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llar per year, Liberal induces KLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

He elim



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1886.

THE YARN OF THE LONE FISHERMAN. 'Twas on the shore where daily beats
The blue Atlantic wave
That I found affoat, in a fishing boat,
An angler calm and grave.

He gazad upon the bright blue sea,
And he heaved a heavy sigh,
And I felt some doubt as I heard him shout
To the sea-gulls flitting by.

"Oh! I am a sturdy monopolist,
And a straight-out Granger, too.
I'm a temperance man, yet I swig my can
With the rural delegate crew."

Then he moaned and groaned at a terrible rate; And it made me sad, I own, For I felt some dread that he'd lost his head, So I said, in a gentie tone,

"Oh! fisherman kind, you will think m blind,
But truly I say to thee,
I can't comprehend what your words portend
Or see how you can be

"At once a sturdy monopolist,
And a straight-out Granger, too,
And a temperance man, though you swig your

With the rural delegate crew." Then he gave a twitch, and a drumfish, which Weighed full five hundred pound,
Fell into the boat, and he cleared his throat,
And said, on looking 'round,

"Ingenuous youth, I speak the truth— You gaze on Colonel Quay, My platform read, that wondrous screed, My platform read, that would And you'll then see why I say

"That I am a sturdy monopolist,
And a straight-out Granger, toc,
And a temperance man, though I swig my can
With the rural delegate crew."

BY THE WAVES.

'And why we named her Murlel, is a mystery to me,' said good Mrs. Doyle, folding up her mending. 'Mary Jane or Hannah Maria would have been jest as good and a sight more suitable; but I read novels when I was young, and see that name somewhere, and it kinder pleased me—so I must go and

call her Muriel.' And, indeed, Muriel Doyle was little like her sweet, ethereal name. A strong, lithe, healthy fisherman's daughter, with brown eyes, brown hair, brown cheeks, brown hands; hands that could wield an oar or trim a sail as well as her father's own. A veritable child of nature, wild and free as the place she loved so well; and yet, not ignorant and uncultured. Muriei Doyle was well versed in the lore of books, and nature had given to her the ease and grace

and dignity that others get by culture.

'My sea bird!' her father called her, and 'My sea bird!' her father called her, and the name was like the wild, glad, young thing. When they could not find her about the house, they always sought her by the sea, and they always found her, strolling idly down the beach, sitting among the rocks, and watching the waves with dreamy eyes, chasing the surges like a child. She was a child in guileless innocence and free-dom from art; but in maturity of brain and

heart she was a woman at seventeen. Half a mile from the cottage of the Doyle's, a grand new hotel was being built; another season would see their quiet home turned into a seaside resort, and Muriel was not pleased at the thought of the coming change. She loved her wild rocks and lonely beach as she loved her wild rocks and lonely beach as they were, and see did not want to see them changed to fashionable promenades. But Muriel's dissatisfaction could not change the aspect of affairs; she knew that the fashionables were surely coming.

She was thinking, rather sorrowfully, and perhaps a little unamiably, of that as about the state of the state o

perhaps a little unamiably, of that, as she wandered down the sands one day, thinking how she was soon to be driven from her favorite haunts, and a bright flame came into her eyes and cheeks, and she stamped her foot upon the sand, exclaiming aloud:—

'They shall not drive me away! I will not avile myself from the sand.

not exile myself from the sea because they come!' And then she stopped suddenly and caught her breath; for turning around a peint of jagged rocks, Muriel was upon the vanguard of the invaders.

vanguard of the invaders.

Two young men—one of them a commonplace, handsomish young fellow—sat upon a
atone, and held a portfolio upon his knee—a
sketcher. The other stood leasing against a
rock beside him, and looking down indifferently upon the half-finished sketch on his
companion's knee. A tall, grave man, of
twenty-saven parhans with a meanifecent twenty-seven, perhaps, with a magnificent head, from which he had removed his hat; half-curling short hair; eyes blue, and dark and splendid; a face that was perfect in beauty, and a commanding stately figure, half-covered by a loose cloak flung over one shoulder; a very handsome man, but grave to sadness; a man, who had suffered, and

not lightly.

Muriel hesitated for a moment whether Muriel hesitated for a moment whether to go back or to pass them; then a proud impulse bade her to go on. Both looked up as her light step crossed the sands, and both bowed when she slightly glanced at them. They were gentlemen. She inclined her head a little as she pased!

The next moment she heard the younger of the two whisper:—

'What a striking face! Wonder if she would let me sketch her?'

'Hush! She will hear you?' manage the

'Hush! She will hear you,' warned the other; and Murie!, turning, saw the half contemptuous curl of his lip.
'I have heard,' she said, quietly, coming back. 'You may sketch my face if you shows.'

'May I? A thousand thanks.' 'None at all, if you please,' returned Muriel, composedly seating herself and drawing her shawlabout her. 'I am curious to see a ploture of myself. Shall I take off

sketch, when it was handed to him for udgment; then he remarked.—
'The lady is a better judge,' and passed it to Muriel. She glanced at it, shook her head and

and returned it to the sketcher. He colored a little ae he asked:-

'Well, do you like it? Is it good?'
'It will do; but I could make a better,'
said Muriel briefly.

'De you sketch?' he asked wonderingly; and he did not think she saw or understood his glance at her dress, and from that to the cottage, which he guessed was her home, but she did, and smiled slightly, as she

'Sometimes.'

'Will you—' he healtated, then offered and the birds, and then went away.

But he came again the next day, and the mean again the next day, and the mean again the next day.

she shortly returned to him an outline sketch of his face; not a finished sketch at all, but so like that it was wonderful. He all, but so like that it was wonderful. He long, bright twenty-four to Muriel. She looked from the picture to her, then laughed loved Egbert Owen; she did not seek to be-

'Upon my word, I shall take care how

silent gentleman spoke:—
'Pardon me, would you sketch me?' For answer, Muriel resumed her seat and took up her pencil again. Now and then, as she worked, she glanced at the grave as the worker, she gianced at the grave stranger, and her own face seemed to catch the shadow from it, growing almost as grave as his. She gave more finish and complete-ness to this picture than she had bestowed

As she was about to hand it to the 'original,' a sudden impulse caused her to withhold it, an arch smile took the place of her gravity, and bending low her head, till the curls fell over and concealed her work, she added a faw and concealed her to the late of her gravity. work, she added a few strokes about the mouth and on the brow, then with a laugh Muriel did not tell him then that she had mouth and on the brow, then with a laugh dancing in her eyes, she placed it in his hand. It was his face, as real and vivid almost as its reflection in a glass, but his face trans-figured. The cloud of sadness was replaced by a smile; such a warm, frank, glowing smile as gladdens the heart to see it; the

real sunshine of feeling.

At first he looked at it in a puzzled way, as if wondering what she had done to his face, until his companion, looking over his me! she told Mrs. Doyle. shoulder, uttered an exclamation of surprise,

and then burst out-'Owen, I believe, she has second sight, She has drawn you as you looked six years ago in the college days. Old fellow, if you knew how smiles become you, you would Owen's dark-blue eyes brightened for a

moment with something akin to the smile that glorified them in the picture; then he sighed and his face grew sad again,
'You are a strange girl,' he said, looking
curiously at Muriel. 'Do you know what I
would give to feel again as you have made
me look?'

Me look;

You are rich, I suppose, answered Muriel, simply; and you would give your whole fortune—at least, I would, in your place. A look of perfect agony swept across his handsome face, and he cried, passionately:-'I would girl! I am very rich, and I would give ten times as great wealth, if I had it, to bring back——'he stopped, abruptly, and turned away. He came back immediately, and again addressing Muriel, thanked her for the picture; and then, as she was turning away, he hesitatingly asked

'Muriel Doyle,' she replied. 'And mine is Egbert Owen,' he said.
'Will you remember my name and me?'
She bowed, smiled, and walked lightly away, never glaucing back, though she knew they watched her thit the rocks hid her from their sight.

'What a handsome man he was,' she soliloquized, walking up the beach toward her home. "But how sad and grave, and how sorrowfully he spoke. I wonder what his trouble is? perhaps he is in love and she won't have him. She must be a perfect

idiot!'
Muriel did remember Egbert Owen. That was her first adventure, and he was its hero (for she scarcely thought of the others); but she never expected to meet him again.

The winter passed away and the summer came again, and with it came the crowd of visitors to the new hotel.

Muriel's quiet haunts were made to ring with gayety, and since their seclusion was gone their chiefest charm was lost for her. Yet still she sometimes sought them, at times when she was not likely to meet the fashionables. On one of these occasions she was sitting among the rocks when two wonen came and set down, near her, but out of sight, and talked.

Muriel scarcely heard them, until one mentioned a familiar name; then she listened

intently. 'Yes,' one of them had remarked, 'she was yesterday to the banker from Chicago. 'I expected it long ago,' sagely observed lady number two. 'By the way, did you ever hear of the affair between her and Eg.

bert Owen?' 'No, indeed; what about it?' 'No, indeed; what about it.'
She was engaged to him,' said the other,
'It was some years ago, before il went to
California. He just about worshipped her, they say, and she pretended to be very de-voted to him; it is likely she wanted his money. Well, one day she got hold of that trumped-up story about insanity in his fam-ily, and she broke off the engagement, all in

'The poor fellow was half crazy, but she would not listen to one word from him. She treated him shamefully, called him an impostor, and accused him of deceiving her, and sent him away half maddened. My cousin, Dr. Thorne, says if there had been a particle of insanity in his veins, it would have shown itself then. But that is all a

on the sands and chasing the surges again. She was standing on the beach, one glorious autumn day, watching the sea-gulls at their

play, when a step came to her side.

'Muriel Doyle!'

She turned quickly, knowing the voice.

It was Egbert Owen. A smile that she was quick to see, came into his face, and he said

'You have remembered me then?' "You have remembered me then?"
'I have remembered you, Mr. Owen.'
'Am I changed,' he asked.
'Yes,' she replied slowly, looking into his face, and smiling late eyes that would smile back now. 'Yes, you are happier.'
'I am happier, Muriel Doyle,' he responded. Then he talked a little, of the sea view and the hirds and then want away.

her his portfolio, 'will you show me a specimen.'

'Your face?' queried Muriel, as she quietly received the materials.

He assented, and bending over the paper she shortly returned to him an outline sketch of his face; not a finished sketch at all, but so like that it was wonderfal.

lieve otherwise,

'Muriel,' he said to her one day, when
they sat together by the sea; 'Muriel, I am
going away next week.' I display my amateur attempts again, lest I flourish them in the face of a genius! they sat together by the sea; 'Muriel, I am going away next week.'

Muriel smiled carelessly, and rising from her rocky seat, was about to go, when the her hand grasped tightly the bit of stick she

> 'Yes; will you go with me, Muriel?' The color came back to her cheek, and she looked into his eyes with a shy, soft light in the brown depths of her own, but she did not speak.
> 'Listen, Muriel, while I tell you my story,'

heard the story before. heard the story before.

'Yes,' answered Muriel.

Mrs. Doyle, who will not go to live in the city, but likes to visit her daughter there, insists that the reason she knows Muriel's husband is a little conceited about his haud-

Wreaking Vengeance-Bloodshed and Damage by a Furious Mob.

French Opinion-Sparks that Might Kindle a Diplomatic Flame—Gunboats Wanted.

[By Cable to the New York Herald.) RAMSGATE, Kentish Coast, Sanday, Oct, 10.—There has been a pretty kettle of fish here, just as on the British-American coasts. The fraces between the fishermen of the two nations during the last few days, has settled boats. The Frenchmen required no orderinto an official enquiry. The magistrates here and an official from the board of trade were all yesterday privately engaged exemining witnesses. This is in consequence of the French government demanding explanations as to why their citizens were mobbed

THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE, However, I find that the Ramsgate fishermen had nothing to do with the affair, which was caused by a few local roughs and the fishermen harboring here from little places along the coast to the northward on the North Sea. Ramsgate, under treaties, is a free fishing port for the landing of fish, the mending of fishing gear and the buying of supplies. The trouble, which began early in the week, was aggravated by the constant loss of nets and by the belief that the French fishermen were the depredators. The English mackerelmen wreaked their vengeance in what is admitted to be a disgraceful manner on the crews of all French boats in the harbor, believing them all alike guilty and harbor, believing them all alike guilty and nothing better than a set of thieves.

A MIDNIGHT ATTACK. The Englishmen have often growled about the "Johnnies," and their decision for revenge was come to upon hearing the report made by the master of the Sweet Hope on Monday, to the effect that at midnight, when made by the master of the Sweet Hope on Monday, to the effect that at midnight, when near the Kentish coast, having nearly got in their nets, a large French boat bore down on them, almost touching their vessel. The French orew exclaimed: "You cut the nets, John! You bad man, John!" The French boat then tacked and bore down on them again; outting the vessel on the starboard quarter and carrying away the outrigger. At this time the mast was up, the sail partly set and the French cut the lee rope and the pacify them the crew of the Sweet Hope put their light over the side and showed them their number. The Frenchman's number was covered with canvas, but they caught sight of it on the sail before it was lowered. It proved to be a Boulogne boat, No. 1,771. The Frenchmen again attempted to run them down, but they set sail and got away. The damage done is valued at £7. The water was smooth at the time. The crew believe that the Sweet Hope would have sunk if the weather had been rough. On coming up the third time the Frenchmen stood by, and with grapnels and boathooks endeavored to take the nets out of the Sweet Hope.

and with grapnels and boathooks endeavored to take the nets out of the Sweet Hope. INCENSED FISHERMEN.

If you will be so good; and Muriel lifted the broad hat from the sunny-brown curls, and quietly proceeded to at for her portrait.

The young man sketched busily away, making no effort to conceal his admiration to his 'subject;' an admiration to which there was enough te make a rumor, of Muriel was quite indifferent. Meanwhile the second gentleman, who had not spoken, at odd silestly studying the face that his companion sketched.

It was well worth studying; no ordinary face, though not wonderfully beautiful. The brown eyes and graceful features, and smilling red lips were pretty and attractive, but there was a certain power and attractive, but there was a certain power and attractive, in Muriel's face which it did not owe to its prettiness, which would have been there attill, had she grown plain.

It was an expression not easily transferred to paper, and the tail gentleman looked and thoughts of somewhat contemptingusly upon the finished.

this was done the foreigner had purioined 13 of the nets and had got clear away without

came in and the master stated that during the previous night he had thirty-one nets stolen by the crew of a French boat. These atolen by the crew of a French boat. These occurrences to the English fishermen are working up a hostile feeling between the men of the two nationalities. It is spreed that the Johnnies should be punished, and the people are blaming the English government for not sending a gunboat to protect their interests. Many of the English boats were not out on Wednesday night.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES. Early on Thursday morning a ffeet of eleven Gravelines boats made for this har-bor. They proceeded to dispose of what fish they had caught, but it was not long fish they had caught, but it was not long before what are generally known as the Brighton Boys and a few others began attacking them with stones, and compelling them to retire into the hold, and also smashing many fragile articles on deck. The Englishmen kept their eyes epen for any pieces of net gear lying on the Frenchmen's decks. Two or three of the boys, recognizing a float belonging to a Rye boat, 156, took it off a Gravelines boat, cut the ropes and threw it overboard.

THE MOB ROUSED. A large number of fishermen and boys and considerable representation of the loafer element had gathered on the west pier intent on aiding the attack by the Englishmen, The oddly named Fred French came along and, observing one of the crew of the St. Esprit mending nets, inquired whether they were English. French descended to board the boat, when a Frenchman cut his leg open with an axe. The mob gathered round and inspected the wound. They then rushed to the ladder, crying for revenge, but the har-bor constables drove them back. Much dis-satisfaction was expressed at the action of the constables by the mob, which had largely increased. Soon it was proposed to retaliate on the Frenchmen ashore, fully a hundred FISHERY FIGHTS.

Attacking French Fishermen at Ramsgate.

Attacking brench Fishermen at Ramsgate.

> CLEARING THE TOWN. The mob, after the fray, rushed across the bridges and pulled up in front of about fifty other Frenchmen, who were quietly grouped near the dock. Attacking these, who were overpowered by numbers, they beared their beats. The Frenchmen required no order. ing to sea. They were only too glad to go, for it one English had obtained the slightest chance the attack would have been renewed. The police, however, acted admirably, and under their protection the greater number of Frenchmen who still remained ashore were brought down to the boats, escorted by coast guards, and rowed across the harbor to their boats. While the melee lasted there was the greatest excitement in the vicinity of the harbor, and the entire concourse fell little short of two thousand persons. These ruffianly proceedings were unanimously de-precated in the town, and many English mackerelmen who took no part in the affair

were disgusted with it. AN INTERNATIONAL MATTER. I give this account with great detail, because the matter has become an international one and the subject of a correspondence between the de Freycinet and Saliabury governments, in which the latter are likely to be called an international recomments. be called on for an apology and recompense.

The French Consul and an attache are all ready here, watching the police and the board of trade proceedings. I find no doubt expressed but that fair justice will be done to the French side.

NOT THE RAMSGATE FISHERMEN. I called on Captain Jones, the harbor master, who said:—"This has nothing to do with the Ramsgate fishermen. Although they are the people the most wronged, they had no hand in the disturbances which were caused by the smacksmen, who only used Ramsgate during the mackerel season. They come from New Haven, Brighton, Shore-ham, Rye and other Sussex towns on the coast." He wished this to be distinctly uncoast." He wished this to be distinctly understood, as the Ramsgate fishermen would not cause a row like this, as it spoils the reputation and trade of the town. Continuing, he added:—"There are two classes of smacksmen, the drift netters and the trawlers. The trawlers are Ramsgaters, who work their business all the year round. The drift netters are those who only come during the mackerel season," He said that the roughs were only what are in every town, "idle fellows glad to join in a row, but who do not represent Ramsgate fishermen." do not represent Ramagate fishermen."

to these rows would soon come about. He said the English nets are made of cetton and the French of hemp. If the English find the French nets they take them to the custom house to be claimed by the French, but if the latter get hold of English nets they been than eep them.

THE WOUNDED MAN.

HEAVY LOSSES.

CASES OF COMPLAINT.

On Tuesday morning the Florence Nightingale of Shoreham put into this port. She reported having left Liwestoft on Sunday and shot her nets, 120 in number. On Monday evening they saw a French boat coming, and to thwart her designs she had her small boat put out to get in the nets. But before this was done the foreigns and 12

On Wednesday evening a Brighton boat

and threw it overboard.

they endeavored to all past with the provisions which they had purchased. The wounded man French, sprang at the first "John" he met and knocked him down. Others followed his example, and, as I gather from eyewitnesses, the whole of the Frenchmen were maltreated. The roughs kicked them when down, brutally, and threw their provisions and stores at the heads of their victims and into the basin.

A LONG STANDING TROUBLE. Captain Bint, of the sailing yacht Moss Rose, told me that the trouble has been going on for years, and that if a gunboat were sent to protect the English fishermen a stop to these rows would soon come about. He

which carry twenty men to our seven, con-tinually cut and steal English nets. The grievance has been going on for years. A similar state of affairs occurred four years ago. We have no protection and the government does not seem disposed to grant a gunboat. If that were done all the troubles would end."

George French, of the smack Four Sisters, concurred, and added :- "Our nets extend

I. Herydge, of the smack X, L, said that

ashore and settle their differences by the fists the English would not mind, but when the English were at sea they were attacked and were pewerless, being outnumbered, and that most of the French crews carry arms.

J. Mills, of the smack Sweet Hope, said J. Mills, of the smack Sweet Hope, said that his boat was boarded three times by Frenchmen betwen one and three a. m. one morning last week. They tore his sails and nets all to pieces, and took whatever gear they could lay their hands on.

G. Waymark, a fisherman, said : "I was driven by the French smacks four miles, and could not shoot my nets, and was obliged to make for harbor, in fear of losing all my nets. One French smack cut seven nets to

OPINION OF RESIDENTS.

Non-fishermen and residents of the town ear the harbor say that the rows were confined to the harbor and lasted about two hours, All were naturally greatly excited.

supposed they were attacked because they had landed to sell their mackerel, as they had a perfect right to do, having paid their sixpence for the privilege. "Quels laches! quels souevages que les Analyis!"

A MISTAKE. "How do you explain it?" said I to M. Charles Trollet, the chief shipowner of "I think the English really believed that some of our men had out their nets," re-plied M. Trollet; "but that was no excuse for their taking vengeance on innocent

M. Jannin, who owns sixteen boats, said: "I am afraid there is little doubt that some of the French boats did destroy some English nets, but the Ramsgate men had no shadow of right to retaliate on the wrong people. The affair is very serious and will lead to reprisals."

CALAIS BOATS. Before reaching there I halted at Calais to interview M. Everaert, the well known wealthy shipowner, who assured me that the Calais fishermen had so far managed to keep on pretty good terms with their neighbors across the channel. "There are about seventy boats at Calais," said he, "engaged in trawling. A good many of them are at present after herrings and mackerel off Dun.

HALIFAX, Oct. 13.—Tenders were opened to-day for the new Dalhousie college building. A. R. Milliken, Moncton, was given the contract at \$58,000 John McPherson, B. Mooney & Sons and William L. Prince, St. John, were among the tenderers. The next offer was M. R. Keefe, Halifax, \$54,000. The highest was present after herrings and mackerel off Dun.

the harbor, and, having temporarily repaired shout two miles. The Four Sisters has lost the damage, they put to sea.

CASES OF COMPLAINT.

about two miles. The Four Sisters has lost three will prove a mere passing incident. One of our boats got into a similar quarrel about two miles. The Four Sisters has lost three will prove a mere passing incident. One of our boats got into a similar quarrel about two miles. I. Herydge, of the smack X. L., said that he had lost 440 yards of rope, to the value of £9; also twelve lashes off his net.

Mr. Bassett, of the smack Who'd Have Thought It, said that his boat had lost thirty-eight nets, to the value of £50. All were cut and stolen.

Parkin and Harman, of the schooner Florence Nightingale, said that he had lost twelve nets, all of which were stolen by the Frenchmen, and added belligerently that if they (the Frenchmen) would only come ashore and settle their differences by the Dangerous Sparks.

DANGEROUS SPARKS. The French press have already taken up the affair acrimonlously, and some cool heads I met at the places en route assured me they feared that these sparks might blow into a diplomatic flame,

From the Jaws of Death. RESCUE OF ANTWERP'S CREW IN MID-OCEAN-

(Sunday's Boston Herald.) The British steamer Bulgarian, Capt. Parry,

of Thayer & Lizcoln's line, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, having on board the crew and one passenger, Thomas Evans, of the British bark Antwerp, abandoned at sea. The story of the disaster and the rescue by the steamer was told by hours. All were naturally greatly excited.
They say that the fishermen had borne injustice for years, and they were glad that the disturbance had occurred, as now the government must leok after the rights of the fishermen. They should imitate the action of the Herald's country, which they had read about.

THE FRENCH VERSION.

VIEWS OF THE VICTIMS OF THE RAMSGATE RIOTS.

All were naturally greatly excited.

Sep. 26, and had heavy weather up to Sep. 30.

On that date, in lat. 57 23', W. lon. 22' 07', at noon, a tremendous sea running, a bark, dismasted and with signals of distress flying, was reported. The steamer's course was at once changed and signals made that the steamer would stand by. When close enough to distinguish forms, the vessel's crew were seen crowded together aft and making frantic signals for help. The bark was in a sorry plight, lying almost on her beam ends, with her deck load partially washed away, and the decks lumbered with ropes Was not sorry pilight, lying almost on her bear mends, with her deck load partially washed away, and the decks lumbered with ropes and rigging, and every sea making a clean reached here just as the St. Exprit and six or seven other of the twelve Gravelines boats from Ramsgate were coming into the harbor. Gravelines is a primitive little fishing port, midway between Calais and Dunkirk. The fishing boats, over one hundred in number, are engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries of Ramsgate, Dunkirk and Seeland. The fishermen here bear the reputation of being rather excitable, but, judging from my experience, I should say that no milder mannered men ever salled the sea.

ACTORS IN THE RIOTS. fishermen here bear the reputation of being rather excitable, but, indiging from my experience, I should say that no milder manner dene never sailed the sea.

ACTOSS IN THE RIOTS.

Today I Interviewed several actors in the Ramsgabe rlota. This is the story told by Engene Leprete: "I was in Ramsgate mankers on Thursday morning, when a man makers on Thursday morning, when a man makers on Thursday morning, when a man makers on the state of the bank of the distance from the steamer to the bank was amounted. "No," said I.

"On this, without provocation, he doubled his fists and knocked me down. I got my, and after half as hour found a pollocamp, but, Lord love you? he was no use. So I went aboard. Manawhile two hundred man, but, Lord love you? he was no use. So I went aboard. Manawhile two hundred man, but, Lord love you? he was no use. So I went aboard. Manawhile two hundred man, but, Lord love you? he was no use. So I went aboard. Manawhile two hundred was time."

A COWARDIA ASSAULT.

Adolphe Facquet, master of the Staccoller, told me a similar tale. "A party of an were in the market, posecially sellings with the greatest difficulty by the completely exclusive the state of the bank of Congencelly sellings was the state of t

Kent Agricultural Erhibition. The Kingston (Kent), Agricultural Society held their annual exhibition on Thursday the 7th inst. The grain, vegetables, etc., were ex-7th inst. The grain, vegetables, etc., were exhibited in the temperance hall, and the horses and cattle shown in a field near by. The exhibitien was one of the best ever held in Kingston, there being over three hundred entries. The day being very fine there were a greatmany spectators on the ground. The exhibit in the hall was magnificent, showing that Kent is well adapted to the growth of heavy grain and large and beautiful apples. Wheat weighing 68½ pounds per bushel, and apples measuring from 18 to 14 inches in circumference are not easily beaten. The ploughing match lent an additional interest to the exhibition.

Contract Awarded a Monctonian.

increase and by virtue of the fact that our prosperity has increased, that our eom-merce has increased and consequently an increased revenue, less than aix years revenue is sufficient to ex-tinguish the debt. (Applause.) So mea-sured in that way, we would be able to pay it today more quickly than we could have done today more quickly than we could have done in 1879, when it was not of the same proporin 1879, when it was not of the same proportions as it is now. (Applause.)
We were told that we ought to be condemned because we have increased the expenditure
of the country. I avow we have done so and
I avow that increase was called for. Let me
take in this connection the statement made on
one of your platforms by the premier of Nova
Scotia. He stated that Sir Leonard Tilley had
declared before confederation that \$2.75 per
head ought to be amply sufficient to conduct
the affairs of this Dominion for all time to
come and that notwithstanding and the affairs of this Dominion for all time to come and that notwithstanding only a few years had elapsed, the expenditure had gone up to \$8, but he added, and he declared to the people of New Brunswick, and his speech has been quoted over there in N. S., that the expenditure was due to tary reclarations. penditure was due to tory reckless-ness and extravagance. What do you think of that, sir, when I tell you that over one dollar was incurred during the enzie regime from 1873 to 1878 ca,n it be said that the affairs of Canada as they stood in 1867 could have been conducted at \$2.75 a head? Can any man with reason say that the head? Can any man with reason say that the government is culcable for having increased the public expenditure when we consider what the growth and expansion of the country from the one end to the other has been since that

In 1867 this country spread over an exn 1867 this country spread over an expanse of 467 square miles, while today its teritory comprises 3,500,000 square miles. (Loud applause.) The confederation of Canada in 1867 contained a population of 3,000,000 people, while today Canada stands over 5,000,000. In 1867 the revenue of the united provinces was \$13,000,000, and teday we have a revenue of \$32,000,000. In 1867 the foreign commerce of Canada was \$131,000,000, today it stands \$200,000,000. Why. sir. take the postal services to the stands of \$200,000,000. Why, sir, take the postal service. That is one immediately connected with everyone in the country. We have had since 1877. 3.500 new post offices, and we are carrying 64 000,000 more letters and postal cards than we did in 1867. Our mail carriages are traversing eleven million miles more of roadway than they did in 1867. We send of roadway than they did in 1867. We send through the post office 54 000,000 more newspapers than they did in 1867, yet our friends of the opposition tell us that we are exceedingly culpable because we do not carry on public affairs at the rate of expenditure per head of 1867. I ask the people of Canada when these people come before them accusing us of extravagant expenditure to ask them, do you propose to go back to the expenditure for public services which satisfied this country in 1867.

have been accommodating the people with additional protection to the lightheuses and fisheries, and it is impossible that this could all be done if we go back to the expenditure of 1867. Now the fact is that instead of the burden of the people being \$2.50 per head of the population it is \$5.40. Let us consider what the increase has been. Why, in this great expanse of territory, with its great public services extending in every Why, in this great expanse of territory, with its great public services extending in every direction—in 1878, when our friends took office, the burden upon the people was \$4.57 per head, and it is only \$5.40 new. Therefore, for the great advance Canada has made in the increase of her commerce, and the gigantic character of her public works, which have elicited the attention of and made Canada the envy of the world, the increased burden since we took office in 1878, is but \$1,03 per head and that is not making any allowance for the money we have sent to the allowance for the money we have sent to the provincial treasuries to relieve the people of the burdens which fall upon them. (Applause.) Now as another test, let me call your attention to the way in which the burdens have been imposed by the present government because if mposed by the present government. we ought to be condemned. The finance min-later made the statement, which has not been critics, that we have since our accession to critics, that we have since our accession to office in 1878 increased the revenue upon that class of goods which can most easily pay the increased burdens, and that we have not increased the burdens upon the working people by placing duties upon those staples which enter into their living expenses, for we placed the duties upon silks, velvets, jewelry, spirits and wines, articles which are admitted everywhere to be luxuries

ipplause). Dr. Hutchinson—What about coal and flour? Hon. Mr. Thompson—The burdens which I am now speaking of do not fall one single cent on coal and flour. Let me tell you that the people of New Brunswick do not pay one cent per head in consequence of the protection to Nova Scotia coal. Perhaps my friend does not know that it is the coal that comes here from foreign countries which pays the duty. The coal used here is partly from Nova Scotia and does not pay duty, and the American is not decreased in price in consequence of the competition caused by Nova Scotia coal. The price of flour is not as much today as it was before the flour duties were imposed and

was before the flour duties were imposed and does not increase the burdens of the people of Canada one cent.

I am stating these facts, and challenge assertions to the centrary. I am able to tell my friends that the policy which imposed the duty on American coal has given employment to thousands of operatives in the Province of Nova Scotia—(applause) has enabled thousands of my fellow countrymen to earn their bread in their own country by the labor of their own hands which they were not able to do under the rule of Mr. Mackenzie. I am able to tell him also as the people Ontario will tell you, that even where the Nova Scotia coal cannot be carried in consequence of the diffi-culty of freighting, and the American coal comes outry of freignting, and the American coal comes in, although the American coal is lower in price now than it was before, still Nova Scotia coal largely takes its place. It is lower in price, that is the American coal, cause the N.P., which puts a duty on foreign coal has this effect that we now receive Ame coat has this effect that we now receive American coal in the Ontario markets at the old price and the moment it becomes higher Nova Scotia coal will come in and take its place. I am able to tell him that it is a very different condition of affairs. am able to tell him that it is a very different condition of affairs to what it was in 1878 when our friends took office, and the people who tells him that the cosl or flour duty has imposed any burden on the people is seeking to deceive him in this regard.

