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VOL. 8.

# A CERT



ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

The Devil one day went fishing far,
"The devil he did!" they say,
Cruising right gaily long ago
O'er the waves of the outer bay.

'Twas there that he caught his first haddock O I know the story well !

It's a favorite tale with fishermer And one they all love to tell. He fished awhile on the quarter rail.

Then he fished awhile in the waist, Then he drew in his hook and lines And a school of porpoise chased And when he had tired of porpoise plumb, He fell to fishing once more, And when he had cleared the tangled lines Fished quietly on as before.

At last he caught a big haddock prime. A royal old one for size,
And the Davil he proudly took him up
With finger and thumb in his eyes.

"Now, Mr. Haddick, I've got ye, sure !" Was his majesty's welcome hall; And he laughed as held him by the head And belly up on the rail.

And he raised a most sardonic grin. And a most satanic laugh; But while the Devil was having his fun, The fish came in for his half. For all of a sudden the haddock jumped-

So the tale was told to me—
And sipped thro' the Devil's scorching grip,
And dove down into the ses. And so poor Satan lost his fish.

What devilies luck was his!
Nor since that day has followed the see,
But on land conducts his "biz." Although he fishes no more affoat.

Since he lost his fish in the sea, On shore he is thriving yet, I'm told, And a true lank-shark is he. But that haddock was washed ashore, they

say,
Dead, on the first flood tide;
For the fiery clutch proved far too much,
That blackened his silvery side. And there were the marks of the Devil's

claws—
Thus the honest fishermen speak—
The Devil's own marks from stem to stern; Two spots and a long black streak,

A big black spot just abaft each gill
That the Devi's thumb did brand,
And a deep black wail from gills to tail
Where the fish squat thro' his hand,

And they carry these marks to this very day, Tho' that was long, long ago; And as long as a haddock swims the They evermore will, I know. And this is the way the haddock came

By his most unseemly mark. 'Twas just the devil's dirty touc o spots and the long seam dark. Now pender this tale that the fishermen tell, For the moral lies just here; Beware how you handle evil things, And from filth and dirt keep clear!

He that touches pitch cannot keep clean, For it surely will defile; Refrain from doing the mean and low, And from even appearance of guile

Beware of reaching Satan's touch ! In the end he'il handle you, For in the long run he always wins, And will handle and mark you too.

THE NIGHT OF FIRE.

'It is getting along near the anniversary has never been printed.'

The reporter wheeled his chair around blazing pleasantly and expressed a willing. ness to listen.

'Well,' continued the old man, 'I'll reel it off, It's a good while since then and no the hope that her husband had not yet re- have appeared in the newspapers both here harm will be done. I came into possession of the facts some time ago and they're straight. A few days before the fire a young man who was employed in a wholesale house of that day was found to be an embezzler. His employers were at work on the case when the fire came and swept everything away. Up to that time they had not fully decided what course they would pursue. The cashier, whom I will call Everett, was an agreeable fellow. He had wealthy relatives here and in New York, and his wife was one of the handsomest women. was one of the handsomest women I ever saw. In fact, it was supposed that it was on her account that Everett had got into trouble. She was fond of dress and it was no secret that her desire to shine in society had led him into expenditures that were be youd his means. The possibility of that the defaulters relatives would help him and the honest desire of one of his employers to save him from disgrace both contributed to the

occurred in his prosecution. On the Saturday night before the big fire a long consultation was held at the store between the defaulter, one or two of his friends and two of the partners. At this conference no arrangement was reached and there was an intimation that if something who with a light and jaunty air was telling was not done by Everett's friends by Monday morning the law would have to take its course. It was late when the meeting broke up and the heavens were bright with the reflection from the first fire when the men came out on the street. Everett did not go home directly. He first crossed the river, took a look at the fire a few minutes fired at the dark figure which in the glare and then proceeded to the residence of a he could faintly distinguish in the upper friend in the neighborhood of Centre hall, and as no response came he and avenue. When he recrossed the river and pursued his way toward his own home on make ready for flight. Mrs. Everett was in

the greater part of the day, but toward evening he again proceeded to the west side, victim and making sure that he was dead. evening he again proceeded to the west side, victim and making sure that he was dead. The flames were now rolling all around them, street that it was as threatening a confiagra-tion as the one that had preceded it. Per-plexed over his own great trouble and be-lieving that nothing could now save him from disgrace and punishment, Everett ed it must be done, and, after reaching the walked leisurely toward the burning district body of his victim, he first made sure that and when near enough to observe the opera- it was that of Everett. No sign of life was and when near enough to observe the operations of the firemen, paused and took a survey of the surroundings. It was evident that the fire was already beyond control. Great arms of fiame were reaching out toward the north, and the spectator could see the path of destruction widening every minute, when the firemen had been beaten it was that of Everett. No sign of life was visible. The man did not breathe. His flesh was already clammy. He must be dead, the murderer thought, but to make doubly sure, he closed his eyes and fired once more into the recumbent form. Only the echo of the report and the shriek of the minute, when the firemen had been beaten it was that of Everett. No sign of life was the consent of the firemen, paused and took a survey of the surroundings. It was that of Everett. No sign of life was the proposal of Gen, Boulanger, the French minister of war, to prohibit foreign pigeons entering France, for fear the Germans would establish stations in France for military carriers, France Militaric having denounced Belgian pigeon flying societies are scared at the proposal of Gen, Boulanger, the French minister of war, to prohibit foreign pigeons entering France, for fear the Germans would establish stations in France for military carriers, France Militaric having denounced Belgian pigeon flying societies are scared at the proposal of Gen, Boulanger, the French minister of war, to prohibit foreign pigeons entering France, for fear the Germans would control.

HOW THE HADDOCK GOT HIS MARKS. back repeatedly and at length compelled to abandon their position altogether. Everett saw the fire leap the river, and, recognizing of flame burst from the row of buildings he saw with keen perception the fate which

awaited the city.

Absorbed as he had been in contemplating the awful scene before him, Everett had not lost sight of the doom which was hang-ing over him. Clurching at straws like a madly by, and one of two fugitives were to drowning man the thought occurred to him that if the city was to be destroyed there might in the confusion be a chance of escape for him. In the tremendous wreck and ruin of that night and the day which was to feel on the reasoning words are the reasoning words of her escapt came at least that he believe that ruin of that night and the day which was to follow what would one more or less human wreck amount to? If Caicago was to go down in a whirlwind of flames, wiping out fortunes, recorde, landmarks, business and probably many individuals, could there not ped for a minute and looked back. The be some escape for him? Filled with these reflections, but hardly knowing what to do the windows of the house which had so reor how his deliverance was to come, he al-most ran to the South Division, hastened most ran to the South Division, hastened through its already smoking streets, and joining the mad throng of terror-stricken joining the mad throng of terror-stricken to give the firm and through its already smoking streets, and joining the mad throng of terror-stricken to give the firm and through its already smoking streets, and joining the mad throng of terror-stricken to give the firm and joining the mad throng of terror stricken people, pushed rapidly on toward his home in North Dearborn street. There, at least, he could gain a few minutes for reflection

premises. Almost distracted with fear and with a hand so nervous that he could hardly hold the key he opened the front door and entered. A lamp burning low stood on the back parlor table, but no one appeared, and the world. The atreets were as light as when he called out there was no answer, Boundleg up the stairs he quickly searched every room in vain, and then, returning to the lower floor, he saw on the table, for the first time, a note from his wife, in which she informed him that she had left him, and that it would do him no good to search for her. It was dated at 6 p. m., and must have been written soon after his departure in

the evening. For a moment the man was dazed and he sat clutching the paper, unmindful of the red glare that was now brightening every-thing in the room and even illuminating his chance in a new field of redeeming himself, but all his hopes had been associated with her who was now lost to him. Waiking quickly to the window, he looked out on the blazing city. In the presence of such de-vastation his own wreck seemed at first insignificant and he smiled grimly at the that night into ruin in one form and another that might be as hopeless as that which

on the point of gathering up the few things which he could carry with him in his flight when he heard the front door open and close of the big fire, said an old detective to a hall. A feeling of alarm took control of the big fire, said an old detective to a hall. A feeling of alarm took control of him. The perspiration stood out on his brow, and as he crept on tiptoe to the balustee any harm in giving you the atory." and the sound of voices coming up from the trade and peered over he clutched the dis-

carded revolver and listened with bated breath to determine, if possible, who his nearer the grate where a piece of coal was visitors were. A minute later his worst fears were realized. His wife, driven from her refuge, and in the company, evidently, of the man who had always exercised an celved the note and with the expectation of postponing her flight to another time. 'It was while Everett was listening in this

that it would be well first to search the house. The revolver was still in his hand, held by a grip that was as hard and cold as the steel itself. The old feeling came back to him. Here was an opportunity nity to add fresh horror to the dreadful drams which was being enacted all around him. Three pulls at the weapon which he held in his hand, and the billows of fire fast rolling on would in an hour at most wipe out the sin, the shame and the sorrow for ever. At that instant Salter, followed by the

woman, began the ascent of the stairs. The long suspense had told on Everett, and in

his nervousness, when he came to raise him-

who with a light and jaunty air was telling another man's wife what he would do with her husband if he caught him, he made a noise which was fatal to his plans. In a flish Salter had drawn a pistol and fired, Everett's weapon going off but once, and that so wide of the mark that no damage was done. Two, three and four times Salter the north side it was long past midnight.

That Sunday he remained at home for her companion made an investigation for the at 10 o'clock started for home. A new fire and it was evident that not many minutes had broken out and as he reached the river would elapse before the block in which the he could see from the bridge at Madison house stood would be in ruins. With desperation marked on every feature Salter examined his weapon and slowly began the ascent of the stairs. Agitated as he was, he realized that if the work had not been finishthat stood across the street. No time was to be lost. Hastily assuring his companion

that he had made no mistake in his man, Salter seized her by the arm and led her out. The street was then well nigh given over cently been here she could see the red

Where they went nobody knows. The woman is still living, though not in Chicago. She left the city a few days after the fire, know however, what became of him. In their flight toward the lake their footsteps oiroumstances was not the easiest thing in Stratford; Monteith, ex-M. P.; Rev. Mr. the world. The streets were as light as Patterson, Wm. Alexander, inspector of pecting to head them off, but each time without success. At length he was successful. By making a short cut he was able to put himself in a position where he could see the pair coming. In his hand was a knife that had seen service in a kitchen. As the fugitives rushed along they paid little attention to things around them. Passing an alley in which the shadows were yet dark they looked neither sorrow-burdened face. He had thought of shadows were yet dark they looked neither escape, of a ruse of some kind, and of a to the left nor to the right. There was a footatep timed with their own, a gleaming piece of steel on which the red light of the conflagration was reflected, and a thrust in the back which called one scoundrel to his final account. With a sbrick of horror the

woman fled, and was soon lost aight of in the crowd which thronged the park. The thought that thousands were going down dark figure disappeared in another direction, gency. He could face death in any form if need be, but he would not add to his other rear door and was soon on the trail of the orimes and shortcomings the sin of self-murder. The revolver which he had held the next day, and as soon as it was possible in his hands flashed in the light from the he went north, where he remained until he urid heavens, and, as he laid it down, he was fully restored to health. Salter's body cognizable. Nobody then suspected how he came to fall where he did, and you may be

sure that the only persons who knew were DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN EXPLORER LONG AND

and in France and England, communications discussing questions pertaining to the Dark It was while Everett was listening in this attitude and with these thoughts coursing through his mind that he heard the woman say the note was gone; heard Salter the junior member of the firm to which he was a delinquent, laugh sneeringly and say something intended to be humorous; heard both consult as to the ability of remaining there temporarily, and heard his own wife suggest that it would be well first to search the Long said:
"Stanley is cited in an interview on his ar-

Explorers at Variance.

"Stanley is cited in an interview on me ar-arrival as having disclaimed all acquaintance with Ccl. Chaille Long; that he had never met him (the colonel) and that he would not enter into any controversy with him; that while in Africa he received word from London while in Africa he received word from London calling his attention to the existence of a lake which Long claimed to have discovered, and described as between fifteen miles long and seven wide. He named it Victoria lake, Stanley had been over the ground before and proved that Long had mistaken a small arm of a lake for the main body of water, and for there lake for the main body of water, and further that Col. Long's attacks are due to his having

that Col. Long's attacks are due to his having denied Long's assertion.

The charge that I claim to have discovered the lake is false; that I named it Victoria is false. Full credit is given in the Naked Truths to Capt. Speke and for the discovery of the lake which Capt. Speke named Victoria Nyanza. Stanley had not been over the ground before me but arrived in Uganda ten months after me. I did not regard the Victoria Nyanza as my field. It had already been taken up by Captain Speke."

Long criticiz as some of Stanley's alleged dis

ing against Stanley.

The latter was seen at his hotel and professed The latter was seen at his hotel and professed to be at a loss to discover Long's reason for attacking him in this manner. He was not aware that he ever said a word against Col. Long. He only knows that he wrote a paragraph in the Herald about a gentleman called Long, one of Gordon's lieutenants, who was stated to have discovered Lake Victoria, 15 miles long and seven wide. If so, I said, what lake is that which took me nearly two months to go around and was subsequently found to be 21,500 square miles in extent. That is all I have said or written on the subject. If Col. Long will confine his statements to anything that I have said against him and make a definite charge it will be worth while answering it.

Sir John and His Colleagues Royally Welcomed-Thousands in Attendance at the Meeting.

Live Public Questions Ably Handled by the

Stratford gave a noble reception to Sir John and his colleagues this evening. The party arrived from Listowel shortly after seven o'clock, and were met at the station by a were escorted to the city hall by bands of difficulty in obtaining admission, owing to the crowd which could not get in. S. S. he could gain a few minutes for renection and decision.

She left the city a few days after the fire, but Salter was not in her company. She his own all was dark. Some people were already moving their valuables, but there matter of lact, has always denied that she already moving their valuables, but there was not in her company. She has never told where she left him, and, as a matter of lact, has always denied that she dregger, H. F. Sharpe, J. W. Call, St. Many's Garger, Laverson, a.v. Warden, D. Mary's; George Leversage, ex-warden; Dr. Hanavan, secretary of the local Liberal Conservative Association; Geo. Moir, editor objects were visible at great distances. Two or three times the figure which was darting here and there through the streets and alleys came out at sharp corners, expecting to head them off, but each time Dablin, and many others.

tion to the civil service of Cauada, and had made a charge against the government, that during the past eight years it had added nearly 700 persons to the civil service list.
Instead of the civil servants numbering 1, felt such relief as one experiences on waking from a hideous dream. The resolution to live had taken possession of him, and he was over him and his remains were hardly resonant to nested to nested. Safety a body was found and his death was set down as the result of asphyxiation. The fire had passed over him and his remains were hardly resonant to the control of the grit misrepresentation the government had to contend with. He proceeded to refer to the conduct of the opposition in regard to the C. P. R. The reform party had protested against the present route of the C. P. R., because they said it went for a long distance through alkali lands useless for cultivation. It was singular, however, that since the railway had been completed it should be reported of Sir Richard Cartwright that he was a successful speculator in these same alkali lands, (Laughter and cheers ) He condemned the

alliance entered iato between the reform leaders of Ontario and the Rielites of Quebec. He believed the people of Ontario would on the 28th of December enter their emphatic protest against a government which had entered into an alliance with those who desired to set themselves above the law, and that the people of this province would decline to continue in power any longer a man who wired his congratulations to the infamous Mr. Mercier, whose tri-umph-if it were a triumph-was one over law, over justice and over loy-alty. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie had walted until three o'clock in the morning to record his vote in favor of the government, and since that time, speaking to the convention which nominated him again for East York, he had declared that if it came to a question between party and country he would stand by the country. (Loud cheers.) Well, if Mr. Mackenzle remained much longer allied with Mr. Blake and Mr. Malcolm C. Cameron, occasions on which he would have to cheese between

HON. MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH. was a matter of surprise to many that he of Mr. Blake always having been on the wrong side of every popular movement in Canada. In the early days of the confederation Nova Scotia came to the Dominion and asked for an alteration in the terms and conditions on which she had entered confed-

Grand Gathering at Stratford.

