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

we have lately made such , but not enough to give

SOM.

SHOWING-

ine Stock of

TWEEDS,

HOUSE.

Spring Trade.

t Square.

ch 2nd.

ECEIVED:

MPSON'S AUGURS. OVELS and SPADES: 3 cases Lamp Burners; 8; 3 cases Lamp S PAINTS, made in Nev

ars Copper; 88 Pigs Lead: GUN CAPS: CART-S and WADS: Belting and Packing Co's UBBER BELTING; n stock and imported to

orne & Co.. ET SQUARE.

1886

LIZERS.

SALE BY PETERS.

STREET.

Off South wharf. o Let.

mession given. Two Eligible nting on the north side of the Charlotte and Sydney coupled by Alderman James G. day of May next, Tenement, at present occupied by Mrs.

cation to the undersigned. to satisfactory parties.

STEEN, DAILY SUN Office.

EKLY SUN BLISHING COMPANY NESDAY MORNING,

AT THEIR ting Establishment, treet, St. John, N. B.,

per year, Liberal induc

LY SUN, ST. JOHN.

HE COND



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1886.

NO 20

(For the SUN) SPRINGFIELD, MAINE. BY MARTIN BUTLER.

How plain it now appears to me—
The pathway through the winter's snow, Where we were wont to take our way,
As up the hill to school we'd go-It seems to me but yesterday—
'Though it was many years ago.

Emancipated from the noise And wear and tear of factory life, And wear and tear of factory life,
I come to breathe the country air,
Which with new hope and joy is rife,
And find among the Springfield hills
A panacea for all my ills.

I see the little "Corner" yet
Benesth the high and rugged hill,
Whose houses stand so close beside
The road that runs towards the mill; The road that runs towards the mill;
The church with steeple heavenward turn
That caught the sun's fast fading light,
When in the west his glories burned
To meet the fast approaching night.

And more than these the merry boys

And laughing girls who danced away,
And filled the school with sport and noise
At noontide when we were at play;
Quick to drink in the raptured hour I lost myself in careless joy For life was full of hope and glee, And I was but a beardless boy.

My friends and playmates all were kind. Affectionate and courteous too, And fate was masked and care was blind, And life put on a roseate hue:
But ah! too soen the bubble burst,
And left me in the dark to grope Without a friend, and what is worse, Without a ray of soothing hope.

The flowers of the past are thickly strewn Over the tomb of these bright years, And I through many years to come Shall water them with bitter tears; Yet! I shall not forget the days
Of hope and joy, and ruddy glow,
When midst these happy boys and girls
They blossomed through the winter snow

BROOKTOWN, Me., March 15.

RUTH'S STEPFATHER.

There I won't boast, but will only say

wife: 'things might be worse.'
'How?' I asked. ife: "things might be worse."

'How? I asked.

'Why, we might have Luke at home; and is doing well.'

Luke's our boy, you know, and we have ut him into a merchant's office, where he worse. That woke me up of course and if I put him into a merchant's office, where he seems likely to stay; but I was in a grumbling fit then, and there was a clickety-click

noise going on in the next room that fidgeted 'Things couldn't be worse,' I said angrily, and I was going to prove myself in the wrong by making my wife cry, when there

was a knock at the door.
'Come in,' I said, and a fellow-lodger put in his head. 'Are you good at works, Mr. Smith?' he

'What works?' I said. 'Fireworks-gas-'Oh, no; I mean works of things as goes

with wheels and springs.'
'Middling,' I said, for I was very fond of pulling old clocks to pieces and trying to 'I wish you'd come and look at this sew-

Sewing machines were newish in those days, and I got up to look at it, and after about an hour's fiddling about it I began to see a bit of the reason why—the purpose, you know—of all the screws, and crauks and wheels; I found out, too, why our neighbor's wife—she was a dressmaker and had just started one-could not get it to go; and before night, by thinking and putting this and hand upon his erm and was looking curiously that together, I had got her in the way of working it pretty steadily, though with my clumsy fingers I couldn't have done it my-

I had my bit of dinner and tea with these people and they forced half a crown upon me, as well, and I went back feeling like a new man, so refreshing had been that bit of work. 'There,' said my wife, 'I told you that

something would come, 'Well, so you did,' said I, 'but the something is rather small.' But the very next day—as we were living in the midst of people who were fast taking to sewing machines—if the folks from the next house didn't want me to look at theirs; and then the news spreading, as news will spread, that there was somebody who could cobble and tinker machinery, without puting people to the expense that makers would, if the jobs didn't come in so fast, so that I was obliged to get files and drills, and a vice—a regular set of tools—by degrees; and at last I was just as busy as a bee from morning till night, whistling over my

work and as happy as a king.
Well, whenever I ask these people where they got the machine-for I always know them by the number—it turns out that they bought it through an advertisement or at a

salesroom, or may be out of a pawnbroker's shop.

But I've had plenty of honest people to deal with, too,—them as have come straight forward and asked me to take their machine back, when I,d allow them as much as I thought fair 'twould be are not as I thought and felt when I first saw his mother, night upon twenty and eight years ago.

I lay back, thinking and telling myself I was very savage with him for deceiving me, and that I wouldn't have him and his mother plotting against me, and that I wouldn't stand by a first province of the law thought fair, 'twould be an end of a pleasant

The way I've been bitten, though, by some folks has made me that case hardened that sometimes I've wondered whether I've got any heart left; and the wife had to intelling me I've been spoiled with

prosperity and grown unfeeling. It was she that made me give way about Ruth; for one day, after having my bristles all set up by finding out that three good, sound machines, by best makers, had gone—nobody knew where—who should come into the shop but a lady-like looking woman in a very shabby widow's weed. She wanted a machine for hereals and the shop but a lady-like looking woman in a very shabby widow's weed. She wanted

machine, as good as new; she only paid seven and onehalf down, and undertaking to pay half a crown a week, and no more secu-

pay half a crown a week, and no more security than nothing.

To make it worse, too, if I didn't send, the machine home without charge! Luke went, with it, for he was back at home now, keeping my books, being grown into a fine young fellow of 25. And I sat and growled the whole of the rest of the day, calling myself worse than all the weak-minded idiots under the sun, and telling the wife that the bust. the sun, and telling the wife that the businests was going to the dogs and I should be

'You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Tom,' she said. "So I am, says I. 'I didn't think I could be such a fool.'
"Such a fool as to do a kind action to one

who was evidently a lady born, and has come down in the world.' 'Yes,' I says, 'to be living in Bennett's Place, where I've sunk no less than ten machines in five years.' 'Yes,' says the wife, 'and cleared hundreds of pounds. Tom, I'm ashamed of you—you, a man with twenty workingmen busy up stairs, a couple of thousand pounds' worth of stock in the hank a——.' 'Hold your tongue will you?' I said, rough-

ly, and went out into the shop to try and Luke came back soon after looking very strange, and I was at him directly. 'Where's the seven an' six?' I asked, ang-

rily.

He didn't answer, but put three half crowns down on the deak, took out his book made his entries—date of delivery, first payment, when the others were due, and all the rest of it-and was then going into the

A curious trade to take, but then it has grown to be profitable. Things were at very low ebb with me when I took it up, the widow, or we shall lose another ma-

chine. There I won't boast, but will only say
I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at knew how put out I was, for I had not lit I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at the window, so your poor people will be always miserable, I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at the window, so your poor people will be always miserable, I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at the window, so your poor people will be always miserable, I always have after tea. She did what she way, as I stepped forward, raised the girl while to my experience your poor man is often more light hearted than the man with thousands.

I was at my wit's end for something to do, and sat nibbling my nails one day, grumbling horribly.

Don't go on like that, Tom,' says my wife: 'things might be worse.'

knew so well how to do—filled my pipe, forced it into my hand, and just as I was going to dash it to pleces in the ashes she going to dash it to pleces in

I was done. She always gets over me like

That woke me up, of course, and if I didn't lie there shamming and heard all they said in a whisper. 'How came you to make him more vexed than he was, Luke,' said the wife; and he

'I couldn't do it, mother, he said, excited.

way. 'Oh, mother! it's horrible. Such a sweet, beautiful giri, and the poor woman herself almost dying with some terrible dis-

The wife sighed' 'They told me,' he went on, 'how hard they had tried to live by ordinary needleing machine of mine, for I can't get it to work, and that as a last resource they had tried to get a machine.

'Poor things!' said the wife. 'But are you sure the mother was a lady?' 'A clergyman's widow,' says Luke hastily; 'there isn's a doubt about it. Poor girl! and they've got to learn to use it before it can be of any use.

'Poor girl, Luke,' said the wife softly; and I saw through my eyelashes that she laid a his hands, sest his elbows on the table and give a low groan. Then the old woman got up, stood behind his chair and began playing with and caressing his hair like the foolish old mother would.

'Mother,' he said suddenly, 'will you go and see them?' She didn't answer for a moment, only stood looking at them, and then said, softly 'They paid you the first money?'
'No,' he said, hotly, 'I hadn't the heart to

'Then that money you paid was yours, Luke?' 'Yes, mother,' he says, simply; and those two stopped, looking at the other; the wif bent down and kissed him, holding his head afterwards, for a few moments, between her hands, for she always did worship that chap, our only one; and then I closed my

eyes tight, and went on breathing heavily and thinking.

For something like a new revelation had come upon me. I knew that Luke was 25 and that I was 54, but he always seemed like a boy to me, and here was I waking up to the fact that he was a grown man, and that he was thinking and feeling as I first thought and felt when I first saw his mother,

of himself with the first pretty girl he set eyes on,, when he might marry Maria Tur-ner, the engineer's daughter, and have a nice bit of money to put into the business,

and then be my partner.
'No,' I says, 'if you plot together, I'll plot alone;' then I pretended to wake up, took no notice, and had my supper. I kept rather gruff the next morning and

made myself very busy about the place, and I dare say I spoke more sharply than usual, but the wife and Luke were quiet as could be, and about 12 I went out with a little oil can and two or three tools in my pecket.
'I'm so glad you've come,' she said, 'I

spent pounds on them siready.'
At last I got in such a way that I called down our foreman, left him in charge, took

my hat, and went after them. Everything was quiet in Bennett's place, for a couple of dirty, dejected looking women, one who was in arrears to me, had sent the children that played in the court right away because of the noise, and was keeping guard so that they could not come back. I went up stairs softly, and all was very quiet, only as I got nearer to the room I could hear a bitter wailing cry, and then I opened the door and went in. Luke was there standing with his head bent by the sewing machine; the wife sat in a chair, and

lap, was the poor girl, crying as if her little heart would break; while on the bed, with ll the look of pain gone out of her face, lay the widow, gone to meet her husband where pain and sorrow are no more.

I couldn't see very plainly, for there was a mist before my eyes; but I know Luke flushed up as he took a step forward, as if to protect the girl, and the wife looked at me

n her knees, with a face buried in the wife's

My boy gave a sob as he caught my hand in his, and the next moment he did what he did not do for years—kissed me on the cheek—before running out of the room,

leaving me with my darling nestling on my 'I said 'my darling,' for she had been the sunshine of our home ever since, a pale wintry sunshine while the sorrow was fresh,

but spring and summer now.

Why, bless her! look at her. I've felt ashamed sometimes to think that she, a lady 'I couldn't do it, mother, he said, excitedly. It was heart breaking. She's living in
a wretched room there with her daughter;
and, mother, when I saw her, I felt as if—
there I can't tell you.'
'Go on, Luke,' she said.
'They're half starved,' he said in a husky
'They're half starved,' he said in a husky even if the money has all come out of a queer trade.—[Cassell's Family Magazine.

LONDON'S EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the Grand Opening Brief Sketch of the Chief Features of the Coming Exhibition.

THE PROMINENT POSITION OF CANADA.

(The Colonies and India, March 12) Although another two months must elapse before the Colonial and Indian exhibition can be thrown open to the public, it may interest our readers to hear some account of the stage which has been reached up to the present time in the preparation and arrangements for the opening day. So far as can be judged from appearances, there is the best chance that the "Colonies," or "Colonials," as it has been dubbed, will prove attractive in the highest degree to the British public, and more or less to the public of the world. There is so much emulation and friendly rivalry between the different colonies in their efforts to make a

good display of their resources and their products of every description that it would be strange indeed if the result es a whole was not highly appreciated. It is now considerably more than a year since the extensive preparations for the exhibition were begun in real earnest by the royal commission, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales; and as the month of May draws near the exhibition buildings at South Kensington present a mere and more busy appearance. One of the best arrangements for this year is the revival of a scheme which was originated at the time of the great exhibition of 1851. It consists in the formation of workingmen's clubs all through the country, with a view to assisting the poorer classes to pay a visits to South Kensington during the coming summer. Somers Vine is at the present time making a tour through the country in connection with these clubs, and endeavoring to stir up an interest in the matter among all classes. As on previous occasions, a guarantee fund has been raised to cover the possibility of a deficit in the finances, which fund has already amounted to about £210,000. Whether the willingness to subscribe to it be regarded as an indica-

colonies or as a proof that LITTLE FEAR OF A DEFICIT is entertained, it is in any case a very satisin a very shabby widow's weed. She wanted a machine for herself and daughter to learn, and said she had heard I would take the pay by instalments. Now, only just half an hour before by our town clock I had made a yow that I'd give up all that part of the limit way, the little witch quite got over me, and said two or three tools in my pecket.

'I'm so glad you've come,' she said, 'I go glad you've come,' she said, 'I'm so glad you've come,' she said, '

trade, and I was very rough with her—just as I am when I'm cross—and I said:

"No."

"But you will, if the lady gives security?"
said my wife, hastily.

The poor woman gave such a woebegone look at us that it made me more out of temper than ever, for I could feel that if I stopped, I should have to let her have one at her own terms. And so it was; for there, if I didn't let her have a first class.

The course of the country is and I stopped there two hours helping her, till her eyes sparkled with delight, as she found out how easily she could make the found out how easily she could found out how easily she could make the found out how easily she could make the found out how easily she could found found the colonies and dependencies of the British crown—excepting Newfound land, Tasmania, Heligoland and Gibraitar—will out the colonies a found out how easily she could make the needle go in and eut of hard material.

"De you think you can do it now?" I said.

"Oh, yes, I think so; I am glad you came." 'so am I,' says I gruffly. 'It will make it all the easier for you to make the money to pay for it."

"And I will work so hard,' she said, earnestly.

"That you will, my dear,' I says in spite of myself, for I felt sure it wasn't me speaking but something in me. 'She had been ill long?' I said, nodding to her mother.

"Months,' she said, with tear's starting in her pretty eyes; 'but, she added, brightly,' I shall care enough with this to get her good medicine and things she can fancy.'

I remembered when I was poor, and I hated poverty, and I used to speak harshly to the wife and Luke, and feel very bitter.

At last there came an atternoon when I the state of the exhibition is to "afford full and suitable representation of the agriculture,"

when I was poor, and I will not be a successful princes in our lindlen empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief had gone out directly after dinner, saying if, she was going to see a sick woman—I knew who it was, bless you!—and Luke was fidgeting about, not himself, and at last he took his hat and went out.

They might have confided in me. I bittsrly, but all the time outlets the season of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief of the exhibition is to "afford full and suitable representation of the agriculture, chimeroce, arts and industries of our possessions beyond the seas;" and without doubt an immense deal of ignorance non-these possessions will be a minds of the P-2.

They might have confided in me, I said bitts: but all the time I knew that I which is almost bound to take place between wouldn't let them. They'll be spending mossy—throwing it away. I know they've pire. THE REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT will this year, as before, be taken over by Messrs. Spiers & Pond, who have always given so much satisfaction to the hungry and

thirsty among the visitors. An Indian din-ing room will be a novel feature in this year's arrangements, when a regular Indian dinner will be cooked and served by natives. The "Duval Dinners," which were so highly appreciated last year, will again be provided. But a special attraction will be added to the refreshment saloons by the numerous colonial dishes and products which will there be served. Among these may be mentioned New Zealand frozen meat, wine and grapes from Australia and the Cape, turtle soup from the West Indies, and many more. There will also be tea and coffee bars, established by these will also be tea and coffee bars, established by the control of the contro lished by the royal commission, whose agents for the purpose are Messrs. King & Co., where Ceylon coffee, Indian tea, and other delicacies may be indulged in. Messrs.

Davey, Paxman & Co. of Colchester will again supply the motive power for the inter-nal lighting of the exhibition. Messrs, Galloway & Sons of Manchester will this

little star-like lamps will be replaced on this occasion by fewer but more powerful are gaged in transforming what was the "Inventories" of 1885 into what will be the "Colo nies" of 1886; but the actual structura, alterations in the buildings which are neces

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

will, as usual, be included in the exhibition buildings, and a part of it will be utilized as a purely Colonialand Indian ploture gallery. A most interesting part of the exhibition will be a real Indian palace, which is now in course of erection, within the courtyard of which, after Oriental fashion, will be merchants and artificers carrying on their various trades. The entrance to the palace will be through a magnificant stone gateway presented to a magnificent stone gateway, presented to the South Kensington Museum by the Maharajah Scindia. Native workmen have been brought over for the purpose, and are been prought over for the purpose, and are engaged in erecting and adorning the palace. Besides the living specimens of native races, from different parts of the world, there will there will be models of other specimens in several of the various courts, which will prove instructive from an ethnological point of view. In the West Arcade an extensive aquarium is being constructed; a few of the tanks are already stocked—one with trout, and others with young white fish and rainbow trout. Over the entrance to the Central Annexe there is to be a huge map of the world, divided into kemispheres, on which the different portions of the British Empire are to be clearly indicated. Above the map will be five clock faces, giving respectively the time at Greenwich, Calcutta, Ottawa, Sydney, and Cape Town. But little machin-ery in motion will be exhibited this year. except in the Canadian court; the cost of bringing heavy machinery from more distant colonies would have been too great. Freight, however, of almost every conceivable destription, except machinery, is constantly arriving in London for the exhibition from all parts of the world. A very brilliant appearance will be given to the whole exhibi

tion by the presence of thousands of flags, hung from the roofs of the various courts, and bearing on them the BADGES OF THE DIFFERENT COLONIES. An improvement in the principal entrance to the building has just been effected by the construction of a glass roof over the pavenent in front of the entrance, which will be found useful in wet weather. On entering the buildings the visitor will find himself i a spacious hall, with a statue of the Prince f Wales on horseback in the centre. In the bays around the hall will be representations by Messrs. Gillow & Co. of some of the leading colonial cities, with a few statistics arranged beneath each, giving the area, population and other particulars of the colony. On one side of the hall over the entrance will be a large representation of London, showing the house of parliament and other important buildings. The entrance hall leads into the vestibule, which will be more or less devoted to objects connected with India. Here will be exhibited models of some of the P. and O. Co's steamers, whose fleet is said to be the largest in the world, next to the British navy. Beyond the ves-tibule, on the right-hand side will be a wonderful reproduction of an Indian jungle scene, with stuffed elephant and tigers and many other natural history specimens, pre-pared by Rowland Ward; the whole will be ontained in a case which more resembles a good-sized house than an ordinary case for good-sized house than an ordinary case for the natural history collection. In a line with the principal entrance and the vesti-bule is the long Middle Court, more than 200 yards in leagth, which, together with the North Court on one side and the South Court on the other, in devoted to the products of India and Ceylon. But a seption of the interest which is taken in the arate account shall be given of the different courts appropriated to all the principal colonies and possessions of the crown.

Pacific railway across the continent, is laid out on the floor; and many other wonderful objects not yet unpacked are lying there, too, such as birch-bark canoes, sleighs, buggles, etc. Some of last year's machinery has been left standing in the west gallery, in order to supply the motive power to the "machinery in motion" which Canada is to exhibit. The Marquis of Lorne has been exhibit. The Marquis of Lorne has been appointed Honorary Commissioner for Canada at the exhibition, and Ira Cornwall has been appointed to specially represent New Brunswick. Dr. Selwyn and others connected with the geographical survey, have made an extensive collection of minerals, including gold from Quebec, Nova Scotia, and the Rocky Mountains, silver, couper, iron, coal and sabestos.

Another collection—perfectly classified—has been made of Canadian woods; and commercial specimens of lumber will also be has been made of Canadian woods; and commercial specimens of lumber will also be shown. The seeds of the various forest trees have been collected and carefully arranged, and photographs have been taken of many of the priscipal trees, showing their natural appearance in the forests. Owing to delays in making the necessary arrangements, there will not be a very large display of pears and small fruit; but the show of apples will comprise every known variety in Canada. The fruits are prepared by being dipped in boiling petroleum, and then of applies will comprise every known variety in Canada. The fruits are prepared by being dipped in boiling petroleum, and then of splits of wine, sallcylic acid and water. Agricultural and horticultural produce will be largely represented, as also the products of the dairy. A "creamery" or working dairy is to be on view. Some months ago; a movement was started for the purpose of the carrier o

Large collections are to be exhibited of the flora and fauns of Canada, which are bound to display an extremely diversified character, considering that the Dominion iminated fountains. The thousands of extends over nearly forty degrees of latitude and nearly ninety of longitude. The animal kingdom of Manitoba and

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY is to be represented with particular care, even the migratory birds being included. Magnificent specimens have been obtained of the heads and antiers of the moose, wapiti, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, and North American buffalo, besides specimens of many of the fur-bearing animals. The entomological collection will present many features of interest, and live fish, it is hoped, will be sent over for the aquarium. The whole process of pisciculture is to be exhibited. An interesting exhibition of bee farming may be expected from the Beekkeepers' Association of Ontario. The whole process of bee culture is also to be visible.

The main departments of the Canadian section of the exhibition may be divided and the bands. Art Mineral of the canadian section of the exhibition may be divided. under the heads—Art, Mineralogy, Natural History and Education. In the education department, each province will show what it does for the training of its youthful population. As complete a collection as possible is to be shown of Canadian literature and art, and energetic steps have been taken by the government to procure artistic represen-tations of the scenery, social life and pro-ducts of the Dominion. At the request of the government the president of the Royal Canadian Academy invited all his artists to send in pictures representing these features of the country; these paintings, together with specimens of sculpture, were to be sent in to Ottawa for selection by the end of January. Photographs have also been col-lected illustrating Canadian scenery. Better means than these could hardly be adopted for conveying to the British mind some idea of what Canada and Canadian life really are. Among other interesting objects in the Canadian court will be a locomotive sent over by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; three cars—a parlour car, an immigrant sleeper, and a first-class car, sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and a collection of athletic implements shown by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. There will also be a patch of ground filled entirely with plants indigenous to Canada. The provincial governments are to make special collections, as well as the Dominion

The following is a COMPLETE LIST OF THE COLONIES to which space has been allotted, together with the names of their executive com-

missoners: Dominion of Canada Sir C. Tupper, G.C. New South Wales-Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G. Victoria-R. Murray Smith, Esq., C. South Australia Sir A. Blyth, K.C.M.G. Western Australia—Mr. Malcolm Fraser, C New Zraland—Sir F. D. Bell, K.C.M.G. Fiji—The Hon. J. E. Mason, M.D.C. Cape of Good Hope-Sir C. Mills, K. C. M. G.

Natal—Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G. St. Helena—Lieutenant-Colonel Edm Ceylon—A. N. Birch, Esq., C.M.G. Mauritius – J. A. Despeissis, Esq. Straits Settlements – F. A. Swettenhs Hong Kong-The secretary to the Reyal British North Borneo-Sir R. Alcock, K.

British Guiana—G. H. Hawtayne, Esq. West Indies—A.J. Adderley, Esq., C.M.G. West African Colonies—Sir James Mar-Malta-Sir V. Houlton, G.C.M.G. Cyprus—Hamilton Lang, Eq.

Cyprus—Hamilton Lang, Eq.

Falkland Islands—The secretary to the
Royal Commission.

Indian Empire—The secretary to the Royal

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTOR, March 23 -All bills introduced Mr. Quinton moved the house into committee to further consider bill to authorize Portland city council to i sue debentures to provide for the lighting of the streets by e-ectricity, Dr. Black in the chair.

ing of the streets by e-ectricity, Dr. Black in the chair.

After remarks by Mr. Stockton, Hon. Mr. Blair and Hon Mr. McLellan, whe objected to the bill in its present shape, Mr. Quinton consented to have progress resorted with leave to sit again.

Mr. Bilis moved the house into committee on a bill to amend an act to enable the St. John common bill to amend an act to enable the St. John common couveil to exempt from taxation certain property of the St. John cotton factory, Mr. white is the chair. Hon. Mr. Bair gave no ice of the following motion:

Resolved, That whereas Mr. Blair, a member of this house, and still states and charges against Mr. Adams, also a member of this house and the surveyor general in the late government, that he, against the public interest and in gross breach and violation of his duty as such surveyor general, did himself make and entertain or cause or allow to be made and entertained applications for grants of lands upon certain of the non-tidal waters of the prevince, such lands being applied for solely and excunsively for the valuable fishing privilezes known or believed by the said ex surveyor general to be attached to such lands and did cause or allow grants of such lands and did cause or allow grants of such lands and clivrap persons for the benefit of his personal friends and relations, and while so causing or allowing such grants to issue, did refuse to allow grants to be obtained by other persons of lands with similar fishing privileges attached, and

Whereas, Mr. Blair did also state and charge and still states av d charges tha: notwithstanding the applications of persons belonging and resident within

powers conferred by and under the provisions of 33rd Victoria, chapter 33, and that there be reterred to such committee all papers and returns connected with the grants of the said fishing lots laid upon the table of this house in answer to the motion of Mr. Burchill, a member of this house from the county of Northimpher and

Mr. Quinton moved the house into committee on a bill in addition to an act relating to water supply in St John east and Portland.—Agreed to.

Mr. Stockton moved the house into committee on bill to amend incorporation act of St. John Telegraph Publishing Co., Mr. Flewwelling in the chair.—Bill agreed to. mr. Stock on moved the house into committee on bill to amend incorporation act of St. John Telegraph Publishing Co, Mr. Flewwelling in the chair.—Bill agreed to.

Hoh. Mr. Ryan moved house into committee on bill relating to highways, Mr. Wilson in the chair.—Hon. Mr. Ryan explained that this bill provided necessary machinery net in the old act. While people generally were in favor of seeing the roads and bridges kept up it was a fact that in some localities there is very little statute labor done. The bill provides all machinery for the collecting of statute labor charges. The rate per day has been reduced from 50 to 40 cents.

Mr. Wetmore strongly opposed the 21st section, which gives pewer to the council of any municipality when it shall be deemed expedient to order an assessment upon any parish for the opening up, repairing of bridges in such parish.

Mr. Hanington was not decidedly opposed to the section. He regarded such legislation as the entering wedge to direct taxation.

Mr. Hibbard was opposed to the section. It looked like a gentle reminder that direct taxation would some day be resorted to Mr. Morton thought that if there was direct taxation for the support of roads and bridges, there would be a more judicious expenditure of money.

Mr. Hibbard spoke expressing the hope that direct taxation would never be resorted to in his day or the day of any other hon. member.

Mr. Flewwelling was in favor of the bill, but thought some provision should be made by which no assessment could be made on any parish without the consent of the councillors of that parish.

Mr. Wetmore gave it as his opinion that the law did not so provide.

Hor Mr. Blair was willing to accept the suggestion of the last speaker.

for the suggestion of the last speaker.

Mr Wetmore gave it as his opinion that the law didnot so provide.

Horf Mr. Blair was willing to accept the suggestion of Mr. Flewwelling: He denied that this bill was inspired by a desire to hasten direct taxation. The bill simply empowers the people to assess themselves for the cost of special work if they thought proper. There was nothing in the act to alarm any one. He thought it improper on the part of some hon, members to try to create the idea that the day should never arrive when the people should be taxed to support the roads and bridges. He hoped the day was far distant when there would be any occasion to resort to direct taxation to keep up the road and bridge service. At the same time, he mentioned several provinces in Canada, as well as some of the American states, where the government of the province or state contributes very small sums to bridges and roads the sums for these services being made up almost entirely by direct taxation.

Mr. Pugsley thought it would be a good idea if the distribution of the by-road money was p aced in the hands of the county councils throughout the province.

Mr. Killam was anxious to give the government.

hands of the county councils throughout the province

Mr Killam was anxi us to give the government every credit for its endeavor to give the country a good highway bilt, he could not see the necessity for this section. It provided for a kind of direct taxation for which the country were not prepared.

Mr. Eins could see no reason why municipal councils should not have the same right to assess themse ves as the cities and towns had.

Mr. White could understand the reason of opposition to this section if the county councils were elected for life. As it is, the people would be in a position to easy what work should be done and what should not

position to say what work should be done and what should not

Mr. Hanington said the bill was calculated to increase the burdens of the people. He was pleased with the stand taken by Mr. Rillam. The sec ion was not neccessary. It was different in a city than in the country. In the city there was no statute labor with the increase of nonliktion and a greater amount of the increase of population and a greater amount of statute labor there should be no occasion for direct taxation. If it was intended to resort to direct taxation, then he was opposed to the bill for that reason. If he government were only providing for the possibility of direct taxation, he would oppose the bill on the government where head here deal with hill on the government. he possibility of direct taxation, he would oppose use till on the ground that the house should not deal with possibilities, but with facts.

AFTER DINNER, Hon. Mr. Ryan moved that the section be amended as suggested by Mr. Flewelling, and Mr. White offered another amendment that the words 'and wharva,' be inserted after bridges. A division was taken on the section as amended with the following result—Yess—Hon. Messrs. Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Quinton, Nadeau, El is, Stockton, McManus, White, Baird, Morton, Flewelling, Murray.—16 Nays—Wetmore, Hanington, Colter, Killam, Dr. Lewis Hibbard, Perley, Dr. Black, Humphrey.—9.
Mr. White read the law to show that he was correct when he had stated that no parish could be assessed by the municipal council without the consent of the council ors of said parish.

AFTER SUPPER he highway bill was further considered and agreed the highway bill was further considered and agreed to with certain amendments.

Mr. Stockton presented a petition signed by Alex. Gibron, A. F. Randolph, W. W. Turnbull, Alex. Rankine, John McLaggan, H. Trueman, A. A. Sterling, Wm Richards and nine thousand other inhabitants of the province, praying for the passage of an act to provide for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted a supplementary

Mr. White introduced a bill to establish additional olling places at Aberdeen, Carleton Co. Hon. Mr. Blair said that with the consent of Mr. Adams he would toworrow move his resolution of which he gave notice today.

Mr. Adams said he would consent to no suggestion of the government. The matter was now in the hands of the house and he (Adams) would go before

hands of the house and he (Adams) would go before
the proper tribunal whenever wanted.
On motion of Mr. Murray, the house went into
committee on a bill to provide for the giving of costs
in certain cases in inferior courts.—Agreed to
In committee, several sections of the St. John
River Log Driving Co., were passed, after which
progress was reported with leave to sit again.
Adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow moraing.
FREDRICTON, March 24.—Mr. Leighton's bill

amending the town of Woodstock incorporation act was agreed to; also the bill relating to Douglas street Portland.

The house passed the bill relieving the governmen from holding a provincial exhibition this year and authoring an importation of horses in lieu thereof. authoring an importation of horses in lieu thereof.

The bill to remove doubt in reference to the time when school trustees appointed by cities or towns should retire, was agreed to.

The bill to authorize erection of a public hall at Oak Bay, St Davids, Charlotte Co, was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis moved the resolution of which he had given notice, That it is advisable to discontinue the present mode of distributing money for the by road service, and that hereafter the by roa1 service and the great road service be treated as one and that all the modey granted to the said by road service through the office of the chief commissioner of public works.

The motion was seconded by Mr. McLeod. Both mover and seconder supported the motion at considerable length. After a lengthy discussion in which McLeilan, Stockton, Palmer, Hetherington, White, Hibbard and Ryan took part the motion was de-

feated.

Mr. McManus moved for a committee of five to investigate matters connected with the little Pass Bridge but withdrew it, expressing the hope that the question would receive proper a tention under the law providing for the issuing of commissions under the On motion of Hon. Mr. McLellan house went into committee of supply and passed the supplementary estimate of \$3,000 to provide for the importation of

AFTER DINNER.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill to amend an act to define the duties of constables, special constables and policemen.

Mr. Wetmore committed the bill relating te the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton. He explained that the bill was intended to remove any doubt as to the legality of the last meeting of the synod. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Burchill gave notice of the following resolu-

Mr. Burchill gave notice of the following resolution:

Whereas, The general depression in trade now existing in different parts of the world is severely felt in this province; and
Whereas, This depression is much felt by those engaged in the lumber trade, and particularly so by those so engaged in the northern counties in the province, owing to the fact that it constitutes in those counties the principal source of employment both for capital and labor, and also to the fact that the ports in those counties are closed for half the year, preventing shippers from taking the benefit of any advantages which may arise in the way of cheap freights or otherwise during the winter months; and
Whereas, The present rate of stumpage in this province, in comparison with that charged in the neighboring provinces, is claimed to be burdensome to the lumber industry; and
Whereas The imposition of a higher rate of stumpage than the business can afford to pay must tend to cause less of employment to many and to impair the value of mill and other property connected with the lumber trade, in which large investments of capital have been made, therefore

lumber trade, in which large investments of capital have been made, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this house the, government should take this matter into its serious consideration and take such steps as will afford some special relief at this time to those engaged in the lumber trade.