Now, sir, I have said so much upon financial anations and the hour in so late. (Cries, of

Now, sir, I have said so much upon financial questions and the hour is so late—(Cries of "go on, go on")—but having answered these charges made unfairly against the administration of the day, I proceed in closing to call your attention and the attention of the people of New Brunswick to one other point. We are accused of attempting to get a verdict from the people of Canada simply because we have done our duty in executing a great criminal in the Northwest—the statement is untrue. You have heard today on your own platform the account the Hon. Minister of the Interior has rendered to you of our liability in respect to that. You have heard also the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries justify his management of that department. We are Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries justify his management of that department. We are liable to be called upon in like manner in every section to defend the conduct of the government upon every question, and its policy upon every public question, and it is utterly untrue that we wish to catch the vote and public conscience because we have executed a single criminal, but let me call the attention of the people of this and the neighboring province and especially the liberals to, the policy presented by the opposition today. Let me call your attention to the fact that we do not claim your verdict on that ground, but because the party opposed to us see endeavoring to make your verdict on that ground, but because the party opposed to us see endeavoring to make political capital out of the fact that we but performed our duty in carrying the law into execution. (Applause.) At the time when that unfortunate man was elected to parliament, and when he was expelled therefrom, his conduct was necessarily brought to the notice of the house of commons by the persons who claimed he was not fit to represent any portion of the Canadian people, and then the Hon. Edward Blake cheered to the echo in the house the statement that he (Riel) ought not to be allowed to take his seat in the house of commons of Canada because he had commitof commons of Canada because he had commit-ted a foul and damnable murder. Years passed by, sir, and the same, man had committed a greater offence, and yet this same gentleman durns round and says it is only a political

MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH, CONTINUED. offence, that he was a harmless lunatic and should have been let off.

We know that in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec he speaks of the crime then as forl and damnable, yet when that same crime has been committed, attended by cirnumstances of a character ten fold more atro-cious, he on the platform of Ontario endeavors to justify the latter act in the attempt to overrow the government of the day on the groun that Riel was a harmless lunatic. I see by the report of his speech that he says this, on the ground that because a person has been unatic asylum on two occasions, then his after lunatic asylum on two occasions, then his after conduct was necessarily always such as would lead one to suspect it. But, sir, what was the evidence of the gentlemen in whose charge he had been on those occasions? It was that he had simply taken refuge there for the purpose of avoiding retributive justice and the effects of just indignation at his atricious conduct. To prove that those officials were not duosed. I will read that those officials were not duped, I will read the certificate of one of the medical men in charge, certificates which Mr. Blake has carefully omitted to read, but the truth of whi he has never attempted to contradict. Here is

the certificate:"I the undersigned physician of the asylum of St. Jean de Dieu, certify that a few days after the entrance of Louis Riel into the asylum I perceived that with him insanity was simulated. The exaggeration of his acts was such, and so much beyond what we generally remark in subjects officted with real insanity that with a physician accustomed to treat such cases there would be no room for doubt. cases there would be no room for doubt. Upon making the observation to him that I was not to be taken for his dupe he confessed to me effect that he was shamming insanity, and he evidence that I was right in my surm that his confession was really sincere, is that on all occasions, and they were many, I have been alone conversing with him, he has always talk-ed in a manner absolutely lucid and sane upon all and every subject with which he has enter-tained ma (Sgd)

F. X PERBAULT, M. D., Asylum of Longe Pointe. Is it fair that when these certificates were read in parliament and never answered, that the people of this country should be asked to justify Mr. Blake and his friends? Is it fair justify Mr. Blake and his friends? Is it fair that the government should be condemned for the execution of that criminal? Is it fair that these certificates should not have been referred to in the speeches in which he argues the insanity of that criminal and his irresponsibilty? What has the question of the lunacy of this man when in that asylum in the Province of Quebec, to do with the question before us today if the electors of Quebec tomorrow accept the view that he was a harmless lunatic—if they tomorrow consider him a murdered patriot and resolve to punish the government for meting out consider him a murdered patriot and resolve to punish the government for meting out justice to the man who committed that "foul and damnable murder"? (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Foster read to you a few moments ago, some utterances of the press against us but we do not attach much weight to the statements of the approximation, and so with those of we do not attach much weight to the statements of the opposition, and so with those of their press. We know that when the election came on in Chambly, the lieutenant of Mr. Blake, I refer now to Mr. Laurier, who is the spokeeman of Mr. Blake in the Province of Quebec-stood on the platform, and reiterated the statement that if he had had the opportunity he would have been glad to have been found shouldering his rifle to assist the rebels on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

We had Mr. Blake standing up in parliament and saying that the snows of the Northwest were dyed with the blood of one of his kinsmen, and we have the man who sits close by his side appealing to the people of Quebec, asking them to place him in power, while he (Laurier) says he would have shot down the man who fought for the safety and honor of the flag of our country. (Loud applause.) It

ply because we had allowed the law to take its course. Let any man, whatever his creed or race may be, ask himself in going over the rec-

ord of our party whether we have in selecting representatives in the cabinet or in the distribu-

policy is the one which will succeed, for it is in strong contradiction to that of the opposi-tion, and is one which is helpful for the future

STEEVES' MOUNTAIN. - A correspondent

writes :- On the evening of the 8th inst, the

ladies of Steeves's Mountain and vicinity held

THE STORE of W. McCollum, Spring Hill.

N. S., was broken into on Sunday night last

man who fought for the safety and honor of the fisgle our country. (Loud applause.) It is reported in the press that Mr. Mowatt in his speech at Ottawa the other day said that the government having hanged Riel the people would hang the the Savings Bank, S. D. Leavitt, International Country of the safety and honor of the fisgle of the safety and honor of the fisgle our country. (Loud applause.) It does not as far as Newcomb's. On the south side, the Eagle Preserved Fish Co., Paine Bros., Hume & Son., Gradyi& Co., the Savings Bank, S. D. Leavitt, International Country. government. In his revised speech tional Steamship Co., J. D. Young, G. W. capen, Eastport Hotel Co., E. S. Kinney, the readers of the Free Press would see nothing of this for he had it carefully eliminated; but if you read the speech of Hon. Edward Blake you will find that for the purpose of making a little joke said that he would commute the sentence to banishment from office. This shows that he did say it and they may try to get out of it, but cannot, for there is Mr. Blake's statement before them. These men are responsible for this. The mere fact of their press having uttered what they did when Mr. Pref. ntaine was elected in Chambly, that revenge should be executed upon the government for the exwere burned. LESS. be executed upon the government for the ex-ecution of a criminal shows the keynote that

Many factory hands lived in boardingecution of a criminal shows the keynote that the opposition is sounding. Sir, when the victory was won by Mr. Prefontaine congratulations came not only from Mr. Edgar, but also from Mr. Dumont, Riel's ex-adjutantnouses which are burned out. Every tene ment house in town was crowded before the fire, and it is worse now. Many slept out of general. We have the right to appeal to your fairness and your judgment, and I ask you to consider whether we have done our duty in hanging this Riel, who was the greatest crimical that the inal that this country ever saw. The victor at Chambly has furnished still more proof t Stephen, have forwarded 200 loaves of bread. Those acquainted with Eastport the people of this country that what we did is eeing the law enforced was right, for we think that when the lives of people stand in jeopardy may form an idea of the damage by knowneither liberals nor conservatives can afford to let the agitators of these troubles go free; but we find our friends of the opposition receiving a we find our friends of the opposition receiving a ing that every building on Water and Sea streets, from Wolf's factory to Holme's factory are burned to the ground. message congratulating them upon their victory and saying that Riel dead is more powerful than Riel alive.

We fortunately have no such record as that to THE SARDINE FACTORIES BURNED

with contents, cans and stock, are G. W. show. It has yet to be made appear in any portion of this Dominion where the liberal conservative party has endeavored to set race against race or creed against creed. The false accusation has been made that we did so sim-

tion of public patronage been actuated by questions of either class, creed or race. (Applause.) Let him ask to be pointed to any instance in any province of Canada today where any man has been excluded from the cabinet because he is English, Irish, Scotch, French, Protestant or Catholic. (Applause.) And that which I claim in reference to representation. of Catholic. (Appliance,) And this which I claim in reference to representation, I can fairly claim on this platform or any platform in Canada in reference also to the distribution of public patronage or the (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SHEFFIELD, SUNBURY Co., Oct. 14.—The anxercise of any power of government. Then, air, if what I have said be true as renual school meeting for district number two, Sheffield, was held today in the grammar school house. N. P. Day, one of the trustees, called the meeting to order, and Newton Burpee was elected chairman. The secretary read the report of the trustees. gards the province of Quebec, how is it with reference to my own province, which I yet think one of the brightest spots in the Dominthe report of the trustees, one section of which was as follows: "As the Grammar schoel has not been visited by an inspector of schools for nearly two years and a haif, we are led to suppose that the educational condition of the district is good, and if all the schools in the province could do as well it would be a saving to the government if they would dispense with the inspectors altogether." The report of C. W. Barker, auditor, was adopted. On motion, N. P. Day was re-elected trustee and C. W. Let me ask those who are championing the cause of secession there, or that of annexation here, who are using the name of Edward Blake to conjure by, if they are willing to accept the support of those whose watchward is, "RIEL DEAD IS MOBE POWERFUL THAN RIEL ALIVE." DEAD IS MOBE POWERFUL THAN REL ALIVE."
The policy of the opposition is different in each province. It is secession in Nova Scotia, reciprocity in New Brunswick, pardon to criminals in Quebec, and scandals in Ontario.

I thank you very much for the patient manner in which you have listened to me, and I am exceedingly indebted to you, but it is because I know I have taxed your patience, and in closing I would say that I have found throughout Canada wherever I have gone, an honest desire expressed from both sides to hear the fullest discussion of these public questions of the day, and I declare to you that I feel that our party and its policy is the one which will succeed, for it is in atrong contradiction. P. Day was re-elected trustee and C. W. Barker, auditor. There was an unusually large gathering and some lively discussion. The sum of \$528 was voted for school purposes, a little more than last year, although the people (not the trustees) profited by the example shown them by the provincial government and reduced al! of the teacher's salaries for the coming year. After the minutes had been read by the secretary the meeting adjuncted secretary the meeting adjourned
The Methodists of this place held their an-

nual missionary meeting this evening which was numerously attended. The meeting was opened by singing the 9th hymn, and Rev. W. Dobson of Fredericton offered prayer, Rev. W. Maggs, resident minister, presided and explained the nature of the different state. plained the nature of the different circuits and missions, both at home and abroad. The inmissions, both at home and abroad. The income of the society last year was something over \$190,000, the largest amount yet raised in one year by the Methodist church in Canada for this object. The Ravs. J. Sellar of Gibsen, J. Barker, resident Congregational, and Wm. Dobson, delivered enthusiastic addresses making the claims of Christian missions every ladies of Steeves's Mountain and vicinity held a basket social in the Temperance hall. The proceeds, amounting to upwards of \$20, is to be given to Mr. Jones of Petitcodiac. After all had fared sumptuously of all the fine things, a very pleasant and enjoyable time was spent, much to the delight of the ladies. Mr. O'Bleenes did all in his power to make the evening an enjoyable one.

On the evening of 2nd inst., while Richard Lutes, sr., and family were at temperance lodge, his house was entered and \$47 stolen from his desk. The thief is unknown. ing the claims of Christian missions every strong and clear. The choir also gave some ex-cellent music. A liberal collection and the benediction brought the meeting to a close. The voters list for the county of Sunbury under the new Franchise Act is increased by about fifty names over the list of last year.

THE KINGS COUNTY municipal elections take place on the 26th inst. The electors of each parish, besides and among the things stolen was a splendid vote on the question of the establishment of an alms TERRIBLE DISASTER I

One Hundred Families Hemeless and Many People Sleep in the Streets. the Sea. Sixty-two Dwellings, One hundred and

Factories. Four Hotels, Two Banks and Seventeer Wharves Burned.

Thirty Stores and Offices, Eight

EASTPORT'S FIRE.

loss Over Half a Million of Dollars.

CALAIS AND SAINT STEPHEN OFFER PROMPT AID.

EASTPORT, Oct. 16.—The fire which broke out at 2 p. m. Thursday, raged furiously for ten hours, defying all efforts to control or arrest it. The fire started in Capen & Mc-Lean's sardine factory, swept in a northerly direction along the water front and through Water street, burning ten sardine factories. both the hotels, some 30 dwelling houses, the custom house and post office, every place of business where goods of any description were kept for sale except two small grocery stores which were out of the path of

The total loss is estimated in round numbers at at least half a million dollars, fairly covered by insurance, except the sardine factories, which could not procure insurance. The sardine factories burned afforded employment to at least two thousand persons who are thus deprived of the means of support. Much suffering must ensue unless immediate aid is rendered. Contributions can be safely forwarded to Hon.N. B. Nutt, collector of customs.

The fire commenced in the drying room of Capen's sardine factory, south end, at two o'clock. The man who first discovered it says he could have put it out with a pail of water, but the water was not to be had, Everything was favorable for a fire.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR A FIRE, It was the dryest season for forty years. The wells were all dry. The wind was southeast. The principal business street runs from southeast to northwest and the wind had a fair rake. The fire ran rapidly up Water street, taking both banks and the Passamaquoddy house. After that efforts o check it were useless. Some merchants ocked their stores, others begged and plead. ed for teamsters, offering any price for services. The people seemed panic stricken. Everbody was at work, but nothing was accomplished. At five o'clock the Standard office was afire. From this the custom house caught fire, swept up North Eud, taking Grady's large sardine factory and Ho!mes' can shop, but went past Holmes' factories and stopped at J. J. Pike's residence on Adams street.

ON THE EAST SIDE OF WATER STREET the fire jumped an open space of 260 feet, burned L. K. Corthell's residence and two houses north of it. Nothing but the hotel was burned on Key street. On Boynton street it burned as far as Sweeney's house. Frontier National Bank and the United States government are the heaviest losers, ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Sixty-two dwellings, eight factories, seventeen wharves, two hotels, five boarding-houses and 130 stores, offices and business places

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES ARE HOME-

doors last night on mattresses. Very little provisions or clothing were saved. Many are in sore distress. The mayor of Calais telegraphed, offering aid. The ladies of Calais are baking, cooking and collecting clothing. Ganeng Bros., St. Stephen. have forwarded 250 loaves of bread. Those accounted to the contract of t

Capen's Eagle Preserved Fish Co., two factories, J. D. Young, J. Herderson, George O Grady & Co., and M. C. Holmes & Co.'s can shops. The vessels burned are schooner E. A. DeHart, owned by Paine Bros., loaded with sardines for New York; schooner Percy, owned by S. B. Hume & Sons, loaded with coal and a small lighter, owned by Capt. John Cassidy. The wharves burned are Eagle Preserved Fish Co.'s, G. W. Capen's, W. Brown's, J. D. Young's, International Steamship Co.'s., J. P. Smith's, Paine Bros., B. B. Milliken's, C'Dell's, Union, Wadsworth's, Kelley Bros., Market wharf, Leavitt Bros., Grady and Dyer's.

a Passenger from Consumption. Beston, Oct. 17.—The International Line steamer New Brunswick arrived at her wharf

OTTAWA. General News from the Capital.

(Special to THE SUN.) CTTAWA, Oct. 18 .- The White Cross brother hood held their first meeting here recently. The Indian chiefs now here had an interview with Sir John and some other members of the cabinet this afternoon, and intend leaving for their homes this evening.

Messrs. Baird and Marshall, business men of St. John's, Newfoundland, were here yesterday, and expressed themselves astonished at the progress and prosperity seen everywhere throughout Canada.

TORONTO.

(Special to THE SUR.) TORONTO, Oct. 18. - The police magistrate today gave judgment, committing for trial

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Sabine Pass Washed Away by

Over One Hundred Persons Drowned.

Every House But One Destroyed. NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 15.—A special despatch says the relief boat Lamar has returned to

Beaumont from Sabine Pass. Only two houses are left in the latter place. One hundred and one persons are missing. BEAUMONT, Tex., Oct. 15 -The first reports of the disaster at Sabine Pass were not in the least exaggerated, in fact, the death roll now

reaches 101 souls swept into eternity by the surging waters. Relief parties that went down as near Sabine as possible, on the Sabine and Texas railway are yet there succoring the destitute and sick. The train could not get within twelve miles of the town, but over a dozen towboats have been sent there and are at work saving life and property. Intense excitement has prevailed here since the news of the fearful catastrophe. People have neither ate nor slept, and crowds have surrounded the wharves and depot waithave surrounced the wharves and depot waiting for the return of train or boat from the devastated town. The steamboat Lamar left Orange on Wednesday night at 10.30 o'clock with a relief committee on board. Her return was anxiously awaited. At midnight last night the whistle of the Lamar was heard bringing back the sick and destitute,

Twenty-five of the relief committee were left at Sabine Pass to make attempts to recover some of the bodies, many of which are reported to have been washed dczans of miles over into Louisiana. The exact extent of the storm swept district is yet unknown, but from reports brought by the committee it is carried by prought by the committee it is certain that the doded district embraced an expanse of counflooded district embraced an expanse of country many times larger than at first supposed. The Gulf seems to have moved over laud for miles in one high unbroken wall of water. The committee report that 101 persons are missing, 90 of whom are known to have been drowned. Thirty-five of the victims were drowned. Thirty-five colored. Ninety-one half clad, shivering wretched victims of the storm were brought up on the Lamar. Nearly all the refugees are sick and prostrated from exhaustion and hunger. They are being tenderly cared for by the citizens of Beaumont. From all accounts gathered, language could not exaggered. all accounts gathered, language could not exaggerate the state of affairs at Sabine Pass. Out of more than 150 houses in village less than six remain standing, and they are ruined. Wives and children were swept away and drowned in the presence of away and drowned in the presence of their husbands and fathers, who were powerless to save them. The waves broke against the lighthcuse in solid walls 50 feet high, tearing out the windows at the very top of the structure. Corpses have been picked up a distance of .30 miles from the scene of the disaster. Friends and relatives of the drowned residents are coming to Crange and Beaumont by every are coming to O:ange and Beaumont by every train. The steamboat Lamar took on board a cargo of food, blankets and clothing, and also a fresh relief committee, and at daylight this morning started down to succor the unfortun-

AT JOHNSON'S BAYOU. OBANGE, TEXAS, Oct. 15 - Distressing reports come from Johnson's Bayou. Hundreds ports come from Johnson's Bayou. Huadreds of persons are said to have been drowned while there was a fearful and complete destruction of property including thousands of head of live stock. The Emily P. has just arrived with 62 survivors. Thirty seven bodies of persons drowned at Johnson's Bayou have been recovered and 65 are still missing.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 15.—Captain Bailey, a bar pilot at Port Eads, reports 26 lives lost during the recent storm on the Bayous.

FEARFUL WRECKS

In a Terrible Storm on the British Coast.

Five Vessels and Seventy-five Lives Lost LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Latest reports show that

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Latest reports show that the effects of the recent storm on the south and west ceasts were terrible. A Norwegian bark foundered off Tintagel, and her entire crew, sensisting of 15 persons, perished. Ten bodies have been washed ashore on the Glamorgan coast. Reports have been received from all parts of the kingdom, telling of the disastrous effects of the hurricane. The British ship Mallery was wrecked in the Bristol channel and 20 persons were drowned. The shore is strewn with wreckage. All bodies washed ashore have been stripped of their valuables by wreckers. The Norwegian bark Fredrikstad from Musquash, N. 18, for Swansea, was wrecked off quash, N. 1B, for Swansea, was wrecked off Podstown, and 19 persons were drowned. The bask Alliance was also wrecked off Pods'own and four lives were lost. The other persons on board were saved by a life boat. Another large bark was seen to be in distress, the crew being huddled together on the deck. The vessel foundered this morning and it is believed from a dezen to twenty persons were devened. twenty persons were drowned. The gale prevented people on shore from rendering any assistance. The cries of the doomed men were heard distinctly by those watching the vessel from the shore

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

Arrives Safely in Boston Harbor-Beath of

here shortly after midnight, Saturday. A large crowd of people having relatives on board were waiting at the wharf and there was much were waiting at the wharf and there was much rejoicing when the steamer made her appearance. The officers of the steamer who knew nothing of the sensational reports about their vessel being burned were much surprised at the reception given them. The delay of the steamer was explained by the statement that she lay a long time at anchor near Machias on account of rough weather. Mrs. Margaret Forsythe, one of the passengers, died of consumption during the voyage. ing the voyage.

Scott Act Prosecutions-Arrested for Per jury.

MONOTON, Oct. 18 .- Things are getting de idedly warm in Scott Act circles here. Wm. Crossman, informant in about a dozen cases. was today arrested on a charge of perjury in connection with the conviction of Dennis Hogan. It is alleged Crossman swore one day that on a certain date he had purchased liquors that on a certain date he had purchased liquors on a certain date only from certain individuals, not including Dennis Hogan, and that afterwards, when Dennis Hogan was on trial, he swore he had purchased liquor from him on the date in question. Mr. Thomas, attorney for the liquor dealers, Stipendiary Wortman and two or three others, were sworn in support of the prosecution and Crossman was remanded to jail, bail being refused. The case was before Justice Rand who is alleged to be connected with liquor business and there is connected with liquor business and there is strong feeling among temperance people that he should be removed. A petition asking for today gave judgment, committing for trial Patrick Burns, coal merchant, and others, at the next assizes for conspiring to defraud the city and Dominion government in connection with the delivery of coal,

1. In should be removed. A petition asking for for his removal is to be circulated.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monoton and Buctouche railway on Saturday it was decided to place the company's bonds on the market. The authorized issue is \$10,000 per mile for 32 miles.

(Special to THE SUR.) TORONTO, Oct. 17.—The members elected by acclamation were: Argenteuil-Owens, bleu; Dorchester-Larochelle, bleu; Gaspe-Flynz, bleu; Iberville—Demers, rouge; Quebec East-Shehyn, rouge; Sherbrooke-Robertson, bleu. Two Mountains-Beauchamp, rouge, Those elected on Thursday were:

Begot—Pilon, rouge; majority 67.
Beauce—Blanchet, bleu; majority 135.
Beauce—Blanchet, bleu; majority 135.
Beauce—Blanchet, bleu; majority 20.
Bellechasse—Faucher, bleu; majority 90.
Berthier—Sylvester, rouge; majority 71.
Bonaventure—Martin, bleu; majority 51.
Brome—Lynch, bleu; majority 330.
Chambly—Rocheleau, rouge; majority 26.
Chamblain—Trudel, rouge; majority 201.
Cnarlavoix—Morin, rouge; majority 239. Champiain—Trudei, rouge; majority 201.
Charlavoix—Morin, rouge; majority 289.
Chateauguay—Robidoux, bleu; majority 104.
Crompton—Macintosh, bleu; majority 547.
Drummond and Arthabaska—Church, bleu; sjority 187.

ajority 187. Mochelaga—Villeneuve, bleu; majority 113, Huntingdon—Cameron, anti-Riel liberal; Jacques Cartier—Boyer, rouge; majority 134.
Joliette—Bazinet, rouge; majority 75.
Kamouraska—Gagaon, rouge; majority 50.
Laprairie—Charlebois, bieu; majority 26,
L'Assemption—Forest, rouge; majority najority 128. Levis - Lemieux, rouge; majority 130.

Levis – Lemieux, rouge; majority 130, Laval—Leblanc, bleu; majority 41, L'Islet—Deschenes, rouge; majority 12, Lotbiniere—Laliberte, rouge; majority 221, Maskinonge—Caron, bleu; majority 75, Missisquoi—Spencer, bleu; majority 80, Montmagny—Bernatchez, rouge; majority

Montmorency-Designdins, bleu; majority Napierville-Lafontaine, rouge; majority 106. Ottawa county—Cormier, bleu; majority 106.
Ottawa county—Cormier, bleu; majority 410.
Pontiac—Poupere, bleu; majority 450
Portneuf—Tessier, rouge; majority 100.
Quebec Centre—Rinfret, rouge; majority 134.
Onabec West—Murphy Quebec Centre - Einfret, rouge; majority 134. Quebec West - Murphy, rouge; majority 11. Quebec county - Casgrain, bleu; majority 100. Richelieu - Cardin, rouge; majority 30. Richmond and Wolfe - Picard, bleu; major.

Rouville—Loreau, rouge; majority 91. Soulanges—Bourbonnais Ind. rouge; major-

St. Hyacinth—Mercier, rouge; majority 143.
St. Hyacinth—Mercier, rouge; majority 509.
St. Johns—Marchand, rouge; majority 210.
St. Maurice—Duplessis, bleu; majority 300.
Temiscouata—Deschenes, bleu; majority Of Three Rivers—Turcotte, rouge; majority 16, Vandreuil—La Pointe, bleu; majority 200, Yamaska—Gladu, rouge; majority 284 Montcalm—Richard, bleu; majority 450, Nicolet—Dovais, bleu; majority 260, Rimonaki—Martin, rouge; majority 57. Nicolet - Dovais, bleu; majority 200.
Rimouski - Martin, rouge; majority 57.
Terrebonne - Nantel, bleu; majority 251.
Vercherres - Lussier, rouge; majority 32.
Montreal West - Hall, bleu; majority 153.
Montreal Centre - McShane, rouge; majority

Montreal East—Baird, rouge; majority 203.
Megantic—Johnson, bleu; majority not nown. Shefford-Brossard, rouge; majority not nown. Chicoutimi—yet to be heard.

What the Toronto Papers Say.

(Special to THE SUN.) The Mail will say tomorrow: The result in Quebec summed up in a line is that in consequence of the Riel cry, the administration son. quence or the Mel cry, the administration, whilst retaining all the English constituencies it formerly held, has found supporters in four others which hitherto have elected English liberals, viz, Huntingdon, Montreal West, Megantic and Drummond; but, on the other hand, it has lot to fewer that 22 of the 40 Franch constituencies it held when the legic hand, it has lot no fewer that 22 of the 40 French constituencies it held when the legislature was dissolved. Readers of the Mail cannot aver that this bouleversement has come upon them unexpectedly. Against the opinion of the best judges on the conservative side, we always maintained what was indeed obvious, that the Riel movement would appeal to the nativism tained what was indeed obvious, that the Riel movement would appeal to the nativism and self-interest of the cure and strike deep into the heart of the habitant, who is a perfect bundle of prejudices; and, secondly, that the English minority would instinctively huddle together for shelter and defence. It is as certain as anything in the future can be, that the province of Quebec will decide the result of the approaching Dominion elections, and as that province now stands equally divided between rouge and bleu on a question involving the one-ness and supremacy of the laws, which is the first condition of peace in a country of mixed creeds and races, it is clear that whosever creeds and races, it is clear that whosever may govern for the next five years, she will may govern for the next five years, she will rule, unless the English-speaking provinces, following the example of the English minority in the townships, meet combination with combination and beat the church at her own game. Politicians, reform and tory alike, prefer to make "deals" with her, the game, so far as she is concerned, being one of heads I wia, tails you lose. This is the settles method of the leaders on both sides. But in our humble indement the time has come for a general

ble judgment the time has come for a general uprising of the British race in the Dominion against so dangerous and degrading a system of government.

The Globe says: The victory in Quebec is a satisfactory though not unexpected one, which unless it leads the party everywhere to overthieses it leads the party everywhere to over-confidence, probably presages the accession of the liberals to power at Ottawa. We must in-sist, first of all, on the evil consequences that may result from undue elation over Mercier's may result from undue sistion over mercier's success. An examination of the yet incomplete majority returns does not lead to the opinion that the revulsion against toryism in Quebec is anything like so general as might be surmised from the baldstatement that a liberal minority of 30 has been turned to a majority of five or six over the tories and independents combined, or 15 or 16 over the tories alone. Though many ber of voters who have come over, the number of voters who have changed sides does not amount probably to more than three or four

It may be mentioned that the Globe claims 37. on returned, while the Mail claims a QUEBEC, Oct. 18 -Le Canadienne today an-

ounces that it is not the government's intention to give up the ship of state until it is constitutionally shown by a vote of the house that there is a majority elected. MONTREAL, Oct. 18 .- It is now definitely scertained that Girouard, Rielite, has been returned for Drummond and Arthabasha by a majority of 130, instead of Church, conservaive, as at first reported.

MONCTON.

(Special to TEM SUN.)

A List of the Members Returned and Their To Pass into the Hands of Philadelphians,

London, Oct. 18—It is reported that the shareholders of the Inman steamship company at a meeting at Liverpool today resolved to wind up the effairs of the company and that Peter Wright & Sons of Philadelphia have purchased the business for £250,000.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18. Arrangements are practically concluded for the reorganization of PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18. Arrangements are practically concluded for the reorganization of the Inman steamship company and the ships of the line will continue as heretofore. It is expected that the arrangements for reorganization will be carried out in the course of this week. It is announced here that all tickets and drafts issued in behalf of the company by Peter Wright & Sons, general agents, will be duly honored.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 18 -A quantity of wreckage washed ashore near Appledore is marked "Castleton" and the other names on the wreck. age indicate more than one steamer has been ost in that locality during the storm Lost in that locality during the storm.

Eleven persons were lost from the Norwegian bark Fredrikstad, from Musquash for Swansea, wrecked off Padatow. The mate was saved. The British steamer Jersey City, Captain Horlor, from New York, Oct. 1. which has arrived at Bristol, lost boats and damaged wheel. Bark Queen of Australia, at Liverpool from St John, N. B., had boats smashed and lost a portion of her deckload.

DEBATING A STRIKE.

Paris, Oct. 18. - A severe contest took place PARIS, Oct. 18.—A severe contest took place in the chamber of deputies this evening over the order of day, which related to a measure concerning the strike at Vierson. The chamber debated the strike and voted the order of the day pure and simple, despite the government's objection. M. Sarrien, minister of the interior, M. Develle, minister of agriculture, and M. Britaul, minister of public works, representing moferate element in the governpresenting, moderate element in the govern-ment, at once resigned.

STRIKE ENDED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 - The strike of packing house workmen formally ended this afternoon. The strikers had a mass meeting on the prairie about 3 o'clock, at which between 12,000 and 14,000 were present. A proposition to return to work on the ten hour plan, was carried almost unanimously, and the strike declared at an end.

FORGERS ARRESTED. LISBON, Oct. 18.—Two Americans named Austin and Staffield have been arrested at Oporto for usbering forged Bank of England notes. Both have made confessions.

DIED FROM CHOLERA VIENNA, Oct. 18.-Herr Schmidt, state Ilrector of railways, arrived on Saturday in Vienna from Pesth and died last evening of cholera, which it is believed he contracted at

Apohaqui Notes,

APOHAQUI, Oct. 18. - A northeast snow storm whitened the roofs and fields this morning, but quickly melted away again. The indications are, however, that summer clothing will be worn on a nail upstairs for the rest of the sea-

A public t mperance meeting was held in Fenwick's hall on Saturday night last, under the suspices of Ambition lodge, I. O. of G. T. Addresses were delivered by Calvin Powers of St. John, and Rev. W. J. Kirby. At the close of the meeting a number of persons signified their intention of becoming members of the lodge, which is now in a flourishing condition. The liquor seller who has several times essayed to work up a business here has once more deemed it prefitable to close up his shop and go away.

yearly assessment was largely reduced, which means a reduction of teachers' salaries. Reports from other districts show that this one is not an exception. With the government curtailing salaries at one end, and the districts at the other, and with the supply of teachers much greater than the dayand Message Rising. much greater than the demand, Messre, Blair and Crocket may fairly look forward to a time when the schools of the province will be a direct source of revenue. Nothing like thoroughness in the matter of reform.

Information comes from Norten of the death of John White at the ripe age of 101 years, He, and a number of other young fellows, came from England to this country more than three quarters of a century ago, in company with Squire Knox, a well-to-do English gentleman who settled near where Norten Village now stands. Mr. Knox will be remembered by old settlers as one of those who were victimized by the celebrated Henry More Smith. White outlived all his companions many years. He never married, had no relatives in this country, and has for some years past received aid from the parish in which he died. "Old Jack" will be long remembered in the country side where he has been so long a familiar figure. One by one the links with the past are dropped, and the pioneers rest from their labors. Eat their works remain.

