Davies said it seemed strange that the press of the country should be discussing the subject in all its phases, and yet this parliament should be prevented from joining in. He contended that the government had made as its mind what relies.

up its mind what policy they propose to fol-low. He thought the government ought to inform the house what that policy is, and whether it had met the approval of the imperial government.

After Mills had spoken the matter drop-

Laurier spoke on the rebellion in the north-west and moved an amendment in favor of amuesty to all persons implicated, so far as is compatible with the safety of the crown and curity of the Dominion.
Sir John said he fully appreciated the tone of Laurier in making the amendment, but the government had already determined upon amgovernment had already determined upon amnesty policy as far as the Indians were considered. We know they were roused by others. He hoped Laurier would be satisfied with this explanation, and would not press his amendment. The safety of the crown could not be affected nor the security of the Dominion. There were some exceptions to persons who having been guilty of murder and he mentioned the case of one person now in the United States who boasted that he had shot a man in a boat not in battle, but in cold blood. The government believed stationery.

In answer, Carling said a large number of settlers from Dakota and Texas are moving into Manitoba this spring.

Hon. Lar. Thompson moved that the bill respecting interest in British Columbia be placed.

The state is and shot a man in a location in battle. The government believed in pardoning every one who took up arms, even if it proved that he had shot down men in battle. We have good evidence that a consistency in a constant in a location. The government believed in pardoning every one who took up arms, even if it proved that he had shot down men in battle. We have good evidence that a consistency in a location in a location. The government believed in pardoning every one who took up arms, even if it proved that he had shot down men in battle. We have good evidence that a consistency in a location in a location in a location. The government believed in pardoning every one who took up arms, even if it proved that he had shot down men in battle. We have good evidence that a consistency in a location in a location in a location. The government is in cold blood. The government is the matter should be the subject of an investing at location. McInton part in a location in a location in a location in a location in a location. The government believed in pardoning every one who took up arms, even if it proved that he had shot down men in battle. We have good evidence that a consistency in a location i watching the frontier carefully and he believed that a more peaceful feeling existed among Indians south of the line. Another reason why he thought Laurier should withdraw his amendment was that many refugees were signing a petition asking pardon and to be allowed to come back to Canada. Another reason was that the testion of the content of the sandal and the sand that the motion for amnesty, if carried, would induce a sting feeling unless certain parties were excepted. If no exception was made some refugees on returning would be shot down by friends of those killed. He believed no serious apprehension among the Metis and Indians now in the Northwest if punishment

on the account of participation in rieing. Murders as distinct from bloodshedding would have o be dealt with.
Blake said he was glad to find the view of both parties in the house approximated so closely and found fault with Governor Dewd-

nsultation with the premier. Laurier withdrew his amendment.

The house then went into committee OTTAWA, May 14 -The house met at three

After routine, Thompson moved the third reading of the bill respecting interest in Brit-ish Columbia.—Carried. The house went into committee on the bill respecting works constructed in or over navigable waters, and passed it with an amendment proposed by the Minister of Justice; also the second reading of the bill from the senate amending the act respecting a reformatory for juvenile offenders in the city of Halifax; also an act amending an act respecting offences

against the person, from the senate. McLelan moved the house into committee of McLelan moved the house into committee of supply, whereupon Mills moved an amendment respecting the constitution of the senats. He found fault with the present construction of that body, as not in harmony with the federal principle. It was not amenable to public opinion. He contrasted the English house of lords with the Capadian senate to the disadvantage of the latter, and considered our senate as not amenable to public sentiment as the American senate. He considered that the senate should be an elective body. He moved an amendment in the sense of his speech.

said Mills could not expect any action to be taken about the subject this session. If he had anticipated action he would have moved a substantive motios. The opposition had an uneasy suspicion that there would be an election this year, and this was a little balloon thrown up to catch the eye of constituencies. The union act met the wishes of the people which were and are that our constitution should be like that of the mother country. If the senate is useless, as Mills affirms, then they do no harm. There must be a wrong felt before the constitution can be changed. There was nothing of the sort felt. When there was it would be time enough to take action. The country was progressing rapidly and good laws. They were in harmony with the majority in the commons, and that was in harmony with the sentiments of the great majority of the country. The senate rejected measures sometimes when they thought that the country did not want them. As soon as the people spoke out in favor of a measure the senate passed the measure. He showed that if the country did not want them. As soon as the people spoke out in favor of a measure the senate passed the measure. He showed that if we want an elective senate then we would have to adopt the American system and do away with Ministrial responsibility. The people, he believed, would rather have the constitution of our own forefathers than a new fangled American system.

Paterson (Brant) spoke in support of Mills' amendment.

Bergin said he also wanted to make an explination. The Globe had said he shirked the vote on the Home Rule resolution. He was away at the time but would have voted for the resolution. Being compelled to be away had paired with Edgar, one of the directors of the Globe.

The house took up private bills and passed several, a long discussion taking place on the act respecting the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Co., led off by Mulcck.

AFTER RECESS

the bill was read a third time and other

reading.

Mr. Speaker informed the house that the senate had agreed to several bills without amendment and others with amendment, among others Charlton seduction bill.

Charlton moved that the amendments made Langevin objected that the time had not been given for the consideration of the amendments. The house decided to consider and the amendments were agreed to.

The house then took up the public bills and On Blake's motion for a select commit tee to enquire into allegation against Murray Dodd and Hector MoDougall in case of Mathew Roache, Davis supported the contention that the matter should be the subject of an investi-

with dismissal it they supported the opposition.

Or to moved in smendment that the order for the bill to amend the Temperence Act be now read and spoke strongly against the Scott Act.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Gladstone's Speech Kills Home Rule.

Belfast Papers Advertising for 20,000 Snider Eifles.

London, May 15.—An Armagh despatch says: A large association of loyalists have been formed here for the purpose of arming and drilling the opponents of home rule. This organization has arranged for the purchase of an ample number of rifles at 25s. spices, and quantities of war materials have riready been obtained and stored. Several bodies of men have already been under drill, for some days, exercising every day, and leading gentry in the city and vicinity have joined the drilling companies. Dona'iens of money have been liberally made for the support of these military movements, the contributions ranging from \$100.

Healy is a trusted follower of Parnell or himself. On the contrary, he is an enemy, he contrary, he is an enemy. He further says be spent a day in confidential talk with Parnell this week and adds: "It is not my habit to allow my friends to be deluded. For over a month I have tried to impress upon Parnell the necessity of introducing a clause retaining Irish members at Westminister in order for eccure the passage of the home rule bill."

London, May 17.—Three thousand men belonging to the London volunteers and one hundred officers of the home rule. The volunteers, it is stated, offer to equip themselves and fight in the Ulster cause without pay or reward, as long as their services may be needed. The British Orangemen are called upon to hold a mass meeting in London tonight under the auspices of the Primrose club, for the purpose of inaugurating a league for the purpose of resisting the home rule government.

Almach Hally is a trusted following a clause retaining Irish members at Westminister in order for tecure the bessage of introducing a clause relation of introducing a clause relation of introducing a cl organization has arranged for the purchase of an ample number of riflas at 25s, spices, and quantities of war materials have already been obtained and stored. Several bodies of men have already been under drill for some days, exercising every day, and leading gentry in the city and vicinity have joined the drilling companies. Donatiens of money have been liberally made for the support of these military movements, the contributions ranging from £100 downward. The loyalists hereabouts express a sterm resolve to resist home rule in any abape.

a stern resolve to resist home rule in any shape.

DUBLIN, May 15.—Heartrending details have just reached here of the evictions on the estate of Lord Kenmare, near Killarney, in the county Kerry. While he, as lord chamberlain, is attending the Queen at the Liverpool festivities, and enjoying the good things of life, the sheriffs and bailiff, backed by 97 policemon, have been turning out a large number of his tenants of the peorest kind, who are undeniably unable to pay anything, the usual concomitants of sympathising neighbors and an exasperated people fighting the police. The most aggravating case is that of Jeremiah Callaghan, who had eight children, all under twelve years of age, who, turned out on the roadside, cried and sorrowed so piteously as to move even the police. The house was a poor, olf place, but they knew it as their home. At another house, that of a woman named O Ceanor, the occupant was very ill, and a consultation was held, but as it was concluded she would not die, she was set on the roadside, being removed in her bed. Owing to the resistance, there only averaged nine evictions per day.

LONDON, May 15.—In the debate on the

question.

Mr.Parcell rose in his place and emphatically replied "Yes."

Mr. Leatham retorted that he had been unable to gather that from Parnells previous

Mr. Lestham retorted that he had been unwant an elective senate then we would have to adopt the American system and do away with Ministrial responsibility. The people, he believed, would rather have the constitution of our own forefathers than a new fangled American system.

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The people, he believed, would rather have the people, he believed would rather have the people, he believed would be people, he believed, would rather have the people, he believed would be an appeared to the house of the latest bride "wellow the fall was a liker it in him he's a liar it would be that the senation boms are ceived from the mayors of several American and the people was a least. It is also quite untertainty and the people was a least. It is also quite untertainty and the people was a least. It is also quite an appeared to the rather have t

consures the auditor general for not auditing the accounts passed by the committee.

Mills said the auditor general was an independent officer and should not be consured.

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Mills said the auditor general was an independent of fills and the said of the committee to change so that the auditor should certify to all vouchers, but not to have control over the expenditure of accounts of legislation.

Foster moved the introduction of a bill respecting fishing by foreign vessels and explained that the object was to add to the causes which worked the fortsiture of foreign vessels shing in our waters, the further came of having entered our waters for any purpose not permitted by inperial statuts, Canadian law or treaty convention and also after having entered our waters, of the failure to comply with the laws of the Kingdom and of Canadian law or treaty convention and also after having entered our waters, of the failure to comply with the laws of the Kingdom and of Canadian of certain moneys for the purchase of stock not required up to the present time.

On the order of the day being called, McCarthy called attention to the minestiff. He was charged with being the recipient of \$5,000 a year from a subsidy granted by the Government to the Northern Facilic Junction railway. He said the subsidy was paid to the company gave him none of the money. He was charged with being the recipient of \$5,000 a year from a subsidy granted by the Government to the Northern Facilic Junction railway. He said the subsidy was paid to the company gave him none of the money. He was charged with being the recipient of \$5,000 a year from a subsidy granted by the Government was the subsidy was paid to the company gave him none of the money. He was charged with being the recipient of \$5,000 and the proposal to make the conservative party way. He said the subsidy was paid to the c

of the Parnellites, he said, showed they did not desire to come to the English parliament; that involved criticism of the Protestant country, which was not desired. Continuing, Salisbury stated he did not wish his audience to infer from his remarks he considered Gladstone dishonest, but he would say the considered Gladstone dishonest, but he would say the trusted. It depended ered Gladstone dishonest, but he would say the premier could not be trusted. It depended entirely upon the habits of the people whether self-government should be conferred upon Ireland. The habits of the Irish, in his opinion. were very bad and the question of religion divided them. The peculiar influence of the Catholic c'ergy must be considered before such a formidable weapon as self-government can be placed in the hands of the the committee continued the discussion on the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway till nine o'clock, when the bill passed on a motion for its third reading.

Mulock moved that the bill be referred back to the committee to add a clause that the act do not come into force until Hamilton and the Northwestern Railway pay back the bonus given by the county of Simcoe. Lost; for 48, against 90.

LONDON, May 14.—Crowded meetings of Orangemen were held today at Newry and Mourne, at which pledges were given not to submit to the Dublia parliament and not to pay taxes. All present enrolled themselves for nilitary service as volunteers. Canadian Orangemen have promised support.

More firearms have been sold in Londonderry during the past three months then were sold during the previous five years. Orders have just been given there for 1.000 new rifles.

LONDON, May 17.—The Standard says Gladstone wishes an immediate dissolution of parliament. Some of his colleagues oppose dis-solution on account of disunion in the liberal

The grand orange lodge of New York has sent a cable deepatch to Johnson, member of parliament, offering to assist the inhabitants of Capt. O Shea writes to the Times that he is gratified by Healy's abuse. He denies that Healy is a trusted follower of Parnell or himself. On the contrary, he is an

Shannon.
John H. A. MacDonald. member for Edin-

Shannon.

John H. A. MacDonald. member for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, presented in the house of commons tonight a petition against granting home rule to Ireland. The petition was signed by 106,894 Scotchmen. It was one and one-quarter miles long and weighed 274 pounds, and was borne into the house on the shoulders of stalwart attendants.

London, May 17.—The debate on the home rule bill was continued in the house of commons tonight.

In the lobby of the house this evening, the subject of the dissolution of parliament was on everybody's lips. The second week in July was mentioned as the time when the general elections would most probably be held.

Cel. Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, visited Gladstone today. It is understood he conveyed to the premier a message from the Queen to the effect that Her Majesty was desirous that the dissolution of parliament be avoided, as she feared that the course would have a disturbing influence upon the business interests of the country.

From Birmingham comes the statement on the highest authority that Lord Hartington has decided to prepare a home rule scheme embodying Chamberlain's points, namely, the absolute supremacy of the Imperial parliament, retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and the complete control of the Irish finances.

Can you put the spider's web back in its place,
That once has been swept away?
Can you put the apple again on the bough,
That fell at our feet to-day?
Can you put the lily-oup back on the stem,
And cause it to live and grow?
Can you mend the butterfly's broken wing,
That was crushed by a crual blow?
Can you put the petals back on the rose?
If you could, would it smell as sweet?
Can you put the flour again in the buck,
And show me the ripened wheat?
You think that, these questions are trifling,
dear,

dear. Let me ask you another one:

Can a hasty word ever be unsaid. Or an unkind deed undone? London society is again speculating about London society is again speculating about the latest bride "selected" for Prince Albert Victor, the Princess Ciementine, the youngest daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians. This is merely a speculative "filmfiam," says Truth, but one of even more than customary absurdity, for the Princess Clementine is only in her 14th year, so that no question of her marriage is likely to arise for the next three years at least. It is also quite untrue that the Princess Clementine is being educated as a Protestant with a view to her future settlement in England.

The Weekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B, MAY 19, 1886

ADELTERATION OF FOOD.

The report of Commissioner Miall, embody ing the reports of the Dominion analysts for the year 1884 has been issued as Supplement III. to the report of the department of inland revenue. In all 1520 samples were analysed, of which 31 per cent, were adulterated, and about 3 per cent. were returned as doubtful. The figures are :-

Name of sample.	Adulterated	Daubtful.	Total.
Breads and breadstuffs 64	7	0	71
Butter186	50	2	188
Canned fruit and vegetables 75	17	6	98
Coffee	77	6	123
Condiments and spices 38	112	6	166
Oream of tartar 29	50	0	79
Drugs	62	18	201
Liqueurs, cordials, etc101	9	3	113
Milk	45	8	182
Potted meats and fish 88	16	2	106
Sweets 72	8	0	80
Tea 57	32	1	90
Infants' food, etc 28	0	0	28
9:8	485	47	1520

The following table shows the percentage of adulteration for the past nine years :-

Year.	Genutre	Adulterated.	Donbtful.	Total.	Percentage
1876,	. 87	93	0	180	51
1877	.241	247	0	488	50
1878	.523	271	19	818	33.
1:79	.619	285	42	898	26
1880	.728	295	20	1043	28 25 25
1881	.743	260	38	1041	25
2882	.809	288	25	1122	25
1883	.911.	302	30	1243	24
1884		485	47	1520	
It will be ob	served	by t	his	table	that t

percentage of adulterated samples, which fell from 51 per cent, in 1876, to 24 per cent, in 1883, rose in 1884 to 32 per cent. Mr. Miall points out, however, that the number of samples taken for analysis were much greater of late than in the first few years of the administration of the act, and that the discrepancy in the proportions found adulterated may, in some measure, be accidental.

The reports from the maritime provinces. and especially from New Brunswick, are worthy of the careful attention of our a aders. W. F. Best reports under date of S. John, 11th August 1884, that during the year ending June 30th he examined 251 samples, of which 169 were found to be pure and unadulterated, while 84 were adulterated. His tabulated statement of results is as follows :

Name of Substance.
Adulterated. adulterated. Breadstuffs _ _ 9

Commenting on these figures. Mr. Best

"It will be noticed that the proportion o adulterated srticles is unusually large. The chief reason for this is that the law against adulteration of food has not been enforce i, and toose who deal in adulterated goods have found that they could do so without fear of prosecu-tion. * * I may mention that the samples of 'canned goods' which I have examined during the past year have, in several instances, contained traces of metallic contained traces, both in Canada and the United States, express the opinion that there can be little danger from the dissolved and lead which are found in 'canned goods.' the and lead which are found in 'canned goods.' My impression is that changes frequently take place in fruits, etc., contained in carr, especially when they have been exposed to the action of the run - in shop windows. 'Canned goods' so exposed are in my opinion 'dangerous,' and several cases of poisoning have come to my notice, which may be directly traced to 'canned goods.' It may be mentioned that much satisfaction is surpressed by these who have seen goods. It may be mentioned that much satisfaction is expressed by those who have seen the report on 'drugs' and medicinal compounds as examined in this district during the past year. Among the articles classed as drugs there is but one, viz: 'cream of tartar,' which has been found unreliable. Dealers who import the cream of tartar. port the cream of tartar crystals and have them ground here are in a position to supply a re-liable article."

Maynard Bowman, the Halifax analyst, reports having examined 242 samples, of which 154 were genuine, 85 adulterated and three doubtful. Of 11 samples of breadstuffs all were genuine, one only being of low quality. In butter he found a marked increase in adulteration, both from excess of salt and water, and the substitution of foreign fats. Many samples, also, though genuine butter, were of very inferior quality. part foreigners. Their leaders are the same Ninety-five per cent. of the samples of coffee he examined were adulterated, either with in Germany and Russia. It has been the chicory or peas, or both. Mr. B. states that there is little demand in the Hallfax market for coffee without the addition of more or less chicory. Hallfax milk also showed a

decided increase in adulteration over 1883. NOVA SCOTIA'S BAILWAY RILL.

The Nova Scotia government have laid

a subsidy of \$3,200 a nile for a railway to the story. Hereafter more care will be through Cape Breton, from the Strait of Canso to Sydney or Louisburg, the cash subsidy not to exceed in the whole the sum of leading New York journal last autumn de-\$256.000. It is further proposed to grant a voted several square yards of its valuable land subsidy of 2,000 acres per mile, not ex- space to the task of holding Canada up to ceeding in the whole 160,000 acres, such the execuation of all mankind because the lands to be taken in the counties through life of Louis Riel was not spared. The lawwhich the railway shall run and not to be abiding citizens of the Dominion were, howgiven to the company until the completion ever, persuaded that in this case "mercy to ernment also provide a free right of way to the company and exemption from municipal taxation of the railway and its stations, grounds, etc. But fearing that they cannot have a through line constructed, the govern- has expressed its opinion on the subject. ment propose as an alternative that the sub. There is no plea for mercy in this case, no

shorter sections as follows :-"(a) A sum not exceeding two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and a land subsidy not exceeding one hundred and thirty-seven thousand acres, may be granted for any sections of the said railway, not less than fifty miles in the whole from the Strait of Canso, thousand acres, may be granted for any sections of the said railway, not less than fifty miles in the whole from the Strait of Canso, by way of St. Peter's, East Bay, Sydney and North Sydney, to the waters of the Little Bras d'Or, near George's river, in the county of Cape Breton.

Chicago sheuld indict, try, and, if the evidence warrants it, sentence and hang the riotous ringleaders of insurrection.

They have blatantly called for justice. They have blatantly called for justice in the county of the said railway, not less than fifty dict to the proper order of judicial proceedings, chicago sheuld indict, try, and, if the evidence warrants it, sentence and hang the riotous ringleaders of insurrection.

"(b) A sum not exceeding thirty-six thousand dollars and a land subsidy not exceeding twenty-three thousand acres may be added to the grants of any company constructing a fine of railway, not less than forty miles from Baddeck, in the county of Victoria to Margaree, in the county of Inverness, under the provisions of the fifth section of this act.

Part second of the bill is of a more

general character. It provides :

general character. It provides:

"The governor-in-council may grant to any company offering to construct any line of rail-way in the province of Nova Scotia, not already subsidized by the province, a cash subsidy not exceeding three thousand two hundred dellars per mile and a land subsidy not exceeding two thousand acres per mile. Provided that such subsidy shall not in any case be granted until the company offering to construct the railway shall have furnished to the governor-in-council indisputable evidence that it has at its disposal, either from grants provided by the parliament of Canada, or from private capital, or from both, funds sufficient, with the subsidies authorized by this part of this act, to complete such railway, and shall have given ample security for such completion."