Mr. Stockton moved the house into committee to further consider the bill to incorporate the St. John Biver Log-driving Company. The bill was agreed to with amendment.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to enable Charlotte Co council to dispose of certain lands for church purposes.

Mr. Wetmore committed the lien bill, similar in

Mr. Wetmore committed the lien bill, similar in most respects to that introduced last year. He explained that it gives the laborer alien on logs and lumber, on vessels, on buildings, on stone quarries, etc. It was largely copied from the laws of Massachusetts, Maine and Ontario.

A lively debate over this annual offering followed, Messrs. Mctellan, Hanington, McLeod, Humphrey and Hetherington oppessed the bill, which was supported by Messrs. Wetmore, Baird, Adams, Ellis, Hibbard, McManus, Wilson, Blair (in part), and Pugsley (in part).

Hibbard, McMauus, Wilson, Blair (in part), and Pugeley (in part).

The motion that the bill be taken up section by section was carried amid considerable excitement by the following vote:—

Yas—Mr. Speaker, Elair, Gillespie, Mitchell, Wetmore, Adams, Colter, Glasier, Wilson, Eills, Park, McManus, Hibburd, White, Perley, Baird, Burchill, Murray, Pugsley—19.

Nays—McLellan, Turner, McLeod, Quinton, Hannington, Killam Nadeau, Hetherington, Ledlanc, Wheten, Labillois, Stockton, Lewis, Black, Humphrey, Morton, Fewwelling, Palmer—18.

Immediately after the vote had been taken Hon Mr. Ryan, who had left the house before a division was taken ('eaving instructions it is said, to be called before a vote should be reached), put in an appearance amid cheeers and applause from all sides of the house.

house.

Hon Mr. McLellan then moved that the further Hon Mr. McLellau then moved that the further consideration of the bi'l be postponed for six months. On this motion the committee divided as follows: Yess—McLellan, Ryan, Turner, McLeod, Hanington, Quinton, Killam, Nadeau, Hetherington, Leblanc, Wheten, Labillois, Stockton, Lewis, Black, Humphrey, Morton Flewelling, Paimer.—19.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Blair, Gillespie, Mitchell, Wetmore, Adams, Colter, Glasier, Wilson, El.is, Park, McManus, Hibbard, White, Perley, Baird, Burchill, Murray, Pursley—19. Murray, Pugsley—19.

The chalman (Mr. Leighton) gave his vote in favor of the motion.

AFTER SUPPER Mr. Stockton committed the bill relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of taxes in the city of Portland After much discussion, the bill received the three months' hoist.

Mr. Baird committed the bill to authorize Victoria county council to exempt from taxation woollen, cheese and starch factories and grist mills, which was

the other day. The bill as amended was agreed to. Mr. Stockton moved the house into committee on

Mr. Stockton moved the house into committee on bill to amend the act to deflue the duties of con-stables, special constables and policemen, Mr. White in the chair.

Mr. Mc Adam was opposed to any bill in reference to the Scott Act. This act was introduced to keep up strile among different people. There was no occa-sion for the bill, particularly in view of the announce-ment that the government was to bring a license act.

MR. STOCKTON

support d the bill in a lengthy speech. He said some of the sections had been amended by the law committee, and the bill he now asked the house to pass was as follows, sections 7 and 8 of the act as placed on the desks of hon, gentlemen having been struck out altogether. desks of hon, gentlemen having been struck out altogether:

"1. Section one of the act 4b Victoria, chapter 23, entitled an to define the duties of constables, special constables and policement is hereby repealed and the following is submitted:—In lien thereof it shall be the duty of all constables, special constables and policemen to search out and prosecute all offenders against the provisions of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act 1878, by making complaint and prosecuting the same to conviction tefore some court of competent jurisdiction in any city, town or municipality where the said act has been or may hereafter be brought into operation."

"2. Section two of the said act is he eby repealed,"

said it wou'd be no iced t' at this bill was somewhat changed from its original shape. The charge had been made at the suggestion of the law committee. In 1882 a bill was passed naving for its object something similar to this act. It had then been feit that the Canada Temperance act did not go far enough, that it did not provide machinery sufficient to properly enforce the footh act, so called, Private individuals had been called upon to take upon themselves the borden of making prosecutions. If the Scott Act had not been carried out its friends felt that it was not the fault of the law, but on account of a defect in the machinery intended to enforce the same. He took it he ground that when an act is placed on the statute book it should be carried eut. He was was not prepared to say that this bill would accemplish all that was hoved for it. He was not prepared to say that it would stop violations of the Scott Act, but he did believe that it would go a good ways in praventi g violations. The laws relating to larceny did not entirely prevent that crime, yet he believed that in the interest of good order and morality they had the sanction of the people, so it should be with this law. Be then read section one and said that heretofore it had been mobody's business to look after violations of the Canada Temperance Act. This section made it the duty of constables, special constables and policamen to search out and prescute all offenders. The second section of the law of 1882 is repealed by this bill, and he thought this was a change for the better, as it was not proper that a man should be financially interested in the success of the information he might give against an offender. Section three was one upon twich there had been a great deal of discussion in the law committee. Some of the friends of the social action further legislation could be had. By leaving it toptional with the municipality, town or city was in favor of making such appointments. He was prepared to accept the tection as it now stands, feeling that i said it wou'd be no iced t' at this bill was somewhat cheese and starch factories and grist mills, which was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis committed the bill to authorize the appointment of a commission to examine into and report upon the system and management of the department of sewerage and water supply in St. John (east) and Portland.

After considerable discussion progress was reported with leave to sit sgain.

Mr. Wilson committed the bill to provide for a polling place at Mcadam, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson committed the bill to incorporate the Town of Marnyrilla.

Most of the sections were adopted when progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Mohams introduced a bill to authorise Gloroster county council to sell cartial hands in Bathleocrate was reported with leave to sit again.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Framericos, March 16—Gillespie introduced the bear bousty bill; Quinton, the Portland dity council's petition against the bill to establish a commission to widen certain streets is 85. John.

The following bills were agreed.

The following bills were agreed.

The following bills were agreed.

The following bills were agreed of the search of the province and the feeling was general that machine certain parishers in licorporate the Shedisc and Cape Tormonice Kall-way; to authorize the shedisc and Cape Tormonice Kall-way; to authorize the trustees of school cirticis No. 13 the street is 81. John and Eastern Ry. Co—all with amend nearts; to authorize the shedisc and Cape Tormonice Kall-way; to authorize the trustees of school cirticis No. 13 the street is 81. John and Eastern Ry. Co—all with amend nearts; to authorize the shedisc and Cape Tormonice by Hon.

The Freeferioton bridge returns were promised by Hon. Mr. Ryan.

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The p

MR. M'LEOD supported the bill. It really only affected the countles that have adopted the Scott Act. The act having been adopted by many localities it was right and proper that the people should have a chance to enforce the law.

Mr. McManus—Why did not the Dominion government provide the proper machiner;?

Mr. McLeod said he had no hastitation in saying that the Dominion government should have provided the machiner; but as they had not, that was no reason why the legislature should not meet the wishes of the people of the province on this question. He would have accepted his bill as it had been originally introduced and required municicalities, towns or cities in which the law was adopted to appoint inspectors, on the ground that localities which brought the act into operation should have a chance to enforce the act. This was a reasonable bill; it simply gave the temperance people an opportunity to

enforce the act. This was a reasonable bill; it simply gave the temperance people an opportunity to enforce the Scott Act. If there was not sufficient temperance sentiment behind it in any locality, then the Scott Act could be appealed in three years from its adoption. This bill was within the power of this legislature and he hoped it would be adopted.

tend as a whole, Mr. Hanington said he did not think
that was necessary, toose monthly interested in the
any explanations necessary could be given as the bill
was being read section. The section of the section.

All the section is a section of the section of th

said he had thought this important question might be discussed without personal allusions to the members of the Dominion goverament. He was proud to say that the Hon. Mr. Foster had won his high position by h's spiendid abilities and against the opposition of Mr Ellis and his paper. He was glad, too, that the temperance sentiment was so strong in St. John that Mr. Ellis dare not vote against this bii, notwithstanding that the Globe had sneered at the temperance workers.

Mr Hanington said he meant no reflection. He had been outside when the member for Gloucester commenced his speech, but if the cap fitted him (Mc-Manus) he (Hanington) had no objection to his pu-

commenced his speech, but if the cap fitted him (Mc-Madus) he (Hanington) had no objection to his putting it on.

Mr. McManus—What cap fits me?

Mr. Adams—Night cap!

Mr. Hanington said he had some letters signed by F. J. McManus which he cou'd read to the house. They were in refer nee to that hon, gentleman's promises to support the old government. He hoped the member from Glourester would praye himself more consistent on this question.

Hon. Mr. Flair rose to a question of order, The remarks of Mr. McManus did not call for such an attack and the matter under discussion had no reference to the action of sny hon, neember's attitude tewards this or that government.

Mr. McManus—I do not care for him (Hanington). I am prepared to place my record against his.

Mr. Hanington said it was the duty of every member to give this bill his support. This bill was not as the hon, member for Gloucester wou'd have the honse believe for the encouragement of informers, nor would the inspectors appointed by the municipal councils be unprincipled men and drunkards.

Mr. McManus said when he made his remarks about encouraging unprincipled men and informers he thought the section allowing \$10 to the informer had not been struck out. He complained that the member from Westmoreland was trying to put him in a wrong position. There must be something morally wrong withithe calibre of the hon member's brain.

Mr. Hanington—'Something morally wrong with the calibre of his brain?' What a multiplicity of words. The source is unworthy of a reply. He again referred to certain letters in his possession and declared that if Mr. McManus wanted to create the idea that if Mr. McManus wanted to create the idea that the county councils would would appoint drunkards and unprincipled men he (Hanington) did not object to that ideas of ars as Gloucester was concerned, but no such appointments would be made by the county council of Westmoreland stespheshed to the house in the name of the widows and crphans and the wrecks of humanity made so through liquor to pass the bill. He did not wish to reflect upon the opinion of others. opinion of others

Mr. Adams—You want to force your opinion on

Mr. Adams—You want to force your opinion on everyone else.
Mr. Haning'on—I want to give my assistance to everything that leads to morality.
Mr. Adaus—Yes, with an iron hand.
Mr Hanington—No, sir, but with the hand of the law He clesed with another appeal for the support of members of the house to this bil', which was intended to provide machiner, for the carrying out of the Canada Temperauce Act. MR M'MANUS

repeated his previous remarks in reference to this bill, doing so te show that Mr. Hanangton had misrepresented his position. He hurled back as untrue the insinuation of Mr. Hanington in reference to the people of Gloucester They were as honorable and honest as those of any other county. The member for Westmore and had put up a man of straw and knocked it down by a long winded speech. He was prepared to give the temperance people every credit, but felt that they should have applied to the parliament which passed the Scott Act. He repeated his statement that when he had spoken of drunken and unprincipled men he was not aware that the section unprincipled men he was not aware that the section providing for the pay of informers had been struck

MR. ADAMS

moved that a section be added providing for the appointment of inspectors in countles where the Scott Act had not been adopted, to enforce the license law.

MR. WETMORE

said that if this law creates as much trouble out of the house as it has already created in the house, every man, woman and child throughout the province would be fighting over it. He had always voted against this class of legislation and would oppose this bill. He did so conscientiously and he was glad to notice that his contention against this allowing of \$10 to informers had been carried out in this bill. The legislation now asked for was absolutely in the province of the Dominion government. They created the Scott Act and if there is anything wrong in its machinery the power of remedjing the defect rests with them and not with this house. As to the effects of the Scott Act, he had a strong opinion on that question. He did not believe in giving to constables the power asked for in this bill, and he thought the law that required such powers for causables the power asked for in this bill, and he thought the law that required such powers for causables the power asked for in this bill, and he thought the law that required such powers for causables the power asked for in this bill, and he thought the law that required such powers for causables the power asked for in this bill, and he thought the law that required such powers for causables the power asked for in this house. As to the effects of the Scott Act, he had a strong opinion on that question.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Hethering and the country; by Mr. Hanifigton, an act to enable the same country to the power of the liters was in itself an act of pers cutting the defect reasts with them and the country council to sell certain lands in the parish of Botsford, reserved for prublic uses and held for school purposes.

MR. HIBBARD

said he most heartily approved of this bill and would give it his support until we can get a better law. It is said that the temperance people should ask this legislation from the Dominion government. In answer to that he would remind the hon, gentlemen that the temperance people have waited a number of years 1. If that government to give them the necessary machinery to carry out the Canada Temperance Act. While he thuroughly agreed with the principle of the bill, he would like to see one of the sections so change ed that the sa'sries of inspectors would be pain of the general revenue of the country instead of 1 y the municipalities. However he was present to accept this bill as a step in the right direction.

MR. PUGSLBY MR. HIBBARD

MR. PUGSLBY said he was disposed to favor this bill. He thought, bowever, that when the municipalities pay the salaries of inspect rs the fines collected sheuld ge to such municipalities. nunicipalities.

Mr. Stockton—That would cause a conflict between

Mr. Stockton—Inac would cause a connect between the local and Dominion authorities. Mr. Pageley—The sooner it comes the better. It is hardship to expect the municipalities to pay the in-spectors and then have the fines go to the Dominion.

Mesoried, That is the opinion of this home the correspondent that it is a section. The section of the set of Victoria, chapter is correspondent to the control of the contr

MR. M'LBOD said that Mr. Wetmore practically admitted that of ficers were necessary to carry out the Scott Act. There was no doubt that the law as it now stands There was no doubt that the law as it now stands does not compel core ables to look after Scott Act violations. This bill was to make that part of their dute. He had no doubt that many men would be willing to vote for the scott Act. The bill simily asks that power be given to Lealities that have a opted the Canada Temperance A t to carry out the law as fir as possible. If the temperance sent ment of any locality is siring enough to force this law, it will be found strong enough to arrange for the pay of the in pector.

MR. PALMER

said he had thought this important question might be discussed without personal allusions to the members of the Dominion government. He was proud to say it that the Hon. Mr. Foster had won his high position by h's spiendid abilities and against the opposition by h's spiendid abilities and against the temperance sentime: twas so strong in 8t. John that Mr. Ellis dare not vote against this bill, notwithstanding that the Globe had sneered at the temperance sentime: twas so strong in 8t. John that Mr. Ellis dare not vote against this bill, notwithstanding that the Globe had sneered at the temperance open that the same that the temperance open that the sentiment was so strong in 8t. John the Globe had in spiendid abilities and acquired that he did not read that piper.

Mr. Halmigton said he had never declared that he did not read the Globe had sneered at the sent more read that piper.

Mr. Halmigton said he had never declared that he did not read that the temperance people ask this legislation for make some amendment; he accepted these amendments of as a matter of choice tut because them. It had been said that the temperance people ask this legislation at our hands? If they did not ask our assistance in their good work we would have reason to fee that they had slighed to the section of the cumperance people. Why should not that bemperance people ask this legislation at our hands? If they did not ask our assistance in their good work we would have reason to fee that they had slighed to the section of the cumperance people were acting on the advice of their ricenes and cid not seek.

Mr. Manus—Does the hn gentleman meas to all the strong the section, and he would be found where his course seven the member from the bound on the service in each parish money enough could be rigided in that the member for Monard the section. The section of the course of the temperan MR. PALMER

How me, Blair

said that while he did not favor the bill as a whole, he was prepared to support the principle of the act. Three was a question as to whether for not this legislare had there could be no harm in passing it and thereby asserting our power to make such legislation. He was not prepared, in view of the decision of the Privy Councit in the case of the Queen v. Russell and in view of the decision of the proper court of Nova Scotia, mentioned by the leader of the opposition, to say there was no doubt in reference to the power of this house to authorize the appointment of in spectors. It was desirable not only in the interest of the public good, that while a law is on the statuse book is should be carried out as far as possible. When a law becomes a dead letter it should be repealed and not be allowed to stand as impotent legislation; he was not sure that bil wuld accompil h what was expected of it, but he was ready to go hand in hand with those who sou, it this legislations and assist hem. There was a question as to whether this legislature should require municipal and civic council so appoint insvectors, or whether it would be better to give them the power to do so; he thought it was a sight that might have made through the feeling was a sinst making the law compulsory in that respect, he cound not at present such that the lessing was a sinst making the law compulsory in that respect, he cound not at present such that the lessing was a sinst making the law compulsory in that respect, he cound not at present such as the country of a husband and father so benignant in all his transactions.

Within the college of the other recute on navigation.

CHARLES Godden the nave that have the have of the decision of the Privy Councit in the case of the Privy Councit in the case of the Queen v. Russell and provent to all within the circle of his acquaintance. A tender husband, an affectionate father, geniel and genite to all within the circle of his acquaintance.

At tender the thirt whom he have to end in the other

was not prepared to agree with the sixth section.

Mr. Ellis was a little anxious in reference to the same section. Should the city and city and county of St. John adopt the act and two inspectors be appointed the city would have to pay its own inspector and at the same time pay about 77 per cent. of the county inspector's salary. He would like his colleague to look into this point.

Mr. Wilson thought the word "shall" in the first line of the seventh paragraph should-be made to read "may." The section as it atcod was in opposition to the principle of the bill, which authorised rather than required the appointment of inspectors. He was st ongly in favor of the principle of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Blair took a similar view to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Park acting on Mr. wilson's suggestion moved that the word "shall" be struck out and the word "may" substituted

After a lengthy dicussion the committee divided on the motion follows: Yeas—Blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Wetmore, Glasier, Heterington, Labillois, Wilson, McAdam, Park, McManus—18

Nays—Turner, McLeod, Hanington, Colter, Killam, Leighton, Ellis, Stockton, Dr. Lewis, Hibbard, Baird, Humphrey, Morton, Burchill, Palmer—15

All the sections having been agreed to with slight amendments,

moved that a section be added providing for the ap-pointment of inspectors in countles where the Scott Act had not been adopted, to enforce the license law.

ment in Queens county; by Mr. Hantigton, an act to enable the Westmoreland county council to sell certain lands in the parish of Sackville, held for school purposes; also an act to enable the same council to sell and convey certain lands in the parish of Botsford, reserved for public uses and held for school purposes.

Hon, Mr. Ryan submitted returns in reference to Fredericton bridge.

Hon, Mr. Mitchell committed a bill to authorize Charlotte county council to exempt from taxation to certain cases. The bill was agreed to.

Palmer cammitted the bill to authorize the rector, chur.hwardeus and vestry of Trinity church, parish of Canning, Queens county, to sell their gie 10 lands, which was agreed to.

Wilson committed the bill to explain and further amend the incorporation act of the Northern and Western Rallway Co., which was agreed to.

Affer Supper, progress was reported on the bill to provide for a commission to arrange for the terms of union be-

progress was reported on the bill to provide for a commission to arrange for the terms of union between St. John and Portland.

The following bills were agreed to in committee of the whole: Bill to amend an act respecting the incorperation of joint stock companies of 'etters patent; bill in addition to and in amendment of an act to provide for about hand reporting in certain countries if it is not to be companied to the contraction of the contrac vide for short hand reporting in certain courts; bill re-lating to the Eigin, Petitoodiac and Havelock rail-way, the latter with amendments.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

FREDERICTON, March 29.—All bills introduced Saturday were read a second time [and all bills agreed to that day were read a third

Mr. Wheten moved the house into committee on a bill to authorize the St. Louis, Richibuto and Buctouche Railway Company to extend their line, Mr. Hibbard in the chair.

Mr. Wheten explained that the bill asked authority to extend their railway from St. Louis to Kouchibuguac, a distance of six miles. The bill emanated with the Kent county council, and the extended road would greatly lessen the distance between certain points in the county. He strongly supported points in the county. He strongly supported

the bill.

Mr. Leblanc said so far as he knew there were no debentures issued on the branch rail-Mr. Ellis read a letter he had received from a gentleman opposed to the extension of the road. That gentleman should be most benefitted if any good would result from the extension and he thought the letter significant.

After further discussion the bill was agreed

Mr. Leighton's bill to provide for the sewer agreed to.

Mr. Hanington moved the house into con-Mr. Hanington moved the house into committee on a bill to enable Westmoreland county council to sell certain lands in the parish of Botsford for school purposes. Messrs, Hanington and Killam and Dr. Black supported the bill. Mr. Hanington consented to have certain sections struck out. Mr. Blair agreed to have

the bill as amended agreed to, on certain conditions.

The bill was read a third time. Mr. Hanington was satisfied, and the bill was agreed to with amendments.

The rules having been suspended, Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to amend chapter 99 of the consolidated statutes of rates and taxes

so far as relates to the counties of Albert and York, Mr. Wetmore moved the resolution of which he had given notice, to the effect that this house join the legislative council in the latter's address to the lieutenant governor on the report is reference to the state of the finances of the province. Mr. Wetmore supported the resolution in a lengthy speech, finishing after one o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Blair opposed the resolution in a

speech of considerable length.

Mr. Ellis moved and Mr. McManus secondTimes. ed, the following amendment:—
Whereas, The present executive has already made very considerable reductions in the expenses of government, and this house has confidence in its willingness and desire to still further economize wherever it shall be found

practicable and consistent with the public in-

terest; and

Whereas, In all questions affecting the public revenue and expenditure, the executive government is responsible to the representatives of the people in this house and not to the legiswhereas, It is not deemed by this house to be within the constitutional right or duty of the legislative council to tender advice to his honor the lieutenant governor, especially in respect of matters which under our system of respect of matters which under our system of government it is the exclusive right of this ouse to regulate and control; therefore, Resolved, That this house declines to go

into consideration of the message of the legis-lative council communicated to this house on the 26th day of March instant.

After speeches by Messrs. Hanington, Stock-ton and McLeod, the amendment was carried by the following division:
Yeas—Blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Ryan,
Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Quinton, Killam,
Glasier, Hetherington, Leblanc, Wheten, Labilliois, Wilson, Leighton, Ellis, Steckton, McManus, Hibbard, Baird, Morton, Burchill,
Pupelar Palmer, 25

Pussley, Palmer - 25.

Nays—Wetmore, McLeod, Adams, Hanington, Cther, McAdam, Park, Lewis, Perley, Black, Humphrey—11.

House adjourned shortly before midnight till ten tomorrow morning.

together by bonds that death cannot sunder. And may it not be hoped that there shall be a reunion in the upper sanctuary when God has served his purposes with them on earth, and when they shall meet to part no more.

Sussex.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,) SUSSEX, March 29.—The conduct of the Salvation Army in their street parade last night was such as to bring out a great deal of adverse criticism, and not calculated to win the respect of lovers of religious decorum, Very large quantities of potatoes have lately

been shipped from Sussex to the United States. realizing fairly remunerative prices. Geo. W. Fowler of the firm of Hallett & Fowler, barristers, left for Ottawa on Satur. day evening on professional business. Mr. Fowler is to visit Boston and other places in the United States before returning.

Cadet Charles Mitchell, who has creditably figured as a member of the S. A. since its inception in Sussex, left for Woodstock today, followed by the good wishes of the community. Munity.

A number of fine horses have been bought

here by Americans and sent to the U.S. Springfield.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., March 29,-Dur. ng last week special services were carried on in the Belleisle creek Methodist and the Midland F. C. B. churches. The work still goes

Diphtheria has carried away another of Mr. Pendergras' children. At one time the whole family were ill. Some of them are now im-

proving.

At an early hour last Monday morning Alexander Langell of Mercer settlement, Norton, lost his house by fire. He managed to save nearly all his household effects. He will build

Woodstock Items.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.) WOODSTOCK, March 29. - Rev. Father Murray was taken down last week with a severe attack of rheumatism from which he still suffers intensely, but it is now believed that he is

on the mending hand. Dr. Connell is attending to his case. The weather is very fine with cold nights. Sleighing still continues good. It is unusual to have so large a quantity of snow remaining

"observed of all observers."

Our business men report trade as unusually quiet for this season of the year.

CHIPMAN, Q, C .- A correspondent writes:-There has been very much sickness here of late, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Nugent the patients are recovering. Safe Refuge Lodge, No. 146, I. O. G. T., is progressing at the usual rate. Last Saturday gressing at the usual rate. Last Saturday night there was quite a number of visitors present from Chipman Lodge. After the regular business was completed, a recitation was given by Miss Carrie Burpee, readings by Miss Lizzie Miller of Bathurst, Mr. Hamilton of Dalhousie, and Mr. Bishop, and an address by Dr. Nugent."

CAMPOBELLO.—The second session of Island District Lodge convened at Welchpool on the 25th inst. There were representatives present from Go Ahead, Prince Albert, Victoria, Lorne, Deer Isle, and the Indian-Island lodge. The next session will be held at Deer Island, in May. In the evening a large public meeting was held, at which Rev. H. H. Neales, Rev. J. N. Barnes, W. S. Thompson, Silas Mitchell, Hezekiah Mitchell, J. E. Gosline, J. L. Savage, C. H. Edgett, Miss Annie Babcock, J. P. Nowlan and Mr. Keats of Eastport took part.

MONCTON. - The chorister boys of St. George's church, numbering about 25, enjoyed sleigh drive on Saturday afternoon out on the McLaughlin Road. The excellent singing is an important feature of Lenten services on Tuesday and Friday evenings at the church.-

HAVELOCK, K. C.-A committee of ladies or ganized a concert and sociable in aid of the Baptist church, Havelock Corner, which took place on the evening of Tuesday last. Keith's hall was crowded by an appreciative audience to whom the committee presented a liberal musical and literary bill of fare. An auction of backets, contributed by friends, caused much much jollity. The sum realized was about

\$40.
At the usual meeting of Havelock Division,
No. 251, S. of T., the following officers were
elected for the ensuing quarter:—Asa Perry,
W. P.; H. A. Keith, W. A.; W. A. Keith, R.
S.; Mrs. W. A. Keith, A. R. S.; J. Schofield,
F. S; Mrs. B. S. Thorne, T.; W. L. Corey,
Chap; F. A. Corey, Con.; Bertha Corey, A.
Con.; W. A. Alward, I. S.; Lee Corey, O. S. THE STEAMER CLIFTON. - The steamer in

course of constructon at Hampton by the King's Co. Steamboat Co., is now planked and will be ready for launching three or four days hence. She will be known as the Clifton; is 90 feet keel, 18 feet beam and draws only about 18 inches of water. She will register about 65 tons. She will be driven by compond engines built by Fleming & Sons, with a stel boller and is calculated to reach a speed of 12 to 14 miles an hour. Her main saloon will be 30 feet by 11 feet in breadth; the ladies' cabin 11x16 feet, and the furniture and fittings will be 5 mt along its contraction. be first-class in every respect. The Clifton will be ready for her route on the opening of

CHARLES GODSOE, caulker, has a mallet which was turned out of one of the most peculiar pieces of wood ever seen in this city. One side of the mallet looks like walnut while the other resembles lignum vitæ,

Rev. A. C. Thompson is holding a successful series of spiritual meetings with his church at Graves settlement, Kings Co. Eight candidates offered for baptism on Sunday.

BARTLETT OLIVE of Roshes, Albert County. raised 102 pounds of early white oats from two

WITHIN THE past three months 130 persons have joined the Methodist church at Eastport on probation and 56 have been baptized.

SIX GAMBLING saloons in Bangor were raided by the police on Saturday. Seizures were made March

OUI Americans GLOUCESTER. Steele of the F a despatch to in reference to following offic foreigners under Prohibition poer restriction \$150

A number of the Grand Ban land for bait. ELLSWORTH, kins & Sons re Scotia for the understanding Nova Scot Banks and t few days ago received a letter advising that vessels at Lan probability the will not allow dian port for erican vessels.
to increase the eto Lamoine tele
Halifax and rec Halifax, N. S from Ottawa say right whatever

The Victim

An Exciting S

except to obtain effect issued. (8

LONDON, M to announced afternoon to th the foundation the College of bankment. Prince and P bers of the r clear and bes vast numbers majesty. Shor were decked wi played abund party was ever surprised at t and many t

evident pleas her majesty e LONDON, M return from tingham Palac companied by carriage. Am Hill road, bo n shabby cl He appeared way to the ed threw someth citement follo quickly tak police and It was subsequent not an explose only a piece noticed her back into the startled, but whole situation apparently for Queen from lieved to be a unsound a

to arrest. were at ence The paper wh Queen's carri for personal g fender believe

BRI Gladstone LONDON, I secretary for lof commons to lief of destitu The Daily been quasi-off of Irish matt giving of prec was proposed, the proposition course that is question of this declarati drawn into t LONDON, of common April 8th h duce his Iris that on Apriduced and permission t laws for the land. Both seceding men when Glads

ment. The LONDON, consented cability of land, London, the cabinet Gladstone interchang the latters r posed Irish p the conserva to Lord Ha whigs and t claimed wou tion on any though a wh stone and h or lead any or lead any cand has never further than Lord Hartin the presen himself a su posals, it is to counterbalan lains secessi

In Birmin that if the prince description of the prince of the prince

the same pla the same ev Bright's dist statesman man. London. went into co whole of opportunity

A S LONDON, on the Tyne bons and C. was for \$40 Gibbons b

arranging

ssex.

CORRESPONDENT.) .—The conduct of the heir street parade last pring out a great deal of not calculated to win f religious decorum. s of potatoes have lately sex to the United States,

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CORRESPONDENT.) Co., March 29,-Dur ervices were carried on Methodist and the Mids. The work still goes

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tee and secretary to trus-Midland, sold his stock, He has moved with His presence will be that vicinity. Success

ton, is about to quit the e grocery business. Mr. y the store nesr Norton by Geo. Erb and Wm. assistad in his work by a same place. Mr. Erb is the United States, are being added to the gield. The list of voters arger than ever before. ock Items.

VAL CORRESPONDENT.) 29. -Rev. Father Murlast week with a severe from which he still anfa now believed that he is Dr. Connell is attende

fine with cold nights. es good. It is unusual ntity of snow remaining

seat in the legislative urprise here. Our friend he news, immediately in-, declared himself a can-seat in the N. B. com-Bob" upon our streets on aring a tall hat, created for a time he was the port trade as unusually the year.

correspondent writes:much sickness here of skillful treatment of Dr. are recovering. Safe 146, I. O. G. T., is prol rate. Last Saturday a number of visitors predge. After the regula d, a recitation was given rpee, readings by Miss hurst, Mr. Hamilton of Bishop, and an address by

second session of Island ed at Welchpool on the representatives present rince Albert, Victoria, the Indian Island lodge. be held at Deer Island, in g a large public meeting av. H. H. Neares, 1907.

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E. Gosline, J. L. Savage, s Annie Babcock, J. P. ats of Eastport took part.

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BY TELEGRAPH

March 31, 1886.

OUR FISHERIES.

Americans Very Anxious to Get Bait.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 24 .- President Steele of the Fishing Insurance Company sent a despatch to St. Johns, Newfoundland, today, in reference to buying bait, and received the following official answer: "Bait traffic for foreigners under consideration by legislature. Prohibition possible, but unsettled. Present restriction \$150 per quintal duty on green fish, foreign bottoms, necessary to enter at custom

A number of Gloucester vessels fitting for the Grand Bank expect to call at Newfoundland for bait. ELLSWORTH, Maine, March 24.—F.D. Hodg-ELISWORTH, Maine, March 24.—F.D. Hodg-kins & Sons recently shipped 70 men in Nova Scotis for the Grand Bank fisheries, with the understanding that their vessels would call at a Nova Scotis port on their way to the Banks and take the men on board. A few days ago Messrs. Hodgkins & Sons received a letter from their Nova Scotis agent advising that the men join their respective vessels at Lamoine as there avisted strong advising that the men join their respective vessels at Lamoine, as there existed strong probability that the Dominion government will not allow the men to depart from a Canadian port for a fishing voyage on board American vessels. Hodgkins & Sons, not wishing to increase the expense of transporting the men to Lamoine telegraphed the consul general at Halifax and received the following reply: Halifax and received the following active Halifax, N. S., March 34.—A despatch received from Ottawa says: American fishing vessels have no right whatever to enter Canadian bays; or harbors except to obtain wood or water. Instruction to that effect issued. (Signed)

M. H. Phelan, M. H. Consul General.

QUEEN VICTORIA

The Victim of a Lunatic's Rudeness

An Exciting Scene Near Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, March 24,-The Queen according to announced arrangement went in state this afternoon to the opening ceremony of laying the foundation of the new examination hall of the College of Surgeons on the Thames em. bankment. She was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. The weather was clear and beautiful and people turned out in wast numbers along the route taken by her majesty. Shops and club buildings on the way were decked with flags and streamers and displayed abundance of loyal mottoes. The royal party was everywhere received with the heart-lest enthusiaem. The Queen appeared to be surprised at the general exhibition of affection and many times bowed to the crowds with evident pleasure. The people rushed alongside the royal carriage during its progress, greeting her majesty everywhere with rapturous cheer-

LONDON, March 24.—The Queen, after her return from the corner stone laying, left Buckingham Palace at 4.30 o'clock for a drive, accompanied by Princess Beatrice in an oper companied by Princess Beatrice in an open carriage. Among the crowd along Constitution Hill road, bordering Palace Park, was a man in shabby clothes and wearing a slouched hat. He appeared much agitated and elbowed his way to the edge of the assemblege. When the royal turnout reached a point opposite this, he threw something into the carriage. Great existence of the same and the ways agit to the carriage. citement followed the man's action and he wa citement followed the man's action and he was quickly taken into custody by the police and hurried from the scene. It was subsequently learned that article was not an explosive, as was feared by many, but only a piece of paper. When the Queen noticed her assailant's approach she shrank back into the carriage, evidently somewhat startled, but Princess Beatrice took in the whole situation at a clarge and learned forward. whole situation at a glance and leaned forward, apparently for the purpose of shielding the Queen from any attack. The prisoner is believed to be a discharged soldier, is thought of unsound mind, and in some respects a crank. He offered no resistance to arrest. He stated he lived at a certain number on Kings street, and detectives were at once detailed to work up his history.
The paper which the prisoner threw into the Queen's carriage is understood to have contained nothing more than a petition for redress for personal grievances under which the of-fender believes he is unjustly suffering.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Gladstone Coquetting with Hartington.