Westmoyland Notes

The annual exhibition of the S and W. Agricultural Society was held on Friday last on the society's grounds in Sackville. The day was not so fine as it promised the night before. In addition to a regular Sackville blow there were light showers all day, settling down toward night to a steady rain. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the drawback of the weather, and the display both in the build ing and the stockyard averaged quite up to former years. There were between seven and eight hundred entries, by about one hundred exhibitors. The show of horses in some classes was exceptionally good, notably the two year old draughts, some of which weighed 1400 lbs. old draughts, some of which weighed 1400 lbs. There were a few good roadsters, but there is great room for improvement in this class. There was a scarcity of short horn bulls, but a good show of cows, heifers and calves of that breed. In Ayrshires, which do not seem to grow in favor here, there was no improvement, and in fact but one or two good animals were shown. There were several Jerseys on the ground, but standing with the grade short. horns on one side of them and the Polled Angus on the other with their glossy coats and heavy quarters, this breed did not show to the beat advantage. There were some very fine animals among the Angus and it does look as if for beef making they will yet push the short horn very close.

horn very close,
A gentleman from Nova Socaia, who has quite a herd of these cattle and was at the exquite a nerd of those cattle and was at the exhibition, assured your correspondent that they were the best cattle to fattan he had ever handled. The grade stock was in good condition and some of the exen were fat, but this class as a whole was scarcely up to former years. At any rate there was no advance here. The prizes were taken off agricultural here. The prizes were taken off agricultural implements a year or two ago, but Clark Chapman of Shemogue, Batford parish, exhibited a horse rake inveated by his father, Bowdoin Chapman, that attracted a good deal of attention and was favorably commented upon by nearly all who examined it. The rake seems to be a combination of the old wooden wheel horse rake and the steel tooth horse take the steel tooth horse taken the steel tooth h wheel norse rake and the steel tooth horse rake now generally in use. Mr. Chapman is applying for a patent, I believe for his invention. The display in the ladies department was as usual first class, and the work of judging was placed in the hands of ladies. The ing was placed in the hands of ladies. Take roots were immense, one turnip weighing twenty pounds. The display of apples was by far the beat ever shown, indicating plainly that apples can be grown of good size and quality if properly cultivated here, as well as in Nova Scotia. In one exhibit there were apples from a tree a hundred years old. There were lots of good butter, but not much grain.

THE INMAN LINE

The ministerial r mittees of the F. New Brunswick, ar of the maritime

Germain street Rev. Dr. I. E. Bill Rev. E. Crowe was called and the different co Delegates from J. A. Taylor, W. C. T. Phillips, Jo F. Babcock, J. E. Perry, G. W. Mcl W. Clark, and kees Wm. Peters, D. M.

October 20.

Musgrove. From Baptiet and Hopper, and Goodspeed, W. J. S H. Rachan, and M John H. Harding.

The chairman addring to the object for Letters from Re Sawyer, A Cohoon s each expressing his On motion of D

elected permanent c was elected permane Gates assistant secre On motion of Dr. Rev. A. J. Gordon, of the Baptists of the the F. C. Baptists the F. C. Baptists
Nova Scotia is desir
On motion of Dr.
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Dr. Hopper, McLe
Taylor and Hartley,
pare a draft of union
the meeting.

> A NOVEL BREA (FROM OUR OT

AMHERST, Oct. 14 -A brough by a Miss Eliza only 19 years old, again known character of the age, has occupied the at here for the past two de The plaintiff sought d seduction by Wood du: the defendant set up the as a bar to the whole consequently of a very unafter an hour's consults Hampto

The annual school held on the 12th inst, secretary, Geo. Barnes, tory report of the scho that the school house debt and the other finan Thes A. Peters was re-e \$475 was voiced fer schoo and \$25 was added to the salary, he having taught ing given general satisfac had charge of the prima of years, has resigned, ar place.

Pelted w GREAT SUCCESS OF SIR

LONDON, Cc. 16. new cantata, The G dered today at the Le fairly enraptured the the chorus and audit out and pelted him w him to return and rec many times. His ver with prolonged applat

Saint John B Evening classes wil

Oct. 11th. Many competent b fied themselves by atte A discount of ten pe winter term. Circulare mailed to a

Hours 7.30 to 9 30 p. Odd Fellow's Hal In a Dangero Any man, woman or chi

dition when neglecting a bowels. There can be ro regular action of this fun ters cure constipation by all the secretions. A Moder In a recent letter from F Ont., he states that he had form of Dyspepsia after s

and when a council of do curable he tried Burdock which restored his health Fatal A Among the most prevale tacks of diseases, are those and fall, such as Choler Diarrhoa, Dysentery, etc.

a few hours. That ever re Extract of Wild Strawber use in emergency. Highest The well-known drug fire Strawberry has long been c for Summer Complaints in their customers speak in the merits. Wild Strawberry is for Cholera Morbus, Dysen

ANOTHER

PORT I beg leave to cert "Puttner's Emulsion with great satisfaction, Liver Oil was called for commend it as an agree oo successfully the name so successfully the nause in no instance have I take it.

In Good James McMurdock, wri B.B. as a remedy for di and kidneys, has an excellocality. I have used it, an as well as observation. It want, and I advise others s

A Speed As a speedy cure for Dy Diarrhea, Colic, Cramps, & Complaints, there is no red Dr. Fowler's Extract of the sell it, and those who grounds in confidence of

THE INMAN LINE

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right & Sons of Philadelphia nave pur-he business for £250,000. DELPHIA, Oct. 18. Arrangements are lly concluded for the reorganizati an steamship company and the ships ne will continue as heretofore. It is that the arrangements for reorgan-It is announced here that all tickets ts issued in behalf of the company by right & Sons, general sgents, will be

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Faptist Union.

October 20, 1888.

The ministerial meeting of the united committees of the F. C. Baptist conference of New Brunswick, and the Baptist convention of the maritime provinces, was held in the Germain street Baptist church yesterday. Ray. Dr. I. E. Bill, was elected clairman, and Ray. E. Crowell secretary. The roll was called and the following members of the different committee were present: Delegates from F. C. B. Conference-Rev. J. A. Taylor, W. Kinghorn, G. A. Hartley, C. T. Phillips, Joseph McLeod, Jos. Noble. F. Babcock, J. E. Reud, J. A. Vanwart, John Perry, G. W. McDonald, Will. Downey, J. W. Clark, and Messrs. A. Palmer, M. P. P., Wm. Peters, D. McLeod Vince and Dr. T. W.

Musgrove. From Baptiet conference-Rev. Drs. Bell and Hopper, and Revs. J. A. Gordon, C. Goodspeed, W. J. Stewart, G. O. Gates, W. H. Rachan, and Messra. John March and

John H. Harding.

The chairman addressed the meeting, referring to the object for which it was called.

Letters from Revs. T. A. Higgins, A. W. Sawyer, A Cohoon and S. Kempton were read, each expressing his regret at being unable to be present.

esch expressing his regret at being unable to be present.

On motion of Dr. Musgrove, Dr. Bill was elected permanent chairman, D. McLeod Vince was elected permanent secretary, and Rev. Mr. Gates assistant secretary.

On motion of Dr. Musgrove, seconded by Rev. A. J. Gordon, it was resolved that union of the Baptists of the maritime provinces with the F. C. Baptists of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is desirable.

ova Scotia is desirable.
On motion of Dr. Hopper, seconded by Rev. Mr. Hartley, a committee, composed of Revs. Dr. Hopper, McLeod, Goodspead, Gordon, Taylor and Hartley, was appointed to prepare adrate of union for the consideration of the meeting.

Amherst.

A NOVEL BREACH (P PROMISE SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) AMHERST, Oct. 14 -A novel breach of promise suit. ir ugh by a Miss Eliza Embree of Oxford, a girl only 19 years old, against Valentine Wood, a well known character of the same place of over 60 years of age, has occupied the attention of the supreme court here for the past two days, Judge Smith presiding. The plaintiff sought damages on account of her seduction by Wood during their engagement, and the defendant set up the unchase conduct of the girl as a bar to the whole action. The evidence was consequently of a very unsavory nature. The judge after an hour's consultation, awarded the plaintiff

Hampton Station.

The annual school meeting at Hampton Station, held on the 12th inst, was very harmonious. The secretary, Geo. Barnes, read a very full and satisfactery report of the school and its finances, showing hat the school house and grounds are now out debt and the other finances in a healthy condition, Thes A. Peters was re-elected trustee, and the sum of \$475 was voted for school purposes during the year; and \$25 was added to the principal, F. E. Whelpley's salary, he having taught a number of years, and having given general satisfaction. Miss Sproul who has had charge of the primary department for a number of years, has resigned, and another is required in her place.

fairly enraptured the audience. At the close the chorus and auditors called the composer out and pelted him with flowers, and obliged him to return and receive the similar ovations many times. His very appearance was hailed with prolonged applause.

Saint John Business College,

Evening classes will be resumed Monday, Oct. 11th. Many competent book-keepers have qualified themselves by attending these classes. A discount of ten per cent from regular fee

will be allowed those who enter at once for full winter term. Circulare mailed to any address, Hours 7,30 to 9 30 p. m.

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

In a Dangerous Condition. Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous con dition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secrations.

A Modern Miracle. In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton, of Deloralme Ont., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of Dyspepsia after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him in-curable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

Fatal Attacks.

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the summer and fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic. Diarrhoa, Dysentery, etc , that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable ramedy, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

Highest Praise.

The well-known drug firm of N. C. Polson & Co. Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has long been considered the best remedy for Summer Complaints in the market, and adds that their customers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Strawberry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Bowel Con

ANOTHER PROOF.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. T. I beg leave to certify that I have used "Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" with great satisfaction, and in cases where Cod Liver Oil was called for. I ost heartily recommend it as an agreeable mixture, alsgulaing so successfully the nanseous taste of the oil, that in no instance have I seen patients refuse to take it.

D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

In Good Repute.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says:
⁴B.B.B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

A Speedy Cure. As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus Diarrhosa, Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summe Complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it, and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

Births.

On the 15th inst, at Fred ericton, the wife of Henry Wilmet, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst, at Oouglas Road, Portland, the wife of Captain W. J. Scott of the ship Dunrobin, of a

Marriages.

the city of Portland, St. John, to Ellen Darrah of St. John city.

On the 13th inst., in this city, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, William D. Essington to Beatrice Devereaux, bo. h of St. John.

On the 13th inst., at the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, by Very Rev. Thomas Connelly, V. G., Alexander Phillips, of Portland, to Anastatia, daughter of Humphrey Toomey, of Carleton.

On the morning of the 13th inst., at the F. C. B. Church, Waterloo street by the Rev. J. T. Parsons, Chas Ells, of Chelse, Mass, to Mary A. Flemming, eldest daughter of Wm. Flemming, of this city.

On the 11th inst., at Carleton, St. John, by Rev. G. A. Hartley, James H. Smith, of Fredericton, N. B., to Ida A. Jones, of Petersville, Queens County.

On the 13 inst., at the Methodist parsonage, Long Reach, by Rev. W. R. Pepper, James W. Miller, of Westfie'd, K. O., to Annie J. Nicholson, of Kennebeccasis, Kings Co., N. B.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. D. W. Pickett, A.M., Francis Hayiland McKeel to Mary A, second daughter of Isaac W. Pitt, both of the parish of Greenwich.

Deaths.

On the 11th inst., at St. Stephen. Alice, youngest daughter of J. D. and Jessle Chipman, aged 2 years and 20 days.
On the 9th inst., at Salisbury, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. James Crisp, in the 36th year of her On the 12th inst, at St. Martins, of membrano croup, & rvilla May, youngest daughter of H. T. an Essie Colpitts, aged 1 year, 8 months and 25 days

"Sa'e in the arms of Jesus, Safe on His gentle breast, There by His love o'er shaded Sweetly her soul does rest." On the 15th inst., in this city, Geo. E. Case, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

On the 15th inst., after a painful illness, Phobe E., widow of the late Wm. Bookhout, in the 59th year of her age.
On the 14th inst., in this city, Catherine Healey, On the 14th inst., in this city, Catherine Healey, in the 55th year of her age.
On the 15th inst., at East Boston, Mass., Annie 8 Johnson, wife of George A. Johnson, aged 24 years and 7 months.
(Halifax papers please copy).

Buddenly, on the 18th inst., Elsie, wife of Douglas Ring.
On Friday morning, 15th inst., at St. George, Alex.
Gry Milne, (of the firm of Milne, Coutts & Co., Bay
of Funday Red Granite Works), aged 27 years, a
native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Ship News.

Port of St. John.

ABBIVED. Oct 12-Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston Oct 12—Star Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, at W Chisholm, mdse and pass
Bark Dora, Hausen, from Greenock via North
Sydesy, Wm Thomson & Co, bal
Bark Keswick, Gilliott, from Cork, Wm Thomson & Mo Sch Sultan, Camp, from Thomaston, Elkin & Hat-field, bal.
Sch Lettie M Hardy, Hardy, from Lingan, master, sch A G Blair, Butler, from Boston, V S White. al. Sch Howard Holder, Farnsworth, from Boston, R.C. LONDON, Cc., 16.—Sir Arthur Sullivan's new cantata, The Golden Legend, was rendered today at the Leeds musical festival, and fairly enraptured the audience. At the close Sch Edu, Colwell, Hola Zucker, fild, bal.
Oct 12—Bark Konigen Augusta, Wilde, from Stettin, Scammell Bros, from New York, N C Scott, Sch Holmes, Branscom, from New York, N C Scott, Sch Almeda, Mullin, from Rockland, TS Adams, bal,
Oct 14—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from
Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.
Bktn Myrt e, Carter, from Glace Eay, J A Likely, Oct 15—Bktn Henrietts, Andersson, from London Wm ?homson and Co, bal.

Bark Lady Rowena, McKellar, from Liverpool, Wm
Thomson and Co, gen cargo
Ektn Sovereign, Kearson, from Galway, R A and J ERTH Sovereign, Acareon, from Gaiway, R A and stewart, bal.

Brigt Moss Rose, Bennett, from Sydney, F E Sayre, Sch Busir's, Morris, from New York, DJ Seely, coal.
Sch Annie & Booth, Wasson, from Newburyport, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Wallula, Keast, from Rockland, J F Watson, Sch Dart, Whittaker, from Lynn, TS Adams, bal. Sch Clifford C, Kennedy, from New York for Fredericton, coal.
Sch 8 8 Bickmore, Watt, from St George, Scammell Bros bal.
Oct 16 – Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston
H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Brigt Riberia, Robinson, from Lingan, F Tuits & Co, coal.
Sch E Chambers, Holtendorf, from Lingan, D J Sealy, coal.
Sch Otter, Ludlow, from New York, JHD Eagles, Sch M & Nutter, Palmer, from Glace Bay, R. C. Elkin. oal. 18th—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport, J W Smith, mase and pass.
Sch Frank and Wille, Brown, from New York, B C

Elkin, gen cargo.

Sch [Laura, Quirlan, from New York, R C Elkin, coal
Sch Daisy Queen, Robinson, from Thomaston, T 8
Adams, bal. sch Sunbeam, Spragg, from Rockland, TS Adams, at. Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, from Lynn, T S Adams, Sch James Young, Leinekin, from Bath, D J Seely, bal.
Sch Minnesota, Lynch, from Boston, D J Seely, Sch James Rourke, Goff, from Boston, D J Seely, bal.

Sch James Rourke, Goff, from Boston, Parker and Hatfield, bal.

Sch G Walter Scott, Harrington, from Thomaston, N C Scott, bal.

Sch Forest Belle, Belyea, from Reckland, J F Merritt, furniture, etc.

Ech Vesta Pearl, Hanselpacker, from Rockport, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Sch W R Chester, Thompson, from Machias, R H McWilliams, ba'.

Sch Oriole, Secord, from New York, T S Adams, bal. al. Sch Ben Bolt, Drake, from Boston, D J Seely, Sch E B Foster, Stewart, from Stonington for St Son B H Foster, Stewart, from Stonington for St Martins-in for harbor.

Coastwise-Schs Pilot, Connors, from Cornwallis; Victory, Campbell, from Dipper Harbor; Victoria, Amberman, from Annapolis; Ada, Guptell, and Emma T Storey, Frazer, from Grand Manan; Oddfellow, Robinson, from Annapolis; Pokahontas, Eaton, from Joggins.

GLEARED.

Oct 12—Sch Carrie Eell, Seavey, for Philadelphia. Sch Fannie Bell, Small, for Eastport. Sch J L Cotter, Gomeau for New York.

Ish—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston. Ship Julia, Farmer. for Liverpool,
Bark & jukan, Peterson, for Queenstown, fo. Sch Spoedwell, Read. for New Bedford.
Sch Boedwell, Read. for New Bedford.
Sch Bruid, Cole, for Beverly.
Sch British Queen, Williams, for Rockland.
Sch Druid, Cole, for Beverly.
Sch Eritish Queen, Williams, for Rockland.
Sch May Bell, Colwell, for Eckport.
Sch Frank L P, Lawson, for Boston.
Sch Bess and Stella, Haux, for New York.
Sch Bashen, Munroe, for New York.
Sch Riverdale, Barton, for Rockland,
Sch Oile, Martin, for New York.
Sch Rogen Drury, Delay, for New York.
Sch Roger Drury, Delay, for New York.
Isth—Str State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.
Bark Rogeroft, Wishart, for Londonderry.
Sch Lynx, Finley, for New York.
Sch Lampedo, Holder, for Rockland.
Sch Heary, Faulkingham, for New York.
Sch Bagle, Foster, for New York.
Sch Bagle, Foster, for New York.
Sch James Warren, Faulkingham, for New York.
Sch James Warren, Faulkingham, for New York.
Sch A H Hurlburt, for New York.
Sch Jennie A Cheney, Ames, for Philadephia.
Sch Adelene, Starkey, for New York.
Sch Rondo, McIntyre, for New York.
Sch Rondo, McIntyre, for New York.
Sch Rendo, McIntyre, for New York.
Sch Champion, Haley, for New York.
Sch Champion, Haley, for Seston.
Cocastories—Schs Sparmaker, Woodworth, for Port George Isriek, Waddin, for St Geerge; James Rourke,
Goff, for St Martins. OLEARED.

Canadian Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Bathurst, 11th inst, bark fquands, Lindberg, from Aspinwall; Fortuna, Mathleson, from Garston; 18th, barks Orena, Hansen, from do; Hercules, Foss, from Gloucester.

At Lingan, CB, 15th irst, sch CE White, Fonnell, from 8t Johns, Nfid; will load at Litle Glace Eay for this nore. At Queco, 18th inst, brig Darpa, Anderson, from Montreal for Buenos Ayres; anchored in the stream. At Bockport, 12th inst, sch Amy, Lindsay, from Boston.
At Parrsboro, 13th inst, barks Fremad, Sorensen, At Parrsboro, 13th inst, barks Fremad, Sorensen, from Garston; Axel, Tollefsen, from Fleetwood; schs Hero, Cdell, from St George; Jessie D, Hatfield, from Port Greville.
At Charham, 9th inst, bark Titania, Albrecsen, from Hull; 11th, barks To Bro re, Olsen, from Whitehaven; Lurgina R, O.ivari, from Liverpool; Caspar, Boberts, from London.
At Halifax, 11th inst, bark Leif, Ellasen, from Limerick via Sydney.

At Halifax, 11th inst, bark Leif, Eliaser, from Limerick via sydney.

At Yarmouth, 13th inst, ss Dominion, from Boston; bark Ishefield, from Liverpool, GB; schs Montebello, from Boston; Eiva C, from Sydney.

At Hillsboro, 12th inst, sch Addie M Bird, Cushman from Boston; Maud Pye, Dixon, from do.

At Hillsboro, 12th inst, sch Addie M Bird, Cushman, from Boston; Maud Pye, Dixon, from do.

At Moroton, 15th inst, schs Hattle C, Stewart, from New York; JP Ames, Leighton, from Hillsboro; Only Son, Wood, hence,

At Chatham, 14th inst, ship Princess Alexander, Hollywood, from Quebec.

At Newcastle, 13th inst, bark Kate, Hansen, from Belfass; 14th, bark Wm Gordon, Crosby, from Liverpsol.

CLEARED. At Musquash, 11th inst, sch Amaranth, McNulty, for Boston. At Chatham, 8th inst, brig Splendido, Razeto, for Marseilles; 9th, bark Annie, Evensen, from Liverpool.
At Hillsboro, 12th inst, schs William H Allison,
Keinston, for Newcurg; William C French, Sherman,
for Boston; Naud Pye, Dixon, for Moncton.
At Yarmouth, 18th inst, ss Alpha, for Boston; brigt
Arthur, for Port Rico; schs Electric Fash, for Elisworth, Me; Opal, for Bermuda; E B Newcomb, for
Parrsboro.

Parrisboro.

At Cha ham, 12th inst, ss Clifton, Wade, for London; bark Vinland, Clementson, for Bordeaux.

At Montreal, 9th inst, bark Romanoff, Daly, for At Montreal, 9th Inst, bark Komanoff, Daly, for Buenos Ayres.

At Hillsboro, 12th inst, schs Wm H Allison, Keniston, for Newburg; Wm C French, Sherman, for Boston; Mand Pye, Dixon, for Moneton.

At Montreal, 9th inst, bark Romanoff, Doty, for Buenos Ayres.
At Lingan, CB, 12th lnst, brig Riberia, for this At Parreboro, 18th inst, schs Bessie E Crane, Crane, for Fall River; Trader, Knowiton, for St Stephen; Herald, Merriam, for Grand Manan; barks Arizona, Johnsen, for Barrow; Alexandra, Christofferjen, for At Iwo Rivers, NS, prior to 12th inst, schs Silver Spray, Lindsay; Clara E Rogers, Rogers; S J Gilmore, Al'ay, and Lucy Wentworth, Hannah, for Rew York. At Moncton, 15th inst, sch Clara, Stewart, for Mal-At Chatham, 16th inst, bark Enrigheit, Schmidt, for Bordeaux.
At Moncton, 16th inst, sch Maud Pye Dixon, for

SAILED. From Quebec, 9th inst. ship Choice, for Glasgow.
From Little Glace Bay, 12th inst, sch M a Nutter,
Paimer, for this port.
From Queboc, 12th inst. brig Little Annie, Baker
from Three Rivers for Cape Town.
From Quebec, 15th inst, brigt Darpa, for Buenos
Avres. Ajres.

From Montreal, 18th inst, bark Algeria, Givin, for

At Newcastle, 15th inst, bark Fred, Jensen, for

British Ports ARRIVED. At London, 10th inst, simr Ulunda, Hi'l, hence via Halifax.
At Queenstown, 9th inst, bark Artruro, Gamblel, from Halifax for Whitehaven.
At Liverpool, 14th inst, bark Kelverdale, Donald, from Manila; 18th, ship Eurydice, Leary, hence—2sdana salary, he having taught a number of years, and having given general satisfaction Miss Sproul who has had charge of the primary department for a number of years, has resigned, and another is required in her place.

E kin, bal.

Sch Lilloet, Wasson, from Camden, T S Adams, bal Sch Burgee C, Wasson, from Rockland, Elkin & Hattigled, bal.

Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Rockland, T S Adams, bal.

Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Rockland, T S Adams, bal.

Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Boston, Williams Eros, gen Cantata.

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Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Boston, Williams Eros, gen Cantata.

Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Boston, T S Adams, bal.

Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Boston, Williams Eros, gen Cantata.

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Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Boston, Williams Eros, gen Cantata.

Sch Essie C, Colwell, from Boston, T S Adams, balt list, ship Eurydice, Leary, hence—24

At Glasgow, prior to 14th inst, bark Eliza B Milliams.

At Boston, 13th inst, bark Eloza B Milliams.

At Boston, 13th inst, bark Eloza B Milliams.

At Boston, 13th inst, bark Elo At Befast, 11th inst, bark Gladus, Walkinst, from Buctouche. At Befast, 11th inst, bark Granvill Belle, Whiteney, from Kurrachee. At Liverpool. 18th inst, ship Eurydice, Leavy, Adel, from do. At Liverpool. 18th inst, bark Eyr, Bugge, from Sheckac. At Gactist, 12th inst, bark Eyr, Bugge, from Sheckac. At Gactist, 12th inst, bark Progress, Rafen, Hookac, 12th inst, bark Progress, Rafen, Hookac, 12th inst, bark Progress, Rafen, Hookac, 12th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Gactist, 12th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Gardiff, 18th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Earrow, 18th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Earrow, 18th inst, bark Thincs, Olsen, from Hallatz.

At Erestwood, 13th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Earrow, 18th inst, bark Thincs, Olsen, from Hallatz.

At Liverpool, 18th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Harrow, 18th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Harrow, 18th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Liverpool, 18th inst, bark Molecular Chief, Follow, from New York.

At Harrow, 18th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Liverpool, 18th inst, bark Chieftain, Fuiton, At Harrow, 18th inst, bark Cambusdoon, Bishop, from New York.

At Prawth Roads, 18th inst, bark Cambusdoon, Bishop, from Memilia.

At Greenock, 14th inst, bark Eliza S Milligan, Faston, from Esoumaniss At Lianelly, 18th inst, bark Mordstjernen, Olafsen, from Liacomb, MS.

At Greenock, 14th inst, bark Norvegia, Samuelsen, from Elizonb, MS.

At Harrow, 18th inst, bark Norvegia, Samuelsen, from Elizonb, MS.

At Greenock, 14th inst, bark Norvegia, Samuelsen, from Elizonb, MS.

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At Greenock, 14th inst, bark Norvegia, Samuelsen, from Elizonb, MS.

At Greenock, 14th inst, bark Norvegia, Samuelsen, from Elizonb, MS.

At Harrow, 18th inst, bark Norvegia, Samuelsen, from Elizonb, MS.

At Gree

Cape Breton. From Greenock, 8th inst, ship Charles, Perry, for New York.
At Hul, 9th inst, bark Lenore, Stewart, from New-At Liverpool, 10th inst, bark Woodfield, Jones, At Bristol, 10th inst, brig Arctic, Smart, from New

At Bristol, 10th inst, brig Arctic, Smart, from Newfoundland.
At Boston, E, 10th inst, bark Hebe, Pagils, from New York.
From Gibraitar, 5th inst, ship Grandee, Ellis, from San Francisco for Civita Vecchia.
From Beifast, 12th inst, bark Hiawatha, McKay, for Bay Verte.
From Cardiff, 12th inst, bark Mark Twain, Meivin, for Euenos Ayres.
From Bristol, 13th inst, brig Chas W Oulton, Erom Greenock, 18th inst, bark Meteor, Currle, for St Johns. Nild.
From Newport, 13th inst, bark Meteor, Currle, for From Newport, 13th inst, bark Meteor, Currle, for From Newport, 13th inst, bark Meteor, Currle, for From Newport, 13th inst, bark Mark Twain, Melvin. From Sevense Avres From Liverpool, 18th inst, bark J H McLarren, Wy-man, for Montevideo, From Dundalk, 14th inst, brig Artos, Robertson, or Cardiff. for Cardiff.

From Hong Kong, 6th ult, ship Don Enr que, Cremor, for Havre.

From Greenock, 14th inst, bark Patagonia, Malean, for New Orleans.

From Belfast, 14th inst, bark Donald Ferguson, Campbell, for Demerara via Ayr.

Foreign Perts.

ARRIVED.

At Baltimore, 9th inst, bark Weenonah, McCann, from Londonderry.

At Boston, 9th inst, sch Latona, Romkey, from Little Glace Bay; 10th, barktn Mary Agnes, Decosta, from Sydnny; schs Lillian, Larkin, and Pharland, Mc Whinnon, from Port William; F Richard, Thibedeau, from Yarmouth; Myosotis, Ross, from Port Medway; Magge Alice, Lanigan, from Bathurst; Alice S, Kerrigan, and Spring Bird, Cameron, hence; 11th, schs Adelia, Berry, from Clementsport; J L Orossley, McGlivery, from Bathurst.

At New York, 10th inst, ship Monrovia, White, from Antwerp (tept 25 and 28, lat 48 40, lon 37 40, had a furious gale from SSW, shifting to NW; received no damage); bark Wellington, Welsh, from Bordeaux; schs Eben Fisher, Reynolds, and Nettle B Dobbin, hence; T a Stuart, from Quaco; H C Higginson, Wilson, from Windsor; Peiro, Kelly, from Sands River; 12th, ship Kingsport, Morehouse, from Havre—29 days.

At Lubee, 11th, sch Long Star Church hence. ARRIVAD.

12th, ship kingsport, Morehouse, from Havre—29 days.

At Lubec, 11th, sch Lone Star, Church, hence.
At Portsmouth, 11th inst, sch Prussian General,
McKee, from Boston for this port.
At Havre, 10th inst, bark George E Corbitt, Goudey,
from Siggapore.

At Delaware Breakwater, 11th inst, ship Vandura,
from Sharpness. from Sharpness.
At Philadelphia, 10th inst, bark Tamora, Slocomb, from Siigo; seh Annie V Bergen, Odell, hence.
At Stettin, 6th inst, bark Scammell Brothers, Innis, from New York, not previous'y. At Portland, 11th inst, schs Annie Gale, Gale, hence for Bostoe; Mary C, Bennet, from Moncton for do; Jedde, Bishop, from Hillsboro for Malden
At Buenos Ayres, 10th inst, sch Susie Prescott, Glass, from aew York for this pors; E H Foster, Stewart, from Stonington for do.
At New York, 11th inst, ship Trojan, Mosher, from Antwerp; bktn Lydia, Lowery, from Dieppe; schs Unexpected, from 8t Stephen; J E Pettis, Fettis, from Windsor; 12th, ship Kingsport, Thompson, from Havre; ship New City, Bray, from Amsterdam.
At Boston, 11th inst, seh Gold Hunter, Crowell, and Adelia, Berry, from Clomenteport; J L Craley, McGilvery, from Bathurst; Clara, Haley, from Moneton.
At Antwerp, 12th inst, bark Lewis Smith, Wright, from New York.
At Philadelphia, 12th inst, ship Yanduara, Allen, from Sharpness.

At Caleta Sueno, prior to Aug Sist, bark Fanny L Jans, Morrill, from Iquique for United States At Rotterdam, 13th inst, bark Linden, Crowe, from New York.
At Trieste—13th inst, bark Abram Young, Morine,

At Trieste—13th inst, bara a constitution of the marvelous power of rom New York.

At Portsmouth, 12th init, sch Ariel, Dixon, from

At San Francisco, 4th inst, ship J V Troop, Farnsworth, from Departure Bay.

At Bost.m, 12th inst, sch Clara, Haley, from Moncton; 18th, brig Twilight, McKenzie, from Clenfuegos wia Vineyard Haven; schs Etta, Godett, from Weymuuth; G F Day, Sicoemb, from Harborville; Edizr Batcheider, West, from Harborville; Modena, McBride, from Canada Creck, NS; Florence Christine, Chute, from Bear River.

At Bordeaux, 11th inst, bark alfen, Davidson, from Hibbard's Cove.

At Bahta Blanca, 6th ult, barks Piskataqua, Esdale; Virginia, L Stafford, Phillips, from Portland.

At Boston, 13th inst, 2chs Arlel, Dickson, from Moncton; Warrior, Jackson, from Sydney, CB; Libble T, Taylor, from Great Village; Anna Gale, Gale, hence; 14th, May Flower, Ells, hence.

At Delaware Breakwater, 14th inst, bark Paramatta, Scott, from Fort Spain.

At Gloucester, 13th inst, 2ch Maud W, Kingston, hence for Frovidence.

At New York, 13th inst, bark J Walter Scammell,

hence for Frovidence.
At New York, 13th inst, bark J Walter Scammell, McLeod, from Hamburg; William Cochrane, Dernier, from Antwerp; brigt Adria, Weldon; sche Sarah Godfrey, Pinkham; Victor, Jenkins; Abbie Ingalis, and D Sawyer, hence; 13th, sche Robble Godfrey, Cook, from Vallace; Gem, Fowler, and James Watson, Holder, hence; barks Abyssinia, Hitton, and Conductor, Forsyth, from Rotterdam; sche Glen, Bamlyn, hence; Clifton, Parsons, from Windsor; O N Chandler, Buck, from, Dorches er; Mower, Purdy, hence.

hence.
At Salem, 13th inst, sche R G Moran, McDougall, from Boston for Alma; James Rourke, Goff, from cofor this port; Laura, Quinlan, and Oriole, second, from New York for this port; Vraie, Smith, from Bostor New York for this port; Vrale, Smith, from Boston for Rocklard.

At Portland, 18th inst, brig Clyde, Strum, from Humacoa, PR; sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, from Lynn, for this port; 14th, sch C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, hence for New York.