Premier and His Colleagues. STRATFORD, Nov. 25 .- The citizens of

number of leading citizens. The visitors

Previous to calling upon the ministers to address the gathering, at the request of the chairman, Mr. Hesson, M. P., and Mr. Hess, M. P. P., delivered brief speeches of

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. Hon, Mr. Thompson said it was gratifying to him as a stranger to the citizens of Stratford to receive such a welcome as that accorded him that evening, but the warm-hearted hug he had got in the crowd was one that a man desired to receive only once in a life time. (Loud laughter.) He was pleased to be present that evening, if for no other reason than to bear testimony to the untiriog energy in the interests of his constitutents of Mr. Hesson, their able members to the Henry of Command. that night into ruin in one form and another that might be as hopeless as that which overshadowed him. Then came deepair and sorrow, remorse and self-condemnation. Why live in a world in which he was to be doubly disgraced? Why not leave it now in this storm of fire, and, in the mighty wrath of the night, go out into the unknown, making no sign and leaving no trace?

'He raised a window, and, as the angry roars came up from the streets, now lined with rushing people, new courage took possession of him. He felt equal to any emergency. He could face death in any form if taking the bread knife, found an exit at the rear door and was soon on the trail of the ia the House of Commons. With Mr. Hess

which he would have to choose between country and party would be numerons occa-sions indeed. (Cheers.) A question had just been sent up to the platform asking how a aertain member of parliament resident in that locality had voted on the Riel question. He had to say with regret, because he respected his personal and public character, that Mr. Trow was not one of those who voted for his country in preference to his party. (Loud cheering, and a voice, "He'll never vote again.") The observation of the gentleman in the audience reminded him (Mr. Thompson) that when Mr. Trow rose to vote the cry was heard through the com-mons' chamber, "And there's another dead man." (Loud laughter, and a voice, "True Long critic's some of Stanley's alleged diacoveries and says: "He does not answer the charge made by me, that he is responsible for the great massacres in Ugunda." Long quotes others who make charges of reckless story telling against Stanley. policy of the present government as worked out in the past, but they would say too that the men who were seeking to get power in order to destroy the peace and unity of this country were not fit to be trusted with the confidence of the people in a great province like this, (Prolonged cheers.)

Hon, Mr. Foster said, considering the time Mr. Blake had been in public life, it been said that he had completed the Cananever held the reins of power in Canada.

That he attributed to the unfortunate fact conditions on which she had entered confederation. Mr. Blake took the wrong side of that question and today was not able to justify the position he had assumed. Then the union of British Columbia to Canada took place and Mr. Blake set himself wrong blake would never meet Haman's fate and alliona are the chief centres of the movement.

Blake ever utter a single word in condemna-tion of the ories his lieutenants were advocating in the maritime provinces? (Cries of "No.") In Quebec he had for his allies Mesers. Mercier and Prefontaine, prominent leaders of the Rielite party. Yet, although he had affirmed that he was not going to build up a platform on the scaffold of Regins, he had been driven to it in spite of himself. (Cheers.) Mr. Foster then took up Mr. Blake's speech to workingmen, and showed conclusively, in regard to articles of daily

THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR. Hon. Thos. White, dealing with the ques-

tion of the public debt and expenditure, pointed out that as an offset to the inand eleven million dollars had been spent on permanent public works and improvements. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Mr. Blake had been going about the country complaining of deficits as between revenue and expenditure, and stating that this year there would be a deficit of six million dollars. He forgot, however, to tell the people that the freight past Canadian ports, and away from deficits this year and last were due solely to the extraordioary expenditure caused by the rebellion, and that the actual deficit was assumed by the finance minister when he made his budget speech last session. Mr. Blake further forgot to inform his audience that for the first four months this year there was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts as a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts that he was a surplus in the treasury of receipts the was a surplus in the treasury of receipts the was a surplus in the treasury of receipts the was a surplus in the treasury of receipts the was a surplus in the treasury of receipts the was a surplus that over expenditure of \$2,700,000—(applause) that had in less than two decades spent over that at the present time this surplus had \$100,000,000 in providing itself with means increased to nearly three millions—(renewed of internal communication on its own soil, cheers)—or a surplus of two and a quarter would not long submit to have its subsidized millions, after allowing three-quarters of a lines of steamers diverting its trade to for-

provincial elections in Quebec one of the first to congratulate Mr. Mercier was the premier of Ontario, and at a meeting held last week in Montreal Mr. Mercier announced that he had received a request from Mr. Mowat that some in the young Frenchmen of Quebec should be sent to Ontario to assist the reform candidates of those constiuencies where there was a large French vote. (Cries of "Shame! we don't want them!") The heart of the people of Ontario, he believed, was against this alliance, and he

of North Perth.

SIR JOHN'S SPEECH.

Sir John, on rising to respond, was received with a perfect roar of applause, long continued. He said of late he and his colleagues had been the subject of a series of attacks from the opposition, but he did not believe the calumnies poured upon him and them were believed by the country. (Loud cheers.) These attacks had no effect upon him whatever. He disregarded them entirely. They fell off him as water off a duck's back. (Laughter.) He had been charged with blood guiltiness in consequence of the execution of Riel. He did not feel the stain upon his character, but he would have felt and the government would have felt that they had committed a stain on the law of the country if they had listened to the political cry attempted to be raised in consequence of the government insisting, because a man was a murderer, be he Frenchman or Englishman, that he must die, (Prolonged cheers.) He (Sir John) was not offended when he heard that they had hanged him in effigy in Montreal. (Laughter.) Not satisfied with putting a rope around his neck, they set fire to him. (Renewed laughter.) Evidently, however, the effigy had as thick a skin as he had, because when they wanted to send him to blazes he would not go. Roars of laughter.) He and his colleagues where coming before the people to ask whather in the policy they had carried out they had done right or wrong. (Several voices, "Right," and a voice, "You're the bright star of Canada," followed by laughter.) Maybe he was a star, but he was a particular kind of star. Judging from the great following he had, the long procession that followed him, he was a comet with a very long tail. (Tremendous laughter) The conservative government had given a policy to the country which had built up the industries all over Canada. It had sought to open up the country by the construction of the great Canadian Pacific railway, and its record was one of which any converse that has been taken up seriously, though not recovered to the British empire. The mercantile to the British empire. The mercan (Roars of laughter.) He and his colleagues railway, and its record was one of which any government might be proud. If, however, they looked at the record of Mr. Mackenzle's government, what great work of public utility could be placed to their credit? (A voice, "Neebling hotel," and laughter.) Not only had he been attacked on public grounds, but they had even attacked his private character dian Pacific railway to settle to \$200,000 worth of bonds on his invalid daughter for life. As great a lie as that was never invented,

not even by the inventive genius of M. C. Cameron. (Cheers and laughter.) He said that Mr. Cameron had challenged him (Sir John) to meet him on a public platform, but he did not think that he was going to lower him-self as far as that yet. (Cheers and laugh-ter.) Mr. Blake was a very able man, but

NO. 561 about that. He opposed the adoption of a fiscal policy which was absolutely needed in the interests of the country, and set himself against closer commercial relations between the provinces and the building of a railway from ocean to ocean to weld those scattered provinces into one mighty whole. These were some of the instances in which Mr. Blake had opposed himself to popular movements. Probably another reason why he had failed to win the confidence of the people was on account of the company he kept. (Laughter.) In Nova Scotia his chief supporters were Messrs. Fielding, Longley and Jones, the leaders of the secession movement. In New Brunawick, one of Mr. Blake's great lieutenants was Mr. Ellis, who in his paper was continually advocating annexation to the origes his lieutenants were advocation of the origes his lieutenants were advocation or an origity made to the king's gate, notwithstat the people was and the king's gate, notwithstation at the king's gate, notwithstati

laughter.) The meeting then closed in the usual loyal manner. Sir John and the other ministers will speak at Guelph tomorrow.

(Halifax Herald)

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

The determination of the Dominion govconsumption, that the working classes were in a far better condition than under the Cartwrighttariff. He resumed his seat amid

Halifax and St. John their western ports of destination, marks another step forward in the national policy of this country. The people of Halifax and St. John probably think the step should have been taken sooner; but all the same they will be pleased crease of ninety millions in the debt of to know that at length it has been taken, the country no less a sum than two hundred The grits will, of course, object to it, as to The grits will, of course, object to it, as to every other manifestation of a national cr patriotic policy on the part of Canada; but object as they may the thing is done, and

object as they may the thing is done, and the people of Canada will sustain the government in the policy adopted.

The policy of paying a Canadian subridy to a line of steamers to carry Canadian millions, after allowing three-quarters of a million for interest which became due in October. (Loud cheers.) The charge was formerly made against the conservative party that they were bound hand and foot to the bleus of Quebec. J. D. Edgar wrote his famous poem,

'The traitor's hand is on thy throat, Ontario,"

but things were changed now. Today the reform leader of Ontario found their allies in the Rielites of Quebec. After the recent provincial elections in Quebec one of the they have. Already the Montreal Witness and other grit organs are at work croaking and complaining, and all those who have no faith in the future of the country will naturally protest that it is another instance of "politics" interfering with "trade," and diverting it from what they will doubtless call its "natural channels." But on the other hand those who have faith in this country - who believe in it having its own railways, its own line of steamers, thought they would so record themselves will applaud the action. They will see in it but the corollary of the policy that united the provinces, built a railway from the Ald. H. A. Jamieson read a congratu. its own manufactures and its own markets, latory address to Sir John Macdonald on behalf of the Liberal Comservative Association such foreign goods as were likely to come into competition with those of Canadian production. That the results will justify what the government has done does not admit of a doubt. The day is past in which we have any further use for Portland or Boston as a Canadian port, Henceforth lines of steamers receiving the Canadian subsidy must be prepared to land and seek their freight at Halifax and St. John, and in a very few years they will find these ports as much the "natural channels" of Canadian trade, as if there had never been any other.

England's Power on the ! ea.

At the lord mayor's banquet at Guildhall, Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for the admiralty, spoke in answer to recent criticisms of the British navy. He said: "The number of Her Majesty's ships which at the present time are in commission, both armored and unarmored, exceeds the combined forces and unarmored, exceeds the combined forces of the three greatest naval European powers. The steam tonnage of our mercantile marine almost doubles that of the rest of the world, while the producing capacity of our private shipbuilding yards, so far as the construction of iron and steamships is concerned, is equal to four and a half times the total power of all other nations combined. We have in this reserve a naval resource which is absolutely unlimited if it be properly administered and organized."

tered and organized." ne has the satisfaction of knowing that the work has been taken up seriously, though not by the admiralty. It is, however, in more competent hands, and will, he trusts, be carried forward by the Dominion government, supported to the fullest extent by the imperial exchequer. Lord Brassey advocates, as a reform, the question of greater stringency in enforcing the construction of water-tight compartments and of bulwarks for defending the machinery of naval vessels. machinery of naval vessels.

Cardinal Manning yesterday ordained into Roman Catholic priesthood, Lord Chas. Thynne, aged 73 years, and formerly a canon of the established church.

The London Times says it is rumored that Germany intends to make a naval display off Zanzibar in order to make the Sultan consider the decision of the East African conference,

# The Weekly Sun,

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Our MR. JAMES will, during the present month visit the Countles of Carleton, York, Charlotte, Victoria and Sunbury in the interests of THE SUN and will call upon as many of our friends as possible. Subscribers in arrears will greatly facilitate his work by being prepared to pay the amount of their indebtedness when called upon.

#### TO SUBSORIBERS

All subscribers to the Daily and WEEKLY SUN who are over two years in arrears, are hereby notified that if the amounts are not paid on or before the 31st December, inst., the accounts will be placed in the hands of our solicitors for collection.

#### THE HABBOR AND THE BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Sheriff Harding's report of the proceedings of the St. John winter port delegation was Wednesday presented to the board of trade. As the results of the delegation had been pretty well canvased before, Mr. Hard. ing's statement was deprived of a part of its interest. But from his report and from other announcements which have been made public, it can be learned that the sheriff and his fellow delegates applied themselves with great zeal to their mission. The information collected by them, with that prepared by the committee of the board of trade, and that collected by the department, is of great value, not only to the present purpose, but to the instruction of the commercial public in regard to the advantages of this port. As the Minister of Marine says in his letter to Dr. Barker, the government has done its part so far as the thing has gone. Itisimportant now that prospective tenderers for this mail service should have placed in their hands the information which has been got together.

One of the lumber shippers seems to suppose that the agreement between the gov. ernment and the corporation, by virtue of which the railway wharf is not used except interest of the eastern provinces would for the shipping of goods brought over the gain or lose. railway, was made at the government's instance. On the contrary, the arrangement was obviously made for the benefit of the corporation and private wharf owners. The neighborhood of Montreal. On the coninterests of the railway would be best served | trary it asks the city to support candidates quantities of goods as were on hand on until it assumes the interest on the Lake St. the pier, and to complete the cargo lighters or in any other way. It is plain that the government would only be too willing to be relieved from this disability. Mr. Schofield and Mr. Stewart discussed the question from the point of view of the merchant and shipper. If Mr. Turnbull's theory were adopted that trade should in this respect, as in others, be allowed to seek its own channels the discussion might stop there. The application of the theory would make matters bad for the wharfown. ers and the result would be to divert business from all other wharves to the railway pler, where, as is shown, special advantages are obtained. The city could make itself safe by collecting dues, but the wharfowners would see the lumber going past them, and their revenues falling off. Mr. George McLeod very truly says the property owners have an equitable claim in the case. The Dominion government cannot in fairness step in with a free wharf to compete for the harbor trade with other owners of wharves. Any fair settlement of the question must take the property owners into

Mr. Schofield indulged in some healthy, plain speaking. The Dominion government, the I. C. R. management, the corporation, the pilotage authorities, the ship laborers, and even the chief of police came; in for adverse criticism. He charges that the railway management discriminates against St. John in favor of Halifax, not only in through freights, but in the transportation of lobsters and other goods forwarded from northern New Brunswick. Through freight rates are we all know, affected by the rates of competing routes, but there is no competing route between the North Shore lobater factories and Halifax. Mr. Schofield's complaint in regard to this matter seems to us to be reasonable. The same may be said as to the want of warehouse accommodation at the Intercolonial terminus here. The people of St. John owe it to themselves to insist on better warehouse accommodation.

# LANDRY OF KENT.

Pierre Landry, M. P., is a representative against whose character either in private or public life nothing has been said, even by his most bitter opponents. He is one of our most polished speakers and is a thorough gentleman. In whatever stations he has been called upon to occupy he has done his country good service, and in all things he has been a credit to his province and his race. We are much inclined to think that the attempt to defeat the only representative in the Canadian parliament of the Acadian people will not be a success. The grit press is making an attempt to rally the electors of Kent against their member, and to induce them to send in his place Mr. Mo-Inerney, a man who has neither the original ability, the experience, nor the high reputa-tion of Mr. Landry. If, instead of being an Acadian and a loyal man who seeks to preserve a good feeling between the French and English speaking people of his province, he had been a Rielite from another province, he would have suited our grit friends well. But Mr. Landry is to be judged by the electors of Kent, who know a worthy man when they see him.

NEW BRUSSWICK AND THE EXPES. DITUEE.