London, March 29 - John Morley, chief LONDON, March 29.—John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, will present in the house of commons today, a bill for the temporary relief of destitute perons in Ireland.

The Daily Telegraph says: Parnell, who has been quasi-officially informed of the progress of Irish matters in the cabinet, said when the giving of precedence to the land purchase bill was proposed, that he was unable to support the proposition as his colleagues in parliament were strongly opposed to the adoption of any course that would delay the discussion of the question of home rule. In accordance with this declaration the land purchase bill was with-

drawn into the background.

LONDON, March 29.—Gladstone in the house of commons this afternoon stated that on April 8th he would ask permission to intro-duce his Irish government bill. He added that on April 12th the budget would be intro-duced and that on April 15 he would request permission to introduce a bill to amend the laws for the sale and purchase of land in Irelaws for the sale and purchase of land in Ire-land. Both Camberlain and Trevelyan, the seceding members of the cabinet, were present when Gladstone was making the announce-ment. They sat below the gangway, chating with Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James, London, March 29.—The government has consented to make experiments in the practiconsented to make experiments in the practi-cability of the cultivation of tobacco in Eng-

London, March 29. - There was a session of the cabinet this afternoon.
Gladstone and Lord Hartington, who was secretary for war in the last liberal cabinet interchanged communications today regarding the laters attitude towards the premier's pro-posed Irish policy. It will be remembered that the conservatives at one time made overtures to Lord Hartington looking to a fusion of to Lord Hartington looking to a fusion of whigs and tries in the new party that it was claimed would easily control the political situation on any Irish measure. He, however, though a whig, is a sincere admirer of Gladstone and has always refused to either follow or lead any opposition to the "grand old man," and has never in practice carried his differing further than abstantian from support. If further than abit intion from support. I the present cabinet or openly proclaim himself a supporter of the premier's Irish proposals, it is thought his aid would more than counterbalance the effects of Mr. Chamber-

In Birmingham rumors are circulated today that if the present political crisis results in a new election, Lord Randolph Chuschill and Joseph Chamberlain will take the stump for Joseph Chamberlain will take the stump for the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event, Birmingham liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger

London, March 25.—The house of common went into committee on the Crofters bill this this afternoon. The government opposed the extension of the principle of the bill to the whole of Scotland. Chamberlain seized the opportunity which bill presented of publicly arranging himself against the government by voting against it on the proposition.

A SCULLING MATCH.

London, March 29.—In the sculling match on the Tyne this afternoon, between W. Gibbons and C. Wilke, the former won. The race was for \$400, and the distance was two miles, Gibbons being allowed a start of a boat's length.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO. March 23. - In the proceedings attacking Mayor Howland's qualification. judgment was given at Osgoode hall unseating him, and a writ of mandamus was taken out declaring the office of chief magistrate vacant and ordering a new election, which was served upon the city clerk. The premises for which Howland was rated in the last assessment roll Howland was rated in the last assessment router leasehold and owned by his wife, and the contention was that a leasehold estate was a chattel real, and by the Married Woman's Act of 1859 all rights of the husband in such property were swept away, and Howland had there ore no interest in the right of his wife upon which he could qualify. It was admitted he

which he could quality. It was admitted he had no other property.

Singular to say, a bill was passed by the Ontario legislature tonight, amending the Municipal Act and covering Howland's case, making it clear that a husband can qualify upon his wife's property, even when he has no estate in it. By the passing of this bill he can run again in the event of his appeal against the judgment given today not being sustained, which other-wise he could not have done.

TORONTO, March 25. - The Oatario legislature was prorogued this afternoon. The session has been an unusually quiet one, the debates having been for the most part confined to a discussion of legal, municipal and other bills before the house. Nearly 200 bills of various sorts were introduced, an unusually arge number being amendments to municipal and assessment acts. The most striking feature of the session was the declaration by the government and its supporters of their sympathy with the race and revenge agitators in Que-

leader has gone never to return. The general verdict is that it served him right, An eral verdict is that it served nim right, An evening paper with Grit leanings says: "The presence of the Hon. Edward Blake among the politicians who would value power purchased by truckling to the vengeful prejudices of faction is to be regretted." The Globe has gratified the tories by involving the opposition leader in the humiliating failure of its injudiciously that the form a minimum party on the head. ous effort to form a winning party on the basis

of race and revenge.

The Mail says: "It stands to reason that twenty-four English-speaking reformers who separated from Blake on the Riel affair, must consider the hon gentleman's course unwar-ranted and impolitic, and if it be true, as Girouard says, that seventeen disaffected Bleus who voted with him more than suspected the who voted with him motor than suspect the sincerity of his motives, what has he profited by Edgar's intrigue? This is the question which Blake, as the leader of the reform party, will yet have to settle with his followers. So will yet have to settle with his followers. So long as they believe that the government might be beaten by 'immoral coalition,' to use a once familiar phrase, many reformers quieted their aversion to a French alliance and to the rebel and murderer who was being exalted and glorified, by adopting the comfortable doctrine that the end justified the means. Now, however, that Sir John has been sustained by an enormous majority, and that the only outcome of Edgar's little game is the loss of moral prestige with little game is the loss of moral prestige with the certainty of defeat for the party at the approaching general elections, these unscruplous partizans will be apt to call Blake to account for the damaging failure of the move. The same men, with Blake's knowledge and consent, thrust Mackenzie aside, because in 1878 he had led them to disaster whilst maintaining the truth of great Liberal principles, and it would only be poetic justice were they to bowstring Blake for having dragged them to disaster in an attempt to secure office by

string Blake for having drägged them to dis-grace in an attempt to secure office by a very un-reformlike conspiracy. Such old wheelhorses as Sir Richard, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Davies must by this time be pretty well convinced that the heaviest part of their load is the driver, who, having no precise or well defined aim in view, is continu-ally landing them in queer streets. Putting mere party considerations aside, the division on Wednesday night was a great victory for stable government in Canada. It is a sub-stantial victory, not only for the government. stable government in Canada, It is a substantial victory, not only for the government, which had been threatened for doing its duty, but for equal laws and equal administration of justice, and the best thanks of the country are due to all, regardless of party, who helped at the supreme moment to defend the right."

Howland has decided to drop his appeal against the decision unseating him as mayor, and a new election will be ordered, nominations to take place on April first. He will likely be elected by acclamation.

TORONTO, March 26.—The Globe has an edi torial this morning on the defeat of Landry's motion, which has created no end of amusement. It begins thus: "The house of commons have voted approval of Riel's execution mons have voted approval of Liefs execution by one of the largest majorities there recorded within our recollection. Included in that ma-jority there were thirty-four members, or exactly one-half of the Liberal parliamentary party. Sir John Macdonald's tactics thus have failed. Knowing that opinions were divided in the Liberal party, as well as in his own, he undertook to compel one or other wing of the Liberal party to stultify itself. He has succeeded in nothing but in proving to the people of Ontario that his bloody shirt crusade, commenced as it was in a spirit of atrocious and malignant treeson, was a mistake the most absurd and gratuitous that ever was committed by one pretending to be a stateeman. He has proved that the Liberal party can't be driven into the attitude of unreasoning hostility toward fellow Canadians that is occupled by a large section Canadiars that is occupled by a large section of his own following, and he has secured the early retirement from public life of a large number of his own followers, who in obedience to his commands have voted against their convictions." Further on it says: "For our own part we are content to accept the vote as settling the question for some considerable future time and are willing to let the dead man rest in his grave. Now that the execution has been sustained by parliament and by one-half of the Liberal party, the Conservatives can have no excuse for again calling a rally round have no excuse for again calling a raily round the corpse. Should they do so, it will be clear te all men that the ministers insist on standing on the Regina scaffold simply for lack of any other platform whatever."

BELGIAN RIOTS.

CHARLEROI, March 29.—The government has authorized the peaceable inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and to use every means in their power to defend their domiciles: There is a more confident feeling. Civilian patrols and troops are overmant; ring the rioters, and it is expected will eventually succeed in restorng order. Miners in Fleun and Bounage districts have gone out on a strike, and have destroyed nave gone out on a strike, and have destroyed the residence of the mine manager by dynamits. In these districts there have already been several conflicts between at likes and troops and many have been killed on both sides. Reinforcements have been selfed on both sides. Reinforcements have been sent to the scene from Mons.

PARIS, March 29.—The Belgian republican league of Paris has called a meeting of the Belgian workingmen of France to assist their brethren in Belgium.

LATER. BRUSSELS, March 29.—Three hundred strikers made an attack on Maromart colliery today, and were fired upon by the troops. The number of killed and wounded is fourteen The number of killed and wounded is fourteen.

CHARLEROI, March 29.—Strikers stopped work at the Necessaix colleries today. They were twice ordered to disperse but failed to do so. They finally began to throw stones at the troops and the latter fired upon the rioters, killing and wounding seventeen.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—In a fresh fight between victors and the inference of Courtiers. tween rioters and the infantry at Carnieres, two persons were killed and many wounded.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

ST. Louis, Mo., March 29, 1 p. m.—Notwithstanding the address which has been given out as coming from the local assemblies of knights of labor, the men are in ignorance of the existence of the order, and have therefore not yet returned to work.

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, March 23.—Referring to yester day's debate. Thompson centinued dealing with Riel's insanity, and showed that Riel's claim of having divine mission was the strongest proof of his sanity. It was not the act of Riel alone but of his whole council, that he should declare himself a prophet, as they thought he declare himself a proptiet, as they thought he would thus secure unlimited authority over them. It was a deliberate act for a specific purpose. Referring to Kiel's delusions, he quoted from Stephens to show that parts of the conduct of most people are not affected by their madness, and if such parts are criminal they ought to be punished for it. Respecting the three doctors who made the report, he said the statement had been made by Blake which seemed to impugn reliability of one of them. Dr. Lavelle, it was said, should be viewed with great suspicion, because in the case of Lee he (Lavelle) had testified that Lee was sane and Lee had actually been afterwards. Lee he (Lavelle) had testined that Lee was sane and Lee had actually been afterwards adjudged insane. The fact was that Lavelle had never testified at all.

Mr. Blake—I never said he did.

Mr. Thompson "Hand me Hansard." This being handed him, he quoted as follows:—
"When the trial of Michael Lee, for murder, "When the trial of Michael Lee, for murder, and the same time and Dr.

took place at Napanee, some time ago, Dr. Metcaif and Dr. Clarke and Dr. Lavelle exam-Metcalf and Dr. Clarke and Dr. Lavelle examined him. The first two pronounced him sane." (Great cheering.) He (Thompson) quoted from Blake to show that Blake, in Riel's first offence, considered his an extraditable offence. It could not, therefore, be a political effence. He (Thompson) quoted opinions of the judges of the Manitoba Court of Appeals to show that the question of insanity was before them and that all had pronounced it settled—that Riel was sane. He Diske s crushing defeat has formed the chief topic of conversation on the streets today and belief is general that his usefulness as a party leader has gone never to return. The committed to an insane asvirum Hand Riel he possessed during the outbreak of controlling his conduct and of getting possession of his senses when he wanted to, how long would it have been deemed just by the humane senti-ment of Canada to keep him in confinement? Riel's next exclamation would have been not that the rebellion of 1869 and 70 was not a patch on that of 1885, but that both together would not be a patch on the next rebellion he would raise. He concluded a most powerful speech of five hours by saying:—Remote as that territory is, strong as the necessity is for vigorous government there and for the enforce-ment of every branch of the law, I am not disposed to be inhuman or unmerciful in the execution of the penalties which the law pronounces, but in relation to men of this class, who nounces, but in relation to men of this class, who time after time have been candidates for the extreme penalty of the law, who have despised mercy when it was given them, before I would give the answer to those who proposed to abolish capital punishment in France: "Very well, but let the assassins begin." For five hours Mr. Thompson held the close attention of the house and galleries, and at the close the members went out, refusing to hear Mills, who followed. In the corridors and everywhere today the speech of the Minister of Jastice is spoken of as ranking with the best efforts ever made in the chamber. "Conservative ever made in the chamber. "Conservative stock," said one, "has gone up fifty per cent." "Blake has found his master," said another, "because Thompson possesses as great industry, as great power of marshalling facts, greater natural acuteness of intellect, fuller grasp of facts and far away greater politeness." Every-where the same expression of opinion is heard. The lawyers say they never listened to a finer exposition of the law.

[A full report of Mr. Thompson's speech will appear next week.]

He took no stock in the attempts to excite the hostility of the French people or of the Irish people against the government for the execution of Riel. He had realized the responsibility as a minister when he gave his assent to leaving Riel to the operation of the law. He warned the Irish people of Canada to beware of demagogues. Irishmen were recognized in Canada as the equals of others. He stood npon the same plane as all others and contract. on the same plane as all others, and contrasted the condition of things when the Grits were in and when T. W. Anglin had to stand aside because he was an Irish Catholic.

OTTAWA, March 24.-In answer, White,

censure resolution.

Girouard said he was agitating for personal liberty in Canada. Riel was a lunatic who would not have been convicted in any other part of the Dominion. He condemned the Among the minority were a number of government for not exercising the prerogative of mercy. He spoke some time, accusing the government of being forced into position by the Grits and the Globe howling for blood.

Desaulniers said he would vote against the government on this question, believing Riel insane. He condemned the government.

Massue in a few words said he made up his mind in November that Riel was insane and had seen no reason to change his opinion.

Burns rose to correct a statement made by Girouard, who had said the college of St.

Girouard, Guay, Gilbault, Harley, Holton,

way.
The house passed to consideration of Landry's

several bills were read a second time, among them a bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia and Western Railway Company.

Chapleau, on the Landry motion, said the newspaper L'Etcndard had announced that he (Chapleau) had recanted and was prepared to resign and pass the remainder of his days in penitence for his crime. He hoped to make such confession as would satisfy friends and foes. He spoke of the events which were taking place just twelve months ago, when Louis Riel, on St. Josepa's day, 19th March, 1885, officially announced to his friends that he would go into rebellion. The day after tomorrow would be the 26 h, when, under the leadership of the bandit rebei the first shot was fired and the blood of Canadians cried from the ground against Riel. rebet the first shot was fired and the blood of Canadians cried from the ground sgainst Riel. We were now having what he hoped would be the last of Riel—a discussion about him, which he trusted would end in such a vote as would show the people of Canada that their representatives were determined to maintain law and order, of which the government was in this case the embodiment, and teach rebel leaders that Canada was no place for them. He referred to the death of Williams most pathetically and then said, who would have thought that twelve months afterwards the leader of the opposition would rise in his place and say.

ically and then said, who would have thought that twelve months afterwards the leader of the opposition would rise in his place and say, I want to vote that those who have killed you, our gallant fellow representatives and your brothers in arms, were worthy of my sympathy. He regretted Riel's execution, because such words and sentiments had been uttered by Blake and others. It was a deep feeling of danger to the French people of Canada which had animated him and had driven away the words of anger that would have been justified in view of the abuse heaped on him. He; had refused the leadership of Parti National, effered him by Laurier and Mercier if he would abandon Sir John. When they found he would not yield they had let loose the dogs of war. He had been called the murderer of one of his countrymen, and branded as a coward and traitor. He bore it all, knowing he had done better for his race, better for his province, better for the Dominion at large, by taking the course he had than if he had mounted the platform and roused the passions and prejudices of the people and set one portion of the people and set one portion of the population against another. The thought the Conservative press of Quebec had not been properly guided at the beginning and teck biame to himself that the ministers had not sought to direct that press. He then turned to Laurier's statement that the movement was not political. It was political. L. O. David started it and started. the movement was not political. It was political. L. O. David started it and started

political. L. O. David started it and started it for political purposes. The Liberal party had joined it for party purposes. A Liberal of Montreal had said, we were afraid the old schemer, Sir John, would have settled the matter with the imperial government when he was in London, as he did the Letellier matter. He did not de so. He will hang Riel, and if he does it will be worth twenty counties to us in Quebec province. The real agitation began when Riel was executed and sympathy was for the dead body, not for the living soul. Laurier had painted a portraiture of a hero whose life had been lost in a struggle for liberty. The halo of martyrdom had been pictured as playing round Riel's head. Then further on in his speech Laurier had proved that his God had not only clay feet but a weak head. In a word Laurier's hero as painted by himself was a fool. Laurier had proved of Caviles as a man who would have re-

after preliminaries today. Curran rose to a question of privilege. He denied the statement of Grit papers that he had maligned Archbishop Tache and had been compelled to make retraction to Archbishop. He read a letter from the archbishop exonerating Curran altogether.

Sir Hector said if the house came to a vote by tomorrow avening the government proposed to move that as Thursday was a holiday the house should adjourn over to Monday.

The house proceeded to further discussion of Landry's motion.

Orton was the first speaker. He dealt at great length with the insanity from a medical point of view and showed that it was impossible to believe that Riel was other than a sane.

Casgrain said the Minister of Justice made out a strong case, but failed to convince him (Casgrain)—General laughter.

Significant of Riel. He claimed the right to make a few remarks. He did not undertake specially to speak for any element in the country, but that element of Irish nationality which believed in the future of Canada and in the assimilative tendencies which drew men closely together. He took no stook in the attempts to excite the houtility of the French people or of the Irish poolle against the government for the execution of Riel. He had realized the responsibility as a minister when he gave his assent to leaving Riel to the operation of the law. He warned the Irish people of Canada to beware warned the Irish people of Canada to beware warned the Irish people of Canada to beware warned that the future of the peration of the law. He warned the Irish people of Canada to beware warned for the warned the Irish people of Canada to beware warned for the beware the Irish people of Canada to beware warned for the second to the contry, but that element of Irish necessary to the people of Canada to beware warned for the people of Canada to beware warned that the first people of the Irish people of Canada to

before the house.

Bergeron followed, declaring that the gove ernment were to be censured because of their bad government of the Northwest. OTTAWA, March 25.—The first vote was taken on Sir Hector Langevin's motion moving the "previous question," with this result: Yeas, 126; nays, 73.

Catholic.

After recess

CASEY

spoke in favor of Landry's motion, contending that the government had acted against right and justice in allowing Riel to be hanged.

The house having heard the Minister of Justice seems determined in opinion that enough has been said, probably a vote will be taken tomorrow evening, if so, Thursday being a holiday the house will adjourn over to Monday.

KAULBACH

followed Casey and declared himself fully convinced that the government in refusing to exercise the prerogative of mercy in behalf of Relet deserved the confidence of the country. They had acted wisely and patriotically. Their action was supported by the evidence at the trial and by the medical experts who investigated Riel's case after sentence.

SPROULE

took the same ground, and as a medical man believed Riel to be sane. The man who was sane enough to get up two rebellions was sane enough to be hanged.

Girouard moved the adjeurnment of the debate at 11.40 o'clock.

Sir Hector sair if the vote was taken tomorow night, the finance minister would place the estimates on the table, and would make his budget speech on Tuesday next.

The house adjourned.

Ottawa, March 24.—In answer, White, Minister of the Interior said it was not twe.

Woodworth, Wright—120.

Nays—Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger,
Bain (Wentworth), Bechard, Bergeron, Ber
nier, Blake, Bourasse, Burpee, Cameron
(Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbel OTTAWA, March 24.—In answer, White, Minister of the Interior, said it was not true that any person had lost his land and home through the existence of any colonization company, and further that no man could have lost his farm and home without the consent of the Minister of the Interior, which consent had never been given.

In answer, Pope said no application had been made by Mr. Grandbois, M. P., or any other person for additional subsidy in aid of the Riviere du Loup and Edmundston railway.

Allow (Wentworth), Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casegrain, Charlton, Cook, Coursol, Daoust, Davies, Obes St. Georges, Desaulniers (Maskinonge), Desjardins, Dupont, Edgar, Fisher, Forbes, Gaudet, Geoffrin, Gigault, Gilmer, Girouard, Guay, Guilbault, Gunn, Harley, Halton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Landerkin, Langelier, Laurier, Lister, Mackenzie, McMillar (Vaudreuil), McCraney, Mcharley, McCraney, Mcharley, Mills, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Intyre, Mills, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt Rinfret, Robertson (Shelbourne), Scriver Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce)

Louis in New Brunswick had been closed because the authorities would not allow French to be taught, citing it as an instance that the French had not full rights in parts of Canada. Burns said the college referred to was taught by ladies from Montreal. The provincial authorities had nothing to do with it and it never was closed for that reason.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau rose to speak, but six o'clock was called and the house took the usual recess.

AFTER RECESS

several bills were read a second time, among them a bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia and Western Railway Company.

Chapleau, on the Landry metion, said the (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett. Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Gren, ville), Ferguson (Welland), Fisher, Fortin, Foster, Gagne, Gault, Gilmor, Gordon, Grandbois-Guillet, Guun, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Homer, Hurteau, Innes, Irvine, Ives, Jackson, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulbach, Kilvert, King, Kinney, Kranz, Landry (Kent), Langevin, Lesage, Livingston, Macdonald (Kings), Mackenzie, Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCallum, McCarthy, McCraney, McDougald (Pictou), McDougald (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLelan, Moffatt, Montplaisir, Mulock, O'Brien, Orton, Paint, Patterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Pope, Pruyn, Ray, Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scott, Scriver, Shakspeare, Small, Smyth, Somerville (Brant), Springer, Royal, Bykert, Scott, Scriver, Shakspeare, Small, Smyth, Somerville (Brant), Springer, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Oxford), Taschererau, Tasse, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Antigonish), Townshend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Valin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace, (York), Ward, Watson, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wilson, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Woodworth, Wright—146.

OTTAWA. March 25.—The estimates for the year ending, June 1887, were laid on the table year enting, outer 100, were state of the same this morning before the house adjourned by Hon. Mr. McLelan. The total amount asked by the government for the year is \$38,518,058. The amount asked for is \$8,920,289 less than the totals of 1885-6, of which decreased amount

the totals of 1885-5, or which decreased amount \$6,768,965 are in capital account.

The chief increases are: interests, \$118,636; payments to sinking fund, \$504,407; penitentiary, \$28,771; ocean and river service, \$77,000; lighthouse and coast, \$22,470; fisheries, \$53,000; Indians, \$170,939; Northwest mount-decides \$102,275; postations, \$138,800 ed police, \$102,275; postoffice, \$188,809. THE FOLLOWING ARE ITEMS

of interest to New Brunswick and Nove Scotia:-

ties.....ntercolonial railway, St Charles branch... Stummers de public building...

Newcastle public building...

St Stei hen public building...

Public building generally...

St John harbor, Negro point breakwater...

River St John, Bear island to Fredericton...

A bove Grand Falls and River Tobique...

Siver Des Chylles to East Island.

siver Des Chutes to Fear island. denetal repairs harbors and rivers, Mari-Surveys and inspection...... Stram communication, Grand Manan.... Letween Halifax and St John, via Yar-

Winter mail service, P E I...
Lighthouse salaries.
Maintenance and repairs to lights...
Completion lighthouses, etc.
Marine hospitals
Steamboat inspection
Salaries fishery overseers.
Fish breeding, etc...
Maintenance and repairs fishery protection steamers and vessels
Fishery bounties.

OTTAWA, March 29. - In answer Caron said that no report had been received by the gov-

preemptions in Manitoba to one dollar per

Supreme Court of New Brunswick for relief, was an infringement of the liberty of the subject. Chamberlain's hottlity, he dexterously ject. Hon. Mr. Thompson said there would be not objection to bringing down the papers; in fact as soon as the motion appeared in the notice paper he had caused an application to be made for copies of the judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which formed a very important part of the case. He felt grateful to the hon, gentleman, not only for his motion, but also for having spoken of it, as he (Weldon) labored under an entirely erroneous impression as to what devolved upon the department of justice in the matter. The prisoner was found guilty of breach of trust in office, and was duly sentenced by the Nova Scotia court and owing to an accident or carelessness on the part of the clerk of the court a correct copy of the sentence was not sent along with the prisoner. He (Thompson) had taken steps to have this error corrected at once and in the meantime the prisoner was removed to the Kingston penitentiary, as with the decision about to be given by the court, there would have been set free and the ends of justics defeated. The same might be true of other prisoners and they might all be set free. He could assure the kannagentleman that the papers would show that no slight was intended to the judiciary of New Brunswick; in fact the supreme court of that province declined to affirm the principle that they had a right to look into and review the proceedings of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. The question was simply a technical one. proceedings of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. The question was simply a technical

Mr. Cameron, Huron, said it did not matter Mr. Cameron, Huron, said it did not matter so far as the principle was concerned whether the reason for the application for the release was a technical error or not. He thought the minister had not done right in this matter.

Mr. Tupper said the hon gentleman who had just sat down was entirely wrong in this statement, but he (Tupper) supposed that although he did not appear to understand the case at al!, he had supported the motion because it had emanated from his side of the house. The policy of the hon, gentleman opposite at present seemed to be to act as the champion of felons and convicts and to make this house a court of appeal, and review each particular court of appeal, and review each particular case. But the hon, member for West Huron (Cameron) should not think that New Brunswick was the only place where the liberty of the subject was protected, or that his friend the convict would not receive justice at the hands of the minister. Cheers.)
Mr. Weldon contended that the proceedings

should have been taken before the full court.
Upon the face of the sentence, as made out, there was no justification for a conviction of McCarthy said it was unfortunate that this subject should have been discussed without the papers. He thought there should certainly be some way of detaining a convicted felon till any informality in the warrant may be cor-

amine the working of the copywright law in Canada, but after a little debate withdrew his motion on Sir Hector's stating that the government were in correspondence with the imperial authorities on the subject.

Sir Hector brought to the house a communication from the governor general enclosing certain confidential letters about the rebellion in the Northwest. [One letter sent to the commons by Lord Lanadowne is unsigned and is a report to him by some confidential agent, in which it said that certain persons had a meeting in Prince Albert the night before Dumont went to Riel, and passed a resolution that the half-breeds do not recognize the right of the government to the Northwest Territory and that Riel be sent for, to come and be their leader. Another letter is to George Purvis, secretary of the Farmer's Union at Brandon, written by Mack Howes, urging Purvis to strike, and that he could easily get 500 men to master the troops, who are only a pack of boys. A third is from Major Orozier, dated January 7th, 1885. He says Riel knows full well how to play upon superstitious natures, and though to white men some of his sayings and doings and proposed reforms seem absurd, nay ridiculous, they are not so to the simple-minded natives. Crozier's letter encloses one from Inspector Howe, in which he says MDDowell, member for the Northwest conneil. simple-minded natives. Crozier sletter encloses one from Inspector Howe, in which he says McDowell, member for the Northwest council, had an interview with Riel in the presence of Father Andre, and Riel offered to leave the country if the sum of money was given him (which McDowell thought five thousand dollars) he would clear out. McDowell report-ed Riel as saying that he had such influence with the halfbreeds that any rights they think they have or claims on the government would be at once dropped by them if he advised them to do so. If the government gives him all he asks for, he (Riel) would throw over the halfsaks for, he (Riel) would throw over the hair-breeds and never show up again in this country. This letter is dated Dec. 24th, 1884. On the motion of Mitchell for a return re-specting steamers or sailing vessels forming the present marine force of Canada, Hon. Mr. Foster said it was considered steamers were

better than sailing vessels.

On motion for a return of expenses for preparing and printing papers asked for by Blake and others last session, Charlton quoted several letters from members of parliament to the government recommending certain parties as good persons to have leases of timber limits given them and accused supporters of the gov-ernment of corruption in consequence.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Phase of the Irish Situation. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition—Court

Gossip.

NEW YORK, March 28,-The Times' London cablegram says :- Prevailing excitement reaches almost to fever heat as the tension of political anxiety is subjected to still further strains by the knowledge that Chamberlain and Trevelyan have definitely seceded. The wonderful old man will thread his way across the quicksands, menaced by this new morass it is true, but he will also be relieved from the burden of unfriendly colleagues. He alone sees the clear and safe path. Everybody else is trembling at unknown dangers. Not even the Irish themselves are able to preserve confi-dence as the crisis draws near, and the bulk of the liberals profess no other hope than that which is based with trust, almost pathetic in its childish confession of their own weakness, on a belief in Gladstone's strength. In memory of man there has been no other such inter-sity of political doubt, quaking and apprehension. Old men say that not even whe Corn
Law crisis evoked such depth of feeling as is
now exhibited, while the later suffrage and
church agitations were as froth compared with
this. True all those crisis were accempanied
by great popular demonstrations, while this
one is approached with a painful, (I
had almost called it, sinister) hushThe turbulence of nationalist oratory has been The turbulence of nationalist oratory has been stilled as if by magic, O angemen who venture yet to declaim are met only by echo of their own voices. English politicians hesitate to speak and look into each others faces with a kind of awed numbness as if in presence of an overwhelming issue. As the magnitude of the occasion grown on public consciousness, sign increase that men are striving to put partizanship aside and learn what the true dictates of participm are that they may follow them for ernment frem the officer second in command at Batoche. Such a report would be an unheard of proceeding.

In answer White said it was not the intention of the government to reduce the price of

preemptions in Manitoba to one dollar per acre.

In answer, Carling said the number of immigrants settled in Canada during 1885 was 79,169; also that no records are kept of persons supposed to have gone from Canada to the United States.

The house passed to notices of motion, when Mr. Weldon moved for a copy of the papers used before the supreme court of New Brunswick in the matter of Robert Stather, a prisoner who was removed from the penitentiary at Dorchester N. B. to that at Kingston, Ont. He complained that this removal, which took place while the prisoner was appealing to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick for relief, was an infringement of the liberty of the subject.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said there would be no Hon. Mr. Thompson said there would be no faced in the subject.

we really stand and what the country wants on the Irish quest'on.

London letter says the Queen is delighting Lendon with many appearances in public. Her majesty has now given command for all members of the royal family who can to be present at the opening of the Colonial Exhibition, which will be a most brilliant affair. The only shadow over the present London season is the illness of the Princess of Wales, which though not causing much alarm is known to be rather serious. Her malady fortunately does not confine her to her room. Her physicians, however, have ordered her to be kept free from all excitement, and she receives only her most intimate friends. The princess is still at Torquay and takes daily drives in the neighborhood. It is stated by some that she is suffering from anemia, by others that she is suffering from anemia, by others that she is hopplessly consumptive.

The position of Prince Battenberg at the late Medical Hell ceremony, when he stood directly behind the first line of the royal party beside the Marquis of Lorne, was assigned him under express directions of the Prince of Weles and against the wish of Princess Beatrice, who is not so ambitious to push her unpopuls hyperad to the front as her royal THE NEW YORK "WORLD'S" rice, who is not so ambitious to push her un-popular husband to the front as her royal

nother seems to be. A NUMBER of ship carpenters and caulkers are engaged repairing several vessels at Mr. Edgar moved for a committee to ex- Rankine's wharf and Hilyard's yard.

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1886.

THE JOGGINS BAILWAY.

The people who live round about the Joggins mines coal region in Nova Scotia are somewhat concerned by the announcement that the Joggins company propose to suspend operations unless arrangements can be made for the construction of a line of railway from the shore at the mines to Maccan worthy of study. For instance, taking the station on the I. C. R. The distance is figures of the 54 societies which are reported twelve miles, or, if connection is made with the grindstone quarries a little further up the shore, fifteen miles. The route is an easy one, except that two rather heavy bridges will be required. The railway would run, for the greater part of its length, along a coal field. At present coal is shipped in the summer season from the Joggins shore at one end of the route, and by way of River Hebert from mines now in operation near the river on the proposed line of railway, while there are mines opened at various points on the route still nearer the I. C. R. The difficulty with all these workings is that operations cannot be profitably carried on in the winter owing to the lack of carrying facilities, and there is no profit in coal mining when work is suspended in winter.