Premier Fielding, in introducing the bill, stated that for the completion and consolidaclon of the western system of railways, the government, after considerable negotiations, had accepted the offer of the Joint Stock Association of England to perform the following:-

To acquire and operate the Windsov and Annapolis road, 84 miles in length, and the Western Counties Railway between Digby and Yarnouth, 67 miles.

To construct the connecting link of 19 miles

between Annapolis and Digby.

To construct and operate, when the company reels itself in a position to do so, the following new lines: One from a point at or near Windsor to a point at or near Truro; one from Windsor Junction to the town of Dartmouth; one from Windsor Junction to the city of Halifax, and one from Yarmeuth to Sael-hurne. The company to lease the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, now in course of construc-

The names of the Nova Scotia gentlemen who with their English associates are to be incorporated as a company for the purposes of these undertakings are as follows : Hon-L. E. Baker and Mr. Jacob Bingay, of Yar. mouth; Messrs. H. H. Fuller, John S. Maclean, Wm. Esson, Adams Burns, C. A. Scott and Dr. Farrell, of Halifax,

The Halifax Herald commenting on the bill, says :

"On the last day but one of the tenth week of the last session of the legislature the local government have come down with a railway bill and a mass of railway correspondence, and ask the legislature (several of whose members have gone home) to agree forthwith to mortgage the revenues of the province to an indefinite amount, for all kinds and conditions of railway

Part second of the bill proposes to make provision for the consolidation of the W. & A. railway and the W. C. railway and for the completion of the missing link. It is a very bad copy of the syndicate scheme of the Holmes-Thompson government. At any rate Holmes-Thompson government. At any rate every objection urged against that scheme by Mesers. Fielding and Longley in their organs, applies to this Annand syndicate scheme with tenfold greater force. The agreement and act are vague in their terms, unsatisfactory and the scheme with the scheme with tenfold greater force. The agreement and act are vague in their terms, unsatisfactory and the scheme by opportunity to pay its tribute of respect and gratitude to the persons who have done this much to simplify and cheapen our cumbrous and costly administrative machinery. The incomplete in several essential particulars, and financially unsound and unsafe. The money By defeating the government in that county is to be all raised by what among railway promoters is called "churning." A provingovernment guarantee of \$200,000 London money markets; enough of the proceeds is to be deposited at Ottawa at 4 p. c. to realize an annuity of \$100,000 p. c. to realize an annuity of \$100,000 a year for 20 years—which capital sum may also be drawn on, however, to make up any portion of the other \$100,000 that the company fails to pay. With the balance of the proceeds, say \$2,300,000, the company are expected to buy out the two railways in questlon, put the W. C. railway in efficient order, and complete the missing link—which last item alone Mr. Gregory, who made a careful survey of it last summer, estimates to cost \$300,000. of it last summer, estimates to cost \$800,000. The prospects of success for such a scheme do

not appear to us to be at all dazzling.

But the project is not likely to ever live long enough to demonstrate its financial weakness. The scheme is full of pitfalls. If the Dominion government do not give running powers from Windsor Junction into Halifax on satisfactory terms, the scheme falls: if it will not sing the \$26,000 tion into Halifax on satisfactory terms, the scheme fails; if it will not give the \$64,000 subsidy to the missing link, the scheme fails; if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the W. & A. railway, the scheme is to go no further; and so on, half a dozen other eventualities may kill it. It seems in deed to have been brought into the world like Richard III., scarce half made up before its time. No definite arrangement seems to have been made with anybody. Indeed, we inferfrom the tone of Mr. Fielding's speech that he does not expect anything practical to come of from the tone of Mr. Fielding's speech that he does not expect anything practical to come of it. It is simply the expiring effort of a dying and discredited ministry—an effort, however, that will only result in showing more conspicuously the necessity for dispensing with monkey government on the first available opportunity, and placing in office men capable of dealing with these matters in a businesslike and statesmanlike manner.

CONCERNING POINT OF VIEW.

The anarchists of Chicago and Milwankee who were concerned in the recent murderous assault on the police, are for the most persons who have been plotting assassination custom in America to denounce without measure the tyranny of European despots, and to afford aid and comfort to the "victims of oppression," who have been obliged to fly across the Atlantic to escape punishment

for conspiracy. Just now there is a revulsion of feeling in the United States cities. The Poles who inbefore the legislature a very remarkable stigated the butchery at Chicago are no railway subsidy act, which is, of course, ex- longer victims of Bismarck's oppression. pected to satisfy all sections of the province. The curses wherewith the German chancel-It provides in the first place that the gov- lor was cursed are now launched at the reernor in council may grant to any company fugees. It is found that there are two sides taken to study both sides.

Much depends upon the point of view. A of the whole line contracted for. The gov- the guilty was cruelty to the innocent" and were decided that the supremacy of the law should be maintained.

An insurrection has taken place in Chicago, and the same influential New York journal sidy of \$256,000 may be applied in aid of allegation that the insurgents were goaded to revolt, no claim for consideration on the ground that the movement was of a political character. On the contrary we read :-

the aim of all their endeavors. Well, let them have it—good measure, heaped up and running over. It will be found, doubtless, when they over. It will be found, doubless, wheat they stand at the prisoner's bar, that justice is pre-clesly what they do not want and that justice is what they most reason to fear. Still it is their due, and it should be meted out without with.

stint "
"The red flag does not float gracefully in
"The red flag does not float gracefully in American breezes. If the stars and stripes do not satisfy the political cravings of a man, the sooner he emigrates the safer he will

As a people, we tolerate every kind of vagarles. A man may with impunity be as many kinds of fool as there are colors in the rainbow, and we do not interfere. But brutal crime, which enlogizes chaos and uses gunpowder and the torch to produce it, is not to be endured for an instant. Chicago is about to take off her gloves, and we remind her that there are times when mercy

to the guilty is cruelty to the innocent. When Chicago sentiment in regard to anarchists in Germany is compared with Chicago sentiment with reference to the same class in Chicago; or when the view of the New York Herald respecting revolutionistions on the Saskachewan and is compared with the view with regard to anarchists in the United States, a fair idea may be obtained of the effect of a change in the point of view. But is comfortable to reflect that the nearer the question to be settled lies to the authorities who have occasion to pronounce on it, the more practical and sensible is the pronouncement. A sense of responsibility is an excellent corrective in the matter of advice. United States politicians have talked a good deal of nonsense about European despotism, but where despotism is required the United States will furnish as vigorous an article as is needed.

If the Riel revolt had eccursed in the Republic Riel would have been hanged, while Canada might have advised mercy. Thus it comes about that, though the instinct of self preservation on the part of the people against whom an offence is committed affords a guarantee that substantial justice will be done in organized communities, yet the kindly dispo-sition and friendly officiousness on the part of all countries not endangered makes it impossible that the claims of mercy should entirely overlooked. In this way humanity at large is able to express sympathy with and pity for those who deservedly suf-fered while law and justice prevail.

It is said that the local government have resolved not to fill the vacancy in the cabinet caused by the defeat of Mr. Gillespie. Every encouragement should be held out to Mr. Blair to take this course. The execulive now comprises seven members. The number should be reduced to five. The office of solicitor general should be abolished. and the remaining four departments should be reduced to three.

But so slight a reform as the dismissal of one member of the administration should not be ignored. Therefore THE SUN takes the Brunswick system of government. If the electors of St. John city and county had done as well the executive might have been reduced to five.

A JEMSEG IDYL.

It was the man from Jemseg, and his broad brimmed soft hat dropped carelessly over his left ear, which had not wholly recovered from the effects of one of last winter's boreal nights.

"Yes," said the man from Jewseg, in response to the reporter's inquisitive glance, when the thermometer shrinks down below the cipher, and the wind comes howling down the river all the way from Saint Basil. its better for one to remain indoors than to e skylarking around the country in the small hours of the morning."

The man from Jemseg sighed deeply and tenderly measured the size of the abnormal

organ with his hoary hand.

The reporter conducted his friend into one of the spacious waiting rooms of the Hotel

The man from Jemseg drew a self-satisfied breath as he took his accustomed seat. And then he inquired about the men from Nerepis. Temiscouata and Pisarinco. The reporter supplied all the information that was in his possession. He told how the Nerepis man was getting ready for the sturgeon fishery—how the Temiscouata man had not yet put in an appearance, and how the man from Pisarinco was growing to be a millionaire by means of quiet commercial relations which he had established with the Yankee fishermen. And then he pointed at the indignant looking ear and said he would like to be told about this ere and that

are!'
The Jemseg man saw the point of the attempted joke, and grimly answered, "This ear got the worst of it in its conflict with that air, as you may readily suppose. It was one of the coldest nights in December, when I took Mary Ann to a party over on the Washademoak. You've been there? Well, I had a high stepper and plenty of robes, and we skimmed over the hills and through the hollows without the least bit of discomfort. You've been there?" "Many years ago," answered the re-

porter.
"Well, the party was a brilliant success, as they say on the theatre bills, and it was four o'clock before we separated. I tucked the robes round Mary Ann, as best I could, and neither of us was inclined to let the wind whistle between us. Well, at last we hauled up at the residence of Mary Ann's parents, but what was my agony and horror when I discovered that my mustache was attached to Mary Ann's bangs by a lump o ice about the size of a goose egg, and further that my left ear was as hard as a potato and Mary Ann's right ear was its twin. You've

"Never!" "Well," continued the man from Jemseg, "how we worked ourselves out of the sleigh and hobbled into the house I don't know, for Mary Ann is short and I'm tall. The old gentleman was building a fire in the kitchen stove, and when he atood up, I caught a glimpse of his face out of my left eye and Mary Ann tried to see what he thought of the situation out of her right.

As soon as he got his breath he shouted, William and the same way. One or two occasions offered to ascer-What is the meaning of this conduct? young fellow! You're drunk! And then

he grabbed me by the collar." The man from Jemseg allowed his eyes to wander about the room; and then he pointed at his upper lip. It was covered by a heavy moustache, except a spot about the size of a sixpence, which was as smooth as "You've been there?" said he.

"No!" "The next week, with the old man's blessing, Mary Ann and I were married," is that I had a talk with Mr. Blaine when I was there, and his great idea was that this whole continent abould have, as it were, listener, "that distances my experience on the Nepisiguit."

The Illinois state board of health has decided not or recognize any medical college the aggregate graduates of which de not amount to 45 per cent of the matriculants. "The next week, with the old man's the Nepisiguit,"

(Boston Journal.) FISHERIES QUESTION.

Sir Leonard Tilley Interviewed in Bcs ton on the Subject.

What the Ex-Finance Minister Says-Talk About Reciprocity, etc.

Desiring to ascertain the purpose and sentiment of the Dominion government and the people of the Maritime provinces in regard to the question of the fisherles, etc., a epresentative of the Journal called upon Sir Leonard, in response to the request, expressed a delicacy about having his views given retired from the ministry, though in accord with the party in power, led by Sir John A. Macdonald, whom he regards as not only the ablest man in Canada, but one of the most remarkable men that he ever met at home or abroad. Turning to the matter of commercial relations between Canada and the United States, he said that the leaders in the Dominion always favored close com-mercial treaties with the United States. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 was, he believed, a benefit to both sections, and its abrogation was a mistake. Being in Washington soon after the notice of abrogation was given in 1864 or early in 1865 he was informed that that treaty was opposed by three parties, principally by those who desired to have Canada annexed to the United States, by those whose interests were injured, like the lumbermen, and by those who resented the alleged hostile attitude of the people of the provinces to the north during the war which was then just closing. The Canadian government, no matter what party has been in power, has favored a reci-procity treaty with the United States, but the senate, when the question has come before it, has been hostile. Referring again to the reciprocity treaty of 1854, he said that it was of great advantage to several cities of New Esgland, and that many peo-ple in Canada believed at the time that the Yankees got the best of the bargain. When asked if the advantage was not wholly con-fined to middlemen in Boston and Portland, he thought that such might have been the case. Some reference having been made to Aroustook in the conversation, Senator Boyd of New Brunswick, said : "That's the country you Yankees stole from us." "Oh, no," responded The Journal man, "New Brunswick has a large piece of territory which belongs to Maine, but you always got the better of us in making treaties." very old controversy revived," remarked Sir sonard; "the trouble in making commercial treaties is that one [party always fears that the other will derive the greater advan-tage." Proceeding to the fishery arrangement under the treaty of Washington, Si Leonard said, on returning from England with the Dominion's share of the \$5,500,000 award, he found on board the ship that every citizen of the United States was exasperate

over the award, regarding it as a swindle.
"For my own part," said the Dominion statesman, with a merry twinkle in his eye,
"I think we didn't get enough." Coming "I think we didn't get enough." Coming down to the abrogation of that treaty, which expired June 30, 1885, he proceeded: We proposed that everything should remain just as it was until congress met, that the Americans should have the right to fish and we would have a free market until congress should deal with the question because we knew the difficulty that there would be in dealing with it without the consent of the senate or without congress in some way considering without congress in some way considering the matter. Secretary Bayard met us at once and said, no, he could not do that, and the very fact of anticipating anything of that kind would endanger the whole thing if we wanted to deal with it afterward, and he refused. Seeing that was the case, what were we to do? If we enforced the law it would probably create an unpleasant feeling pendbe very unpopular among our fishermen, from our standpoint, we said: "Very well; we will undertake not to interfere with your fishermen in the middle of the season. We will let it go on to January lat. We will get into the market in this way." have to submit, of course, under these circumstances, to your collecting the duties as wick and elsewhere that we had surrender

the lawirequires, and we will do that upon condition that you take steps or recommend the appointment of a commission to consider the whole question," which they consented to do. The result was that a flood-gate of abuse came down upon us from the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Bruns. wick and elsewhere that we had surrendered everything. We think, and I can't help thinking, that we have been rather ungraciously dealt with in the matter. Here is the United States anxious to make treaties with Spain, the West Indies, with all other countries, to extend trade between them. We have on one or two occasions tried, as we did some years ago, to enter into an we did some years ago, to enter man agree with the government of the United States, but the senate knocked it and had a large majority in Ontario and Quebec. Therefore I look upon that policy to 1869 we imposed no duties, notwith-standing the treaty was abrogated and duties were imposed upon products coming into this country. We thought that the advantages of the extended treaty that existed between 1854 and 1866 had been so great that we would let the thing run and our neighbors would themselves see that it would be desirable to renew those old treaty relations. But we went on until 1868, when our people began locking at what was going on. They knew that a new policy was necessary for us to protect our industries and manufactures, and to give us something in our hands to deal with our neighbors with, because our experience had been that you could not get anything from them unless you gave something in return. So we adopted the limited protective policy in 1879. So anxious were we that satisfactory arrangements should be made that when we enacted that law increasing the duties upon certain articles that we could produce ourselves, that we passed a resolution, which forms a part of the tariff bill, providing that whenever our neighbors should take off the way. One or two occasions offered to ascertain the views of some of the leading men at Washington on the subject, and I saw that they were reluctant to deal with the matter at all until the question of this treaty expirate ed. So we let the matter run and did not ington. When the treaty was abrogated we thought it was a very good time indeed to make a move in that direction thinking that it appeared that the Government had a disposition to increase their trade, with all parts of this continent especially. The fact is that I had a talk with Mr. Blaine when I may be a supposed by the great idea was that his

position, we embodied that in our memorandum, providing that it was for extended trade. So that I must say I felt a good doal surprised at the attitude taken by the State of Maine, and of course by the fishermen in Massachusetts. It was quite natural for the latter, but I did not think that in Maine the

feeling would have been so strong. I don't see why the interest that they take is so large."
"The lumber interest is one of

largest."
"That may be lying behind the whole thing. I expected, of course, the lumber interest. But still that did not develop. Maine and Michigan would be the two principal States where opposition would come on the lumber. I dare say that has influence sonard Tilley, late Dominion minister of ed Senator Frye—that with the question of finance, and governor of the province of the fisheries is the proposal for treaty arrangements for trade. There are certain industries that are hostile to any reciprocity. wather was perfect. So great was the rush industries that are hostile to any reciprocity. A very formidable deputation came to us the winter before last and wanted us to take it off of coal, and proposed to take it off of iron oar and off of sait, if we would take it off of coal. Well, there were two or three interests in that. There were the manufacturers of iron, who wanted a certain face building. Flowers, and more than the considers when her Majesty alighted and passed into the building. Flowers, and more than the considers when her Majesty alighted and passed into the building. to the public, because he could not now the duty off of coal, and proposed to take it speak for the Dominion government, having off of iron oar and off of salt, if we would manufacturers of iron, who wanted a certain quality of our ore, and they were for that. Then all the railroad interests wanted to bring the ore this way and to take the coal the other way. The fact is that a year ago they came very near carrying it, and it was only because it was said to be on the eve of a presidential election that the whole thing was laid over. Of course nothing will be done now if the thing coes over each of the elite of London. There were scores of foreign princes and diplomats in court dress, hundreds of British officers in full other way. The fact is that a year ago they done now if the thing goes over, and of uniform, Chinese and Japanese officials in course they think some of our officers have been exceeding their authority. Having made a proposal that we consider a very fair way to have the matter disposed of, and that proposal having been rejected, you can un-derstand how tenacious our fishermen are, and that they say: 'If they won't enter into any treaty arrangements, you must maintain to us our rights.' There have been some in-discreet speeches and articles, I have no doubt, on both sides." "The feeling of the people who have given

this fishery question much consideration from our standpoint, here, is that your privilege is not worth much to us." Then there ought not to be any difficulty, They ought not to be anxious to come in and get it. This is a question for a commis-

sion to settle. I think our neighbors need not be so sensitive about being so anxious to come in and get it or about our excluding them, if it is of no value. Still there are reasons, apart from all that, why it would be unfortunate should any question arise. In 1870, before we knew what we were to get, or anything of the kind, we made what we considered some sacrifices for the purpose of reventing any difficulty arising between the two governments, because we know how easy it is to work up a feeling over vessels selzed, or get in conflict, or anything of the kind. The blood gets up pretty quickly on

both sides.' "Do you think there would be any reasonable possibility of having a reciprocity treaty that our people and yours, too, would like? Would England agree to it?" "Well, that depends upon what your

people would like." "Of course, we don't care anything about your raw materials, lumber, etc. We have got enough of them of our own. Fish, of course, our people can catch. And while we are not wanting a free market in that directending the exhibition. The Queen was

that we should enter into an arrangement, I have no doubt, previding they were not shut and vented their joy in thunders of applause.

"Yes, that would not be thought so par ticularly what we would call a reciprocal treaty, that on certain articles duties should be taken off to us and held up to everybody

"That I think our people would of course object to, as long as our connection with Great Britain is established, although we did it in 1854 and they assented to it. Bat you must bear this in mind, that George Brown entered into an agreement by which certain manufactures were admitted into which the British government assented at that time. But the line of argument that ing the meeting of congress, which might the senate took was that these articles might really endanger the probability of some be brought into Canada from England in an really endanger the probability of some friendly and satisfactory negotiations being made. So, knowing as we did that it would very small amount of labor, and then would come in as Cauadian goods and interfere with us! That was the line of argument that was taken by some senators. Certain

"Don't you think that in the Dominion. particularly in the upper provinces, the pro-tection policy is a good deal stronger now than when you started it?"

"Oh, yes, and it is not only in the upper provinces. While, of course, in the lower provinces we have not as many manufacprovinces we have not as many manufactures, they are increasing. There was some capital in Ontario and Quebec, and it was invested in manufactures, and when this policy was first started they got the lion's share of the benefit, because we in the lower provinces, had not gone into it. But since then we have got into manufactures. Illustrative of that take the election of 1882 trative of that, take the election of 1882. We had a majority in favor of that policy, because it was practically on its trial in 1882, from Nova Scotla and New Brunsintroduced it.'