To the ordinary intellect it would seem to se inconsistent for politicians to be continu. ally complaining that the Dominion expenditure is too large and at the same time demanding that it be made larger. Yet this is what nearly every grit journal in Canada is doing. Our St. John contemporaries want the government to increase the subsidies and to add to the expenditure on public works in this province. The Halifax grits complain because the government does not subsidize more railways in Nova Scotia. The Montreal Witness condemns the government because too little money has been spent on the St. Lawrence. Yet all of them point out that the present expenditure is much larger than that of 1878 and demand a return to the days of smaller outlay. Now it is the easiest thing in the world to

ernment might take two-thirds of the rolling stock from the Intercolonial railway. The military school at Fredericton could be disbanded. The railway subsidies not already contracted for could be recalled. The lights could be put out in the new lighthouses, New county post offices might be closed, the weekly mails could be restored in the place, where more frequent mails have been substituted, and all things could go back to the old style. This is practically what is asked Farther investigation has, we believe, expenditure of eight years ago. A few days a fool, ago we pointed out how the increased exenditure had affected this provinces Against this the Telegraph protests on the ground that the tendency of such writing is to fore, it has no right to ask for further appropriations. If such were the tendency we might reply by asking whether our statewere correct and let the tendency take care of itself. our contemporary is wrong. It is contended by the Telegraph that a rethat is possible in view of existing legal obligations, is desirable. We have shown what was the expenditure in New Brunswick in 1878, as compared with that of 1885. Shall we choose the one or the other? It cannot be contended by the Telegraph that the

New Brunswick public services should continued at the present and the expenditure in all provinces reduced to the basis of 1878. This would be a serious reflection on the grit government of 1878, and would be charging that the late Isaac Burpee and Sir Albert Smith, assisted in robbing the province of all these services yet our due. What we say is that a part of the additional expenditure has been made at the request of and for the benefit of New Brunswick. If this was our due under the old system, then the old system and the old government were more unfair to this province than is this. If it was not then for the sake of

Another word to the Telegraph. Does it return to that policy. Does not its endorsa- it is the sceptic and not the sanguine man tion of Mr. Blake mean an approval of Mr. Bake's policy. Compare then the public service under Mr. Mackenzle with that under Sir John. Consider Mr. Blake's opposition to every subsidy given to railways east of Ontario, Then

The Montreal Witness is also a grit paper. The Montreal Witness also demands a reductiongeneral in expenditure. Bat it does not want the reduction to take place in the by vessels being allowed to take such who will give the government no peace Peter canal debt, makes the canals free forever, makes a grant towards works to prevent the flooding of Montreal, builds a graving dock at Montreal and establishes a Bureau of Statistics. All this means increased debt and expenditure. The Witness being questioned as to its consistency says the government spends too much in other places, objects to the im provements made in the harbor at Quebec and protests against the erection of an elevator at a maritime port. The Witness and Tele. graph are alike. They are both jealous, both unfair, both narrow, sectional, and partisan. It is not by setting provinces and cities against each other that the interests of any can be served. We propose to call upon the government to perform such services as this province requires and has a right to ask, and we propose at the same time to give credit to the administration where and in so far as it does its duty. This we have done in the past, and we think the province has not suffered by it. Moreover, we must all clear our minds of the idea that expenditure in one province injures another. The money spent in the Northwest is for the benefit of both old and new provinces. The cost of Short Line railway and winter port

will be found a good investment for all that the people of Charlotte county can despense with the services of their present representative. Mr. Gillmor, says the Courier. "Has shown little interest in his constituents except at election times, when the votes begin to be valuable; he has made no effort to familiarize himself with our requirements, and what knowledge he does possess has not been used in a manner to render it effective. Left to their own resources, the people have done what they could by means of petition; but these petitions have been, in many instances, the product of the ideas of wire-pullers and schemers, and grievances, against which just complaint has been made, have been de-

COLONEL W. B. BLAIR, of Truro, has Nova Scotia for several years, taking a agricultural interests. Every year he moved a resolution in favor of the establishment of agricultural schools. The Halifax Herald says that Colonel Blair is both a practical and scientific farmer and stock raiser. It is his intention to spend a great part of the winter at the agricultural coledge at Guelph to prepare himself for his

THE Ottawa correspondent of the St. John Globe represents that the Dominion deficit for the month of November was \$1,600,000. Perhaps it was. The half-year's interest of twelve million pounds sterling being the loans floated between 1874 and 1879 was loans loans floated between 1874 and 1879 was loans floated between 1874 and 1879 due last month, and there were other interest charges. Nevertheless there is a surplus which will probably be increased every which will probably be increased every month except January and May, on which months extra demands for interest and subsidies must be met,

and a similar connection into New York and every other point where freight offered. Direct communication will be had with Boston as soon as the Lachine bridge is concluded via the South Eastern railway. sidies must be met.

THE WINTER PORT AGAIR.

Surely no person is serious in taking objection to any mention of the need of change in the harbor regulations, or of improvement of the harbor facilities. If the biectors believed the present system to be good, and that the condition of the harbor is perfect they could claim a fair field while they stated their case. But what they seem to say is that no matter if the regulations are not goed, and the accommodations to shipping not what they might easily be made, yet the need for improvement must not be publicly suggested lest it should injure the reputation of the port. The more sensible view is that if the harbor laws do not work well, and the harbor facilities may be improved, the right thing to do is not to conceal the facts, but to acknowledge them and proceed to apply the remedy. There is only one honest and safe way to convince the go back to the system of 1878. The gov. public of the excellence of this port, and that is to keep it an excellent port. The device of concealment might have answered some purpose in the days of Le Tour. In these days it does not take a shipowner long

to learn where his ships fare the bast. It was once believed that the ostrich when hotly pursued was wont to bury its head in the sand, with the idea that it was thus concealed from the enemy. when a demand is made for a resurn to the proved that the estrich is not this much of

Committees have been appointed and evidence has been taken on all points conshow that New Brunswick gets its full share nected with the natural advantages of St of the public expenditure and that, there- John harbor. It has been shown that nature has done her part to make this a great commercial port. The Dominion government has been called upon to do its part, and this But | journal has expressed itself without hesitation on that branch of the question. There turn to the expenditure of 1878, so far as must be no relaxation of effort in this work, direction, but the effort must not stop there. The city must do its part also. Our efforts sources as are available as to the work to be | nine hours on the trip to Pictou. - Charlottedone here. This winter pert business is not a plaything for politicians, but a piece of work which the people of this city and province have set out to accomplish. It will not be brought about by scolding the government, nor by neglecting our part of the

Nor can any good be accomplished by perpetual predictions of failure, by incessant allusions to railway interprises in the direction of other ports, which are rivals to St. John; and by daily reference to unfulfilled hopes of St. John men of former days. consistency let us admit that addition to the Of course there have been unfalfilled hopes here as everywhere else in the world, but who has been the most wrong. There is not a mile of railway, nor a foot of telegraph, not a steamship line, or a large manufacturing enterprise in operation in this province, which is not an evidence of some unfulfilled prophecy. The sceptic and croaker is with us still and will be to the end of the chapter. He has forgotten his mistake about the Intercolonial railway. He does not remember that he declared the Canadian Pacific would never be built. His predictions about the Short Line are already sliding out of his memory. When St. John takes the position which is now sought for it, he will find in the widening aspirations of enterprising people some other scheme at which to rail. If St. John has more than ed out. its share of this sort of people it is a pity, though there is no help for it. But cities have made progress in spite of them in the past, and will again. Neither those who grumble by reason of dyspepsia or natural depravity, or those who revile the persons who are doing their best to work out the best future for the city, must be taken tco seriously.

> The Montreal Star, referring to the report | to the fund. - Reporter, 1st inst. that the Canadlan Pacific is seeking terminal facilities in Boston, gives sound advice to St. John and Hallfax:

The secession newspapers in Nova Scotia will no doubt give prominence to the despatch from Beston which says that the Transcript confirms the statement that Boston is to be the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway; but probably very few of them will publish the statement of T. G. Shaughnessy, assistant general manager of the railway, to the effect that the Transcript is mistaken, as the Atlantic terminus will be on Canadian THE St. Croix Courier is of the opinion to all Canadians that the winter terminus of the national railway is to be one of the ports of the Dominion. Now that the governports of the Dominion. Now that the govern-ment has decided that St. John and Halifax are to be the winter termini of the mail steamship lines, and the Canadian Pacific Company has announced that the Atlantic terminus the great railway is to be in the maritime pro-vinces, St. John and Halifax should wake up and be ready to handle the trade which will be carried to them. If Montreal's present facili-ties are not adequate to the accommodation of the summer trade there must surely be need for increased facilities at St. John and Halifaz. Some harbor improvements will also be necessary at St. John and the city should lose no time in making them. One or both of the maritime cities may have a great future if their citizens will go to work with some enterprise One of the objections made to St. John was that it could not furnish freight enough. been appointed an official in connection with the experimental farms to be established in the Dominion. He sat in the legislature of the province with a visw to securing their influence in directing freight to St. John. That the other sections of the province sympathized small share in political debates, but leading with St. John is evidenced by the fact that in the discussion of topics bearing on the agricultural interests. Every year he port was in doubt, public meetings were held in various parts of the province at which re-solutions favoring St. John as the terminus were unanimously passed. They can give practical effect to their sympathy by sending freight to St. John for export to Europe.

What assistant general manager Shaugh nessy said in reply to enquiry was: "We have not yet decided where the Atlantic terminus of the road will be," remarked Assistant General Manager Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., to a Star reporter today, "but we are building down to the Atlantic now on the riendly agreement with the Boston and Lowell road from here to Boston, just as they would have a similar connection into New York and

## LOCAL MATTERS.

trips for the season. THE BREAKWATER sustained some damage during the recent storm.

THE BANDS OF MERCY gathering at the Mechanics' Institute will be held on February THE PICTOU market is glutted with the best

LARGE SIZED mackerel are being caught in

is a puzzle. SUPPLICIENT SNOW has fallen in the vicinity of Quebec to permit the commencing of lumber-

Maine, is the new pastor of the Congregational church at Keswick Ridge, York Co.

This is the thirty-fifth year that Jock Patterson has officiated as piper at the North

WM. GARNETT of Mispec, who was missing for several days and for whose safety some fears were entertained, turned up all right-Compound. If it does not help you send the wrapper to the company and have your money

pastor of the first Presbyterian church of Truro, succeeding Ray. Dr. McCulloch, who has just retired after over half a century's

here since October 1879. So fierce was the have been to gather information from such | hurricane that the steamer St. Lawrence spent

killed a pig last week, six months old, weigh ing 255 lbs. This will probably compete with any of the same age usually raised in the prov-

series of resolutions expressive of the sorrowful vacancy caused in their hearts by the death Dr. Brydone Jack. ILLICIT WHISKEY STILLS CAPTURED. -

captured two illicit whiskey stills near Port Hood, Cape Breton. One man paid a \$100 fine, and the other was jailed. DURING a late severe storm, a schooner

was landed high and dry by the force of the wind and tide in a field at Kamouraska.

Foreign and greatly impedes the lumbering operations. Possibly the present soft spell CAPE BRETON .- Norman Morrison, of this

KILLED IN PENNSYLVANIA. - Joseph Riley, of Cocagne, has received the sad intelligence of the killing of his brother in Pennsylvania by

SEVERE STORM IN THE NORTH .- A heavy snowstorm prevailed along the line of the Intercolonial, north of Bathurst, Thursday. The road was blocked at many points and trains delayed. The snow-plows were generally call-

It was announced in St. Peter's church on Sunday that the Rev. James Simpson, M. A., late of Trinity College School has been called to the charge of that church. Mr. Simpson will arrive a few days before Christmas,

trate has tried upwards of ninety Scott Act cases since March last, and with only three exceptions, convictions were made. Yesterday

SAYS THE Antigonish Eastern Echo: The shore from Malignant Cove to Arisaig is lined with equid, and the people are hauling them for manure. Herring were caught in Antigonish harbor last week, though they were never-known there before at this time of year.

MABYSVILLE, -In the erection of new build. ings at Marysville Alex. Gibson has used during the past summer 2,000,000 bricks from his own kilns. The erection of 300 more brick dwellings during the coming year, which is contemplated, will make Marysville the Lowell

of Canada.

post offices in New Brunswick were opened on 1st October : Killam's Mills, Salisbury, West. Co., Allan Killam, postmaster, Perry's Point, Kingston, Kings, James H. Murphy; on 1st Nov., Reed's Point, Kingston, Kings, J. B.

ult, from Summerside amounted in value to over seven thousand dollars. The largest item was nearly 20 tons pork, valued at \$1,917.

THE Moncton cotton company are constructing a large warehouse for storing raw and manufactured cotton on their premises. The building is about 50 ft. by 100 ft. The cotton company have orders shead for some time. Their pay roll amounts to about three thousand dollars per month.— Times.

of the season, the directors of the Atlantic Pulp Co. have decided to postpone active operations till next spring, though they are still anxious to secure an available site for their mill near St. John. Some of the directors are now in Germany getting machinery for a mill

Patterson, on behalf of Portland Division, S. of T., called at the residence of Mrs. T. Mc.

Esl Lake, Yarmouth. Where they came from

ing operations. B. Mooney & Sons are pushing forward

HARTLAND .-- A correspondent writes that Wentworth Snow, aged 98, died on the 2ad inst. He was a native of Queens County, and saught school in Hariland years ago.

TEURO -Rev. J. Robbins has been inducted

THE MEMLERS of the literary and debating

Another word to the Telegraph. Does it not see that its praise of the policy of the Mackenzle government implies a desire to too. In the last half century of our history cargo of provisions for Trois Pistoles, Quebec,

town, received word on Tuesday night that his son Angus was drowned a few days ago at Lake of the Woods, while out boating. His body was not recovered.—Baddeck Island Re-

NEW POST OFFICES .- The following new

THE SHIPMENTS to Point du Chene on 27th

Master, Fort Howe, and presented her with a handsome silver cake backet, suitably en-graved, in recognition of her services at many entertainments. Mrs. McMaster was taken

duties in a very short time. The congregation of St. James are to be congratulated on obtaining a gentleman of such high attainments as preacher and pastor,

STEAMER HIAWATHA has discontinued her

of fresh beef, at five cents per pound by the striking a frog. The engine canted over and

with the utmost despatch the repairs to the Fisher pulp mill at Chatham, Congregational. - Rev. Mr. Hawes, of

THE CASE of William Davidson v. The Queddy River Driving and Boom company, pending since 1882, has been settled.

British society dinners. - Halifax Chronicle. "GUARANTEED"-Ladies try the Remedial

LAST FRIDAY'S gale was the severest felt

A Big Pig. - John T. Swift, of Coal Branch

society of the N. B. University have passed a

Customs Detective Curless, of Halifax, has

a falling tree about a month ago. The un-

NOT IDLE. -The Fredericton police magis-

There was also nearly two tons wool, 340 sheep, nine horses, 40 bbls. oysters, eggs, poultry, butter, etc.—Times.

CANADIAN PULP Co .- Owing to the lateness

PRESENTATION.—The other evening, A. Y.

CALL ACCEPTED.-Rev. Mr. James of Ontario, now in! New York, whither he was sent to conduct a mission, has accepted the call to St. James' church and will enter upon his

Nova Scotia there are three musical instrument factories, viz : The Acadia Organ Co. of Bridgetown, the Gates Organ Co. of Truro and the Chute Hall & Co. of Yarmouth. The later company has received an order from Que-

bec for one instrument a week. RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Thursday night the Woodstock freight jamped the irons just below Debec, in consequence of the flange two cars were thrown from the track, one containing eggs and the other potatoes. The eggs were of course smashed and the driver and fireman were slightly injured.

DROWNED AT PRESQUE ISLE.—Ramo Martin. a young man belonging on the St. John river, was drowned in the Presque Isle Mill Pond, Monday week. He just arrived in town from the woods. On Monday he gave his bill of time to a friend, saying he might lose it, went to the pond to skate and in fifteen minutes was drowned. His body was recovered.

THE WASHING away of the cliff at the Advocate Harbor, N. S., lighthouse, has rendered it necessary to move the building inland three hundred feet. The work of removing was accomplished in one day after all preparations had been completed. This is the second time his lighthouse has been moved within two months, owing to the inroads made by the sea.

Sussex.—The funeral of Miss Jennie K. Morrison, daughter of Wm. Morrison, took place on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock from her parents' residence. The burial services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gray. There was a large attendance, including several friends from Et. John. General sympathy is extended to Mr. Morison in his sad bereave-

ment. THE ENGLISH APPLE MARKET.-C. R. H Starr, Port Williams, N. S, received the following cable on Thursday from Messes. Northard & Lowe, London: The arrival of American apples in Liverpool is very heavy; indeed large lots are being forwarded to London, which is driving down prices here, Our markets are very heavily stocked. Don't advise further shipments till we cable you."

Sussex News - Zion Lodge, F. & A. M., will hold its annual supper on St. John's day, 27th inst. The words "Sussex Civil Court" now adorn

the front of the renovated lockup, etc.

Work on the new Baptist parsonage is to be ommenced immediately.