At Philadelphia, 18th inst, ship Everest, Robbins, from Rio Janairo. rom Rio Janeiro

from Rio Janeiro
At Antwerp, 13th inst, bark Emma Paysant,
Dexter, from New York.
At Cette, about 9th inst, brig Rossini, Calves, from Chatham, NB.
At Rosario, 7th ult, brig Hotspur, Lewis, from New York. At Rosarlo, 7th ult, brig Hotspur, Lewis, from New York.

At Rio Janeiro, 4th ult, brig Union, Briard, from Pasbebiac, and cleared 18th to return At Boothbay, 11th inst, sch Osprey, from Joggins for New York.

At Richmond, 13th inst, sch Arthur, Rosa, from Varmouth

From Garston, 9th inst, bark Orquell, Foster, for Cape Breton.
From Greenock, 8th inst, ship Charles, Perry, for New Orleans.
From Liverpool, 8th inst, bark Laura, Otter, for Pictou.
From London, 9th inst, simr British Crown, for Ha itax.
From Melbourne, 3rd ult, bark Astoria, Maiznard, for Portiand, O.
At Garston, 10th inst, bark Giovanni Battista, Glivari, from Chatham.
At Liverpool, 10th inst, barks Brodrene, Halvorsen, from Baie Verte; Clara. Christiansen, hence; Tiber, Keebe, from Philadelphia; Woodfield, Jones, hence, at Belfast, 11th inst, bark Luxor, Young, from New York.
At Havingson, 10th inst, bark Luxor, Young, from Mindson; sold Windson; s At Portland, 16th inst, sch addie Fuller, Sanborn, hence for New York.

At Perth Amboy. 14th inst, bark Belt, from New York—to load for London.

At Portsmouth, 15th inst, schs Juno, Haifield; Acadle, Grady, and Lottle B, Scott, hence, for Boston. At Rotterdam, 14th inst, bark Lizzie Ross, Vaughan, from New York.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 15th inst, brig Sarah Wallace, Holder, and sch John S Case, Faulkingham, hence for Kew York.

OLBARBO. At Boston, 14th inst, schs Bessie Louise, Smith, for Clifton; Black Bird, Keefe, and Aurora Borealis, Flewelling, for this port; A F Crockett, for Hillsboro. At New York, 18th inst, sch Sarah, Corbett, for Hillsboro.

At New York, 18th inst, sch Sarah, Corbett, for this
port; 14th, ship Censtance, Tingley, for Rotterdam;
bark Colorado, Wyman, fer Cette; brig Lily, Dill, for
Hantsport, NS; schs C Graham, McEachern, for Halifax; Centennial, Cripps, for this port.
At Portland, 14th inst, bark McLeod. Taye, for
Buenos Ayres; sch Mary Jane, Martin, for Port Gilbert, NS.

Buenos Ayres; sch Mary Jane, Martin, for Port Gilbert, NS.

At Boston, 15th inst, schs Manzanilla, Irving, for Hillsboro; Maggie L, Spragg, and Carrie B, Williams, for this port; Gold Hunter, Urowell, for Clementsport; 16th, schs Adelis, Berry, for do; Arlel, Dickson, for this port; Bessie Morris, Wheaton, for Windsor; Modens. McBride. an Bacheldor, West, for Harborville; S G Irwin, Griffin, for Georgetown, PEI; Alice S Kerrigan, for this port; Alta, Branscomb, for do; Clara, Haeve, for Moncton; brig Twilight, McKenzie, for Halifax; schs G C Kelley, Matthewa, for Sydney; Clifferd, Hamm, for Lunenburg; Everett, Eaton, for this port. ort, At Richmond, 15th inst, bark Premier Mackenzie, for Rio Janeiro.

At Georgetown, DC, 15th inst, sch Alma, Hogen, for Bucksville.

At New York, 15th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Haines, for Dublin; schs Robert Ross, Kilpatrick, for St Andrews: Arianna, Gale, for this port; Resolution, McDonald, for Canning.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively care or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thank-ful. One pill a dose. do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than \$5 reens'Pills contain thing harmful, are sasy to take, and worth of any other medy yet discov-

From Ri.hm and, 18th inst, sch Iolanthe, for Santos.

From Cette. 9th inst, bark Stillwate-, Trites, for Almeria.

From Astoria, O, 5th inst, bark Astracan, Johnson, from Rockhampton for Portland.

From Shangtai, 18th ult, ship John E Sayre, Rouse, for Victeria, BC.

From Boston, 18th inst, sch Edith, McIntyre, for Fortune Is'sad, Ne.

From New York, 14th inst, schs C Graham, McEachern, for Halifax (and anchored off Herald telegraph station); Magelian, wood, for Hill boro; Clottide, Evans; Cricket, Perry, and Frank L, Cieveland, for this port tilde, Evans; Cricket, Perry, and Frank L, Cieveland, for this port
From Paullac, 11th inst. bark Peacemaker, Closson, for New York.
From Astorfa, 13th inst. ships Flora P Stafford, Smith and Mary A Troop, Young, for Dunkirk; bark Carrier Dove, Forsyth, for Queenstown.
From Rosario, 2nd ult, sch Manzanilla, Smith, for Conception.

Conception
From Yokohama, 13th inst, bark Endora, Fulton, for Port Moody, BC
From Rio Janeiro, 22d ult, bark Hornet, Israel, and brig Hastings, Comans, for Pernambugo.
From Rotterdam, 10th inst, bark Galatea, Carter, for New York From Salem, 14th inst, schs Reporter, Gem, and Maud W.
From Turks Island, 7th inst, brigt Baltic, Cadle, for Boston.
From New York, 15th inst, ships Constance, for Rotterdam; G 8 Penery, for Bilboa; brig Lilian, for Demarara; schs Alaska, Mehaffey, for Wallace, Na; Sabrina, Tratton, for this port.
From Whitestone, LI, 15th inst, bark Maud Scammell, Nobles, from New York for Buenos Ayres; sch C Graham, McLauchlin, from New York for Hailfax From Yokohama, 15th ult, ship Honauwar, 8mith, for New York: 16th, bark Carrie Delap, Lewis, for Port Moody, BC.

JEREMIAH HARRISOR & CO.,

JEREMIAH HARRISOR & CO.,

oct19 11 and 12 North wharf.

Dominion Manufactures.

for New York, 19th, bank Port Moody, EC. From Machias, 14th inst, sch Geo Walker, Knight for Windsor,
From Boothbay, 1sth inst, sch Susie Prescott, Glass,
from New York for Esstport
From Boston, 15th inst, brig Clio. Gerhardt, for
Lunenburg; 16th, brig Twilight for Halifax. Mercoranda.

In port at Port Chalmers, 3rd ult, bark Isabel, McClure. from New York.
In port at Sydney, NSW, 14th ult, ship Record, Frrbes, for Liverpeol; bark Willie McLaren, Law, from Humboldt Bay.
In port at Melbourne, 4th ult, ship Reliance, English, and bark James Stafford, Reynolds; from New York. Passed down the bay, 11th inst, barks Martha, Young Eagle, and Magnet, from West Bay for Europe.

In port at Newcastle NSW, 8th ult, bark Veritas,
Johnston, from Adelaide
Beaufort, NG, Oct 9—A large fleet of lumber vessels bound for Philadelphia or New York bave been
lying in the roads windhou'd for eight days by a
heavy NE wind, with little probability at present of
a change. neavy NE wind, with little probability at present of a change.

**BPassed Low Point, 13th inst, bark Lizzle Curry, McCullough, from Sydney for Windsor; brigt American Union. Townsend, from Sydney for Harlax; passed yesterday: Str York City, Benn, from New Orleans via Sydney for Harve; brigt W H Latimer, Davies, from Sydney for St Johns.

Passed Lundy Island, 10th inst, bark Maiden City, Humphrey, hence, for Penarth Roads.

Passed Deil, 11th inst, bark Nimbus, Smith, from London for New York. Passed Devil, lith inst, bark Nimbus, Smith, from London for New York.

Passed by Vineyard Haven, 10th inst, sch James Watson, Holder, hence for New York.

Passed Prawlee Point, 10th inst, ship Bedford, Mahon, from New York for Rotterdam; 11th, bark Nimbus, Emith, from London for Deal

Passed Low Point, 13th inst, barks Reynard, Mc Gough, from Sydney for Three Rivers; brigts Agencria, from sydney for Three Rivers; brigts Agencria, from st Johns, for Sydney; Maryetta, from Sydney for St Johns.

Passed Lundy Island, 12th inst, bark Junior, Olsen hence for clanelly.

hence for clanelly.

Passed St Catharines Point, 18th inst, bark Harriet
Bickman, Dernier, from New York for Dunkirk
Passed Dungeness, 18th inst, ship Dunrobin, Scott,
from New York for Londor; bark Fairmount, King,
from New York for Amsterdam from New York for Amsterdam
Passed Tarifs, 9th inst, bark Ecuador. Hughes, frem
Almeria for New York.
In port at Rio Janeiro, 18th ult, ships Kambria,
Brewnell, for United States; Stewart Freeman, Raymond, from Cardiff; Struan, Lemon, from Liverpool;
barks Keewaydin, Robinson, for New York; Venice,
Hill, from Progresso; brigt Rozella Smith, Green
from New York.
Passed Low Point, 15th inst, simr Dracona, Sangater, from Denia via Halifax and Sydney for Montreal.

100 Boxes New Valencias;

Boxes Choice Cheese,
FOR Salle VERY LOW BY

W. F. Harrison & Co.

Brig Varuna (of Liverpool, NS), Wolfe, at New York from Demerara, reports: Oct 11, lat 36 26, lon 73 48, passed a brig with loss of fore and main topmasts and bowsprit, bound N.

Bark Latona (of this port), Wasson, at i New York from Bordeaux, reports: Had stormy passage to the Banks; since had fine weather. Oct 6, took second mate and 5 seamen from bark Sunbeam, Hand, from Lisbon for Philad-liphia who had the crew of the bark O m Lavis, Grierson, from Chatham, NS, for Bordeaux, waterlogged and abandoned at sea, and brought them to New York.

London Oct 14. Beath Newspire Sunsants and Foundation of CARSON'S

wark's, wheel and statchions; also jiettisoned deckload.

Liverpool, Oct 14—Bark Queen of Australia, Leary,
from St John, NS, has arrived here waterlogged.

Derelict.—A wreck. apparently a brig, driving on
the cargo, foremast with masthead standing, topmast
broken, mainmast driving alongside, vessel painted
black, with a blue list, mass painted yellow, and
name of Lill'a on bow in white letters, was passed
Sept 27, 10 a m, 15 miles off Norshead, by steamer
Bohemia, at New York Cct 9 from Hamburg. San Francisco, Cal, Oct 15—The steamer Wilming ton, which arrived here last night from Honolulu brings additional particulars regarding the Ship wrecked crew of the ship Domnettar Castle, which At New York, 15th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Haines, for Dublin; schs Robert Ross, Kilpatrick, for St Andrews: Arianna, Gale, for this port; Resolution, McDonald, for Canning.

SALLED.

From Montevideo, 16th uit, 5ch Belastta, Finn, for Rosaio.

From Montevideo, 16th uit, 5ch Belastta, Finn, for Rosaio.

From Montevideo, 16th inst, sch Dalias Hill, Carleton, for this port.

From Newport News, 10th inst, bark Ruth Palmer, for Hamburg.

From Boothbay, 16th inst, schs Maud W, for Providence; Westfield; S K F Jamee; May Flower; Janets, and Afton, for Boston; Gem, for New York; all hence.

From Salem, 11th inst, sch Wigwam, Driska, from Sand River, NS, for New York.

From Salem, 11th inst, sch Wigwam, Driska, from Sand River, NS, for New York.

From Salem, 9th inst, sch Northern Light, hence for New York.

From Bargen, 5th inst, bark Hakon Haakousen, for America.

From Carliagena, 5th inst, ship Success, King, for New York.

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At Delaware Break water, 12th inst, ship Everest, Bobbins, for Philadelphia (arrived 11th from Rio Janeiro.)

From New York, 12th inst, iships Karoo, ifor Antwerp, and Cumberland, for Sharpuess; brig C C Van Horn, Merrian, for Windsor; schs Avia, McLean, for this port; Annie W Akers, McIntyre, for do From Lisbon, 5th inst, brig Scotta, Smith, for Lisbons, Nfid.

From St Homas, 28th uit, bark Stormy Petrel, Davis, for Pensacola; brig Harry and Aubrey, Tobin, for New York for Gudaloupe.

From Boothbay, 10th inst, sch Gem, Fowler, hence for New York

At Boston, 18th inst, sch Gem, Fowler, hence for New York

At Boston, 18th inst, bark Maud Scamme'i, Nobles, for Buenos Ayres; G S Penery, Foster, for Bilboa; schs Cricket, Perry; alfarvester, McLeanghin; Reaper, McLean, and Valetta, Hunt, for this port; Sabrins, Tratton, for Halifax; Alasks, Mehaffey, for Wallace; 13th sch Sarah, Day, for Newsrk.

From New York, 13th inst, bark Bay of Fundy, for Rouen; brig Lillan, for Demorars; bark Maud Scammell, Mitchner, for Benos Ayres; sch Avon, Menting, for Harty and load at Manila in New York, 13th inst, sch Jennie Gibson, for this port.

From Rel. hm'nd, 18th inst, sch Jennie Gibson, for Claure in the for this port.

From Cette, 9th inst, bark Stillwate", Trites, for Almeria

HHDS, and BARRELS.

690 Pleces Fine All-Wool Suitings; Exclusive designs in Trouserings

Strong Heavy Tweeds; Plain and Checked Etoffs: Homespuns; Medium Grey Flannels; Fine Grey Flannels;

Grey Angola Shirtings; Fancy All-Wool Flannels; Navy Blue Flannels; Plain and Twilled Scarlet

Flannels; Shaker Flannels; 63 Cases Brown Cantons; Colored Cantons: Shirts and Drawers:

195 Bales Grey Cottons; 1000 Pieces Parks' Celebrated Shirtings 7 Cases Checked Ducks; 54 "White Blankets 30 Bales Grey Blankets,

Landing today ex Caspian and N. B. R. :

100 Boxes New Valencias:

CARSON'S

Anticorrosion Paint

JUST RECEIVED.

Making Fourth Importation this season.

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 20, 1886.

WOOD OF WESTMORIAND.

Among the members [of parliament who do not speak so often as they should is Josiah Wood, M. P. for Westmorland. His Monoton address on Monday evening, which has been reported in full, is one which would do credit to any political speaker in Canada. Discussing briefly many topics. all current questions, he presented his views and arguments in a style which could not fail to please. Mr. Wood understands better than most men how to deal effectively and clearly with public questions without assailing the character of public men. He knows how to be courteous and fair, without the appearance of weakness and indecision, and has remarkable grace and fellolty of expression. Mr. Wood is a man who has been very coarsely abused by his opponents in his own county, but he has not felt called upon to pay much attention to his assailants. n his Monoton speech, which is deserving of high praise, Mr. Wood discussed many public matters, but neither referred to himself personally or to his critics. Westmorland is so fortunate as to be represented by a gentleman who does not need to notice personal attacks, and Mr. Wood is probably secure, not only from defeat at the next election, but also from serious opposition.

A TYPICAL STAUNCH LIBERAL.

Hitherto there has been some doubt as to the character of the great reaction against Mr. Wood, which the Monoton Transcript has discovered in Westmorland. The following editorial paragraph from the Transcript of Monday clears up the mystery:

ROUGH ON WOOD.—A Monctonian who was a supporter of Mr. Wood in 1882, and who almost hates himself in consequence, being now a staunch liberal, in an argument with a tery today stated that in the election of 1882 by means of non-electors, he personated upwards of twenty dead or absent voters for Mr. Wood in one ward of this town.

Here are twenty-one votes brought over to the party of purity at one fell swoop. Mr. Wood it appears does not commend himself to the class of citizens who personate dead and absent voters. This is certainly not discreditable to Mr. Wood, however it may be with the "staunch liberal" party. It is possible that this Staunch Liberal may be good for thirty dead or absent votes in favor of Mr. Robinson, or Mr. Emmerson, or of his ardent admirer Deacon McConnell, the editor. In any case it cannot be denied the he is a typical character, representative of the element on which the opposition bases its hope of success.

THERE are two sides to the story that an attempt has been made to bribe Girouard, the grit candidate in Drummond and Athabasks to resign his candidature. The other side is told in the following telegram :-

South Durham, October 8, 1886. The story is a liberal falsehood; contrary to what it alleges, one of Girourard's relatives offered the Conservative candidate to withdraw his candidature for \$4,000, which offer was emphatically refused,

F. PREFONTAINE. THE SUN does not know which is the true story, but it has strong suspicions of politicians on either side of politics, whose candidature would be for a moment supposed to be

the market. THE Halifax Herald has been described as the ablest journal in Nova Scotia, and the ugliest looking. It continues to be the ablest but has changed its appearance, and now combines strength with elegance. The Herald is a liberal conservative journal, which is more progressive than conservative in its ideas. It argued in favor of manhood suffrage soon after the return to power of its party in 1878, and has persistently advocated the principle ever since. The Herald people have a keen eye for news, and decided views on political matters. The Evening Mail, published by the Herald Company, also ap-

pears in a new dress. THE Monetary Times of Toronto says of the filagging repeal movement in Nova

Snotia:-"The final result will be, as the Monetary Times always predicted, a temporary agitation for political purposes, a gulled repeal party, and a final settling down to the inevitable. If Nova Scotia applied herself to work out her deatiny, with one-half the energy she puts into party politics, she would be one of the richest provinces of the Dominion within five years." five years,"

Shelburne does not appear to be a serious matter. Captain Landry is a foolish man, but he only represented himself in his foolishness. The state department will not object to the act of Captain Quigley in hauling down the United States flag from a vessel in British possession.

Temperance News:

On the evening of the 8th inst. J. P. Nowlan organized at Rockland, Carleton Co., Rockland lodge, I. O. G. T., and on the 9th inst. Grand Falls lodge at Grand Falls, Victoria Co. The present officers are as follows: -Rockland lodge, No. 208.—Joseph Estabrooks, C. T.; Lins Underhill, V. T.; Ella Estabrooks, Sec.; Alfred Cook, A. S.; A. W. Estabrooks, F. S.; Mary Hayward, Treas.; W. J. Doucett, Chap.; George Belyea, Mar.; Alfretta Estabrook, D. M.; Ralph Estabrook, G.; Enoch Estabrooks, Sen.; Augusta Cloine, R. H. S.; Georgie Estabrooks, L. H. S.; Georgie Estabrooks, P. C. T.; A. W. Estabrooks, L. D. Georgie Estabrooks, P. C. T.; A. W. Estabrooks, L. D.
Grand Falls lodge, No. 209-P. G. Fraser,
C. T.; Bessie Fraser, V. T.; H. E. Fraser, Sec.;
Calvin Taylor, F. S.; Rev. W. Armstrong,
Chap.; C. R. Fraser, M.; C. R. Watson, P.
C. T.; P. G. Fraser, Dep.

BUCTOUCHE AND MONCTON RAILWAY,-Tracklaying on the Buctouche and Moncton Tracklaying on the Buctouche and Monoton railway is progressing at a satisfactory rate. About 20 men are engaged at the work, and the rails were expected to be down to the Irishtown road crossing at Haunigan's trough yesterday. The first station, Irishtown, eight miles from Monoton, will be reached this week. The work of grading the road from Humphrey's to Monoton is also to be pushed on at once. Several of the smaller bridges have been srected and satisfactorily tested, and the hard pine for the larger bridges has arrived ready for use next spring.—Monoton Times. SERMON.

The Only Name-Preached by Rev. W W. Brewer

In Queen Square Methodist Church, Sunday, October 3rd.

"For there is none other name under heaven given awong men whereby we must be saved "—Acts iv: 12. The religious sentiment in man is universal. Homer says: "As young birds open their mouths for food, so all men crave for the gods." Looking down the dusky sisles of antiquity, we see forms in every attitude of devotion : the smoking altar, the prostrate body, the ascending incense are but noiseless pantomimes from those years, of which the very silence is vocal. In all ages, and all the world over we discover traces of the worship of a supernatural being or beings, and a consciousness of dependance, wonderfully diverse in its operations, but ssentially the same.

Say what we may, man's religious character must be a part of him, evade it, he cannot, ignored it will not be. The lover of gold burning incense on the altar of his heart to the god of riches, the political sycophant owing suppliantly at the shrine of his party, the rationalist with his pet "survival of the fittest," uncovering his head to nature and reason, the evolutionist boasting upon his illustrious ancestry, the idealist shaking the barren and withered boughs of his tree of philosophy in vain kope of fruit, the materialist with his "eternal matter," dark-faced, nideous infidelity hobbling about upon doubt's broken crutches—these all, and all else with conscience are under the same necessity. Nor can man in his widest wanderings and wildest folly escape the iron-handed grip of this imperial law.

The need of a supernatural religion arises from the fact that men are lapsed from God into sin and have no power to restore themselves to righteousness, and find no agencies in nature adequate to their restoration. To find a scheme of salvation without the gospel has been the problem of the ages.

I. It is claimed that there are natural

forces adequate to the task of saving men. The human race, it is conceived, exists under laws of progress or development, which will eventually eliminate all the evils that afflict humanity. There may be hard individual and social evils, but time it is supposed will teach, and the self-recuperative power of human nature will heal and so scathed summit. All its reasonings end by a process of natural development, the amid fire gleamed clouds, and the startling race will eventually emerge into perfect moral and social conditions.

This is the theory—what are the facts? These—that instead of men being under the control of a law of progress, they are under a law of deterioration—that the tendency of society is downward from bad to worsethat there is no solitary example of a race of savages that have risen to civilization and morality by development; that the world has no record or knowledge of the regeneration of a nation, community or individual by the process supposed. Let us glance at a free thinker are dumb, and deist and agnosfew of the many schemes proposed by man for man's regeneration. 1. Government . "Govern the people well,"

Make laws adapted to man's nature and capacity and varying circumstances, remedy at once all social evils, give us a prompt, efficient police, a severe criminal code, a faithful, upright judiclary, a wise liberal, paternal govern-ment. Sin is the result of ignorance and poverty, righteousness will result from com-petence and knowledge, and these from good government." This is the theory-what are the facts? Under the worst forms of government known to the world some of the est men have lived, lived in the white splendor of their virtue although all else was black with vice-lived in the royalty of their faith, loyal to the truth as it is in Jesus, although starvation, ostracism, imprisonment and death might be the price of their allegiance—lived with a philanthrophy worthy an angel, and a love worthy the Son of God, While, on the other hand, some of the worst men who ever cursed our earth, worst in their thinkings, in their purposes, in their foul profanity, in their base infidelity, in the corrupting influence of their lives—such men have lived under the best forms of government known to mankind. Greece was as bad under a democracy as under the iron rule of Philip; Rome was (as bad under Cicero as under Nero. France is as bad today as she was under an empire. The government of a country may reach the actions

its people, but not the principles whence facts? Look at China; an empire of vast extent and gray with age. For thousands of years she had tried this experiment, takheaping honors almost incredible upon the successful candidates at the competitive examinations. Add to this the five precepts of Confucius—truth, justice, charity, sincerity and conformity to established incredible upon the whole the supernatural claims and sought to destroy his religion, the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from them the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its and conformity to established incredible upon the character has extorted from them the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its and conformity to established incredible upon the character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its and conformity to established incredible upon the destroy his religion, the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its analysis of the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its analysis of the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its analysis of the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its analysis of the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its analysis of the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its analysis of the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of Pilate, "I find no its analysis of the upparalleled perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of perfection of his character has extorted from the declaration of perfect has extorted from the declaration of pe ity and conformity to established institu tions. What is the result? China stands today just where she stood two thousand years ago, save in the progress made since the introduction of the religion of Jesus. Look at India. In mathematics she leads the nations. THE spisode of the United States flag at the nations. In astromony she anticipated Europe. Her philosophy is perhaps the most gorgeous in the world. From her snow capped mountains to her burning plains, she has been the theatre of this experiment. What have been its fruits? Caste, stagnation, oppression of the masses and cruelty and vice horribly destructive, and hideeus in the extreme. Ah, it was Bacon who said "that in knowledge without love there is somewhat of malignity" it was Coleridge who said that the mere products of the understanding tend to death." The astro-nomer may charm the sun into a revelation of the invisible elements of its atmosphere, he may number the stars, calculate their distances and give them their names-but no where can he find a transcript of the moral law of God, or a standard of virtue, or a rule of conscience. The mathematician however exact his science cannot tell me, how the parallel lines of divine justice and mercy may be made to meet and bind in the sure circle of salvation, my sin-endangered soul. Again art has been said to possess an ennobling and redeeming power. Delicacy of taste increases our sensibility to pleasure or pain—this increases our sympathy, sympathy invites to communication—thus promoting good will and love. It has been said if that the power in religion is the art which is present in religion." I may perhaps be allowed to reckon myself among the lovers of art. But that art can save men I am constrained to deny-nor does she herself make any such pretension. This experiment was tried in the most beautiful land under the sun. Such was the perfection of art in Greece that the marble almost breathed under the chisel of Phidias, and

breathed under the chisel of Phidias, and the birds at Attica pecked at the grapes which Apelles painted. Yet in Athens with her art and her thirty thousand gods, were enacted scenes of darkness, lust and vice al-

Italy is a vast art gallery. Her paintings almost weep and smile, and her statues al.

most too harrible for recollection.

ligion of Christ, is a moral lazaretto. "Form and color," says Michael Angelo, in his sonnet to Vasari, "cannot give true peace to the mind; it seeks that love which stretches

out its arms on the cross to lift us up."

3 Modern scepticism is fond of discussing the eight or ten great religions of the world, and attempting to show that they all sprang from a common source, all hold much truth in common, and all command great if not from a common source, an noid much truth in common, and all command great, if not equal respect. Men talk learnedly of Zoroaster, Confucius, Sakya-Muni-Mohammed and Plato, and attempt to prove them equal with Christ. I am not suited with the release of common talks the release of t ficiently acquainted with the science of com parative religion to make any dogmatic statement concerning the origin of these re-ligions; but admitting that no false religion ever existed that possessed no grain of truth among its chaff, it must not be forgotten that Christianity is the only one system revelation that has come to man divinely authenticated—the only system that has stood the testing of centuries. It is unfortunate for naturalism in its every form that its advocates cannot point to the regeneration of a single nation, community or individual by the process they propose. Indeed, the word regeneration belongs to Christianity. No human teacher has come belongs to to men with anything called by that name —and for the simple reason that no uninspired teacher has ever perceived that under ain the race is in a lost condition and requires a supernatural and divine interpo-sition to save them from eternal ruin.

4. Modern thought, —I tis important that the church of God should be placed in its proper position in regard to all forms of knowledge. She has no quarrel with solentific research, is in full sympathy with the most perfect mental development and the best possible intellectual training for philosophical disquisition. Extending all along the ages, the religious orders have been the projectors of human culture, and today, in the colonization of new territory, the school house stands beneath the shadow of the church. Given a conscience to worship and the church today will welcome all intellec-tual advancement; but will heed the apostle's warning to "Beware lest any man despoil you through philosophy and vain de-ceit." The church wisely mistrusts the men who call themselves scientists and who at every opportunity scoff at Christ and his church. God have mercy upon their poor souls! I tell you the pagan devotee, bowing with clasped hands and looking up to heaven in suppliance and prayer, is a sub-lime picture compared with a scoffing prayerthroes of suffering and bitter struggles with less philosopher. Turn "modern thought" back upon man's death trail-let it seek to climb Sinai's thunder-rocked and lightningechoes of relentless wrath" Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the law to do them." There is not in all that terrible mountain one jutting rock on which "modern thought" plant its weary feet in hope—not a crevice patent to its eye in which an imperilled soul can hide from the impending storm, Can God be true to his own law, and forever shield the sinner from its penalty? ern thought" stands speechless in the presence of this awful problem, rationalist and tic confounded. Believe me, friends, if light shines athwart the darkness of this ain cursed world, it must come radiant from some other and higher source than the wis-

dom of men. Thank God, one ray of light was the next speaker. He was glad to be divine can scatter the gloom of despair, and present, and held in his hand his passport, the pour the sunlight of hope and blessing all along the pathway of the fallen,

Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sin. "And there is none other name given among men whoreby we must be saved." II. The only name. It is the name Jesus.

"Jesus!—the name that chaims our fears, That bids our sorrows cease; 'Tis music in the sinner's ears, 'Tis life, and health, and peacs." Other names were given him equally significant and appropriate. To indicate his superhuman origin and nature he is called "Immanuel"—"God with us." The name Christ denotes his priestly office as the dichrist denotes his priestly omce as the di-vinely chosen and anointed One, and identi-fies him with the Messiah of prophecy. The name Jesus signifies Saviour, and was given him by direction of the angel to designate his superhuman work. "Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save his people from their sins." Jesus as the Saviour of men does a work which no other being ever has or can do, and which God only can do. He was born as no other man ever was. Because his birth, character, office and work are superhuman and divine, his is "the only name whereby we may be saved." The perfection of Christ's character proves his divinity. In this respect he stands alone among men, "the velop its rare powers, engage in its arduous thought and lofty contemplations. Educate men upon the principles of moral science, shape their laws upon these principles and they will. This is the theory—what are the facts? Look at China: an empire of the chiefest among ten thousand," and "altogether lovely." He stands out in peerless perfection upon the pages of the world's history—the only perfect man of the race, Even his enemies have been forced to hear uniform testimony to his exceptional moral excellence. While they have attenuously denied his supernatural claims and sought to

The truth taught the world by Jesus comes not as a science, not as a speculation, not as a philosophy. It presents itself to us as a religion, a method for bringing us into oneness with God, for the establishing a forfeited communion and restoring a lost sonship. This it proposes to achieve, not by law, nor precepts, nor set formulas of conduct, but by a thorough change of inward life that shall reflect itself upon all outward conduct. Its philosophy is, that man is all wrong and needs to be made right, that he weak and wants strength, that the trend of his life is away from purity and holiness and needs the application of some spiritual force to change its direction. It holds also that the difficulties creative of these experiences are not to be found in external conditions, but are associated with the inner springs of life and take hold upon the secret depths of the soul. It says to every man: "Ye must be borne again." This is a doctrine distinctly revealed by Christianity, and, therefore, its remedy is called salvation, and he who brings that remedy is called Jesus the Saviour, therefore

his is "the only name." Gainsayers come and blaspheme, ridicule. reject and scoff at the name of Jesus. They examine the records—they gather the bit-terness of the ages, the abuse of the centuries, and dress them up in modern forms, and with the pungency of original discovery, point out the errors, contradictions and ab-

most speak, but Italy, apart from the re- sway is the name of him whom God hath sway is the name of him whom God hath highly exalted and given a name "which is above every name, that in the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things on earth and things under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

Why? Because he saves! He saves from the curse, from the damning stain of guilt, the curse, from the damning stain of guilt,

> Repentance, submission, consecration, appropriation, faith. Will you seek and accept this salvation If not, there is but one decree for you 'He that believeth not shall be damned."

SUSSEX.

EVERY PARISH IN THE COUNTY REPRE-

Admirable Speeches by Hons. Thompson,

(Special to THE SUN.)

Sussex, Oct. 12.—The political meeting in White's hall tonight was a grand success. The peaple began to arrive from outlying parishes early in the afternoon, and long before the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting SUSSEX, Oct. 12.—The political meeting in of the fact that the United States would not give us a reciprocal treaty, the present government had endeavored to extend our commerce in other directions. At the present time the Canadian Pacific is cutting into the trade of American lines and the government is sending to Austra-lia an agent to extend our trade with that the hall was filled. When the ministers entered the building every seat was occupied and the aisles were completely blocked. Every parish in the county was represented, and there were large numbers from Sussex, Hampton, Studholm, Hammond, Norton, Springfield and Upham. There were a large number of ladies present, who occupied the front seats. There were on the platform: Nebon Arnold, Major Markham, Rev. Mr. Frizzle, Rev. Mr. Hubley, W. Fowler, Jae. Nowlan, W. H. White, Councillor Hayes, Capt. Brittain, Mr. Harvey, Gideon McLeod, Chas. Titus, Chas. Ryan, Jas. A. Sinnott, Geo. Morton, Chas. T. Keith, Andrew Ruddick, T. O. Arnold, Thomas Roach, Milton McLeod, D. S. Simott, Jas. C. Coates, John E. Ryan, J. C. Lamb, J. H. Hallett, Winslow McLeod, S. H. Galbraith, E. A. Charters, W. H. Keith, Daniel Robinson, Mr. Webster, Ira Pearson, Coun. J. A. S. Kierstead, W. A. Henderson, Col. Beer and a number of others.