"Through the provinces at large would not you think there was less interest in reciprocity than there was some time ago?"
"Yes, I think so, because when, for in-stance, the treaty of 1854 was abrogated, in 1865 and 1866, they really felt that it was a terrible blow, that they could hardly stand alone. But they found afterward that they could. Take the fisheries, for instance. New markets were opened, and they did not unfler as much as they expected they would suffer as much as they expected they would in the result. So they began to find, with their increased population, etc., that they were not so much dependent upon the market as they were before. And, therefore, I think myself that there is not as strong a feeling in favor of reciprocity as there was in 1854 or in 1865 or 1866, when that terminated. And here I may add that since your market has been closed to our fish, St. John has profited by a trade in fresh fish. A year ago, I am told, the fresh fish for the

local market of Canada were very generally shipped from the United States. St. John gets that trade now." "And there is no feeling in favor of annexation, probably?"
"No, there is not any strong feeling in favor of annexation. There are certain men, perhaps more in Montreal, who have emi-grated from here and whose interest it is, all of whose sympathies and everything of that kind are largely that way. But while there is no feeling in favor of annexation, there is more real sympathy between our people and those of the United States; we are more move until George Brown had been in Wash. alike; and therefore the natural feeling ington. When the treaty was abrogated we would be, while there is no desire for anthought it was a very good time indeed to

OPENED BY THE OTIEN.

The Colonial Exhibition Draws a Crowd and Evokes an Ode from Tennyson.

London, May 4.—The Queen's public appearances are giving a great stimulus to social life and to many branches of trade. Her Majesty's appearance today, when she went in state from Buckingham palace to the Colonial Exhibition for the purpose of formally opening that show, drew together an assemblage more notable for size and quality than any that has been gathered in Lon-don since the opening of the exhibition of 1851.

The streets through which the reyal procession passed were crowded with people anxious to see the Queen, and she was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The weather was perfect. So great was the rush flags, bunting, and mottoed decorations were everywhere.

When the Queen appeared in her place in

the hall she was greeted with a great cheer, rich and picturesque silk, and men wearing

The Queen wore a black silk dress, trim-med with beads and lace, and a black bon; net, relieved by a white ostrich feather. The Princess of Wales was attired in a striped blue silk; Crown Princess Victoria of Germany wore a moonlight satin dress; Princess Louise wore a grand sang de bœuf

robe.

The royal procession to and from the Albert Hall comprised, besides her Majesty and the princesses named, the Prince of Editorial Princesses and the Prince of Editorial Princesses and the Prince Prince of the Prince Pri Wales, the Dake of Edinburgh, Prince Henry of Battenberg and his wife, the Prin-cess Beatrice, Lord Hartington, Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, and scores of other noblemen followed the royal party as escort throughout the building before and after the

opening ceremonies.

These ceremonies were simple but impressive. They consisted of a carefully prepared programme of music, the presentation of addresses to the Queen by the colonies par-ticipating in the Exhibition, and a formal declaration by her that the show was open. The music was grand. Among the num bers was Home, Sweet Home, which was sung with fine effect by Albani. The immense choir of carefully picked and drilled voices, accompanied by the grand organ and orchestra, rendered the Hallelujah

The chief feature of the ceremonies, however, was the singing of the new British ode composed by Tennyson for the occasion. The choir, accompanied by the orchestra and organ, rendered the ode with perfect expression, and the effect was tremendous. All the parts were surg in English, but the second. This had been translated into Sanscrit by Pcof. Max Muller, as a mark of courtesy tion, what we would want is a market for much affected by the singing of the our manufactured goods."

"That would depend upon how you accordant partiatic sentiment rendered, and over each patriotic sentiment rende ompanied it. They would be quite willing was fairly radiant with pleasure when the The ode is as follows:-

In your welfare we rejoice, Sons and brothers, that have sent, From isle and cape and continent, Produce of your field and flood, Mount and mine and primal wood, Works of subtle brain and hand And splandors of the morning land— Gifts from every British zone. Britons, hold your own!

May we find, as ages run,
The mother featured in the son;
And may yours forever be
That old strength and constancy
Which have made your fathers great In our ancient Island State; And, where'er her flag may fly, Glorying between sea and sky. Make the might of Britain known. Britons, held your own!

Britain fought her sons of yore; Britain failed, and nevermore, Careless of our growing kin, Shall we sin our fathers' sin; Men that in a narrower day— Unprophetic rulers they— Drove from out the mother's next That young eagle of the West To forage for herself alone. Britons, hold your own!

Sharers of our glorious past Brothers, must we part at last? Shall not we, through good and ill, Cleave to one another still? Britain's myriad voices call, Sons be wedded, each and all, Into one imperial whole; One with Britain, heart and soul; One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne ! Britons, hold your own !

IV.

And God guard all! At the conclusion of the ode the Quee pronounced the exhibition opened, and passed out, the choir singing "Rule Britannia." Her Majesty received another ovation during her departure, and plainly indicated how greatly pleased she was with the enthusiasm which her presence evoked

The Queen's declaration that the exhibition was opened was signalled to the public by a great flourish of trumpets in in Hyde Park, followed by the firing of a royal salute.

THE QUEEN'S OFFICE.

The Queen symbolically opened the exhibition by handing "Our Son" the key of it, which the Prince received with the grace becoming the Grand Master of the Free-

masons. For only a moment he held it up in its case to the public view. It is well worth a minute description. A WONDERFIL KEY. Imagine it half a foot long, made of burn-

ished gold, set off with enamel and a variety of jawels, the bow being hexagonal in shape. In the centre of the hexagon, as seen from one side, is a golden representation of the head of a lion in high relief, langued with ruby, crowned, and set in red enamel sur-rounded with a band of white enamel, with the inscription, "The Colonial and Indian Exhibition." From this central circle radiate to the angles of the hexagon six shields in raised blue enamel, each bearing a symbol in gold of the colony or dependency, the animals chosen being the sheep, elephant, tiger, opossum, beaver and buffalo.

JEWELS AND GOLD. At the bow end of the key and surmounting the bow is the imperial crown, the band of which is jewelled with rubles and emeralds. The pin of the key as it leaves the hexagon starts from a centre of four ele-phants' heads, whose trunks form a socket on either side of the bow. The radiating shields are of yellow gold and bear the names of several of the colonies whose symbols are on the obverse, and in the centre is a small

When a little ma In the gloaming, To a tender story
By a dame with a With a brave and And a tempest in And a dead bird

In a bower of ap Pink and white Built the bird a Flirt and flatter, As the fairy he Then a song of wi But a gloom fell And the nest am Rose the wind a Fell the rain in ic

Broke the day in Ships had founded But the robin's Safely awang upo Pouring out its he On a bruised and Sat the robin, sin To his mate the li She was strangel Not a feather on in S. Fred to all the She was dead upon

Many a morn he But at last he cea Eyeing her with And a sadly droo Thus a random b In the bower of And the childre Fashioned him a

Since the story in Made the tears of Years have flow That the robin l That amid the Of the meadows I shall sometime To his mate up

By Rev. G David's I

Preached Sun You will find clearly and brief

pose to follow

call to mind, in We then that a firmities of the wes I cannot say utterance to to form of a serm a statement of a very importan As I intimated intention now certain teachin considerable pr days. These relation which God and a cer monly known temperance.

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tion and my c

night.
In the first

cause of repea been asked, con sons whose an ter have been well that I sh here and now. very easily ma cance whatev this question as those which publicly expres this my views have been app and words. I will not to the discussion not in defence been brought and upon wh through their tell you what exist in my m to the succ community or when it seem bring the que opinion, I had position I shot existing in th what was my say that the so deeply affe been conduct that those in sometimes er brought face God's good I lic expressio gaged in the dence of the people. For this of the moven exasperating leave traces some instance lifetime. The results of an for good or ev gaged in it. Now let me

> opinion adver The teaching were nttered impossible made on the action of the such a time. as to carry thankful to the word of who are acc tremendous am glad to k and power in men's hearts else on earth I regret tha made earlie been made in free expres character. to why this these opinion be that the they should a last moment.

to the time

nce today, when she tkingham palace to the the purpose of for-ow, drew together an de for size and qualbeen gathered in Lon-of the exhibition of

which the reyal pro-crowded with people en, and she was everyusiastic cheers. The So great was the rush ss that it required, be-cavalry, 4,000 policeway for the carriages. were conducted in royal guard of honor her Majesty alightbuilding. Flowers,

peared in her place in d with a great cheer. sands, and composed There were scores diplomats in court Japanese officials in llk, and men wearing

lack silk dress, trimce, and a black bon; hite ostrich feather. was attired in a conlight satin dress grand sang de bœuf

to and from the Albesides her Majesty amed, the Prince of Edinburgh, Prince nd his wife, the Prinartington, Lord Salisy, and scores of other royal party as escort

re simple but impresa carefully prepar , the presentation of by the colonies paribition, and a formal the show was open. d. Among the num-et Home, which was y Albani, 'The im picked and drilled the grand organ red the Hallelujah

the ceremonies, howthe new British ode for the occasion. The the orchestra and de with perfect ex-was tremendous. All English, but the secanalated into Sanscrit s a mark of courtesy The Queen was singing of the nodded approval ment rendered, and pleasure when the the poet's spirit,

with one voice rejoice, that have sent. and flood, d primal wood. in and hand morning land-

s run, lin the son; ur fathers great

ons of yore; ving kin, hers' sin; wer dayown!

rhole; leart and soul; ne fleet, one throne! lrown!

the ode the Queen ibition opened, and inging "Rule Britan-eccived another ovaure, and plainly indi-sed she was with the presence evoked

ration that the exhi-was signalled to the irish of trumpets in d by the firing of a

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long, made of burnenamel and a variety ng hexagonal in shape. exagon, as seen from representation of the relief, langued with white enamel, with Colonial and Indian his central circle radie hexagon six shields each bearing a symbol or dependency, the the sheep, elephant, and buffalo.

ND GOLD. e key and surmounterial crown, the band with rubles and emerkey as it leaves the centre of four eletrunks form a socket bow. The radiating es whose symbols are the centre is a small

May 19, 1886.

THE ROBIN. When a little maid I listened In the gloaming, ere the prayer, To a tender story told me By a dame with silver hair, All about a faithful robin With a brave and ruddy breast, And a tempest in the midnight, And a dead bird on the nest.

In a bower of apple blossoms, Pink and white and honey sweet, Built tae bird a dainty dwelling hadowed from the summer heat. Shauwed trib side and chirrup, As the fairy homestead grew, Then a song of wildest rapture Over eggs of palest blue.

But a gloom fell on the orchard And the nest among the flowers; Rose the wind and stripped the branches, Broke the day in cloudless splendor -Ships had foundered far at sea; But the robin's fragile treasures Safely swung upon the tree.

Pouring out its heart in music, On a bruised and broken spray, Sat the robin, singing ever To his mate the liveleng day.

She was strangely cold and silent,

Not a feather on her breast

She was dead upon the nest. Many a morn he hovered near her,

Many a morn he hovered near her,
But at last he ceased to sing,
Eyeing her with mournful glances
And a sadly drooping wing.
Thus a random bulkt found him
In the bower of rosy bloom,
And the children, weeping softly,
Fashioned him a tiny tomb. Since the story in the twilight Made the tears of pits roll, Years have flown, but still I held me

That the robin had a soul— That amid the boundless beauty Of the meadows of the bleat,

I shall sometimes hear him singing To his mate upon the nest! SERMON

By Rev. Geo. Bruce. Paster of St. Davia's Presbyterian (hurch.

Preached Sunday Evening, May 2nd.

pose to follow tonight, as any words I can call to mind, in Romans xv., 1.

We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves. I cannot say that the views I will give utterance to tonight will take the ordinary form of a sermon. What I say will be rather a statement of opinions and convictions on a very important matter of public interest. As I intimated to you this morning, it is my intention now to make some reference to certain teachings which have attained to considerable publicity during the past few days. These teachings have reference to the relation which exists between the word of

personal reference with regard to my posi-tion and my course on this question, which has so deeply engrossed the attention of the people of this city during the past few weeks. The reason why I make this reference is be-cause of repeated questions which I have been asked. concerning my course, by persons whose anxiety and interest in the matter have been such as to lead me to think it well that I should make such a statement here and now. I must say it is one that is very easily made, and it will be exceedingly brief, carrying to my mind no new significance whatever. I have only to say that on this question I hold tonight the same views I have always held, and they are the same at here always held. as those which I have on several occasions publicly expressed; therefore, I feel that to all who take a personal interest in this my views are quite well known, they have been apparent in all my public actions

I will not tonight enter particularly into the discussion of legal enactment concerning the liquor traffic, further than to say I argue not in defence of the act which has lately been brought before the people of this city, and upon which they expressed their opinion through their suffrages. I do not intend to tell you what may be the difficulties which exist in my mind or the mind of others as to the successful working of that act in one community or another, but I do say this, when it seemed good to this community to bring the question to the test of public opinion, I had no doubt as to the course and position I should adopt, and from my pub-lic utterances I think there can be no doubt existing in the mind of any as to either what was my position, or my course on the question which was at issue. I am glad to so deeply affects the interests of society has been conducted on both sides, I think, in the main, peacefully. I am of the opinion that those irritated and angry feelings which sometimes expects when a communities are sometimes emerge when communities are brought face to face with the consideration of important public questions have been by God's good providence in this case largely absent from us, at least in so far as the public expressions of those most actively engaged in the discussion has become an evidence of the condition of the mind of the dence of the condition of the mind of the people. For this I am deeply thankful. For this I prayed at the inception of the movement. Therefore I am glad to know that we have been saved from those exasperating influences which sometimes leave traces deep and lasting, remaining in some instances for years, and in othere for a lifetime. This, perhaps, does not affect the results of an election, but it has its effect for good or evil on the minds of those en-

for good or evil on the minds of those engaged in it.

Now let me make some remarks in regard to the time chosen for the expression of opinion adverse to the temperance movement.

The teachings to which I have referred were nttered at such a late hour that it was were attered at such a late hour that it was impossible to answer them. They were made on the day immediately preceding the action of the people, and they were made at such a time, place, and in such a manner, as to earry with them the apparent sanction of the word of God. Brethren, I am thankful to believe that the authority of the word of God, as it is expressed by those who are accustomed to expound it, has a tremendous influence among us today. I am glad to know that there is an authority and power in the word of God to move men's hearts and consciences such as nothing men's hearts and consciences such as nothing else on earth can exert. It is for this reason I regret that these statements were not made earlier. I think they should have been made in time to give opportunity for free expression of expositions of another character. I do not venture any opinion as to why this delay took place. It may have been because the gentlemen who published these opinions were not clear as to their own

tire discussion, they should suddenly, at the law of God.

we are to believe was unsuccessfully attempted one away with, little indeed would remain of Fandy sfford, give Albert county every of this traffic. last moment, when no reply was possible, express themselves so strongly under the apbeen very clearly, earnestly, and eloquently expressed by respected brethren whose zeal has been thus publicly uttered is such as suggests a condition of things I have never heard thus publicly advocated, nor have I ever heard similiar views expressed in such a way as that the authority of divine truth aimed for them. Mark brethren what is taught. It is no

longer simply a question as to the propriety of prohibition, or the failure or success of any restrictive act in any community. The question now is, whether a man has the sanc-tion of God's word when he by his influence and example seeks to disseminate the principles of total abstinence. This is the statement to which I wish to call your attention, for I will not be brought at this time and from this place to a discussion of the merits on a mere act of a legislative assembly. I consider it not to be my duty to speak to you from this place of a matter of this kind. This is not the question at issue at all. The real pith of the controversy has been clearly expressed. It is this, whether first, the principle of prohibition, and, secondly, that of total abstinence from strong drink, have or have not the strongest sanction of the controller. The same Saviour as the only one who can save? This is the limits of a mere act of a legislative assembly. I Christ, and that he is the Saviour; not by any or have not the strongest sanction of the only one who can save? This is the impli-Word of God. I say to you honestly, if I cation. Have you ever heard in this church, read these utterances without any pre-formed opinion, if I should conceive of my-self being a young man coming for the first have I spoken to and tried to help, but 1 time to look at this question and weigh the have never thought of telling them of an act teaching of God's word upon it, I would, of parliament or a pledge of total abstinence. after the utterances of the past few weeks, I have told them of Christ as the only You will find the words which express as after the utterances of the past few weeks, clearly and briefly the line of thought I proword in the whole scope of its bearing was opposed to drunkenness, still it was posi-tively opposed to the principle of any prohi-bition or restriction being placed upon the sale of intoxicating liquor. According to this teaching, I would also be led to believe that the use of strong drink as a beverage is consistent with Christian character, but as the expression of an untrammelled and vig-orous manhood. I hope my judgment is not at fault in interpreting or grasping the become sin incarnate or materialized. No meaning of the teaching to which I have reduced the teaching to which I have re-

> the Christian church, Protestant or Cathosought in the strongest possible language to condemn and put down this traffic. They have apparently tried to vie with each other in giving utterance to their condemnation of this as an evil thing. I do not say that all when not only three or four men, but one man has been right, and the whole world in its public utterance has been entirely wrong.
> There have been times when the church bearing the name of the Church of Christ, has been entirely wrong, and in the bonds of error, when one voice has lifted up its ringing notes calling back the echees of the surrounding hills as it proclaimed freedom of thought and liberty to man. This action of the Christian Church does not therefore settle the question, but it does this, it throws grave responsibilities upon us. When we are asked to reverse this decision, Christian sentiment has thus been declaring for centuries that the traffic in strong drink is an evil thing, we are now told that it is not an evil thing, that it is in fact a good thing. Christian sentiment has been declaring with greater unanimity and emphasis year by year that it is a good thing to abstain, and to teach men to abstain from all that inoxicants. Now we are informed that to totally abstain or to teach men to abstain is a course which is not consistent with an enlightened manhood. For over a quarter bearing the name of the Church of Christ,

We read of a king who was sick unto death and he asked that as a sign of his recovery the shadow might be moved back-ward ten degrees. We are required today to see the shadow moved back forty degrees, taking a degree for a year, and whiles the moving of the shadow upon Hezekiah's dial was a sign of life, this casting back of the shadow upon the dial of moral reformation is, I fear, a sign of death. And we are asked to believe that it is the hand of God that has done it. And that the sighs and tears and prayers of broken-hearted mothers and sisters and wives and daughters, and the sympathies and self-denying labor of Christian men and women over the world

are fruitless and unavailing. I do not wonder that men's minds became perplexed as they listened to such teachings as these, or that their lives have been brought into a shadowy way.

Let me now call your attention to one or two positions which have been assumed which, you will pardon me for saying, esemed to me so absurd that I was not only astonished to find men, after careful and deliberate thought, giving public utterance to them, but I am astonished to find that men after hearing them have been troubled over

One is that founded on the text, What the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh.

The application of this being made on the assumption that the Canada Temperance Act or any such act has for its object and intent the saving of men's souls. The law of God failed it is said, therefore much more must the law of man. That is, the law of God given conglotions at an earlier date. It may have being that they were undecided as to whether they should speak or remain alient until the last moment. I pass no judgment as to the cause. I only say it is to be deprecated that, having been silent so long through the ento Moses amidst the thunders of Mount Sinai is compared to the Scott Act; the poor

Now in the first place, the law of God did the scriptures to the great question. I need scarcely say that my view of the teaching of God's word here, is not that which has been legislation has ever thought of any act as an scarcely say that my view of the teaching of God's word here, is not that which has been given utterance to in this city lately, but that it is diametrically opposed to it. This I say briefly, because it can be easily remembered and understood. This teaching has been very clearly, earnestly, and eloquently each of his redeemed ones. The temperance been very clearly, earnestly, and eloquently expressed by respected brethren whose zeal act has no such element in its conception or and earnestness are well known amongst us, brethren who are most earnest in their labors on behalf of the sorrowing and distressed. I must say that the teaching which has been thus publicly uttered is such as suggests a condition of things I have never suggests a condition of things I have never to cause it to cease, for the safety of the people as clizens. What do you think of people as citizens. What do you think of an utterance which comes to you as from God commanding you to cease from laying your hand upon this evil? We have here nothing to do with the success or failure of the act in its application. That is not the question. It is said to be wrong in principle. You are trying to do what God tried to do in his law. The law of God failed. Your law must fail, and you not only fail, but can sin in making the attempt to do what God has in making the attempt to do what God has declared cannot be done.