The road surveyor should forthwith pay attention to the state of the sidewalk between the post office and the I. C. R. station.

HONOR AND DISTINCTION.-The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani. six trips from Quebec or Montreal to Liver mals, has sent out to the board of management of the New Brunswick S. P. C. A., its diploma, which will in a few days be on exhibition. It is in design a valuable and beau iful work of art, and is to be competed for by essay and awarded at the rext annual meeting of the society, to be held in the Mechanics Institute on the last Saturday in January, 1887). Further particulars will be issued by the ladies auxiliary in a few days.

Snow in the Woods.—There is said to be an abundance of snow in the upper St. John and northern Maine. Mr. Hagerman of Kes. | valuators for the city and county of St. John wick, who is operating on the upper St. Croix, | met 30th ult, and completed the valuations fully a foot of snow in the woods in that section. The snow prevents the grounds from will be of service to the lu ing the snow. - Fredericton Gleaner.

THE INLAND REVENUE. - The excise duties collected in the St. John division last month. show an increase of \$2,785.90 over Novem-

ber, 1885. The figures are :-Spirits \_\_\_\_\_ \$10,136 84 \$13,162 77 Cigars 474 00 Manufactures in bond 25 41 70 73 Totals.....\$22,386 55

\$25,172 45 THE WEATHER. - Saturday night was the coldest this season and it is declared by old citizens to be some years since the thermometer has dropped so low in the first days of December. In and around the city the thermometer registered ziro, while at the Suspension bridge it was 2° below. At six o'clock Sunday morning it was at zero at the water office; 7°

been tested and worked splendidly. Digby pos-of the church during the week. Bands of Christian workers in connection with some of nd eleven tanks have been built each of which holds 10,000 gallons of water for use in case of fire. The officers of the fire department are as follows: -G. A. Veits, captain; John Daley, foreman; Henry Dakin, assistant foreman; J. M. Kerr, chief engineer; E. C. Dodge, assistant engineer; A. J. S Copp, secretary; Edward Riden Teachers. den, treasurer. There are twenty-five me in the brigade.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE.—The Union Baptist Ministerial Conference met Monday morning at the mission rooms, 95 Germain street. The following additions were reported for Sunday: Fairville, two; Leinster street, four; Water street, four. The congregations in the differ ent churches were reported good and the in terest generally more than ordinary. Rev. C. Goodspeed, M.A., read a paper on the subset, Will our Lord personally reign on the earth during the Millenium. On this question Rev. Mr. Goodspeed took the negative side. Further discussion of the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

LAUNCHES.-The Messrs. Churchill's new vassel, a barquentine, was successfully launched on Saturday, 27th ult., at Hantsport, N. S. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of beam, 34 feet; depth ting started in business on his own account of hold, 17 feet. Register tonnage, 550 tons.

The situation for a mill is a good one and it is likely Mr. Woods will rebuild again as soon as S. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of Smith of Windsor,

George A. Cox launched from his yard at Shelburne, N. S., on 27th ult., a fine schooner

of 76 tons. She is thoroughly built and cop-per fastened. The schooner is to be sold, and bears the pleasing name Success. L. O. L. ELECTION, -At the regular an nual meeting of York L. O. L. No. 3, held in the Orange hall, King street, 2nd instant, the following were elected and installed officers following were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year: D. McArthur, W. M.; Robert McHarg, sr., D. M.; Robert McLaughlan, chaplain; Lt. Col. Blaine, treasurer; Robert McHarg, jr., recording secretary; Robert Magee, financial secretary; Mathew Morrison, lecturer; David Connolly, director of ceremonies; committee: Thomas Walker, F. of C.; James Kelly, Wm. A. King, Robert Scott, James McAfee; Andrew Stevenson, inside tyler; James Wolfe, outside tyler.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL BOOKS, -Some two months ago THE SUN announced that the local government, after four years censideration, had decided upon the publication of an arithmetic, and that H. H. Pitts, of the Fredericton Reporter, was printing it. The circu-lar from the Board of Education announces that the new book will be used in the public schools on and after the 1st April next instead of Mulholland's arithmetic. The circular urther states that the series of copy books published by J. & A. McMillan, of this city, will also be used in the public schools after April 1st, in the place of the ones now used.

Johnston, L. O. L.-At the annual meeting of Johnston L. O. L., No. 24, held at the Orange hall, corner King and Germain streets

THE ORGAN BUSINESS. -An exchange re- Monday, the following officers were elected THE OEGAN BUSINESS,—An exchange remarks that it is not generally known that in and installed for the ensuing term: Geo. M. Thompson, W. Maeter; Wm. Simpson, D. Thompson, W. Maeter; Wm. Simpson Master; Geo Pascock, chaplein; Wm. S Mater; Geo Pescock, chaplein; Wm. stogers, recording secretary; R. bt. Simpson, ficencial secretary; Robt. Wills, treasurer; James Kelly, director of caremonies; John Chamber, lain, lecturer; James Armstrong, foreman of committee; James McConnell, No 2; Fred Amland, No, 3; James Holman, No, 4; John B. Nelson, No. 5; John S. Wilson, inside tyler; James Wolfe, cutaide tyler.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The customs revenue for the month of November, as compared with The the same period of last year, shows an increase of \$8,255 87. The following is the state.

ment :-Customs...... \$61,248 23 \$70,634 94 Customs.
C pyright
Seizures.
Steamboat in-pection.
Sick M-riner' fund.
Petroleum Inspection.
Warehouse Fees

Totals........ \$62,677 03 \$71 332 93 THE BEAR CUBS AT MCADAM. - The hune dreds of people who pass through McAdam by the various lines of the New Brunswick Rail. way, says the Calais Times, are attracted by the little black bear cubs which are chained in the lawn at the office near the railway works. These bears were captured in the ne part of New Brunswick in the sarly are remarkably intelligent, showing in many ways a superior intellect to the domestic sailmals. To those interested in pattral history time and are nearly nine months old they are a profound study. Their growth is quite as remarkable as their intelligence, and hey are quite contented to live in civilization

I ae of them has been taught to ring an old ocomotive bell. PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT. - About a fort. night ago Geo. F. Melanson, a son of Raphael Melanson of Scoudouc Settlement, went to Buctouche to work at removing a dwelling house. On the 29 hult, while engaged in lift ing some heavy material used in of the building, he suddenly took sick and re-tired to the boarding house where he began vemiting blood. A doctor was immediately summoned and announced the cause of vomit. og to be due to the rupture of a blood vessel, At last account; the injured man was growing forse and the doctors in attendance entertain no hope of his recovery. He was a young man of about 22 years of age. About eight years ago he met with a somewhat similar, though not so serious an accident.—Transcript.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE CONDITIONS, -- Wa have received a copy of the amended "conditions of contract" for the Atlantic mail ser.

vice. Articles 5 and 6 read :-"The steamers to perform at least twenty. pool, and from Liverpool to Quebec or Moa-treal, as the case may be, during the season of St. Lawrence navigation, making with twenty. six tries from Liverpool to Halifax and St John, N. B., and from St. John, N. B., and Halifax to Liverpool, during the remainder of the year, a weekly service of fifty-two voyages both ways during each year."

"In winter the service to be between Liverpool and Halifax and St. John, New Brune-wick, making Halifax the first port of destination, and last of departure, in Canada." MEETING OF THE VALUATORS.—The board of

for city and county purposes. The per centage

under this valuation as compared with the old

St John City \_\_\_\_\_ 77 868 
 8t John City
 77 868
 70,1856

 Port'and City
 12,961
 18 235

 Lancaster
 3 9/3
 4 714

 Simonds
 8,496
 4,6243

 8t Martins
 2.23
 21

 Muquash
 576
 53

 The papers were filed yesterday afternoon

 with the countil respectation
 W Print

is appended:

with the county secretary, H. W. Frith.

The Globe gives the following as the amounts of valuations, as compared with those of the St John \_\_\_ ... \_ ... \$18,286,765 

826,054,853 THE METHODISTS. - The Methodists preachers' weekly meeting was held in the class room of Centenary church Monday morning. There were present : Revs. R. Wilson (chairman), H. were present: Revs. R. Wilson (chairmar), H. Daniel, Dr. Pope, E. Evans, H. P. Cowperabove. Snow began failing Sunday about eight p. m., and up till an early hour Monday morning about two inches had failen.

DIGBY.—The new steam fire engine, built by the Burrill-Johnson Co., of Yarmouth, has been tested and worked splendidly. Dighy nosthe city churches are doing evangeliatic work and were reported as holding eight cottage prayer meetings during the week. Arrangements were made for holding a series of imeetings to work up a "sustentation fund crease the salaries of the ministers on the mission circuits of the conference. The first of these meetings is to be held in the Methodist church, Portland, on Wednesday evening. The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday

> MILL BURNED, - The new grist mill at Armstrong's Corner, Queens Co., owned and operated by Wm. F. Woods, was totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of Saturday, the 4th inst. When discovered the flames were bursting out of the building on all sides, so there was no chance of saving anything. How the fire originated is a mystery, as there was no fire in the stoves after after 3 p. m. Friday evening, and Mr. Woods was working in the mill until 9 p. m. and made a close examina-tion before leaving it. The mill was a good one and contained besides all the necessary ms-chinery, a patent cleansing machine and about \$300 worth of grain, flour, bran, too's, etc. There was no insurance and the loss will fall There was no insurance and the loss will fall very heavy on Mr. Woods, who was just get-

> > Saint John Business College

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. Specialties-Bookkeeping, arithemetic, penmanship, business customs, business corres pondence, banking, commercial law, telegraphy,

short hand, etc. Students can enter at any time, but there is no time like the present. MOdd Fellow's Hall, S. KERR. Paus.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East

India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure of bility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in those sands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated this motive and a desire to relieve human su fering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or Eaglish, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing wite stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noves, 149 Power's block, Rochester, N. Y.

An Iudiana female child has been born w'' out a mouth. The child if she lives will nevel die an old maid.

FRED (Special FREDERICTON, DE clerk of the executiv telegram from Los nouncing the death who has been there Alexander Gibson mer a call for a n Railway Bridge C

holders yesterday under their charte C. E. L. Jarvis, Grant of St John

MONOTON, Dec. tors of the Combi today was not held Mr. Kaight, of the fax.
An important here tedey. About inson, a wealthy sewer entrance went to the lockup test, afterwarda town for false agreement subm selecting Hon. I son choosing I Dr. Barker, of Robinson clain buildings did n that the say deep to accomm the sewer was son's cellar. Ti each building al pay an entrance ized or not. The A new phase entered upon to Hanigan's horse gess in satisfaction plevined the hora Today Mr. Grant

case removed to CANADI

to Judge Betsie chambers to ha

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judge did not deci the application con

proper course to pu

MONTREAL, Dec. 1 dent of the Queb addressed a meeting exchance and board erally today on th navigation of the haustive address of upon the practical Lawrence at summe in Lake St. Peter a hetween Ozehec a boats of sufficient pressure. He did scheme would b was certain it was boats at St. Johns for keeping the experiments were why during the car regular service up more powerful cle such as the Alert. paratively small mons. He stated the north channel

John Trenholm.

bigamy, he having

ent. One wife has two children. The

third wife, whom year. Toronto, Oat. vention which sat nearly two this m nominated for the house of commons relied upon the laid date Mayor Howls will not now run. Sir John and or reception at Orill land today. The m enthusiastic admir him again and age were applauded to PETERBORO, Oat., donald, Hon. Mes Foster met with a g seen in this section ous crowd assemble the visitors and gav Two meetings were which was crowded sion. The speeches plauded. Hon. Mr. leagues at the even PRESCOTT, Oat. ery, situated on the the decks

were destroyed by \$100,000. WINNIPEG, Dec. vincial elections v result of the elect our the prevince ing to the libera face, Burke in St. in Carter, being ret Coburg, Ont., Da with Hon. Mess boro, and were me at the station. I house, which was cr ing speeches, wh Their reception her enthusiastic and an in the Opera house doors. Tomorrow onto and will then NAPIERVILLE, Qu Catholic church as buildings have been The presbytery was passage connecting

Robert F. Morrow John Mackinzie, a st Co., brokers, are a who for many year figure of this city stocks and a boom him of \$250,000. a million over all lia are \$100,000. Kulls \$25,000. Paris, Dec. 3.-I M. Sarrien, ministe in opposition to a m of the offices of sub introduce a bill abolition of those of Freycenet supported ed the opposition for was effered to over The chamber, how for total abolition

MISCEI

SAN FRANCISCO,

thus defeating the that De Freycenet, ter of public instru was intense exciteme chambers after the sitting of the char instance of De Frey net might consid palace and tend dent Grevy.

# December 8, 1888.

he following officers were elected of the ensuing term; Geo, M. W. Master; Wm. Simpson, D. Paccock chaplein; Wm. Rogers, o Pascock chapten; vvm. Rogers, ecretary; Robt. Simpson, ficancial Robt. Wills, tressurer; James ctor of caremonies; John Chamber, er; James Armstrong, foreman of the company of the comp James McConnell, No 2; Fred [o. 3; James Holmen, No, 4; John No. 5; John S Wilson, inside es Wolfe, cutside tyler.

REVENUE.—The customs revenue ath of November, as compared with priod of last year, shows an increase 7. The following is the at

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\$62,077 08 \$71,332 93 AB CUBS AT MCADAM. - The hunple who pass through McAdam by lines of the New Brunswick Rail. he Calais Times, are attracted by ck bear cubs which are chained in the office near the railway works. were captured in the norther Brunswick in the early nearly nine months old. e nearly nine months old. They ably intelligent, showing in many arior intellect to the domestic authose interested in natural history profound study. Their growth is problem sately. Intelligence, and the contented to live in civilization, he has been taught to ring an old

FATAL ACCIDERT. - About a fort. eo. F. Melanson, a son of Raphael Scoudouc Settlement, went to to work at removing a dwelling the 29 hult, while engaged in liftavy material used in the removal positing house where he began d. A doctor was immediate nd announced the cause of vomitunt: the injured man was growing doctors in attendance entertain recovery. He was a young man years of age. About eight years with a somewhat similar, though an accident .- Transcript.

AIL SERVICE CONDITIONS,-We d a copy of the amended "conditract" for the Atlantic mail seres 5 and 6 read:-

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the service to be between Liveriffex and St. John, New Bruns-Halifax the first port of destina-

f departure, in Canada. F THE VALUATORS.—The board of the city and county of St. John and completed the valuations unty purposes. The per centage luation as compared with the old

70,1856 18 235 4 714 4,0243 .... 77 868 were filed yesterday afternoon

ty secretary, H. W. Frith, ives the following as the amounts

as compared with those of the Valuators ---- .\$18,286,765 \$15,727,700 3,562,610 597,086 891,728 1,018,987 \$21,339,673 \$26,054,853

odists. —The Methodists preacheeting was held in the class room church Monday morning. There Revs. R. Wilson (chairman), H. Pope, E. Evans, H. P. Cowper-Jarshall, W. W. Brewer, and D. eports of the past week's work ent churches were read by the arge. The Rev. Mr. Marshall of orted the opening of their new f six persons to the membership ch during the week. Banda o rkers in connection with some of ches are doing evangelistic work gs during the week. Arrange-ade for holding a series of imeetup a "sustentation fund" to in-sries of the ministers on the misthe conference. The first of is to be held in the Methodist land, on Wednesday evening.
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ED. The new grist mill at Arm. Queens Co., owned and oper-F. Woods, was totally destroyed the morning of Saturday, the en discovered the flames were the building on all sides, so ance of saving anything. How ted is a mystery, as there was oves after after 3 p. m. Friday Mr. Woods was working in the m. and made a close examina-saving it. The mill was a good d besides all the necessar nt cleansing machine and about grain, flour, bran, too's, etc. nsurance and the loss will fall Mr. Woods, who was just getdeiness on his own account. for a mill is a good one and it is ods will rebuild again as soon as

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emale child has been horn Will The child if she lives will never

## BY TELEGRAPH.

December 8, 1886.

## FREDERICTON.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, Dec. 1 .- F. A. H. Straton clerk of the executive council, today received a telegram from Los Angeles, California, announcing the death of his son, Frank Straton, who has been there for two years.