On motion of Jas. A. Sinnott, Col. Beer was elected chairman. Col. Beer thanked the electors for turning out in such large numbers to hear the gentlemen who would address tham. parish in the county was represented, and there colony. The government was opening for Canada a future which guarantees success. The situation in the country was said to be grave and so it was. The policy of the present government was the same from the Pacific to the Atlantic and that of the opposition, if they have any, is different in each district. In Nova Scotia the cry is repeal and in Onebec it is Scotia the cry is repeal and in Quebec it is sectionalism. In the former province it is that of disruption and in the latter that of creed. The policy of the conservative government is that of unity and advancement of the country's interests. The flag which they are ever ready to hoist is that of loyalty to confederation. Around it the years are of Carlos

C. A. EVERETT. M. P. of St. John, who spoke briefly. He referred to

or St. John, who spoke pricip. He referred to the statement of the grits about our enormous debt, which, he said, was at the present time, after deducting interest—paying assets less than two hundred million deliars. He pointed out that Canada was paying scarcely any more in-terest on debt now than in 1879. He balieved that the people of the maritime provinces would remain true to the liberal conservative party, which had for so many years governed the Dominion so well. (Cheers.)

was the next speaker. He was glad to be present, and held in his hand his passport, the Globe, in which was the statement of Fielding that repeal of the union has been put off. He thought the time had come when the sober thought of the people should be bent on the affairs of Canada, and therefore felt the grit speakers instead of raising cries on old issues which are dead, should speak of the immediate past. (Applause.) We have to look at the records of the two parties and ask ourselves which has the best record. He was glad to be the representative of a party which had the best efforts of Sir Leonard Tilley and the late Hon. Joseph Howe. The liberal conservatives of Canada represent the pregress and the hope of Canada. They are pressing forward in the path of progress for advancement and extension of the rights of the people and for the extension of the commerce of Canads. On the other hand Blake and his party have followed the policy of obstruction. They cry out that the liberal conservatives have gone on too fast. The development of the North West has the reluctant approval of Blake and also the building of the C. P. R. The only difference was, the grits though the party at present in power was advancing along the path of progress too fast. He spoke of the Intercolonial, which is now self-sustaining and which will remain a great international highway and not become the property of a company as seemed imminent in 1878. He next took up the franchise bill, to which all statesmen should bend their energies, but which had been copposed by Blake. He refuted the items made that Sir John was endeavoring to take away provincial rights. Taking up the charges one by one, he showed up the falsity of the away provincial rights. Taking up the charges one by one, he showed up the falsity of the charges that Sir John's followers were corrupt men. The party opposed to the government had come out in favor of sectionalism, which will be utterly destructive to the country if it successeds. A national spirit is essential to the success of the country, but sectionalism will prove the reverse. At the close he was loudly applauded.

HON, MR. WHITE

was enthusiastically applauded when introduced. In opening he congratulated the people of Sussex and the party on the fact that the hall was not large enough for the audience to be comfortably seated, but he hoped that on the morrow all would conclude that the time had not been unprofitably spent. In 1873 the liberals went into power with an enormous majority, when the country was in a prosperous state. While they were in power the times became less prosperous year by year, when the people looked to the Mackenzie government to do something to conduce to the prosperity of the country. It was then Sir John and his Jollowers, in view of the fact that the grits admitted that they could no nothing for Canada, came forward and said they were prepared to make a move in that direction. Their policy was what is known as the National Policy, which had produced the results that few could have anticipated or hoped for. It had resulted in the expellent move in that direction. Their pelicy was what is known as the National Policy, which had produced the results that few could have anticipated or hoped for. It had resulted in the employment of labor, in the employment of capital and in enhancement of the earning power of Canada. It is found that the manufactories have multiplied, that employes have greatly increased and the aggregate wages are higher now than some few years since. One of the fairest tests of the development of manufactories was the quantity of coal consumed. While in the days of reciprocity, the output of coal in Nova Scotia was in the vicinity of half a million tons, it was now about a million and a quarter. Our factories have increased in numbers and we now find our manufacturers able to compete with those of any country. Our people have been given orders for the manufacture of various kinds of goods for the people of England—orders secured in consequence of exhibits made at the Colonial exhibition. He pointed out that the promises made by the conservatives and who can doubt that one day a conquered world will kneel at Jesus' feet.

Osiris lies by the Nile, Odin beneath the ice-mountains, Jupiter by the tombof Rome, Buddha by the Ganges. When these and all other opposing names shall have been banished from men's faith and hearts, the name that shall endure and have universal ible phones of the gospel. Despite the plaustible philosophy of Hobbes, the pleasant sophistry of Hume, the bitter raillery of Voltaire, the subtle enmity of Gibbon, the low assaults of Thomas Paine, the vulgar wit and cheap eloquence of Robert Ingersoil, the world moves right on to Jesus. Will he conquer? Follow the footprints of his power along the star-paved paths of the heavens, and over the whole earth, and who can doubt that one day a conquered world will kneel at Jesus' feet.

Osiris lies by the Nile, Odin beneath the ide-mountains, Jupiter by the tombof Rome, Buddha by the Ganges. When these and all other opposing names shall have been banished from men's faith and hearts, the name that shall endure and have universal

from the desperate tyranny of sin, from the doubtings of unbelief, from carking worries, anxious cares and sad forbodings, from the ments of the grit speakers and papers. He wished to speak only of two or three things. He first took up the question of immigration. It was stated that people were leaving Canada, and it was true. They leave for one of two reasons - either to seek employment in factories in other countries or in search of lands on which to settle. The policy of the present government was to enfear of death and the power of the gravehe saves! with everlasting life.

When will he save? The moment we

comply with his terms! What are they

A Rousing Liberal Conservative Rally.

White, Foster, and Mr. Everett, M.P.

SENTED.

federation. Around it the young men of Can-ada will rally with confidence and abiding faith. He closed by referring to the record of the conservative party, which he felt satisfied would, when they went to the people, be en-dorsed. At the close of his excellent speech he was Instily cheered. to hear the gentlemen who would address them, He first introduced he was lustily cheered.

HON, MB. THOMPSON then rese and moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the chairman, which was carried. In replying, COL, BEER said he had been pleased to hear these exceller

addresses and he felt all present were thankful. Before resuming his seat, he thanked the speakers on behalf of the audience for their address. Prior to breaking up the mee ily for the Queen and for Sir John and his gov-

nents of the grit speakers and papers. He

Springfield Items.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGFIELD, K. Co., Oct. 9.—On Tuesday, 5th inst., the October cattle fair for Springfield was held at Wm. Farmer's. The show of cattle was small and the sales very dull.

A farmer's supper and entertainment will be given at Geo. Greggs, Snider Mt., on Thursday next. Rev. G. W. McDonald, Sussex, is expected to give an address. The preceeds are to be appropriated toward the debt on the F. C.B. church of that place.

Missionary meetings in connection with the Methodist churches of the Apohaqui circuit will be held at Collins on Wednesday night and at Belleisle Creek on Thursday night next.
On Wednesday night, 6th inst., Rising Star

Division gave a public installation to a full hall. Recitations, readings, dislogues and adhall. Recitations, readings, dialogues and addresses were participated in by several present. This division is progressing admirably.

On Friday night, 15th inst., Centreville Sabbath school will give a concert in the Belieisle Creek hall. A choice programme, containing something to please all, is in course of preparation. The admission fee is 10 cents, and the funds are to be appropriated for the purchasing of a new S. S. library.

On Sabbath, 3rd inst., Rev. J. Talbot preached his farewell discourse in the three churches of his circuit. Mr. Talbot leaves for Moncton with the best wishes of all his parishioners. His successor will preach his first sermon on Sabbath, 14th inst.

Rev. J. W. Clark, Woodstock, who was on his vacation, filled the Midland F. C. B. pulpit on Sabbath, 26th ult.

Springfield, K. C., Oct. 11.—Vesterday

SPRINGFIELD, K. C., Oct. 11.—Yesterday was children's day at Belleiale Creek, Methodist Church—Rev. W. J. Kirby, preached an excellent sermon to the Sabbath school children of that place. After singing hymn No. 821, in the Methodist hymn book, and prayer by Mr. Kirbw the savarend centlemen read prayer. Mr. Kirby, the reverend gentleman read psalm xiv. At the conclusion of the reading, hymn No. 820 was sung, after which Rev. Mr. Kirby spoke from the following words recorded in the 13th verse of the same psalm: "The King's daughter is all glorious within." The sermon

daughter is all glorious within." The sermon was well understood and enjoyed by all.

Rev. Mr. Creswell will enter upon his duties in the Episcopal Church, Belleisle Creek, on Sabbath. 17th inst.

Rev. Wm. DeWare, has been engaged to preach to the Midland, F. C. B. Church, and will commence work immediately after the general conference now in session in Carleton. general conference now in session in Carleton St. John.

A. Tingley of Albert Co., is holding neetings in the Parlee Settlement, Norton, with good results. Probably the ordinance of baptism will be administered when Mr. DeWare arrives from conference.

The Sabbath school concert to be held in ale Creek hall on Friday evening, 15th

inst., promises to be a good one. An excellent programme is to be provided.

The Kings Co. S. S. Association will be held in the Methodist church at Butternut Ridge on the 20th and 21st inst.

Gondola Peint.

GONDOLA Pr., Oct, 12. - The members of Garfield lodge, I. O. O. T., held a very successful public meeting in their hall on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. There was a large audience present. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by E. Gesnor. The entertainment programme consisted of the following:—Address by the chairman; opening ode of the order by members of the lodge; song and chorus by Miss L. Logan and Miss A. Kirkpatrick; speech by James T. Logan; recitation by Miss A. Pitt; song by Miss L. Logan and Miss A. Kirkpatrick; dialog, entitled Taking a Photograph; speech by Wm. A. Pitt; reading by Wm. H. Logan; speech by Uriah Gray; song by the Misses Kirkpatrick and Miss Logan; speech by F. Pearson; recitation by Miss A. Kirkpatrick; speech by J. E. Flewelling and organ solo by Miss A. Kirkpatrick; speech by J. E. Flewelling and organ solo by Miss A. Kirkpatrick. Miss Melinda Logan presided at the organ. The meeting closed with the National Anthem. o'clock by E. Gesnor. The entertainment pro-

Curious.—Richard Knowles of Milton has in his garden a tree which he grafted some four years ago, and which in 1884 bore pears on one branch, gravensteins on another and bishop pippins on another. This year the branch that bore pears is laden with small apples.—Liver. pool, N. S., Times.

F. C. B. CONFERENCE. The conference opened Taesday morning by prayer, after which the minutes of the last session were read. The following resolution was read and adopted :-

Resolved, That the committee of the constitution be instructed to rec-such bye laws as will prevent conflict the district meetings and between any them and the conference in the matter of

Dr. T. W. Musgrove moved, seconded by D. W. Clark, that the conference permit the F. C. Baptist church of Carleton, to change the day of its annual meeting from the last Monday of April to the first Tuesday after the last Sunday in September.—Carried.

The nominating committee submitted the following additional supplementary report:

Sabbath school convention—Remainin Noble seek employment in factories in other countries or in search of lands on which to settle. The policy of the present government was to encourage the establishment of factories and to protect them, but that of the grits was not. The policy of the conservatives had reared up factories which gave employment to our people. Their policy had also been the opening up of the North West Territories and thus our people who desire to settle on the plains will not have to go to the states but can take up their residence on our western prairies. This government had dene two things to prevent also expended money for the purpose of bringing people to Canada. The government had dene two things to prevent to Canada per year, but from 1850 to 1858 under the present government 86,000 people have been induced to settle in Canada each year. He next took up the question of the fisheries and stated that the orders given by the department to the commanders of cutters have been to protect our coasts in the strict letter of the treaty of 1818. These orders had been faithfully carried out, and it would be found when a return was made to parliament that the service has been been better done than some years since. He then dealt with the question of reciprocity, to which he said the present government was favorable. While the grits had groaned heevens after the day of the first Tuesday after the last Sunday in September.—Carried.

The nominating committee submitted the following additional supplementary report:

Sabata sunday in September.—Carried.

The nominating committee submitted the following additional supplementary report:

Sabata shood convention—Benjamin Noble, president; all the e'ders of conference, vice-presidents; Gw W Merithew, recording secretary; E C Freeze, core. Exceutive committee—W G Gaunes, F C Blood.

West Bool of the fisher and thus our president; all the e'ders of conference, vice-presidents; Gw W Merithew, recording secretary; E C Freeze, core. Exceutive committee—W G A Hartley, Petres, Albert Palmer, Hartley, Secret following additional supplementary report:

Sabbath school convention—Benjamin Noble, president; all the e'ders of conference, vice-presidents; G W Merrithew, recording secretary; E C Freeze, corresponding secretary; D W Clark, treasurer.

Executive committee—W G Gaunca. F C Bloodworth, Hugh Davis, James Kinney, Albert Palmer, Havelock Freeze, Dr T W Musgrove.

Ministerial re lei fund—Bev G A Hartley, president; Rev Geo W Foster, Rev John Gammon vice-presidents; Isaac Maraton, recording secretary; E Mc-Leod, treasurer.

Witt.
[Ia the second, thirl and sixth districts no appointments were made, because the churches there can supply them]
Seventh district—C T Fhi lips.

The committee on ordination certificates presented the following:-That the certificates now to be issued be signed each by the moderator and secretary who were in office at the time of the ordination, if those officers

omee at the time of the ordination, if those officers are now living.

That in cases where the moderator or secretary or either of them who were in office at the time of ordination are not now living, the certificates be signed by the present moderator and secretary. The report was adopted, after which the conference adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After the meeting was called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph McLeod, There was considerable discussion over the will of the late Charles McMullin, of Carleton Co. According to the conditions of the will e deceased devised \$1,000 for the benefit of the deceased devised 51,000 for the beneat of the conference. Now the heirs of the deceased desire to have the conference relinquish its claim.

The secretary explained that the money was

left in trust for the benefit of foreign missions, home missions and ministerial relief and aid fund. It was on motion resolved that a committee of five be appointed to fully consider the

James A. Vanwart, Rev. T. S. Vanwart, Rev. A. Taylor; Rev. G. W. McDonald and B. Palmer were appointed such committee. The report of the executive committee on the consolidation of the constitution of benevolent societies was discussed at considerable length. The committee proposed to care for all the various interests now being looked after by separate committeer; and further that the stitutions of the home mission, foreign

mission societies, etc., be rescinded Wednesday's Proceedings.

The conference was called to order at 8 a. m., the moderator in the chair. After prayer by Rev. S. N. Royal, the secretary read the minutes of the last session, after which the regular business was proceeded with.

The name of Rev. J. E. Reud was added to

the committee on union.

W. G. Gaunce of Fredericton was invited to a seat in the conference and given permission to participate in all deliberations.

The report of the executive on entire and in-Each speaker was allowed ten minutes to express his views on the subject.

The preamble of the report reviewed the position of the conference on the matter. The resolutions were as follows:—

That the ministers of this conference is the conference of the conferenc

resolutions were as follows:—

That the ministers of this conference who have changed their views and teachings on the electrine of sanctification from those held and taught by the denomination and now believe in entire instantaneous sanctification as it has been taught amongst us by some of late, be affectionately requested to prayerfully reconsider this whole question, with a view to returning to the belief of the denomination and the restoration of doctrinal harmony.

That this conference cannot ordain any man holding the views of sanctification condemned in this paper.

That this conference cannot license to preach any man holding such views.

man holding such views.

That the conference requests the churches of the denomination not to license to preach any man holddenomination not to license to preach any man holding said views.

That this conference recommends to all our churches that they appoint or elect no person to office in their churches or as trustees of church property any persons holding those views.

That the conference shall notify the district meetings by c reular letter of this decision.

The first resolution caused considerable dis-cussion, the members of the conference holding the views condemned in the report maintain-ing that it was a censure upon them.

REV. JOSEPH M LEOD said that the beliefs that were attributed to some of the members of the conference with reference to sanctification were not their be-liefs—it was only street talk. He could not liefs—it was only street talk. He could not see why, under the circumstances, they should have assumed the responsibility that the resolution was intended as a cansure. He entreated them as brothers to reconsider the position they had assumed in the discussion. There was no desire to censure them. He urged that nothing should be done to promote disruption. He would rather that the report be recommitted. The conference could not pass a resolution which would prevent latitude of thought among members. He moved that the report of the executive be recommitted. (Ories of No! No!) He would as soon lose his right hand, or be smitten to the death, as to censure these No!) He would as soon lose his right hand, or be smitten to the death, as to censure these men of God for the views they hold. He did not want to be a party to any such deliverance. He held there was wrong on both sides of the question. It was not right for one side to visit censure on the other.

J. A. Vanwart seconded the motion. He stated that his object was to have the phrase-clogy of the report changed, so that these brothers might be retained to the conference.

Rev. A. Taylor said he wanted to hurt no man. There were others to be saved headder.

man. There were others to be saved besides these brothers. He knew what a Free Christian Baptist was, he knew what their principles were, and he saw no reason why the matter should be reconsidered.

Rev. W. Kinghorn urged that those holding these doctrines should be given a hearing.

Wm. Peters thought the matter should be reconsidered.

Dr. Musgrove wanted to know if the preamble would be also recommitted.

An affirmative reply was given. MAJOR VINCE

defended the report. He thought the report could not be conceived in a more delicate spirit or be framed in kinder language. He saw no use in sending the report back. There are brethren who believe in entire sanctification, and these brethren have been effectionately requested to reconsider their views, so that they may return to the principles of Free Christian Baptists. He believed that the beliefs of Bro. Kinghorn, Bro. McDonald, Bro. Freeze and other brethren on entire sanctification were not the beliefs of the denomination.

Mr. Peters favored Mr. McLeod's motion for Mr. Kinghorn said the main thing with him was the preamble. He thought if the matter was reconsidered he could set himself straight. Rev. Mr. Freeze moved that the preamble Dr. Musgrove seconded Mr. Freeze's motion

THE MODERATOR said it was well known to the conference that this question has been agitated for several

years. It was done to create this deliverand pose in his h there was anyt could not see thurch held s right to an exit right that any ery of the conference ference was to tion. The pecunity, and if the it ought to hav Rev. Mr. Me departed from ed two years should be rechave some voice what he believ fected him in did not use wh his teaching. stated everythi that sermon h cused of preac ment to refer motion being t The amend On yeas and that 47 had vo against. Sections 2, 3

out discussion.
ed. The repor
Rev. Mr. M
would allow a sanctified duri There was n The commi the same rapo The report of relief fund was \$954.99 and leaving a balan Referred to th The Sabbath that they had Clark and \$7 Wm Peters pointed to cone
with the Union
The educatio
attend to the n
Mr. Vanwar
way of raisin way of raisin
The report of
finally adopted
Adjourned to

At the meetle

moon, a letter w Bridgewater, M to deed their ch Free Baptist motion, the let lows: -1. During the aid these \$226 ha 2. There is no 2. There is now students' fund a vill be needed to year and the comforget to contribution's work
3. The question tists Seminary head in society held pledged \$16,000 i already begun by next year. 4. The school is Institute in this amallest possible ing, and the direct nearly if not quite 5. In order to t desirable it is need under whose ausi hearty support in that Free Baptist matter. The report

been received for missions, \$400 the aged minist to the fact the Petitcodiac ha place. This r the treasurer r The confere HOW YOUNG ME

and adopted.

The board that during the

The followin

shows how you seek their fortu I was attract ous to see how be, I entered. was between r were several methods of pleading for lov others whose merits. There with a superal write out her employer, whi waiting their young woman v ful services for in need of mor position in a in the city. with the many laboring under slow and loth The place was ten years' expe three applicants
was a strong s
training in the p

HORSES AND SH LEWISTON, M from Fort Fa horses and shee revenue laws. seized a pair of for violation of appraised at \$28

sheep from Thorpraised at \$216.

paid \$56 duty

cer there were

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WINNIPEG, Bay railway is eight miles have the line will be ! of Shoal Lake. able to constr main line of th

railway is being

MONTBEAL, and Bautch, lantic Railway nonfulfilment superior court awarded contra and claim they and that they October 20, 1886,

years. It was hoped that something could be

it ought to have such unity.

Rev. Mr. McDonald claimed that he had not

cused of preaching extravagance.
"Question" was then called on the amend-

against.
Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were adopted with-

would allow any member of the church to get sanctified during the year.

There was no reply.

The committee on the Sabbath submitted

Referred to the auditor.

The Sabbath collections committee reported

that they had received \$21.58 from Deacon Clark and \$7 from Deacon Wm. Peters.—He-

pointed to consider the conference's connection with the Union Baptist seminary. The educational committee was instructed to

AFTERNOON SESSION. At the meeting of the conference in the after-

Hard Times.

HOW YOUNG MEN "MAKE THEIR FORTUNES"

I was attracted to a State street store by "ad" for a bookkeeper, "male or female." Curious to see how many applicants there would be, I entered. The hour set for the interview

aboring under difficulties and that success was slow and loth to crown his earnest endeavors. The place was finally given to a man who had ten years' experience and would work for ten dollars weekly. There were altogether twenty-three applicants, and each of the twenty-three was a strong argument in favor of manual training in the public schools.

Seized for Smuggling.

HORSES AND SHEEP TAKEN AT FORT FAIRFIELD

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 12. - A Journal specia

from Fort Fairfield reports the seizure of horses and sheep for alleged violations of the

revenue laws. Deputy Collector Lowney seized a pair of fine horses from G. C. Regers

for violation of the revenue laws. They were

appraised at \$280. The same officer seized 108 sheep from Thomas Mains of Limestone, appraised at \$216. Mains entered the sheep and paid \$56 duty the day before, but told the officer there were 100 in the flock.

Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.-Work on the Hudson

Bay railway is still being pushed. Twenty-

seek their fortunes:-

Wm Peters moved that a committee be ap-

C. B. CONFERENCE.

ence opened Taesday morning (by which the minutes of the last read. The following resolution adopted :-

hat the committee on consolidation ution be instructed to recommend as will prevent conflict between sectings and between any one of conference in the matter of licen-

Musgrove moved, seconded by that the conference permit the church of Carleton, to change is annual meeting from the last pril to the first Tuesday after the in September.—Carried, ating committee submitted the itional supplementary report: ool convention — Benjamin Noble, e e' ders of conference, vice-presidents; recording secretary; E C Freeze, coretary; D W Clark, treasurer, mmittee—W G Gaunce. F O Bloodavis, James Kinney, Albert Palmer, b, Dr T W Musgrove. fund—Rev G A Hartley, presi-Foster, Rev John Gammon vice. Marston, recording secretary; E Mccommittee—Rev W Kinghern, Win Pa'mer, Rev C T Phillips, Rev J E

agerr—B S Palmer, chairman; Rev G targ; D W Clark, treasure; at E Mc-art, Geo J Worder. bbsot vearly meeting—Rev J T Par-Rev T S Vanwark. ttee on district meetings pre-lowing report, which was adopt-

-Rev J McLeod, CT Phillips, J W t-G A Hartley, JE Reud, J G Mc. -J E Reud, J McLsod, T O Dethirl and sixth districts no appoint-

t-C T Phi lips. ee on ordination certificates pre-

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of Fredericton was invited

conference and given permis-te in all deliberations. the executive on entire and intification was then taken up. as allowed ten minutes to exthe subject. of the report reviewed the poonference on the matter. The as follows:—

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MODERATOR newn to the conference that been agitated for several

MONSTER RALLY

years. It was hoped that something could be done to create harmony. He was a party to this deliverance, and there was no other purpose in his heart than to restore unity. If there was anything unkind in the resolution he could not see it. He thought that unless the church held some distinctive views it had no right to an existence. He did not think it was right that any brethren should use the machinery of the conference to promulgate a doctrine of the conference. The intention of the conference was to deal justly and kindly. There is not doctrinal harmony among the denomination. The people are clamering for doctrinal unity, and if the church is to have an existence it ought to have such unity. Of the People of St John at the Lansdowne Rink.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE MINISTERS.

Rev. Mr. McDonald claimed that he had not departed from the spirit of the resolution passed two years age. He believed the matter should be recommitted. He would like to have some voice in expressing to the public what he believes. He believed the Lord perfected him in love and he preached that. He did not use what people call extravagance in his teaching. In his conference sermon he stated everything he preached. After hearing that sermon he did not think he could be accused of preaching extravagance.

Admirable Speeches by Hons.

White, Foster and Thompson,

Thompson,

And Messrs. Barker and Evereit.

ment to refer back the first section, the first motion being to adopt the resolution. The amendment was voted down and the The mass meeting in Lansdowne rink, last The amendment was voted down and the original motion carried.
On yeas and nays being called it was found that 47 had voted for the resolation and 23 Wednesday night, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in St. John. The immense edifice was completely filled by an audience representative of the intelligence and industry of the east and west ont discussion. Section 7 was alightly amended. The report was then adopted as a whole. Rev. Mr. McDonald asked if the conference The committee on the Sabbath submitted the same report as last year, reaffirming its position on the Sabbath question.—Adopted.

The report of the treasurer of the ministers' relief fund was submitted. The receipts were \$954.99 and the amount disbursed \$78.46, leaving a balance of \$876.53 in cash and notes. Japanese lanterns and bunting, and under the glare of the electric light presented an attractive and pleasing appearance. Every seat was occupied and hundreds had to content themselves with standing in the aisles and passage

ways.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club, at whose invitation the three ministers visited President—W. H. Thorne,
Vice-Presidents for St. John—Geo. F. Smith,

attend to the matter.

Mr. Vanwart submitted a report on the best Jeo. A. Barker.

Vice-President for Portland—John Connor.

Vice-President for Carleton—Albert C. way of raising money for foreign missions.

The report caused some discussion, but was finally adopted with some alight amendment.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock. Vice-President for St. Martins-James Rourke. Vice-President for Simonds-Walter Mc-

Fate, Vice-President for Musquash—Joseph A. At the meeting of the conference in the attermoon, a letter was read from the church at Bridgewater, Me., requesting the conference to deed their church property to the Maine Free Baptist home missionary society. On motion, the letter was referred to the executive Bridgewater, Me., requesting the conference to deed their church property to the Maine Free Baptist home missionary society. On motion, the letter was referred to the executive with power to comply with the request if they deem it.

The educational committee reported as follows:—

1. During the year four of eur young brethren (candidates for the ministry) have been at school, and to add these \$226 have been appropriated from the students' and.

dents' fund.

2. There is now in the hands of the treasurer of the students' fund a very small balance \$13. More money will be needed to aid the students of the present year and the committee hopes the churches wil not forget to contribute to this branch of the denomina-THE COMMITTEE forget to contribute to this branch of the Quidention's work

3. The question of the location of the Union Baptists Seminary has been settled. At a meeting of the society held in August it was voted to locate the school in St. Martins. The people of St. Martins pledged \$16,030 to the society. The directors have already begun bui ding operations, and it is expected that the new seminary will be ready for occupancy next year.

A. The school is at present located in the Mechanics' Institute in this city. It is being conducted at the smallest possible expense. The attendance is increasing, and the directors are hoping the school may be nearly if not quite seef supporting.

5. In order to the seminary being as successful as desirable it is necessary that the two denominations under whose auspices it is established should give it hearty support in pupils, etc. The committee hopes that Free Baptists will not fall to do their duty in the matter. omprised Harris Allan, chairman; and Messrs. comprised Harris Allan, chairman; and Messrs, Barnes, Lee, Allan, Jenkins, Tuck, Murphy, Ellis, Chesley, Willis, Campbell, Rogerson, Casey, Burnham, McLaughian, Lewis, Stothart, McNally, Ewing, Tilley, Christie, Kickham, Alexander and Clarke. So complete were the arrangements that there was no confusion and the vast audience was seated as fact as the crowd rolled in.

The report was taken up section by section The reports was taken up section by section and adopted.

The board of managers reported, stating that during the year a donation of \$950 had been received for G. R. Boyer, \$400 for foreign At precisely 8 e'clock the cabinet ministers, and a delegation of the Y. M. L. C. Club, headed by the precident, entered the rink and proceeded to the platform, which was situated at the middle of the north wall. Their apearance was the signal for an outburst of long continued applause. On the tastefully decorated platform were:

Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior.
Hon. Geo. E. Fester, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. THE MEETING. been received for G. R. Boyer, \$400 for foreign missions, \$400 for home missions and \$150 for the aged ministers' relief fund. It also referred to the fact that Mrs. Albert Pugaley of Petitodiac had erected a parsonage at that place. This report was adopted, and that of the treasurer referred to and adopted.

The conference then went into committee on the property of the conference of the committee on the property of the conference of the c

Hon, J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Jus-

Hon. Senator Boyd, F. E. Barker, M. P. C. A. Everett, M. P.; Josiah Wood, M. P. John Wallace, M. P.; Hon, Thos. R. Jones, C. H. Fairweather and Senator Botsford, with W. H. Thorne in the chair. The following from the Chicago Journal shows how young men fare who "go west" to

THE CHAIRMAN. W. H. Thorne, in opening the meeting briefly addressed the great assemblage. He said it was needless for him to enter into any lengthened explanation why the Young Men's Liberal Conservative club of this city had invited the henorable Ministers of the Interior, Justice and Marine and Fisheries to address this meeting. These hon, centleman would law before be, I entered. The hour set for the interview was between nine and ten. This morning there were several young women on hand, whose methods of manner were, in some cases, that of pleading for loved and needy ones at home; others whose claim was entirely upon their own merits. There was the young woman endowed with a superabundance of dignity, grasping the pen with a confident air as she sat down to write out her appeal under the eye of the employer, while the others stood around, waiting their turn to be questioned. This young woman was willing to tender her faithful services for nine dollars a week, being much in need of money. Next was a young man

fall services for nine dollars a week, being much in need of money. Next was a young man who had some time since quitted a lucrative position in a country town to seek his fortune in the city. His despendent look signified that, with the many score of others, he was severely laboring under difficulties and that success was severely and loth to grown his cornect endeavors. evening, which is not to listen to me, but to the gentlemen who came here for the purpose of addressing you. It, however, did seem fitting that I, as the representative of the city of St. John in the house of commons, should speak to you this evening before these gentlemen were introduced to you, to express my gratification at having their presence here this evening. I have no doubt they have come here here at great personal inconvenience; because we all know that the duties of those who are presiding for the time being over the public services are very arduous indeed; and we ought therefore to thank these gentlemen for having found time during their tour to give us a call. I think I ought also to express my gratification at seeing so large, so intelligent, and consequently so influential an audience as I see assembled in this hall this evening, graced as it is by presence of many of the fair sex, who as well as those of the sterner sex, give proof of the interest that the people of the city and county of St. John take in the public questions of the day.

We have present here this evening with me

intelligence and industry of the east and west sides of the city and also of Portland. A large bevy of ladies occupied pied seats to the right and left of the platform, and scattered through the house were many residents of the neighboring counties of Kings and Queens, with quite a sprinkling from Albert, Westmoreland, Sunbury and York, The rink was tastefully decorated with spruce, Japanese lanterns and bunting, and under the ed into a very small space.