In illustration of this, we are told in

earnest and fervent words that the drunkard, the vile and the wretched, have been saved, not by a Scott Act, but by the blood of Saviour. Why, then, is it stated as a mat-

ter at issue that Christ, and not the Scott Act, can save men? Another implication which underlies large part of the fervid words of remonstrance which at times assume the force of indignation, is the assumption that the desire to advance the principles of total abstinence or prohibition, is the offspring of the idea that there is moral evil in drinking or selling wine, that either of these acts is sinful in itself—as if liquor by fermentation had become sin incarnate or materialized. No ferred. I think not, for I believe there will be no heaitancy in accepting what I have with the cause; who do look upon any parsaid as a fair statement of the case.

Now, brethren, let us see what is the teaching of the Christian church here. It is drinks, or causes to be drunk, any form of God and a certain subject of morals, commonly known amongst us under the name of temperance. On these teachings I shall endeavor, by God's help, to speak to you tonight.

The Goat place however let me word of good and a certain subject of morals, common amongst us under the name of does not settle the question, that there have been distinct and clear utterances by all branches of the Christian church here. It is spirituous liquor. But surely no fair-minded are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a whole the soil may be classed as good, while branches of the Christian church here. It is spirituous liquor. But surely no fair-minded are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a whole the soil may be classed as good, while branches of the Christian church here. It is spirituous liquor. But surely no fair-minded are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a whole the soil may be classed as good, while branches of the Christian church here. It is spirituous liquor. But surely no fair-minded are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a characteristic that this is the principle from which the desire to do away with the traffic spirings. Is this the principle of the laws of the laud? The first plant of the christian church here. It is spirituous liquor. But surely no fair-minded are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a characteristic and clear utterances by all branches of the christian church here. It is spirituous liquor. But surely no fair-minded are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a characteristic and clear utterances by all branches of the christian church here. It is spirituous liquor. But surely no fair-minded are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a characteristic and clear utterances by all the highlands are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a characteristic and clear utterances by all the highlands are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a characteristic and clear utterances by all the highlands are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a characteristic and clear utterances by all the In the first place, however, let me make a in intoxicating liquors. I do not at the list a sin to build a wooden building present moment know of a single branch of within certain limits of the city? Is it a sin to not be vaccinated? Are these and lic, that has not for years been promul-gating sentiments by which they have forbidden for the public safety, sins apart from the law which forbids them? It is in-deed a betrayal of at least half-conscious weakness to assert or imply, a false view of giving utterance to their condemnation of this as an evil thing. I do not say that all this settles the question, because the history of the world tells us there have been times weakness to assert of imply a laise view of an opposite cause in order to give a chance of an easy victory. It is asserted that the Bible does not say it is a sin to drink liquor, and that by inference there can be no sin in the sale of liquor. It is said our Saviour made wine and drank it, and therefore it is right to make and to drink wine today. Opinions vary so much as to the kinds of wine which are mentioned in different places of the Bible that it is perhaps well to not be

> a course which is not consistent with an enlightened manhood. For over a quarter of a century the opinion has been growing rapidly that the traffic in drink was so closely, so inseparably connected with its natural fruit, drunkenness and all the outcome of misery, sorrow and death that it must be restrained, and that as a desperate public evil it must be dealt with by the law, the ultimate protection of the public safety. It is asserted that this opinion is in direct opposition to the law of God and that he who holds it or who seeks to give effect to his opinion, is guilty of a rebellion against no man in a desire to interpret honestly and fearlessly the word of God wherever it leads, his opinion, is guilty of a rebellion against fearlessly the word of God wherever it leads, God, which must end in confusion and but I say this literalism which interprets without the use of that common sense and judgment which God has given us is utterly faulty and inadmissable as a mode of inter-

I have epoken at greater length than I inexpress themselves so strongly under the apparent sanction of the word of God. I speak, need I say with no feeling in this statement. As one dispassionately looking at both sides, it appears to me that the advocates of the measure have a right to enter a protest against what placed them at a very great disadvantage at a time when it was impossible for them to reply or to defend their cause. We come now to the interpretation which has been given to the Bible on this subject and I want to point out to you what I believe to be the relation of the soriptures to the great question. I need pith and force of the Apostle's reasoning is missed here. He is speaking of how to deal with weak ones. He says you are strong but do not use your liberty to destroy others. Bear their burdens; abstain, abstain totally and forever rather than be the means of weakness or stumbling to any one. Are you aure your partaking is not a cause of such weakness and fall? Is there no doubt at all on your mind? Be fully persuaded in your own mind not only that there is no sin in having and using and selling strong drink in your own conscience as regards yourself, but that according to the great law of love you are not causing another to do what he knows to be wrong. Be clear on this matter for the responsibility is overwhelming, you may lead a doubting or weak one into condemnation. So brethren you see we cannot settle this matter without consideration of the effect upon others. deration of the effect upon others. This afternoon I saw a spectacle such as two policemen to the lock-up. She was wild as a demoniac and struggled till her clothing was torn from her body and her form deeply stained in the dust. Oaths and mprecations with the most terrible and foul obscenity were poured from her lips. A woman in such a state on the afternoon of

God's day of peace and rest! If I were engaged in the traffic which is prolific of such results, could I say: I am fully persuaded that I have nothing to do with this, that I am quite clear before God, or can I say with one of old, Am I my brother's keeper? Nay. Could I be quite sure and fully persuaded in my own mind that I had nothing to do with the awful burden which this wretched woman was crushed beneath, soul and body; if I had just come from the saloon fully persuaded that I had no responsibility in helping that which had brought this weak one to the mouth of hell? I judge not. Brethren, let us remember we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, who pleased not himself, to render an account. Let us be sure now of the grounds of our persussion. There are terrible burdens crushing men and women. Are we bearing them? May God in his mercy save us all through his own Son Jesus Christ, our Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

ALBERT COUNTY. (The Weekly Observer) The County of Albert adjoins Westmorland, St. John and Kings counties, and is situated between the Petitcodisc river and the Bay of Fundy. It contains about 436,000 acres, fivesixths of which are taken up. Of the ungranted lands it is estimated that about 40,000 acres are well adapted for agriculture. Taken as a whole the soil may be classed as good, while large portions of it (especially the highlands) are of superior quality. There is also quite an extensive area of excellent marsh lands which are very valuable, being in close proximity to superior upland farms. The surface is diversified, there being bold and lofty bills as well as sixths of which are taken up. Of the ungrantare of superior quarty. There is also quite an actonsive area of excellent marsh lands which are very valuable, being in close proximity to superior upland farms. The surface is diversified, there being bold and lofty bills as well as beautiful and pictures que valleys. Albert county is famed for its beautiful natural scenery, the grandeur and sublimity of which we think we can safely assert cannot be surpassed in the Dominion of Canada. The county is especially adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep, as its proximity to the Bay of Fundy renders the climate humid.

According to the census returns of 1881 the pepulation of the county was 12,329, the great majority of the people being of English descent. Lumbering and shipbuilding are extansively carried on in the county. In 1881 there were 77 saw mills in operation and the output of manufactured lumber was valued at \$218,-315. The product of other lumber was as follows: 1200,000 cubic feet timber and 21,406 cords of fire wood.

THE OLDEST

judgment which God has given us is utterly faulty and inadmissable as a mode of interpretation. It is one which, as may be seen in the case of slavery and other things, would lead to the most erroneous and impossible results. Indeed, such a principle of interpretation and application which takes no cognizance of the changed ofromatances of time and place and condition, is entirely at variance with the method pursued by our blessed Lord in his dealing with Pharisate blindness and self-righteous servility. Logically it is a principle thoroughly vicious and incapable of practical application.

Now we clearly see the meaning of all this in; the light of the text: "We then that are strong ought to hear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves."

The Bible is not a set of rules—ten commandment simplified by our Lord into two. Love to God and love to man comprise the whole vital principle, and this principle, love, leading according to a wise observance of circumstances and need to self-ascrificing service or abstinence for the good of others is the principle of the gospel. And it is in full accord with this principle of love, the principle of the life and death of our Saviour, that mer who are strong and safe should deny themselves the enjoyment of wine, where it is an enjoyment, for the sake of those who are in danger through their weakness, and furthey should be stretched forth to chain a thing which has become monstrous in its power and which draws its vitality from the destruction of which is a rob and their draws its vitality from the destruction of which is a rob and their way he where it is the harmony with this same principle of bearing the burdens of the tempted ones that the strong arm of the law should be stretched forth to chain a thing which has become monstrous in its power and which draws its vitality from the destruction of the carried or the sake of those who are in danger through their weakness, and furthey and the principle of the sake of those who are in danger through their weaknes

of Fandy sfford, give Albert county every necessary advantage in the matter of cheap and rapid transpor ation.

In all the different parishes of the county

there still remains large and valuable tracts of unoccupied land where new settlers could es-tablish themselves and make comfortable homes, while in a few years, by careful industry homes, while in a few years, by careful industry they would be the possessors of valuable farms.

There are also many excellent opportunities throughout our county for farmers with capital to secure valuable improved farms.

In closing this hasty and very imperfect excetch of our nobe little county we will state, for the encouragement of intending settlers, that we could give many instances to show that careful and industrious attention to business is all that is required to enable sober settlers in our county to become prosperous and independent farmers. One man, when we could name if necessary, landed in Harvey some years ago with a capital of but one solitary skypence. He took up a tract of land in a back settlement and set himself resolutely at work to make a home for his family. The re-

a back settlement and set himself resolutely at work to make a home for his family. The result is that today he has one of the finest farms in the interior of the county, is estimated to be worth \$40,000, and is highly respected by all who know him. Such is the reward of honesty, industry, and sobriety, in the little county of Albert.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CAMPOBELLO, May 5.

To the Editor of The Sun:-SIR-The Eastport Sentinel of today contains the following copied apparently from the Island Press: "The Yarmouth Herald of the 21st inst.; contains the following paragraph which is false from beginning to end, and the captain who made the report had no excuse for such willful lying. A vessel called here (Pubrico) this week, reported that she was trom Grand Manan, and that one day there were twelve American skippers buying bait, and the next morning there were three others. The captain who made the report says they had to take a back seat until the Americans were served. It is about time the government should look after these things and impose an export tax on fresh fish."

The Island Press should not be too ready to give the lie. The above statement was true in all except that the circumstance took place on Island Press: "The Yarmouth Herald of the

all except that the circumstance took place on what we call the North Shore instead of at Grand Manan. And the Pubnico captain did take a back seat.

Since the above circumstance took place some seventy-five or one hundred sail of Ameri can schooners have baited with herring from the same grounds and St. Andrews bay—and there are now lying at Ess:port twenty sail of the same schooners (some back from the fish-ing grounds for what is called the second baiting) who would like very much to obtain bait from our fishing grounds. They hesitate to take the chances on account of the Lansdowne, and the question where they shall get bait is a onundrum to them.

The above twenty schooners mean three

hundred men eating up provisions and wasting time, and at the same time grzing at the far off privileges which they lately pretanded to despise, and said were of no value to them. Apparently they are of value to the Canadian vessels which come here, obtain their bait and sail away without any detention at all. It is quite plain to see whe will make the broken

oyage.
The Yarmouth Herald is right. It is about time the government was putting an export tax on fresh fish, especially on all that is ex-ported in American bottoms. The United FISHERMEN.

P. S.—The schooners which obtained the P. S.—The schooners which obtained the bait from waters in this vicinity this spring, did so by lying at Eastport and the skippers hiring boats and proceeding to the fishing grounds and purchasing the bait. That dodge the Lansdowne has had the effect of stopping to a certain extent.

Coal Barges Sunk.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9, 1886 .- At a quarter to six this morning \$30,000 worth of property in coal barges was sunk in the Monongahela River, between Dam 1 and the Point bridge. The wrecks are strewn along both the Monongabela and the Ohio rivers for sevleal River, between Dam 1 and the Point lows; 1200,000 cubic feet timber and 21,406 cords of fire wood.

SHIPBULDING
has been at rather a low obb late year, a lithough every year several fice ship year conserved in different part of the county. The principal philipsyards are in the particles of Hope the particles of Hope property of the principal philipsyards are in the particles of Hope the particles of Hope property of the morning a feel fist which had broken from the morning somewhere up the river came drift.

Culties are extensive business has been carried deciding cuttle for English and proviotal market been property developed. The coal, seek to many of our farmer.

Albert county is rich in minerals which have not year that the line was proved quite a profitable business to many of our farmer.

Albert county is rich in minerals which have not year that the line was proved quite a profitable to real types the same property developed. The coal, you may not our farmer.

Albert county is rich in minerals which have not year that the line was proved and these are imperiedly developed. The coal, you have the coal to the shock was so great that the line were art yet bean property developed. The coal you have the county is rich in minerals which have rich at the state of the shock was so great that the line were art yet bean property developed. The coal you have the coal that the state of the shock was so great that the line were art yet bean property developed. The coal you have you had not to stiff plant to the shock was so great that the line were art yet bean property developed. The coal you have you had not to coal the shock was so great that the line were art yet bean property developed. The coal was you had good to the shock was so great that the line were that the was the year that year the year that year the year that year the year that year that year the year that year they was year as 24,945 and

church descon and a highly respected bachelor of forty, employed on his large farm Nicholas Ward, aged forty-five, with his pretty nine-teen-year-old wife and two children. Mr. Ward idolized his young wife, and was thunderstruck to find her missing from his side Saturday morning. Mr. Price, his employer, was also missing. Search revealed a scrawl from pretty Mrs. Ward informing him of her elopement with Mr. Price. It was subsequently discovered that Mr. Price had recently made a secret sale of his farm and effects. The maddened husband is seeking the couple armed with a shotgun and revolver.

The Pipsissiwa Frauds.

(Bale Verse correspondence Chignecto Post.) The quack sharpers beiter known as "Soap and Pipsissiwa Frauds," who had been operating on the unsophisticated quite successfully at Port Elgin during the former part of last week, paid us a short visit on Thursday evening and opened up in front of the hotel. After perferoming a few old played out slight of hand tricks, to draw at ention, one of them being mounted in a wagon commenced a loud harangue describing in glorious terms the healing qualities of a medicine he held in his hand. If used according to directions he guaranteed it would make the blind see, the deaf hear and the cripples walk erect. Having been spotted by several who had the pleasure of his company in Amherst once upon a time, he had not given vent to many bursts of soap elequence, when he considered, by the eggs beginning to fall thick and fast around him, that Baic Verte was no place for cheats and swindlers, and, in company with his pai, as quickly as possible felled up his tent and left the town in disgust. They should be served in like manner wherever they undertake to fleece the unwary.

Cargo per Atwoed:

213 Puncheons,

CHOICE

119 Barrels

NEW CROP.

Landing at North wharf and for gale low by

W.F. HARRISON & CO.

SMYTHE STREET.

MAY 5th, 1886. Port Elgin during the former part of last week,

The Gossner Missier.

It is now some fifty years since Pastor Gossner withdrew from the Berlin Missionary Society and founded the well known mission among the Kohla. During these years—since 1836—between thirty and forty thousand heathens have, by means of this mission, been brought under the influence of Christianity. Arrangements have been made to celebrate the jubilee of the mission at Berlin on June 28,



Intercolonial Railway

1885. 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 Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec ex-press, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John:

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

BAILWAY OFFICE, acton, N. B., November 11th, 1885.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

NEW DRY GOODS.

380 PIECES PRINTED LAWNS;
162 Pieces Belfast Printed
LINEN MUSLINS—fast colors;
4 Cases White Figured Dress MUSLINS;
1 "Gream" "" India LINENS—White & Cream:

NEW PRINTS—late novelties; St. Croix Fine GINGHAMS; French Colored Dress Goods; Black Merinos—Blue-black; Black French CASHMERE; BLACK JERSEYS—plain an braided. All prices, 34, 36 and 38 inch. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS:

Containing Novelties, in Printed Border Linen Handkerchiefs.

We are constantly adding to our many departments, selections culled from the leading novelties as soon as they appear.

Inspection of our stock and comparison of prices

DANIEL & BOYD.

WE OFFER

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

C. H. PETERS,

WARD STREET.

Off South wharf.

Superphosphate of Lime. For Sale at Lowest Prices. NASE & SON,

ANTIQUA MOLASSES

Indiantown, St. John, N. B.

Heavy Mess Pork, Short Cut (lear Pork, Morgan Pork.

JERH. HARRISON & CO.

THE SEIZED SCHOONER

(Special to THE SUN.)

DIGBY, N. S., May 11.—The chief topic of conversation today was the seizure last week of the schooner David J. Adams and when it was found this morning that she was not lying at the place where she was run aground yesterday, all sorts of rumors were flying about. It was soon discovered, however, that she had been removed to one of the wharves situated near Middletewn and that First Officer Hill of the Lansdowne and one of the sailors had charge of her. This created considerable talk as on the previous night, she been given over to this is as follows: At a very early hour this morning Captain Scott received a despatch from Ottawa directing him to again take charge of the Adams and hold her for iviolating the fishery treaty. This was done in consequence of the fact that for years fishing vessels running in here have not been compelled to enter at the custom house. It would be almost impossible for vessels to report where they are running in at all hours.

The course that will now be pursued will be DIGBY, N. S., May 11.-The chief topic of ree that will now be pursued will be

in the first place, THE ISSUE OF A WARRANT by the Chief Justice of the province, acting as judge in admiralty for the libel of the vessel.

The warrant will most likely be placed in the hands of the sheriff of this county for execution. The libel will under the law be supported by evidence of men here who sold batt to the Adams and will be answered by U. S. Consul General Phelan and such evidence as can be adduced through the crew and otherwise.

wise.

The preceedings thus take place in the admiralty court, Halifax, and as soon as the admiralty takes charge of the vessel, Captain Scott has nothing more to do with her. It is not unlikely evidence in the case will be taken before a commission here and forwarded to Halifax for decision in the matter. Halifax for decision in the matter.

The Lansdowne was ready to start this morning, but did not on account of Captain Scott taking charge of the vessel again.

Consul General Phelan waited patiently all day for the arrival of Capt. Kenney and crew, but they have not reached here yet, and it is believed here will not come at all.

Mr. Phelan today requested Capt. Scott to enter into correspondence with him, but that afficient officer referred the consult to Ottawa.

Mr. Phelan today requested Capt. Scott to enter into correspondence with him, but that efficient officer referred the consul to Ottawa, stating that he had nothing to divulge.

Capt. Scott stated today that when the Adams run into Victoria Beach, Jas. D. Ellis told Capt. Kenney that his vessel had no right to come in for bait. Mr. Ellis positively refused to sell him any bait, believing the Adams was an American, but Kenney assured him that his vessel was a Canadian. Kenney said his vessel belonged to Deer Island.

The report that Kenney purchased bait from

The report that Kenney purchased bait from Wear Brothers is without foundation. DIGEY, May 11. -At an early hour this evening, Sheriff Van Blarcom received from Chief Justice MacDonald a writ of libel, a copy of which will be served on the David J. Adams tomorrow morning. The vessel will then be handed over to Collector of Customs Viets and Capt. Scott will have nothing more to do with

It is reported that four or five American schooners are salling along the coast waiting for a chance to drep into Digby for bait, as very little can be obtained at any other place. [Captain Kenney and crew will, it is under-tod, go to Digby by steamer Secret this mornit g, make their statements and return again this evening. They will then leave for Bos-

Digby, May 12.—The schoener David J. Adams is now in the admiralty court, and she was visited by crowds of peop's who desired to see the vessel which has caused so much excitement, and also to gaze upon the writ which has been attached to the mainmast by the sheriff. Warious were the opinions] expressed as to the nature of the document, and all appeared particularly desirous of ascertaining its contents; and any who saked questions as to what it contained, were told by the sailor in charge of the vessel that it was a writ issued out of the Admiralty Court. They were further informed that any person who removed it would be liable to a fine of several thousand dollars. er David J.

thousand dollars,
At an early hour this morning, Sheriff Van At an early hour this morning, Sheriff Van Blarcom proceeded to the captured schooner, and placed on her mainmast a writ of summons out of the Admiralty Court received last night. Some little time afterwards he attached to her mast a copy of the writ, the original being removed and forwarded to Halifax. This writ states that

THE OFFENCE CHARGED is that of violating the Fishery Treaty of 1818, and subsequent acts of parliament. Under it he vessel, cargo and freight are seized. The

WRIT OF SUMMONS.

reads as follows: IN THE VICE-ADMIRASTY COURT OF HALIPAY

Her Majesty the Queen plaintiff against the ship or vessel David J. Adams and her cargo.