Alexander Gibson advertises in today's Farmer a call for a meeting of the Fredericton Railway Bridge Company, to be held at Van-wart's law office, January 6th. The stock-helders yesterday deposited twenty thousand dollars in the Bank of B. N. A., as required under their charter. C. E. L. Jarvis, Mr. Corey and ex-Mayor Grant of St. John, are here adjusting the

## MONCTON.

insurance tariff.

(Special to THE SUN.) Monoron, Dec. 1 .- The meeting of liquidators of the Combination Lock Co., called for today was not held, owing to the absence of Mr. Keight, of the Merchants Bank of Half-

An important arbitration case is in progress here teday. About a year ago Chapman Ro inson, a wealthy citizen, was arrested for sewer entrance fees amounting to \$60. He went to the lockup, and there paid under proto the lockup, and there paid under pro-test, afterwards bringing a suit against the town for false arrest. The matter was by agreement submitted to arbitration, the town selecting Hon. D. L. Hanington, and Robin-son choosing H. R. Emerson of Dorchester, Dr. Barker, of St. John, being third man. Robinson claims that two of his buildings did not require drainage, and that the sewer was not sufficiently deep to accommodate him. Town engineer McCready gave evidence this afternoon that son's cellar. The town's contention is that each building along the line of sewer should pay an entrance fee whether the sewer is ntilized or not. The case is still on this evening.
A new phase of the Scott act trouble was entered upon today. Some time ago Andrew Hanigan's horse was seized by Constable Burgess in satisfaction of a \$50 fine. Hanigan re-pleyined the horse and now holds possession. Today Mr. Grant. Scott act attorney, applied to Judge Botsford in the county court chambers to have the replevin writ set on the ground that the pro-having been seized by the crown and held under law was not subject to replevin and that a writ could not lie. The indge did not decide this point, but declared the application could not be entertained as the proper course to pursue would be to have the case removed to the supreme court by cer-

## CANADIAN NEWS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1, -Col. Rhodes, vice president of the Quebec Geographical Society, addressed a meeting of the members of the corn exchance and board of trade and citizens generally today on the subject of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence. In an exhaustive address of nearly an hour, he insisted upon the practicability of keeping the St. Lawrence at summer level by a central fracture in Lake St. Peter and keeping a passage open between Quebec and Montreal by a number of boats of sufficient power to cope with the ice pressure. He did not say the Lake St. Peter scheme would be entirely successful, but he was certain it would be partially so. Scaling boats at St. Johns would be found well adapted why during the carnival there should not be a regular service up river. The boats would cost about \$6,000 per month. In January a more powerful class of boats would be required, such as the Alert. The outlay would be com-paratively small and the gain would be enormous. He stated that they intended keeping the north channel open at Quebec this winter. John Trenholm, alias George Brown, sixty years of age, was arrested today on a charge of bigamy, he having three wives living at present. One wife has eight children and another two children. The action is brought by his third wife, whom he married in June, last

relied upon the labor support for their candidate Mayor Howland, it is likely his worship

reception at Orillia yesterday and at Sunder-land today. The meetings were crowded with enthusiastic admirers of Sir John, who cheered him again and again. The various speakers were applauded to the echo.

Pererboro, Oat., Dec. 2.—Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. White, Thompson and Foster met with a grand reception here today, the like of which has never previously been seen in this section of the country. A tremendous crowd assembled at the station to welcome the visitors and cave them a roughny reception. the visitors and gave them a rousing recaption. Two meetings were held in the Opera House which was crowded to the doors on each occasion. The speeches were enthusiastically applauded. Hon, Mr. Chapleau joined his collections to the constitution of the c

eagues at the evening meeting.

PRESCOTT, Ont., Dec. 3.—McCarthy's brew. ery, situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the docks connected with the brewery were destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is \$100,000.

\$100,000.

Winnipeg, Dec. 3—Nominations for provincial elections were made yesterday. The result of the elections by acclamation throughour the province has been greatly disappointing to the liberals. La Riviere in St. Boniface, Burks in St. Francois Zavier, and Gilly in Carter being returned by acclamation.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Co., brokers, are announced today. Morrow, who for many years had been a prominent figure of this city has been selling calls on stocks and a boom in prices entailed a loss to him of \$250,000. He claims to be still worth a million over all liabilities. Mackinzie's losses are \$100,000. Kullman & Co. say their loss is

Paris, Dec. 3.—In the chamber of deputies

## NOVA SCOTIA.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—The last vessel captured for violation of the treaty of 1818 by actually fishing within the limits, was the first to be formally confiscated. The charge against the Wellfleet schooner Highland Light was tried before Chief Justice Palmer in the vice admiralty court at Charlottetown today. Evidence of the offence and the circumstances of the

seizure on the morning of the 6th of September, was given by Captain Lorway and officers of the cruiser Houlette. Captain Lorway put in as evidence the following statement: "I am master and managing owner of the American schr. Highland Light, of Welffiest, Mass. I acknowledge that my vessel was hove to with the intention of fishing mackerel and that I have bait for that purpose I caught no mackerel but got some codfish within the limit, I was about one and a quarter miles from shore at the time," (signed by John H. Ryder, at Cardigan Bay, September 6th, 1886) Chief Justice Palmer, ordered the vessel outfit, seines, seine boats and cargo forfeited to her Mejesty and sold by the marshal of the

court, December 14th.

Minister of customs Bowell, authorized colector Ross to ship a crew moday to take to Gloucester the American schooner Moro Castle, detained at Port Hawkesbury for the last three months, and recently released.

Halifax, Dec. 2.—An extraordinary socia sensation developed today and fell on Halifax high life like a thunder clap. It was the an-nouncement of the separation of Professor Sumichrest from his wife, to whom he had been married fourteen years, because he feared that in the sight of God and the church he was not her husband. Sumichrast is one of the most cultured literateurs and perhaps the finest linguist in this part of Canada. He was formerly professor of modern languages in Kings Coilege, Windsor; subsequently to was editor of a Halifax paper and for some years past has been principal of Girton House, a private school, where sons and daughters of the aristocracy of Haliiax and the province finish their education. This school is backed by Bishop Binney and leading men of the diocess. Fourteen years ago Sumichrast fell in love with the widow of Charles Almon, a lieutenant of the Royal Artillery and sen of a wealthy Nova Scotia politician. When Hon. M. B. Almon died he left his son's widow a hand some fortune. After their engagement, Sumichrast told her that when a youth he had married a French girl in Europe. Their life was very nhappy, was a perfect burden to him and h gave up a four thousand dollar position, left ber and came to Canada. She subsequently applied for divorce, he offered no defence and the divorce was granted. He had never heard rom her since and believed she was dead, but if alive the divorce was perfectly legal. Mrs. Almon was satisfied and married Sumichrast. Years ago. Professor Hind, the well knows British expert witness before the Fishery Com

(Bishop Binney) knew had

sttention to Hinds' attack Sumichrast at one

and for long years thought to be dead, was still iving, that in the eyes of the church his second

could honorably do, and she immediately left he

home and sought the protection of Ray. F. R. Murray, her pastor, at midnight. The roman

Tobin. On motion of Rev. Mr. Murray, edi

tor of the Presbyterian Witness, and Dr. Read,

brate the Queen's jubilee.

mission, held a professor's chair in King's College. He became very friendly with Sumi-chrast and found out all about his previous (Special to THE SUN.) history. At a recent meeting of the church synod, radical differences of opinion sprung up between Bishop Binney and Professors Sumichrast and Hind in relation to the establishment of a ladies' seminary for the education of daughters of the clergy, which generated much bad blood. Hind employed an Edinburgh lawyer to ferret out the history of Sumichrast before he came to Canada, and the where-abouts of his first wife. It was found that abouts of his first wife. It was found that she had married a French officer and is now living in Algiers. Professor Hind, has a son who for some years had been chaplain to Bishop Binney. He boarded in the house which is the head quarters of the Girls Friendly Society. A woman who kept the house had two daughters. They went, astray socially, and Rev. Hind married them to men to whom they were engaged, to save them from future disgrace. He did not report these facts to the Bishop, and when Mrs. Binney, patroness of

for keeping the river open, and if the experiments were tried there was no reason asperated, and expressed her opinion to Rev. Hind in unmists keable terms. The chaplain Hind in unmistakeable terms. The chaplain as spiritedly replied and the consequence was that Bishop suspended him. Professor Hind then took a hand in and wrote a savage letter Bishop Binney. The Bishop replied in a vitriolic strain. Then Prof. Hind addressed a circular to all the Episcopal clergymen of the diocese, bitterly attacking Bishop Binney, and declaring that the Richon was projing him declaring that the Bishop was urging

TORONTO, Oat., Dec. 1 .- At the labor convention which sat from eight last night till nearly two this morning two candidates were nominated for the local house and two for the house of commons. As the temperance people

will not now run. Sir John and colleagues met with a rousing reception at Orillia yesterday and at Sunder-

in Carter, being returned by acclamation.

Cobung, Ont., Dec. 3.—Sir John Macdonald, with Hon. Mesers. White and Thompson, arrived in Port Hope this morning, from Peterboro, and were met by an enthusiastic crowd at the station. They drove to the Opera house, which was crowded, and delivered telling speeches, which were loudly cheered. Their reception here this afternoon was equally enthusisstic and an immense crowd assembled in the Opera house to listen to the speeches. Hundreds had to be turned away from the doors. Tomorrow night they speak at Deseronto and will then go on to Ottawa.

NAPIERVILLE, Quebec, Dec. 6.—The Roman Catholic church and correct f.—The Roman

Catholic church and convent and adjoining buildings have been totally destroyed by fire. The presbytery was saved by tearing down the passage connecting it with the church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The failures of Robert F. Morrow, a prominent capitalist, John Mackinzie, a stock broker, and Kullman & are \$100,000. Kullman & Co. say their loss is

gale today and is dashing to pieces. It is impossible for assistance to reach her. The vessel's masts are broken, boats gone and only four men are discernable on board. It is believed the rest are lost.

The American fishing schooner Moro Castle was formally handed over to the American consule the believer to the consuler. PARIS, Dec. 3.—In the chamber of deputies M. Sarrien, minister of the interior, speaking in opposition to a motion for the total abolition of the offices of sub prefects, promised he would introduce a bill providing for the partial abolition of those officers. Prime Minister De Freycenet supported M. Sarrien and reproached the opposition for seizing every chance that was offered to overthrow the government. The chamber, however, adopted the motion for total abolition by a majority of 13 votes, thus defeating the government. It is reported that De Freycenet, Sarrien and Goblet, minister of public instruction, will resign. There was intense excitement in the lobbies of the chambers after the vote was announced. The sitting of the chamber was suspended at the instance of De Freycenet in order that the cabinet might consider its position. The ministers held a meeting and afterward went to the Elyse palacs and tendered thair resignations to President freely. consul at Hawkesbury today.

Halifax, Dec. 4.—The vessel ashore at Flint

#### OTTAWA.

(Special to THE SUN.)

Grenville to Sherbrooke preparations have been made for getting under way as soon as the final location has been established. From Harvey to Moncton the location has not yet

been completed.

Referring to the Cape Breton railway, he said the wharf at the Strait of Canso end of the line is under contract and the contractor is now getting together the material. The rone by the Canson Marrows and Caparos vivas the Counsel for the government made no opposition to Healy's request, and hearing was adjourned until Dec. 11th. via the Grand Narrows and Georges rivers to Sydney has been adopted: plans and specifications are being prepared for exhibition to con-tractors, and it is thought they will very shortbe completed and tenders invited, The surveyor general of the department of the interior says considerable work has been

lone by the surveying staff in the past season. The geographical position of several points on the C. P. R. in British Columbia have been determined, such as Port Moody, Kamloops, etc. This was effected by astronomical observations and telegraphic communication with Seat le, one of the stations of the United States geographical and geodetic survey. A survey has also been made of the C. P. R., which, when corrected, will be the basis of work in British Columbia, the lines to be run from either side of the railway. The work in Manitoba and the territories consisted of surveys of the old trails, which are to be established as the main highway. An exploratory survey was made of lake Winnipeg, and a topographical survey of the Rocky mountains. The height of prominant peaks in British Columbia along the line of railway has also been ascartained. Mount Begbee, a glacier mountain, is seven thousand three hundred and thirty-nine feet above the C. P. R.; Mount Klotz, six thousand nine hundred and nine. Syndicate Peak is six thousand nine hundred and eighty feet bove the railway and ten thousand seven undred feet above the sea. Mount Stephen five thousand five hundred and eleven feet

hundred above the sea.
Only about twenty six miles of the Pacific railway between Smith's Falls and Montreal remain to be finished. There is no truth in the statement that the C. P. R. has made arrangements with any United States port for a permanent terminus. The authorities say the winter terminal port will be in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Carling who has returned from the west says the enthusiasm with which Siz John was received suspasses everything within

bove the railway and ten thousand three

M.s. Henry F. Perley was today the recipient of a handsome chair from the ladies of St. George's bazaar, for her exertions in behalf f the church. OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The revenue for the last

month was \$2,720,000, making the total revenue since July 1st, \$14,200,000. The total expenditure was \$1,100,000 less than the total The Canada Permanent Loan Society in tend applying to parliament for power to do business in every part of Canada.

There are still about half a dozen counties whose finally revised voters' lists under the franchise act have not been forwarded to

The trustees of the bondholders of the Southeastern railway intend applying to par-liament for an act of incorporation. An act of incorporation will be sought by a company from New Westminster south to the boundary

line. These are connected with C. P. R. pro-The adultoration of food districts are changed and made coterminous with the indisgrace. He did not report these rates of the Bishop, and when Mrs. Binney, patroness of the society heard of it she was very much exspection districts. The official Gazette reap-

points former analysts, Best for New Brucs-wick and Bowman for Nova Scotin.

The handsome residence here of Mr. Isbester, railway contractor, was destroyed by

bester, railway contractor, was destroyed by fire.

Sylvester O'Donohue has been awarded the contract for the construction of the breakwater at Blue Rock, Nova Scotia.

The various athletic, literary and scientific societies here are moving to club together and build one building costing \$15,000.

In order injuriously to affect the great inflaence the minister of justice is exercising in Onitario in the campaign now going on, the opposition of the secretary for Ireland, returned to Dublin today in response to a hasty summons to attend a conference of lords, justices and law officers of the crown. It is reported ft was decided at the conference to prosecute trustees holding tenants' rents and to proclaim all meetings announced to be held for the purpose of enforcing the anti-rent programme. The coercive policy of the government is approved by Lord Hartington. clergy to support as principal of the Episcopal Ladies Academy, a man whom tario in the campaign now going or, the opposition have manufactured the story that he is going to become a Methodiat.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Sir John and other minliving an improper life for fourteen years. This produced a crisis. Two years ago Mr. Sumichrast became a thoroughly con-verted man and a tay reader in St. Luke's cathedral. He accepted the most extreme isters have returned from their western cam-paign. They report the utmost enthusiasm

views on religion and its bearings on marriage and divorce. When Bishop Binney called his manifested everywhere.

Hons. Thompson, Foster and other ministers will attend a political demonstration, Thurday, knowledged, seeing that his first wife whom he marriage was unlawful. He immediately de-termined in accordance with the dictates of his conscience to separate from his present wife, manent railway commission.

The weather is very cold here. The ther-

He went home and communicated his stern resolve to the woman with whom he had lived with the greatest happiness for fourteen years. The blow fell upon her with crushing effect, but like a heroine she agreed that it was the only thing as Christians they could honorably do and the immediately left the nometer was 20 below zero last night.

Mercier, the Alaekan explorer, is here on Morcier, the Alaskan explorer, is here on business with the geological survey. He presented two thousand interesting specimens from Alaska to the government museum.

Hon. J. B. Finch delivered a lecture here on prohibition in politics. He opposes a third party on temperance in general politics. tic affair so weighed on Sumichrast's mind that he was taken very ill, and his wife had to party on temperance in general politics.