I am delighted, this evening, Mr. Chairman, as has already been said by Dr. Barker, to find such a large sprinkling of the ladies of St. John here. I am glad the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Association has thought fit to invite them to meet us on this consider.

eral Conservative Association has thought fit to invite them to meet us on this occasion. (Applause.) It is important, believing as I do, that we have the right side of the matter and that the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party are the correct principles, are the principles best calculated to serve the best interests of this noble dominion—that we should have the influence of the ladies with us. We feel grateful for their presence here, and by their attentive hearing of the remarks to be made this evaning, they will be prepared to go to their homes and influence their sons and daughters—who, on their becoming mothers, may influence their sons—and their husbands that it is but right that the government which has done so much for the country will be perhas done so much for the country will be per-petuated. We feel it will be perpetuated and petuated. We feel it will be perpetuated and that they will continue to carry out the policy which has now been in force for the past eight years, and which was intended to advance and which has advanced the wealth and material prosperity of this country. (Applause.) We feel, sir, that we could contrast very easily the acts and movements of the present overn. teel, sir, that we could contrast very easily the acts and movements of the present govern-ment with those of our predecessors, and there-fore we are willing to come before such a large audience as this—an audience seldom seen in the city of St. John - to listen to those gentleunder whose eye the rink was prepared for the occasion, was composed of the following volunteers:—J. A. Belyes, Thomas Campbell, Chas, Burnham, Joseph Baxter, Andrew McVey, J. L. McFarlane, John Rogerson, W. T. Fanjoy, Levi Young and J. D. Underhill, and the beautiful appearance of the rink, as well as the manner in which the seats were arranged testified to the thorough style in which they had discharged their labor of love.

THE STAFF OF USHERS

ment with those of our predeceasors, and therefore we are willing to come before such a large audience as this—an audience seldom seen in the city of St. John – to listen to those gentlemen who know the inside of these matters. (Applause.) We feel also that the mean and contemptible charges which have been brought against ministers of the crown—charges heard in parliament night after night—are so untrue that their framers forget that the constituencies of this and other places have given these very same ministers a duty to perform, and if they do not perform such duties, very same ministers a duty to perform, and if they do not perform such duties, if they do not honorably acquit themselves, that then their constituents would not return them again to parliament—they would not return any representative to parliament in favor of a government pledged to or carrying out any policy not for the country's good, and so therefore all this talk about liberty of members of parliament is to no purpose at all. We are prepared then tonight in the persons of these gentlemen to show to you the facts of all these matters, and I can only thank lyou ladies and gentlemen for the kindness you have already shown towards us and our cause in coming here and gracing this meeting with your presence.

they do not honorably acquit themselves, that then their constituents would not return any representative to parliament—they would not return any representative to parliament in the would not not the parliament of the ways, the records of the country and the varied requirements of the amount spent on public connects and the parliament of the parliament of the ways, the records of the country and the varied requirements of the amount spent on public works in the Dominion amounts to \$179,000,000, of which I find the amount spent on public works in the Bominion amounts to \$179,000,000, of which I find the amount spent on public works in the Bominion amounts to \$179,000,000,000, of which I find the amount spent on the province per head is not the parliament of the work of the parliament of the work of the parliament of the parliament of the work of the parliament of the work of the parliament of the parliament of the parliamen with W. H. Thorne, in opening the mesting briefly addressed the great assemblags. He said it was needless for him to enter into any length and the said of the propose of t

The molitions. I alimb to this boundable the planes.) He extend upon the duties of this college of the college

sacrince, still it is of such a kind that I can assure you the sacrifice is one which we readily make, because, as I said before, of the identity of interests between the different parts of this wide Dominion. (Applause.) I had the privilege in the year 1881, in company with your late representative, and my old friend—your old, trusted, and beloved friend—Sir Leonard Tilley (deafening applause) of attending some meetings in the neighboring Of Canada. (Applause.) Then the people of Canada had the first practical assurance of the wisdom of the government in connection with it. Then we come to last session. The money was not due till 1891, it could have been kept back all this time, but at the last session they came down and said. If you will take \$20,000,000 in cash for the \$20,000,000 bonds you hold and allow the bonds to be put on the market, and take the land for \$10,000,000, we will pay you back the money at once instead of waiting for 1891. We accepted that proposition and these loans which in 1884 were never to be repaid—these loans, a single dollar of which the people of Canada were never to be repaid—these loans, a single dollar of which it he people of Canada were never to see, were by 1886 paid. \$25,000,000 in cash had been repaid into the public treasury and \$10,000,000 in the form of lands. (Applause.)

Now it has been said by many people, and it has also been said by Mr. Davies in the Now it is charged that these were granted to the statement were for yearly tenancies and the balance, 11, for 21 years.

Now it is charged that these were granted to the public treasury and \$10,000,000 in the form of lands. (Applause.)

Now it has been said by Mr. Davies in the friend—Sir Leonard Tilley (deafaning applause) of attending some meetings in the neighboring provinces of P. E. I, and Nova Scotia, and one I believe in the province of New Brunswick. At that time we were called upon to defend a policy upon which the government had only entered. I mean the policy of constructing a Canadian Pacific railway on Canadian territory, which would unite the Atlantic to the Pacific, and strengthen and cement the bond of union which bind us together. That contract as you will remember was bitterly assailed in every part of this Dominion. The great leader of the liberal party—concerning whom I do not desire to say a single word in disparagement—that great liberal leader held meetings throughout Ontario and denounced the contract as reckless and one fraught with the contract as reckless and one fraught with mischief to the future of the Dominion. In

miscaler to the future of the Dominion. In this province Hon. Mr. Anglin, who formarly represented a constituency in New Bruns-wick, took the same course, and said that it was one which was fraught with untold mis-chief to the best interests of the Dominion, and was certain to bring very serious burdens beyond the capacity of the people of Canada to endure.

I am going to deal tonight chiefly with Northwest matters. Coming, as I do, from one of the western provinces and having to do es-pecially with the interests of the Northwest, I

form of lands. (Applause.)

Now it has been said by many people, and it has also been said by Mr. Davies in the speech delivered by him at Moncton, a full report of which I have seen, that the government had done wrong because they took two-thirds of the loan back, and he treated the return of the loan back, and he treated the return of the loan before it was due as if that was nothing. Why I remember when this matter of the loan to the C. P. R. was being discussed in 1881, how we were met face to face with the statement that these lands which were going to the company were only large subsidies to them, that they were not only worth more than \$1 or \$2 an acre, but we had quotations from speeches in parliament by men who had authority on such questions, showing that, judging by the experience of the American railway companies, these lands were worth at least \$5 an acre, and we were told that we were giving in the form of land all the way from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 as a subsidy to this road.

So by Mr. Davies in the sucre for yearly tenancies and the balance, 11, for 21 years.

Now it is charged that these were granted to members of parliament, but when I tell you that only two members of parliament and when I tell you that one of these was in the statement made by Davies, and when I tell you that one of these was Hugh Sutherland, a grit, you will seally understand that there was not the deception which has been stated to exist in connection with it. Mr. Davis asks you to look at the Hansard—to which he was fond of referring you—to see the list of names of parliament given there was not the Rosch was Hugh Sutherland, a grit, you will look at the Hansard—to which he was fond of referring you—to see the list of names of parliament pour that only two members of parliament that there was in the seale by out that only two members of parliament, but were obtained a lease for cutting time to members of parliament were obtained a lease for cutting the were obtained a lease for cutting the Northwest you will see ho

propose to point out to you what has been the practical result of the policy then adopted, and show how the contract then entered into has been carried out by the government. It was said at the time that the contract for the building of the C. P. R. was entered into, that the company would build the railway only through the prairie sections of the Northwest territory. As you are aware, the construction of the C. P. R. implied that we had not down to a very recent period, unbroken communica-tion with the different parts of Canada. In the year 1869, when Louis Riel rose the stand-ard of revolt at old Fort Garry, and when it

we will take everything you have as security for the payment of that loan.

The money was loaned. The members went Winning of the interest that the people of the city of Shool Lake. The country is level and favorable to construction. Track laying on the main line of the Manitoba and Northweetern railway is being also rapidly pushed forward.

Montreal,

Mo

Why, ladies and gentlemen, we got back these Why, ladies and gentiemen, we got back these lands at \$1.50 an acre. This company itself has already sold nearly \$3.000,000 worth of these lands and taking the average price of such sold lands it is nearly \$3 an acre, while they have given them back to us at \$1.50. But say our opponents that is true but the lands are no use to you. These lands which before were of such great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great walue have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have ceased to be of value because the navment is to the great value have got the great value have great va and and taking the average priot of each sold leads in the marky? St as next, while they have a leads it in marky? St as next, while they have a case the proposents that is true but the hade are not use to you. These leads with before were of the proposents that is true but the hade are not use to you are the proposent to the spoilest of being from the overage of the proposent of the had not been greated of being from the overage of the proposent of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the proposent of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the proposent of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the hade are not seen to be a spot of the hade are not seen to be seen it, into that had and monogly and the result of the hade are not seen to be seen it, into that had and monogly and the result of the hade are not seen to be seen it, into that had and monogly and the result of the hade are not seen to be seen it, into that had and monogly and the result of the hade are not seen to be seen it, into that had and monogly and the result of the hade are not seen it, into that had and monogly and the result of the hade are not seen that the hade are not seen t

the application for them, and not for the members themselves. The mere fact that the application was made was no act of corruption,

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years continue grazing, and as I have remark. ed we reserve the right to put settlers upon the even sections all through that area at any time they may apply for it. By this policy we do not deprive settlers from entering. The prac-tical results of this I have told you.

Then about those colonization companies, of which so much has been heard. Let me tell you that the policy of the government adopted in 1881 was to encourage them, to encourage private enterprise and capital in the bringing in of settlers, and it was thought that the effect would be to settle more rapidly the country than otherwise. The colonization company in getting the grant had to pay \$2 an acre for the edd section which they bought, pay one quarter down in cash, and them they were required within five years to put in two settlers on each section; then, having done that at the end of five years, they were to get a rebate of \$160 for every settler they put upon the ground and so were able to secure their lands at a dollar an acre. This policy had been advertised in the newspapers of the country and was open te all who wished to enter upon the land. There were 260 applications for charters for colonizing the Northwest. Of these only 117 were authorized by order in council, because all who applied were not considered as having the necessary capital to carry on the work, but only 28 of that 117 were entered into, for when people came to look into the matter and at the obligations they were undertaking and to realize now little real profit there was in these colonization companies, the vast majority de-clined finally to enter into contracts at all.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, our opponents complain of this policy as having been adopted with the object of corrupting members of parliament. There is not a word of truth in So far from corruption of members of par-

liament by means of this policy, how many members of parliament do you think were interested in these companies? From Mr. Davies speech one would imagine that this policy had been adopted for the very pur-pose of bribing and corrupting members of the house, but when I tell you that there were only 10 members of parliament, 5 in each of the two houses concerned in the matter, and of these, 5 were clear grits, I think you will agree with me that there is not much in it. (Cheers.) First, there was Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, the late leader of the liberal party, he was president of one. Then we have Messrs, Gunn and Sutherland-both clear Grits; and the two conservatives were James Beaty of Toronto and Clark Wallace of West York. Then in the senate there were five senators, one being R. W. Scott who was leader of the senate during the Mackenzle regime; Mr. Reesor, a prominent grit member of the sen-ate—Mesers. Ryan, Oglivie and Gibbs, three conservatives. So taking all the members of parliament, the senate as well as the house as, there were exactly five conservatives and five liberals who were connected as corporators with these colonization com So much, then, for the charge that this policy had been inaugurated for the benefit of our friends and as a ready means

of corrupting the members of the house. Now what was the result to the government of all this? Why, they received from these companies \$760,253—that is the amount paid to the government in connection with these schemes, and we have the sworn testimony of their auditors that they have expended in the work of colonizing no less than \$367,932. This has been the practical result of these colonization companies. there was one companies referred to, in connection with which Mr. Edgar, an opposition member of the house of commons, and who I believe, although a vastly inferior man, is counsellor to Hon, Mr. Blake-and it only illustrates how often great men have little men as advisers—got up in parliament and charged the hen, the minister of customs, and the mem-ber for East Hastings with corruption in connection with these railway companies. What did the investigation bring out? It showed that this company received the same conditions as all other companies, including the one of which Mr. Mackenzle was president. The correspondence brought down to the committee that investigated the case showed that they got precisely the same con-ditions as the company of which Mr. Mac-kenzie was president. The evidence before the kenzie was president. The evidence before the committee showed that they asked for concessions to be made to them, but the government make twelve reserves for them in the very places the half-breeds themselves would like to have them.

"Each reserve should be for 100 families at least, and contain an area of 12 square miles of available and contain an area of 12 square miles of a lion of the people of that country. Now no more serious charge could be made against any government, and I stand here prepared to submit that if it could be shown that this government had refused to listen to the wishes of the people then, and if, as a result of their action the people were obliged to take up arms against the constituted authorities, the government would be unworthy of the support of the people, and you would be doing wrong to give them your support, and unless I can establish before you tonight that so far from our doing as we have been charged that we took every means in our power before the rebellion broke out to meet the wishes and desires of the people of the Saskatchewan'district, and unless I can prove this to you, all I can say must go for naught, and you are at perfect liberty, so far as I am concerned,

to take revenge against the government by voting against their candidates in the coming election. Now let me give you a few facts concerning that rebellion. The rebellion, as you know, occurred among the halfbreeds along the banks of the South Saskatchewan at a place called Batoche. It is about 500 miles weat of Winnings and is about 500 miles west of Winnipeg, and about 220 miles north of the line of the C. P. R. It is stated that we refused these people scrip in indemnity for the ex-tinguishment of their Indian title in the land. Next, that we refused to grant them surveys in accordance with their wishes; also that they had experienced great difficulty in obtaining patents for their lands; and lastly, that their lands had been given away to colonization companies. These are the charges made against us in connection with our dealing with this Northwest matter. In answer to the first I would

say you must remember that the halfbreeds of that particular district were not the original sottlers of that country. That is to say they were not born there, but they were a community or colony who moved away from Manitoba and the Red River districts, where, Manitoba and the Red River districts, where, having sold their land to speculators and others, moved westward and were placed in precisely the same position as that any of other settlers going out, and they were entitled to no more consideration in their character as a sattlers than were the white settlers going his entry for 160 acres, and by building a house upon it, and if by the end of three Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, or any other province; and this is a fact which ought to e borne in mind in the discussion of this months in each year, he could get a patent, whole subject. If however they had any right arising out of their Indian title which had not been extinguished then they

to us in large numbers. If you had read the newspapers you would suppose now that these petitions came pouring in upon the government from these half-breeds asking for recognition to certain rights and claims which they had set up.

Now, among the petitions presented was one from Gabriel Dumont and 45 others from the district which afterwards became the troubled district, it appears that 36 out of the 46 signers had had their Indian title extinguished before they left Manitoba, and that they had received scrip in Manitoba and were, consequently, not entitled to any scrip there at all. Then there was one from Louis de Langevin of 32 others, and of these 24 had had their Indian title extinguished in Manitoba; another came from St. Laurent with 78 signers, and of these 60 had had in like manner the dian title extinguished in Manitoba before they removed to the banks of the Saskatohewan. These were the only petitions from this district, and you will see that an overwhelming majority of these signers had themselves actually received a settlement of their claims in respect of their title before leaving Manitoba at all. So I think I can safely say, so far as scrip was concerned, they had no right whatever to receive it. It is said in reply to this that the government has been forced to recognize some 1,700 claims; to this I will add another 300 and so make the claims 2,000 for payment of scrips in the Northwest, but even granting this, does this form any ground for rebellion, for where the scrip was due there was no rebellion. The rebellion was where the people had already been settled with, while in the dis-trict where the real claims existed there was raised of the half-breeds one of the finest companies ever organized for the defence of our flag, and the defence of our country under a gallant and noble officer, Capt. Des-George of the sixty-fifth, and so far from raising any claim against the government, these very half-breeds nobly assisted in the suppression of the rebellion. (Enthusiastic

But they say that a delay occurred. A delay undoubtedly did occur. Why did that delay occur in dealing with this matter? Whence did that delay come? That delay, ladles and gentlemen, occurred when Mr. Macknzle was in office. A petition was presented in 1873, just before he came into office, and which was undealt with at the time he went out of office. In 1876 he appointed Matthew Ryan, then a stipendlary magistrate, to deal with the question, and when Mr. Ryan was appointed, finding it necessary to go to the district, he wrote a very civil letter pointing out to the government that it would be necessary for him to go where these half-breads were in order to investigate their leads were in order to investigate their leads of getting a square quarter. breeds were in order to investigate their title. The marginal instructions written by Mr. Mills himself on the letter sent by Mr. Ryan are these: "If these, halfbreeds have claims they will look after them themselves. It is not necessary to hunt them up." This was the spirit in which Mr. Mills dealt with this matter, and when Mr. Ryan went to Qu'Appelle and made some inquirles as to the claims of the halfbreeds, and when he sent into the government a bill for \$75 for expenses, Mr. Mills refused to pay it, and that \$75 was not paid until Sir John Macdonald came into office, when it was settled.

That was a just debt, and should have rebel unless the government will alter their been paid long before. (Applause.) This was whole plan of suruey, and survey the land

time. (Applause.)

The difficulty, ladies and gentlemen, I fear was this: the friends of the half-breeds

The difficulty is the friends of the half-breeds in the lands according to the methods I propose for them to follow." Why, you would laugh at him and you would say in the Northwest had differences of opinion as to the mode of dealing with this question.
You have heard, no doubt, that such distinguished men as Archbishop Tache, than whom there is no better friend of the halfbreeds in the Northwest, and that such inetitioned the government and that they and remained unanswered. Let me point great length and shall only give one or two hort extracts. First he said-and he puts it interrogatively:-

house upon it, and if by the end of three years he had cultivated about 15 acres of the land and lived on the land at least six The government, under these conflicting circumstances and interests, were unable to decide what was right to be done; and were entitled to have that right recognized. We had as you know petitions sent bellion broke out, as it was shown by Father Andre, on the 4th of March, and the fight at Duck Lake did not take place till the 20th March, the government r solved to issue a commission to deal the matter in the same way as had the matter in the same way as had been done in the province of Manitoba. There is one fact which I wish you to bear in mind. been You are told that these people to the mind. You are told that these people to the justified in rising to revolt, and Mr. L. after, the joint leader of the liberal party with Mr. Blake, said that had he been on the banks of the Sascatchewan he would exot have shrunk from seizing his must et to shoot down the brave volunteers : she went out to that Northwest to def and and maintain the honor and integrity of the country—and that is the estimate place d apon the right by the Half Breeds ther selves. The government having determine at less to concede this right to tie half oreeds a commission was issued and wherever that commission sat they were follower by a free trader peddling free trade goods, and by a scrip speculator, who immediately the half-breed got his hands on the scrip bought it up from him at a greatly reduced price, and then the free trader on the other side sold him silks, cheap jewellry, etc., fer his wife and himself, and so the man went home without anything for himself, but these gee-gaws which he had bought. This was the estimate placed upon these claims which, we are told, justified the people in rising to rebellion in that north-west territory by obstructing in the manner they did the authority of the government.

Then we are told we refused to give them

surveys as they wished them, and Mr. Laurier last session in parliament made one tory is surveyed under authority of act of parliament on what is known as the "recsections of a mile square. The half-breeds with the provisions of the law in regard to such lands. of Manitoba who were there before the surveys commenced claimed that the same sysem which prevails in the province of Quebec should be adopted there, so that they should get the river fronts, and have a narrow strip of land running back in some cases to two or three miles. The policy of the government in this respect has always been the same, and it is this: Wherever there have een settlers in advance of surveys the surveys should take place on the river principle if the settler so desired : but where they came on the lands after the surveys were made, they should go on in is instead of getting a square quarter section they should be enabled to divide the section into four parts, extending well back and having a river frontage. They had the opportunity of getting their land in that way had they chosen to do so and we find that in respect to concessions they had great advantages over the ordinary white settlers that went into that country, how the condition of affairs stood in at that as I want them to and parcel out

he was little less than an imbecile who would ask for anything of the kind, yet that is the whole trouble in this Northwest matter. What more do the half-breeds say they want which we did not grant them. On! they breeds in the Northwest, and that such in-fluential bodies as the Northwest council had from that being true, we find that in the year 1883, which was long before the rebel-lion, as well as in 1884, the governhad remained unanswered. Let me point out a fact or two in connection with this subject. As I have said Archbishop Tache had petitioned the government and had made representations to the government as to the mathod he considered best to follow. I will mathod he considered best to follow. I will call your attention here to Mr. and I will call your attention here to Mr. Duck's letter in which he describes what they did in order to induce the people to get these patents. A voice-Read it.

I will, for it is not very long. Here it is "PRINCE & LBERT, 17th December, 1885.

short extracts. First he said—and he puts it intercogatively:—

Will the government make twelve reserves for a common the control of the cont

"I might state that in reference to the question of hay permite representation was made by me to the descriment in June, 1884, to the effect that whereas the hay question was not of that character to warrant the imposition of dues for the protection of the small settler as against the stockman, instructions were sett me not to collect any such fees, and no permits have been saued in this district.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, "GRO. Duck

vant,
"William Pharof, Eco.,
"Superintendent Land Board, Winnipeg."

This was the course pursued by the government a year before the rebellion broke out, and months before Riel came into the nature, being half Indian and half French,

case of Mr. Ryan we should do, until they came forward; but the government actually sent this officer among them and procured the assistance of the curate of the parish to the assistance of the curate of the parish to induce them to make the entries and get the Jackson. I have the affidavits here giving patents of their lands. But as you will see, the facts in connection with this matter and certain interested parties were among them with the intent of making mischief—already those interested parties, sorry as I am to the mock baptism of Jackson and sent out believe it, were in correspondence with other interested parties in the old provinces ceremony. He got them into Batoche under of Canada and with the desire of embarassing the government these interested parties were already endeavoring to prevent these eople from taking the ordinary methods for performing the conditions precedent to heir obtaining their patents; and therefore, so far as that charge is concerned, I may say that there is nothing in it.

I have, I may state, this year received a petition from 76 of these people asking that they might have another year, or rather, up to January next-for I received that petition last January-to make their entries, and I have not only taken the trouble of writing to their solicitors, but I have also written, as I thought it right I should do, to every individual interested. I told them I would guard them against the result of their own negligence. I took occasion to urge them to of his strongest speeches on this subject, and pointed out that the government had been recreant to its duty. Now let me point out to you that the whole Northwest territority is considered and a subject, and pointed out that the government had been recreant to its duty. Now let me point out to you that the whole Northwest territority is considered and a subject, and the performance of the few provisions of the law to obtain their patents at the earlest possible moment, and drew their attention to the fact that were they ordinary remain on their lands and settlers their lands would have been forfeited on account of their noncompliance

Then, sir, we were finally told that we caused the rebellion by giving the lands to colonization companies. There never was a statement more void of truth. I have here the affidayits of every settler there, but two, who happened to be out of the county at the time these were being prepared and all these men, with but two excepions swear that they did not even know, nor had they learned that there was a colonization company in question so far as their land was concerned, and as to those two they were quite convinced from what they heard that no colonization company had been organized or permitted to have lands passed and ordered to be transmitted to the press of hat was going to interfere with them.

that was going to interfere with them.

Norman McKenzie, says.—

Ist In the autumn of 1883 I pu chased the claim of one 'sborne to a portion of sections 12 and 13, in township 45, range 27, west of 2...d, and during the visit of Mr. Pearce to Prince Albert in January and February, 1881 when adjusting the claims of settlers in the Prince albert district. I spoke to him about that claim, stating that I understood that portion of township 35, R. 27, W. 2, l. ing suth of the river, had been handed over to the Frince Albert Colocization Company and saked if it would be safe in going on a dimpriving the claim. His reply was that I was perfectly safe in going a bead, that so far as settlement in adva ce of their opening their agency, and even afte wards, when on even sections, was just the same as any other laids in the Frince Albert district. That, so far as the even sections were concerned, the colonization company was merely agent for the minister of the interior, to grant homestead and pre-emption entries thereon, and an settlers on odd sections, in advance of the Colonization Company establishing their agency, the Minister of the Interior reserving in the agreement with the Colonization Company establishing their agency, the Minister of the Interior reserving in the agreement with the Colonization Company the right to each and every such settler land to the execut of 820 acres, and in my case, if I am a b ma fide settler, I would most certainly be proceeted.

y be projected.

2nd, I never was told by anyone that I would not shall my entry as desired. In fact, it was always expressented to me by the department of the interior and offinells, that I would obtain my entry, and have 2nd, I never was told by anyone that I would not obtain my entry as desired. In fact, it was always represented to me by the department of the interior land official, that I would obtain my entry, and have been notified that I can make an entry and purpose icing so shortly. Norman McKenzie

doing so shortly.

(Signed)

NORMAN MCKENZIE

Then we have that of Jean Baptiste Boucher jr:

1st. "hat I have heard read over to me the foregoing affidavit of Solomon Bcu her, my brother, concerning the lauds mentioned by him and now claimed
by myself, my brothers, a sister and mother (and by
my my mother on behalf of my father, Jean Baptiste
Boucher, senior), and that the same is true and correct in every particular, with the exception that at
the date of the survey by Hugh Wi son, D L &, in
1852, I had 1½ acres of breaking on the westerly ten
chains of section 11-45 27, W. 2, which land I now
claim as a pre-emption, and that I particular y state
I never heard, nor do I think my family ever heard,
that the gover ment had disposed of the land, and
that I could not eventually obtain en ry therefor, nor
that any of the settlers in Township 45, R 27, W. 2 M.
could not obtain entry for the rland as claimed

(Signed)

J. Baptista Educher.

Jest. That I am 23 years if age, came with my
father, Jean Baptiste Boucher, my sister. Marie Lavillie, a widow, and my brothers, Jean Baptiste
Boucher, junior, and Charles Eugene Boucher. The
latter attained the age of 18 years on the 1st December 1882 together with several other younger brothers and sisters, in august, 1882; and have rest-ed in
my father's house on the N W. 2 sec 11 in said
township continuous ysine, up to his date. Camfrom Baie 8t. Faul, and participa ed in the Manitoba
haf breed grant.

2nd That my sieter, Marie Lavillie and my brother, Chas Kugene Boucher, are also been in my
father's house, continuously, since August 1882; except my sister, who has lived in Prince aibert since
last March.

3rd About two weeks after we came here this
township was surveyed. At that time we had about
two acres of breaking; my bother Charles two fur-

3rd About two weeks after we came here this township was surveyed. At that time we had about two acres of breaking; my brother Charles two furrows; my siter Marie had about one acre; my brother Jean captiste Boucher, jc., not certain whe her he had any or not.

4th. My sister, Marie Lavillie, has one child, and has done no further improvements on the land, 5th. I have now at least 10 acres of breaking, set of house logs worth \$50, and fencing to the extent of 20 chains, worth \$20.

6th My brother Eugene has two acres breaking and set of house logs which he sold, and also 20 chains of

set of house legs which he sold, and also 20 chains of forcing
7th, At the time of the survey we were told by the 7th. At the time of the survey we were told by the surveyor that we were on a school section; but he said he supposed it was all right, and that we would obtain enery. Since then have never been told that we could not obtain entry. Deferred urging to obtain entry, thinking this would be surveyed into river ldts for entry granted so as practiculy to give that; thend this land was within a colonization company's tract, but no official of that company ever said anything to me, nor, do I believe, to any of the family, or I should have heard of it. The fact of this land being within a colonization company's tract never gave my father, brother, sister, or myself any concern whatever, as we always believed we would eventually obtain entry as we desired.

[Signed] SOLOMON BOUCHER.

I might go on reading extracts from the

(Signed) SOLOMON BOUCHER.

I might go on reading extracts from the affidavits of nearly 30 persons in that part who were never disturbed by colonization companies and which would show that but two of them had ever heard of such companies and were not alarmed at such companies. Why should they be? As to the much talked of Prince Albert colonization

out his end; he first turned them against they were some what superstitious, and that Now that was the result of sending for them the religious element would assist him with and not waiting, as Mr. Mills urged in the them, started a new religion and turned these men against those who up to, and at the very time, were their good advisers, both in tem poral and spiritual matters. After that could read them, but I will not weary you at this hour with them. He got up, I say, ceremony. He got them into Batoche under this pretence and having them there he said that 500 policemen were to be sent to murder them and their families, and to devastate their lands and houses and under the influence of his threats succeeded in inducing them to commit that overt act at Duck Lake which led to such disastrous results. Such is the whole history in connection with the troubles in the Northwest, and in proof of

what I say I will refer you to a sermon of Bishop Grandin, delivered in the parish church of St. Roches, Quebec, and from this you will be able to see the manner in which describes the orgin of that rebellion. There is the statement of Bishop Grandin, pointing out that these men—instructed and educated men—who were the advisors of the half-breeds, did everything they could to prevent rebellion, and saw no ground for it; but this designing man, who thought he could lavy this designing man, who thought he could levy blackmail upon the government, undertook to destroy ite authority and raised the people to rebellion in the manner I have pointed out. There is no evidence that these men were suffering from their condition. I have within a few minutes received a telegram from Ottawa which I think will show you that they did not hold the same opinions a little while ago. At the commencement of the election now going the commencement of the election now going on in Quebec, a letter from Philip Garnet, exsecretary of Riel's council, was published in the papers of that province, congratulating the liberals of Chamb'y upon their victory and pointing out that Riel dead was more nowerful than Riel align and dead was more powerful than Riel slive, and prayed the French to work for the success of be liberal party throughout every part of the wide dominion, in order to avenge the death of the patriot Riel. Well, here is the

telegram I have received:-Following despatch appears in the morning pa pers : "PRINCE ALBERT. N. W. T., Oct. 12 -At a meeting of the people of Batouche he'd on Monday the 11th inst., the fellowing resolution was unanimously

of Quebec : of Quebec:

"At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes adjoining Batouche held on the 1th of October, 1836, at Batouche, for the purpose of taking into consideration a certain letter signed by Philippe Garneau, ex-secretary of the late Louis Riel and published in certain papers of lower Canada it was resolved under the presidency of Pierre Paranteau, sr., to contradict and repudiate the contents of the letter and to cec ine to recognize on behalf of the president of the district, the published letter, the statements in which the citizens of Batouche do not hold themselves responsible, they have always given their symse ves respon-ib'e, they have always given their sympathies to the conservative party and look at pathies to the conservative party and look to that party now to guide them in the course of prudence. Cheers.

we find that we have the liberals, so called, in all the older provinces endeavoring to excite the passions and feelings of the people in order that the government may be injured, be-cause they promoted law and order by allow-ing the law to take its course in the case of Louis Ried. We are also deeply humiliated and pained because we find that the opposition plause.)—and yet I venture to assert v moment to a point I should have sooner mer.

Mr. Davies, in his speech at Moncton, made two statements. One is that Charles Rykert, the member for Lincoln, obtained a timber license from the government upon which he paid \$250, which he immediately sold out to an American for \$100,000. He made the furan American for \$100,000. He made the further statement, that someone else, whose name he said was not upon his notes (something which is rather unfortunate, because we cannot go into the investigation of the charge without the names), had obtained one or two timber limits from the government and sold them for \$250,000 to American capitalists. As to the last named charge. I would say that them for \$250,000 to American capitalists. As to the last named charge, I would say that when Mr. Davies furnishes the name we will be able to deal with the matter. As to the first charge, when I read it in Monoton the other day, I telegraphed to the deputy minister for information as to how the information stood, and I received this information:—

Representation of the council of the latest and in the council of the latest and in the lates

stood, and I received this information:

By order in council, 17th April, 1882, and in accordance with laws and regulations, John Adams obtained timber borth 37½ equare miles in Cyperes hills; when survey made and ground rent paid license issued to Adams for years 1852 and 1883. In 1884 berth being within railway belt, odd numbered sections withdrawn, reducing area to 17½ square miles and license issued for that year to 2 E. McArthur, barrister, Winnipeg, and John Charles Rykert as tructees for one Louis Sands, purchaser from Adams. For 1885 and since license has issued in favor of Sanda Except as solicitor for Adams and trustee with McArthur, department knows nothing of Rykert in this transaction.

in this transaction.