Action for forfeiture of said vessel and her cargo for violation of a certain convention between his late majesty George III, of the United Kingdom of Great Eritain and Ireland of the one par: and the United States of America of the other, made en the 20th day of October, 1818, and for violation of the act of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty George, III., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being chapter 38 of the acts of the axid seat named parliament, made and passed in the said year also ferfeiture of the said vessel and her cargo for violation of chap. 69 of the acts of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada, made and passed in the year 1878, and made of chap. 15 of the acts of the said parliament made and passed in the year 1879 of chap. 23 the acts of the said parliament made and passed in the year 1879 of chap. 23 the acts of the said parliament made and passed in the year 1879 of chap. 23 the acts of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada made and passed in the year 1879 of chap. 23 the acts of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada made and passed in the year 1883, and the acts in amendment thereof; Victoria by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, Empress of India.

To the owners and all ethers interested in the ship David J. Adams'and her cargo:

We command you that within one week after the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of such service you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in our Vice Admiralty Court at Hallfax, in the abovenamed action and take notice that in default of your so doing the said action may proceed and judgment mappearance personally or by solicitor, at the registry of the said ocurt, situate at No. 35 Bedford Row, city of Hallfax, province of Nova Scotia. I, the Hon John D. Thompso Her Majesty the Queen plaintiff against the ship vessel David J. Adams and her cargo.

Here follows a declaration of the violations alleged, which are substantially the same as are centained in the preceding clauses and being the document to a close.

Wellace Graham of Halifax, is the solicitor

covered up are respectable citizens, and their statements can be relied upon.

It is said that Lewis, owner of the Adams, is a poor man, and that previous to her departure from Gloupester he warned Kenney not to run any risk of losing the vessel by attempting to get batt in Canadian ports.

Consul Phelan maintains that in order to make out a case against the vessel is more the

the basin again. After we got in we sailed around different parts of the basin and about Island, where we laid about two hours. We then shifted up the Dutch shore about two miles, where we laid until about seven o'clock. in the evening, when we again shifted our anchorage to another place more suitable for a harbor. This was about seven o'clock

ON THURSDAY MORNING. We remained in the same place until four o clock in the morning, when we again got under way and started a second time to leave under way and started a second time to leave the basin. Shortly after we got under way, we saw a boat rowing toward us from a steamer lying off Digby. At that time we did not know what steamer it was, but she afterwards turned cut to be the Lansdowne. The boat came alongeide us, after we had gone about a mile and a half. The boat was in command of First Officer Hill of the Lansdowne. He asked our place of hall, owner's name, captain's name, and what we were there for. I answered his questions, etc., and he went away apparently satisfied. Then we proceeded on our course to go out, which we failed to do,

THE WIND LEAVING US.

the vessel grounded on the west shore in an hour from low water and we remained aground about two hours when we floated again. The The flood tide brought us back into the basin, where the same officer as had boarded us bewhere the same officer as had boarded us before came out to us again. He came on deck and afterwards made a search of our cargo. He told us that the search was made by Capt. Scott's orders. While he was making the search he found herring and asked me how old they were. I told him they were ten days old, which I considered they were by the size of them. The officer and boat's crew returned to the Landowne, and shortly after come book. the Lanedowne, and shortly after came back to us with another mar, whom I suppose is

CAPT. DAKIN, who also examined the cargo and went back to who also examined the cargo and went back to the Lansdowne again. Then the same officer and crew who were on board first came back and said we would be delayed for some time and ordered us up to Digby to anchor, as near the Lansdowne as possible, to which order we promptly obeyed. After we had come to anchor a boat's crew of five men armed with cutlass and revolvers, and in charge of Sec-ond Officer Callaghan boarded us and ordered us to lower our sails, which were still up, and to wait for further orders from Capt. Scatt. He told us also that an investigation was being held aboard. Four hours later Capt Scott himself came our cargo and then

SEIZED THE VESSEL in the name of the Queen for the violation of the fishery laws. I do not remember the exact language used in the occasion. I made no resistance whatever. Capt. Scott then read from a paper before the crew to the effect that we might either go ashore here or go to St.

John. I then came ashore to visit the consular
agent at Digby, but did not find him and reagent at Digpy, but the Landowne and informed back to the Landowne and informed Capt. Scott that I preferred we should go to

statement of mine can be supported by every man of the crew.

Capt. Kenney explained while making the tratement that he could not answer certain questions. He intimated that he told Mate Hill that the object of his visit to the Dutch ahore was to see some friends. He denies purchasing balt at Digby for use in fishing in Canadian waters, but does not deny that he bought balt. Although he does not affirmit, he states positively that the name of the vessel was not purposely concealed. It might have been, however, that a piece of canvas or something of that kind fell over the stern and covered up the name. His statement to Hill that the herring were ten days old because of their size has dothing to do with the number of days since they were caught.

since they were caught.
Old fishermen state positively that the fish had

in the basin.

A somewhat peculiar thing about the schooner is the fact that a spare sall is tied up and hung on the davit over the stern. The name of the vessel is painted close to the rail, and if any time this sail shook only partly loose and hung down it would cover the name of the vessel is painted close to the rail, and if any time this sail shook only partly loose and hung down it would cover the name of the vessel halt to Americans. They

LATER.

This evening Sheriff Yan Blarcom, served a writ of summons on Capt. Kenney, issued by Wallace Graham, commanding Kenney, within ten days to cause an appearance to be entered for him in the Supreme Court at Halifax, in an action at a suit of the Queen for violation in an action at a suit of the Queen for violation of a certain convention between King George III, on the one part and the United States of America on other, made in 1818, and also the act of parliament passed in the fifty-ninth year of King George's reign, in chapter 38.

Tomorrow morning Kenney will serve protest on the commander of the Lansdowne, and Mate Hill, as the man in charge of the Adams, against the seizure of the schooner, and demanding her release,

Mr. Phelan says that under the laws of Canada the vessel cannot be convicted, and the question is, has Canada the right to attempt to enfore the treaty of 1818.

The American government will take no ac-

to enfore the treaty of 1818.

The American government will take no action in the proceedings in the admiralty court, but the seizure of this vessel will furnish an argument for settling the question as to whether Canada has the right to enforce the

DIGBY, May 13.—The schooner David J.
Adams is still lying at the wharf to which she
was towed on Tuesday morning, and as she is
being stripped of her sails, etc., it looks as if she
would remain there for some time. She is not would remain there for some time. She is not as good a vessel as many suppose, her bottom being old. The upper portion of the vessel has undergone considerable repairs during the past year, and she is possibly in as good condition as the general run of fishing schooners. Herrigging is out of repair and it is hardly safe for a man to trust himself on the railines. The sails have apparently been in use for several years and are not worth a great deal. A PLANE ABOUT EIGHT INCHES WIDE

extends from one davit to the other, projecting several inches over each davit. This plank has not been there for any length of time and is apparently new. The rope with which it is attached shows plainly that it has is attached shows I sinly that it has not been used to secure the plank for any time. Attached to this plank is a staysall which is only losely secured. It might appear that the sail was piaced there so that it would be out of the way, but this is not believed to be the case. If it was allowed to remain there after a rain storm it. would in the course of a few days become mouldy, and would thereby be considerably damaged. Then again, if the sail was put there so as to have it out of the way, it would certainly be more snugly secured. There is plenty of room in the stern of the vessel, and if it was desired to get the sail out of the way it would be placed there. It would be a very easy matter to unfasten the ropes by which the sail is secured, and it would consent both the sail is secured, and it would conceal both the name of the vessel and the port at which she is registered, as they are printed on the upper part of the rail. Your correspondent

DROPPED OVER THE STERN for the purpose of concealing the name, bu many of the most respectable men in the basin state positively that, although they were
in close proximity to the vessel, they could not
see her name. Of course the fastenings might
accidentally have become loose and the sail
have dropped down, but this is not probable.
When Mr. Hill first visited the schooner he
did not look particularly at the steam of the did not look particularly at the schooner he did not look particularly at the stern of the Adams, but he is of opinion that this sail was secured jut as it at present. He is not positive, of course, but thinks that was the case. Others, however, who are equally reliable men, affirm that a piece of canvass or a sail was in such a position that the words on the stern could not be her stern could not be read. It was at fire

would not insignate that the sai was

CANVAS WAS NAILED on the stern for the concealment of the schoon er's name, but that report is without founda-tion. The portion of the rail on which the name is printed is a smooth board painted black, and if even a tack had been driven into black, and if even a tack had been driven into it a mark would be left unless the precaution was taken to cenceal the hole. It is doubtful if a man can be found here willing to state that nails were utilized in the placing of the canvass on the stern, but almost every man who saw the Adams is ready to affirm that the name was concealed, whether intentionally or accidentally. The very fact of Capt. Kenney telling one man that his vessel belonged to Deer Island, and assuring another that she hailed from the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, would lead one to believe that there is something in what these ishermen state as to the

sgent at Digby, but did not find him and returned back to the Lansdowne and informed
back to the Lansdowne and informed
Capt. Scot; that I preferred we should go to
St. John as passengers, when he informed
me that he would not start before Saturday
morning and that I and my crew might remain
on board of our vessel during the might if we
chose. A guard of five armed men was kept
to board all night. In the evening I came
ashore and called at the residence of consular
agent Stewart and asked for instructions as to
what course to pursue. He advised me to go
to St. John, which I did the following day.
After remaining in St. John for four days I
received instructions to return to Digby, and
are port to consul general Phelan which I have
done.
Did you purchase bait while in Digby?

asked The Sur reporter.
I deny having purchased any bait while in
Digby for the purpose of chism
waters.
I deny most emphatically that the name of
the vessel?
I deny most emphatically that the name of
the vessel was covered, either with canes,
nalled over it or in any other way. Of course,
there is a possibility of some of the loose geat
that is always lying about the deck of a fishing
vessel might have been hanging over a portion
of the name, but as for covering up the name
intentionally that is positively nature. This
statement of mine can be supported by every
man of the crew.

Capt. Kenney explained while making

Land and sausting another into that he is altered the basin for the
purpose of existing bait, Kenney as that the selection of the sale,
to, under the direction of Mr. Hill, be
selected to the shipper on what ground he claimed
to show the sale of the stateto shall a propose of claiming bait, kenney sate
that the replay was that the resonance
to shall a propose of claiming the sale of the statement of the result.

I deay having purchased any bait while in
Digby for the purpose of fabling in
Digby for the purpose of fa

but Capt. Kenney assured them that such was not the case. They were only too willing to sell him what bait they had on board, as he offered them \$1.25 per barrel, whereas the other vessels were paying only 75 capts for the same quantity. It is stated on good authority that Capt. Kenney obtained from Harvey Wear of the Dutch Shore a large quantity of herring, four barrels of which had been previously purchased and paid for by Capt. Lawrence of the schooner Morning Star owned by Lyda & Cousins of Digby. Capt. Lawrence had arranged to take sixteen barrels from Mr. Wear, but left port with only twelve, the other four not being port with only twelve, the other four not being delivered.

THE FISHERMEN OF NOVA SCOTIA

since they were caught.

Old fishermen state positively that the fish had not been out of water more than a week, and as five days have elapsed since Kenney sailed, they were ten days old.

It will be observed that the CAPTAIN DOIS NOT DEAY purchasing baitin Digby. Neither does he affirm having done so. It is not to be expected that he would in an unofficial statement. But there is abundant evidence to prove that he purchased bait from at least two persons. His answer made to First Officer Hill, which he does not give, when the boat first approached him, was, according to Mr. Hill's statement, that he was visiting his mother or relations. This was the explanation he gave of the cause of his visit to Digby Basin. With the exception of his statements concerning the purchase of bait and that in reference to covering the name of his vessel, the statement agree in all important details with those of persons who saw the vessel while in the basin.

A somewhat peculiar thing about the schooner is the fact that a spare sail is tied up rustain the Dominion government in the course

Here follows a declaration of the violations alleged, which are substantially the same as are contained in the preceding clauses and being the document to a close.

Willace Graham of Halifax, is the solicitor for the Atterney General of Canada.

The writ was issued by Wallace Graham of Halifax, solicitor for the attorney general, and return has to be made to it by the owner of the vessel within six days from today.

The stame Secret brought Capt. Kenney and the crew of the Adams from St. John.

Capt. Scott, in his boat approached the Secret and asked Kenney for the register of his vessel, which Kenney refused to let him have.

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Capt. Scott, in his poaper.

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Capt. Scott, in his poat approached the scott in the scott in

questions put to him by FIRST OFFICER HILL

of the Lansdowne on that officer's first visit to the Adams to the satisfaction of that officer is absurd. Mr. Hill asked the name of the vessel and the place at which she is registered, and received no answer. These questions should have been replied to, but the captain appears to think otherwise. When Mr. Hill asked Capt. Kenney what he was doing in the basin, he replied that he came in to see his grandmother. When Capt. Kenney was making his statement to the reporters at Digby yesterday in the presence of Consul General Phelan. Kenney, with a laugh, admitted that he did tall Mr. Hill something of the kind. He did not deny having said that he was in to see his grandmother, or mother or friends, but added that both his grandmother and mother are dead. He appeared to think it was quite a joke, and at length he muttered something to the effect that both are in heaven, and that it was useless to search Digby basin for them. He also stated that he told Mr. Hill of the Lansdowne on that officer's first visit to THE HERRING FOUND ON BOARD

the Adams "were ten days old, which I considered they were ten days old, which I considered they were by the size of them." The herring were probably ten days aged and most likely many days older, but old men here who have fished since boyhood are prepared to awear that the fish had not been out of the awear that the fish had not been out of the water more than five days when the schooner was run sahore at the Racquette. The gill of the fish were dark red in color but if the fish had been caught some days previously they would have lost that red shade and become of a yellowish tint. It was the opinion of every man who examined the fish in the ice chees, that they were fresh. They would remain so for several days when well iced but some, which were not covered with ice and did not appear to have been, had an appearance which was sufficient to convince all that they had only recently been taken out of the water. Capt. Kenney denies positively having purchased bait here for the purpose of fishing in British waters, but does not deny that he bought bait. If Capt. Kenney purchased bait here, and that he practically intimated yesterday, and it can be proved by reliable witnesses, it is claimed that he has committed an offence. His answer to the reporters' question as to the His answer to the reporters' question as to the

COVERING UP OF THE SCHOONER'S NAME is not satisfactory to the people here. He says some of the loose gear might have been hanging over the stern, but it is strange that this gear was allowed to remain there for such a length of time.

At an early hour this morning Capt, Kenney served a protest on Capt, Dakin, sailing master of the Lansdowne, who is in command in the absence of Capt. Scatt, and one on First Mate Hill, who is in charge of the Adams, A DEMAND FOR THE VESSEL. Following is a copy of the protest:

To Capt. Foott, commander of the Marine Police and 11 other persons whosever, seizing, helding of detaining the schooner David J. Adams: Take notice, that the undersigned protest and object spains the illegal seizure and detention of said vessel and her appurienances and demand the immediate restoration of said vessel to the undersigned, the lawful master.

the lawful master.

And further take notice, that the owners of and parties interested intend to hold the parties who selzed said vessel as well as those who may have her in their custody or who may detain her, liable for all damages upon their selzure and detention.

Dig by, May 12, 1386. Mester David J. Adams

Countersigned and concurred in,

M. P. PHELAN,

Consul General Unite 1 States of America. CONSUL GENERAL PHELAN

He will forward at once the depositions of Capt. Kenney and the crew taken at his hotel on Wednesday. He intimates that the case will be tried on its merits and that his government will not take advantage of ny technicality. The question he desires to see set led is, has Canada any right to act under the treaty of 1818? which he believes she has not. Mr. Phelan returned to Halifax this afternoon and Capt. Kenney and his crew left by steamer for St. John.

is received.

Washington, May 13.—In the senate com

washington, May 13.—In the senate committee on commerce, today, it was ordered that a favorable report be made upon Senator Frye's bill to limit the commercial privileges of vessel of foreign countries in ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in ports of such foreign country. The bill will be reported as an amendment to the abluving bill HALIFAX, N. S., May 14.—The schoone

David J. Adams was again transerred to the custody of the collector of customs, Digby, today, and Sheriff VanB'arcom served a warrant upon her issued by the Admiralty Court of Halifax for violating the imperial statute of 1818. Legal proceedings have now been instituted

pon three charges, (1) She is held by Collector Viets for \$400

(1) She is held by Collector Viets for \$400 penalty for violation of the customs law in not entering at the customs house.

(2) Action taken in the supreme court for £200 sterling against Capt. Kenney for violating the imperial statutes of 1818, made for intringements of the treaty of the year previous.

(3) A warrant of the admiralty court has been issued today for the forfeiture of the schooner for violating the same law.

Time will probably be given for pleadings. Graham, of Tupper & Graham, and Sedgewick, of Ross & Sedgewick, are conducting the prosecution, and Meagher, of Drysdale and Meagher, the defence.

Admiral Scott and Wallace Graham went to Digby today. to Digby today.

The Lansdowne sails frem Digby tonight looking for other poschers.

The feeling is here strongly in favor of the case for the Canadian governenforcement of the act.

LATER,

Capt. Kenney, which was published yesterday, contains absolutely nothing of importance. His statement that he answered the

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Arrival of the Lansdowne-Capt. Kenney Makes Another Statement.

The fishery flagship Lansdowne arrived in port Saturday afternoon. She left Digby about daylight for the purpose of getting another prize, but falled. She went up the bay fully prize, but failed. She went up the bay fully twenty miles and back again as far as Gulliver's Hole, but did not even see an American fishing vessel. She then made for St. John. Capt. Scott was in the best humor when a Sun reporter called to see him, but he had really nothing to report. He read over the section under which the seizures are made and said he utterly failed to see how any person could put but one construction on it—that American fishermen were excluded from Canadian ports for any other purpose but those distinctly stated. Capt. Scott visited the new crusier General Middleton on Saturday and was much plassed with the pregress that was being made. He expects she will be ready to sail the latter end of this week. It is not known where she will be stationed, although it is likely she will principally devote her attention to Grand Manan and vicinity.

CAPT. KENNEY TALKS IN BOSTON.

CAPT. KENNEY TALKS IN BOSTON. Boston, May 16 - Captain Kenney and the crew of the schooner David J. Adams, seized by the Canadian authorities at Digby, N. S., arrived here on the steamer S:ate of Maine, arrived here on the steamer State of Maine, yesterday. Being asked why he went into Digby, Kenney said: "I went to see some friends. They lived on West Bank, some three miles above Digby. I stayed there during the night. That was the only reason I had for going ashore. It was not for the purchasing of bait, as has been claimed, and I defy the Canadian government to show that I purchased any. That I told the revenue officers when they came on board. They first asked me the name of my vessel, her tonbage, etc, which I gave correctly. Then the captain went on board of his own vessel and pretty soon a crew returned, saying essel and pretty soon a crew returned, saying they must take charge of the schooner. Later in the afternoon I saw the captain and he read me a paper which announced the taking of the vessel in the Queen's name. Then I requested permission to go ashore and see the consul, which I did in the evening. He advised me to accompany the cutter to St. John." Captain Kenney said he arrived at Digby the same day he left Eastport. He had on board at the time of the seizure 11½ barrels of herring which the officers of the revenue cutter asserted was bait. Captain Kenney claims he had herring on board when he arrived at Digby, as he took sufficient bait away from Eastport to last him. CAPT. KENNEY AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 16.- Capt. Kenney and crew of the schooner Adams arrived home last night. He says he has done nothing to warrant the seizure of the vessel and no hait was bought at Digby, and that he only called to see relatives that are living there. The captain returned to Boston this morning to Like all calamities, the awful story to be told seek legal advice regarding the pending trial.

THE WOOD MARKET. FARNWORTH AND JARDINE'S WOOD CIRCULAR.

LIVEBPOOL, May 1 -The arrivals from British North America during the past month

have been two vessels, 1,411 tons, against four vessels, 970 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, as shown by the tables below. tions from the United States government, but considers the orders already sent him sufficient. He will forward at once the depositions of The tone during the past month has been

one of quiescence, and though our trade has been somewhat interfered with by the Easter holidays, the consumption generally of all woods is nearly on a par with the same month woods is nearly on a par with the same month last year; from the lat of February to data it is less favorable. Prices still keep very low without any prospect of improvement, and stocks generally (though less than last year) are far too heavy, especially on the eve of the new import and with our present limited demand.

mand.
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The only arrivals during the past month have been two vessels from St. John, but chiefly consisting of birch timber. The demand chiefly consisting of birch timber. The demand continues poor, and the late auction sales have been very dull, the bulk of the cargoes offered being withdrawn, and which are now being retailed by private. Prices are unchanged, and the stock of spruce, though 4,800 standards less than last year, is too heavy. Pine deals are rather heavy in stock, and the demand has been limited. Birch has gone off fairly well, but the trick is excessive, being double the quantity held same time last year; there the quantity held same time last year; there have been no recent saler.