Extensive operations in painting the interior of the parliament buildings are going on.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The order in council appointing the Labor Commission passed today, as follows: Hos. James Armstrong of Ottawa, late chief justice of St. Lucia; A. T. Freed of Hamilton; John Armstrong of Toronto, printer; return to return to the house to nourish him. This afternoon, at a large meeting of clergy and the parents of pipils attending Girton school, Sumichrast made a frank statement of the whole case. The greatest sympathy was manifested for him and speeches were made by Bishop Binney, Rev. F. R. Murray, R. V. Dr. Partridge, Rev. Robert Murray, Dr. Read, Rev. John McMillan and ex-Mayor Tobin. On motion of Rev. Mr. Murray edi.

S. R. Heakes of Toronto, boat builder; Jules Hilbronner, a Montreal journalist; Michael Walsh of Halifax, carpenter; James Alfred Clarke of St. John, builder; with such other names as may hereafter be added by order in Rufus Stephenson, inspector of colonization companies, says the fifteen companies are doing fairly well. He found among settlers gener-

the meeting unamimously expressed sympathy with and unabated confidence in both Profes-sor and Mrs. Sumichrast and the hope that sor and Mrs. Sumtotrast and the hope that this thing would not in the slightest degree interfere with the seminary. The affair is al-most the sole theme of conversation. People await future developments with the greatest interest. A bitter feeling would spring up in the bishop and clergy should insist upon the separation of Samichrast and wife under these ally content. Hon. Mr. Foster has received many enquiries from Labrador and Newfoundland, respecting the discovery of black cod on the Pacific coast. These fishermen express a desire to remove to the Pacific.

The government has notivet decided to send an expedition next year to Hudson Bay.

President Cleveland's references to the faheries are considered a guarded admission that extraordinary circumstances, but if they live to gether and remain in church membership, they will have to get a special dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Several suits for slander are likely to ensue. Bishop Binney and Professors Hind and Sumichrast are all governors of King's college.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—The city council today appointed a committee to appropriately color. eries are considered a guarded admission that the American fishermen find that the shoe The Ottawa ministerial geonference met this

morning and passed resolutions condemning Sunday funerals. Sunday funerals.

The railway commission sat today and heard two witnesses. Merchants are not enthusiastic in coming forward.

The receipts for five months of the present fiscal year are nearly one million and a quarter in advance of the corresponding period last year. As the expenditure in last month included large narmants of interest and sinking appointed a committee to appropriately cele brate the Queen's jubilee.

The Hera'd tomorrow will publish a letter from Prof. Hind on the Sumichraet sensation, is which he savagely attacks Bishop Binney. This affair is the all prevailing sensation.

An unknown English barkentine ran on a reef at Kint Island, Cape Breton, during the

cluded large payments of interest and sinking fund, it is understood that the finance department looks forward to a handsome surplus at the end of present fiscal year.

A cabinet council was held this afterneon.

# MIDNIGHTS.

London, Dec. 6.—The Government has jobtained from the law officers of the Crown at Dublin opinions to the effect that both tenants. bublin opinions to the effect that both tenants, trustees and others, conspiring to defraud landlords are liable to indictment under common law. Gen. Bulier states that he is not in favor of home rule, and that he is a staunch unionist. The unionist conference tomorrow will be addressed by the Duke of Westminster, Earl Derby, Earl Selborne and Sir George Trovelyan. It being impossible to accommodate in a single hall all who desire to attend the banquet arrangements have been madeforthes. in a single hall all who desire to attend the banquet, arrangements have been made for three simultaneous banquets, the chairmen of which will be Lord Hartington, the Duke of Grafton and the Duke of St. Albans, respectively.

Sam Francisco, Dec. 6.—Two more fallures of stock brokers are announced. C. E. Anderson has suspended with liabilities of \$750,000 and assets nominal. Fred F. Franks has assigned to Henry P. Wood with liabilities estimated at \$250,000,

#### IRISH AFFAIRS.

Dublin, Nov. 30 .- The case of the govern-OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Collingwood Schreiber | ment against John Dillon came up for hearing says the Short Line railway is making good today before the Court of Queen's Bench. Dilprogress. Work on the route from the Lachine | lon appeared, accompanied by Lord Mayor bridge to St. John's, province of Quebec, is Sullivan and Mesers. Healey and Sexton. advancing to completion. From St. John's Great crowds surrounded the building, and the to Grenville construction is in progress. From court room and corridors were packed. Dillon was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people when he arrived, and his passage into under way. From the international boundary line to Mattawamkesg several parties of engineers are out revising the location. From Harvey to Moncton the location, here the location has been instructed as to the natural description of the hearing. He said he had only been instructed as to the natural description. been instructed as to the nature of the crown's complaint last night, and as the crown's affida-

> LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The Times says: "It is possible that parliament will be compelled to depart from the contemplated arrangements respecting Ireland. We do not despair of tuscess of the ordinary law, yet it would be fool-ish to day that failure is possible. If so, parliament must consider measures that will enable it to protect life and property in Ire-

land. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is formulating a scheme for the reform of Irish administration. He has offered the post of under secretary to Gen Buller, and the latter has accepted.
EDINBURGH, Nov. 30.—At a conference of the Scotch liberal association today at Harwich twenty-eight organizations were represented. The conference adopted resolutions of confidence in Gladstone and in favor of home rule in Ireland and Scotland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1. - Two hundred girls today. attacked and pelted with mud a bailiff and his assistant, who were serving writs of eject-ment on tenants on Lord Dillon's estate, at Ballyhannis. The men beat a hasty retreat

leaving their horse, car and papers.

CORK, Dec. 1.—A disturbance was caused here this evening by the police trying to dis-perse a meeting held in honor of Hurley, who arrived here today, to be tried for having explosives in his possession, and for resisting execution. The police threatened to arrest O'Connor, who presided, and a scuff; ensued, during which Tanner, M. P., was knocked down. The latter sustained a scalp wound and was taken to the infirmary. O'Connor was

not arrested DUBLIN. Dec. 1.—The Earl of Erne has been lected grand master of the Orange lodgs.
[John Henry Crichton, fourth Earl of Erne ras born in 1839 and succeeded to the title in 1885. He is one of the representative Irish peers in the house of lords. His eldest son and heir, Viscount Crichton, was born in 1872] DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Timothy D. Sullivan has ean re-elected lord mayor of Dublin, and Mr. O'Keefe has been elected mayor of Limerick, Both Sullivan and O'Keefe have pledged themelves to refuse any honors which may be offered by the Queen during jubilee year. John Dillon heads the list of candidates for the office of high sheriff of Dublin. Alderman Richard Power has been re-elected mayor of

Waterford. DUBLIN, Dec. 2. - United Ireland publishes the legal opinion given by Right Hon. Hugh Holmes, attorney general of Ireland, to the government as to its right to suppress the new movement of the Irish national league, which aims to beat the landiords by having tenants deposit with a trustee for tender such sums below the demanded rents as the tenants believe fair and are able to pay. The line of action which the landlords proposed to have the government adopt to crush out this form of resistance was to arrest every person who should act as a trustee, thus ren-

posed by the league and the government has no right to arrest them for so acting.

LONDON, Dac. 3.—It is believed the government has decided to suppress intimidation meetings in Ireland, and to enforce the rights of landlords.

London, Dec. 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,

by Lord Hartington.

Dublin, Dec. 5.—The Irish executive will address a private circular to the police forbidding them to indicate houses or farms to bailiffs

or otherwise assist in the eviction of tenants. The police are only to protect bailiffs in case the latter are assaulted. Hons. Thempson, Focter and other ministers will attend a political demonstration, Thurday, in McMasters county.

The railway commission sat here on Saturday, and heard the evidence of flour and lumber merchants. The general opinion of witnesses was against the appointment of a permanent railway commission.

The weather is very cold here. The thermal the latter are assaulted.

Cork, Dec. 5.—The police were stoned to do you are a meeting addressed by Mr. O'Brien in one of the public streets. They charged the crowd with swords and then ran off to the barracks for reinforcements. Police Inspector Connor soon appeared with more policemen and drew them up in lize. The mayor also arrived and forbade the action of the public streets. arrived and forbade the action of the police, saying he was responsible for the peace of the city. Meanwhile the stone throwing was renewed and inspector Shannon, who had brought more assistance declined to have his men made a target of or to obey the mayor's orders. The mayor retired. There was serious rioting this evening and a number of policemen and citizens were injured, the latter by bayonet thrusts. The city is now quiet. Twenty-three persons have been treated at the hospital for scalp wounds. One policeman had his scull fractured.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Earl of Aberdeen has

London, Dec. 5.—The Earl of Aberdeen has consented to act as president of the new Home Rule League, which is an amalgamation of the xiating leagues.

# MARINE DISASTERS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 2.-A frightful disaste involving the death of six men and the infliction of serious injuries to 13 others, was reported this afternoon upon the arrival of the steamship Western Land at her docks today. The catastrophe was unavoidable. Saturday afternoon, November 27, when the Western Land was seven days out from Antwerp, a huge cross sea was suddenly encountered and it fell with terrific force upon the forward deck of the steamship. The deck was crushed in and buried the unfortunates beneath a mass of wood and iron debris. The next instant the water swept along the gangways of the main deck, carrying several persons with it. The deck, carrying several persons with it. The injured were carried as soon as possible to the intermediate cabin, which was transformed into an hospital. Here they were attended by Dr. J. Hurloch, the ship's surgeon, and Dr. Felix Cohn of New York city, who was among the passengers. Four seamen were found to have been killed outright, Two others killed were steerage passengers. The 13 is jured are all in a critical condition having arms, legs or ribs broken, and some are injured internally. LATER.

Second officer Epoff, who was on watch when the accident occurred, makes the following statement: At 2.30 Saturday afternoon we were in lat. 47 degrees 59, long, 43 degrees 57. I was on the main bridge when I noticed an enormous wave on the starboard bow. The next instant another towering wave joined it from the port side. They seemed to leap into the air as they mingled. They must have been nearly 40 feet high, as I saw their united mass above the lower yard of the foremast. Then came a crash of water upon the deck. It sounded louder than a thousand cannon fired at once. The water swept from one end to the other of the main deck and carried everything be-

#### PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. Opening of the Second Session of the 49th

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 -The second session f the 49 h congress opened at noon today. he galleries in the senate chamber and house of representatives were filled with spectators. Shortly after the two bodies were called to order, the annual message of the president was received and read. It was heard with great attention and its delivery occupied nearly three hours. In each chamber the message was ordered to be printed and referred usual to the committee of the whole In the senset the death of Senator Pike was announced, and the senate, cut of respect to the memory of the deceased senator, at 3 25 adjurned. In the house, the deaths of representatives Beach and Arnot of New York, and Price of Wiscopsin ways any order. and Price of Wisconsin were announced, and at 4 15 the house adjourned out of respect to their memory. The message recommends the revenue laws

hall be so amended as to cheapen the price of necessaries and give free entrance to certain mported materials. Argus attention is lirected to the defencions condition of the sea coast defences and hopes effective steps may be taken to improve them, and that a penitentiary for United States prisoners be erected in place of dividing them among thirty states prisons. The Lodian question is regarded as hopeful, but he suggests radical changes in the system of dealing with them and the appointment of a ommission to consider the best methods of their improvement. He commends the better protection of public lends and forests and calls attention to the evasion of public land system aws. The rapid appropriation of public lands by illegal methods is worthy of serious attention.
The progress of civil service reform is noted, and if the people submit to the banishment of the underlining principle of this reform, they will abandon the inmost guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions,

OF THE FISHERIES DISPUTE, the President says: The recommendation contained in my last message in relation to the mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of auxious differences between the United States and Great Britain, was met by the adverse vote of the senate and recent negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Mejesty's government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of convention of 1818, relating to territorial water and shore fisheries of the British Provinces as should ecure Canadian rights from encroachments by U. S fishermen, and at the same time ensure the erjoyment by the time ensure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed them by such convention. These questions by such convention. These questions for nearly 75 years have given rise ito earnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by irritation. Reviewing the situation, he says, new and wast interests have been brought international and the methods of sendanting to existence and the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed, and all this is entitled to careful consideration and judgement in adjusting the conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of 3,500 miles.

## The Evangelical Alliance.

SABBATH DESECRATION NOT TO BE TOLERATED-THE WEEK OF PRAYER,

The meeting of the Evangelical Alliance Monday was attended by Rav. Dr. Macrae and] Rev. Massrs. Gates, Daniel, Gordon, dering the league's plan of paying rent futile, landlords' agents being of course debarred from accepting tenders below the landlords' figures.

Attorney General Holmes says men have a lead with the course of the tenders for the course of the tenders of the ten Farlane and Moore, and Mesers. Diston, After devotional exercises, led by Dr. Bots. ford, Rev. Mr. Gordon, chairman of the committee appointed to arrange a programme for the week of prayer, rendered his report, which was adopted. Meetings will be held as fol-

Monday, Jan. 3.—Noon, Y.M. C.A., led by Dr. Botsford; evening, Leinster street church, led by Rev. R. Wilson.

Tuseday, Jan. 4.—Noon, Y.M. C.A., led by Jas. Woodrow; evening, ——
Wednesday, Jan. 5.—Noon, Y.M. C.A., led by Capt. Prichard; evening, Queen fquare church, led by Rev. Mr. Macdougall.

Thursday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led by M. C. A. led by Thyriday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y. M. C. A. led b

Thursday, Nov. 6.—Noon, Y.M. C.A., led by as. Woodrow; evening, Mechanics' Institute,

Bible Society meeting. Meetings Institute,
Bible Society meeting.
Friday, Jan. 7.—Noon, Y.M.C.A., led by
J. J. Bostwick; evening, Waterloo street F.
C. B church, led by Rev. W. W. Brewer.
Saturday, Jan. 8.—Noon, Y.M.C.A., led by Mr. Younger; evening, St. Andrew's church, led by Rev. J. E. Hopper.
On motion, Dr. Morrison was requested to preside at the organ at the noonday meetings,

The committee were requested to provide music for the evening meetings. J. E. Irvine, for the committee appointed to report on Sabbath descration, reported verb-ally that the legal opinion of which they had availed was at variance with regard to the powers of the local legislature in the matter. He thought the committee should have time for further consideration of the subject.

Rev. Mr. Bruce thought the tendency of the ecisions of the supreme court was to extend local jurisdiction, and that the alliance might insist upen the matter being acted upon, whatever might be the result, If it should be ignored the alliance would know where to place the responsibility. He said he understood that the business of the Street Railway Co. in Halifax, was pursued regardless of the Sabbath. As it is expected that the same company would soon be in operation in St.

John, he thought the subject demanded atten Rev. Mr. McFarlane thought that in con sideration of the frequent desecration of the Sabbath in the United States, it should be one f the first steps of the alliance to prevent like esecration here.

Mr. Paterson pointed out that in many
American cities rigid Sunday laws were strict-

ly enforced.

Dr. Botsford moved that the committee with Dr. Macrae, be instructed to prepare a bill to be presented to the local legislature at its next session with regard to Sabbath desecration.

Rev. Dr. Macrae suggested that the bill should include the running of railway trains on the Sabbath and street processions accompanied

the Sabbath and street processions accompanied by music.

Rev. Mr. Gordon coincided. Though the Salvation Army was evidently intended to be included, he had no animosity toward that body of men and women. He would deprive them of no right which the churches assumed.

A lengthy discussion followed, after which Rev. Mr. Bruce suggested, by way of amendment, that the committee should prepare the bill and submit it to a full meeting of the alliance on the second Monday in January,

alliance on the second Monday in January, The resolution as amended was passed. The resolution as amended was passed,
Mr. Irvine proposed the reopening of the
Home for the Fallen. He urged at some
length the duty of Christians in the matter,
and stated that the building near the cotton factory, formerly used for the purpose, could be secured. He thought a meeting of the clergymen of the city should be called for the consideration of the matter. J. E. Irvine, Rev. Messrs. Bruce, Dobbs and McFarlane were appointed a committee to investigate and report.—Adjourned.

# The Sussex Chrysanthemum Club.

The above named club of girls in connection with the Reformed Episcopal church, Sussex, purpose holding their second annual sale of useful and fancy articles, in the old mission room, Kyles' building, upper corner, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6th. The goods to be offered for sale have all been prepared by hand and show exquisite taste and skilful manipula-tion on the part of this industrious band of young Christian workers. A supper, also, is arranged to be served from six to nine o'clock p. m. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sunday school.