The Joggins mines are owned and worked by St. John men, and the laboring oar in the railway enterprise has been taken by New Brunswickers, But Nova Scotians will be the chief gainers by the road when it is constructed. The province will gain by the increased coal royalty. The region along the line will be thrown open to all comers. and the railway will connect with the I. C. R, one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in the provinces, including the famous Minudie marsh, and the extensive marshes and uplands on the banks of the river.

Some years ago an arrangement was made by which a grant of rails was to be given in aid of the proposed railway by the Dominion government. Now the railway company ask instead the usual branch railway subsidy from the Dominion, and hope to obtain a small subsidy from the local government of Nova Scotia. Judging from correspondence in the Chignecto Post and the Amherst Gazette the local influence will be strongly exerted on the provincial government. The electors of the entire district affected have, it is said, agreed to cast their vote solid where it will do the most good in this connection. Forsaking all other issues they have decided to cleave only to this.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Popular Stock-Butter Making-The Agricultural Societies—Stock Farm and . Board of Agriculture.

No. 2.

Secretary Lugrin expresses pleasure at the many evidences to hand of improved stock and the growing desire on the part of farmers to raise the standard of their cattle. He was told by one of the officials of the Kineardine Agricultural Society that the improvement in the cattle of the Kincardine colony, due to the animals purchased at the Provincial Stock Farm, was worth more than the total deficit on the management of the farm since its establishment. While in- attention of the curious. The expenses of timating that his informant overstated the case, the secretary concludes that what is at \$163 30; with an extra item of \$25 for

An inspection of the reports of the several societies shows that Ayrshires hold the first place in popular estimation, with Short Horns next, Red Norfolk coming strongly to the front, while Polled Angus is gaining in esteem for beef purposes. The secretary speaks very highly of Herefords and Holsteins—the first for beef and the latter especially for its milk producing quality, though its large size makes it suitable for beef. He is quite satisfied that the addition of these breeds to the stock farm would be generally appreciated. In fact, so earnest are Mr. Lugrin's endeavors to "boom" the Holstein that he gives to this class the honor of the only illustration in the report.

BUTTER MAKING. Only about four pages of the report are devoted to butter making, and fully one half of that space to an advertisement of a patent butter-worker, constructed on the centrifugal system, "full particulars as to price" of which can be had from a Montreal party. It may be in order to enquire why the Sectetary shows such a preference for American and Upper Canadian inventors and yet cannot find space for a good word concerning even the progress made in butter tubs by Mr. Jonah, Mr. Coombs and others

of our own people. The inference is not on the face of it, a creditable one. Says Mr. Lugrin: "It will be generally admitted that very much might be done in the way of increasing the quantity and improving the average quality of the butter produced in New Brunswick; Tae total production in 1881 was put at 6.527,000 lbs., somewhat double the production of 1851. The annual product has probably reached seven and a half million pounds. Nearly all this for home consumption, only 7d9 lbs. having been exported in 1884. The great trouble is very little of the butter

made in New Brunswick is fit for export." The secretary recognizes the fact that the amount of first-class butter is not sufficient to supply home demands and that many persons are compelled to use very inferior butter. On this head he says:

"Compulsory inspection has been suggest-ed as a remedy for the acknowledged defect in the quality of so large a part of the New Brunwick butter product. It is claimed that at present dealers make very little difference in the price they pay for butter, and that the person who makes poor butter gets almost as much for it as the person who makes the best. This is perhaps not strictly true, but there is unquestionably not that difference in price between the different grades that is found in the Boston market, for example, where quotations vary all the way from ten to thirty-five cents a pound. A compulsory inspection of butter would of course subject farmers to a good deal of trouble, which they are now free from, and whether there would be any compensating advantage I am unable to say. The subject ing the door open. This crime seems to might very properly be discussed by the have at last [met with an adequate punishmight very properly be discussed by the have a gricultural societies. I do not know of any ment,

subject which possessess more timely interest to the farmers of New Brunswick than: How can the butter product of New Bruns wick be improved in quality and increased with he improved in quarty and increased in quantity? Perhaps if at the next provincial exhibition special stress were laid upon an exhibit of dairy produce, something might be accomplished. I commend the subject to the local agricultural societies and suggest that as many of them as possible deal with it in their next annual report to

Part III. of the Report on Agriculture for 1885 is largely devoted to the accounts of the 57 agricultural societies iscattered over the province, their comments on crops, stock, to Mr. Lugrin last year, it appears that while the members subscriptions, etc., amounted to only \$4,622.87, they received from the provincial treasury \$20,633 50, and that at the close of the year they had to their credit about \$11,524.35. The following table is compiled from the societies reports and gives the standing by counties :

Focieties by Counties.	Members Subscrip- tions do- nations.	ment	Balance on hand.
Albert, 4	\$250 75	\$788 00	\$799 31
Carleton, 4	345 10	690 00	1,621 96
Charlotte, 4	279 06	7≥9 00	1,014 79
Gloucester, 3	204 00	605 00	10 69
Kent, 4	285 00	800 00	1 017 72
Kings, 4	364 00	800 00	1 124 60
Madawaska, 4	271 80	800 00	1 038 12
Northumberland, 4	249 11	800 00	1,269 57
Queens 4	446 44	800 00	473 92
Restigouche, 2	267 15	800 00	562 13
St John Co, 3	252 57	872 00	772 94
bunbury, 2	135 00	440 00	358 70
Victoria, 4	295 80	797 00	503 20
Westmoreland, 4	565 85	1.052 50	844 24
York, 4	311 24	800 00	592 48
	\$4,622 87	\$20,633 50	811,524 35

			\$4,62	2 87	\$20	633	50	\$11,524	35	i
18	0	f	exper	dit	ure	by	CO	untles	is	V
V	of	st	who	T	hev	eho	100			D

COUNTIES,	Exhibition Premiums.		Purchase of	Stock.	Purchase of	Purchase of Implements.			
Albert, 4	\$173	10	\$610	58	\$292	67	. 4		
Carleton, 4.	341			15	1,434	07		194	
Charlotte, 4.	507			00	463	32			1
Gloucester, 3	359			00		96			
Kent 4	504					46		102	
Bings, 4	583	11	508	15		64			
Madawaska, 4 Northnmber-	542	65	472	20		66		156	
land, 4	504	20	94	00	849	13		145	24
Queens, 4	906	40	304	20		35			67
kestig'che, 2.	583	25	949	12		39		***	
St. John Co., 3	460	64	189	73		31		***	
Sunbury, 2	111	80	186					200	50
Victoria, 4	526		800		148			67	
Westmore-				-		JI		3,	20
land, 4	838	90	648	94	934	98			
York, 4	399	37	241		562			178	23

.. \$7,643 07 \$5,911 34 \$10,442 57 \$1,094 97 THE N. B. HERD BOOK

The additions to the provincial herd book published with this year's report, cover all pedigrees recorded from January 1st, 1883, to 1st February, 1886. Classified, they are

as follows :-					
B: eed.	Bulls.	Cows	and	Heifers.	Tota
Short Horns	44 39 2 18		53 . 45 1 22 9		97 84 3 40 19
Totals	-		141		260
SUND	RY E	XPEN	BES.		-

pensive body, taking into account the extent of its labors. At the last annual session the demands of their customers, have consented December 15th, when a quorum not being present the opening was deferred till the next day. On the 16th only a morning session was held. On the 17th business was sion was held. On the 17th business was not taken up till 2 p. m. On the 18th the board met at 10 a.m. and adjourned sine die after one session. Cost to the province for this meeting, \$207. The sum total against the board for the year amounted to \$435 70, including \$41 70 to cover Hon. D. McLellan and Mr. Lugrin's pleasure trip to the New England Fair, Mr. Lugrin also got \$8.50 for expenses at St. John, and G. L. Colwell and F. W. Brown \$10 each towards

attending the stock sale.

The "Stock Farm" account is worthy the "the committee and secretary" are put down true of this part of the province, is true of nearly every other part, the stock farm, by enabling agricultural societies to purchase pure bred stock on very favorable terms, materially contributing to this most excel. more than was spent during the year for fertilizers for the farm, while \$40 additional was paid out for waiters, cooks, etc., for the

> Before dismissing the report on agriculture, it is but just to President McLellan and Secretary Lugrin to state that they have evidently done their level best in the line of suggestions to farmers, touching stock, rses, crops, fertilizers, etc. The "practical value" of some of this advice may possibly b anderstood in the light cast upon it by the following story, told by a Western farmer: "Know Bill Green? Well, I should smile. Bill hired with me as a practical farm hand; knew everything, he said. I sent him to water the cattle one day and blame me, the fool didn't take a bucket and souse them all over with water. That's how he watered the cattle. I was so mad I kicked him off the place at once.

"Ever see him again? Yes, in Chicago. He was a big swell; wore store clothes, plug hat and gloves on his hands. Struck it "What was he doing?

Blame me, neighbor, if the fool was edit-log an agricultural paper."

Social at Newton, Kings Co. A social was held at Andrew Pearce's, Studholm, Kings County, on the evening of March 17th. About eight o'clock the meeting was called to order and J. C. Coates appointed chairman. Resitations were heard from W. was spent throughout the evening. After the programme was finished the guests were treated to luncheon by the "good man of the house." A collection was taken up, which added to previous collections, amounted to about \$33. This the Sunday school. The people deserve much credit for the trouble they have taken to advance the interest of their Sunday school and will no doubt be doubly repaid by the fine reading matter it will afford for themselves and their children.

Just before the outbreak of the war Stone wall Jackson, then a professor in the Virginia Military Institution at Lexington, organized a Sunday school for colored children, which is still sustained by leading citizens there. This Sunday school has now set on feet a subscription for a monument to Jackson, which is meeting with a lively response among the response meeting with a lively response among the peo-ple, black and white, of the South. The Rev. George S. Bryant, of Palmyra, N. Y., has a full-blooded Jersey heifer, four years old, born on his place and raised under his per-

sonal care. She has never been with calf, yet he has for nine months taken from her from eight to ten quarts of rich milk.

FOR LONDON.

A Complete List of the Entries

For the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

The New Brunswick exhibit for the India

and Colonial exhibition is developing into

goodly proportions and when it is considered

that the great majority of entries have been made since January 1st, the number of ex hibitors is gratifyingly large. The manufac turers and others who have been personally solicited, entered heartily into the idea of sending exhibits to London, and many regretted that the time at their disposal was so short. The prevalent opinion was that a first-class exhibit would be a benefit to New Brunswick. and all agreed that what were their interests were likewise the interests of the province. Many of the exhibitors in entering their Many of the exhibitors in entering their goods expressed the gratification it gave them to second Sir Charles Tupper's energetic efforts in behalf of the Maritime provinces. Entrees in behalf of the Maritime provinces. are yet coming in and energetic committees are working up exhibits in many parts of the province. Two carloads of exhibits have already gone forward to Halifax for shipment and another lot will be sent off today or tomorrow. In addition to the educational display already fully described, two dozen finely made school deskabuilt by Robert Sutherland, jr., of Fredericton, will be sent. Besides the magnificant Howe wood trophy, the New Brunswick rail way company will send the portable office made by J. C. Risteen & Co. of Fredericton, which took a medal at Antwerp, together with a collection of weods, which will be shown in various forms of manufacture, including wood pulp made from pentaged.

with a collection of weods, which will be shown in various forms of manufacture, including wood pulp made from poplar and spruce. The agricultural display will be an important feature of the exhibition. It has been collected by Charles H. Lugrin, secretary to the board of agriculture, and will include a fine collection of wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, vegetables and a large assortment of apples. Sections of soil selected from various parts of the province will be snown in glass cases, together with brick clay and other such material. In addition to the fine collection of pictures forwarded through the authorities at Ottawa by John C. Miles, a committee consisting of Messrs. Miles, Dole and Ward are now soliciting the loan of provincial paintings, and are meeting with good success. Photographs of all the public buildings throughout the province are being prepared by authority of the Dominion government and several parts of the province are forwarding photographs of private residences, etc. The New Brunswick government's hand book will be ready in time and distributed to visitors by Mr. Cornwall. This book which is intended to show the advantages of the province for settlers, will be conjounly illustrated and otherwise made at vantages of the province for settlers, will be copiously illustrated and otherwise made at-tractive. All the old hand books of the province, tegether with crown land reports and other public documents will also be sent in connection with the literature of the province. Several fine maps and plans of the province will also be forwarded from the crown lands

T. BANKINE AND SONS. This firm, which finds it difficult to keep a The Board of Agriculture is a rather ex. fair representation of their manufactures in demands of their customers, have consented to forward to the exhibition fifty-six glass These goods range in price from three to fifty cents per pound, and though manufactured for their general trade, are not likely to suffer in competition with goods of other makes.

They comprise Abernethy, Albert, arrowroot, butter, combination champagness is the price of the complex of the program of the program of the price of the program of the p

butter, combination, champagne, cinna-egg, fruit, fancy, Garibaldi, ginger nut and dingers, graham, grot, Italian, cocoanu junctus, Jersey, lemon, macaroons, nonpariel oatmeal, orange, oyster, picnic, queen drops, ratailas, soda, Seville, sultana, tea, wine domino, seed fingers, seed snaps, sponge waf-ers, walnuts, fruit drops, and other kinds of biscuits more or less familiar.

WM. PARKS AND SON (LIMITED).

About 25 years ago Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, in a small way, began the . manutacture of a variety of cotton goods in St. John. A little later another factory was put in operation at Merriton, Ontario, but preous to this time all the cotton goods used in the British American provinces were of for-eign production. Today the bulk of these goods used in Canada are of domestic manufac-ture. The factory of Wm. Parks & Son (limited) gives employment to between 200 and 300 hands, and is one of the leading industries of St. John. The demand for their productions extends from Victoria, British Columbia, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, orders from each St. Johns, Newfoundland, orders from each of which places are now in course of execution. The company will be represented at the Colonial exhibition by an assortment of their goods, not manufactured for exhibition purposes, but selected from their general stock, which will be likely to attract much attention, as showing the progress that has been made in Canada during the past quarter of a century in the production of texhas been made in Canada during the past quarter of a century in the production of textule fabrics of this description. Their exhibit includes thirty-six patterns of checked, striped and Galatea shirtings; six pieces of Lansdowne tweeds, in mixtures and stripes—these are eight ounce goods, of superior quality for summer wear, the patterns of which are in many instances new, and all fast colors. Parks' warps will be shown in five pound bundles, in orange, green, red, brown and blue; as well as their no less favorably known hosiery yarns, all numbers, two and three ply, in pink, royal, sky, scarlet, garnet, cardinal, slate, black, ailver drab, seal brown, steel and brown and white. The firm also exhibit in ten pound bundles their two ply, 16 double yarns, made for the trade in western Canada, where they are used in place of their ordinary warps. are used in place of their ordinary warps.

These are bleached, blue, red, orange, green and brown. Parks' carpet warps have long been considered beyond the bounds of possible improvement; the colors which are used in all their manufactures, it is claimed, are more brilliant and permanent than those that were chairman. Resitations were heard from W.

N. Briggar (teacher), Miss Pearce, Manning and others; dialogues from Mr. Arnott and Manning assisted by Miss Welch and Manning assisted by Miss Welch and Manning also readings from Mr. Arnott. Speeches were given by Messrs. Coates, Manning and Kuollin. A most enjoyable time was spent throughout the evening. After the programme was finished the guests were treated to luncheon by the "good man of the house."

brilliant and permanent than those that were available a few years ago, and in this respect they appear to be faultiess. The carpet warps are shown in orange, blue, black, slate, green and red, in five pound bundles. Parks' knitting cotton, which is shown in 40 two pound boxes, is put up in two cz. balls, and forms one of the most attractive features of their exhibit. These goods, in the manufacture of which several improvements have been recently made are universally acknowledged. been recently made, are universally acknowledged to be superior to any other goods of their class manufactured in Canada, are shown in bleached, blue and white, brown and white, class manufactured in Canada, are shown in bleached, blue and white, brown and white, scarlet and white, two blues, scal brown, Spanish brown, Cambridge, Oxford, silk drab, steel, slate, black, sliver drab, navy blue, cardinal, royal blue, and other pleasing and attractic colors. The goods shown will form one of the most interesting features of the exhibition from this province.

The following is a

The following is a COMPLETE LIST OF ENTRIES received up to last evening, with a brief men tion of the several exhibits :-Aiex. Gibson, Marysville, will make one of the finest exhibits from the province. He will show cotton cloth and cotton batting in great variety. In lumber, Mr. G. will make a dis-

play worthy of the great lumber king, in square timber, cedar logs, cedar shingles; bricks, brick clay and many other products of Marysville,
Moncton Cotton Co.—A number of pieces of

their cotton.

Moncton Sugar Refinery-A lot of glass cases containing the various grades of sugar manufactured by them and similar to the display made at the Centennial exhibition. T. S. Simms & Co., St. John—A large display of their brooms, brushes, &c., which were fully described in The Sun on Tuesday. Wm. Campbell, St. John—Collection of edge tools, consisting of hammers, hatchets, chisels, slices, adzes, &c. slices, adzes, &c.
Josiah Fowler, St. John—In addition to his ollection of edge tools, samples of carriage prings and axles.

E. Miller & Co., Fredericton—Carriages and

patent sliding seat carriage top, Kelly & Murphy, Portland—Carriages, Price & Shaw, Portland—Carriage leigh. Crothers, Henderson & Wilson, St. John —A Concord wagon and a covered phæten.

Woodstock Wood Working Co.—Samples of turned newell posts and other turned work,

doors, sashes, etc.
Quaco Wood Manufacturing Co., Henry
Lake—Ships' blocks, spools, bobbins, flooring
boards, curtain poles, etc.
C. H. Flewelling, St. John—Wood engraving on native woods, with specimens of printing from same.

Joseph Dalzell, St. John—A fine exhibit of sportsmen's outfit, already described,
D. Scribner & Son, St. John—A large col-

lection of fishing rods, for which this firm have become famous. Jeremiah Harrison, St. John—Assortment of spools.

Russell & Son, Newcastle—Assortment of spools and two varieties of excelsior.

J. Clerk & Son, St. John—Assortment of

Stewart & White, St. John-Black walnut pedroom set.
J. R. Foster of Moncton flouring mills—One barrel cornmeal, two bags do., two bags buck-wheat, one bag graham flour, one bag cracked wheat, one bag corn (grain), one bag buck-wheat (grain), one bag flour and five bags feed. Bryden Bros., St. Jehn—Three barrels of

D. Fraser-Keg of oatmeal. Hanington Bros., Shediac-Emulsified cod liver oil.

E. M. Estey, Moncton - Display of patent R. R. Call. Newcastle—Mitchell's patent ca coupler, considered one of the simplest and at the same time one of the most effective ever George G. Gilbert, St. John-Patent ancho

asting apparatus. H. D. Wallace, St. George-Granite dress ing machine,
"H. F. Coombs, St. John—Secured space for a large number of patents, the property of a number of persons, which he will occupy, and no doubt add to the attractiveness of the exabit from the province.

J. R. Smith, St. John—Apohaqui mineral ers, which he proposes to have on sale at

George A. Troop, St. John-Vinegar in various samples
Thomas McCready, Portland - A number of samples of vinegar.
Simeon Jones, St. John—Ale and porter, in kegs and bottles. Andrew Myles, Portland—Fruit syrups, including raspberry, strawberry, wintergreen, and raspberry vinegar, etc.
Alex, Stewart, St. John-Samples of Magnet and other soaps, similar to those which secured

Logan & Son, St. John—Samples of soap. E. H. Frost, St. John—Ink, mucilage, shoe and kid glove dressing. R. E. McLeod, Sussex—Che S. & M. Ungar, St. John-Specimens of laundry work.
Sussex Wood Turning Co.—Chemists' boxes in large variety, menthol cones, spools, bobbins, wooden vinegar measures, quassia cups, broom, mop and chisel bandles and fancy turned

Hawes & Co., St. John-Clothes racks, bread and meats boards, towel racks, turned goods in great variety, doors and sashes. New Brunswick Railway Co—Portable office, made of various native woods; forty-seven specimens of polished native woods.

J. J. Miller & Co., Miramichi—Hemlock bark extract, illustrated by a log of the hem-lock tree and the bark in various stages of acts,"

manufacture, with numerous qualities of the extract itself ready for market.

Hazelhurst & Co., St. John—Two samples of excelsior (wood fibre), also drawings and plans of their celebrated turntables. R. T. McCready, Sussex—Cheese.
Gilbert Bent & Son, St. John—Two half-barrels of pickled fish. Leonard Bros., St, John -Three qualities of Harding & Hatheway, St. John-Boneless G. L. Young, St. John—Dried, smoked and pickled fish.

D. W. Hoegg, Fredericton—Canned corn, tomatoes, blueberries, lobsters, salmon, beef,

Henry O'Leary, Richibucto-Canned lobsters and salmon.
R. B. Noble, Richibucto-Canned lobsters and salmon.
Titus & Co., St. John—Butter

Titus & Co., St. John—Butter.
J. R. Woodburn & Co., St. John—Assortment of candies and confectionery, which will be a very valuable addition to the exhibit, Messrs. Woodburn going in for a big display This firm will also exhibit a sugar pulverizing machine, which they have had patented. J. R. Woodburn will likely accompany the exhibit. hibit. Harris Allan & Co., St. John-Brass and

Harris Alian & Co., St. John—Drass and iron goods, including ships' blocks, patent sheaves, etc.

T. McAvity & Sons, St. John—Fine assortment of their renowned brass goods, in which they are doing an excellent trade throughout St. John Nut and Bolt Works - Large frame st. John Nut and Bolt Werks - Large frame containing samples of all the important products of the establishment, which give avidence of being a very presentable display.

E. R. Moore & Co., St. John—Samples of all their products, from a little nail to the large ship and railway spike.

S. R. Foster & Son, St. John—Cut and

wrought nails, shoe nails, tacks, brads, etc., making a compact but very creditable exhibit.

James Pender, St. John—Large display of his celebrated horse shoe nails, which are already well and favorably known throughout England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, and other parts. Alfred Markham, Markhamville, Kings Co. -Crude and manufactured manganese in vari-

ous forms
Brunswick Antimony Co.—Samples of antimony, golden sulphate, and the various products of their antimony.
George Botsford, Fredericton—Large sample of plumbago.
S. P. Osgood, St. John—Polished samples of

red and grey granite.

Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George—Polished Hillie, Courts & Co., St. George - Folished red granite pedestal, made at the suggestion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsboro, A. Co.- Crude gypsum (sulphate of lime), specimens of manufactured plaster of Paris and

ground plaster.

W. F. Best, St. John—Oyster shells. W. F. Best, St. John — Uyster shells, J. Simeon Arms:rong, St. John A very in-teresting assortment of building material, which may be used for concrete or artificial stone buildings. He has patented these materials in Canada, United States and Great Britain and they have already attracted a great deal of attention from architects. It is expected Mr. Armstrong will go with his exhibit. Armstrong will go with his exhibit, R. C. John Dunn, St. John—A number of working plans of buildings and other structures which will serve to illustrate to architects in England and the continent the mode of con-structing buildings, etc., on this side of the

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, Fredricton—One mower and one horse rake.

E. Coggswell & Co., Sackville—Collection of stoves, fifteen in all.

Themas Connor & Sons, Portland—Samples of rope and cordage in all the various sizes in use. This enterprising young firm will send over one of the most attractive displays in the stoves, fifteen in all. provincial exhibit W. H. Fairall, St. John-Assortment of Woollen underwear.
Ellis, Robertson & Co., St. John—Portfolio

Eilis, Robertson & Co., St. John—Portfolio of samples of printing, embracing some of the finest specimens of the "art preservative" ever turned out in St. John.

H. T. Stevens, Moncton—Blank books, printing and bookbinding.

J. & A. McMillan, St. John—Maps of New Brunswick, prepared by T. G. Loggie of the crown lands department, Fredericton and which took prize medal at Edinburgh, These maps will be on sale at the exhibition.

J. W. Lawrence, St. John-A copy of Foot-W. J. Thompson, St. John - Large assortment of Indian goods, including snow-shoes, toboggans, canoes, baskets, mocassins, etc. Walter S. Thompson will accompany this exhibit and have for sale a great variety of Indian methods.

dian work.

J. C. Miles, A. R. C. A., St. John—Paintings by himself and son, together with a large collection of the work done in his art school by the pupils.

Miss Longley, St. John—Fancy work.

Miss M. B. Wetmore, Portland—Fancy

work.
Miss D. N. Rogers, St. John-Bark pic-Thomas W. Marven, St. John-Bark pictures.
J. Henry Phair, Fredericton-Birch bark

portfolios with hunting and fishing scenes, also in bark; ivory paper folders, with etchings of N. B. fishing scenes; views on St. John river, with foreground and storks in birch bark.

J. A. Whelpley, Greenwich, Kings Co.—
Ice and roller skates and a three-wheeled

wagon.
James Harris & Co., St. John-Car wheels and car truck. The car wheels are chilled Canada Chemical Fertilizing Co., Rothe-

Say—Chemical manures.

M. Birmingham, St. John—Stuffed moose,
J. H. Wagstaff, St. John—Patent index.
T. Partelow Mett, St. John—Patent black. board covering.

All the St. John daily and weekly papers will be on file in the reading room of the exhibition, in compliance with the request made by Sir Charles Tupper.

Entries are still being received in gratifying

Steamboats in Africa.

VESSELS WEIGHING 50,000 POUNDS CARRIED OVERLAND HUNDREDS OF MILES.

Many times within the last five years arge caravans have travelled along the paths that lead far into Africa carrying strips of that lead far into Africa carrying strips of was during the reign of Mercura that Una, iron or steel, boxes of rivets and bolts and a famous General and Prime Minister, quarsections of boilers, paddle wheels and smoke stacks. After many weeks these expeditions have heaped their loads upon the shore of some great lake or mighty river, where white men and their native assistants have welded the hundreds of pieces together and finally launched complete and perfect steamboats upon the waters of inner Africa.

Eleven steamboats and one sailing vessel are now plying upon these great lakes and rivers. It is only twenty-eight years since Burton and Speke were the first white men to visit lakes Victoria and Tanganyıka, Only within the past ten years have they and the third great lake Nyassa been care fully explored, the upper waters of the Congo visited, and the Alima river traced on the maps. On all these inland waters, and also on the Upper Niger, the whistle of the steamboat is now heard, and many natives have learned to welcome the puffy ittle crafts as offering them a chance

It was a costly undertaking to transport these vessels hundreds of miles overland, far into the depths of Africa. Small as the steamboats are compared with our river boats, they weigh from 20,000 to 50,000 pounds apiece. From 800 to 1,500 porters were required to transport each boat to its destination. A few of the upper Congo steamers, however, were mounted in sections on steel wagons with bound tires, and Mr. Stanley tells of 'the awful toll of drag ging these heavy steamers overland before they are set affoat above the catar-

These steamers were nearly all built in England, and they puffed up and down English rivers on trial trips before they were taken to pieces and shifted to Africa. Serious delay was caused if a single important piece was lost. After the little French steamer Djue had nearly reached the Alima river early last year it was discovered that one of the most necessary pleces was missing, and the boat lay useless on the shore for several months until a duplicate plece could

be obtained from Europe. A missionary steamer launched last summer on Lake Nyassa, is manned, from engineer to cook, by a crew of native Africans. who were taken to England to learn their duties. By means of this little craft and its predecessor, the Ilala, regular communication is maintained among the mission sta-tions along Nyasa's seven hundred miles of coasts. In another steamer named Peace, which 800 blacks carried on their heads to Stanley Pool two years ago, the missionary Grenfell travelled last year about 5.000 miles, making many interesting discoveries which the Sun has already recorded, in wholly unknown and densely populated re-

gions along the Congo tributaries. A Town Filled with Natural Gas.

THREE WELLS ON FIRE AND THE VILLAGE THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

PITTSBURG, March 20 .- A panic prevails at Murraysville, 22 miles from this city, where the greatest natural gas gushers in the world are located. The bursting of the main gas line within the borough limits, yesterday, by which six persons were burnd, two of whom died today, has had a terrible effect. All day, despite the efforts of the company, the gas has been pouring out, filling the town. It is a small hamlet of 500 inhabitants. There are five wells pouring all their gas into the mains of the Chartiers company, which are broken. The result is thued. that the gas goes into the open air and spreads through the town. The well which bored by is on fire is a big one, and the flames are shooting up 150 feet. As the wind is very high there is great danger that the other wells will take fire. There is no prospect just now of the Chartiers company being able to shut off the gas, as the pipes are burned off close to the ground. Tonight word was telephoned into the city

that a panic prevailed in the town. The innabitants have not dared to light a fire or mosphere is full of gas, and a spark would set the town on fire. The inhabitants are moving out and camping on the hillsides away from the wells and broken main, which runs through the town. A later message says that three wells are on fire and several uses are in flames. The town is likely to be destroyed. Today the company requested Battery B

Guiteau's eister and her husband are both ruined by the division he brought about between them. Mrs. Scoville is living in poverty in Chicago upon the frugal alimony paid her by her former husband, while the latter is struggling unsuccessfully in his profession, and live himself. He recently declared in court that his business receipts last month were only \$24, and that an execution had been served upon him by the sheriff.

An Archæological Find in Egypt. (From the London Times.)

Gen. Erenfell has had the good fortune to discover an ancient Egyptian necropolis in the Libyan desert, opposite Assouan, on the eft bank of the Nile. Among the tombs already opened are several which date from the twelfth dynasty (circa B. C. 3,000 years). and are constructed in the style of the great Lycopolitan sepulcheres in the mountains above Scout. They consist of two or more halls or chambers, connected by corridors, the roof being supported by columns, and the walls decorated with colored bas reliefs in brilliant preservation. Several of these tombs appear to belong to members of a noble family, the heads of which were prob-

ably governors of the province. The largest is a truly magnificent sepul. chere, measuring 140 feet in depth by 40 feet in width, and containing thirty columns —some square, some round. It purports to be the tomb of certain princes of upper and lower Egypt, who lived in the reign of one Neferkara, and who is represented in one of the wall paintings as a lame man leaning on a crutch. A fine shrine and an altar occupy their original position in the innermos chamber, and are in perfect condition.

The sulptures are very curious, and the aspect of the whole tomb is reported as extremely archaic. From the second to the end of the eleventh dynasty there were, however, many kings named Neferkara; and until the inscriptions are fully deciphered it is impossible to say under which ruler this lame functionary flourished. The tomb is attributed to those on the spot to the third dynasty; but it seems for many reasons more likely to date from the time of that Neferkara who succeeded Mereura of the sixth dynasty. The founder of this line, Ati, was a native of the island of Elephan-tine, opposite Assouas, and the place first rose to importance under his successors. It ried the granite of Assouan for the sepulchre and sarcophagus of his sovereign, and built a fleet of thirteen vessels as Elephantine for the transport of the same, Pending further details, we should therefore be inclined to ascribe the large tomb to a nobleman of that period, especially if the neighboring dynastry tombs are those of his descendants. In one of these latter there are found a series of Osiride statues, representing the deceased in mummied form he baked clay or terra cotta, and placed in recesses along the corridor. This, at all

events, is an entire novelty in tomb decor-The cemetery will probably prove to be of great extent, as there is evidence of its having been in use down to a late period. The large tomb, usurped by later comers, was found piled to the ceiling with mummles, mummy cases, and funerary furniture of Roman times, including upward of sixty memorial stalæ. Gen. Grenfell is actively pursuing his work of discovery by the help of our English soldiers, who continue to open and clear out temb after tomb.

Sam Jones Talks to the Girls.

HIS WEEK'S WORK IN CHICAGO CLOSED WITH A

CHICAGO, March 20.-Sam Jones closed his labors for the week with a sermon to girls only. There were over 4,500 present. Among other

"Girls, watch your company. An angel from heaven could not keep some company that girls do in Chicago and not be corrupt. Pare, noble girls stand alone on this earth for Pare, noble girls stand alone on this earth low beauty and glory. Boys go in bad company, but the hope of this land is in its pure girls. Ob, be vigilant; guard your parlor. Beware with whom and how you go to entertainments. The beat way to go is not to go at all."

Mr. Jones then indulged in a long description n denunciation of the perfumed young men. He also described a chase of young ladies after a spider-legged dude.