Canadian Woods.—The demand has been fair, and about equal to last month, still the

canadian woods.—The ternand has been fair, and about equal to last month, still the stock is too heavy, and there is no improvement in value. Pine ceals—The demand has again been languid, the deliveries being \$21 standard against 1,273 standard same month last year, and present stocks are quite ample; prices are slightly lower. Staves—There is little enquiry, and stocks sufficient.

Pitch Pine.—The arrivals during the past month have been six vessels, 5,706 tons, against thirteen vessels, 9,768 tons during the like time last year. There is little or no change to advise in the value of this wood, though if anything prices are lower, and there have been no recent sales on contract. The deliveries of hewn for the month have teen on a large scale, while sawn timber and planks are somewhat less. Stocks, however, are still too heavy, and

less. Stocks, however, are still too heavy, and there is no hope for any immediate improvement. Spruce Deals.—At auction: Et. Jehn, at an an average of £6 24, per standard.

N. B. and N. S. pine deals, scantlidg and boards, pailings.—No sales to report.

A. F. & D. Mackay's timber circular under

date, 4th May, says : - Although the long-looked for "better times" in trade have not yet arrived, mercantile men, who eagerly scan the commercial barometer, think that a tendency to some improvement has set in. This is observable in shipping, in cotton, and other branches of commerce. Unfortunately it does not extend to the timber trade. Here the denot extend to the timber trade. Here the depression has been long and continuous, and no signs of improvement are observable. How long this may last it is impossible to tell; but the present condition of things certainly gives no indication of an immediate change for the better. The stock is considerably less than in the corresponding period of last year, and very little is coming in. The consumption, too, is small—the demand being merely of the hand-to-mouth description, which is made by those who require it. There is no brisk demand, and trade is languid. The import of pitch pine in April, 1884. was 99,000 cubic feet; 1885, 558, 5000; 1886, 320 000 cubic feet; stock, 1884, 782, April, 1884. was 99,000 cubic feet; 1885, 558,-000; 1886, 320,000 cubic feet; stock, 1884, 782,-000; 1885, 1,286,000; 1866, 1,054,000 cubic feet; consumption, 1884, 345,000; 1885, 415,-000; 1886, 429,000 cubic feet. In pitch pine the turn of the prices is decidedly in favor of the buyers, and this depression, no doubt, tempts many to purchase. The import has gone down, and in the memory of the oldest member of the trade the prices were never known to be so low. This fact is, no doubt, the explanation of purchasers buying in the the explanation of purchasers buying in the quantities they have been doing. The consumption of spruce deals, etc., for the month was 3,696 standards, as compared with 2,873 in 1884, and 3,978 in 1885.

Cumberland Grit Convention. (Special Despatch to the Halifax Herald.)

AMHERST, May 13,-About twenty-five de'e gates assembled this afternoon. The repregates assembled this atternoon. The representation was thin from nearly all the districts and four districts had none at all. It was the most dead and alive affair ever seen in this town. T. R. Black, of Amherst, was nominated and accepted. It took some hours for the convention to find a second candidate ready to sacrifice himself. Charles Smith, of Port Grevills, was telegraphed to and declined with thanks. The friends of Mr. McKim, of Wallace, would not support Mr. MacFar of Wellace, would not support Mr. MacFarlane and vice versa. So a new man had to be selected. He was found in Jeptha Harrison, councillor for district No. 5.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Devastation by Water and Winds in the Buckeye State.

XENIA SWEPT BY ANGRY FLOODS. Heavy Loss of Life and Hundreds of People Injured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 13 .- The storm which swept over Central Ohio last night is without a parallel in the history of the State, Owing to the general prostration of wires details reach here very slowly. The centre of disaster was at Xenia, on the Little Miama Railway, fifty-five miles west of Columbus and sixty-five miles east of Cin. cinnati. Here a phenomenal rain storm began at eight o'clock and raged until half. past ten.

HOW DEATH REACHED XENIA. Daring its continuance the Shawnee Creek,

hitherto harmless in its history, rose and denly and swept before its resistless waters seventy-five little homes, principally those of laborers, which lined its banks. Some of their occupants were caught by the rising waters in their beds; others, panic stricken in the darkness and flying for safety, went only to meet a watery death.

The storm came from the east by north and passed away west by south. It was naturally ascribed to a waterspout, but it was really the Shawnee creek that burst its banks and drowned twenty-nine persons at the lowest estimate.

RAILROAD BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY.

The Little Miami Railway was badly wrecked by the storm. From London, fif. teen miles from Columbus, to Corwin, fifteen miles this side of Xenia-a distance of forty five miles-almost continuous washouts on curred, and four bridges have been swept away, including that over Shawnee creek. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road lost three bridges, and the Cleveland. Co. two of them, at Springfield and Mechanicaburg, being important.

The town of Tippecanoe is also reported a

total wreck, and from every point on the course of the storm comes news of disaster and death.

XENIA'S DESOLATION. XENIA, Ohio, May 13 .- The bright May sunshine this morning fell on a desolate and stricken Xenia, After a night of darkness and terror it is grateful to have light and sun, but what an awful scene it reveals! Homes this evening is of a disaster that no one would have ever suspected could or would happen to Xenia-a flood carrying death and destruction in its path. About eight o'clock last night a wonderful rain, wind and electrical atorm came up, which continued with unabated fury for fully three hours. The wind came in a continual gale, with an occasional gust which would break down trees, tear off shutters and do other like damage.
The rain fairly fell in sheets, while the skywae continual. Families were huddled together in fright, for no one knew at what moment the storm might terminate in a cyclone. No

one dreaded or feared a flood. FIRE BELLS GIVE THE ALARM. In the midst of the storm and about ten The streets were dark and the rain was coming down in torcents, but it was soon learned what the trouble was. Shawnee Creek a heretofore harmless little stream, had become mad and was out of its banks and sweeping everything before it. Standing en the banks of the mighty stream, smid the rain and darkness, was an appalling situa-

There was no light, and from the appry waters distinctly came the cries for help from frightened and, in many instances, drowning persons. Men rushed frantically from the shore into the waters, others ran in various directions for ropes, ladders and boats to assist the angulahed sufferers. At the corner of Detroit and Water streets

a bonfire of boxes, kept up with coal oil, was built, which gave some light to work by.
At what is known as Barr's Bottom, a

strip of low land right along the creek, a scene of terrible destruction was witnessed. Of the fifteen or twenty houses that occupled the flat only two or three could be seen, the rest having given way before the mighty rush of waters.

HORRIBLE FATE OF ONE KAMILY. Orrin Morris, wife and seven children lived in a little frame house on Second street. It was raised from its moorings and loated toward the Main street bridge. Cries came from it, and a man was seen at a window with a light, when it struck something and went to pieces, partly sinking. The light went out, and all was still. Mr. Morris and his little family had been borne to an awful fate. From the shore there was no way to reach them, and there was no way for them to escape.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD. The scene at the mayor's office this morning is beyond description; for hare were conveyed the bodies of the dead. Some were in their night clothes and had evidently been caught in their beds, while most of them bore evidence of having been injured by crashing timbers as their houses went to pleces. Some were in their clothes and pro-bably died struggling to save themselves. There were apparently no immediate friends of the dead around, indeed many of them had none left.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The destruction of personal and city prorailroads will suffer as much mere. The bridges between here and Spring Valley, on the Little Miami, and as much as five miles of track are gone. The first section of the night express from Cincinnati reached this place ahead, but the next section was caught between two bridges and is there now. A large amount of track below the valley is out, and the loss will be \$50,000 or more. The Dayton and Ironton, between here and Trebenis, is washed out badly and the Little Miami track is in the same condition all the way to Dayton. It is impossible to gather the full extent of the damage, but it will take days, and probably weeks, to repair. This state of affairs exists on all pikes east and west of Xenia,

ONE CAUSE OF THE DESTRUCTION.

One of the causes of the destruction in Xenia was a small culvert under the Columbus and Xenia railroad, just east of the Wilmington Pike. It was insufficient belet the water through, and it rose to the top of the road, forming a great lake, which sud-denly broke the embankment, letting the water out with a rush. It came down into the doomed part of the town in a body ten to fifteen feet high, carrying everything be-

The Address The address o at Tuesday ever Division, S. of It gives me here in our sem mit to you a rep tering on the di I am glad to

May 19,

GRAND

the interests of tended to in t province, and report will show bership in subor perity is not con jurisdiction, but ports an increa I may congra that twenty-five atituted since v visions have total of twenty. sion, an increas the number the ber than ever or year in the his province. Fou por have bee winter, and the through the members of the privilege of orga son. The grand while the grand eral others. I Robinson, of In active in plant trict, while D. Garibaldi, Pitt and others have number of the valuable assis mention Howa Nawcastle No baldi No. 151, ley No. 250,

No. 275, and o The Division ince number In Westmerl 12, St. John 11 5, Restigouche 4, York 3, Glo In connect bership in th Howard Divisi notice. This of ithe order in the two past qu to its roll. a example sho younger divisio In a circula ions on the la mended, frater where practic commendation some cases tha ledge, with ex visits to be ge divisions.
Personally

attention that ment of our c gether idle. tions since ac have been ho four times. in the dischar made in the untiring labo been zealous i keeping other hesitation in in the right p While the most encou

general temp seed sown by now bearing pling with the As Sons of uncertainson traffic, and w steps in that perance act, prohibition, r and its victor cause, then. of the vote on ericton and St. John in o that the act w in the Domia The defeat not discourage I feel sure

earnest praye given us con position, and evidence of With the chi Temperance, until our obj that God mi Who oppose the legisla legislature a advance, and appointed ! passed are b the Canada t While we law, we show

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vision petit

Ce.; Centeni Forest Glen, land Co.; Bi enceville, Waterville, Bath, Carlet Coverdale, Canterbury Louison, R Kirkland, Woodstock Campbellto 189, St. Geo 301, Waunt Dundee, Res Morcambe.

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NIA'S DESOLATION.

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ELLS GIVE THE ALARM. t of the storm and about ten e bells rang out an alarm, but. ber of people responded to the hought it was only a fire, and hot do much harm in such a Directly the second alarm prought out the whole town. cents, but it was soon learnouble was. Shawnee Creek,a mless little stream, had bewas out of its banks and ything before it. Standing en he mighty stream, amid the ess, was an appalling situa-

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GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. The Address of the G. W. P.-General

Business. The address of G. W. P. Brown delivered at Tuesday evening's session of the Grand

Division, S. of T., was as follows: It gives me much pleasure to meet you here in our semi-annual session, and to submit to you a report of our progress since en-tering on the duties of my office.

I am glad to be able to report to you that the interests of our order have been well at-tended to in the different sections of the

visions have been resuscitated, making a total of twenty-seven since the annual aession, an increase of about 40 per cent. on sion, an increase of about 40 per cent. on the number then reported, and a larger num-ber than ever organized in any previous half year in the history of the order in the province. Four of the new divisions re-ported have been organized by a paid lec-turer, who was engaged for a short time last winter, and the others have been started through the disinterested labors of the through the disinterested labors of the members of the order. I have only had the privilege of organizing one division in person. The grand chaplain has organized two, while the grand scribe has organized several others. P. G. W. Patriarch W. J. Robinson, of Intercolonial division, has been active in planting new divisions in his distance while D. G. W. Patriarch W. G. active in planting new divisions in his district, while D. G. W. Patriarchs Teed, of Garibaldi, Pitts, of Lansdowne; McCartby, of Moncton; Bro. Anslow, of Newcastle, and others have also done good work. A number of the divisions have rendered some

No. 275, and others.
The Divisions now existing in the Province number 93, distributed as follows:—
In Westmerland Co. 18, Charlotte 16, Kings 12, St. John 11, Carleton 8, Kent 5, Albert 5, Restigouche 5, Queens 4, Northumberland 4, York 3, Gloucester 1.

In connection with the increase of membraship in the order the work done by Howard Division No. 1, is worthy of special notice. This division, the parent division of the order in British possessions, has in the two past quarters added 146 members to its roll, and is still progressing. Its example should serve as a stimulus to recorder divisions.

younger divisions.

In a circular issued to subordinate divisions on the 1st of November last, I recom-mended fraternal visits between divisions where practicable. In many cases this resome cases that have come under my know-ledge, with excellent results. I believe such visits to be generally of much benefit to the

Personally I have not been able to give attention that I could wish to the advancement of our cause, but I have not been alto-gether idle. I have made 16 official visitalet me say here that much of the progress made in the past few months is due to the untiring labors of the grand scribe. He has been zealous in doing his own duty, and in keeping others up to theirs, and I have no hesitation in saying you have the right man in the right place.

While the progress made by our order is most encouraging, the advance made in lack of time it was practically impossible for

hesitation in saying you have she said in the right place.

While the progress made by our order is most encouraging, the advance made in general temperance work is equally so. The seed sown by early workers in the cause is the cause is hearing fruit in a more intelligent graphase.

seed sown by early workers in the cause is now bearing fruit in a more intelligent grappling with the liquor traffic, and a higher some of public sentiment.

As Sons of Temperance we should give no uncertain sound on the question of the liquor traffic, and we cannot but rejoice at any steps in that direction. The Canada temperance act, as giving us a measure of that prohibition, must receive our active support, and its victories are our victories. We find cause, then, for thankfulness, in the result of the vote on the act in the cities of Fredericton and Portland and the county of St. John in our own province, and the fact and its victories are our victories. We find cause, then, for thankfulness, in the result of the vote on the act in the cities of Fredericton and Portland and the county of St. John in our own province, and the fact that the act went into force in 20 districts in the Dominion on the first of this month.

The defeat of the act in St. John should not discourage the noble workers there, and I feel sure it has not done so. Years of earnest prayer and thought and work have given us confidence in the soundness of our position, and we have had many an assuring evidence of God's blessing on our labors.

Canada Temperance Act within the beforementioned city of Saint John, and the Grand Division now desires humbly to record its earnest hope that these gentlemen may be constrained by the Holy Spirit to withdraw from a position which is so diametrically opposed to the true teaching of the holy a scripture of the Old and New Testament.

Further Resolved, That the grand secretary be hereby requested te give the above to the press for publication.

JOSIAH FOWLER.

Towns and Temperance Act within the beforementioned city of Saint John, and the Grand Division now desires humbly to record its earnest hope that these gentlemen may be constrained by the Holy Spirit to withdraw from a position which is so diametrically opposed to the true teaching of the holy a scripture of the Old and New Testament.

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position, and we have had many an assuring evidence of God's blessing on our labors. With the charity that should characterize all our doings as Christians and Sons of Temperance, let us press steadily forward until our objects are accomplished, praying that God may change the hearts of those who exposes us

who oppose us.

The legislation given us by our provincial legislature at its recent session is a step in advance, and those localities which have appointed inspectors under the act then passed are having a better enforcement of

passed are having a better enforcement of the Canada temperance act.

While we aim for a general prohibitory law, we should endeavor to preserve the in-tegrity of the laws we now have, and to this end I beg to recommend that this grand di-vision petition the Dominion parliament against the proposed amendments to the Canada temperance act in favor of light Canada temperance act in favor of light wines and beer, or any amendment calcu-lated to lessen the way the great Patriarch alone gives us His blessing and wisdom in

I am, bretbren, Yours in the bonds of the order, C. N. VROOM, G. W. P. The grand scribe in his report, states that since the annual session of the term ending March 31st, there have been twenty divis-

March 31st, there have been twenty divisions organized, viz:—

Lewisville, 285, Lewisville, Westmorland Co.; Fort Monoton, 286, Port Elgin, Westmorland Co.; Fort Monoton, 286, Port Elgin, Westmerland Co.; Centreville, 287, Centreville, Kings Co.; Essex, 288, Waterford, Kings Co.; Centenary, 289, Debec, Carleton Co.; Forest Glen, 290, Forest Glen, Westmorland Co.; Bristol Union, 291, Bristol, Carleton, Co.; Esset Florenceville, 292, Esset Florenceville, Carleton Co.; Waterville, 293, Waterville, Carleton Co.; Waterville, 293, Waterville, Carleton Co.; Ray of Hope, 294, Bath, Carleton Co.; Coverdale, 295, Lower Coverdale, Westmorland, Co.; Dufferin, 296, Canterbury, York, Co.; Louison, 297, River Louison, Restigouche Co.; Monument, 298, Kirkland, Carleton Co.; Campbell, 299, Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Campbell, 299, Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Campbellton, 300, Campbellton, Restigouche Co.; St. George, 189, St. George, Charlotte Co.; Lincluden, 301, Waunhurst, Kings Co.; Dundee, 302, Dundee, Restigouche Co.; Rising Star, 303, Morcambe, Kings Co.

Wednesday's Session.

ports and accounts of the grand scribe and treasurer, finding them correct. Committee recommended that in view of the large bal-ance of \$745 82 in the treasurer's hands, he ance or \$745 82 in the treasurer's hands, he be instructed to deposit in the government savings bank, or some other safe banking institution, all amounts in his hands over \$200, until otherwise directed. The matter was discussed at some length, which elicited the fact that while every confidence was felt in the treasurer, the committee thought the money might he assemble interest. money might be earning interest. It was, however, shown that if deposited by the treasurer considerable inconvenience would result were money wanted at times when tended to in the different sections of the province, and as a result the grand scribe's report will show a large increase in membership in subordinate divisions. This prosperity is not confined to any section of the jurisdiction, but nearly every division religious divisions. The section of the purisdiction, but nearly every division religious divisions are increase. the treasurer might be absent, as no one else I may congratulate you also on the fact ment was carried.

that twenty-five new divisions have been instituted since we last met, and two old dison the state of the order, presented the following report:—
Grand Division Room.

to report:-

Grand Worthy Patriarch—The committee on the state of the order, to whom was referred the report of the G. W. P., beg leave

That we are glad to hear of the substantial progress made during the past six months in this jurisdiction, and carnestly hope that this progress may continue, and join in congratulating this grand division on the number of new divisions organized as well as those resuscitated, and are of opinion that if members of this division used more efforts in aiding weak divisions and assisting them by their presence and counsel and in fraternal visits, thus to a certain extent keeping them from dwindling down so lew that they become inoperative.

We congratulate the members of the ordet in Charlotte and Westmorland, and a

few other counties, where so large a number of divisions are in operation, and trust that valuable assistance, among which I might mention Howard No. 1, Albion No. 14, Newcastle No. 45, Collina No. 129, Garibaldi No. 151, Intercolonial No. 243, Valley No. 250, Lanadowne No. 257, Gerdon gards the question of prohibition, and trust the time is not far distant when total pro-hibition shall be the law of this Dominion

of Canada, from east to west and north to We heartily endorse that section of the report recommending that this grand division petition the Dominion parliament against the proposed amendment to the Canada Temperance Act in favor of light wines and beer, etc.

Submitted in L, P. and F. W. C. Anslow, W. J. Robinson, EDW. McCARTHY,

Committee The report of the committee on enrellne report of the committee on enrellments was also submitted and adopted.

Bro. R. Marshall, from the committee on appeals and petitions, etc., submitted the following:

Whereas, the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperature of the Sons

of Temperance of the province of New Brunswick, in its semi-annual session held in the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on the 11th and 12th May instant, has been informed that just preceding the time fixed for taking the vote upon the question of the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in the city of St. John; city of Portland, and tions since accepting the office with which I have been honored, and have installed officers four times. I have also written 94 letters in the discharge of my official duties. Just spective pulpits in the said cities assume the

ing.
Therefore Resolved, That this Grand Divi-Therefore Resolved, That this Grand Divi-sion deplores the unseemly conduct of the few clergymen who thus advocated against the adoption of the said Scott Ac: and deep-ly regret that such adverse preaching has largely if not wholly been the cause of the failure to secure the adoption of the said Canada Temperance Act within the before-

ROBT. BELL,
JOHN R. MARSHALL, WM. C. WHITTAKER,

ROBT. MARSHALL,
Com. on Resolutions.
It was moved and carried unanimously, that this Grand Division petition the par-liament now in session at Ottawa not to make any amendments to the Scott Act in favor of light wines and beer, or any amendment calculated to lessen the prohibitive character of the act.