COERCION FOR IRELAND.

(By Cable to the Sunday Boston Herald ) LONDON, Dec. 4.—For the moment attention, both in England and in Ireland, is directed to the next moves of the government in the matter of the serious situation of Irish affairs. The ministers met in carinet council yesterday, and that the main subject of their deliberations was Ireland is clear, from the presence at the meet-ing of the chief secretary and the Irish lord chancellor, who both crossed over from Dablin for the occasion, and who both returned to Dublin guarded by half a score of armed detectives immediately after the council rose. What was resolved on no one knows clearly yet, though there are many rumors of a more or less threatening character. All that has actually happened up to the time I write is that another meeting has been proclaimed in Sligo, and that the two chief law officers of the crown have been ordered to remain at the castle in-

stead of going down, as they intended, to the assizes. Among the probabilities is the proclamation of the league, and this it is now well understood would have been an accomplished fact but for the striking declaration of the Archbishop of Dublin in favor of the morality of the new plan of campaign. It is even said that the step was urged by several members of the cabinet yesterday, and it is quite cartain that the landlords have sent shoals of letters to ministers strongly denouncing them for not having taken it long zince. Together with THE ARCHBISHOP'S DECLARATION, the knowledge that the chapels and churches

might be used to carry on the organization has also prevented, so far, the suppression of the league. It is probable, too, that meetings had for the purpose of collecting the rents refused by the landlords will be in future proclaimed, so far as speechmaking goes, but such progress has now been hade with the such progress has now been hade with the campaign that no more speeches are neces-sary. More bedies of tenants are now clamoring for members of the parliamentary party to take their money than can well be accommodated. The prosecution of John Dillon, as might have been expected, instead of frightening them, has stimulated them to rise against unrelenting rackrenters. On the whole, the government are in a fearful quandary. But what, perhaps, is frightening them most of all is the fact that there are spies in the popular interest in the Castle itself, and that they cannot have a single secret there that is not immediately made known to the public through the United Ireland newspaper, What will happen tomorrow in Sligo remains to be seen, but if last Sunday's experience is to be repeated it will make the government a perfect laughing stock. Scarcely less damaging to them has been the brutal and wholly unjustifiable conduct of the police in Cork, where this week perfectly peaceful and legal meetings have been dispersed at the point of the bayo not, and at least one member of parliament dangerously wounded, without a moment's warning having been given of the assault,

MINISTERS ARE BELYING greatly on the speeches that will be made a day er two hence at the liberal unionist conference, and no doubt these speeches will be in strong denunciation of the present course of the pepular leaders in Ireland; but, though the conference will be largely attended, it will not have much influence, for I speak from personal beautiful or when I say that already the sonal knowledge when I say that already the result of the Irish educational work in England and Scotland, and of the liberal leaders, has been the return of a very considerable number of liberal unionist elect stonian fold. The misrepresentations under which they second last summer are being rapidly brushed aside, and numbers of them in many constituencies are themselves saying now that Gladstone was right after all. I learn that one member of the late cabinet expressed the early conversion of Trevelyan, but I must say that I myseif do not look forward with any confidence to that result.

Is growing stronger every day that if the gov-ernment does not come to grief on the Irish question, it will go to pieces on the bill for the government of London. On this subject there will be a tory revolt if Churchill and Mathews have their way, or a unionist libers! revolt if they do not. This was pretty certain from the

commencement,
Finally, I learn that the government and
their Orange following are to have a most ugly
pill to swallow in the forthcoming report of
the Belfast commission, which will be a frightful indictment of the Orangemen. This report is now drafted, though it has yet to be revised by Judge Day, and it has, I understand, been agreed to by all except one com-

stand, ocen agreed to by all except one com-missioner.

Mr. Smalley's cable letter to the Sunday N.
Y. Tribune from London is as follows: English expectation of a quiet winter in Ireland has been rudely disturbed during the past week. The English idea was that a kind of tacit truck had been arranged between the government and the National League, and, thus far. tolerably well observed by both sides. Mr. Dillon's speeches sounded the first note of alarm, and the decision of the government to prosecute Mr. Dillon and proclaim league meetings was Mr. Dillon and proclaim league meetings was equivalent to an open declaration of war. Their excuse is that Mr. Dillon was pressing upon the tenantry the adoption of United Ireland's plan of campaign. This, they urge, was to ignore their own efforts to stop evictions and induce landlords to make all reasonable concessions. Probably Mr. Dillon thought the government were having matters too much their own way and having matters too much their own way, and there was danger that the hold of the national eague on the people would be shaken. His movement, at any rate, shows signs of having been adopted after consultation with the Eng-lish liberals. There is no important criticism on his programme in the English liberal press.
If they do not altogether approve, they acquiesce. John Morley, who has been speaking with fullness and his usual purgent force at Hawick and Edinburgh, refuses to DENOUNCE MR. DILLON.

and declares that it is for the courts to determine whether his acts are illegal or not. Perhaps the most striking of all is the adhesion of Archbishop Walsh to the new doctrine. The interview with the archbishop in the Pall Mall Archolshop waish to the new doctrine. The interview with the archbishop in the Pall Mall Gazette is one of those pieces of pure journalism of which Mr. Stead so well understands the value. Its effect in England may not be very great, for the everage John Bull cannot be got to see that it matters what a Roman Uatholic archbishop thinks or says on any subject; but in Ireland the influence is immense. Dr. Walsh, avowedly after some misgivings of conscience, has persuaded himself that tenants may rightly determine for themselves what proportion of their agreed rent they will pay, and that they may pay this, not to their landlord, but to trustees of their own choosing. The government are likely to find it difficult to make much headway in the face of this episcopal manifesto, either with prosecutions or preclawations. The Pall Mall Gazette goes so far as to say that, amid the general wreck of organized institutions in Ireland, the national league is the one surviving bulwark against anarchy. That does not represent the against auarchy. That does not represent the general English opinion, but there is grave doubt, even among tories, whether the present policy of the Irish secretary is likely to ensure order or produce a political success.

LOED RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, says the Parnellites, want a protext for those stringent rules of procedure for the sake of which he has convened parliament in the middle of January, nearly a month earlier than usual. That step has provoked protest from the tory wing of the tory party. The Standard makes itself their mouthpiece, there this week it has lifted my its voice. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL since this week it has lifted up its voice against Lord Randolph. Personal animosiagainst Lord Randolph. Fersonal animosi-ties, however, have something to do with the attitude of the leading tory journal toward the tory leader. His opponents in this paper emitted on Thursday a disparaging appeal against allowing Lord Randolph to dictate the against allowing Lord Bandolph to dictate the foreigh policy of the cabinet, but Lord Randolph, his colleagues and the public generally are agreed on the two questions of foreign policy now uppermest. They have stood by Bulgaria till the Russian envoy, backed by all the personal authority of the Czar, was driven out of that gallant little country, defeated and totally discredited. They are agreed in resisting the renewed attempt of France to force England out of Roynt an attempt that is England out of Egypt, an attempt that is likely to be repeated just as often as domestic They begin young in Kansas. In the last difficulties threatened the French ministry, M. De Freycinet's last outbreak having preceded, by only a few days, the ministerial crisis which came to a head yesterday.

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MINISTERS ON THE STURP.

So long as Canada enjoys responsible government Canadians will have the privilege of hearing addresses from Ministers. The public do not read Hansard. Very few of the electors have occupied the people's gallery of the house of commons. They, however, have a reasonable desire to meet their servants, the members of the administration, and to hear from them in person an account of their way of doing business. A minister, like a member of parliament, is under obligations to give an account of his stewardship to his constituents. But the constituents of a cabinet minister are not the people of one county. They are all the people of the Dominion. Ministers have other work to do, but they can find time to address public meetings occasionally during the interval between sessions, explaining the policy of the government, and discussing the public questions of the day. An English cabines minister who can speak well, delivers many addresses in the course of a session. Political banquets, gatherings political clubs, and other occasions for public speeches are always occurring so that any weekly paper that is taken up contains two or three accounts of ministerial de-

Such being the time honored custom both in this country and the mother land, it is a little remarkable that the grit press should assail the present Dominion ministers for addressing public meetings in Outario and the lower provinces. The large attendance at the meetings in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the still larger gatherings in Ontario show that the people are glad to hear what their ministers have to say. Rather than censure the members of the administration for making public explanations of their conduct and policy, we should be disposed to regret that it is impossible to hear from them more often. A visit of Sir John Macdonald to the eastern provinces would be welcomed not only by his supporters but by his opponents. Mackenzle, Cartwright and other grit ministers were with us in their time, as White has been in these later days,

This suggests the fact that whatever duties the Mackenzie government neglected they did not fail to recognize the duty of addressing public gatherings during their The picnic speeches delivered in the province of Ontario during the summer of 1877 | well by Hon. A. Mackenzle, premier and minister of public works, Hon. E. Blake, president of the council, Hon. R. J. Cartwright, minister of finance, Hon. L. S. Huntington, postmaster general, and Hon. D. Mills, minister of the interior." The pamphlet covers a period of a little more than three months, that is to say, from June 27 to Ostober 6th, 1877. We find that June 27 to Ostober 6th, 1877. We find that Mr. Mackenzle is credited with speeches at fourteen meetings during that period. Mr. Huntington is down for the same number of Huntington is down for the same number of the best inducement is always found to be the provide of plants to continue a long distance off in a starving condition. Every Montreal. In that city they met a number of steamship men through the kindness of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade want or any wind, or with head winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade winds were liable to go ashore, but of late years the course of trade winds are liable to go ashore, but of the provide want of the winds were liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but of the winds are liable to go ashore, but Huntington is down for the same number of speeches. Sir Richard Cartwright spoke in Even if the agents could follow the wander. nine places, Mr. Mills in three, and Mr. Blake, who, as president of the council had Blake, who, as president of the council had no official duties, spoke but once, this being visable to do so. At least that on an occasion when his leader was not available. Mr. Mackenzie was not a very successful premier, but he was not a man to leave his departmental work unless he had some good season. His fault in this regard cievals of his office. But he felt it to be as much his duty to meet the electors occasionally as to manage the department of public works. Sir John takes the same view of the

# THE ROAD TO ST. JOHN.

The Dominion government have done much for St. John by annually extending and improving the light service on the coast of the Bay of Fandy. New fog alarms and lighthouses have been established too. In the second of the Bay of Fandy. New fog alarms and lighthouses have been established too. In the second of the Bay of Fandy. New fog alarms and lighthouses have been established too. In the second of the second year, and old establishments have been fitted up with modern appliances. The report of nulties at this place. This request was the fog whistle during the month of November 1. 1885 mentions the erection of two new acceeded to though with misglvings. It ber had not blown on an average 24 hours in lights, and the construction of several new buildings between this port and the mouth seribed in the letter quoted in the Globe. of the bay. Next year a fog horn will be added to the establishment on the Murr Ledges. The Yellow Murr, where it will be erected, is a bare that the government were issuing only rock, far from fresh water and not easy of access. But money can do anything, and it is enough to know that this once dangerous locality can be made more safe. St. John politicians discussing the increase in Dominion expenditure, would do well to notice some of the items. They would find on inspection that the expenditure for the maintenance of light-houses, fog whistles, buoys, and beacons on the New Brunswick coast alone have increased nearly sixty per cent. since 1878. The expenditure in 1878 was \$56,000. In 1885 it had increased to \$92,000. In 1878 the agent reported 67 lights, and in 1885, 102. There is nothing more important in connection with the winter port question than the proper protection of the coast. Endless nd scope is afforded for the Minister of Marine in this direction. Mr. Foster took the carliest available opportunity to personally inspect the lighthouses on the Bay of Fundy coast and to visit the localitles where further security is desired. His trip is already bearing fruit, and the end is not yet.

A Boston journal states that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made running arrangements with a New England railway by which the C. P. R. freight can find a winter port in Boston. This may well be correct. The Intercolonial railway to Hallfax is a long way for the transporta-

THOSE STARVING INDIANS. An esteemed local contemporary has set forth in the path marked out by M. C. Cameron, M. P., who charged the government with shamefully treating the Northwest Indians. Mr. Cameron proved his statements by garbled extracts from the blue books. The Globe has not followed Mr. Cameron far in this line. Its quotations from official correspondence, are probably accurate. The first letter is from commissioner Irvine to Governor Dawdney. It is written from Fort Walsh, and states that 2,000 Indians are there in a destitute condition. The commissioner stated that the Indians proposed to remain, adding that there was only three weeks provision for them. The date of the communication is September, 1882. Turning to the official reports for the year in question we find that there were a large number of Indians at Fort Walsh. These Indians belonged to no single band, but were stragglers from all parts of the country. In order to understand their relations with the government, it must be understood that the government in its treaties with the Indians agrees to pay a certain annuity, but, with the exception of one treaty which does not concern this Fort Walsh matter, there is no undertaking to feed the Indians. Nevertheless the government has recognized the Indians as in a sense the wards of the nation. and has undertaken to keep them from want on their compliance with certain conditions, Reserves have been set aside for each band which will accept a location. The Indians have been allowed to choose their own localities. The tracts set aside are large, so that each band has all the land that it

to teach the Indians how to cultivate the soil. Farm implements, horses and working oxen are provided for them, and seed is Schools are established on the furnished. reserves, and the young people are taught various industries. In doing this, the government recognize the fact that the Indians can no longer live by the chase, and it is not desirable that they should live by stealing. The present generation cannot, perhaps, become efficient farmers, but better things are hoped for the children now growing up. Now the government undertakes to take care of all Indians who will go on the reserves and do what they can to make a living. They issue rations to all who are short of food, provide clothing, and assist term of office. In testimony whereof The Sun can produce a pamphlet, bearing this selves and their stock. If the Indians would the Indians remain on the reserves, and abstain from predatory expeditions, all would go well with them. Here is where the agents have trouble with their charge. The old migratory instinct is hard to overcome. It is found difficult to get the bands located. Still more difficult is it to keep them in the settlements. Some day the farm instructor finds his students setting forth on a hunt or some other journey. They leave everything started from St. John a day ahead of the quently unable to steer their proper course, and and go. By and by they are found a long ing bands about the country, with unlimit-

is the view taken by the department,

The deserters are never allowed to starve,

can cultivate. Farm instructors are engaged

on their reserves.

Now as to this Fort Walsh letter. The report for 1883 says that the Indians who were congregated at this place were "stragglers from various reserves." Apart from the considerations that these stragglers should was pointed out that Fort Walsh was near the international boundary line, and that the temptations to make horse stealing raids was too strong to be resisted. The American Indians retaliated and serious trouble was threatened. The agent reports that he among them and the foolish savages were in- records of the man in charge at Partridge Following Irvine's letter was one to the same | month. There is at times a smoke which is purpose from Inspector Norman, who, writ-Indians were collected at this post. He said on account of snow and vaper. This infor-White wrote to the same effect. Another letter states that the commissioner desired the Indians to be kept on short allowace. Governor Dewdney closes the correspondence in February by requesting the agent to increase the rations slightly. The Globe is quite wrong in saying that -

that time had been worn to skeletons—such as had survived starvation. Rations had been given out all the while,

and the order for tea and tobacco contained also the direction, "increase the rations The Globe, at this point, makes a queer time, with their draft of water on coming in blunder. It quotes a report from Dr. and on departing. This report was gratifying to the men who heard it, and went a ing among the Indians, prefacing the quotation with these words :-

"The report of the destitute state of the 1 delegation very courteously. A railway acolttawa, Dr. Edwards was sent out to enquire cldent had prevented the delegates meeting Now, Dr. Edwards' report referred to

another locality, namely, Piapot's reserve. them returned again to the place where they had been accustomed to be fed without work and where, according to the agent, "they had been bribed by the trader to remain and receive their payment." In 1885 the agent reports that the Fort Walsh stragglers

# BOARD OF TRADE.

Report of Sheriff Harding on the Winter Port Delegation.

A LETTER FROM HON, MR. FOSTER TO DR. BARKER, M. P.

Memo. From the Deputy Minister of Marine.

COMPLAINTS TOUCHING EXISTING HARBOR REGULATIONS.