"Tell me what your associations are, young lady, and I will give you a glimpse of your history. Is he an exquisite dancer? Does he wear perfect pants? Is his hair parted elegantly in the middle? Does he clerk in a hig establishment at \$60 a month, and spend \$40 a month for board, \$30 a month for carriage hire and \$20 a month for theatres? Does he conand \$20 a month for theatres? Does he convince you that he has not a stingy bone in his body? Do you think he is 'just nice?' Where does the get his money? I am in love with these wool hat and jean pant boys. He starts at \$30 a month, sticks to business and the wool hat till he gets a thousand a year, then gets to be junior partner, then senior part-ner and finally owns the whole block where he does business. You stylish girls do not like him. Well, he likes you just about as well, for when he wanted a wife he went back to his country home and married plain Mary, and for a few years it was love in a cottage and now he has a residence in Michigan avenue, Girls, tie to these wool hats and they will take

care of you."
"A beautiful girl of this city arranged to at-"A beautiful girl of this city arranged to attend a wine supper last week. When the night came she sert word saying: 'I cannot go; my heart has been touched at these meetings.' Now she has brought three of her associates here with her. What do you want of wine suppers, oh, mothers? No matter what the devil may owe you, if he sends you about three dranken sons in-law he will have paid all the debt and you will receipt in full. Then cits debt and you will receipt in full. Then, girls, watch these tempers. If a girl is ugly to her mother, she will make it warm for her own home, if she ever has one."

All the girls who talked ugly or saucy to mothers were asked to stand up. There was

no uprising.
"Mothers overhaul your libraries," he continued.

"A young girl once said she was terribly bored by reading the Bible. The poor, silly, sap-headed thing. Some mothers fix their daughters to be damned. They insist on having little parties for their children. A little party is a big party in short clothes. Then comes the big parties and then the hugginggorman. I want to have the grass growing on my grave when my daughters are attending on my grave when my daughters are attending germans. After the german, then what? I will not go further. Take the words of a profound priest who says that at his confessional habitants have not dared to light a fire or 19 out of every 20 young women who had stray-lamp, much less to strike a match. The atto the influences of the ball room.

Scientific men have been perplexed for many years over the phenomenon of a certain well at Yakutak, Siberis. A Russian merchant in 1828 began to dig the well, but he gave up the task three years later, when he had dug down thirty feet and was still in solidly frezen soil.
Then the Russian Academy of Science dug Today the company requested Battery B of the State militia to go out and avert further danger by destroying the pipe with a cannon, and make a new outlet for the gas outside the town limits. A special train was sent out from Pittaburgh this afternoon by the Philadelphia company with fifty men on board to work on the broken main. Cots and other necessities for the wounded of yesterday have also been sent to Murraysville by the Philadelphia company. It is the most remarkable state of affairs ever known in the gas belt. The gas supply of a large part of this city, including mills and factories, is in danger.

Oh, three little i Each flew to fi There was one w And one flew str He winged his w Where one th

Oh, for the with And the bird There is one in a And one in a pi He sings at a late Where one th

Ah me, for the tl And the weary There is one that And one looks o

He sings o'er a gr Where one th

Preached by H Interior an Church Members

to the Livin

Mr. Beecher's twenty-first ve which Paul spea love of God. the highest fo Beecher, "bear tion that learni ing poems and them unless man may know gious people hav nothing. I say is nothing. forth harvest morality? It selves and our good for men foundation on Many persons they have rev now and then sonal private li that everybody they are not this suspicion the next step self-cultivation ligion. It is there is a step themselves un of duty and to is no charm simply has hel live a Christain may raise fruit the boys will b

its fruit to the

permitted to rinstill the idea

life unless you

You can. An

lots if he has

he has got ther the easiest way get him there. hut it's better will facilitate man comes int to something h morality and such attribute life and a high grade higher It may evist v men make arr religion is like light, but refle them; and men moral life when they begin to fe persons are cal in sympathy, as whole human fa an evidence of fruit of piety. but it ought to Now, to person of church life as frequently, sur ence. There them to say the called the high struggle has ra were, a light f omer hears of stellation, he s glass; but env obstruct, and searches for it more than for night it is inv and he cannot again and he re

> are living faith but now and some unexper radiancy, a pre larger than the of before; some tion plays the thought in reg yond, and the little child's ha gone before to come after. that comes thre no matter wha ing one step rest are honor birth into Chr that believe at universe is God God is not exco effect, not as soul has become ture vibrates, Blessed are th see God.' It is the atmospher faculties of th men. Christ b radiant; he sphere each of he mother's b little body give is the mother r is the child's li like that, by a said that there are in such rel impulsing our t pentences, a THE.

of the star th

there are part

we live by faith the higher life and abides with nothing more more, but we fe

ondon Times.) ad the good fortune to gyptian necropolis in osite Assouan, on the Among the tombs alral which date from irca B. C. 3,000 years). the style of the great res in the mountains onsist of two or more nected by corridors, ted by columns, and ith colored bas reliefs

on. Several of these ong to members of a of which were prob province. ly magnificent sepulfeet in depth by 40 taining thirty columns ound. It purports to princes of upper and in the reign of one represented in one of lame man leaning on ne and an altar occupy n in the innermost erfect condition. very curious, and the omb is reported as exm the second to the dynasty there were, amed Neferkara : and are fully deciphered it der which ruler this rished. The tomb is the spot to the third ms for many reasons rom the time of tha eded Mereura of the ounder of this line. he island of Elephan-, and the place first ler his successors. It of Mereura that Una, Prime Minister, quarouan for the sepulchre his sovereign, and teen vessels as Elensport of the same. ils, we should thereribe the large tomb to riod, especially if the tombs are those of his of these latter there Osiride statues, repremummied form, done

robably prove to be of is evidence of its havto a late period. The by later comers, was iling with mummles, funerary furniture ng upward of sixty meenfell is actively purcovery by the help of vho continue to open ter tomb.

cotta, and placed in orridor. This, at all velty in tomb decor-

ks to the Girls.

HICAGO CLOSED WITH A OUNG WOMEN.

-Sam Jones closed his h a sermon to girls only. resent. Among other

company. An angel keep some company alone on this earth for ys go in bad company, nd is in its pure girls. your parlor. Beware go to entertainments t to go at all. ged in a long description perfumed young men. se of young ladies after

ssociations are, young ou a glimpse of your his ite dancer? Does he Is his hair parted ele-Does he clerk in a hie nonth, and spend \$40 a month for carriage hire saires? Does he conot a stingy bone in his e is 'just nice?' Where y? I am in love with ant boys. He starts business and the wool nd a year, then gets r, then senior part-he whole block where ou stylish girls do likes you just about as ed a wife he went back married plain Mary as love in a cottage an in Michigan avenue. hats and they will take

this city arranged to at-ast week. When the d saying: 'I cannot go; ed at these meetings hree of her associate do you want of wine No matter what the sends you about three will have paid all the tin full. Then, girls, a girl is ugly to her warm for her own

alked ugly or saucy to stand up. There was your libraries," he con-

said she was terribly Bible. The poor, silly me mothers fix their
d. They insist on havheir children. A little
n short clothes. Then and then the hughave the grass growing laughters are attendin rman, then what? ke the words of a prowomen who had stray-l from purity and virtue ball room."

sen perplexed for many non of a certain well at Russian merchant in ell, but he gave up the l in solidly frezen soil. ademy of Science dug nths, but stopped when of 382 feet, when the frezen as hard as of the excavation various depths, and estimated that the depth of 612 feet. Algreatest cold is in this ot even the terrible winters could freeze 600 feet. rezen valley of the lowhe glacial period. They it froze solidly then, had a chance to thaw

une says that in the Walt Whitman has foreans of daily pleasure d the old Haddonfield and buggy his kind

ace beautiful empress of earing the close of he castle of Bouchot, near WHITE - MINE

SONG. Oh, three little birds on a bramble spray! Each flew to find a nest: There was one went early over the sea; And one flew straight for the North Countrie Rut the third

Little bird,
He winged his way to the watery West,
Where one that I love sits sighing.

March 31, 1886.

man comes into church relations he aspires unless it understands the nature of the to something higher, or ought to, than mere morality and virtue, and seeks to lay the consideration; and we know so little of God foundations of such states of character and we know so much less of the motion such attributes as will fit him for another of the divine mind upon our own nature, life and a higher one. So, then, there is a that it cannot be properly said that we grade higher than the average church life. can philosophize about it. We can only It may evist without it. It is a life in which say this: "These are the phenomena, and men make arrangements not merely to re-ceive but to give. The essential spirit of so numerous and run through so wide a religion is like a mirror that takes beams of light, but reflects them all and don't absorb whatever in regard to them. In spite, them; and men come to the higher level of however, of all mistakes, there is an moral life when, having received benefits, they begin to feed as well as to be fed. Such they begin to feed as well as to be fed. Such persons are called public-spirited. They are in sympathy, and try to minister to the whole human family. This is thought to be life that is to be. It redeems the life that an evidence of great piety. Well, it is a fruit of piety. It is not the highest piety, but it ought to be a part of every piety. Now, to persons in the habit of all the duties others. I merely say, in this world nobedy of church life and Christian life there come, frequently, surprising outbursts of experience. There come experiences that lead perience which men choose to call perfectthem to say that there is a reality in what is called the higher life. When the purifying at rest with the Lord Jesus and receives a struggle has raised the soul into its higher fruition of all the promises that are made by conditions, there comes intermittingly, as it | Christ to his disciples. Now, may all have were, a light from above. When the astron- it? In some degree, yes. omer hears of the discovery of a new constellation, he sweeps the heavens with his glass; but envious clouds or filmsy vapors It is not to be gained by the will merely; obstruct, and he cannot find it. But he searches for it until there comes some clear until he reaches that state of mind in whose night, and he sees it and rejoices over it more than for treasures found; but the next | according to the measure of the capacity of

again and he rejoices, and he tells those that IN SYMPATAY WITH HIM of the star that has dawned on him. Now there are parties in the Christian life that are living faithfully and humbly, workingly; but now and then there comes to them at some unexpected hour of great health, of larger than they have ever heard or thought no matter what the cause is. There is coming one step higher—a new birth; more selves. And I say this is an object for illustrious than all the rest, though all the rest are honorable, and that is the soul's ment to every Christian man, especially to birth into Christ-life. I am one of those that begin early, and that make the illustrious than all the rest, though all the that believe that the life principle of the universe is God, and that our knowledge of supreme and above every other. It is pos-God is not except tated except in reference to sible, and to a degree that would make re effect, not as a personality; that when the soul has become so like God, as it were, that the men might be found seeking it. These are it is in that medium through which his nature vibrates, all become sensitive to it. see God.' It is through the purity, called the atmospheric condition, of the higher faculties of the soul, that God appears to spiritual culture to this high understanding men. Christ becomes to them more than radiant; he becomes ruling. They inter-sphere each other. Before the child is born the mother's blood circulating through the little body gives it both food and life, and it is the mother rushing through the child that | But the church is too much like a vast reom is the child's life and hope; and something like that, by a figure illustrative, it may be said that there comes a state in which we are in such relations to God as that God is impulsing our thoughts and his feelings are a our circulation. They are our desires and pentences, and

THE LIFE WE NOW LIVE.

come in a day, but it comes and is real. No marble mansion is more real, or so real, as the soul's experience. In the wide range of nature we must not suppose that the impal-pable and invisible things are phantasms; they are the only real things, and the earthbred and earth-bound things are the shadows that pass away in the using. The eter-nities are for the things that men despise

scale that I can have no doubt experience in piety, which puts to shame all others. I merely say, in this world nobedy is perfect, nobedy will be perfect; nevertheless there is transcendently high soul exness. There is this state in which a man is fruition of all the promises that are made by

IT IS NOT TO BE BOUGHT. those results will be produced in him, but night it is invisible, and a week goes by and he cannot find it again; but it comes der endowments of a relatively opaque brain, coarse fibred, they can come into this experience, but it will measure itself in them, not by the way in which it is in a genius, a poet, a great soul like Fenelon, or Pascal, or Bourdalone, or any of the eminest men, like Wesley, Whitfield, Edwards. These were men of genius-that is, large brains, fine in structure and nature, with wonderful eduradiancy, a presentation of truth altogether | cation and a wonderful experience, going on larger than they have ever heard or thought of before; some hour in which the imagination plays there comes an exaltation of man cannot write poetry, he can read it, and thought in regard to time and the life be- enjoy it; though he may not be elequent, he yond, and the saints in glory. It may be a listusceptible to eloquence when he has it poured out before him; and there are men gone before to be the pilot of those that cannot originate the highest visions come after. It come after. It may be that it is the voice that comes through the grave from beyond; and highest experiences, but they can come that comes through the grave from beyond; cultivation of their spiritual life the one what I call gods-elect. I am not so pro-found a believer in the old Calvanistic doc-Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall trine as some folks are, still I believe in election, and I generally think men elect themselves; and whoever rises through of himself and of Jesus lives in the atmos phere of Christ, so that the life he lives he lives by faith in Christ.

HE IS GOD'S ELECT. so large a company of those that live in this high state as that their joined light shall form, as it were, an illumination, and their joined pulse of life shall have a current by which others shall be taken up and carried on. In spite of all mistakes and eccentricities we live by faith in the Son of God. This is all misphilosophy, the truth remains one of the teachers of this doctrine, in spite of the higher life in which Christ comes to us and abides with us and we know it. We see you and to me of all truths that belong to

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That is what I call soul-building. It don't spiritual until you come to a point of resur- man referred to the preponderating influence rection of the soul yet in the body, and in that higher sphere you can come into personal relations with Christ auch as shall overcome the weaknesses and temptations of your lower life and give you peace and overcome the weaknesses and temptations of your lower life and give you peace and blessedness and supernal joy. Oh, that there might be some here that had the ambition of this life, some maidens, some men, fired with this sacred heroism. Oh, that

R. Young; Thomas R. Jones, A. A. Davidson, J. C. Barberie.

Hon. Mr. Young moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the report of the special committee on the financia

HON. MR. BARBERIE

said it became his duty to make a few reas a member, he had signed. He would have him to his home tomorrow and it was necessary that he should speak on the subject today. He looked upon the report of the committee as one of vast importance to the country. Speaking for himself, he stood in this house as an independent member and he looked to his country's interest rather than to that of party. He claimed that his course since he entered public life had been a consistent one, and no man could point at him the finger of scorn for any public act of his. In the other branch of the legislature he had strenuously advocated reforms and economy. It was the platform of the then opposition, and that was his platform still. He was still desirous of carrying out that platform.

Very many reductions can be made in the public expenditure. They can be made and ought to be made. Any pledge that he had made while a member of the assembly he would carrry out, for he stood here to do his duty conscientiously. There is nothing in the committee's report, but what is absolutely true so far as his knowledge went. The ommittee had the auditor general and the deputy receiver general before them and it were put down by the committee, were put down without coloring and were drawn from

official sources.

tions and he would take them up serieatum. First there is the abolition of the heads of departments. He agreed with no government should exist more than five that proposition, and although he had never been in the government and probably never would be, he had some knowledge of the public interest. nachinery of government. He was confident that the reduction in the number of the executive could have been carried out with a saving to the country. The forecastle members of the government were more for orna-ment than use and he said this without reflecting on the gentlemen who at present occupy those positions. The committee advocate the reduction of the executive to six members. When we think of a single individual doing five times as much business as nothing more than others, we think nothing this human sphere. You can rise up out of more, but we feel and know Christ in us.

believed that a vigorous opposition was for the good of the country. There was, he conceived, no politics in the local arena; it was merely a question between the "ins" and

much lumbering, but where would our revenue come from if this industry was shut down. The government say we must have a revenue. That, he admitted, was true, but if you shut down the lumbering business you must shut down almost everything else in the country. In Restigouche the country is so mountainous and gulchy that it costs twice as much to get out lumber as in the southern part of the province, and he could quote the opinion of Robert Connors, a well-known lumbermas, in support of his statement. With this to contend against, thus handicapped, our people have a right to desiderable saving may also be effected in the management of the several departments by reduction of staff and confining the e-penses of te egrams postages and contingencies to what is necessary. (?) Your committee feel assured that a large reduction can be made in the con ingencies of the house of assembly and legislative council. The total of these amounted list year to ever \$3,000 of which we are satisfied one half can be saved. (8) Your committee thick that the legislation would not suffer by the adoction of blennial sessions, and if the efficiency and checks of responsible government can be fully maintailed a large saving can thereby be made and failing in this is a fair matter for consideration whether a saving should not be made by a reasonable reduction in the number of members of bo h branches of the legislation would not suffer by the doction of the province caused in part by the increased rate of the province caused in part by the increased rate of sumpage has engach the careful attention of your committee, and while they are such fair portion of cur provincial revenue as may be levied, without cripping the trade, yet they believe that a considerable reduction in the province that considerable reduction in the province of sumpage would tend very materially to entarge that considerable reduction in the province t the North Shore asks is fair play and justice, but legislation apparently all tended to the benefit of the rich as against the poor.

Take the matter of the non-tidal water fisheries in Restigouche. It is most abominable that foreigners are allowed to of the house-carried, and Hon. Mr. Ryan come in and swallow up the peoples birthright. The government may say, oh we have now a revenue from the fisheries, but he had fought in the assembly for the said it became his duty to make a few remarks on the report of the committee which, as a member, he had signed. He would have stepped in and took the credit. Is it right, preferred that some other honorable is it fair, is it honest, that men who have gentleman had opened the debate; it been settled along the Restigouche for would have added more life and years are not allowed to cast a rod or spear energy to his remarks, but business called a fish. These settlers could be worse used. The river is put up for sale, and Vanderbilt and the lord knows who—rich men come down and swallow up the fisheries. It was, indeed, hard that the settlers who had lived there and reared their families should be compelled to surrender their birth right to

was understood that all the statements that this industry you drive hundreds of men out official sources.

Hop. Mr. Thompson—Were the estimates referred to the deputy receiver general?

Hop. Mr. Barberle—Yes, they were. Now the committee make certain recommendations and he would take them are reserved.

is done by the government, it does seem ab-surd that we should have nine members of ment would reduce the rate of stumpage

HON. MR. YOUNG

poke at some length on the conclusions get forth by he com nittee in the report. He premised his remarks by stating that the upper branch of the house had invariably shown itself more capable of gauging Bright and the first the state of the state public opinion and initiating real reforms than the ower branch. He pointed out that in 1868 the upper house had pronounced itself in favor of the union of the provinces, though at that time it was opposed by

from that source this year. The committee have placed the interest to be derived from the dally balances in the banks at \$300, though he thought the government did not estimate it quite as much as that. For fees derived from private an i local bilisthey had estimated \$500, the same as collected last year, though he did not believe it wou dreich that. They have estimated the gross income from all sources for the present year at \$609,735.70. That shows a deficit at the end of the present year of at least \$20,000. If these statements are correct, has not the time arrived when this matter should be looked into very seriously to see if some remedy may not be applied? This house took the matter up in 1871, and the result was argely in the interests of the country. It seemed to him that the time had arrived when the council should deal again with this question. There is no use in going bak to Ottawa again. He did not see upon what grounds the Dominion government should be asked for further subsidy. In 1871 there was good greund for complaint, because we had not been placed in as fair a position as the other provinces. Now we have got all we are entitled to as compared to the other provinces. How, then, is the question to be dealt with? The committee had considered that matter seriously. It had been suggested that the best thing to do was to wipe out the upper house. The amount to be saved by that would not exceed nine or ten thousand dollars. It seemed to him that a radical change in the administration of affairs was required. The public works of the country could not be reduced without causing a great deal of distress throughout the country. Public roads and bridges and the school service must be maintained. What is required to be dealt with its the cumbrous machinery of government, administration and legislation, in which, if the reforms suggested by the committee are carried out, a saving of at least \$50,000 a year could be affected. Should the suggestions of the committee fet it was impos ible to carry on the affa ances in the banks at \$800, though he thought the

indeed, hard that the settlers who had lived there and reared their families should be compelled to surrender their-birth right to foreigners. It was a duty he owed to his constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents of the conducted by the host time at his disposal precluded his his party, but he loved his country best.

This report and that of his remark awould go to the country, and he regreted that the short time at his disposal precluded his first that the state of the strength of the surrender departments, \$2,000 in the constituent of the constituents of the constituents of the conducted by the hort time at his disposal precluded his in the office of the so letter general, making a total of the strength of the surrender department, \$2,000 in the constituent of the strength of the surrender department, \$2,000 in the constituent of the strength of the surrender department, \$2,000 in the constituent of the strength of the surrender department, \$2,000 in the three problems are not as the surrender department, \$2,000 in the three problems are not as the surrender department, \$2,000 in the three problems are not surrender department, \$2,000 in the three problems are not surrendered and the surrender department, \$2,000 in the three problems are not surrendered and the surrender department, \$2,000 in the three problems are not surrendered and the surrendered and the surrendered department, \$2,000 in the three problems are not surrendered and the su

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

rived are not commensurate with the expenditure. Seme societies may receive a great deal of good, but they are the exceptions. The money could be expended with better advantage in some other way and They thought a saving could be effected in contingencies of \$4,000. Of the contingencies of the house of assembly and legislative council (\$6,000) the committee were satisfied that one half could be saved. If the reduced allowance was insufficient, members should pay the balance of coaching, etc., out of their own pockets. In regard to biennial sessions. Mr. Young said he had always been of the opinion that the province had too much legislation. He did not think the country would suffer by the adoption of the biennial method. Across the border, states with four times the population of New Brunswick had found it work successfully. He quoted an article from the Toronto Mail in advocacy of the system. South Carolina, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Convecticut were the only exceptions to the rule in the United States. The estimated saving to be effected by this change was \$18,000. It this was inexpedent, the representation of the province in the legislature should be reduced and placed on the same basis as that of Nova Scotia, which has a population of 40000 and three less members in the house of assembly If this change was dependent of the province in the legislature should be reduced and placed on the same basis as that of Nova Scotia, which has a population of 40000 and three less members in the house of assembly If this change was dependent and the country was dependent of the present some figures respecting the cost of the upper branch of the legislature, in view of the

After recess, Mr. Young continued his remarks. The desired to present some figures respecting the cost of the upper branch of the legislature, in view of the proposals that had been made to abolish it. He showed that the total cost of the legislative council for 1884 was \$8,552.78, including stationery, contingencies and indemnities. The facts had been greatly misrepresented throughout the country. He then took up the item of stumpage, as referred to in the last paragraph of the report. This question was a burning one with the people of the province, especially in the northern section. Parties engaged in the lumber trade are virtually deprived of carrying it on. They have to curtail their operations very largely and the trade is badly crippled. He had just received a letter from a gentleman who spoke of a large milling establishment there that was under lease to a lumbering firm and they had refured to ask the renewal of their lease, pending the present rates charged on stumpage. He alluded to the effects produced upon all tranches of industry in the province by the paralyzed state of the lumber trade. He felt satisfied by advices he had received from various parts of the province that operations next season would be still further curtailed. He thought a redection of the paralyzed state of the lumber trade. He felt satisfied by advices he had received from various parts of the province that operations next season would be still further curtailed. He thought a reduction of the stumpage rate would not materially lessen the revenue. The high tax had the effect of deterring a great many from engaging in the business who would do so if a moderate rate were fixed. Not only were the operators injured but thousands of employes were kept out of work. He had no means of knowing what course the covernment proposed to take in regard to the recommendations made in the report. The intention of the committee was to treat the whole subject from a non-partizan standpoint. If there were two sides in the upper house, he hoped to have the support of both. He might have taken up comparative statements for the last six years as to the cost of the two administrations but it was determined if possible to keep all ques ions of party out of the discussion. He had not made any charges of extravagance against the government. He would defer such considerations until he knew what attitude the government proposed to take on the question. If they were willing to meet the committee half way he would be happy to support them. If they took a determined stand against the committee and those who were in favor of their report the laster would meet them on their own ground. His desire was to propose a policy of retrenchment which would commend itself to the country.

HON. MR. HARRISON

said his remarks would be brief as he did not feel called upon to deal with any portion of the report of the committee. But inasmuch as under the first paragraph by which the committee was appointed they were to report on the financial state of the province showing its gross indebtedness at the end of each fiscal year since the 31st of October, 1880, including that year, he proposed drawing attention to

cluding that year, he proposed drawing attention to the character of the report they had made. They start with the year ending 31st October 1830, and they put the bonded debt down at \$696,900; floating debt nil; Dominion debt nil.

Hon. Mr. Jones...\$698 000.00, without the \$900.

Hon. Mr. Harrison—They do not show any floating debt or Dominion debt. In 1881 they say the bonded debt was \$808.200, the floating debt nothing and the Dominion debt nothing. In 1882 they allow \$850,000 of a bonded debt and \$321,374 of a floating debt, making a total of \$1.172,174.59 as the gross debt of the province at that time. He (Mr. Harrison) had some figures which would show the incorrectness of the figures evolved by the committee. In 1830 the bonded debt was \$398,000, which agreed with the figures of the committee, but there was also a floating debt of \$112,724.79 and a Dominion debt of \$22 232 76, making the gross debt of the province of \$33.958 55 as against \$996,000 reported by the committee On the 31st Oct., 1881, the bonded debt was \$308 200 (which corresponded with the report) but in addition to that there was a floating debt of \$117,851.28 (an increase over the previous year) and also a Dominion debt of \$33.449 \$7 (which is an increase) there was a floating debt of \$117,851.28 (an increase over the previous year) and also a Dominion debt of \$33,449.87. (which is an increase) making the total debt of \$595,501.15, while that of the committee is \$808,2.10. On the 31st October, 1882, the bonded debt was \$350.800 and on the wrong side of the current revenue there was \$62.048.05 together with a Dominion debt of \$40.038.87, making a tial of \$1,-052.886.92. Down to 1876 or 1877 it would be found from the townside of the bound of the townside of the contraction of the bound of the contraction of the 1052 886.92. Down to 1876 or 1877 it would be found from the journals of the house that one sixth of the amount was struck off to meet liabilities that accrued from the 31st of Oct. to 31st of Dec. Accordingly he would bring it down to 31st Dec, that year, the proper ending of the fiscal year. On that date there was a bonded debt of \$367,000, a floating debt of \$321 374.59 and a Dominion debt of \$40,088 87. making a total at the end of the year \$1 232 413 48. On the 31st December 1883 the bonded debt was \$936,000; the Dominion debt was \$41,070.06, and current revenue \$291,202.09. making a total of \$1 268.272 15. On the December 1883 the bonded debt was \$38,000; the Dominion debt was \$41,070.06, and current revenue \$291,202.09, making a total of \$1,268,272 15. On the 31st December 1884 the bonded debt was \$1.81.100; current revenue \$53,501.21; Fredericton bridge \$36,-545.25, making a gress debt at that time \$1.471,146.41. Deducting the smount at our credit with the Dominion, \$713,449.29; the net debt of the province at that time was \$75.7697.12. The bonded debt on the 31st December 1885 was \$1.652.200; the floating debt \$21,051.60; Fredericton bridge \$28.666.83 making a gross debt of \$1,696.918.43. We had to the credit of the province with the Dominion government \$638,-449.29, making the net debt on the 31st December 1886. \$1,058.469.14. He (Mr. Harrison: would now summarize the above figures so that they could be fairly understood. The summary would be: 31st October 1880, gross debt \$330,958.55.1831. do., \$95.501.15; 1882. do. (31st December) \$1.228.413.46; 1833, do., \$1.263.272.15; 1884. do., \$1.471,146.41—and as was stated before recess by Mr. Young, the province received from the Dominion upon the settlement of those claims an amount which reduced the debtto \$757.697.12. In 1825 the gross debt was \$1.696,-918.43, which, after deducting the amount to the credit of the province with the Dominion government leaves a balance of \$1,058,469.14. In 1880 the floating debt was \$112.724.79; in 1881, \$117.851.23; ia 1882, \$162,048.05, and on the 31st December that year \$231,374.59; 31st December 1883, \$35.501.21; in this year the government bonded \$50,000 of the floating debt; and in 1885 the floating debt was \$110.516.00. out-ide of the Fredericton bidge, which shows that whilst from 1889 up to 31st December, 1882, the floating debt was greatly decreased, and that the finances of the province under present management are in a healthier state by some \$50,000 than they fermerly were.

Hon. Mr. Hill—You us d up what you got from the Domlinion government.

said if this report passed through section by section, he proposed to refer to them seriatim Reference had been made to the fact that the floating debt had not appeared in their statement in regard to 1880 and 1881. A blank had been left to insert the figures but they had been inadvertently omitted. The omissions, it was said, could be moved when the house weni into committee. He was sorry that the information as published in the newspapers had been so incomplete. The true figures should have been floating and bonned debt in 1880 \$300. \$985.55; 1881, \$959,501. He deprecated the comparisons of Hon Mr. Harrison as to the expenditures of the two governments. In the favorable's showing that gentleman had made he had omitted the windfall of \$757,659 Preceived from the Dominion government. It was evident the province had used up all its incomé and also \$767,569. No similar windfall could be expected again. The report is made not upon the causes but upon the facts as they exist. The hon, member had claimed a saying of \$32,000 for the present government last year, but had not included expenditures other than those by warrant, such as balance to the credit of the re-eiver general's account \$21,051; balance due Maritime Bank \$23,666; deficiency in board of works office \$3,410; besides which the government had drawn \$75,000 from the Dominion government. He did not find any special fault with the government for that, but these items should have been mentioned. He pointed out that one hon, member had been reported in the discussion as saying that the estimates of the committee had been obtained from the deputy receiver general. This was not correct. The committee had only obtained information from that gentleman as to the extent of confarcts not yet carried out.

cultural grants should be abolished unless a few peo-ple were prevented from pocketing it. Be thought there were rather too many clerks in the public offices at Fredericton. The legislative council had been accused of extravagance in regard to postage and telegrams, but they had set the example to the lower house of reducing these items. The amount allowed by the legislative council for telegraphing is \$6 while it is \$20 down stairs per session. They had not organized a corporation committee until con-

585.55—an average increase against the reformers of \$240.24. Mr. Harrison had not told the house that the present government received on extra revenue the sum of \$49.000 from various sources; that the late government lost \$63.000 extra subsidy allowance on popu ation they had been in the habit of receiving up to 1878, nor did he state that the reformers got \$1:0 000 on Eastern Extension claims, and that the legislature allowed them to bond \$250.000 of the debt. Nor did he mention that last year they had drawn \$75.000 from Ottswa, reducing their asset the et chat extent. Had they allowed that amount to remain there drawing five per cent, as asying would have been effected. Nor did he allode to the readjus ment of the debt between the provinces and the Dominion, whereby they received \$710.000. The present government have been particularly fortunate, and yet there is a difference today between income and expenditure of \$20.000. The fact that there will be a deficit at the end of the year admits of no contradiction. Then there are the public works started last year which will have to be paid this year, amounting to about \$67,000, and adding to this the payments on the last six months of the school service makes the very considerable sum of \$114,000. It may be that the successors of the present government will do no better than they have done, but he (Mr. Young) felt assured they could do no worse. With a view to giving hon, members every opportunity of discussing he wou'd suggest that the report be taken up section by section. He also wished the report be amended by inserting in it the floating indebtedness of 1880 and 1881, which had been unintentionally omitted. floating indebtedness of 1880 and 1881, which had been unintentionally omitted.

Hon. Mr. Harrison objected to thereport being amended after it had gone forth to the country.

Hon. Mr. Hill stated that when the report was brought in these omissions were mentioned and it was thought they could be added in committee. He thought it should be so amended

Hon. Mr McInerney did not think that was the Droper course. Any amendment should be moved proper course. Any amendment should be moved when the report was taken up section by section.

Hon. Mr. Young thought the mover (Mr. Hill) was perfectly in order He explained that the omission was caused by the committee having been delayed in receiving the figures from the deputy receiver general.

general.

Hon. Mr. Harrison admitted that reference to the omissions had been made when the report was brought in. He would now ask whether the figures from Mr. Babbitt were not in the possession of the committee when the report was brought in?

Hon. Mr. Hill admitted that they were, but said one Hon. Mr. Ryan—The proper way is to refer the report back to the committee.

Hon Mr. Holly—Move the amendment when the Hon Mr. Holly—Move the amendment when the report is taken up section by section. Hon. Mr. Hill said it was only fair to the present government that the figures should go in.

Hon. Mr. Harrison thought the committee had shown great anxiety to submit the report before it Progress was then reported and order of the day fixed for 2 20 o'clock tomorrow atternoon.

Fredericton, Thursday, March 25.—After recess, thon. Mr. Richard, in continuing the debate on the free report of the committee on the financial state of the country, said he thought the suggestions of the report were in the proper direction, and the committee had done the public a service in laying the financial condition of the prevince before the country. That is eport shows the province largely in debt, nearly 2,000,000, and the interest thereon would soon amount to \$100,000. In view of these facts, it was quite competent and proper for this house to deal with these matters. He was satisfied that the spirit of the report is not made to institute comparisons between the past and present administrations. While he agreed entirely with many of the suggestions of the report, he was opposed to the abolition of heads of departments. There should be responsible heads of departments, and he could not vote for the section.

tion.

Hon. Mr. Young instanced the educational department which is conducted without a political head. ment which is conducted without a political head.