Moved and carried that the G. W. P. and

G. S. have power, under the seal of the Grand Division, to grant to Bro. R. Wills of St. John, or any other member, a certificate to represent this Grand Division at the temperance convention to be held at London

during the exhibition.

Bro. W. C. Whittaker said it was generally understood that as there was to be a grand temperance rally at St. John this summer, to give some idea of the strength of the order, he would move for a committee of this Grand Division to act in concert with this Grand Division to act in concert with
the committees of temperance bodies taking
part therein.—Carried. The Grand Worthy
Patriarch appointed as said committee
Bro. Whittaker, the grand soribe, Bres. John
R. Marshall and Josiah Fowler.

The thanks of the Grand Division were
passed unanimously to Northumberland division for the free use of the hall for the sec-

sion, which brought to a close a very pleasaton, which breught to a close a very pleasant gathering.

It was very naturally expected that there would be a public meeting at Chatham, but owing to some previous disappointments, when delegates from Grand Division were expected to speak at Chatham and failed to

expected to speak at Chatham and falled to be on hand after all the arrangements had been made, through no fault of the members so expected to attend, the brethren here did not care to assume the responsibility of call-ing a public meeting. The matter was fully and satisfactorily explained.

Several of the brethren expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the session, which did, indeed, pass off most agreeably. Bro. Robinson urged the members to unite to make the annual session at Monoton in October next a grand success, and at one o'clook the Grand Division adjourned sine

Wednesday's Session.

CHATHAM, May 12.—The] session of the grand division, this morning, was not so well attended as that of last night, some of the brethren having gone back to Newcastle after the night session.

At 9.30 the G. W. P. took the chair, and the session opened in due form. Minutes of proceding meeting were read and approved. The audit committee reported on the re
TEMPERANCE.—Shediac has had a new Lodge of I. O. G. T., organized by W. R. Gould, with fifty charter members. The officers are: C. H. Caldwell, W. C. T.; the Welling, W. Sec.; W. R. Gould, A. S.; E. Hamilton, F. S.; R. Walham, W. Treas.; P. White, W. M; M. Mc, Grath, D. M.; L. Ryan, Chap.; Jas. Frier, P. W. C. T.; W. Conner, I. G.; L. Anderson. O. G.; Miss E. Hicks, R. H. S; Miss S. Clark, L. H. S.; J. G. A. Belyes, D. G. C. T.

Births.

On the 9th inst., at Chatham, N. B., the wife of P On the 9th inst., at Chatham, N. B., the wife of P. A. Nooman, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., in this city, the wife of Louis Casper, of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at 214 Duke street, the wife of Chas. Ballile, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at Kentville, N. S., the wife of James Stewart, of New Star, Kentville, N. S., of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, Wm. A. Stewart to Fannie A. Graham, both of this city.
On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, by Rev. John J. Walsh, Timothy Dwyer, to Mary McCarthy, both J. Walsh, Timothy Dwyer, to Mary McCarthy, Both of this city
On the 11th inst., in this city, by the Rev. W. Dobson, Freeman A. Spearie, to Blanche Rootes, both of St. John.
On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, by Rev. J. J. Walsh, John E. Desmond, of Hampton, to Mary A. Kennedy, of Tynemouth Creek.
On the 27th uit, in Forest City, Me., by Rev. E. W. Harrington, G. W. Conly, of Pemberton Ridge, N. B., to Malinea Maxon, of Green Mountain, N. B. On the 15th inst., in this city, George W. Anning, aged 63 years. On the 15th inst, in this city, George W. Anning, aged 63 years.
On the 29th ult, at All Sainte' Church, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. Canon Haigh, Rural Dean, the Rev. John (Walters, to Ann, only daughter of John Sears, of St John N. B.
On the 12th inst, at Sussex, N. B, by the Rev James Gray, James Cunningham, to Henrietta Hamilton, both of St J.hn, N. B.
On the 12th inst, at Barton, N. S, by Rev. J. S. Brown, R frank Whidden, of Yarmouth te Bessie A. Thomas, daughter of Johnson Thomas, of Barton.

Deaths.

On the 18th inst., in the city of Portland, Nellie Gertrade, youngest child of Capt. Richard and Riisabeth Bradley, aged 2 years and 10 months.
On Monday, 10th inst., at Dorchester, after a lingering il ness, Robert Ear', aged 58 years.
On the Sri inst., at Kentvine, Anna Marla De-Wolfe, only daughter of the lats James E. DeWolfe, aged 47 years.
On the Srd inst., at New Minss, at the residence of W. B. Seaman, Andrew DeWolfe, of Halifax, aged 27 years.

years.
On the 11th inst., in the city of Portland, George Edwin, only child of sames and Mary Elizabeth McNeil, aged 9 years.
On the 11th inst., at Indiantown, of consumption,

child,
On the 6th inst., at the residence of her father,
Wm. Duncan, Little Shemogue, Westmorland Co.,
N. S., Mary Isabel, beloved wife of Kev. Geo. W.
Borden, in the 26th year of her age.
On the 9th inst., at South Boston, Felix J. Ennis, on the 9th inst, at South Boston, Felix J. Ennis, aged 46 years.
On the 8th inst, at Scotch Settlement, Springfield, Kings Co., after a long illness, Katie, E., daughter of James Macgregor, in the 19th year of her age.
"the was not, for God took her."
On the 13th inst, in Carleton, Thomas Frederick, beloved and only child of Thomas and Mary Stears, aged 7 months and 13 days. aged 7 months and 13 days. On the 12th inst., at Chatham, Henry Wyse,

aged 80 On the 12th inst., at Carleton, Sarah, beloved wife On the 12th inst., at Carleton, Baran, Deloved whee of John Stears, jr., in her 24th year.
Suddenly, on the 11th inst., at Halifax, Jane Stuart. widow of the late E. M. McDonald, Collector of Customs, aged 60.
On the 6th inst., in Richmond, Carleton County, N. B., of consumption, John Bradstreet, aged 60 years.

N. S., of consumption, sont practices, ages by years.

On the 9th inst., at Boston, Mass., Gertrude M., daughter of Franklin and Andrew Vall, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 18th inst., in this city, John Kirkpatrick, aged 42 years, a native of Castle Deugias, Socilard, leaving a wife and six children to mourn the r loss.

Suddenly, on the 12th inst., in this city, at the residence of Col. Wm. Cunard, ho. 37 Main street, St.phen Hamm Shaw, aged 84 years and 9 months.

On the 13th inst., in this city, David Henry, beloved and only child of William S. and Henrietta alexander aged 8 moaths.

Dearest since that thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tisl'God who hast be reft us,
He will all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee When our days on earth are sped, And in heaven we hope to meet thee, where no farewell tears are shed.

where no farewell tears are shed.

On the 16th inst., in this city, Mary Ann Yaughan, widow of the late Thomas Yaughan, aged 75 years On the 16th inst., at Richmond street, after a lingering illness, Ella May, beloved and only child of David T. and Janeta Millican, aged three years.

(Halifax papers please copy.)

On the 17th inst., at Indiantown, Euphemia, beloved wife of Thomas Morril, aged 45 years.

On the 18th inst., at Bridge street, Indiantown, Elizabeth B., youngest child of John and Annie Ballard, aged 11 months.

(Boston Herald please copy.)

On the 18th inst., at Moncion, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, William C. Gallagher, of the I. C. R.

On the 9th inst., at Digby, May Waters, aged 4 years and 10 months, four th child of May and the late W. S. Glipin. late W. S. Gippin,
On the 14th inst, at Hallfax, N. S., Willie, second son of Willian and Edun Raynes, aged 5 years and 8 nonths
On the 15th inst., at Boston, Robert Pengilly, late of St. John, N. B.

Ship Rems. Port of St. John. May 11—Stmr Cumbertand, Thompson, from Boston, I W Onisholm, mdss and pass. Sch Maggie L. Spragg, from Thomaston, T S Adams, Sch Ma, gie L, Spragg, from Antheseon, 12.

May 12.—Brigt W N H Clements, Mitchell, from Barbados, Vroon and Arnold, mocasses and sugar.

Bark Aarvam, LeGrand, from Barbados, Wm Thomron and Co, bal.

Brig Darpa, Anderson, from Barbados, Turabull and Co, molasses and sugar.

Sch Centennial, Cripps, from New York, J M Tavior, bal. Sch Centennial, Cripps, from New York, J M.
Taylor, bal.
Sch Antta, Seely, from New York, master, bal.
Sch A G Blair, Buller, from Salem, V S. White, bal.
May 15—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Beeton, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Bark Aarvak, Leegari from Buenos Ayres via
Barbados, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.
May 15—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston,
H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Bark Albuera, Gilmore, from Liverpool, John
Seely, gen cargo.
Sch. Olio, Wilcox, from Glace Bay to Fredericton,
ooal. coal.

May 15—Ship Fearnaucht, Stafford, from Rio Dejaneiro, Wm Thomson and Co
Bark Straisund, Tode, from F.ectwood, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

16th—Bark Seaward, Copp, from Liverpool, Hall Bark Straisund, Tode, from F.ettwood, Wm Thomson and Co. bal.

16th—Bark Seaward, Copp, from Liverpool, Hall and Fairweather, bal.

17th—Stirr storm King, Farris, from Grand Mananvia Eastport, R A and J Stewart, n.dee and pass.

Bark Guiana, Byrne, Ifrom St Thomas, C Mc-Lauchian and Son, bal.

Bark Hypatia, Thomassen, from Porsgrund, Wm Tnemson and Co, bal.

Sch Frank L, tieveland, from New York, R C Elkin, coat.

Sch Eliz, McVane, from Portland, D J Seely, bal.

Sch Eliz, McVane, from Portland, D J Seely, bal.

Sch Eliz, McVane, from Portland, D J Seely, bal.

Sch Eliz, McVane, from Rastport, master, bal.

Coastrase—Scha Leonard P Snow Peters, from Metechan; Emilia, B Thomas, from Bort Gillage of the property of the port.

From Sydney, NSW, 17th uit, ship Earl Granville Copp, for Petropaniovoski.

From Sunderiand, 8th inst, bark Shelia, Byan, for New York.

From Liverpool, 8th inst, bark Scotia, Richards, for this port.

From Bristol, 10th inst, bark Kongsverre, for Bale Verte, Stay.

From Penzance, 8th inst, bark Alfuren, Nei sen, for Shediac.

From Londonderry, 8th inst, bark Wenonah, Jackson, for Bloston.

From Londonderry, Sth inst, bark Wenonah, Jackson, for Bloston.

From Landscage 24th uit, sch Daphne, Munro, for Metechan, Emilia B. Thomas from Part Sillage 14th uit, sch Daphne, Munro, for Metechang, Sth inst, bark Shelia, Byan, for New York.

From Sydney, NSW, 17th uit, ship Zan Granville Copp, for Petropaniovoski from New York.

From Sydney, NSW, 17th uit, ship Zan Granville Copp, for Petropaniovoski from New York.

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From Sydney, NSW, 17th uit, ship Zan Granville Copp, for Petropaniovoski from New York.

From Sydney, NSW, 17th uit, ship Zan Strail Strains, strail Strains, strails and strails Sch frank L, vieveland, from New York, R C Elkin, coa:

Sch Ella, McVane, from Portland, D J Seely, bal
Sch Ellzabeth DeHart, McIntyre, from Roston, B C Elkin, bal.
Sch Carrie Bell, Morse, from Eastport, master, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Leonard P Snow Peters, from Meteghan; Emille B, Thomas, from Port Gilbert; Clarine, Teare, from Alma; Mabel B H, Powell, from Yarmouth; Glengariff, Goff, and Dunrobin, McDonough, from Quaco; Seven Brothers, Banks, from Pubnice; Three Sisters, Elliott, from Grand Manan; Iona, Magarvey, from Parker's Ove; Electric Light, Leonard, from Campobelic; Annie Marie, Smith, from Lockport; Annie, Ames, from fishing voyage; Jessie, Foster, from Alma. CLEARED.

11th-Str Storm King, Farris, for Grand Manan vi astport. Sch Glenera, McKiel, for Providence.

Sch Glenera, McKiel, for Providence.
Sch Glenera, McKiel, for Providence.
Sch Glenera, McKiel, for Providence.
Sch Arianna, Gale, for New York.
Sch Arianna, Gale, for New York.
Sch Erank and Willie, Brown, for Boston.
Sch Frank and Willie, Brown, for New York.
Sch Frank Le, Lawson, for New York.
Sch George Lamb, Maioney, for New York.
Sch George Lamb, Maioney, for New York.
Sch Thrasher, Haley, for New York.
Sch Thrasher, Haley, for New York.
Sch Juno, Hatfiel J, for Baverley.
Sch Glifford C, Foster for New York.
Sch Juno, Hatfiel J, for Baverley.
Sch Glen, Hamiyn, for New York.
Sch Fannie Beil, Snell, for Eastport.
Sch Dart, Glichrist, for Bangor.
Sch Dart, Glichrist, for Bangor.
Sch Dart, Glichrist, for Rangor.
Sch Dart, Glichrist, for Rangor.
Sch May Flower, Ells for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch May Flower, Ells for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch Neille Bruce, Somerville, for Eastport.
15th—SS Grandholm, Masson, for Sydney.
Sch Daisy Queen, Morrell, for Thomaston.
Sch Prank W, Watson, for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch Bettie, Price, for Boston.
Sch Hannibal, Pendleton, for New York.
Sch Barah Hunter. Mowry, for New York.
Sch Sarah Hunter. Mowry, for Sew York.
Sch Waltula, Keast, for Bockland.
Sch Lottie Creighton, for New York.
Sch M L St Pierre, Amos, for Beston.
Sch Avis, McLean, for New York.

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Sch Meilie Parker, Cortett, for New York.
Sch Centennial, Crippe, for New York.
Sch Uranus, Smith, for Thomaston.
Sch Rob and Harry. Brown, for New York.
Sch AP Emerson, Thompson, for New York.
Sch Neilie Starr, Sonje, for New York.
Sch Neilie Starr, Sonje, for New York.
Sch Neilie Starr, Sonje, for New York
Cosetwise—Sch Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Alics, McLean, for Quaco; Three Sisters,
Elliott, for Economy; lons, Magarvey, for IAnnapo'is;
Dunrobin, McDonough, for Quaco; Electric Light,
Leovard, for Campobello; Sparmaker, Magranahan,
tor Margaretyile; Wave, Mathews, for Apple River;
Pearl, Wood, for Harvey; Ocean kird, Magranahan,
for Windsor,

Canadian Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Quaco, 10th inst, schs C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, for New York; Alice, McLean, for this port.

At Chatham, 8th inst, bark Commersieurah Bodbestus, Schutz, frem London. First arrival of the season.

At Fredericton, 10th inst, schs Myrtle, Purdy, from Boston; Rogilla B, hence.

At Moncton, 10th inst, schs Ells Maud, Patterson, from New York; Mary C, Bennett, and Wild Bunter, Melvin, from Portsmeuth.

At Newcastle, 10th inst, barks Capenhurst, Burnley, and Boroma, Fox, from Liverpool.

At Victoria, C B, 7th inst, brigts H B Hussey, Hodgedon, from Cow Bay; Atlanta, Daine, from st John's, 5fid; sch Spring Bird, Mosber, from Halifax.

At Quaco, 10th inst, sca C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, from bew York.

At Shediae, 10th inst, bark Kong Eysten, Thomson, from Liverpool; both Cathinca, Overgard, from Norway.

At Point du Chene, 10th inst, bark Kong Eystein, Claus; bith Cathinca, Overgaard.

At Bathurst, 11th inst, barks Progress, Rafen, from Holmsteud; Elids, Perssan, from Liverpool.

At Chatham. 12th inst, sc Clifton, Wade, from London via Baltax; ship Herman Lehmkul', Paulsen, from Liverpool; bark Lord Palmerston, Larsen, from Dublin.

At Halifax, 11th inst, bark Stadt, Jacobsen, from Jublin.

At Halifax, 11th inst, bark Stadt, Jacobsen, from At Moneton, 12th inst, sch Maud W, Kingston, hence.
At Newcastle, 12th inst, bark Lammar, ler, Gilmore, from Selfast; Ossona, McKay, from Liverpool; Arathusa, Dunn, from Beifast.
At Parrsbono, 11th inst, soh Aurora, Kerr, from Mewburyport; barks Johane, Isaachsen, from Mancal, Norway; Arizona, Hausen; ship President, Larsen; bark Sondre Nerge, Lie, from do; Lima, Jacobsen, from Borrow, scos Surprise, Morris, from Cornwallis; Merton, Brown; Twilight, Newcomb, hence; Rowena, Haws, from do; Hope, Moore, from Maitland. At Shediar, 11th inst, tug boat Almedia, from At St Stephen, 11th inst, bgt Venice, Dugas, from

At Halifax, 11th inst, bark Industrie, Sodish, from At Halifax, 11th inst, bark Industrie, Sodish, from Trapani,
At Moncton, 13th inst, sch J P Ames, Leighton, from Portland.
At Newcastle, 13th inst, bark Konoma, Thompson, from Liverpool.
At Pictou, 10th inst, trig Kildonan, Gravt, from London; bark Hilda, Dawson, from Liverpool.
At Peint du Chene, 15th inst, bark Aristides, Frodgon, from Liverpool.
At Halifax, 15th inst, str British Queen, from London—9 days. At Little Glace Bay, 16th inst, bktn, Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, from Dublin At Victoria Mines, C& 16th inst, strs Cara Brea, Jeakins, from Boston; Triumph, Kemp, from New-port News for Dunkirk, France.

At Quaco, 10th inst, sets Anna Currier, Welsh, from Boston; Giengariff, Goff, hence. At Moncton, 10th inst, sch Jeddo, Bishop, for Ports-At Victoria, CB, 7th inst, sch Wm M Bird, Reed, for At Quaco, 10th inst, sch Anna Currier, Welsh, for At Quaco, 11th inst, sch Welcome Home, Tufts, for At Quaco, ren inst, sch Welcome Home, Tures, for Boston.

At Halifax, 11th inst, sch Harvester, McLaughlin, for Port Caledonia.

At Moncton, 12th inst, sch Percy H Reed, Anthony, for Portsmouth; sch Mary G, Bennett, for do.

At Parrsboro, 10th inst, sch A Heaton, Slatteryl, for Boston; Modena, McBride, for do; R M B, Dexter, for Cheverie; Anastasia F, Campbell, for this port; Surprise, Morris, for Windsor; Sussunah R, Reberts, for Chantsport; Elihu Burritt, Maloch, for Dugby.

At Sillsbore, 13th inst, sch Hattle C Stewart, for Newart; Magellan, Wood, do; American Jeam, Handy, for Philadelphia.

At Moncton, 13th inst, sch Swild Hunter, Melvin, for Portsmouth; Elis Mauc, ratterson, for do.

At Dorchester, 14th inst, sch Benjamin Courtney, Baker, for Baltimore.

Baker, for Baltimore.

At Pletou, 7th inst, sch E Chambers, Howard, for

Control, Hardborn, Word, and State States.

Additionally, 19th and a State State State of Control of States.

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FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. SONS PURCATIVE PIL

Positively onre SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Fills have no equal. If find them a valuable Catharite and Liver Fill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticelle, Fig. "I'm my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS. CHICKEN CHOLERA. Circulars free. 1. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mg

BAt Portsmouth, 11th inst, sch Sarah Glass, Hooper, from St And. ww; Acacla, Grady, heace for Boston; Forest Soils, Belyea, from Boston for this port. from St And. ww; Acacla, Grady, heace for Boston; Forest Soils, Belyea, from Soton for this port. from Mac. 10 m. brig Gales, Eurolson, for Sasan Mac. 10 m. brig Gales, Eurolson, for Mac. 10 m. bright for Mac. 10 m. brig Gales, Eurolson, for Mac. 10 m. brig Gales, for Mac. 10 m. brig Gales, for Mac.

Savannab.

At Rie Janeiro, 10th inst, ship Annie Gcudey, From Providence, 18th inst, sch Lettie B, Scott, At Bio Janeiro, 10th inst, ship Annie Gudey, Saunders, from Cardiff.