I have already detained you too long but let me say before I sit down - for I leave it to my colleagues to deal with the larger questions of public policy—as this is a meeting as I understand called together under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative club—that no more worthy or-ganization could have called together the

Let us now consider what is the policy of

both parties. What have the liberals to offer

the young men of this country for their future

the young men of this country for their future guidancs? Their policy is a purely negative one. They promise it is true that they will repeal the Franchise Act, by which a large number of young men in this city have received the ballot. Hundreds, if not thousands, of these womer men will for the first time. ceived the ballot. Hundreds, if not thousands, of these young men will for the first time use the franchise and take their part in the affairs of the day. (Applause) the first time in the affairs of the day. (Applause) the first time in the affairs of the day. (Applause) the first time in the affairs of the day. (Applause) the first time in the affairs of the young men of Canada. Our opponents appeal to you ander the name of liberal, and they ask the young men to consider what the liberal party both in England and this country, has done for the people in the past, forgetting that dead dissues are not what the people require. We are living in the present and demand live measures from those who have control of our affairs. Let the dead past bury its dead. What we want is a policy for the future of the Dominion. I ask any man if he can point out in any panies. Why should they be? As to the government to prove the country has never been accepted, and the state of the state

have no policy to effer the people and that our opposition are not likely to get "de coon." (Enthusiastic applause,) HON. G. E. FOSTER.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who was very warmly received, said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am surprised and I am not surprised, at seeing the very large and intelligent audience which has assembled here tonight to listen to the discussion of the questions of the present time-surprised, because I might have thought, after having read the newspapers from the city of St. John and from certain other parts of the province of New Brunswick, that the cause of the present government and of the party that support it had very little hope of support in this section of the country, and that an indifferent audience would have assembled, and yet I am not exr-prised, because I have had some experience lately of the people of St. John in the elec-tion contests which have been so happily terminated, and knowing that this audience had been called together under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club of the city and county of St. John. I expected it to be carried on in an enterprising way and I should have known it would have been representative and

I think it is one of the best signs of the times that in this country our men and women are willing to forego home pleasures and home ties, and gather together in audiences like this to listen to public discussions, so that having a common interest in the country they may intelligently pursue these inter-ests as electors in relation to those whom they shall elect, and I take it as one of the happy signs of the times that this large audience is gathered together independent of partisan feeling, independent of misrepresentation by newspapers, so that they may look upon the faces of those who address them, listen to their words and judge in the best possible manner the truth of the statements that are made. You have had before you tonight one of the minis-ters of the crown who has been the crown who has had to do with one of the most important departments at the present time in the Dominion of Canada. He has not had a very long experlence—yet it has been a very thorough experience—with that service, and I stand here tonight to say that there is no minis-ter in the cabinet who in an equal space of time has been more active and done more honest work than the hon, minister who has just spoken. You have men living here in the city of St. John who never set a foot in the Northwest, but who have, nevertheless, written down and circulated bitter and untrue things with reference to the conduct of the department of the interior, but you have had tonight the responsible minister of that department giving you the history of its wide workings, you have listened to him and you have doubtless formed your judgment, and I know from experience and from the expression on the countenances of those before me that you are prepared to say that the subject wears a very different aspect from that which you, by means of the statements made, were formerly led to believe it wore, that your conviction is that now you have heard from the lips of the minister himself the very truth of the matter-(Apwill yet prove actually true that, though in instance after instance he has disproved the falsity of their statements, that still tomorrow morning the very same statements will be again reiterated—(Dr. H. What? In The Sun) that day after day and month after month the same stale old scandals will be repeated

in the same stale old manner ad nauseum. Now it is my intention for the few moments I shall address you to take up some few of the questions which are perhaps of more immediate interest to you inasmuch as they are fresh from discussion, and will deal with them as briefly as is consistent with them as briefly as is consistent

with clearness.

You have had in the maritime provinces you have had in New Brunswick within the last month a series of meetings at which the opposition party gathered together to listen to and to appland a spokesman of their own—Mr. Davies from P. E. I.—who when he stood on the platform in the town of

own authority, and not say to it in the first sentence, I want you to listen to me while I address you, not from my own experience, not from my own knowledge of the matter, but simply because I am here as the mouthpiece and lieutenant of some par-ticular leader, I should think that that Conservative club—that no more worthy organization (could have called together the
electors at a time like this, than that same
body.

I should billik this that the arguments adduced should be the result of his own experi-

ence, and that it would prevent him saying he

came forward as the mouthpiece of any par-

came forward as the mouthplece of any particular person. (Cheers.)

Well, then, as the mouthplece of Mr. Blake, Mr. Davies made a great many statements and I will just give you a few of them and as I pass along critizise them by way of comment. He said they were "going back to rule." that the liberal returns back to rule," that the liberal party were going back to rule," that the liberal party were going directly into power. He said that Sir John A. Macdonald had stretched forth his long and avaricious hands and had seized the ballot boxes of the people. Have you heard of any ballot boxes being seized lately down here in the maritime provinces? (Laughter.) The result of the franchise act has been to add thousands upon thousands has been to add thousands upon thousands. of young electors to the great body of the electorate and it has been carried out under electorate and it has been carried out under the supervision of responsible judges. Has there been a single voice raised in the mari-time provinces to state that these judges have tyranically or arbitrarily closed these lists at their own will, or has it not been all

establish 1873 du governme in the bu which at equal in governme into powe wicked to of ours, as heaven, 3 period in which at presented that cause five years conclusive lished his not tory re the decreadeeper regentleman the mou may have one ever lighted la ses what i haranguin he was the his calcula with the r sums. Bo to some ca verbatim r ton, which between th \$82,000 000 before his

circumsta that trade reciprocity reason wh equal ratio 10 years of cent., if Mr should have to 1876 in should have calculator, a amount to which surp imaginative Mr. Day of the pub supporters. shown you only 5,000 were not ps crs, but tha to law and that depart ed them pai Mr. Davi deny an pendi ures Where are systems of some money our sake th piece and lie up and dev and they al and good w so much be

(Applause.) Mr. Davi words that in St. John much as sho come in the appear that have greatly that amount say was: pended from 500,000 for the country, honest enoug would bave s W. B. Vail exactly what is as I stated great free with all the he tells us, tells us the in this Do raise so muc see in a free rising and sa almost twice therefore th not any man of free trade ly twice as never hear a say that the they must re Canada cur have free trac be raised to

Mr. Davie it is that the cause, and th were starved charges the in its expend I had always not revolt fro half-breeds half-breeds. incited the I and that the degree in get Mr. Davies another reas they went to pork or be dpeople who n for I am here Dewdney ney those placed

Mr. Davies 000 a year public accoun migration de Mr. Davies, in 1885 we or next year we orly \$200,000 Mr. Davies Dominion of at the least. than the taxe when we com last year in (United State former to be

head. Mr. Davies ment is oppos he cannot single membe to prove his and his party will make a r bound to have land of the house in order grand assault it in order to Why they

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think that independence young man or in an old best recommendation to an could come before it own motion and by his ot say to it in the first to listen to me while I n my own experience, wledge of the matter, I am here as the itenant of some par-buld think that that we prize in this counperson addressing an t the arguments ad sult of his own experiprevent him saying he uthpiece of any par-

mouthpiece of Mr. de a great many statest give you a few of ong critizise them by said they were "going" liberal party were go-He said that Sir John stched forth his long nd had seized the bal e. Have you heard being seized lately maritime provinces? of the franchise ac ds upon thousands the great body of the sen carried out under nsible judges. Has that these judges bitrarily closed these or has it not been all ne provinces the fact en made up with due of all and that due to the people to then, is there before at as that made by man save the hallo by the hand of a vell for him to point occurred. Has that you to think this

d that the C. P. R. the dollar. It has ster of the interior 000 the C. P. R. has in hard cash and has nder land at \$1.50 leader of the opted over and over worth from \$2 to trast these various or yourselves which with the facts of the ue was returned to

walue. Mr. Davies this Canada of ours expenditure of \$38, oks which he ought right hand would the highest ever

4)

reached in Canada was that of last year, which was not \$38,000,000, but \$35,000,000. Three millions is but a trifle in the impairable of the months. G. E. FOSTER, out, out, three millions is but a trifle in the imagination of the mouthpiece and lieutenant of the Hon. Edward Blake. (Applause.) Mr. Davies undertook to show that the time had come when shipping of the maritime provinces especially was almost driven from Canada because of the terribly wicked things being done by, and the terribly wicked policy of the liberal conservative government and wet Marie and wet Mr.

by, and the terribly wicked policy of the liberal conservative government, and yet Mr. Davies failed to crack this nut, which I respectfully offer him before he proceeds further in his attempt to establish his proposition. From 1868 to 1873 during the time a liberal conservative government was in power there was an increase in the built tonnage of Canada of 87 000 tons, which at Mr. Davies' estimate of \$45 per ton, shows an increase during that period equal in value to \$3,915,000. In 1873 the government which Mr. Davies supported came equal in value to \$5,910,000. In 1075 the government which Mr. Davies supported came into power and from that time till 1879 no wicked tory bare rule in this broad Dominion of ours, and no N. P. held its blighting and terof ours, and no N. P. held its blighting and terrible sway under the canopy of this Canadian heaven, yet would you believe it that from 1873 to 1879 there was a decrease during that period in the built shipping tonnage of 85,000, which at the value of tonnage assumed represented the sum of \$3,800,000. What was it that caused that vast depreciation in those five years while in the preceding six years there had been such large increase? It proves conclusively that Mr. Davies has not established his proposition, and it shows that it is not tory rule and the N. P. which has caused the decrease in the shipping, but a much deeper reason than that given by the gentleman who is the lieutenant and the mouthpiece of Hon. Edward Blake. (Laughter and applause.) Some time ago, it Laughter and applause.) Some time ago, it may have been five, six or seven years, I remember passing down the streets of St. John one evening just after dusk, and seeing some lighted lamps on a wagon, and going over to see what it all meant, I found a gentleman haranguing the assemblage and I was told he was the lightning calculator. I listened to his calculations and was very much impressed with the rapidity with which he added up his sums. But this would be nothing compared with the rapidity with which he added up his sums. But this would be nothing compared to some calculations which are contained in a verbatim report of Mr. Davies' speech at Moncton, which was revised by himself, where he says that from 1854 to 1866, when the reciprocity treaty was in force between these provinces and the United States, one trade advanced from \$17,000,000 to

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our trade advanced from \$17,000,600 to \$82,000,000, and Mr. Davies solemly stated before his audience that this was a gratifying circumstance, that there was no limit to which that trade might not be carried, and that if reciprocity had been continued he saw no reason why that trade should not have increased from 1866 to the present three inreason why that trade should not have in-creased from 1866 to the present time in an equal ratio. Now, as the increase during thr 10 years of the reciprocity treaty was 400 pee cant, if Mr. Davies' calculations were true we should have a trade under reciprocity from 1863 to 1876 increasing to \$410,000,000, and we

shown you by the public records that it was only 5,000 instead of 25,000 miles that were parcelled out, and he showed you that they were not parcelled out to friends and support crs, but that they were disposed of according to law and under the regulations prevailing in that department, and that the men who received

any expenditure between 1875 and 1875, and added to the public debt. Where are the exadded to the public debt. penditures upon the great canal system? Where are the expenditures upon the railway systems of this country? Surely they spent some money in those services. I am glad for our sake that Mr. Davies, who is the mouthpiece and lieutenant, admits that for the building up and development of the public works of this dominion, the Liberal Conservative party and they alone can lay claim to the gratitude and good will of the country which has been so much benefitted by these public works.

so much benefitted by these public works. (Applause.)

Mr. Davies undertook to say in so many words that Sir Leonard Tilley in 1878 declared in St. John that \$22,500,000, per year was as much as should be expended for all time to come in this Domia'on, and yet it would appear that the liberal concervative party have greatly increased expenditure beyond that amount. What Sir Leonard Tilley did say was: "that if he (Sir Leonard) and his party had been in power they would have exparty had been in power they would have expended from 1873 to 1878 not more than \$22,500,000 for carrying on the public services of the country, and Mr. Davies if he had been hand a party of the country. the country, and Mr. Davies if he had been honest enough, and had referred to Hansard would have seen that on a certain day Hon. W. B. Yail arose in parliament and quoted exactly what Sir Le mard Tilley did say, which is as I stated before. Now, Mr. Davies is a great free trader and he hates protection with all the virtue of his manly soul and this he tells us. Yet in the very next breath he tells us that we cannot have free trade in this Dominion, because we have to raise so much money for the publicservices and requirements of the country. Yet you never see in a free trade country a great statesman rising and saying that the expenditure being almost twice as great as under protection, therefore they must give up free trade. Does not any man know that in England—the freest of free trade countries—the taxes are nearly twice as much as in Canada. Yet you never hear a member of the liberal party there say that the expenditure has risen so high that they must resort to protection. Yet here in Canada our free traders say that we cannot have free trade because so much money has to be raised to meat the public services of the est enough, and had referred to Hansard

not revolt from starvation. I thought a few half-breeds did revolt and that it was these half-breeds, headed by Louis Riel, who incited the Indians to pillage and murder, and that they were successful to a certain degree in getting some Indians to rise; but Mr. Davies with his brilliant genius finds another reason and that reason is that when they went to Gov. Dewdney to get some-thing to eat besides pork, he said, "Eat the pork or be d—d." Let us call upon these people who make this assertion to prove it, for I am here to state tonight that Gov. Dewdney never uttered any such words as those placed in his mouth by these gentle-

Mr. Davies says we are spending \$500,-000 a year on immigration, and yet the public accounts and the reports of the immigration department would have shown Mr. Davies, if he had looked at them, that in 1885 we only expended \$310,000 and that next year we were by the estimates to spend orly \$200,000 upon immigration.

Mr. Davies says that our taxes now in the Dominion of Canada are nearly double or at the least, if not that amount, far greater than the taxes in the United States, and yet when we come to contrast the taxation raised last year in Canada and that raised in the United States of America, we find the former to be \$5.40 and the latter \$6.42 per

Mr. Davies says that the present government is opposed to a reciprocity treaty yet he cannot bring one single utterance of a single member of the government that goes to prove his assertion, and he says that if he that year the liberal conservative governthat year the liberal conservative government coming into power a clause was put into the tariff act—a clause which gave them power whenever the United States was willing to allow our raw products to go into their country at a lesser rate of duty or free tie order to get this racingular treatment. So far

of dimand has spoken and the other that been framed and brought forward in the Chambly has likewise given voice to the same effect. Now as to Haldimand. dimand spoke before that day; Haldimand spoke in 1867 and gave a liberal majority of 367; Haldimand spoke again in 1872 and then elected a liberal by acclamation; HaldiWhen the late treaty was about to ex mand spoke again in 1874 when a liberal was elected unopposed; in 1878 Haldimand again spoke and returned a liberal by a majority of 166; in 1882 Haldimand returned a liberal by a majority of 126, and lo! Haldimand speaks sgain and does the same again—a few weeks ago when she again elects a liberal,

but it is by a decreased majority-115. Don't you see, the Dutch have taken Holland, sure. (Laughter and applause.) But there is a sad aspect to this, which is that that kind of variety will only take five years more, when the accismation will be the other way in Haldimand. It takes more than one swallow to make a summer, and it takes more than one election to show how the peoole of this great country s'and politically. You can take this as a surer sign: Go over the elections of of 1873 and the effects of the by elections, and you will have a better idea of the subject. In 1873 they had a majority of 60 or 70 given to them by the people they had then a great opportunity to show how they could rale the country, but you will find that from 1873 to 1878 in by-election alone they lost no less than 20 seats and the conservatives gained 20 seats, thus making a difference of 40 votes from 1873 to 1878. In 1878 they went to the country and were defeated by a majority of between 60 and 70, and from 1878 to 1882 the liberal conservatives made a net gain of four seats and they lost four, and in 1882 the people again pronounced in favor of the liberal conservative party and they again went into power with a majority of between 60 and 70, and from that time down to this, notwithstanding the by-elections which have taken place, the parties stand as they did in 1882.

the last man on earth who should say they were going back to rule because Chambly had spoken, was Mr. Davies. You know that in connection with the Riel matter, Mr. Davies voted against his leader and by his vote said that the government of Canada did right in allowing Louis Riel to feel the penalty of the law, and yet before Chambly had spoken and when Prefontaine was seeking the suffrages of the people, we had him coming before the people of Chambly saying: I am here as the instrument you should have had, according to the lightning calculator, at the present time a tradethat would amount to \$1,200,000,000—that is something which surpasses the imagination of the most imaginative man to conceive.

Mr. Davies said that the government at Ottawa had parcelled out 25,000 square miles of the public domain to their followers and supporters. The minister of the interior has shown you by the public records that it was

opposition papers which prove that before Riel was hanged they were of the opinion that he should hang, and raised the cry that if ever a man deserved hanging it was Riel, and hanged he would be if he had not been a French that department, and that the men who received them paid full value for them.

Mr. Davies took occasion in his speech to deny any responsibility of the liberal party for any expenditure between 1873 and 1878, which added to the public debt. Where are the case the control of t

This cry was re-echoed and repeated by the whole apposition press. The Toronto Globe before the 17th of November last said that Riel should be hanged and twenty four hours after Riel was hanged those very papers howl-ed against the covernment because the ed against the government because they had the audacity, the tyranny, the cold-blooded tyranny, to allow the senter co of execution to be carried out against a poor, abused, insance be carried out against a poor, abused, insance man. These very same newspapers which had before said that Riel should be hanged, hope that tomorrow will secure a victory for the opposition in the province of Quebec, whose sole issue is the condemnation of the government for the hanging of Riel. So much for our opponents seeking to profit by the cry of race and religion. I next wish to speak to you upon the ques-

tion of the fisheries and reciprocity. It has been stated by Mr. Davies and repeated again and again in the newspapers that the present government is opposed to reciprocity.

Now, listen to me for a few moments while I place before you the record of the present government on the reciprocity question. I am here to make the assertion that there never was a period in our history, in which any government? the assertion that there never was a period in our history, in which any government's record can be quoted as opposed to a fair reciprocity treaty with the United States. On the contrary, it has been the avowed wish of every government to enter into proper reciprocal relations with the people of the United States So far back as 1845 attempts had been made to secure reciprocity and in 1849 Canada passed legislation in favor of reciprocity on the assumption that the congress of the United States would do the same. The bill passed the parliament of old Canada, but it did not pass the congress of the United States. In 1852 negotiations were begun which resulted in negotiations were begun which resulted in securing a reciprocity treaty, both Canada and the United States reaping great benefit to their trade, In 1866 that treaty was terminated, the United States resping great benefit to their trade, In 1866 that treaty was terminated, not because the Canadian government or Canada wished it to terminate, but because the United States were determined that it should terminate, and although in that year a deputation was sent from Canada to the United States in order, if possible, to continue the reciprocity treaty, that country would not listen to it and the treaty lapsed. In 1868 the government of Canada placed a clause in their customs law which made it possible for our government at the very moment the United States would lower their cuty upon raw material or admit them duty free into their country, to reciprocate. In 1869 the liberal conservative government sent Sir John Rose to Washington to negotiate if possible, a reciprocity treaty. He negotiated a draft treaty, but the United States would not accept the treaty and the matter fell through In 1871, Sir John Macdonald was in Washington as one of the British commissioners who negotiated a reciprocity treaty, as far as the fishery affairs were concerned, but although the British commissioners again and again urged the American commissioners to enter into a full reciprocity treaty much upon the lines of the treaty of 1854, the If their stade countries—the taxes are near ly twice as much as in Canada. Yet you never hear a member of the liberal party there say that the expenditure has risen so high that they must resort to protection. Yet here in Canada our free traders say that we cannot have free trade because so much money has to be raised to meet the public services of the country.

Mr. Davies has invented a new theory and it is that the Indians revolted from a certain cause, and that that cause was that they were starved, yet in the veny next breath he charges the government with extravagance in its expenditure of money on the Indians. I had always thought that the Indians did not revolt from starvation. I thought a few

draft treaty, but the United States would not accept the treaty and the matter fell through In 1871, Sir John Macdonald was in Washington as one of the British commissioners who negotiated a reciprocity treaty, as far as the fishery affairs were concerned, but although the British commissioners gasin and again urged the American commissioners to enter into a full reciprocity treaty much upon the lines of the treaty of 1854, the United States commissioners flatly refused to negotiate such a treaty, saying that the whole opinion of the United States was against reciprocity, and the congress and government of

tempting to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. He said Canada had taken steps toward that end again and again and she ought not to move now until the United States shows by some signs that she is willing

to have reciprocity. their country at a lesser rate of duty or free then Canada would do the same. So far the U. S. have not consented to do so.

That invitation has been held open ever since, and time after time resolutions have

congress of the U. S. by persons interested there in reciprocal trade and yet time after time these resolutions have met defeat and at no time have the U.S. shown themselves When the late treaty was about to expire

an arrangement was come to with respect to the fisheries by which their privileges of ishing should for six months be continued and that the President should on the meeting of congress recommend the issuing of a commission for the purpose of securing a satisfactory basis for a treaty. Such recom-mendation was duly made. How was it met? It was met by a distinct refusal Senator Frye moved an amendment which was carried and which stated in express terms that no such treaty was desirable. Such shortly is the history of the reciprocity question. But, says Mr. Davies, did not President Arthur at one time suggest a reciprocity treaty which Canada did not accept. Mr. Arthur, as President of the U S., made no offer of reciprocity to Canada. He simply recommended in his message that a committee should be appointed by congress to look into the fishery rights of the U.S. alone, not a mixed commission to join a commission from Canada or Great Britain in order to negotiate a treaty, and how did congress treat that? It allowed the communication to be read in Congress and it never by motion or resolution took one step towards carrying out the recommendations made by President Arthur. Therefore I state that no man can rise and declare that any member of the lib-con government at any time has declared by word or sentiment that the government was opposed to a fair measure of reciprocity with the United States of America. The government is anxious that a fair measure of reciprocity with the U.S., and Canada should take place as being advantageous, not only to the trade of Canada but to the trade of the U.S. as well. But unfortunately it takes two parties to make a bargain like a reciprocity treaty, and it is not possible for one alone to bring about that treaty. That shortly is the history of the U.S. Effort in that direction has been position assumed by the U.S.; a position not favorable to a large measure of reciprocity. So far all well. But says Mr. Davis, I arose in parliament and moved resolu-tions regarding this matter and stating that we should have a treaty. Yes, but where and when did he do that, do you think? He took care everytime he moved that resolution to do so when the government had made a motion to go into supply, and when his resolution would have been almost tantamount to a motion of want-of-confidence. If Mr. Davies had been honest in his endeavor to get a fair expression of the opinions of parliament, he would have moved it separately and let it have been heard on its menits; but I believe this as well, that we do not further the cause of the reciprocity treaty for the Dominion of Canada by going around and saying that the natural market of the maritime provinces is that of the United States, (hear, hear) or by saying that we are ruined if we do not get a reciprocity treaty. Like Mr. Ellis of the Globe who gave as his contribution to the Americans his opinion that the annexation sentiment in this province is rapidly growing, and that if the U. S. will just wait a little He took care everytime he moved that reamount to a motion of want-of-confidence. If Mr. Davies had been honest in his endeavor to get a fair expression of the opinions of parliament, he would have moved it separately and let it have been heard on its meniz; but I believe this as well, that we do not further the cause of the reciprocity treaty for the Dominion of Canada by going around and saying that the natural market of the maritime provinces is that of the United States, (hear, hear) or by saying that we are ruined if we do hear) or by saying that we are ruined if we do not get a reciprocity treaty. Like Mr. Ellis of the Globe who gave as his contribution to the Americans his opinion that the annexation sentiment in this province is rapidly growing, and that if the U. S. will just wait a little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the treat and the little while the nut will fell from the little waits and the little while the nut will fell from the little waits and the little waits a little waits a little waits and the little waits a little waits a little waits and the little waits a little waits a

in power frow 1873 to 1873 and the party in power from 1878 down to the present time is this, that while both if them have been equally this, that while both of them have been equally desirous of having a fair measure of reciprocity, yet the party from 1873 to 1878, when failing to get the desired treaty, did not then endeavor to get a policy which would keep Canada for the Canadians. (Applause) The party in power today failing to get a fair measure of reciprocity said:—Then we will develop our own country, we will by the establishment of great public works. railwavs. canals. etc. 588 great public works, railways, canals, etc., see it we cannot be ter the condition of our people, we will endeavor to establish our own industries to supply the wants of our people, and so from the Arlantic to the Pacific we shall have our the Atlantic to the Pacific we shall have our own industries developed, we shall thus give an impetus to our trade and develop the resources so great among us; we will have markets of our own if not elsewhere, and we will show whether we are able to live alone and at the same time in peace and amity with

the great nation by our side.

Now, you will naturally expect, that I should say a word with reference to the fisheries. Mr. Davies said in h s Monoton speech: 'I charge this malfeasance in office upon the department of marine and fisheries, upon the government at Ostawa and I say that the fish-

negotiate such a treaty, saying that the whole opinion of the United States was against reciprocity, and the congress and government of the United States would not ratify it. In 1874, when Mr. Mackenzie's government was in power, he tried to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and he sent the Hon. Geo. Brown down to Washington to spy out the land.

Mr. Brown went down and spied out the land and came back, bringing with him as he supposed clusters of grapes from Eschol, which, however, proved illusive. He said to Mr. Mackenzie sent him to Washington to Mr. Mackenzie sent him to Washington to make the department of the cutisers, and Mr. Davies did not know what they were for he had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of marine and fisheries that the department of marine and fisheries had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of marine and fisheries that the department of marine and fisheries had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of marine and fisheries had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of marine and fisheries had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of marine and fisheries had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of marine and fisheries had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of marine and fisheries had no means of knowing and he does not know one single word of the content of the public press and market the captains of the cutisers, and Mr. Lamber of the particutary of the public press and are only known between the department of word the captains of the cutisers, and Mr. Lamber of the public press and are only known between the department of word the captains of the cutisers, and Mr. Lamber of the captains of the cutisers, and Mr. Lamber of the captains of the cutisers, and Mr. Lamber of the captains of the cutisers, and Mr. Lamber of the ca to carry out the treaty of 1818 according to law, and these orders have never been cording to law, and these orders have never been any particular. The cording to law, and these orders have never been cancelled or varied in any particular. The cruisers have been upon their beats and they have carried out their orders as far as possible.

And when our record is laid before parliament it will be shown that our fisheries have been as fully protected as they have ever been. Everything has been done that could be done to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1818, and today our coasts are as well protected as ever they were. Of course the American fishermen have a perfect right to fish just outside the three-mile limit and they

we had orn sers upon every five or sh. miles of the coast. But it is not necessary h. The coast. But it is not not have a great on the superanuation of the public service. It is somewhat remarkable, and I mut. The head one singles with the building have completed in the country has been stored by the content has helped to the coast. But it is not not planned improvements and expenditures. The country has been stored the median of the civil service. The party which has conceived the coast. But it is not not planned improvements and expenditures and the pole of the coast. And the pole of the coast. The pole of the coast. But it is not not planned improvements and the pole of the coast. But it is not not planned improvements and expenditures. The country has backed by a majority of 70 or 80 in the house of the result of here were into limit. This has helped to the party which has conceived the coast. But it is not not planned improvements in the pole of the coast. But it is not not planned improvements in the planned in provements and expenditures. The normal improvements in the planned in provements in the party has been stored to have planned in provements and expenditures and the pole of the coast. But it is not not planned improvements in the planned in provements and expenditures the planned in provements in the pl

month will be included in the most favored nation clause.

As far as this treaty is concerned, I could take the different articles and show the very great reduction which is allowed to the people of Great Britain and Canada as the result of its negotiation. But as that treaty has been published in the Canadian Gazette, I presume you can see it there for yourselves. I will go no further than to say, that while some people have been clamoring for the extension of our trade and saying that the government were unwilling to take steps in that direction, the gov.

tinent—when we see this long line of railway, stretching from ocean to ocean with its growing traffic, it cannot be successfully contradicted that the government has by its works justified its peals to the people to support it for what it has done. They ask you not to support them for negative principles, but for plans executed and carried out by them which have brought prosperity and well being to our common country. (Loud applause.) trade and saying that the government were un-willing to take steps in that direction, the gov-ernment has been doing its work quietly and as a result of these negotiations a treaty has been entered into which will be productive of been entered into which will be productive of much good to the merchants of this country. It is stated by some people that we are going rapidly down in the way of ruin and bankruptcy. I will just touch that point and will then conclude. It is reported that on our right and left hand the evidences of depression are to be seen. Is it type? If it is pression are to be seen. Is it true? If it is, it might be well for us to know it, for it is not best if our country is going down to be under a false impression. But if it is going to destruction or ruin it is better that we should know it, and if Canada is going headthat treaty. That shortly is the history of the treaty negotiations between Canada and long into a position of bankruptcy and ruin, it is well that we should know it. But if she is the U. S. Effort in that direction has been made, but up to the present it has had no favorable result. Why? Because of the standard with a st

is threatened with benkruptcy and ruin? Upon what does it rest? Why is such a statement made, for it is not in the interests of merchants, mechanics or artizans. It is made for the sole purpose of driving the government out of office. When you contrast 1878 with 1875, either in your business or home life, do you find that there is impending calamity? No. You find it is not true, for you find by an aramination of your carnings and appendings examination of your earnings and spendings

and that if the U. S. will just wait a little while the nut will fall from the tree and they I do not think such statements or the rearrant. scanned with keenness and with great diligence. That being 20, how does Canada stand with regard to her oredit in the money markets of the world? Why, sir, I find that the Canada aid at 'a of 1868 are now valued at \$116; the of despotiam which was supposed to be urdens of the people by the extravagance of current aid at 'a of 1868, which were put on the market at 91, nave rises to 100, and the '4's of 1885, which were put on the market at 91, nave rises to 100, and the '4's of 1885, which were put on the market at 91, nave rises to 106, and today it may be proudly stated that the credit of Canada, of her stocks and bonds, stands sahigh in the British and nothing to do with federal questions, a That does not appear as if we were on the way to direct ruin financially. Another gratifying fact in this connection is, that the first loan at 3½ made by any colony was made by the pominion of Canada. I noticed that Mr. Stock ton, at Moreton, made a statement which, epitom, at more to get that \$25,000,000 loan, some \$25,000,000 was paid to the brokers in the London and market in order to have it negotiated. What do you think of a statement itse that?

What do you think of a statement like that? can pick it up without any effort on their part. I do not think such statements as those to which I allude help towards the consumation so much desired. I think that Canada is big enough and has dignity enough to stand in this position and say, If you will come with us we will try and make a profitable arrangement for each side; we will meet you so we always have met you more than half way, but if you refuse again and again Canada will not spend her time in tears but she will carve cut a policy of her own, and doubtless develop a trade and a future for hersel f. (Applause)

Now, sir, the difference between the party in power from 1873 to 1878 and the party in don market in order to have it negotiated. What do you think of a statement like that?

You would think it was brokerage pa'd upon the loan, but what it really amounts to is this: When the loan is put upon the market, tenders are invited for the taking of it, and when they come in it is found that the loan is taken at 3½ to a at the value of £91 upon the £100; that is p. c. at the value of £91 upon the £100; that is the loan runs for a period of years and during that period 3½ p. c. has to be paid and we rethat period 3½ p. c. has to be paid and we re-ceive at the time of making the loan £91 for every £100, and so the difference between the £91 and the par value, when that is added to the brokerage and commission, makes this amount of some \$2,500,000 upon the \$25,000, 000. Is that a thing unheard of? He stirred up a very bad nest for himself when he started making comparisons hattern. up a very bad nest for himself when he started making comparisons between the loans made by the present and previous governments. Let me take you back a little way to the time when Sir Richard Cartwright was the finance minister in the Dominion of Canada. Let me take his loan of 1876, which was paid for at the rate of 4 p. c., while the loan of 1884 was got at 32 p. c. Did Sir Richard Cartwright get £100 for every £100 of his loan? No! He went into the market and offered 4 p. c., and for every £100 he got less than £90. So it seems that this same thing has been going on in other days, that it is nothing new and it also appears that under other governments the brokers commissions have been given and that the money has been realized after deducting a certain discount, and so far as I can see there is this difference, that in the one case the loan is at 32 and in the other at 4 per cent., but still the fact remains that Sir Richard Cartwright cot lass by £1 or the £100 then did \$1. lean is at 3½ and in the other at 4 per cent., but still the fact remains that Sir Richard Cartwright got less by £1 on the £100 than did Sir Leonard Tilley. The 1885 4 per cent. lean got a premium, that is for every £100 which we have to pay at the end of the time we have received £101-I think that is a little better than formerly? (Applause.) That is the 4 per cent. in 1876 went at a discount of 9 per cent., and the 4 p. c. of 1885 at a premium of 1 per cent, and no sinking fand was required in 1885, while it was with the other. with the other.