HON. MR. DAVIDSON

said the government were really responsible now, though the work is done nominally in the name of the heads of the departments. The provincial secretary does no business that could not be as well done by the person in charge of the office, who has for years been to all intents and purposes the secretary. If this official can do the work in the secretary's absence for two or three months at a time, why not let him do it altogether? Call the chief clerk the provincial secre any if you like. In old times the heads of departments were not responsible to the people and the only person who has anything to say about it was the lieutenant governor, and if he could manage everything and expend and collect twice as much money as they do now, why could not this change be made? The same applied to all the offices and he did not mean one government more than another. The report was not compiled in any partizan spirit. It simply alludes to the state of things as they exist. He believed both governments had been to blame in the past. He had opposed the old government on the state their accounts were in. He wanted all the members of the executive to be on the same footing as those who are now without office. He did not think any others were required. The section met with his fu'l approbation. Members attending the council should be allowed reasonable expenses. Dear knews, we pay enough for their attendance now. Every single mile they travel two is to be paid for. Go into any of the departments and the ostensible head of it cannot give you any information without c unsulting his subordinates. It is not because of the large salaries.

HON. M. MINERNEY HON. MR. DAVIDSON

what they believe they may accomplait that men seek claimed a saving of \$32,000 for the present government that year, but had not included expenditure, but the control included expenditure of the committee at a honor for his exertions to reduce expendence of works office \$3.400, beddee which the government had draws 75 to 00 from the Dominlos government and draws 75 to 00 from the Dominlos government and draws 75 to 00 from the Dominlos government and draws 75 to 00 from the Dominlos government for that, but these items should have been mentioned. Be positive out that one hon member had been reported in the discussion as saying that the astimates of the committee had only obtained information from that general man as to the extent of confinction of the control HON. MR. M'INBRNEY

grants to agricultural societies. He thought they did a great deal of good. If they were withdrawn, the societies would disband. The grant they get is what keeps the societies together. He referred to the valuable results of the annual fairs in bringing the best stock and produce together and giving the farmers an opportunity of exchanging information. They ceuld produce seeds, etc., at smaller prices than otherwise, and that was a benefit to them and an enumerous terms and the statement as well. allowed by the legislative council for tolegraphing is \$6 while it is \$20 down stairs per session. They had not organized a corporation committee until one was formed up-stairs. The contingencies of the upper house are not one quarter what they were 15 years are to not one quarter what they were 15 years are to not seen that was been to have a seen to have a seen

HON. MR. YOUNG said in reply to remarks tending to show that he had not acted consistently in not trying to effect some of these reforms when he was in the government, it was one thing to advocate reforms and it was another thing to carry them out. The hon. member was not in a position to know what he advocated when he was in the government. He was only one out of nine, and could only express his own views in regard to these questions Just as now he was only one out of 16 The only charge that could be made was that he had remained in a government that had not carried out these reforms. His eath of office precluded him from informing the house what he had advocated. In regard to the paragraph under discussion he did not know how a substantial reform could be accomp ished in a less objectionable way, and that was the opinion of the committee The position of the province today, with a debt that requires nearly \$100.000 a year and will soon require \$113,000 to pay the interest is serious. The expense of government administration, legislation and administration of justice take up one-third of the whole revenue of the province. That has not been contradicted here and it was about time something was being done.

Hon. Mr. Hill.—Abolish the legislative council.

Hon. Mr. Young.—That is a mere matter of \$8 000 or \$9.000. By the changes we recommend here we could make a saving of \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year. said in reply to remarks tending to show that he had

thought the house ought to confine itself to the dis-HON. MR. HILL thought the house ought to confine itself to the discussion of the particular paragraphs as they came up Regarding the question of abolishing the heads of departments he said that these officials were political appointments, not chosen for their fitness particularly, but because of the amount of support they could bring to the government. If information is wanted in these departments the clerks are the ones to supply it, not the figureheads. They receive \$2,000 a year and spend very little of the time in the office. The amount of time and money devoted to delegations and excursions around the country showed that the services of these gentlemen were not indespensable. It had been said that these officers were responsible to the people for the proper canducting of their offices. They are not responsible. A motion of want of confidence is not made against the individual official, but against the government, and the man who so stands prominently out in defence is the attorney general. He thought with the supervision of four ragmhers of the executive and the atterney general, possibly the solicitor general too, these offices could be conducted without much loss to the country, without these permanent officials drawing these permanent salaries and spending their time away from the departments. The fact that they are not required. The whole business done by this government does not nearly equal the business done by government does not nearly equal

HON. MR JONES

said from the short experience he had had in the government (and i. was not the happiest time in his life, either), he fully endorsed what had been said by the last speaker. There was, you might say, only \$250,000 or \$300.000 of details for this whole government to carry on. He would venture to say that it did not cost Mr. Gibson one-quarter as much as this government to carry on a business four times as great. His experience in the government was that those who did the most work got the least pay. He had got fairly paid for what he did. That was a weakness of his, perhaps. But at any rate he had done as much as any member of the government at that time and it was a busy time too When he was in the government he had expressed the opinion that he had held ever since that an executive council of five members could do all the business. He did not think that mem'ers of the excutive sheuld travel to Fredericton without getting something, but \$600 was pretty heavy tra-elling expenses. The travelling expenses had increased enormously since he was in the government. As an hon, member, who was not now in the house, had once said, he began to think there must be cripples in the government. HON MR. THOMPSON.

whose hea'th had prevented him from attending the past few days, said he found himself obliged to confine his remarks to the paragraph, as the matter had been gone into before dinner. He was not in favor of the abolition of the heads of departments. He was not aware of any civilized part of the world where such a system was in existe ce. He did not think it was possible that the business of the country could be carried on by the attorney general, solicitor general and three or four forecastle members. He pointedout that there were other duties pertaining to the heads of offices besides being on hand to give information that came within the special province of the clerks. How would the clerks in the office of board of works te able to equitably expend and apportion the sum of \$50,000 among the different counties? Could a member from a countr ask the engineer for \$50,000 to expend on some public work?

Hon. Mr. Lewis—There was no chief engineer 25 years ago.

Hon. Mr. Lewis—There was no chief engineer 25 years ago.

Hon. Mr. Thompson—Perhaps not. I cannot go that far back. But his experience now was that there sheuld be somebody connected with these offices who would be in a position to know the requirements of the country and disburse the money and also be responsible for what he does

Hon. Mr. Young—How does the chief superintendent of education get along? Does he have a seat on the floors of the house?

Hon. Mr. Thompson—No, but I think he should be made responsible and have a seat on the floors of the house. As for giving the attorney general charge of everything connected with the departments as a previous speaker had suggested, he thought that was absolutely absurd

Hon. Mr. Young's statement that the Dominion debt was not always given in the journals of the house.)

Mr. Thompson, proceeding, claimed that the committee had not given the province credit in their report for the amount due them by the Dominion. He thought the suppression of that from the statement of the debt was calculated to do the province an injury in commercial circles. If there is any addition or amendment to figures to be made the piace for that to appear is in the statement itself. The real indebtedness is the difference between assets and liabilities. He centended also that in the statement of the amount of interest the province was entitled to receive the year was not given. He thought when the committee was appointed that it was understood to be their duty to bring back a report to the house that had no political blas.

Hon Mr. Davidson—Where are the indications?

Hon. Mr. Thompson thought the feelings of the committee were pretty well indicated when they brought in a report which was practically a want of confidence in the estimates of the present government. Even in the matter of the interest the province was entitled to receive from the Dominion government they had felt called upon to state that it would be \$31.924 instead of \$32,439.24. The house was asked to affirm the one and reject the other. Then there was the question of stumpage. The estimates of the government for the present year were \$125,000. and the committee estimate that it will be \$110,239.39. His philosophic friend (Hon. Mr. Hill) must have had a prophetic vision is reference to that 89 cents. The astronomer with his telescope searching for stars and all the investigations of the ages were not equal to that. The committee foretells that the same number of legs of exactly the same diameter and measurement will be cut, and then they get down to the 89 cents and reach precise y the same diameter and measurement was in possession of information that the committee could not reach. They have the same officials in the offices that the p

Hon. Mr. Davidson—You are expecting noted that year than last.

Hon. Mr. Thompson—I am not expecting at all. I am alluding to the impropriety of the committee making up estimates for this branch of the legislature in amendment of the estimates we have already before us. The sootbayers of Egypt he said, were not as good guessers as the four men on this committee. But unless they were in possestion of better information than the government had, they had no right to make an estimate.

make an estimate.

Hon. Mr. Harrison—The agricultural grant is omitted entirely.

Hon. Mr. Thompson—They say that the deficit will be \$30,000. I am strongly opposed to anything going in these journals that cannot be verified as HON. MR. DAVIDSON

HON. MR. DAVIDSON

said there was no man who knew anything about it that would say the lumber cut this year would be anything like it was last. He was positive the same amount would not be got out. They might get as many returns as they wished, but the lumber was not there. He said the committee had not actually estimated the receipts down to 89 cents. They said that was the amount the government received last year and they cannot possibly receive any more than that this year, but the committee would give them credit for it. He appealed for members to rise above party spirit. Nobody had said that the departmental clerks were to run the whole machine. They said it was to be done by the executive government. Even now these matters are submitted to the government themselves and are not left with the heads of the departments. He did not mean that irresponsible men should be allowed to spend any amount they wished. What the committee in effect said was that the departmental heads should be abolished and the government made directly responsible.

On the section being put the members divided as follows:

the United States. It is useless to have so many employes to do a business involving a few hundreds of thousands of dollars. The amount they receive from the Dominion is fixed and all there is of consequence besides that is the stumpage. The actual business of collecting, supervising and distributing this money is not equal to the business done every year by my hon. friend on my right (Hen. Mr. Jones)

Hon. Mr. Jones—And not quarter as much details, Hon. Mr. Jones—And not quarter as much details, Hon. Mr. Jones—And not price the had had in the government (and i, was not the happiest time in his of the united States, and the province of the Gazette were sent to magistrates. He did not believe that one-eighth of them were ever read. He thought the amount paid by the province for printing was alterative sould not have been discouraged, and useless roads not built to catch votes amount paid by the government favorites charged whatever they pleased.

Hon. Mr. Jones—And not quarter as much details, Hon. Mr. Jones—And not quarter

Section carried without question.
Section 5, as to the abolition of grants to agricu-Section carried without question.

Section 5, as to the abolition of grants to agricutural societies provoked considerable debate.

Hon, Mr. Hill said that from his experience be was satisfied that there was no direction in which the public money was spent to less advantage than in these grants Much of the information given was of no value to the agricultural interest in the various sections. The money is spent for premiums chiefly, which are obtained by persons who take their stock or fancy work, as the case might be, round to different fairs. In his county not one farmer in ten took any interest in the fairs. Many of the societies were made up largely of other than farmers. The money raised by the farmers themselves is only subscribed by those who wish to secure the premiums. It would be better to apply the money to the importation of stock or dissemination of valuable information.

Hon Mr. Jones said he would like to hear from Hon. Mr. Harrison, who had had considerable experience in agricultural societies.

Shon, Mr. Harrison said that the ground he had taken at the outset was that the committee had no introduction to discuss these questions. taken at the outset was that the comm

risdiction to discuss these questions.

Hon. Wr. Wood did not believe that the societies in jurisdiction to discuss these questions.

Hon, Mr. Wood did not believe that the societies in his county did general good. The fairs were held close together and the different societies resembled a mutual admiration society. He complained of evils similar to those which Hon. Mr. Bill had alluded to. He would vote for the section, though if the grants were distributed more evenly he might change his opinion. He intimated that animals costing high prices were sold for a song to members of societies. Hon, Mr. Ryan, the chairman, said there might be something in the suggestions of the committee if they were prepared to give the farmers anything in return. Fortunately they have not the power of carrying out their wishes. His belief was that stock in recent years had improved 100 per cent, and he did not think all the province should be called upon to suffer for the delinquencies of some few sections. Supposing the farmers did waste the money, whose money was it? Have not the armers of the country some right to it? If there was an appendage to the section providing that the mency should be laid out in stock he would vote for it.

Hon, Mr. Kelly was of the opinion that two-thirds of the members of societies subscribed their dollar simply for the purpose of getting the subsidy. Who get the benefit? The men who are wealthy and able ts raise the stock. The poor man is not able to compete. He did not think the country had received an impetus towards prosperity since agricultural beards were established.

impetus towards prosperity since agricultural beards were established.

Hon. Mr. Jones alluded to the fact that wealthy importers of stock in St. John practically excluded the poor man from the competition. He really thought that amateur fermers to whom the money could be of no object might dispense with the premiums and receive medals or honorable mention instead. He thought it should be beneath the dignity of any amateur farmer to take a cash prize.

Hon. Mr. Barberie pointed out that the government had it now in their power to remedy abuses by withholding the grants as provided by law. If abuses exist they should be looked after by the members of the different counties themselves. The farmers are exist they should be loosed after by the members or the different counties themselves. The farmers are entitled to some share in the public money. They are and will be the backbone of the country, especially in view of the demoralized state of the lumber trade. Until some other provision was made he did not feel justified in voting away the grants

believed that some hon, members were under a misapprehension regarding the agricultural societies. He believed that the poor man derived the most benefit from them. The best neighbor a poor man can have is a rich neighbor alongside of him, from whose superior stock he can receive a benefit. If the grants were discontinued he was satisfied the societies would disband. He thought some members of the council were beginning to see that their course was wrong and he predicted that a resolution amending the paragraph would be introduced from certain indications he had seen. There were four or five societies in his county and all did good work. Instead of being discouraged they should be encouraged, and hon, members would find that that was the feeling existing throughout the province with regard to it. He was an agriculturalist himself and paid particular attention to this subject. It was a most unfortunate thing that this branch of the legislature should assme to deal with it at all. This house has no right to deal with the matters mentioned in has no right to deal with the matters mentioned in the report. They should be deal't with in the popular branch. The upper house is not responsible to the agricu:tural or any other class in the province. The lower house knows better than to attempt to sweep away these grants. The people should resent it. Here was the upper house sitting here in defiance of the people. They could pass resolutions, but what effect would they have? These things were simply brought in for a spread and to be taken on the hustings and made a bigger spread there.

HON. MR. KHLLY

said the last speaker talked as if nothing was done for the agriculturiste. They had a good stock farm, and he thought it would be well if the money granted to societies were put into it. He thought the farmers were getting a fair share of the public meney. The roads and bridges were being kept up, while at the same time the lumbermen were being starved to death. He was satisfied that the societies would continue even though the grants were withdrawn. He thought they should be self-sustaining.

Hon. Mr. Young thought Hon Mr. McInerney was as disposed to make a spread as anybody. He maintained the council had a perfect right to deal with matters of public policy. He alleded to incidents where the stand taken by the council had effected a saving of hundreds of thousands of collars. HON. MR. KELLY

HON MR. RICHARD

said that in the absence of something to take the place of the grants made to the farming population of the province he would have to vote against the resolution. Something should be done to help the settlers. The government is speading money in sending specimens of the resources of the province to the Colonial Exhibition for the purpose of inducing emigrants to settle here. Under the existing state of affairs, large numbers of our young people having to go to the United States every year to secure employment, he thought the exertions of the administration should be employed in helping our people to remain here, that is by allowing them a certain amount of money for opening up new colonies. Had the report contained any provision for adding new settlers, either by opening new roads, helding them with seed or plant, etc., he would have voted to do away with the grants. with seed or plant, etc., he would have voted to do away with the grants.
Section lost—Hon. Messers Jones, Hill, Kelly, Young, Davidson and Woods voting for it.
Hon. Mr. Jones, seconded by Hon. Mr. Young, moved the following as section six:—
"That the duties of the surveyor general and chief commissioner of public works should be exercised and performed by an efficer to be called the commissioner of crown lands and public works, who shall reside at Fredericton except when called a vay on public business and be a memberrof the executive council, Carried—Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Holly, Harrison and McInerney opposing.

and Molnerney opposing.

The 7th section that the departmental staff and contingencies should be reduced, was adopted with divi-And so was section eight-relating to reduction in house contingencies
In reference to section nine upon biennial sessions and reduction of representation in both branches,

Hox. Mr. Hill
said this paragaaph was an important one. There
were a good many who could not believe that it could
be practically worked out. He saw no insuparable
obstacle in the way. There was nothing in the com,
mittee's report that would make as large a saving as
this would. The direct saving of holoing biennial
sessions would be about \$40,000 The question is
would the legislation of the country suffer? He
thought not. The country suffers from over legislation rather than too little. We pass too many bills
and then tinker them too many times. He referred
to the wholesale slaughter made upon the consolidated statutes at great expense to the country since they
were compiled. By biennial sessions a good many small
bills would be suppressed. It corporation companies
would have a chance to cool off. A great many
would come in under the general incorporation act
but if rannual sessions He did not believe the experse of biennial sessions would be much greater
than annual. He was informed that this system had
not lengthened the sessions of the Maine legislature.

Hon. Mr. Thompson—They hold elections every two HON. MR. HILL

by the section being put the members divided as sololows:

On the section being put the members divided as sololows:

Nor—Young, Barberle, Davidson, Lewis, Jones, Hill, Wood.

Against—Kelly, Harrison, McInerney, Richard, Holly, Thompson and Ryan.

Holly, Thompson and Ryan.

Hon. Mr. Jones on, the second section relating two the desirability of reducing the executive government to six members, including the attorney general, said three was no iglubt a government with nine man doo much influence. The executive functions could be carried on quite as well with five as with nine, doing away with travelling and other expenses. He was sorry that the last paragraph was not carried because he thought it was a step in the right direction. In Ontario they have only five members in the executive conneil, and in Wisconsin seven, but the Province of New Brunswick must needs have nine.

Hon Mr. McInerney said that whilst he was in favor of a reduction in the executive he would not vote for the section as he thought tie master should rest entirely with the representatives of the people.

Hon Mr. Youse graplained that the second section was worded assuming that the first would be carried.

Hon Mr. Wolley explained that the second section was worded assuming that the first would be carried.

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Hon Mr. Youse graplained that

did not think there could be two opinions on the section. The statements embodied in it cannot be gaiosaid. His remarks as to the character of the legislation transacted coincided with the views of the last two speakers. He was opposed to any member being allowed to bring into the legislature any bill on any public matter he sees fit. They should emanate solely from the government and one-half of he number of bills would not appear.

said, to his mind the paragraph was involved in meaning. There might possibly be some saving in biennial sessions. Be did not believe it would be profitable for the province generally, but would be favorable to a recast in the representation. But if he voted against the paragraph he would have to vote against the latter. He thought the cost of machinery required to run biennial sessions and the length of the session would wipe out any apparant saving. In Pennsylvania the year before last their biennial session, he was informed, lasted nine months. Perhaps in that case there were some difficulties between the two branches of the legislature. But he did not think the State of Maine could be taken as a parallel case. They do not dispose of the amount of money this province does. The municipalities take charge of the roads and bridges and the legislature is chiefly engaged in passing acts. He had been informed the saving effected in Maniteba had amounted to very little. He expressed his regret that the section was framed in such a way that he could not vote for it. 3

was opposed to these radiesl changes. Unlike the last speaker he was not in favor of the latter paragraph. He favored blennial sessons, but thought decreased representation in some of the counties would be useless.

was opposed to biennial sessions. Let the rapresentatives be responsible to the people every year. He thought some economical members were not sincere. Last session they had opposed his resolution to curtail the expenses of reporting. Last year it was \$450, but this year it was \$615 for reporting and publishing. These are the economical men. He would like to see imore acting and less preaching economy. HON. MR. JONES

HON. MR. JONES

could see no reason why some hon, members who had spoken should not vote for the peragraph. It was intended as a matter of inquiry. He thought the province could learn many lessons of economy frem the States in their general mode of sell-government. The paragraph does not affirm or rejec either of the propositions made but makes them atternative and the whole thing a matter of inquiry. No person could accuse him of extravagance, he thought money spent to put the views of the council before the country was well spent. He was not afrail to have his opinions go to the country nor did he wish to sit here and not have them go any further than the walls of the chamber. He was willing for the people to guage whether they were right or wrong.

atthough he believed that the ceuncil was a valuable safeguard. There was too much legislation and too much governing. If he voted for the paragraph as it was, he did not wish to be understood as voting for blennial sessions.

Hon Mr. Richard moved to amend the paragraph by striking out the remainder of the paragraph after the words "a large saving can thereby be made."—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Jones then moved the following additional section to the report: "And your committee further recommend that such other reductions in the items of public expenditure be made as may be found expedient without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

Hon. Mr. McInerney objected to the introduction of the paragraph claiming that it was contrary to the parliamentary procedure to amend the report in that way Carried.

The biennial session portion of the paragraph was then put to the committee and defeated, Hom. Messrs. Davidson, Young, Jones, Woods and Hill voting for

Hon. Mr. Richard than moved: Your committee selieve that it is a fair matter for consideration whether a saving could not be made by a reasonable reduction in the number of the members of both HON. MR. HILL

sa'd he would be in favor of this if the section providing for a reduction in the members of the executive council had passed. But he did not think it would be safe to reduce the number of members in the house of assembly as the executive now stood. With 32 members on the floors of the house they would only have to retain the support of nine men besides themselves to remain in power. As the legislative council was only a revising committee to look after legislation from the 1 wer house he believed that it might well be reduced to 14 members. The revision exercised over legislation was just as good before the last four members had come in as it was now. But not believing that a reduction of the members of the lower house was practicable with the executive as at present, he would have to oppose the amendment. amendment.

The amendment was then carried, Hon. Messrs.

Harrison, Hill, McInerney and Thompson voting

against it. Young, with the consent of Hon. Mr. Jones moved the following, in substitution of section six, which had been moved by Mr. Jones and carried earlier in the discussion: That the offices of surveyor general and chief commissioner of public works should be amalgamated and form one department, the head of which should be a member of the legiliture and of the executive council and reside in Fredericton.

Carried, Hon. Mess:s Holly, Harrison, McInerney, and thompson voting against it.

On section nine, relating to stumpage, Hon. Mr. Hill presented his views at length. He had coincided with the report of the committee generally, but had differed with them when it came to the question of stumpage. He did not believe that it was in the interests of the province that a reduction should take place. He did not believe that the interests of the lumber operators themselves that any reduction should take place. The cause of their present difficulties is over-production in comparison with existing demand. It might be said that a reduction of 45 cents would be that much saved for the lumberman, but such was not the case, as the additional amount that would be thereby produced would lower the prices to more than that extent. The lands of the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not the province and all that grow upon them are not depend on the province and all that grow upon them are not believe it was in the not province and province t

berneen on the St. John river have to pay, the company \$1 50 a thousand and yet they raised no complaint. There was no resson why the lumbermen on the St. John river should not receive consideration as well as those on the North Shore. He could understand why the lumberman was made to pay \$1 25, but he could not see why the government had not made the tax \$1.50 per thousand.

Hon. Mr. Davidson said he was satisfied that the last speaker knew nothing about the North Shore. The lumbermen there say that they could better afford to pay \$2 for the company's land than 80 cents on the other shore. Everything costs them double. Hay which can be got here for \$8 a ton costs them \$25 by the time it gets into a camp. It is impossible to buy good hay on the North Shore anywhere to lay under \$15. The people have not the facilities in the interior of the country that they have here. There is no reason why justice should not be done to the North Shore. The North Shore had paid its share for the facilities which the southern portion of the province are now enjoying. Provisions are not as cheap on the North Shore as on this side. He did not believe the North Shore as on this side. He did not believe the North Shore should be boycotted.

Adjourned till 10 a. m tomorrow, the further consideration of the report being made the order of the day lumediately after routine.

Frederictors, Friday, March 26—The house met at thought these remarks worthy of careful considera-tion. But the house should not be in too great a hurry to adopt these radical changes. Hence the report is in the alternative. In case bie nisl cessions are not practicable decreased representation is provided for both houses. Recast the representation fon the basis of Nova Scotia and you save \$3000. No increased indemnity to the lesser number of members would be necessary. We have too much and too loose legisla-tion. Biennial sessions would lessen the evil.

HON. MR. DAVIDSON

HON. MR. RICHARD said, to his mind the paragraph was involved in

that 50 copies of the amendments made to the Franchise bill in the lewer house be printed for the information of members.

The consideration of the report of the special committee on the ficancial condition of the province, was then resumed on motion of Hon. Mr. Young.

On the last section thereof, that relaing to a reduction of the rate of stumpage, Hon. Mr. Jones spoke briefly. He referred to the great public debt rolled up by the construction of useless railways and concluded that reductions in the unbile expenditure are urgantly required. These reductions could be made in the manner indicated by the various paragraphs of the report, but the burdens on the lumbermen should be also reduced. He called attention to the shrinkage in the lumber business in the province and gave his own experience in supplying lumbermen, with goods. It was a fact that now he sold twice as many goods to Nova Scotia as to New Brunswick lumbermen. If the government can do anything to relieve the lumbermen they ought to do it. The forests and public lands were the heritage of the people put too much of both had got into the hands of private individuals and companies who exacted the last cent.

much of both had got into the hands of private individuals and companies who exacted the last cent.

Hon. Mr. Barberle said the lumber interest was one
of paramount importance to the northern counties
and it was absolutely necessary that they be given relief if they were to continue in the business. He
spoke of the vast amount of money invested by the
lumbermen in mills, booms, wharves and other appliances of their vocation and complained that the
rates of stumpage are unreasonable. The lumbermen
cannot get a living at the present time. The money
is not in the business. He claimed that it was unfair to draw a comparison between lumbermen on the
St. John river and on the North Shore as the cost of
production in the latter was much greater than here.
Some aid must be given the lumbermen and in this
connexion he complained of the reduction of taxation
on wild lands from one cent to one half cent per acre
which was unfair.

them atternative and the whole thing a matter of inquiry. No person could accuse him of extravagance, the thought money spent to put the views of the council before the country was well spent. He was not afrair to have his opinions go to the country nor did he wish to sit here and not have them go any further than the walls of the chamber. He was willing for the people to guage whether they were right or wrong.

HON. MR. BARBERIB

deprecated the idea of making a spread. No one would; accuse him of making spreads If he did spread himself he meantit. He had advocated reforms on the floor; of the hous; and was still advocating them. Did the council simply come here to look at one another? If so they had better bring their knitting and sewing and have a fea-fight, invite the ladies and have a real good time. He god runnent for appropriations, etc., but at the same time these annual meetings brought another and very useful kind of pressure to bear upon the government. He would is to see a reduction in the members of the house, perhaps a reduction in the members of the house, perhaps a reduction in the members of the cost of production. He contended that where it cost wo dollars in the north to manufacture in the cost of production. He contended that where it cost two dollars in the north to manufacture of the loss of where it cost mothing in St. John, inasmuch as the proceeds of the read of the heart and bold, while in the north, owing to the poul lumber it cost wo dollars in the north to matter of the cost of production. He contended that where it cost mothing in St. John, inasmuch as the proceeds of the read to be north to manufacture of the bear dold, while in the north, owing to the poul was amanufactured and sold, while in the north, owing to the poul of the poul of the bear dold, while in the north, owing to the poul of the bear do to he poul of the did not her industry. How in the industry is a great advantage over the north to matter of the cost of production. He cost of production. He cost of proceeds of th

parliamentary procedure to amend the report in that way

Hon. Mr. Young contended that the proposition was correct and quoted pricedents. He said the recommendations of the paragraph were intended to cover reductions that might be made in the educational service, at government house, and other matters that may have been overlooked by the committee.

The chairman ruled the motion of Hon. Mr. Jones out of order and Hon. Mr. Young said he would take the sense of the house on the ruling of the chair, Hon. Mr. Lewis thought Hon. Mr. Jones' motion perfectly in order.

Hon, Mr. Kelly referred to the recommendations of

perfectly in order.

Hon, Mr. Kelly referred to the recommendations of the proposed new paragraph and considered that it was intended to cover matters overlooked by the committee. He instanced the item for reducing the number of clerks in the public departments and spoke of the government's extravagance in employing three engineers in the board of works department.

After further discussion, the report was reconsidered and Hon. Mr. Jones' section was ordered to be added thereto without division.

The committee rose and the chalman reported to the house the adoption of the report with amendments, which was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davidson then moved that an address be presented to the governor, praying that steps be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the report; that a copy of the report be sent to the assembly, and that that body be requested to join with this house in the address to the governor.

Hon. Hr. Harrison contended that two day's notice was necessary for such a resolution, and quoted precedents from the journa's of last session in the matter of the Fredericton bridge

Hon. Mr. Davidson's resolution then passed without division.

Hon, Mr. Davidson's resolution then passed without division,
Hon. Mr. Thompson presented a petition from Thomas Cobure, John Rutherford and others, praying for the passage of an act to aid in the enforcement of the Scott Act.

The following bills were read a second time: (1) Bill relating to Douglas street, Portland; (2) Bill relating to the Diocesan Society of Fredericton; (3) Bill to amend chap as of agriculture and chap. 15, 43, Vic.; (4) Bill to amend woodstock's incorporation act; (6) Bill to authorize the erection of a public hall at Oak Bay, Charlotte county; (7) Bill to incorporate the Church of England Institute, St. John; (8) Bill relating to highways.

The following bills were received from the assembly and read a first and second time: (1) Bill to amend chap. 73, Con. Stat., to authorize the Victoria county.

and read a first and second time: (1) Bil to amend chap. 73. Con. Stat., to authorize the Victoria county council to exempt from taxation woollen and grist mills, starch and cheese factories; (2) Bil to further amend the law relating to the franchise in civic elections in the city of St. John; (3) Bill to establish an additional polling place in Prince William, York county; (4) Bill to incorporate the Musquash Anthracite Coel Mining Company; (5) Bill to continue the act authorizing the erection of a boom across the Jaquet river; (6) Bill to incorporate the St. John River Log Driving Company.

Hor. Mr Jones presented a petition from J. S. Boiss DeVeber and others in support of a bill to change the name of the New Brunswick Anthracte Coel Mining Company.—Recess.

After r. cass Hon. Mr. Jones presented a petition from Robert Coombs, W. H. Murray and forty others in supports of a bill to incorporate the St. John River Log Driving Company.

Ajourned til 10 a. m. tomorrow.

FREDERICTON. Saturday. March 27.—The

FREDERICTON, Saturday, March 27.-The house met at 10 a. m., and after routine
Hon. Mr. Hill presented a report from the
committee on municipalities and cities.
Hon. Mr. Holly in the chair, the bill relating to Douglas street, Portland, was agreed to after some discussion, Hon, Mr. Davidson expressing the opinion that it would be an interference with private rights.

The president announced that he held in

his hand commissions appointing George W.
White and Gabriel H. Flewwelling as members of this house. The honorable gentlemen were then introduced by Hon. Messrs. Harrison and Holly, and received the congratulations of the honorable members. The bill to amend the act incorporating Woodstock was agreed to, Hon. Mr. Ryan

in the chair.

Hon, Mr. Jones submitted a report from the corporation committee,

The bill relating to the Diocesan Society of Fredericton was agreed to, Hon. Mr.

Jones in the chair. Hon. Mr. Davidson submitted a report from the law committee.

Hon, Mr. Hamilton committed a bill to continue the act authorizing the erection of a boom across the Jacquet River. It was agreed to, Hon. Mr. Davidsen in the chair. The bill to authorize the erection of a public hall at Oak Bay, Charlotte County, was agreed to, Hon. Mr. Hill in the chair.

After recess the following bills were received from the assembly and read a first and second time: (1) bill to authorize the

March 31, 1886 river to the New Brunswick' [Railway Company' and wha was the r.sult? Why the r.sult is that the lumbermen on the St. John river have to pay, the company \$1 50 a thousand and yet they raised no company \$1

FREDERICTON, Friday, March 26 - The house met at

11 a m. and after routine, on motion of Hon Mr. Jones, seconded by Hon. Mr. Young, it was ordered that 50 copies of the amendments made to the Franchise bill in the lewer house be printed for the infor-

which was unfair.

Hon. Mr. McInerney said there was no doubt the

operators of the southern portion of the province had a great advantage over the northern counties in the matter of the cost of production. He contended that

bill to amend the stock town counc ply; (3) a bill to council to limit the purposes of certain abili to establish Aberdeen, Carlet porate the St. J. Co.; (6) bill to de ernment; (7) a bi and improvement Hon. Mr. W from the Carleton of a bill to estal place in the Parish Hon, Mr. Hari lating to highways chair. It was Hon. Mr. Jones corporate the St. Company, Hon.