At Portland, 13th inst, bark Wacissa, Heyburn, from Liverpool.

At Vineyard Haven, 11th inst, schs Atton, Lyra, Annie Wakers, Gem, and Holmes, hence, for New York.

At Baltimore, 11th inst, sch Otello, Quidley, from Dorchester.

At Baltimore, 11th inst, sch Yreka, Falkgingham, from Boothbay, 14th inst, schs Mary George, for Providence; R G Moran, for New York; Ella M Watts, State Watts,

At Bangor, 12th inst, sch Glad Tidings, Galaspy, hence.

At New York, 13th inst, brigt Endrick, Mahany, from Bahia.

At Antwerp, 14th inst, ship Gen McClellan, Kenney, from New York.

At Boothbay, 12th inst, sch Mary George, Wilson, hence, for Boston.

At Dunkirk, 14th inst, bark Abram[Young, Morine, from Philadelphia.

At Portsmonth, 12th inst, sch Crown Prince, Cole, from Moncton.

At Philadelphia, 12th inst, bark Flera, Mayney, from Sagua; 14th, bark Josie Troop, Fownes, from Dunkirk, 14th inst, bark Erlmiga, Geitzler, from Sex Thinst, bark Carl Fredrick, Barbor, for Miramichl.

At Riga, 7th inst, bark Erlmiga, Geitzler, from Savannab.

FAIR MORNING IN THE HARBOR.

Fair morning is on the harbor, And morning on the bay: And the boats that were lying at anchor Now silently steal away.

No wind in the sail to bear them; They drift with the tide afar, Till they enter the outer harbor And silently cross the bar,

It may be the skipper is sleeping. He sits at the rudder so still; It may be the skipper is thinking. Of his young wife on the hill.

She wastes no moment in sighing; With day her labors begin, Wide open she flings the shutters To let the still sunshine in,

She pauses only an instant
To look on the steel-gray dew,
From that to the rose bush glances,
Where it sparkles fresh and new.

And down the slope to the harbor, And over the harbor afar, For her dear little heart with the skipper Is just new crossing the bar.

"God bless her!" the skipper is saying,
"God bless him!" the wife returns,
"Thus each for the other is praying,
While each for the other yearns, IN MEMORIAM.

MR. JEREMIAH SMITH, DIED FEB. 17th, 1886 His spirit's fied, his soul has gone, He left the house of clay, He left earth's dear ones for he throng Of heaven s eternal day.

His life a sweet example gave

Of kindness, peace and love, And graces that have budded here Bloom in the heaven above. If mortals through material mist Could view the world above, Our finite minds alone would grasp, Perfect brough Jesus love.

Rest-only rest.

'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain, In barren ways;
Tis hard to sow and never garner grain,

The burden of my days is hard to bear,

But God knows best;

And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer,

For rest—sweet rest.

number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theebald Settlement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other lct, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Marlius aforesaid (and lying to the east and abutting the above mentioned lot number one hundred and sixteen) originally granted in part to the aforesaid John F. Godard and the other part to Bichard Horsford, late of the par sh of Saint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred ard seven west (SoylO7 west) and number one hundred ard seven east (No 107 cest) containing both 1 st mentioned grants one hundred and ten acres, more or less.

All that oritain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins atoresaid and known and distingu'shed on the play of Thomas A. Helakin's surveys as lot number one hundred and twenty-four west (121 west) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres, more or less, and conveyed to Nathaniel H. Upham by John Horsford and wife by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1867, together with Thomas Mailory.

A lot of land conveyed to Nathaniel H. Upham by Thomas Mailory, junior, by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1868, and described as follows: All that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid and boanded and described as follows, beginning at a sprace stake on the 1re between Henry Handrahan and George Tab r, thence

stinate, lying and being in the perish of Saint Martins aforesaid and boanded and described as follows, beginning at a sprace stake on the l'ne between Henry Handrahan and George Tab.r., thence south eighty-five degrees and fifty-five minutes east three chains, crossing the Hanford Brook to the eastern side thereof, thence south-easterly along the eastern side thereof, thence south-easterly along the eastern side of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains more or less to a post opposite a marked sprace tree standing on the western side of said brook, thence nor.h eighty-six degrees fifteen minutes west thirty-one chains and seventy-five links recrossing the said brook to a spruce post standing on the west line of lot "B," thence along said line north three degrees forty-five minutes east thirty-three chains to the place of beginning, being part of lot 'B' afcresaid, originally granted to John Hanfrahan, said part thereof conveyed containing fifty acres mere or less.

A lot of land conveyed by G orge Tabor and wife to Nathanlel H. Upham and Thomas Mallery by deed dated the twenty-fith day of March, A. D. 1867, and described as follows: All t'at certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a spruce stump standing on the eastern side of the Hanford Brook, thence wenty-line cegrees fifteen minutes east six chains and twenty links to a post, thence south tweive degrees fifteen minutes west eight chains and twenty-fivy minutes to a pine tree standing on the eastern side of said brook eighteen shains and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, containing nice 45-100 acras, being part of lot 'B' and lying to the eastern do the said George Tabor from the above described lot to the road leading from Quaco to the Hammond River to the said John McFee, his heirs and assigns and to his and their servante, carts, wegons and all other hind of whicles at any time and all times over the said way.

All that

All that tract, parcel and piece of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martine, in the Uounty of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, granted by the Crywn to David Doyle by letters patent beating date the thriteenth day of July, A. D. 1849, the said grant being number four thousand five hundred and ninety-three (£593) and described and bounded therein as follows, towit: Beginning at a spruce tree standing at the north-west angle of lot number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fitty-four chains to the west side of a reserved road, thence north twenty chains along said road, thence west fifty-four chains to a spruce tree standing on the east side of another reserved road and along the same south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number one hundred and eight (No. 108).

All that certain lot, piece or persel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the Oity and County of Saint John aforesaid, originally granted to John F. Godard and hnewn on the grant thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. 87) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

All the right, title, claim and demand of the said

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court in Equity.

Mount Theobald.

To be sold at public auction on Monday, the twenty-three day of August next, at Young at the twenty-three day of August next, at Young at the twenty-three day of August next, at Young at the twenty-three day of August next, at Young at Young at Young at the transportation of Saint Martine, described, as prace tree standing in the north-nest angle of lot 'O," thence standing in the north-nest angle of lot 'O," thence was along in the north-nest angle of lot 'O," thence was along or the said George McKean of, in to, out of, or upon the following described and saint part of the Mount Theobald Settlement so caled, and in the One of the said George McKean of, in to, out of, or upon the following described and saint part of the Corrically granted to one Jesse Theory or less.

All the fight it less that part of the fore foreward principles of the Mount Theobald Settlement so caled, and in the One of the Settlement so caled, and the Mount Theobald Settlement so caled, and the Mount Theobald Settlement so caled, in the storest Prish of the Mount Theobald Settlement so caled in the Settlement so caled, in the storest Prish of the Mount Theobald Settlement so caled in the Settlement so caled the first cay of February, A. D. 1871, and therein described as followed in the Handred Prish of Settlement so caled the first cay of February, A. D. 1871, and therein described as followed in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred and twenty-five described in Marthale H. Upham by deed dated the first cay of February, A. D. 1871, and therein described as followed in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred and twenty five described in the City and County of Pebruary, A. D. 1871, and therein described as followed in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred and twenty five described in the City and County of the Settlement, containing one hundred and twenty five described in the City and County of the Settlement, containing one hu

JAMES A. HARDING. St. John, N. B., 1 May, 1886 Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturdiay.

the twelfth day of Jume next, at
twelve of the clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so
called) on Prince William street, in the City of
Saint John, in the City and County of Sa'nt
John, pursuant to the direction of a decretal
order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on
the second day of March instant, in a cause therein pending, wherein Bobert Sears, John Sears,
George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, John Sears,
George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, junior,
are plaintiffs, and Robert W. Leetch, Ebennezer
E. Fraser and Amelia Caroline his wife. John
Leetch and Martha Ann his wife are defendents
with the approbation of the undersigned
barrister, the mortgaged premises described in
the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the
said decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

Outh view the would group,
Perfect hrough Journ love.

He lived his mission to fulfi,
Bending forth a beauteons ray,
and "twest he light that grows more bright
Unto the Ferica day."

By short sucted disease Laid low,
He knew that death was near,
And calmy falt resigned to go,
Though strong were home lies here.

With trusting confidence to tried
And doest all things well.

And point them to the Lambs would
And doest all things well.

And point them to the Lambs would
And doest all things well.

Death care more assail him now,
In that interesting phere,
Sin and the world's tempt istin strong
Will accer moises thim there.

Residence between the strong time to the strong the strong time to the strength of the strong the strength of the strong the strength of the strongth of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strongth of the strength of the strongth of the strength of the strength of the strongth of t

a the said George Leavitt and Margaret Jane bis wife, a John Bown and Catherme his wife, and William Thomas and Frances Mary his wife, of the first part, and the said John Leetch of the other part, are gistered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Wills aforesaid on the twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and wisty-nine, in Book 8, number 5 of said records, pages one hundred and eighty nine to one a hundred and ninety-one, and in said last mentioned deed described as all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick and bounded and elscribed as follows: Beginning at the interascetion of the northern line of Union street by the western line of a lot of land belonging to the estate of the late Honorable Charles J. Peters, thence westerly along Union street forty feet two inches to the south-west corner of a shed thereon, thence mortherly parallel to the said westerly line of the said return the street in the substances of the said street seventy-eight feet four inches to the said street seventy-eight feet four inches to the said western side line of the said Peters' lot four yeight feet six inches, thence east-erly along the said street seventy-eight feet four inches to the said western side line of the said Peters' lite one hundred and fourteen feet more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings, erections and improvements on the said several described places and parcels of land or any of them standing and being, with the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, and all the estate right, title, interest, dower right, right and title of dower, property claim and el-mand all the estate right, title, interest, dower right, right and title of dower, property claim and demand the setter of dower, property claim and every or any part thereof."

For terms of sale and further particulars

The state of the s

Havelock, K. C., March 8th, 1886.

TOB SAS.E.—The subscriber offers for sale his late residence, situated in one of the most sightly places in Sackville, within ten minutes walk from the Academies, comprising a large two storey house with 45 feet ell attached, 12 rooms, gord woodhouse. Wood furnace and stone tank for soft water in cellar. There are five acres of land, with two gardens containing fruit and on amental treet, cultivated raspherries, strawberries, etc., etc. A neverfailing well of excellent water and commodious new bara on the premises. Also for sale the premises at the Four Corners, known as the "Boyce property," comprising cottage with six rooms, barn, shoemaker's shop, one-third acre of ground. Also, what is known as the "Winchester property," is Salem District, comprising one-third acre of land, comfortable story and half cottage, seven rooms, good cellar. Good well of water within two rods of the door on the premises. All of the avore property will be seld on reasonable terms. For particulars' apply by letter or otherwise to DR. P. B. MOORE.

4785

Sackville, W. Co. And so, as I did her behest,
And thought how my terrible giant
Withis its wee size had been pressed,
Do you wender I said "bless his heart," as
My fancy presented to view,
A ministure phase of the monster
Who now measures just six feet two?
VIRGIBIA C. HOLLIS,
THE VIOLET.

The violet modestly raised its head
Through the brittle leaves of brown,
Which, drepped by the tree when it thought
them dead,
Had lazily fluttered down.

They were touched with the tints of the promised bow,
As they fell at the zephyr's will,
But they gave their here to the soil below
And died, and the scene was still.

And nature mingled the colors all,
And gave to the flower its here;
Columbus Dispatch.

Real estate to the value of about \$30,000 has changed hands at Bar Harbor, Me,, since last
season, and at least a quarter of a million dollars' worth of new buildings are now nearing completion.

The violet springs are an extraction to preceded the colors all,
And nature mingled the colors all,
And prevented to have the colors all,
And prevented the colors all,
And prevente

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercologial Railway for station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick; To Mary Harrington and to the Executors, Adminis-trators and Assigns of Michael Harrington and Jeremiah Harrington, deceased, and to all others whom it shall or may concern:

Notice is hereby given that a notice has been delivered to the undersigned the Clerk of this Honorable Ceurt, with which said notice there was also delivered to me a duly certified tepty of the pran and description deposited and filed with the Regustrar of Deeds in and for the City and Ceunty o: Saint John of the lands acquired or taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway at the City of Saint John aforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits is in the words, figures and forms following, that is to say:

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY:

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Ballway for Station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Frivince of New Frinswick: To T Carleten Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to Mary Harrington and to the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Michael Harrington and Jeremish Harrington, deceased, and to all others whom it shall or may concern:

dollars and interest thereon from the first day of November last past to the day of the date hereof and interest on the said sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars for six months next ensuing from the day of the date hereof, making in all the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and twenty-twe cents, is herewith paid into this Honorable Court under the provisions of the said "The Government Railways Act, 1831," and acts in amendment thereof, the Honerable the Minister of Railways and Canais deeming it advisable so to do, Dated the second day of April, A. D. 1886.

(Signed)

Attorney and Agent of the Honorable the

Attorney and Agent of the Honorab'e the Minister of Railways and Causle,

And that the depositing and filing of the said plan and description and that the aforesaid notice to me are under 'The Government Ra'lways Act, 1881," and Acts in amendment thereof, and that the above mentioned Mary Harrington and the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Michael Harrington and Jeremiah Harrington, now deceased, and all or any person or persons whomsoever who may be entitled to any leasehold or personal interest other than freehold in or improvements on that portion of the said notice or to any part thereof or representing or being the husbands of any parties so entitled or claiming to hold or represent incumbrances thereon er interests therein are hereby notified and required to file their claims to the said compensation money or any part thereof with the Clerk of this Honorable Copr: on or before the thirty-first day of May next, and that the said claims will be received and adjudged upon at the first stiting of this Court after the day lest aforesaid and that the said proceedings shall forever bar claims to the said compensation money or any portion thereof.

Dated the second day of April, A. P. 1886.

whom it shall or may concern:

Notice is hereby given that a netice has been delivered to the under igned the Clerk of this floorsable Court with which said notice there was also delivered to me a duly certified copy of the plan and
description deposited and filed with the Registrar of
Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint Jehn,
of the lands acquired Cr taken for purposes of the
Intercolonial Kallway at the City of Saint John
aforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits
is in the words, figures and form following, that is
to say:— IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY:

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the In-tercolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Branswick: T. Carleton Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to the Executer, Administrators and Assigns of Martin Burke, deceased, and to all others whom it shall or may concern:

You will take notice that hereto annexed is a certified cappy of the p an and description of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station purposes at the City of Saist John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of "The Government Railways Act, 1881," and acts in amendments thereof, which said plan and description was duly deposited and filed under the provisions of the said Act and Amending Acts in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the said to the Act and Amending Acts in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the said to the Act and for compensation for all teachold or other personal interests in, other than freehold, and for all improvements on that portion of which fermerly in

WORMS.

ORM; may be suspected to be present when a child looks pa'e, and grows emacinated, when his belly swells and becomes hard, a gnawing, pungent or wishing pain being felt in the stamach or about the umbilicus. The appetite is usually precarious—at times voracious, the breath is fetid, and the bowels deranged, being alternately purged or costive, and much mucous rassed in the stools. There is commonly packing of the nose, or irritation felt in the rectam; the sleep becomes unquiet, he is subject to start or suddenly awake from slumber; grinding of the teeth is a symptom of en observer; the breathing may be hurried or difficult, and the cough, which so often attends, is in general dry, and of a convulsive or sufficially lind. Vomiting, hiccough, diarrhoes and and bloody stoo's often accompany fair presence.

When the above symptoms are noticeable, the proof is conclude that Worms are the cause, and the sconer they are removed the better for the health of the child. Procure at once a box of HARIS GRON'S WORM LOZENGES, and use them according to directions. They speedily destroy the Worms, and expet them from the body without the necessity of administeric g unpleasant doses of Senns or Castor Oil. They are purely vegetable; contain nothing injurious, and will not harm the youngest child. Be sure that you get HANINGTON's.

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General Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS And Farm Implements of the most approved kinds. Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Rakes. Steel and Iron Plows, Sulkey and Floating Spring Tooth-Harrows, Cultivators, Thrasbing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills, Hay Forks, Pumps, Fanning Mills, etc. REPAIRS FOR THESE GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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WE beg to call the attention of those who use Cotton Warp to the fact that the

COTTON YARN made by us is the only

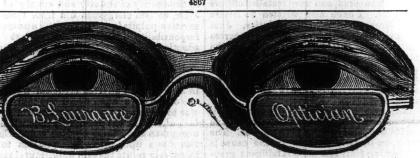
WATER TWIST YARN nade in the Dominion of Canada, as no other mill has the machinery on which to make it, For this reason our yarn is found to be better than any of the other yarns in the market and it therefore retains the character it has enjoyed for the past I wenty Years. Blue, Red, Green, Orange and Brown yarns always on hand. Warranted full length and weight, and correctly numbered. None genuine without our name on the label. For sale by all Wholesale Houses.

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New Brunawick.

Chatham JD BF McKenzie Pet'tcodiac GI Brown and Co Carleton W C R Allan St John Clarke, Kerr and Thorne St Stephen Stephen Stephen Stephen CH Fairweather Mencton EM Bissex CH Fairweather Militown John H Healy Newcastle Garden Bros

possession of one Martin Burke, which said pertion is marked "Burke House" on the annexed plan, and is described and bounded as follows, that is to say :—

is described and bounded as fellows, that is to say:—

66 DEGINNING at a point on the Westerly side

16 Iline of Mill street, at the South-easterly
16 corner of the Barrington lot so-called, thence
16 southerly across the said Westerly side Iline of Mill
16 street forty feet mero or less to the Forth-easterly
16 corner of the Walsh tot so-called, thence Westerly
16 forty six feet to the South-easterly or rater of the
16 Bradley property, thence Northerly along the said
16 line of the Fradley property to the North-easterly
17 corner thereof, and to the Southerly side line of
18 the Harrington lot, and thence Easterly along said
18 Southerly line to the place of beginning, the sum
18 conterly line to the place of beginning, the sum
19 one thousand and thirty dollars and interest
thereon from the first day of November last past, to
the day of the date hereof and interest on the sum
19 of one thousand and thirty dollars for six months
next ensuing from the day of the date hereof, making
11 mall the sum of one thousand and eighty-lix dollars
and sixty-five cents, is herewith paid into this Honorable Court under the providons of the said "The
Government Railways, Act,1881," and acts in amendment thereof, the Honorable the Minister of Bailways and Canals deaming it advisable so to do.
Dated the second day of April, A. D. 1836,

(Stened.) (Signed,) L. R. HARRISON,

(Signed.)

Attorney and agent of the Honorable t.e.

Minister of Railways and Canals,
andthat the above mendoned Executor. Administratorsgand assigns of Martin Burke, now deceased, and
all or any person or pursons whemsoever who may be
entitled to any leasehold or personal interest other
than freehold in or improvements on that portion of
the said to to fland and premises described in the
said notice or to any part thereof or representing or
being the hus-ands of any parties so entitled or
claiming to hold or represent incumbrances thereon,
or interests therein are hereby neathed and required
to file their claims to the said compensation money
or any part thereof, with the Clerk of this Honorable
Court, on or before the thirty-first day of May next
and that the said claims will be received and adjudged upon at the first sitting of this Court after the
day last storesid, and that the said proceedings
shall forever bar claims to the said compensation
meney or any part thereof.

Dated the second day of April, S. D. 1886
T. OARLETON ALLEN,

T. CARLETON ALLEN, Olerk in Equity. NOTICE.

A LI persons indebted to the late firm of C. & G.
Tifus, formerly doing business in Upnam,
Kings county, are requested to pay the name to G.
W. Titus of Norton, on or before June 1st, 1886,
therwise if not settled by that time will be placed
in our solicitor's hands for collection. C. & G. TITUS. Dated at Upham Kings county, 7th April & D. 1886

WOOL CARPETS REW DYED. BRACKETT'S BYE WORKS, THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY 94 PRINCESSI'STREET. 870

Timber and Mineral Lands. THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to Survey, Explore, Report on, and Market Timber, or Mineral Lands, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada Fredericton, 17th December, 1885.
4274

ADWARD JACK.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS. DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, THE STOMACH. DRYNESS OF THE SKIN. And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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FRESHLY CURED Finnen Haddies.

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