I have not now time to carry out the parallel between the various other loans, but I say that there never was a time when money was got cheaper in the London market than today. We got a premium on the loan of 1885, and when we only asked for £4 000,000 there was £12 000 000 offered to use that in when we only asked for £4,000,000 there was £12,000,000 effered to us—that is some three times the amount asked for by us. So we do not think as far as our credit is concerned that we are rushing so very swiftly to ruin as some people would lead

us to imagine.

Mr. Stockton is a very wise man and when he attempted to show at Moncton that there was a trade balance against us on comparing the two administrations, he took the three most favorable years under the Mackenzie regime and the three most unfavorable under the present administration and so proved his little problem; but if he will take the average of the two administrations he will find a difference in favor of the present administration of some \$5,000,000 per year in the period in which the liberal conservative party has been in power. (Applause.) In 1878 the post office savings banks had placed in them savings of the people amount-

HON. J. S. D. TFOMPSON. minister of justice, who was received with long

continued plaudits, said :-Mr. Chairman, ladies and gestlemen-I am exceedingly obliged to you for the cordial way

in which you have received the mention of my name by the chairman, and I cannot help thinking that in some respects a cordial recep-tion at the hands of the people of St. John one that I had not a full right to claim. It is true that in my own province we have always been taught to believe that the people of the province of New Brunswick were more nearly related to us then the receipt nearly related to us than the people of any of the other provinces of Canada. We looked upon them as our cousins before the union of the provinces took place at all, and we have the provinces took place at all, and we have been taught to believe since by every episode in public affairs that our interests lie side by side with yours and that we are in every rein public affairs that our interests lie side by side with yours and that we are in every respect people of a common country whatever differences may divide us from the people of the provinces in the west. But, sir, where I have inceently visited places in the province of Ontarie, as has been intimated to you by the Hon. Mr. White, and where I took part on several occasions in the discussion of public affairs, I have been repeatedly told by the opposition press that this Nova Scotian ought not to have been at large at all—that his country had gone out of the union, that his country had gone out of the union, that his country had declared that Nova Scotia is the place for Nova Scotians and that the Nova Scotian ministers ought to be sent home by the first and faetest train. (Laughter.)

Well, I had hardly crossed over the border line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick when I was gratified by receiving a paper published in your city by which any alarm that I might have was entirely dispelled. I found in a trecent issue of the St. John Globe the report of an interview which took place with my friend, the premier of the local government, who has the repeal question in charge and the repeal contract on hand—(laughter)—and I was glad to be able to note that notwithstanding in the month of June we were all supposed to have shaken hands with you and bidden you

remer risiding has stated in that interview; we did not raise this question for Nova Scotia alone but he did raise it, and we thought he had raised it and settled it on the 15th June—but we raised this question, and we must endeavor to secure the cooperation of New Brunswick and P. E. I. We were told we would be happier than before when we stood alone and now it appears we are to induce you and P. E. I. to come out too. All this would take time, we did not want time then—but it appears it wants time to drive into the brains of New Brunswick people the fact that they want repeal. And the statement is made a little further on that the public men in New Brunswick and P. E. I. are altogether too timid on this creatily. public men in New Brunswick and P. E. I. are altogether too timid on this question. That appears from the circumstance that when Premier Fielding went and made the same invitation in P. E. I. he was flatly told by the liberals, as he was told in this province that he might go but they had not packed yet and were not ready to start, and the answer made was that the liberals were altogether too timid and were naturally and properly cautions and did not look favorably at this question of repeal but that if the people were for repeal the public men would follow or make way for others who would correctly represent public opinion. So we are still lingering on the borders of this confederation, we are still your neighbors and we intend to remain so. It appears that Premier Fielding intends to allow us to remain until he can induce these people to go with him and until he can

whatever as one member of the government to meet fully any of the charges which have been brought against the government of the day for maladmistration and I intend to take up some of those charges in detail and to show that they are utterly baseless and groundless?

One of the most prominent charges made is the charge that the government of this country has been false to the country and extravagant in the administration of the affairs of the country in relation to the civil service, and statements have been recently made in the press here try in relation to the civil service, and statements have been recently made in the press here and in other parts of the provinces to the effect that in regard to supersanuation of the public servants we have wilfully abused the powers which parliament conferred upon us for the purpose of bestowing pensions upon favorites and for the purpose of dispensing with the public services of men who were able to continue in the discharge of their public duties, and that these individuals have drawn enormous amounts from the public treasury. It is mous amounts from the public treasury. It is administrations, he took the three most favorable years under the Mackenzie regime and the three most unfavorable under the present administration and so proved his little problem; but if he will take the average of the two administrations he will find a difference in favor of the present administration of seme \$5,000,000 per year in the period in which the liberal conservative party has been in power. (Applause.)

In 1878 the post office savings banks had placed in them savings of the people amounting to 22 millions. From 1878 to 1885 savings increased until we have in these today eighteen million dollars. What does that all mean? That the people are thriving steadily and putting their money in the savings banks, and that their earnings are increasing. Although the expenses of living go on and although we have been expending money at the business of the country, our people are more

sons who are named in that list have drawn out of the public while they have the superannuation \$10,000. Now, sir, in connection with that charge of abuse of the superannuation fund, which Mr. Blake has undertaken to prove the his party as being corruption, will you believe me when I tell you that while the imily iduals who have drawn that \$2321 660 have on it come

me when I tell you that while the ma ividuals who have drawn that \$331,000 have on ly contributed \$10,000, the officers who were superanuated by Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie drew \$155,500 of that money. (Applause.) So that while through the press we are called upon to meet the statement that we have enabled a few individuals to draw \$331,000, we are able to show that our opponents squaadered more than half that sum in five years, while we only spent the same amount in 12 years. we only spent the same amount in 12 years. Let me take up another item of the civil Let me take up another item of the civil service, and I do so with the greatest pipeasure, because it has been discussed in your own press recently. It has been stated on every platform that we have been guilty of extravagence in adding to the number of public servants and that when Mr. Mackerzie went out of effice in 1873 there were but 480 civil servants, there were in 1885, 1,180. In other words, that means that we have increased by nearly earner means that we have increased by nearly seven hundred the staff of the civil servants. Now,

hundred the staff of the civil servents. Now, I am glad to say that in republishing that statement in the city of St. John the opposition press had been a little more reasonable and a little more cautious than the opposition in other parts of Canada and have simply given the statement without making comments upon it. But it is a statement that calls for refutation because we are liable to be and deserve to be condemned if we have increased the civil service by such a large number. Now, what will you think when I tell you that in order to make that comparison our friends of the opposition press have taken for the year 1878 simply the regular civil service staff while they have taken for the year 1885, not only the regular staff but every civil service staff while they have taken for the year 1885, not only the regular staff but every man in the employ of the government—engineers, foreman of works and the like—in order to make a favorable comparison between the years. If you take the list of the regular organized staff of the civil service in 1885 and compared to with the staff of 1979. compare it with the staff of 1878, you will find that the charge against us is exaggerated to the extent of 555 public servants. (Applause.) Or in other words, that there were 478 connected with the staff in 1878, 480 in 1879 and in 1885 there is not the increase they say of 700, but less than 150, and they conduct all the largely increased duties which the development of our public service and the extension of every branch of the public service from the one end of Canada to the other has thrown upon them. compare it with the staff of 1878, you will find

ing in the month of June we were all supposed to have shaken hands with you and bidden you good-bye for ever and had got rid of the iron

accomplished. That necessitated an increased expenditure in the public service and the net debt, which is today \$196,000,000, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, has only increased \$120,000,000 since the union was con-

increased \$120,000,000 since the union was consummated.

Now, let me ask your consideration for a few moments. To what extent are we responsible for that? Our opponents were in power five years, and in this five years they increased the public debt of Canada \$40,000,000; they increased it by a larger sum than that, but to keep my argument clear I shall speak in round numbers, and we increased it some \$80,000,000.

This shows the yearly increase of debt under them was \$8,000,000, while under the present administration the rate of increase was but some \$5,500,000 a year. But let me call your attention to one of the circumstances that our opponents leave our of sight altogether in making this charge against ue, and that is in increasing the indebdtedness of Canada by \$80,000,000, we have taken \$27,500,000 from the provinces themselves and transferred that sum to the liabilities of Canada, so that instead of expending that \$27,500,000 we have simply transferred from one side to the other a debt already existing and which had to be met by the very same people.

If we take that \$27,500,000 from the \$80,000,000 we find we have increased in the 15 years but \$52,500,000 a year, the amount increased by the Mackenzie government. (Applause.) main so. It appears that Premier Fielding intends to allow us to remain until he can induce these people to go with him and until he can induce these people to go with him and until he can remove from their positions on N. B. and P. E. I. those public men who are not ready to go with him and who he thinks are too meek and cautious for him. As long as I am permitted by the kindness of the premier of Nova Scotia to be still with you and still a fellow countryman, as I avow, I hope to do for many years to come. (Applause)—while I have that opportunity, I feel it incumbeatupon meto avail myself of the invitation of the liberal conservative association here to come with my colleagues before you and give an account of the trust reposed in uslas members of the government of Canada.

It has been correctly stated in the press that we have a duty to perform here, that grave complaints have been made against government of Canada and that in appearing before you tonight we are to some extent upon our trial. It is correctly stated that we are as it were tonight upon our defence. I have no objection whatever as one member of the government to meet fully any of the charges which have been brought sgainst the government of the day. years but \$52,500 000 or \$3,500,000 per year as against \$8,000,000 a year, the amount increased by the Mackenzie government. (Applause.)

Now let us consider for a few moments what we have to show as against that increase in the public debt of Canada. We have in the first place, relieved the provinces to the extent of \$27,500,000 over and above the debts with which thay antered into confidentials. public debt.

Let me now ask you to consider for a few

Let me now ask you to consider for a few moments how far we are guilty of increasing the public debt—let me ask how this burden falls upon the people?

The greater part of the increase has been since 1879—because the principal portion has been in connection with the C. P. R and the Northwest, and a large part of the increased allowances to the provinces has taken place since 1879. Then, sir, bearing the fact in mind that the debt has been more largely increased since 1879, the burthen which falls upon the people of Canada by reason of the payments of

FIFTEEN MONTHS

-FOR-

DOLLAR.

ONE \$1

ST. JOHN. BY MARTIN BUTLER,

Fair city by the ses, of wharves and docks And busy marts of trade; Of towering palaces, and tumbling rocks,— Of sunlight and of shade.

Dear to my heart, thy happy memory still,
As when in days long gone
I paced each street and climbed each rugged
hill, A wanderer, and alone.

I saw thee in thy day of grief and woe; Sackdoth and ashes then Evoked a true and sympathetic flow From out the hearts of men.

I saw thee in thy beauty and thy pride,

A New Jerusalem—

Beloved of men and honored far and wide,

Wearing thy diadem.

Into the furnace of affliction cast,
Awoke to life and strength;
The busy hum of enterpises vast
Throughout thy breadth and length.

Though pampered minions stalk throughout the land In arrogance and pride, And daily flaunt their silks and ribbons grand The poor man's cot beside;

Still hearts there are, cast in true Nature's And plenty of them too,
Who care much less for fashion and for gold
Than to be good and true.

The warm and generous heart of Province land Beats with thy abb and flow— As back and forth to many a distant land Thy good ships come and go.

In Autumn's gorgeous garb I saw thee last,
A year ago today;
But many seasons will have come and passed
Ere I around thee stray.

Yet pleasant memories still with me remain Of many a holiday, When by the breezy beach I oft have lain And whiled the hours away.

My home, my country! fair Canadian land! How do I sigh for thee! When thou shalt rise, a nation brave and grand And glorious and free,

The day is distant, and in grief I wait
Within a foreign land—
Oh! come sweet freedom, ere it be too late,
And let me clasp thy hand.
Brockton, Me., Oct. 4.

TWILIGHT AT MUSSEL POINT. BY FRANK W. HUTT.

A sadiland sombre sigh roams through the dells,
The distant murmur of a twilight sea, As on a long shore break the gentle swells, Echoing through the woodland drearily, "Autumn and grief," it sobbeth wearily.

Mournfully blending with the waves' sad tone, in Groons low and solemnly an ev'ning breeze, Like hopeless wail or witch's midnight moan, It whispers to the shadowy hemlock trees 'Autumn is here, lost are the summer

Birds of the eve droop on the swaying bough O'erawed and gloomy at the sighs and pain; Lifting their notes anon to join the sough to Of chilling wind and throb of boundless Grieving, "Forgotten is our glad refrain."

The dark leaves rustle in the lofty pine, Those leaves which in a sunny, happier hou Rustled with joy. but in this bleak decline Tremble and weep in a soon-fading bower, Tremble and weep in a soon-fading bower, Await they sobbingly the changing power,

The cricket chirps a melancholy tune, The dark'ning sky peers gravely thro' the Dismal an unseen brooklet's babbling rune. Ay, Nature's ev'ry pulse with sorrow heave As the far city bell the vesper grieves. THE REAPERS.

When the tired reapers, with fragrant sheaves,
Come out of the corn, as the sun goes down,
And the sky is rich as the falling leaves
In crimson and purple and golden brown,
I sit in the mellow and marvellous eves
And watch, as the loom of the sunset weaves
Its cloth of gold over country and town,

And I think how the summers have cor and gone Since we saw the shuttle across the blue That were the colors of dusk and dawn
When the musk of the sleeping roses flew
On the wings of the south wind over the lawn,
And the evening shadows were longer drawn,
And the sun was low, and the stars were

When Love was sweet in the lives we led As the leaven that lives in the latter spring
To grow in the flowers, the books we read,
The romp and sush of the grape-vine swing,
In words and work, to be filled and fed
On brooks of honey and wasted bread,
And aung in the songs that we used to sing.

And out of the shadows they come to me,
As flowers of the spring come, year by year,
The lovers we had when we were free,
The stars were few and the skies were clear,
And we knew it was happiness just to be,
Through the sheaves of the cloud-land fair

to see, While the weary reapers are drawing near. Though the red and white roses have lost their

In the ashes of summers of long ago,

They come, through the mellow and marvellow eves, With the harvest of love that we used to sow,
As rich as the garlands the sunset weaves
When the tired reapers with fragrant sheaves,
Come out of the corn and the sun is low.

POETICAL GRAMMER.

The unknown author of the following lines should not be allowed to sink into oblivion "unwept, unhonored and unsung." As to when the effusion was written, or the year it first appeared in print, is also unknown. It is, without doubt, the briefest grammer of the English language in existence, and every one should commit the lines to memory. Here they are: ge in existence, and every one the lines to memory. Here

Three little wonds you often see, Are articles a, an, and the.

A noun's the name of anything, As school, or garden, hoop, or swing.

Adjectives, the kind of neun, As great, small, pretty, white, or brown,

Instead on nouns the pronouns stand— Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell something to be done— To read, count, laugh, sing, jump, or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.

Conjunctions join the words tegether— As men and women, wind or weather,

VIII. The preposition stands before A noun, as in, or through the door,

IX. The interjection shows surprise, As Oh! how pretty, Ah! how wise, The whole are called nine parts of speech Which reading, writing, speaking teach,

An elf lived in a buttercup And walking after dawn,
He donned his golden spectacles
And stepped out on the lawn,
"Dear me," said he,

CROOKED SPECTACLES.

"I scarce can see,
The sunbeams shine so crookedly !" He met a merry humble bee Within the clover gay,
Who buzzed "Good-morning!" in his ear, 'It is a pleasant day."

"Don't speak to me, Sir Bumble-bee, Until you trim your wings!' cried he. He met a gallant grasshopper, And thus accosted him;

"Why don't you wear your green coat straight And look in better trim? It frets me quite In such a plight
To have you field-folk in my sight!

He saw an airy dragon fly Float o'er the meadow rail "Pray stop, Sir Dragon.fly!" he cried
"So up-side down you sail,
The sight will make
My poor head-ache;
Fly straight, or rest within the brake,"

Then a wise owl, upon the tree Blinked his great staring eye : *To folk in crooked spectacles
The whole world looks awry.
To whit! to whee! 'Many such folk I've lived to see."

Susan Hartley Swett. UNDER THE EAVES.

Under the eaves the swallows
Chifp and twitter and build,
And my idle fancy follows
The blithesome, feathery guild,
All debonair, from the fields of air,
To their clay-built home
The swallows come,
To nestle awhile and call it fair,
When the winds blow chill o'er the misty hill,
A voice from afar will the spirit thrill:
Home may be fair, O swallow,
Yet voices call—I follow!
I follow, O swallow:
Through storm or blue I follow you,

Through storm or blue I follow you,
O swallow!

Under the eaves the swallow Onder the eaves the swallow
Plumeth his wings for flight,
O bird of passage, I follow
Thy course through the misty height,
Whither away, oh, whither away?

Whither away, oh, whither away?

My tent of clay
Is but for one day;
To a fairer clime I will haste away.

Afar from the skies that are ever blue,
Through the fleeting hours I am watching
with you.

Ere the storm arise, I follow
Thy flight, exulting swallow;
O swallow, I follow
Thy airy, airy flight, through day, and night

Thy airy, airy flight, through day and night, O swallow! -Clara Twaites in the Quiver for August, TO FAME.

Bright fairy of the morn, with flowers arrayed. Whose beauties to thy young pursuer seem Beyond the sestacy of poet's dream— Shall I o'ertake thee, ere thy lustre fade?

"Ripe glory of the noon, to dazzled eyes
A pageant of delight and power and gold,
Dissolving into mirage manifold—
Do I o'ertake thee, or mistake my prize? Dull shadow of the evening, gaunt and gray, At random thrown, beyond me, or above,
And cold as memory in the arms of love—
Have I o'erta'en thee, but to cast away?"

'No morn, or noon, or eve, am I," she said,
"But night, the depth of, night behand the By all manking pursued, but never won, Until my shadow falls upon a shade."

R. D. Blackmore in Harper's for October. AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Highest aim and true endeavor;
Riarnest work with patient might;
Hoping, trusting, singing ever;
Battling bravely for the right;
Loving God, all men forgiving,
Helping weaker feet to stand—
These will make a life worth living,
Make it noble, make it grand.;

We ought not to confound the questioning and doubts of the scoffer with the questionings and doubts of the groper after truth. In each case there is imperfect light; but in one case the doubter's face is toward the light, while in the other case his face is turned away from it,

"Thre are two twilights unto every day—
Twilight of dawn, and twilight of decay;
And likewise thus we find
Two twilights in the thinking of mankind—
The twilight of seeking unto light,
The twilight of a doubting unto night."

TREMBLING EARTH.

Long Continued Seismic Phenomena at Ninety-Six, S. C. - Nearly two Years of Earthquake.

PECULIAR SHOCKS THAT DIFFER FROM THE CHARLESTON DISTURBANCES.

(By Telegraph to the B. Y. Herald) CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.-The disturbances near Ninety-Six, S. C., which have created so much speculation is circles Interested in seismic matters, have been investigated by a staff correspondent of the News and Courier. J. McD. Kinard, whose house is in Edgefield county, near the centre of the earthquake district, four miles south

of Ninety-Six, says:-"I first heard the underground noise in January, 1885. The sound was dead, that is, brief and without reverberation. Could I illustrate its volume? Well, it was as loud as the report of a cannon fired three or four miles away. I noticed it pretty frequently the first day. Then for two or three weeks I didn't hear it at all. For a long time be-

fore the great Charleston earthquake there was no report that I heard.

"The sound of that quake was not similar. It was like the roaring of a train of cars, while the other reports were more like that made by the falling of a dead tree than anything I could think of. There was a dull boom, and all was over. The effect of these local movements was to shake the house and

rattle the sash, "I last heard the sound on Monday of last week, about one a. m. There are no cracks in the earth that I have heard of. The shakes have had no effect on the earth."

AT THE CENTRE OF THE DISTURBANCES, John Williamson, a farmer living in the centre of the disturbed territory, says: "I've been hearing these noises since September a year ago. They sounded like a big cannon year ago. They sounded like a big cannon at a distance or a big dead tree falling. They shook the earth and were over in a few seconds. Sunday night a week ago there was one report that shook the house for half a minute. I had time to go out on the plazza before it stopped. The sound seemed to come from the southeast. Sunday night, October 3, we heard it ten times. Two reports were severe and the others. night, October 3, we heard it ten times. Two reports were severe and the others light. My house is a new one, and it was creaking and rocking, The windows and dishes in the safe rattled. It was frightful. For two weeks until this week I didn't have a good night's sleep. I heard the noises every night, and also in the daytime. The Charleston earthquake we felt more distinct.

Charleston earthquake we felt more distinct.

Cumstances and provides for penalties to be imposed on the clergy for any failure to observe the strict letter of the canon.

DRIUES to suit all. Exhibition Birds a specialty.

200 Cockrells, fourteen different varieties. 60 cents each.

Write for particulars, enclosing stamp for reply.

With Hanky Stuart, who was connected with Halifax newspapers as a reporter 20 years ago, died at Dartmouth yesterday after several years' illness. He was a native of New Bruns-wick, Halifax Chronicle, 18th.

CARD Agent's Sample Book Free, for Sc.

EXY, Yarmouth, R. S.

ly. It lasted longer and roared before it came up. These other shakes don't do that,"

IS THE REGION VOLCANIC? Dr. T. S. Blake, a local scientist, belives the shocks are of volcanic origin. The earthquake district is a tract of about ten miles square, covering what is known locally as "the Cambridge Lands." The soil is tenacionaly red clay, having great atrength and fertility. It is traversed by two creeks which uniting form Cambridge Creek. The undulations of the surface are very gentle, except in the central portion, where the force of the shocks is greatest. Here there runs a high ridge, and on each side of it are deep and dusky hollows. There is something wrong at Ninety-Six, but what it is nobody

MATTERS IN CHARLESTON. The situation in Charleston is steadily improving. There have been no shocks since last Friday night. The work of rebuilding is making good progress, and there is a genuine feeling that the worst is over.

The relief committee have received eighteen hundred applications for money to aid in repairing houses, which represent more than fifty per cent. of the total number of houses in the city. The committee have of houses in the city. The committee have approved 541 applications, and are disposing of the rest at the rate of sixty a day.

The Labor Question.

CHICAGO, Oat. 12.—A published interview concerning the stockyards' strike with Mr. Armour, says:-

The day of Chicago's supremacy as a porkpacking centre will soon be a thing of the past. Kansas City, Omaha, Cedar Rapids, and other western points are fast taking the business away from here. Take Kansas City, for instance, the price of hogs there is 25 cents a hundred less than it is here, while her freight rates to all western and southern points are as low as others, and her freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard are only 12 or 15 cents a hundred higher. In other words, Kansas City's freight rates to the markets were 90 per cent. of our products are sold are just as good as ours, while hogs are cheaper. What is true of Kansas City is true in a greater or less degree of other Western points. It is the natural course of events. The corn belt has moved West, and with it hog raising. It is history repeating itself. Only a few years ago Chicago took away the supremacy from Cincin-nati and St. Louis. To show that this is not idle talk brought on by the present troubles, I will say I have not added a single brick to my packing-house property here in Chicago, while in Kansas City, where I already had \$1,500,000 worth of packing-house property, I have built \$300,000 worth additional this summer, and between now and next Janu-

ary will build another \$300,000." The Sea Serpent Discounted.

SEA TURTLE CAPTURED THAT WEIGHED 1800 PCUNDS.

SEA VIEW, Mass., Oct. 12 -While out fowling recently, off Brant Rock, three gentlemen discovered what appeared to be a sunken ledge, but as it seemed to be in a locality where none was ever heard of the strous proportions. The party immediately gave chase, and, heading the monster off, emptied the contents of their fowling pieces emptied the contents of their fowling pieces at its head. The charges were effective, and ropes were immediately passed around the body, and it was towed to the beach. It measured six feet in length and was more than three feet thick. Its weight was variously estimated at from 1500 to 1800 pounds

No Famine this Year.

MORE WHEAT BY 100,000,000 BUSHELS THAN IN 1885—1,650,000,000 BUSHELS OF CORN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The report of the department of agriculture for October gives local estimates of yield per acre of small grains, with condition of corn, potatoes, and other late crops. The results corroborate the previous returns of wheat, confirming expectations of slight increase for the first records of threshing, without making any very material addition to the crop aggregate. The average yield upon an area of fully 37,000,000 acres appears to be close to 123 bushels per acre, making the crop an average of a series of years. The area actually har-

over the crop of last year.

The average yield per acre of cats is 26.6 bushels, making a crop of over 600,000,000 bushels. The barley crop averages 22.4 bushels per acre, and the product will come nearly up to sixty million bushels. The average yield of the rye crop is 11.8 bushels per acre, and the product over 26.000.000 per acre, and the product over 26,000,000

The high temperature of September and absence of frost have improved corn crop prospects, and made the expectation of 32 bushels per acre, and rendered certain a crop of 1,650,000,000 bushels. of 1,650,000,000, bushels.

The general average of October condition of potatoes is 81, against 82 last year. The tobacco average condition is nearly 87.

The promise of buckwheat is for a crop slightly under average. Condition in New York and Philadelphia 87, which is nearly the general average. the general average.

The Episcopalians.

DOINGS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 -The house of deputies at the Episcopal convention, received a report today from the committee on canons, recom mending that no church edifice be dedicated while any debt or money lien rested on it. A messenger from the house of Bishops reported that the bishops had decided with the house of Deputies that there is no constitutional obstacle to the consideration and adeption of several additions to the book of common prayer, proposed to the general convention of 1883.

Rev. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of New Jersey, read the unanimous report of the joint committee on marriage and divorce appointed at the general convention of 1883. The report considered all causes, deemed sufficient in various state laws, for the granting of divorce and embodied a new canon containing several stringent modifications of the canon of marriage. It provides that no marriage of any person under eighteen years of age shall be solemnized unless the persents or guardian be present or has given written consent; that at least two witnesses knowing the contracting parties be present; that divorce can be recognized or granted on the ground of adultery, the guity person being forbidden to again marry during the life time of the person from whom she or he was divorced. The canon forbids the marriage of divorced persons under certain dircumstances and provides for penalties to be imposed on the clergy for any failure to observe the strict letter of the canon. several additions to the book of common prayer,



Intercolonial Railway 1886. Summer Arrangement. 1886.

On and after Monday, June 114th. 1886, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:— Trains will leave St. John.

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 10.15 p. m. trait to Halifax.
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton.

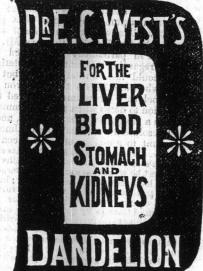
Trains will arrive at St. John All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time,

RAILWAY OFFICE, oncton, N. B., June 8th, 1886.

\$500,00 REWARD

WE will pay theabove Beward for Omplaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Costiveness we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents; 5 boxes \$1.00. Seld by all Druggists.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 156 Queen St. East, Toronto,



Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Fems Sait Rheum, Eccema, and all Skin Diseases, H ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach Heartburn. Purely vegetable. JOHN C. WEST & Co., Toronto, Ont.

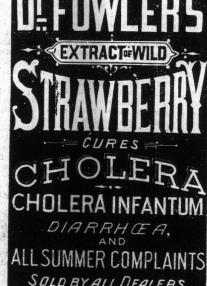
HEALTH IS WEALTH



DR E O WEST'S NEWE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dissinges, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Rearalgia, Headache, Nervous Prostrations, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery and decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barronness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-in-dulgence, Each box contains one month's treatment, \$100 a box, or six boxes for \$5,00, sent by mail repaid on receipt of price. WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXE

bushels per acre, making the crop an average of a series of years. The area actually harvested is now the principal object of exact determination. The result will vary very little from an increase of 100,000,000 bushels over the crop of last year.

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompained with \$5,00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only R. D. McArthur, Chemist and Druggist, St John, N. B.



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. HACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMANS WORM POWDERS! Are pleasant to take. Contain their ow. Turgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectate,

destroyer of werms in Children or Adulta Moncton Poultry Yards,

500 CHICKS FOR SALE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

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FROM DATE

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31st DECEMBER. 1887.

HEWEEKLY

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER —IN THE—

MARITIME PROVINCES. Sent to any address in CANADA. UNITED STATES or GREAT BRITAIN.

POSTAGE PAID.

Address, the WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR THE OURE OF

Bruises, Strains Bore Throat, Sprains, Pains in Back, Pains in Side.

Swellings, Stiff Joints, IN MANKIND.

Callouses. Hingbone. Etrains, IN HORSES

Splints,

Cratches.

Is always reliable, and for sale by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors. Always ask for "Penetrating."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared only by HANINGTON BROS, ---- St. John.

& MACLAUCHLAN,

men rowed toward it to investigate. When but a feet from it, it was seen to move away, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bleumatism, all Kidney Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bleumatism, all Kidney Discourse results to Females.

Also a fine assortment of SHELF HARDWARE at bottom WHOLESALE prices.

37 DOOK STREET. 30 NELSON STREET. S. H. SHERWOOD & CO. 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, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills,!

Hay Forks, Pumps, Fanning Mills, etc.

REPAIRS FOR THESE: GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office and Warerooms, 32 Dock Street, Saint John, N. B

WHEREAS JOHN KENNY, the Administrator of the Estate of the late Michael Kenny, late of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, deceased, has filed an account of his Administration of the said Estate and hath prayed that a citation may issue calling upon all parties interested in the said Estate to attend the passing thereof: You are therefore require to cite the heirs, next of kin, oreditors, and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Bathurst, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, at eleven of the clock in the forenon, to show cause tif any they have) why the said accounts should not be allowed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this eleventh day of September A. Parks' Fine Shirtings D. 1886. THEOPHS. DISBRISAY, Judge of Probates, Gloucester.

D. G. MACLAUCHLAN, FOR SALE

A VALUABLE FARM, in Sussex. Kings A County, within 30 minutes drive from railroad statica, containing 200 acres, about 120 of which are under cultivation. There are on the premises a large two story house finished in modern style, also barns, outhouses, etc., etc., and with a never failing supply of pure spring water, lead in both house and barns.

The above property was owned by the late John H Barnes. For further particulars apply to WALTER R. BARNES,

NOTICE. A LL persons transacting business with the estate of NOAH WEBS are hereby notified that the subscriber and John Inch, and committee of the estate are jointly the Trustees, and I notify all persons not to pay money due the estate to him alone but to him and me jointly, and I require all the business of the estate to be transacted with us both. Dated 7th September, 1883.

C. N. SKINNEB, Solicitor. O.J. McCULLY, M.A., M.D. Memb. Roy. Col. Surg. Eng.

5083 STRAWBERRY BOXES Watering Pots,

Specialty: Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat.

OFFICE:

P. NASE & SON, Indiantown, Saint John, N. B. ATT For sale by

To the Sheriff of the County of Cloucester or any Constable within the said County. Creet.

SPECIAL NOTICE. As it has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being so d to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.

We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours any shirtings which have not our label

Those with this label will be found to be FULL WRIGHT. FULL WIDTH of 28 inches.

FAST COLORS, and woven the same on both sides, solas to be reversible.

They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale Houses from whom the Retail Trade can always get them, if they insist upon being supplied with our Shirtings instead of inferior goods.

WM. PARKS & SON, [Ld.], SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Hides.

Calf Skins, Sheep Skins Wool. Tan Bark. For which we will pay highest market

Cor. of Main and Church Sts., Moneton. C. H. PETERS, Cor. Ward street and Peters' wharf:

> SCOTCH WHISKEY Ex S. S. Hibernian, from Glasgow;

Paris Green. Loch Katrine Distillery Camlochie Fine Old Scotch Whiskey in Qr. Casks. Cases 1 dezen, in Quarts, Cases 2 do Flanks—Pints. Cases 4 do de Half-Pints,

JOHN O'GORMAN, 8 and 10 Dock street,

Far up on to Her bann She works v This trim

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