March 24,

trustees of school St. John County,

Agreed to withou Hon. Mr. Hill incorporate the and Water Company ments. Hon. Mr. Harrie committee on the Hon, Mr. Youn to stand over in t Hop. Mr. Harris bill should stand

not alter it. Hon, Mr. Youn rison insisted on t tion, he would be ment thereto and the financial cond had been sent to to be considered bodied very ma and reforms, and the lower branch rogued, an event the fact that the passed now. H

day. Hon. Mr. Hill up the supply early prorogation government bills Hon, Mr. Dav ment and Hon. The amendmen the following div

Yeas-Hon. Jones, Woods, Nays-Hon. Flewwelling, Whi Harrison, McIner Hon. Mr, Harr carried without Thompson in th bill was agreed Hon. Mr. H supply bill, and amendment that till 12 o'clock on lieved that the g ing to choke off report in the ass Hon. Mr. Barl was the object of vote against pa Hon. Messrs.

delay and Hor position to chok close of the ses Hon, Mr. Hill not dare prorog relating to the is acted upon by lature, so great in the country ancial report so much that

Hon, Mr. W upstairs to thwo in this house, as Davidson. Hon. Young would give the would not be p report was con his amendment. Hon, Mr. Ha

sion. He gave the house would twelve o'clock ment were not a Hon. Mr. You the governmen supply today He charged t steps to stifle d on this questio Hon. Mr. Bar as much when

pass supply the orable membe the report. Hon. Mr. pone supply Yeas. - Hor Jones, Woods, Kelly, Lewis. Nays. - Hor welling, White on, Holly, Hill

he would hav

The following to incorporate tute, (2) bill 1 City of St. Jo Anthracite Co Adjourned. CORRECTION against giving bill providing municipal

In the deba cial condition Macinerney v the telegraph for eighteen 3 In this hon. to himself on (Hon. Mr. 1 council for a telegraphing delighteen dolla province abou said that he handling the care and dis his own. MONDAY, M

a. m. After read a third t corporate the Co.; (2) bill Electric Ligh amend the ac Institute, St supply in St. provide for the roads and br Musquash. authorize the Bay; (9) bill Society at Fi highwaye; (

wick' Railway Company and hy the result is that the lumriver have to pay the com-ed yet they raised no com-eson why the lumbermen on d not receive consideration as orth Shore. He could underwas made to pay \$1 25, the government had not he was satisfied that the a ne was satisfied that the ing about the North shore, y that they could better afmpany's land than 80 cents rything costs them double, re for \$8 a ton costs them \$25 camp It is impossible to orth Shore anywhere to lay have not the facilities in the have not the facilities in the hat they have here. There should not be done to the h shore had paid its share the southern portion of the oying. Provisions are not as re as on this side. He did nore should be boycotted. tomorrow, the further conbeing made the order of the untine.

March 31, 1888

March 26 - The house met at ne, on motion of Ron. Mr. n. Mr. Young, it was ordered use be printed for the info the report of the special cancial condition of the med on motion of Hon. Mr.

reof, that relaing to a re-f stumpage, Hon. Mr. Jones red to the great public debt ction of useless railways and s in the public expend cated by the various parandicated by the various paratthe burdens on the lumber-teed. He called attention to aber business in the province ence in supplying lumber-It was a fact that many goods to Nova Brunswick lumbermen. lo anything to relieve the o do it. The forests and pubtage of the people put too into the hands of private inthe lumber interest was one e to the northern counties cessary that they be given rentinue in the business. H asonable. The lumbermen present time. The money He claimed that it was une North Shore as the cost of was much greater than here the lumbermen and in this ed o the reduction of taxation cent to one half cent per acre

aid there was no doubt the n portion of the province had the northern counties in the eduction. He contended that in the north to manufacture sin the north to manufacture in St. John, inasmuch as the mber paid for the reduction At St John the refuse lumber sold, while in the north, owing d to navigation part of the be carted away from the mills like it, it the government to reduce the summers. to reduce the stumpage. eed with Hon. Mr. McInerney tage the south has over the tion. He thought a scale ged which could corresp nged which could correspond sof lumber, and when the bermen could be relieved. He visable, in the present depression relieved that the recommendation of the ductions in items of expendit that at least \$22,000. ries, the amalgamation of the veyor generals departments ie number of representatives.

moved the following addi-port: "And your committee t such other reductions in the ture be made as may be found pairing the efficiency of the objected to the introduction

ntended that the proposition d pricedents. He said the re-parsgraph were intended to might be made in the educa-ment house, and other matters whoked by the committee, the motion of Hon. Mr. Jones Mr. Young said he would take on the rulies of the chair on the ruling of the chair. ght Hon. Mr. Jones' mo red to the recommendations of

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hen moved that an address be nor, praying that steps be taken scommendations of the report; by be sent to the assembly, and nested to join with this house vergor. entended that two day's notice a resolution, and quoted pre-na's of last session in the matidge solution then passed without n presented a petition from Rutherford and others, pray-an act to ald in the enforce-

ere read a second time: (1) s street, Portland; (2) still reSociety of Fredericton; (3) Bill
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amend chap. 65. Con. Stat.,
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Jones presented a petition
W. H. Murray and forty others
incorporate the St. John River

m. tomorrow. aturday, March 27.-The a. m., and after routine sented a report from the icipalities and cities. in the chair, the bill retreet, Portland, was agreed seion, Hon. Mr. Davidson ion that it would be an private rights. nnounced that he held in

ons appointing George W.
1 H. Flewwelling as meme. The honorable gentle-roduced by Hon. Messrs. ly, and received the conhonorable members.
nd the act incorporating
reed to, Hon. Mr. Ryan

submitted a report from nmittee, to the Diocesau Society agreed to, Hon. Mr.

dson submitted a report nittee. Iton committed a bill to athorizing the erection of Jacquet River. It was r. Davidsen in the chair. orize the erection of a pub-Charlotte County, was . Hill in the chair. following bills were reassembly and read a first:
(1) bill to authorize the

trustees of school district No. 1, Simonds, St. John County, to issue debentures; (2) bill to amend the act authorizing the Woodstock town council to provide a water sup-ply; (3) a bill to authorize the Portland city council to limit the valuation of assessment purposes of certain lands and premises; (4) abili to establish an dditionalpoliting place in Aberdeen, Carleton Co.; (5) bill to incorporate the St. John and Eastern Railway Co.; (6) bill to defray expenses of civil government; (7) a bill to provide for the repair

of a bill to establish an additional polling place in the Parish of Aberdeen.

Hon, Mr. Harrison committed a bill relating to highways, Hon. Mr. Ryan in the Prince William. chair. It was agreed to with an amend-

Hon. Mr. Jones committed a bill to incorporate the St. John River Log Driving Kings county to establish an alms house and Company, Hon. Mr. Richard in the chair. Agreed to without amendment.
Hon. Mr. Hill re-committed the bill to incorporate the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Company. Agreed to with amend-

Hon. Mr. Harrison moved the house into (5) Bill further relating to the Elgin, Havecommittee on the supply bill,
Hon, Mr. Young asked that it be allowed

to stand over in the meantime. Hon. Mr. Harrison saw no reason why the bill should stand over. This house could

Hon. Mr. Young said if Hon. Mr. Harrison insisted on the passage of his resolu-tion, he would be forced to move an amend-ment thereto and he would give his reasons. This house passed an important report on the financial condition of the province which had been sent to the assembly and was still to be considered there. That report embodied very many important suggestions and reforms, and should be acted upon in the lower branch before the house is prorogued, an event which appeared near from the fact that the supply bill was being passed now. He moved in amendment that supply be postponed till noon on Tues-

Hon. Mr. Hill did not see that bringing up the supply bill now indicated a very early prorogation. There were important ent bills vet to be considered. Hon, Mr. Davidson supported the amendment and Hon. Mr. Ryan the main resolu-

The amendment was then put and lost or the following division:
Yeas—Hon. Messrs. Hamilton, Young, Jones, Woods, Richard, Davidson, Kelly

Nays-Hon. Messrs. Hill, Thompson, Flewwelling, White, Barberie, Holly, Ryan, Harrison, McInerney—9. Hon. Mr, Harrison's resolution was then carried without division and, Hon. Mr. Thompson in the chair, the first supply

bill was agreed to.

Hen. Mr. Harrison moved the second

close of the session.

Hon. Mr. Hill said the government will not dare prorogue the legislature till the bill the said the Scott Act relating to the enforcement of the Scott Act is acted upon by both branches of the legislature, so great is the temperance sentiment in the country. He did not think the fin-ancial report would trouble the other house so much that they would hasten proroga-

Hon, Mr. White denied that he was sent upstairs to thwart anything. There were no conditions attached to his accepting a seat is this house, as was insinuated by Hon.Mr.

Davidson.

Hon. Young said if Hon. Mr. Harrison would give the assurance that the legislature would not be prorogued before the financial report was considered, he would withdraw

Hon, Mr. Harrison said there was no intention of proroguing to choke off discussion. He gave his personal assurance that the house would not be prorogued before twelve o'clock on Monday. The government were not afraid to go to the country on

the financial report. Hon. Mr. Young declared it his belief that the government's object in forcing through supply today was to prorogue before the assembly could discuss the financial report. He charged the government with taking steps to stifle discussion in the other branch

on this question. Hon. Mr. Barbarie said if he had known as much when he voted before as he did now he would have voted differently. If we pass supply the government can send us home at any time—an injustice since hon-orable members had spent so much time over the report.

Hon. Mr. Young's amendment to post-pone supply till Tuesday noon was then carried in the following vote: Yeas.-Hon, Messrs. Hamilton, Young,

Jones, Woods, Barbarle, Richard, Davidson, Kelly, Lewis. -9. Nays.-Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Flewwelling, White, Macinerney, Ryan, Harris-

on, Holly, Hill .- 8. The following bills were agreed to (1) bill to incorporate the church of England Institute, (2) bill relating to water supply in the City of St. John, (3) bill to incorporate the

Anthracite Coal Mining Company. Adjourned. CORRECTIONS. - Hon. Mr. Barberie voted against giving the three months hoist to the bill providing that rate-payers may vote in municipal elections without having their taxes paid. He was in faver of the bill.

In the debate on the report on the financial condition of the province. Hon, Mr. Macinerney was reported as having said that the telegraphing of the legislative council for eighteen years only cost eighteen dollars. In this hon. Mr. Macinerney had reference to himself only, what he said was that he (Hon. Mr. Macinerney) had been in the council for shout clother are red. council for about eighteen years, and his telegraphing did not coat the province over eighteen dollars. Last year it only cost the province about twenty five cents. He further said that he always made it a rule when handling the public money to use the same eare and discretion that he exercised with

Monday, March 29.—The house met at 10 Menday, March 29.—The house met at 10 a. m. After routine the following bills were read a third time and passed: (1) Bill to incorporate the St. John River Log Driving Co.; (2) bill to incorporate the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Co.; (3) bill to amend the act incorporating Woodstock; (4) bill to incorporate the Church of England Institute, St. John; (5) bill relating to water supply in St. John and Portland; (6) bill to provide for the repair and improvement of and Rev. John Perry preached the dedication corporate the St. John River Log Driving Co.; (2) bill to incorporate the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Co.; (3) bill to amend the act incorporating Woodstock; (4) bill to incorporate the Church of England Institute, St. John; (5) bill relating to water supply in St. John and Portland; (6) bill to incorporate the St. Croix Barrier and improvement of roads and bridges; (7) bill to incorporate the Musquash Coal Mining Co; (8) bill to incorporate the St. John K. King, has been holding a Say; (9) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Bay; (9) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Diocesan Church Boolety at Fredericton; (10) bill relating to the Marshall, from Ponsaola.

At Cardiff, 22nd inst, in this city, after a short illness, Janne W., only daughter of James and Elizabeth Calle by James and Elizabeth Called by James and El

authorizing the erection of a boom across Hon. Mr. Ryan presented the petition of

he Albert Southern Railway and 420 other electors of Albert praying that no act may pass to interfere with or obstruct the said railway as at present constructed. The bill respecting the administration of

justice in equity was read a second time and referred to the law committee. Hon. Mr. Davidson submitted a report from the law committee.

The following bills were agreed to: (1)

and improvement of roads and bridges.

Hon. Mr. White presented a petition from the Carleton County council in support and to authorize the issue of grants in lieu thereof. (2) Bill respecting certain marsh Bill to cause certain grants erroneously issued thereof. (2) Bill respecting certain marsh lands in the Parish of Sackville. (3) Bill to establish an additional polling place in

The following bills were received from the assembly and read a first and second time; (1) Bill to enable certain parishes in poor house. (2) Bill to amend the act to provide for shorthand reporting in certain courts. (3) Bill to authorize Trinity church, Canning, Queens county, to sell certain lands. (4) Bill to amend the act incorporating the Northern & Western Railway Co. lock and Petitoodiac Railway Co.

FINE FARM FOR SALE.-Wm. Keith of Havelock Corner, Kings Co., offers for sale one of the finest farms in that most fertile section of the province, at most reasonable rates. The property is situated within one mile of Havelock station on the Elgin and Havelock railway and near a course surveyed for the Short Line. Some fine mill machinery, a good mill site (steam or water power), and a lot of hard and soft lumber are also offered by Mr. K., who will be happy to give the fullest information to intending purchasers. For particulars see advt.

Two MEN who started from Spruce Lake on Saturday afternoon for Carleton on a trolly narrowly escaped death. A special train on the Grand Southern Railway struck the trolly and damaged it badly, but the men escaped by jumping off it.

A CRUEL MONSTER.-Wm. McLure, formerly of St. John, arrested in Boston for monstrous cruelty to his little daughter, has been given three years in the house of correction. The child will be placed in some infant asylum to recuperate and the mother, who is an invalid, will be cared for in the House of the Good Samaritan until she recovers. The Boston Samaritan until she recovers. The Boston Herald says: There were three separate charges against McLure. The evidence showed that he was the father of a child two years seven months old, whom he was often in the habit of beating with a short knotted rope. When he created a cut in the flesh or a sore he would rub salt in it. The child, from some discovered bade a content the tends, from some the tends. Hen. Mr. Harrison moved the second supply bill, and Hon. Mr. Young moved in amendment that the matter be postponed till 12 o'clock on Tuesday. He said he believed that the government were endeavoring to choke off discussion on the financial report in the assembly.

Hon. Mr. Barberie said if he thought that was the object of the government he would vote against passing supply till the report was considered in the lower branch.

Hon. Messrs, Davidson and Jones urged delay and Hon. Mr. Thompson supported Hon. Mr. Harrison's resolution.

Hon, Mr. Harrison said there was no disposition to choke off debate or hasten the close of the session.

Gagetown.

GAGETOWN, March 23.—Gagetown sustains severe loss in the removal from this place of David Lawson and family. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, and their son William, who has been in the employ of Messrs. J. Horncastle & Co., Portland, for three years, left this morning for

weather, have arrived in large lots and there is a small surplus on hand.

The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6½; butchers' beef, 4½ to 8; lamb, 7 to 8; mutton, 5 to 7 per 1b; pork, 7; veal 4 to 9; butter, 18 to 20; roll do., 24 to 25; lare, 12 to 13 per 1b.; eggs, 14 to 15; chickens, 40 to 60 per pair; turkeys, 14 to 15 per 1b; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do., do., 10 to 11 per 1b.; green shoulders, 7; smoked 8 to 9 per 1b; rabbits, 8 per pair; carrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel, 65 to 70; parsnips, \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1 15 to \$1.25; kidneys, \$1 70 to \$1 80; other varieties, \$1 00 to \$1.25; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt.

Centreville.

CENTREVILLE. Carleton Co., March 22.-Yesterday the F. C. Baptist meeting house at Wicklow, Carleton Co., was dedicated. Rev. J. Wesley Clark offered the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. John Perry preached the dedication

A Valuable Find.

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

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

Wear Starvation's Door.

Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, Mr Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers.

A Wide Bange. A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Wood-

ville, Ont, speaks of it in high terms for rheuma-

tism, lame back, sprains and many painful com-

plaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externally. "Whoop it Up." Probably one of the most difficult complaints to doctor is whooping cough. When treated by ordipary means the poor victim is left to whood it up as hest he can. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam gives re-

lief in this as well as in all throat, bronchial and lung

Worth Remembering. In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and gen-

eral debility, which had nearly proved fatal." Saint John Business College. Day and evening classes will open (after

Žmas holidays) on MONDAY, January 4. Circulars containing terms, course of study etc., mailed to any address. Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. Odd Fellow's Hall,

S. KERR, PRIN.

CRAPE STONE JEWELRY

A new supply of this excellent and appro-

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

W. TREMAINE GARD. Under the Waverley House. \ 87 King Street
Call and see it. \ fan18

Births.

On the 21st inst., the wife of G. Ludlow Robinson On the 21st inst., the wife of G. Ludlow Robinsons of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Grand Manan, Charlotte Co., Mrs. Zina Scofield, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst, at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, the wife of Chester B. McNeill, of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., at Cunard Court, Halifax, N.S., the wife of G. W. Foyd, of a son.
On the 15th inst, at Windsor, N. S., the wife of John Aker, of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at Willow Grove, St John Co., N. B., the wife of James McLellan, of a son; weight 10 lbs On the 28th inst, in this city, the wife of Fergus Harold Mackain, of a son.

Marriages. On the 24th inst., at St Luke's Church, Portland, St. Jehn, N. B., by the Rev. L. G. Stevens, Rector, Robert Beauchamp Humphrey, of Portland, to Josephine Eugenia, third daughter of William Pugsley, Lawson, and their son William, who has been in the employ of Messex J. Horncastle & Co., Portland, for three years, left this merning for St. John, en route for Montana, where one son and two daughters (one the wife of Frank Miles, formerly of Maugerville) now reside. The remaining son, Charles, with his sister likes, will join them during the summer. Mr. Lawson has held the office of jailer for Queens county for sixteen years, acting in the capacity of deputy sheriff a portion of that time. For some years he was favorably known to the travelling public as proprietor of the Lawson house. Mr. Lawson always commanded the respect and setsem of all with whom he came in contact. A man of sterling principle and strict interrity, he won hoes of friends, who deeply regret his departure, and who wish him and his estimable family continued happiness and prosperily in their new home.

Board of Agriculture. Province of New Brunswick.

To the Editor of The Sun:—

Shell with the sun of the string principle and prosperily in their new home.

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Beaths.

On the evening of the 21st inst., at his residence On the evening of the 21st line, at his residence, 163 Germain street. Francis W. Pickman, son of the late Hon. Benj Pickman, of Salem, Mass., in the 83rd year of his sge.
On th 98th inst. Ellen, fourth daughter of Phillip and the late Ellen Tiern-y.
At Winterhaven, Polk County, Fla., J. H. Monhine, and 90 years aged 20 years. On the 7th inst., at Grand Manan, Charlotte County, the twelve year old daughter of Turner Watt.
On the 11th inst., at Grand Manan, Charlotte
County, the infant child of Andrew and Kate Gillmore.
On the 11th inst., at Liverpool, Queens County, N.
S., Adam Fall, (colored), aged 82 years.
On the 21st uit, at Chicago, Illinois, Louisa Crocker, aged 22 years, daughter of Thomas C. Doane, formerly of Earrington.
On the 8th inst, at the residence of her son, Dr. L.
Crocker, Augusta, Ma. Permalla, wife of Dr.

J. Crocker, Augusta, Me., Permella, wife of Dr. Crocker of Brookfield, Queens County, N. S., aged 75 Crocker of Brookfield, Queens County, N. S., aged 75 years.
On the 23rd inst., in this city, after a short illness, Jennie W., only daughter of James and Elizabeth Tait, aged 18 years and 8 months.
On the 23rd inst., in this city, Eva Blauche, daughter of John F., and Ellen T. Lawson, aged 6 months and 15 days.
On the 22nd inst., at Fredericton, Isabella C., wife

On the 15th inst., at Summerside, P. E. I., Anne Laura, second and dearly beloved daughter of John and Ann Gaffney, sgei 15 years.

On the 24th inst., in the 87th year of her age, Alicia Simpson, relict of the late John Simpson, Queens Printer. Simpson, relict of the late John Simpson, Queens Printer.
On the 22nd inst., at Charlestown, Mass., Katharine, wife of Michael Hart, and daughter of the late Daniel Morris of Lancaster.
On the 22rd inst., at Fredericton, of pneumonia, Margaret Emms, relict of the late Prof. J. M. d'Avray of the University of New Brunswiek.
Suddenly, in the city of Fredericton, on the 22rd inst; James Burden, in the 77th year of his age.
On the 22nd inst, in the city of Fredericton, after a short illness, Isabella C., wife of Geo. J. Burns, in the 40 year of her age.
On the 19th inst., at Keswick, York Co., Wm. Hallett, aged 68 years.
On the 19th inst., at Oromocto, Sunbury Co., Patrick Collins, a native of the County Cork, Ireland, in the 86th year of his age.
On the 15th inst., at Prince, William York Co., Mary, relict of John Rosborough, in her 71st year.
On the 25th inst., in this city, Murray Lemont Golding, aged 16 months, youngest son of Robert and Emily Golding.
On the 25th inst., at Old Loch Lomond road, David

Emny Golding.
On the 25th inst., at Old Loch Lomond road, David Hunter, aged 80 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

Ireland.
On the 23rd inst, at South Boston, Mass., Edith H., only child of Bamford and Rebecca Elliot, aged 3 menths and 15 days.
(Nova Scotia papers please copy.)
On the 21st inst, at Woodstock, Captain Joshua Harper, aged 41 years.
On the 10th inst., at Rochea, Albert County, Eliza Jane, wife of John Fullerton.
On the 15th inst, at Elmville, Charlotte Co, Themas Humphries, aged 94 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Humphries, aged 94 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. On the 15th inst, in Milltown, Isabella Milligan, On the 16th inst, in Milltown, Isabella Milligan, aged 87 years and 9 months.
On the 16th inst, at Bassford Ridge, St. James, N. B., Mary Joy, aged 34 years and 5 months.
On the 8th ult., at Oven Head, St. Patrick, Charlotte Co, John A. Stuart, aged 86 years.
On the 27th inst., at Clarendon, Queens County, Thomas M Washburn, aged 61 years, leaving a widow and five children to mourn their sad loss.
On the 28th inst., in this city, William Brady, aged 47 years—for the past three years sexton of Congregational Church.

47 years—for the past three years sexton of Congregational Church.
On the 29th inst, at Fairville, St. John Ceunty, William Hanlan, aged 68 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland.
Suddenly, in this city, on the 28th inst., James Dunlop, Sr., aged 76 years.
On the 24th inst., at St. Johns, Nfid., William C. Treadwell, formerly of this city, aged 68 years.
On the 17th ult., at Springfield, Kings. County, Jeremiah Smith, in the 47th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow, one son and three daughters to mourn the loss of a fond husband and an affectionate father.

Ship Rews.

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED. March 23—Bark David Taylor, Brown, from Inver-ness, D Carmichael, bal. Bark Kasmark, Tennyson, from Glasgow, S Scho-Brig Alaska, Buck, from London, Taylor Bres, March 24—Str Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston March 2—Set Cumbershing, Irom Soloni H W Chisholm, mdse and pass. Sch Joseph William Fish, Hart, from Saint George, Me, D J Seely, bal Sch Frank L, Cleveland, from New York, R C Elkin, pig iron. Sch Centennial, Cripps,from New York, J M Taylor, coal.
Sch Annie V Bergen, Wasson, from Boston, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Abbie E Willard, Jones, from Castine, D J Seely, bal. Sch Rob and Harry, Brown from New York, R C Sch Fanny Flint, Warren, from Portland, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Frank W, Watson, from New York, J F Watson, Sch Raven, Pendleton, from Belfast, Scammell Sch Pushaw, Ludwig, from St George, Scammell

Sch Nellie Bruce, Somerville, from New York, T S ddams, coal.
Sch Victor, Jenkins, from Jonesport, D J Seely, Sch Julia S, French, from Portland, Miller and Woodman, bal.

March 26—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Besten, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

Ship Eurydice, Leary, from Liverpool, H Vaughan, bal. Sch Emma, Glaspy, from Rockland, T S Adams. Sch Mark Pendleton, Pendleton, from Boston, D J eely, bal.
March 27—SS York City, Benn, from London via Halifax, S Scofield, gen carge. Erigt Adria, Weldon, from New York, R C Elkin, oal.

March 29—Str Storm King, Farris, from Grand
Ianan via Eastport, R A and J Stewart, mdse and Sch Avis, McLean, from New York, B.C. Elkin, oil. Sch D.W.B, McLean, from New York, D.J. Purdy, sch Thrasher, Haley, frem New York, Scammell ros, coal. Sch Reaper, McLean, from New York, Scammell Bros, coal.

Sch Elizabeth DeHart, McIntyre, from Salem, R C
Elkin, tal.

Coastwise—Schs Electric Light, Leonard, from
Campobelio; Etta, Dixon, from Grand Manan.

OLEARED. 23rd—Stmr Etorm King, Farris, for Grand Manan via Eastport.

Simr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.
Sch w M Mackay, Balmer, for Boston.
24th—Brigt Fidelia, Anderson, for Barbados.
Sch A C Watson, Spragg, for Boston.
Sch G King, Springer, for Boston.
Sch Bess and Stella, Haux, for New York.
25th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
Sch Neilie Clark, Clark, for New York.
Sch Ella Brown, McDouga'l, for New York.
Sch Ed Born, McDouga'l, for New York.
Sch Boallis Hill, Carleton, for Boston.
Sch Annie W Akers, McIntyre, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, for New York.
Sch B K F James, Bissett, for Boston.
27th—SS York City, Benn, for London via Halifax.
Sch Unyx, Finley, for New York.
Sch Osseo, McLear, f r Vineyard Haven, f o.
Sch Busirie, Morris, for New York.
Sch Seedwell, Stevene, for Boston.
Sch Frank L P, for New York.
Sch Brak Ashlow, Churchill, for Crookhaven f o.
Sch Mary George, Wilson, for Eastport.
Sch Myr George, Wilson, for New York.
Sch Myr George, Wilson, for Restport. 23rd—Stmr Storm King, Farris, for Grand Manan

lickson, for Quaco.

Canadian Ports. ABBIVED.

At Yarmouth, 24th inst, ss Dominion, from Boston; ch Arthur, from Boston. At Quaco, 24th inst, schs Rex, Sweet, hence; Acara, dummings, from Josesport.

At Yarmouth, 25th inst, steamer Dominion, from Boston. At Hillsboro, 25th inst, sch Hattle C, Stewart, from Salem.
At Quaco, 25th inst, sch Ulrica B Smith, Sawyer, from Jonesport, US. CLEARED.

At Yarmouth, 24th inst, schs J W Kenny, for this port; Opal, for Grand Banks; Velocipede, for Gioucester; Angeline, for Grand Banks; Viola, for Lunenburg.
At Quaco, 22nd inst, sch Anna Currier, Welsh, for Bockland.
At Musquash, 23rd inst, sch Annie W, Pye, for At Musquash, 23rd 18st, sch Annie W, Pye, for Rockland.

At Parrsboro, 25th inst, schs N H Upham, Conlon and Cecella. Benjamin, for Cornwallis; Mary Grace, Card, for Wolfville; Sandard. Brown, for Joggins; Carrie Maud, Yorke, for Bass River.

At Yarmouth, 25th inst, brigts Arthur, for Jamaica Louise Coipel, for Porto Rico; stmr Dominion, for this port.

At Hillsboro 25th inst, sehs Wawbeck, Balser; Berms, Crocker; Ethel B, Irving, for Rockland, Me; Endeavor, Martin, for Joggins.

At Quaco, 27th inst, sch James Rourke, Goff, for Rockland.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. PARSONS, PURCATIVE PI

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

At Deal, 23rd inst, ship Lillie Soullard, Harris, from Pensacola.

At Liverpool, 23rd inst, ship Caldera, Marsh, from Morfolk; Z Ring, Murray, from San Francisco; bark Sarah B Cann. Sabean, from Baltimore.

At Toon, 22nd inst, bark Kaffir Chief, Thomas, from Halifax via Queenstown.

At London, 24th inst. ship Lillie Soullard, Harris, from Pensacola; bark William K Chapman, Smith, from New York.

At Liverpool, 24th inst. bark Seaward, Conn. from Grandina, 17th inst, brig Woodcock, Williams, At Liverpool, 24th inst. bark Seaward, Conn. from for Hayana. At Liverpool, 24th inst, bark Seaward, Copp, from At Falmouth, 23rd inst, bark Chas Cox, Marsters, At Cardiff, 25th inst, Bark Wayfarer, Simpson, from

Rouen.

At London, 25th inst, barks British Queen, Coull, from Satilla River; Prince Rupert, Shaw, from Victoria, BC. BAILED. From Liverpool, 20th anst, bark Lima, Carver, for this port.
From London, 20th inst, ship Athlen, Dexter, for for New York.

this port.

From Hong Kong, 18th inst, bark George, Grant, for Gloucester, Mass.

From New York, 25th inst, sch Clotilde, Evans, for Foreign Ports. ABRIVED.

At Bordeaux, 22nd inst, bark J W Scammell, MoLeod, from New York.

At Charleston, 25th inst, bark Glenola, Whalen,

At Charleston, 25th inst, ship Arklow, for Havre,
From Norfolk, 23rd inst, bark Queen of the Fiest Leod, from New York.

At Charleston, 20th inst, bark Glenola, Whalen, from Liverpool.

At Darien, Ga, 20th inst, bark Glen Grant, Bussell, from St Vincent.

At Antwerp, 21st inst, ship Sapphire, Murray, from Philadelphia.

At Vineyard Haven, 20th inst, schs Nellie Bruce, At Vineyard Haven, 20th inst, schs Nellie Bruce, Sommerville, from Weehawken for this port; Glenera McKiel; Elvira, Low; L Howay, Waterman, and Florence P Hall, Kelly, hence for New York.

At Antwerp, 22nd inst, barks Minden, Smith, from New York, Scots Bay, Steele from Philadelphia, At Rotterdam, 22nd inst, bark Truro, Crowe, from New York.

At Pensacola, 22nd inst, ship Henry, Thompson, from Barbadoe.

At Philadelphia, 22nd inst, bark Mizpah, Bent, from unkirk.

At Boston. 23rd instant, brigs Birdle, Flick, from Clenfuegos; Varuna Wolfe, from Demerara; Mary E Fanning, Bliss, from Ponce; Polar Star, Budrot, from Arichat; Sch Lookout, Ingersol, from Grand Manan; dath, brig Ethel, Arenburg, from Savannah la Mar; descended the second star of the second seco ence At Progreso, 11th inst, bark Ivigtut, Lawrence, from Philadelphia (and cleared for London via Cozumei).

At Antwerp, 23rd inst, bark Scots Bay, Steele, from Philadelphia.

At Rio Janeiro, 20th inst, sbips Vauduara, Allen, from Cardiff; Vanloo, Morrell, from Penarth.

At New York, 23rd inst, sch Stephen J Watts, Donovan, hence
At Rotterdam, 28rd inst, bark British America,
Coaffeet, from New York.
At Darlen, 23rd inst, bark Kate Sancton, McPherfro

At Botterdam, 28rd inst, bark British America, Coalifeet, from New York.

At Darlen, 28rd inst, bark Kate Sancton, McPherson, from Cardenas.

At Vineyard Haven, 22nd inst, brig Alice, Baxter, from Demarara for Boston; schs Clifton, McLean, from Arroyo, PR. (12 days) for Boston; Vesper, Mosher, from Fajardo, PR; 32nd, schs Frank and Willie, Brown, and Sarah Hunter, Mowry, from New York for this port.

At Astoria, O, 16th inst, ship Governor Tilley, Dickson, from Portland; bark Portland, from San Francisco.

At Provincetown, 23rd inst, brig May, Manning, from St Johns, PR; soch Parthenia, Dawson, from Kingston, Ja; both ordered to Halifax.

At Salem, 23rd inst, sch Plymouth Rock, Ferris, from Beverely for this port, to load for New York and sch Jessen, from Lunenburg, report having had heavy weather and sustained trifling liquy to hull and rigging.

Brig Nyanza, from Lobes, is ordered to the Srd inst.

At Clenfurgos, 11th inst, schs Fred E Cox, McConneil, from Montego Bay; 13th, brig R L T, Thompson, from Barbados.

At Manzaullia (Cuba), 23th ult, bark M J Foley, Liebke, from Port Spain; 6th inst, brig Charlotte, Morehead, from St Thomas.

At Boston, 25th irst, bark Dunstaffnage, Fulmer, from Manifa; H W Falmer, Boyd, from Cardenas; brig Alice Baxier, from Harvey, NB; Rosilla, B, Phipps, for this port.

At Amsterdam 25th inst, bark Dunstaffnage, Fulmer, from Manifa; H W Falmer, Boyd, from Cardenas; brig Alice Baxier, from Harvey, NB; Rosilla, B, Phipps, for this port.

At Amsterdam 25th inst, bark William Cochran, Dernier, from New York.

At Vineyard Haven, 24th inst, schs Thrasher, Haley, from Weehwaken for this port; Clifford C, Reed, from Trade With an immense than immense to the province of the St Stephen.

At New York, 24th inst, barks Stafford, Edgett, At New York, 24th i

Prof. Johnson for St. Stephen.

At New York, 24th inst, barks Stafford, Edgett, from Calcutta, 118 days; Strathmuir, Fleming, from Liverpool; 25th, ship City Camp, McLeod, from Bordeaux; bark Avoca, Michener, from London.

At Antwerp, 24h inst, bark Calliope, Sinclair, from Every department stocked New York.
At Rio Janeiro, 3rd inst, bark Hornet, Crosby, from with new goods.

At Norfolk, 23rd inst, bark Queen of the Fle et Kets: At Norfolt, 123rd inst, bark Queen of the Fie et Sawyne, for Liverpool.
At Boston, 24th inst, bark Our Annie, Edmund, and sch Laura, Patterson, for this port.
At Buenos Ayres, 26th inst, bark Kentigern, Wadman, from Pensucola
At Philadelphia, 25th inst, bark Abram Young, Morine, from Rouen.
At Salem, 25th inst, sch Lillie Balle, Erb, hence for placing their orders. New York.

At Wiscassett, 20th inst, sch Clara J Wilbur,
Doherty, from Boston, to load for Hayti.

At Rio Janeiro, 5th inst, brig Georgie, Morris, from

Pernambuco.

At Boston, 25th inst, brig Charles Duncan, Campbell, from Maracaibo; schs R N B, Dexter, Annapolis, NS; Crestline, Ambrose, hence; 26th, brig W E Stowe, Hammett, from Aguadilla, PR; sch Clitton, McLean, from Arcoyo, PR.

At Rosairo, 3rd uit, bark S J Bogart, Reynolds, from New York,

At New York, 25th inst, bark Mauna Loa, Whideless and Havre. on, from Havre, At Antwerp, 25th inst, bark Belt, Munro, from At Antwerp, 25th inst, park Bett, munro, from 18ew York.

At Bordeaux, 22nd inst, bark J Walter Scammell, McLeod, from New York,
At Buenos Ayres, 24th inst, barks Eliza Everett, Keneally, from Pensacola; J F Whitney, Morris, from Cardiff; Romance, Toye, do.

At Montevidée, 18th inst, ship D H Morris, Morris, from Cardiff.

A: Clentuegos, 16th inst bark Tuck Sing, Ryder, from New York

At Edgartown 28rd inst, sch D W B, McLain, from New York for this port.

At Delaware Breakwater, 27th inst, bark Mary J Baker, McLaren, from Barbados.

At Philadelphia, 27th inst, sch Emma B Smith, Faulkner, from Port Spain.

At Liverpool, 21st inst, barks Lizzle Currie, McCulloch, from Charleston; Natant, Saunders, from At Bermuda, 17th inst, brig Alfred, Young, from Montreal.

At Newport, 21st inst, bark Beaconsfield, Munroe, from Barbados.

At Newport, 21st inst, bark Julia H, Murch, from Hamburg.

At Newport, 21st inst, bark Ameer, Reynolds, from Brusswick; 65 days

At Greenock, 21st inst, bark Ameer, Reynolds, from Cherbon via Cadiz §

At Deal, 23rd inst, ship Lillie Soullard, Harris, from Pensacola.

At Fernandina, 17th inst, brig Woodcock, Williams, for Havana.

At Philadelphia, 28rd inst, brig Estella, Merritt, and Carribbean, Roop, for Annapolis.

At Salem 23rd inst, sch Plymouth Bock, Pye, hence, to load for New York.

From Bordeaux, 22nd inst, bark Violet, Harding, for New York.

From Charleston, 23rd inst, bark Scotia, Steele, for Livernoe.

Liverpool.

From New York, 24th inst, bark Isabel, McClure, for Dunedin, NZ (and anchored in Hart Island Roads); sch Adeline, Starkey, for this port.

From Cardenas, 18th inst, bark H W Palmer, Boyd, for Boston.

At Ga veston, 25th inst, bark J H McLarren, Broeks, for Liverpool From Swanses, 19th inst, bark Lydia, Lewery, for Conso.
From Swanses, 19th inst, bark Lydia, Lewery, for Tynam.
From Algos Bay, 11th ult, bark Lydia, Lewery, for Tynam.
From Falmouth, 21st inst, bark British, Coull, (frem Satilia River) for London.
Frem Cardiff, 28rd inst, ship Annie Goudey. Sanders, for Rio Janeiro; Lord Lytton, Seabrook, for Manila.
From London, 23rd inst, bark Frank Stafford, Smith, for New York.
From Liverpool, 23rd inst, bark Tamora, Slocomb, for Matanzas.
From Cardiff, 24th inst, ship Charlie Baker, Bent, for Rio Janeiro; Magnolia, Davis, for Colon.
From Cardiff, 24th inst, ship Coylon, Owens, for Rio Janeiro; Magnolia, Davis, for Colon.
From Cardiff, 24th inst, ship Coylon, Owens, for Rio Janeiro (and passed Lundy Island same day); 25tb, brig Zerelde, Kichham, for Charlottetown, PEL.
From Liverpool, 24th inst, bark Latons, Wasson, for this port; 25th, ship Nettie Murphy, Comman, and bark Huron, Dwyer, for this port.
From Demer. r., 3rd inst, Mary Ella Ma lett, Mallett, for New York.
From Greenock, 25th, inst, brig Hebe, Carcand, for this port,
From Belfast, 25th inst, bark Antwerp. Dakin, for Liverpool At Philadelphia, 25th inst, ship Lewery, for Lunenburz, 26th schs Magnum, Cerman, for Meterghan, 28th inst, bark Avonport, Smith for New York.
From Cardiff, 24th inst, ship Coylon, Owens, for Rio Janeiro; Magnolia, Davis, for Colon.
From Cardiff, 24th inst, ship Coylon, Owens, for Rio Janeiro; Magnolia, Davis, for Colon.
From Mem York, 22nd inst, bark Enigma, for Dunkirk; schs Clifford C, Read, for this port; Or New York ork, 22nd inst, bark Frank W, Watson, (from New York) for this port; Acara, Harper; Bucco, Young; Karslie, Delong; Magrie Willett, Ham; Rondo, McIntyre, and Wallula, Keast, hence for New York for Montevideo; sch Wandrian, From Rev York for Montevideo; sch Wandrian, From Rev York for Montevideo; sch Wandrian, Harbert Robert Rober for Liverpool
At Phisadelphia, 25th inst, ship Lydia, Lowery, for Thrasher, Haley, for this port.

From Hart Island Roads, 23rd inst, brig Jura, Morrison, from New York for Montevideo; sch Wandrian, From Greenock, zoth, inse, bark Antwerp, Dakin, for From Rew York for monveyings, son rison, from New York for monveyings, son rison, from New York for monveyings, son rison, from New York for monveyings, son rison, from Rew York for monveyin this port. From Rosairo, 13th ult, brig Willie, Wood, for

> Swayne for —
> At New York, 26th inst, sch E Merriam, Merriam
> from Nassau; O ivis, Williams, for this port
> At Philadelphia, 26th inst, sch Pereaux, Nicholson At Philadelphia, 26th inst, sch Pereaux, Nicholson, for Cornwalls.
>
> At Bosten, 27th inst, bark Electra, Marr, for Cardenss; brig Varna, Wolfe, for Liverpool, NS; sch Alta V Gole, Gole, for Apple River. NS; Gray Parrot, Milberry, for Yarmouth, NS; Æblian, MoDonald, for Westport, NS; Willie Freeman, Harnish, for Liverpool, NS; Beulah, Byan, for Lockpurt, NS; C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, for this port; Juno, Hatfield, de; Star, Blake, for Port Williams, At Galveston, 27th inst, bark Roma, Pepper, for Liverpool.

outh, 27th inst, sch Charley Woolsey, From Pertsmouth, 27th inst, sch Charley Woolsey,
Low, for this port.
From Buenos Ayres, 16th ult, barks Lady Nairn,
Richards, for Barbados; Republic. Grant, for Philadelphis; Scotia, Smeltzer, for Barbados; Venice, Hill,
do; Wailace, McCormack, for Pernambuco; brig
Blanco, Tucker, for Montevideo; brig Emma L Shaw,
Porter, for Valparaiso.
From St Vincent, 2nd inst, bark Electric Light,
Kerr, for Bahla.
From Portland, 26th inst, brig Eugenie, for St
Pierre. Pierre. From New York, 26th inst, sch Panope, Dixon, for

Passed New London, 22nd inst, brig Jura, Morrison,

At Rio Janeiro, 3rd inst, bark Hornet, Crosby, from
New York.

At Guantsnamo, 18th inst, bark Good Intent,
Forbes, from 8t Thomas; sch St John, Matthews, do.
At Havana, 18th inst, bark Katle Stewart, Finlayson, from Cardiff.

At Boston, 24th inst, schs Rettie, Price, hence;
25th, Annie D. Amero, from Pubnico, NS.
At New York, 2th inst, bark Isabel, McClure, for
Dienedier, FY.
At New Orleans, 24th inst, ship Arklow, Brady, for
Havre.

British and Continental Mar-

DANIEL & BOYD.

March 25th, 1886.

Heavy Mess Pork, Best Plate Beef.

Hand-picked Beans. Oatmeal-barrels and halves, Split Peas.

Jerh. Harrison & Co.

Flour—all the popular Brands.

THE TIRED MOTHER.

They were talking of the glory of the land be-Of the light of the gladness to be found in para-Of the flowers ever blooming, of the never-ceas-

ing songs,
Of the wand'rings through the golden streets
of happy, white-robed throngs:
And said father, leaning cozily back in his easy

(Father always was a master-hand for comfort everywhere:)
"What a joyful thing 'twould be to know that when this life is o'er

to carry, that during the decade ending in 1880 from 500,000 to 700,000 cattle, old and

She was painting on a water jug, and murmured "Yes, indeed." And Marian, the next in age, a moment dropped her book, And, "Yes, indeed!" repeated with a most

But mother, gray-baired mother, who had come

with you, But seems to me that when I die, before I join with you,
But seems to me that when I die, before I join
the blest,
I'd like just for a little while to lie in my grave
and seek."

I'd like just for a little while to lie in my grave

AN ECHO. More swift than the bark speeding over the

More fair than the sail floating on to the lee,
Is the thought-bird that dips in the fount of And soars on invisible pinions to me.

It wakens a presence that lightly was sleeping
In magical palace so wondrously wrought; Where memory ever her vigil is keeping
This presence responds to the love-laden
thought.

A whisper as noiseless as dew fall, distilling
Its life-giving sweets o'er each flower and
knoll. So still is the echo whose presence, while thril-Each nerve of the heart, still enraptures the

An echo that answers sweet thought-wafted An echo repeating the heart's hidden lore; That revels in longings and ecstatic blisses, Frem memory's realm it replies evermore - Emily Thornton Charles.

THE WORK OF OUR HANDS.

CARLOTTA PERRY.

"The work of our hands, establish Thou it?" So, often, with thoughtless lips we pray; But He who sits in the heavens shall say, Is the work of thy hands so fair and fit,

The work of thy hands, is it fairly writ, In luminous lines, that all may see?
Is it shelter as strength, like the spreading tree, In whose green shadow men may sit?

Is it strong as the wonderful bonds that knit All truth in one? Is it pure as snow?
As gracious and sweet as the winds that blow?

For the world below? "Will the work of your hands for aye trans Truth and beauty, and love and praise—
Will it lead and light to the heavenly way?
Answer me, soul; Shall I 'stablish it
'Gainst the day of days?"

Softly we answer: "Lord, make it fit,
The work of our hands, that so we may,
Lift our voices and dare to pray,
The work of our hands, establish Thou it,

VANITY OF VANITIES.

Bee to the blossom, moth to the flame; Each to his passion; what's in a name! Red clover's sweetest, well the bee knows; No bee can suck it; lonely it blows. Deep lies its honey, out of reach, deep; What use in honey hidden to keep?

Robbed in the autumn, starving for bread; Who stops to pity a honey-bee dead?

Star-flames are brightest, blazing the skies; Only a hand's breath the moth-wing flies. Fooled with a candle, scorched with a breath;

Life is a honey; life is a flame; Each to his passion; what's in a name? Swinging and circling, face to the sun, Brief little planet, how it doth run!

Bee-time and moth-time, add the amount; White heat and honey, who keeps the count

Gone some fine evening, a spark out-test! The world no darker for one star lost! Bee to the blossom, moth to the flame; Each to his passion; what's in a name;

HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

UNRESPONSIVE. He loved me, but I loved not him. I know not why. It was a whim Of fickle Fate's that he should pour Out at my feet such lavish store Of love and service, all in vain. I knew his worth and it was pain To pain him so, yet not one word Of his sweet pleadings ever stirred Responsive echoes in my breast, Or woke my heart from its calm rest,

I loved him, but he loved not me. I loved him, but he loved not me.

I longed, I struggled to be free;

I felt it shame to love unsought,

My love by no sweet service bought;

Yet all in vain. Did but his face

Appear, a glory filled the place

While he was near. He must have read

Something, I fear, my glances said,

But he was only my kind friend,

And so continued to the end.

Then, is it true that love's begot By loving? Ah! I fear me not! Or I had loved the man who poured Out at my feet such boundless hoard Of truest love : or else had been Loved by that other man, to win Whose heart 1 had well night forgot To woo is not the woman's lot Annie V. Culbertson in the Boston Transcript

THOUGHTS. The thoughts that rain their steady glow Like stars on life's cold sea,
Which others know or say they know—
They never shine for me.

Thoughts light, like gleams, my spirit's sky, But they will not remain; They light me once, they hurry by,

hey light me once, they have Arnold.

— Matthew Arnold. Maj. Ben. Perley Poore has a collection of the autographs of more than 16,000 eminent men, which he began to make in 1838.

Henry Ashley, a journalist, 50 years old, died of heart disease, in his bed the Sinclair House, New York, on the 21st inst. He had been connected with the Clipper for twenty

The Mobile, Ala., authorities are trying to suppress gambling in that city.

Cattle-Raising on the High Grazing Grounds.

The grazing grounds of great altitudes are the graveyards of cows. For years the trails were driven north to be used in establishing ranches. The number of cattle in Texas is so great and so near the capacity of the land to carry, that during the decade ending in

One would straightway hear a welcome from the blessed, shining shore!"

And Isabel, our eldest girl, glanced upward in the past, at least one fourth of the Texas drives were females, and young females generally. Where are the cows that have been driven from the mesquite and gamma ranges of Texas during the past decade? The business of raising cattle on the northern plains is not old. It is safe to assert that at least 1,000,000 female cattle have left Texas for to sweep the room,
With a patient smile on her thin face, leaned lightly on her broom—
Poor mother! no one ever thought how much she had to do—
And I said "I hope it is not wrong to agree the said they have been allowed are they? The bones of thousands of them lie bleaching on the wind-swept flanks of the foothills of mountain ranges; they pave the lie in disjointed, wolf-gnawed frag-ments on the arid, bunch-grass ranges; they are scattered over the short buffalo grass, low-lying monuments of man's inhumanity to the dumb animals he has arrogantly assumed charge of; they have

died of hunger; they have perished of thirst, when the icy breath of winter closed the streams; they have died of starvation by the tens of thousands during the season when cold storms sweep out of the North and coursed over the plains, burying the grass under snow. Other thousands have been from zen into solid blocks during blood-chilling There has been a movement of young cat-

tle, steers generally, from the corn States to the plains, for several years. Many of the men who own or control Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana ranges have practically abandoned the business of breeding cattle, driven out of it by the severe losses of female cattle during the winters, and now confine their attention to grazing young steers, knewn as "pilgrims," which they bring upon the range from Eastern States. These animals are generally high-grade steers from the corn States, or long-horned cattle from Texas. If the latter are bought, those that have been held over one winter in Kansas er Nebraska or Indian Territory are preferred. In the past, this business has proved to be fairly remunerative, because, since it has been started, the price of beef has been high, and there has been no exceedingly severe winter on the plains. The country these cattle are held in has been in the white man's possession but for a few years. The men who have accurate knowledge of its climate can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The northern cattle growers assort in ruins and the wall overnead all lailen down. He cried out that the girls were killed and began to pull away the rubbish. He found Jane and then Sarah, and we thought they were both dead, but after a while Sarah began to hand. The northern cattle growers assort that the climate is mild and the winters balmy. There are a few men in the Northwest who have traded in the Yellowstone
Valley in the winter and the early spring
when the Sioux occupied the land. Some
of these men have told me that during some of these men have told me that during some winters the snow was deep on the ground for winters the snow was deep on the ground for weeks, and the cold was most intense. They said that occasionally the winters were so making a living," said a lady prominent in

can tell. The Texas drover is famous than they could buy at the grocery stores. It throughout the arid belt for never telling is for her interest to sell and for the purchasthe truth as to where his cattle come from, He is always willing to swear that they passed the previous winter in Kansas or Nebraska, and as cold weather kills the Spanish fever, his cattle are sound, and he is not presponsible for damages if the disease makes its appearance in northern herds. The truth is that a large proportion of the truth is the fresh from the Southern range. The young cattle that are brought on to the Northern grazing grounds from the agricultural States come from a land of plenty. They have been well fed and attentively watered from the day of their birth until they are sent West. They have been protected from severe winter storms. They have had intelligent and anxious care. Their instincts have been blunted by the protective care of man. These immature animals have been taken West and turned on the range to shift for themselves. They can do so in a mild winter. Last year, up to September 8, the Northern Pacific railroad carried 68,860 young cattle from the East into Montana and western Dakota. Many thousands have been driven n, and other thousands carried in by other railrord companies. But let a hard winter come, following a wet autumn, and the graz-ing ground be covered with snow, and bliz-zard after blizzard sweep out of the frozen north in quick succession. Then how will these cattle fare? and how will the through Texans fare? I answer, just as they did in Kansas in the winter of 1871-2. They would disappear from the range. And if the winter should be as severe as some of the Indian traders told me they had seen in the Yellow-stone Valley, so severe that the Indians were forced to cut cottonwood trees so that their ponies could feed on the buds and tenderer limbs, the toughened range cattle will be decimated before spring.—Frank Wilson, in Harper's Magazine for April.

Westmoreland Notes.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT) The weather continues fine. March has given us some splendid weather with excellent travelling. The big storm of the last of February that so disorganized railway travelling north and west, was of small account here. Immense quantities of wood, timber and logs have been got out and the millmen who use water power are waiting, anxious to get to work.

H. Humphrey is expected home from England next week, whither he has been with a shipment of cattle, and it is hoped as beef has taken a rise in the London market that he will not come out the loser, There is but little call for beef here at present, but enough to show there is some life in the enough to show there is some life in the trade. Hay is plenty and shipments continue regularly. It is just reported that W. M. Fitchet has made a contract to send a thousand tons over the line. So much for

the St. John R. R. bridge,
I have not heard anything lately about the
Amherst and Cape Tormentine and Bay
Verte Railway, but the prospects of the
Shediac and Shemogue road seem to be
looking up, Mr. Wood, M. P., having promsed to use his influence at Ottawa for a subisidy, and the Chignecto Post; which, up to

a few weeks ago, seemed, if not opposed, certainly not in favor, has come out squarely in support of it, so that altogether things look a good deal brighter for the Shedian

than for the Amherst road. leading from Texas to the Northern ranges have been crowded with stock cattle that The wave of excitement among the Westmoreland Grits, caused by the coming of the Hon. G. H. Davies and the St. John convention, has passed away, and I think has been followed by a very decided reaction, caused by the very (to them) unexpectedly weak showing the opposition is making on the Landry motion. To those who expected the government to be beaten on this quesgovernment to be beaten on this ques-and there were some that did—to find their friends in a minority of between forty and fifty is not calculated to make cheerful countenances, and se our Grit friends look rather haggard just now.

> A Mother's Agonizing Story. DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE STROKE THAT KILLED

WATERBURY, Conn., March 20 .- The booming and crashing of last night's storm was frightful, and the greatest amount of damage was expected by the frightened people. The most deplorable results of the storm are now in the undertaking rooms of John Moriarty—the blackened remains of the two young women, victims of the lightning's terrible work. Sarah victims of the lightning's terrible work. Sarah and Jane McGaffey were aged twenty and eighteen years respectively, and lived with father, mother and sister Nellie, aged ten, in S. T. Daylon's house, near the railroad station at Watertown. In the house also lived Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cook and their young babe. At one a. m., the house was almost totally wrecked by a bolt of lightning, and the ground for rods around was torn up as though just ploughed.

from which it is wonderful that any one escaped alive:-THE BEREAVED MOTHER'S STORY.

ploughed.

Mrs. McGaffey thus describes the disaster,

"I had been sick, and was not able to sleep. When the thunder commenced I had a feeling that something dreadful was going to happen, because of a thunder storm at this time of the year. When the second crash came Nellie awoke, and said she was glad I was awake for the thunder made her feel at least the thunder made her feel at least the terminal of the second crash came. year. When the second crash came Nellie awoke, and said she was glad I was awake for the thunder made her feel so lonesome. Just then the house seemed tearing all to pieces, and the plaster began to fall down on me and Nellie. The light was put out, and I thought the top of the house was broken in and that my husband was killed. I got up, and, taking my little girl by the hand, felt my way to the chamber door. I could not open it, as it was all blocked up. Then I heard my husband screaming that the house was on fire. He came down to the deor, but could not open it until he had kicked and pushed for some time with all his strength. We then went to the door of the girls' bedroom, but that was blocked up, too. I thought they had not been awakened at all by the thunder. But my husband, fearing the worst, ran out of the doors naked, and going round to the rear found that side of the house all open, the room in ruins and the wall overhead all fallen down. He cried out that the girls were killed and be-

"Young ladies bred up in luxury, who, by said that occasionally the winters were so severe that large numbers of hardy Indian ponies died. It is a well known fact that Indian ponies can endure a greater degree of cold than American horses, and that American horses can endure a greater degree of cold than cattle, it matters not where the latter are raised.

It is estimated that 220,000 cattle were driven or carried into Montana and Dakota during 1884. The larger portion of this stock was brought on to the range to be fattened. They were young steers. It is also estimated by competent authorities that 100,000 of the 220,000 cattle that entered the far northern range during 1884 were young native cattle from the corn states. The number of "through" cattle that entered the far northern range during 1884 were young native cattle from the corn states. The number of "through" cattle that were included in the great herd of Texans no man can tell, The Texas drover is famous throughout the arid belt for never telling

4 330 converts on probation and baptized 1086 persons. She was born in New York city in 1830.

An Italian astronomer declares that the in habitants of Mars are making signals to us. This shows that that planet also is cursed with people who "want the earth." At the Sandsquarry in Vinalhaven, Me., they have started off a layer of granite over 500 feet long, 40 feet wide and nine feet thick. Work has begun upon another stone not quite so long but thicker.

Joseph Puli zer of the N. Y. World, has sent to the governor of a New York hospital a check for \$5,000, the amount of his first year's salary as the representative in congress from the 9th district. The donation is to be used in endowing a permanent bed in the hospital for the benefit of sick and disabled newspaper

NOTICE

A LL persons having any legal claim against the estate of George Price, late of Greenwich, Kings Co., N. B., decessed, will please present the same, daly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

igned.
Dated this 10th day of March, 1886.
ALLAN PRIOE,
WILMOT PRIOE,

Executors.

Information Wanted R O3A FIELD, who emigrated to New Brunswick, in 1870, and was in service with Mr. David Mackenzie, Nerepis, Kings County, is earnestly entreated to write to her aunt.

to her aunt.

MRS. FIELD,
Anderson's Road,
Oatlands Park,
Surrey, England. WOOL CARPETS.

BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS, 94 PRINCESS STREET.

NEW DYED.

GOULD BROS'. AMERICAN DYE WORKS.

OFFICE-SOUTH SIDE KING SOUARE. WORKS-BLACK SPRING ROAD, Portland,

Fresh Codfish, Fresh Herring, Smelts, Trout, Finnen Haddies. Boneless Cod. At No. 8 City Market, mar10 JAMES PATTERSON.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Savurday.

the twelfth day of June nexs, at
twelve of the clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so
called) on Frince William street, in the City of
Saint John, in the City and County of Saint
John pursuant to the direction of a decretal
order of the Supreme Count in Equity, made on
the second day of March instant, in a cause therein pending, wherein Robert Sears, John Sears,
George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, junior,
are plaintiffs, and Robert W. Leetch, Ebanezer
E. Fraser and Amelia Caroline his wife John
L-etch and Martha ann his wife are defends to
with the approbation of the ande signed
barrister, the mortaged premises described in
the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the
said decretal order as follows that is to say:—

with the approbation of the asde sized barister, the mortgaged premises described in the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the said decretal order as follows; that is to say:—

66 A Lit that piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said decretal order as follows; that is to say:—

66 A Lit that piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said John Leetch by deed dated the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one whomsand eight hundred and sixty-sight, made between George Leavitz and Margaret Jane his wife, and the said John Bown and Catherine his wife, William Thomas and Frances Mary his wife, of the first part, and the said John Leetch of the other part, registered in the office of the Records of Deeds and Wills in and for the City and County of Saint John on the twenty-sith day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-sight in Book Q number 5 of records, pages two hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and described as follows: Beginning on the northern like of Union street af oresaid at a point distant westerly sorty-feet two inches from the westerly line of lands and with the compation of Francis McKeeforty-c'ght street in the said south the westerly line of Honorable charles J Feters, thece northerly at high angles following the western line of Waterloo street six inches and thence sight feet, more or less, to a puln on the south essern line of Waterloo street sixty-six feet, morthern line of Union street forty-method for the said Peters' western line, thence south-westery seventy-eight feet from the intersection thereof with the, morthern line of Union street forty-method for six street distant south-westery seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the intersection thereof with the morthern line of Union street forty-method for six street sevents and plant leaves of the said of the condition of the said Peters

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,

Tenders for Pile Bridging at Brown's Point, Pictou Town Branch.

Wednesday, 31st March, 1886.

The work to be le', is the construction of about three thousand (3000) ineal feet of trestle pile bridging between Loch Brown and Browa's Point.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five par cent. of the abount of the tender.

This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or efuses to onter into a contract whin called upon to do so, or if after ensering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plans and specification.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.



CENTENNIAL

SHIPPING TAGS MANUFACTURED BY

FOR SALE

3000 SACKS. Suitable for Handling Grain (LOW PRICED.)

P. NASE & SON.

or terms of sale and further particulars e plaintiffs' solicitor Dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1836.

Intercolonial Railway

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Pile Bridging at Brown's Point," will be received until

returned.
Tenders must be made on the printed form sup

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., }



New Dominion Paper Bag Co.

Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectus. INDIANTOWN, SAINT JOHN, N. B

WORMS.

W ORMS may be suspected to be present when a child looks pale, and grows emaclated, when his belly swells and becomes hard, a gna-sing, pungent or twisting pulse times voraclous, the breath is fetid, and the bowels deranged, being alternately purged or costive, and much mucous passed in the stools. There is commonly preking of the nose, or irritation feit in the rectum; the sleep becomes unquiet, he is subject to the breathing may be hurried or difficult, and the cough, which so often observed; general dry, and of a convulsive or sufficially, and the cough, which so often attends, is in general dry, and of a convulsive or sufficially find. Vomiting, hiccough, diarrhows and bloody stools often accompany their presence.

When the above symptoms are noticeable, the proof is concluded that Worms are the cause, and the sooner they are removed the better for the health of the child. Procure at once a box of HARINGTON'S WORM LOZEMENTS, and use them according to directions. They speedily destroy the Worms, and expel them from the body without the necessity of administering unplessant doses of Senna or Castor Oil. They are purely vegetable; contain nothing injurious, and will not harm the youngest child. Be sure that you get HANINGTON's.

SLATE MANTELS AND REGISTER GRATES



Our stock of the above for finish and design is not excelled in the Domini n of Canada. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage

to give us a call A full line of RANGES AND OOOK STOVES, among them the celebrated OLIMAX Range TINWARE, HOLLOWWARE, STOVE PIPF, etc., etc.

Repairs attended to with despatch. Prices low. Henderson, Lorigan & Burns,

No. 4s to No. 20s.

W E beg leave to inform the trade and consumers of this article that we have lately made such improvements in our mode of manufacturing it, that we can now recommend it with confidence as Superior to an other Knitting Cotton in the market. There has been more twist put into it which will make it stronger, but not enough to give ta hard feeling. The dyeing and bleaching are perfect.

It is put up in 20z and 1½ oz. balls and is correctly numbered.

For sale by all Dry Goods Houses.

WM. PARKS & SON. (LIMITED.) SAINT JORN. N. B.



Winter Arrangement. 1866. O^N and after Monday, November 16th, 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily

Trains will leave St. John:

Trains will arrive at St. John:

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent BAILWAY OFFICE, oncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885.



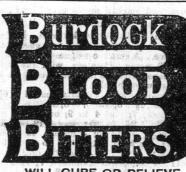
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1886. Grand Poultry Show in Connection

PREPARE TO WIN THE PRIZES. SINGLE and Rese Comb White Leghorps, Langsbans and Wyandottes, my speciaties Winners of six regular and nine special prizes in 1885 and 1886 also Eggs from the following varieties: Light Brahams, Black Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black spanish, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Partridge Cochins and W. C. B. Polish Eggs, \$150 per 18, \$250 per 26; Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, \$3 00 per 9; Pehin Ducks. \$150 per 9

To every Exhibitor who wires first prize on Chicks (at the coming Provincial Exhibition), and who purchased the eggs from me from which the chicks were hatched, I will supplement the 1st prize \$2 00 and the second prize \$1. econd prize \$1.

A few trios of Fowls for sale.

PHILIP LAW. MONCTON, N. B.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS. DIZZINESS. DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM THE STOMACH. HEARTBURN, DRYNESS HEADACHE,

OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.



FREEMANS WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their of

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

IMPROVED Intercolonial Railway HOWE SCALES

The most Accurate and Durable Scales made

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman car will be attached at Moneton. MARKET SQUARE,

AGENTS.

TIMOTHY and

CLOVER FERTILIZERS.

FOR SALE BY

C. H. PETERS. WARD STREET.

Off South wharf. Choice Patent Flours.

Diadem, Star. Royal, Peoples. Ocean King,

New City.

at. Fonis

FJR SALE BY W. F. HARRISON & CC., Smythe St. ma-24

Garnet.

A ND immediate possession given. Two Eligible
Dwellings, fronting on the north side of
streets, between Charlotte and Sydney
streets; one formerly occupied by Alderman James G.
Jordan, and the other at present occupied by the Also, from the first day of May next, Tenement, No. 163 Queen street, at present occupied by Mrs. aylor
Can be seen on application to the undersigned.
Terms reasonable to satisfactory parties.

Apply to JAMES S. STEEN, DAILY SUN Office.

To Let.

POR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his farm is Bayelock, K C., containing one hundred acres: eighty under good course of cultivation, balance well timbered; cutting 25 tons of hay, could easily be made to cut 50 Location suitable for Orchard, and cultivation of vegetables; free from summer frosts. On farm is a deposit of about six acres of inexhaustible natural fertilizer, \$400 has been refused for one acre; buildings are good.

Property is situated within one mile of Havelock station on the E. P. & H. R. R., and near proposed course of Short Line, with churches and school in immediate neighborhood. The owner wishes to sell because of inability to give personal attention to farming, will sell part to suit a purchaser.

Terms—One half purchase money cash, the remainder on mortgage at reasonable interest.

Also for sale: Running-gear of ordinary up-anddown saw mill; one Planing Mill in good running order: for sale or lease, site for either W. P. or Steam Saw mill; lumber (hard and soft wood) plentiful in vicinity—reasonable terms given.

Intending purchasers will do well to examine this property, before purchasing elsewhere.

If not disposed of by private bargain, will be offered at public auction, on premises on Tuesday, first day of June next, at 2 p. m.

WM. KEITH.

Havelock, K. C., March Sih, 1886.

Havelock, K. C, March 8th, 1886. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contricts may be made for it? NEW YORK VOL

Serene I fold : No care for I rave no more Fer lo! my I stay my has For what a

I stand amid And what i The friends Ne wind can Nor change What matter I wait the j My heart sh

And garner The waters k The brooks Unto the s The stars cor The tidal v Can keep

A NA I nad been years as a mer ing quietly re the following ONE THOUSA You will w pale and sick I knew the la fellow-passeng tis, and I was saw him ali England. I turn to his him an instit

little pains t ly, bullying tune and was of it as suc me as cordial the only cab rubbed again most unbear after dinner over our gro glass all over 'Curse you,' fool-what ar like a man, and not thro dangerous ic I had alrea silent for a li then merely to insult or merely accid 'Hang acc

happen very you shall pa out of this a -which meeting for whether you you can Britisher.' 'If you use 'Throw and bantam.' I was mad and I rushed the face as he rose drew out I stooped, an compass in the volver again having by t taken from l I explaine Captain at o give our wo

any way he

I went to

determined

to the brute

Captain at

in a friend

and key.

to this.

I went on dinner time the chief off when we m 'Call Mr. spoil our dir 'He's not *Not ther Has anybod Inquiry go forward had set eye 'Where captain. you took him out of 'I can ass In a furt trace of the large brass med between starboard : It must ha by one of

> not deny it the cabin t the wheel steady, but forward. The entri went on in rewarded v made me calmly slep and after was told th me, and Il ly to set foo

> > this, I sho

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two things