Shippers and Merchants.

ing in the chair. There were present: J. DeW. Spurr, Robt. Cruikshank, Wm. Pagsley, M. P. P., S. Schofield, Arthur Everitt, W. S. Fisher, W. F. Harrison, W. E. Vroom, S. S. Hall, Geo. Robertson, Simeon Jones, Jas. F. Robertson, Jas. A. Estey. J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., W. H. Thorne, John McMillan, W. W. Turnbull, Robert Reed, Robt. Stewart, T. W. Daniel, J. H. McAvity, W. L. Busby, A. C. Jardine, Andre Cushing, W. F. Hatheway, J. S. Harding, Gso. McLeod, C. S. Taylor, Robt. Stewart.

The secretary read communications from F. E. Barker, M. P., and C. W. Weldon, M. P., regretting that business engagements prevented their attendance at the meeting. [C. A. Everett, M. P., who had been at Moneton for a couple of days, did not return until Wednesday night.]

The railway commission conveyed their thanks to the board for the use of the room n a brief letter addressed to the president. Robert Cruikshank stated that the comnittee on the Bay of Fandy was not in a position to report. The time taken up has been caused by the difficulty in obtaining books. As soon as all the information was obtained a report would be submitted,
W.E. Vroom explained that the committee on life boat service was not able to report at

SHERIFF HARDING said he had asked the representatives of the city and city and county of St. John in the Dominion parliament to be present and to report on the result of their recent visit to Ottawa. They were unfortunately not able to on the matter. He and Mr. Weldon had other two gentlemen and they stopped off at those whom they met were Sir Donald A. Smith. They found that the feelings of the Montreal steamship owners and agents generally were biased against St. John, possibly from ignorance and possibly from other reasons. Their influence too was one of great power, both in Montreal but they are left to feel that they fare better and with the government. He and Mr. Weldon endeavored to convince these gentle. men that many of their impressions were wrong. They found that the charts were

incorrect, stating that the fogs are dense, the tides swift, and the reefs numerous and dangerous. be induced to return to their locations, it These things have much effect upon shipowners. Fortunately the Dominion government have extended the light house service along the coast of the bay and fog whistles have been erected here and there. At the present time a vessel coming into the mouth of the bay never goes beyond the sound of the fog sufficient to cause the Island whistle to blow, ing in October, 1882, stated that about 3,400 | and it and other whistles consionally blow mation went to show the Montreal men that there could be no objection to St. John as a winter port on account of the fog. The re-ports from Machias Seal Island as to the state of the weather are indicative of the weather in Penobscot Bay as much as that in this port, and the weather at Cape Sable affects vessels going to Portland and Boston just as it does those coming to St. John. Capt. Chisholm, for many years in command of one of the steamers of the I. S. S. Co's line had informed him that his vessel had never been delayed by fog. These steamers, plying between this port and Boston, had never been inconvenienced

by fog to any extent, and it was a well known fact that they made their trips with singular regularity. He had pointed out the number of large steamers which had come to St. John from 1882 up to the present long way towards convincing them that this bay and port were not such dangerous places after all. The government had treated the

the government on the day fixed, but at some inconvenience to themselves met them on the day following, though it was Thanks-The stragglers around Fort Walsh were at length induced to come away, but many of cancel previous engagements. The people were aware of the claims put forward by the delegation and the result. He then read the following letter received by Dr. Barker, M, P., from Hon. Geo. E.

said this confirmed what Sir Alex. Campbell and Hon, Mr. Foster had intimated at the interview. They had asked that all the information obtainable as to the Bay of Fandy and the port of St. John be published for distribution. It would be valuable for the people of Canada generally. The business men of Montreal have agents and warenouses in New York and in case St. John became the winter port of Canada, these merchants would be obliged to make new arrangements. It, therefore, behooved the people of St. John to see that facilities are offered here similar to those of other ports. It was a matter of surprise to him that the government had so early given an answer to the people of St. John. We had for years been living in hope and led to believe that when the Short Line was completed prosperity would return to us. Such de-lays had occurred, however, that the people here began to have a feeling of doubtful loyalty. He had told Sir Alex. Campbell Communications from Feveral Leading that it was advisable that the government give us an answer at once. This, he was glad to say, had been done, and now the duty comes upon ourselves. As stated by Hon. Mr. Foster, it was our duty to keep A special meeting of the board of trade the matter alive. We must be doing some was held Wednesday, 2d inst., Sheriff Hard. thing to help ourselves and to help the government. He spoke of the interview in yesterday's Sun on the wharfage charges and arbor regulations. He trusted that this and all other grievances would at an early day cease to exist. He hoped that all the difficulties that could be mentioned would be overcome in a feasible way. It was his great desire that the cloud which hangs over

for the minister of marine and fisheries, re-lative to St. John, N. B., as a winter port for

our shipping and other business would b

dispelled, and that at an early day. He

then submitted the following report of the

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

Mr. Smith, on the Bay of Fundy, etc. :

the Canadian ocean mail steamers. OTTAWA, Nov. 22, '86. With reference to the question of the port of St. John, N. B, being a safe port for mail boats to use for entering and discharging and loading cargoes, I beg leave to state that I was for many years Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping at hat port, and have had good opportunities of being able to form an opinion on that question, and I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, it is easy of access, and with ordinary care, as safe as any atheres, and with ordinary care, as safe as any other port on the Atlantic

Coast,

During the many years I resided there, I
never knew of the harbor being frezen over,
and I never saw sufficient ice in it to interfere with vessels arriving or departing during the winter months. Fogs frequently prevail in the Bay of Fundy,

during the summer months, and snow storms during the winter months, but these difficulties in the way of navigation usually prevail at Portland and other ports on the North Atlantic coast in a similar manner during these seasons. Ottawa. They were unfortunately not able to be present and he would make a few remarks on the matter. He and Mr. Weidon had which during fog or severe sforms were free to the control of sit St. John for the purpose of carrying away cargoes, and very few accidents have taken place with reference to such

vessels.

Any cautionary instructions contained in the admiralty sailing directions for the naviga-tion of the Bay of Fundy, were written at a time when sailing vessels were employed in the carrying trade, and chiefly for their benethe carrying trace, and chilip for their bene-fit, and do not apply so much to steamers which can steer their course in and out of the Bay of Fundy, even in fog or severe storms, with the facilities which now exist for navigation by sound, when the numerous lights which have been placed there for their guidance cannot be seen.
Since confederation the marine department

has done much to improve the entrance to the Bay of Fundy and the port of St. John by the establishment of new lights and steam fog whistless and also by the improvement of the old lights which were in existence previous to 1867. Steam fog whistles have been established since 1868 on Machias Seal Island, Briar Island, Yaron Machias Seal Island, Briar Island, Yar-mouth, Digby, Point Lepreaux, Head Harbor, Campobello, Letete Passage, and North Head, Grand Manan, with the view of rendering the navigation of the Bay of Fundy and its entrance as safe as possible during foggy weather and snow atorms, for vessels bound to St. John and other ports in the bay.
On Partridge island, at the entrance of St.
John harbor, the first steam fog whistle which

was ever in operation on the American coast, has been maintained for many years previous to confederation up to the present time, and arrangements are now being made for placing a fine modern dioptrio light in the lighthouse there, instead of the catoptric light at present in use, which will render it one of the finest lights on the coast of America.

In addition to the lights which were established previous to confederation, the following mentioned new lights have been placed since

1868 to facilitate the entrance to the Bay of Fundy and to the harbor of St. John and the other harbors in the bay, viz: Cape Spencer, Negro Point, Musquash, Beaver Harbor, Pea Point, Bliss island, Wolfe island, Cape St. Marys, Tusket island, South Head, Grand Manan, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, and Bon Portage island. Minor improvements such as beacons and

automatic buoys have also added much to the safety of the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, safety of the entrance to the Day of Fundy, and the marine department now proposes to take the necessary steps to erect at a considerable expense, a lighthouse and steam fog whistle on Murr ledges at the entrance to the bay, which will do much to prevent accidents on these rocks, and will be a useful guide to preven a program of the bay insponsion to the bay insponsion to the property of the pro vessels entering the bay insnowstorms or foggy

weather.
The distance from Halifax to Portland is 328 nautical miles, while the distance from Halifax to St. John is only 267 nautical miles, a difference of 61 miles in favor of St. John, or about five heurs steaming. At the port of St. John a cargo of deals of

other lumber can usually be procured as freight for ocean steamers, bound to Liverpool, in the event of there being no grain or cargoes of produce available, with which to load such steamers, while at Portland no lumber cargoes are while at Portland no lumber cargoes can usually be procured. Previous to Confederation, when the Allan mail steamers carried the Canadian mails from Portland to Liverpool during the winter or spring months, it sometimes happen-ed that no grain or produce cargoes were avail-able for them at Portland, within the prescrib-The liberal conservatives of Hamilton have nominated a laboring man, a moulder, as their candidate, John Barrus, is thirty years old, the son of a British soldier. He learned his trade in Hamilton and has been twice for the construction of the Central railway is not yet signed. The an acomement that operations were about to commence, seem to have been premature,

THE SHERIFF

promptness is so much gain and will serve by so much to assure the accomplishment of that which we all have at heart.

Yours very truly,

G. E. FOSTER.

For all these reasons, therefore, I am opinion that St. John would be a most suitable port at which any ocean steamers subsidized by the government of Canada to carry the mails between Eegland and this country, should between Eggland and this country, should terminate their voyages in Canada after calling at Halifax, assuming of course that the necessary facilities for loading grain cargoes are provided at St. John, similar to those at Montreal, Portland and Halifax. The number of seagoing vessels which entered inwards at St. John during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, was 1,740, measuring

401 546 cons, and the number of seagoing vessels which cleared outwards during the same seis which cleared outwards during the same period was 1,777, measuring 428 521 tons.

A reference to the record of wrecks during the last three years will show that very few the last three years will snow that very lew seagoing vessels of a large size, say over 400 tone, trading to St. John, have been stranded in the Bay of Fundy, although the number of such vessels trading to that port has been very large. A report by the Nautical Adviser of this department on the subject is herewith at-

tached. A map showing the route and distance from Halifax to Portland and St. John respectively is also herewith attached.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine. STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES To vessels over 400 tons register, having occur-

red to vessels while approaching or leaving the port of St John during the years 1884, port. 1885, and 1886: 1884 - L. H. DeVeber, sail, 600 tons, St. John, outward, stranded on Lurcher Shoal, 25th May. Total loss; no lives lost, 25th May. Total loss; no lives lost.

Plevne, sail, 656 tene, St. John to Carnarvon, stranded on Bliss Island, 22nd October through error in judgment of pilot on board.

No lives lost; vessel total loss.

State of Maine, steamer, 1,145 tons, Eastport to St. John, stranded on Point Lepreaux during fog 12th July. No lives lost; vessel partial loss, \$60,000.

partial loss, \$60,000.

1885 - St. Olaves, sail, 572 tons, St. John to Liverpool, damaged by drifting ice in Bay of Fundy. February.

of Fundy. February.

Wawalenab, sail, 542 tons, Boston to Sackville, stranded on Grand Manan during fog 25 h May. No lives lost; vessel total loss.

Humacoa, steam, 1714 tons, Spanish steamer, Baltimors to St John, stranded on Grand Manan, during fog. Totol loss, \$200,000; no lives of crew lost. 5th August.

Antwerp, sail, 573 tons, St. John to Queenstown, stranded on Grand Manan, fog. Partial loss, \$8,000.

York City, steam, 1530 tons, St. John to Halifax, 5:h September; partial loss, \$3.800. Grounded in Petit Passage, N. S. 1886 Unity, sail, 420 tons, Barbados to St. John, damaged while, at the control of the control o John, damaged while at anchor off Dipper Harbor Ledges; dragged anchors, 13th Febru-

vessel total loss; no lives.

Henry, sail, 1096 tons, Greenock to St. John, tranded at Moose Cove, Maine, 31st August. Total loss. No lives lost; fog and error in udgment. Note-The Nesbit and Wawalenab, although not bound to or leaving St. John, are included in this list, having stranded in the

ntrance to the bay. Of these eleven casualties which occurred since the 20th May, 1884, up the present date, six were outward bound and five were inward. As no lives of crew were lost by any of these hey cannot be considered as very serious

OTTAWA, 20th Nov. 1886. Referring to the remarks in the sailing directions accompanying the English charts relative to navigating the Bay of Fundy, I have no hesitation in saying that they do not adequately apply to navigation as now prosecuted in staunch, well equipped, fast running steamers.

These directions were carefully compiled at a selected, be appointed to confer with a com-These directions were carefully compiled at a time when the promotion of commerce depending mittee of the common council. ed very largely on the safe navigation of sail-

It was recommended that "for ships destined for the bay, it is best to make the coast of United States, about the Skuttock hills and Little Manan, as you can pass with greater safety to the westward of Grand Manan than to the coatward and can have shelter, if required, in several harbors of that

Now, the fact is that steamers bound into the bay, from the eastward, never think of taking the channel to the northward of Grand Manan, nor of seeking shelter in any harbor other than that to which they are destined. other than that to which they are destined. With the lights, fog whistler and automatic buoys now established, I see less difficulty in navigating the channel from Cape Sable to St. John, than in running from the Tuskar rock to Liverpool, about the same distance.

The prevailing winds during fogs are from

the southwestward and generally are moderate, the tides are very regular and the sea comparatively smooth, consequently the coast comparatively smooth, consequently the coast is less dangerous than many other parts of the Atlantic seaboard.

In passing Cape Sable, bound to St. John, the coast will be found to be well lighted on

both sides of the channel, more than twenty new lights having been established between St. John, Grand Manan and Cape Sable since At Seal Island and at Briar Island, steam

og whistles have been established. Southwest edges are marked by an automatic buoy.
These are the dangers on the starboard hand and the course has to be changed only once from Seal Island to St. John when off Briar Island. The dangers on the port hand are all well lighted or buoyed. The Machias Seal Islands have two lights and a steam fog whistle; Gannet Rock has a light, and a gun is whistle; Gannet Rock has a light, and a gun is fired once every hour during foggy weather or snow storms. Old Proprietor rock is marked by a spindle, and a fog alarm has been erected on Big Duck island. These indicate the dangers on the port hand when bound to St. John through the south channel, from the south and eastward. These with the light and fog alarm to be erected on the Murr ledges show the dangers to navigation to be few in comparison with

ther coasts and well marked. The fogs and snow storms so dreaded by navigators are no worse in making St. John narbor than in making any of the harbors on the coast of Maine from Cape Elizabeth east-

M. P. McElhinney, Nautical Adviser, Marine Department.

S. S. HALL said he had listened with pleasure to the chairman's remarks and felt that all were half a cargo by rail the council might be indebted to the delegates for what they had able to allow her to take in the remainder done. He moved that the thanks of the from lighters. board be tendered to Sheriff Harding, C. W. Weldon, C. A. Everett and F. E. Barker, M. P.s, for their valuable services in proceeding to Ottawa in the matter of the winter port question .- Carried.

GEO, ROBERTSON said his attention had been drawn to a matter of very considerable importance. A member of one of the principal firms in the city had called upon him and spoken of the matter of wharfage and the harbor regulations. He and Sheriff Harding called upon the mayor and in his office met the harbor master, neither of whom was in a position to do anything without the authority of the common council. He read a communication from R. A. & J. Stewart which contained the letter sent the harbor master by the firm and the reply received (as given in THE SUN.) In view of the importance of the matter Mr. Robertson said he had invited R. A. Stewart to attend the meeting.

[He next read a communication from F.

Tufts & Co., and also one from D. J. Mo-Laughlin, which are given on our inside pages.]
Mr. Robertson went on to say
that these letters represented only one

side of the question. There were three interests in the harbor, those of the Domialon government, the corporation of the city of St. John, and the private wharf owners. The matter should be fully con-

on steamers coming to this port. He had suffered no end of inconvenience and expense in the matter of steamers, and had had considerable experience at the railway wharf. The I. C. R. cannot furnish sufficient lumber to keep going a vessel taking in a cargo of lumber at the pier, and unless the vessel can take in cargo from alongside some one will be mulcted in great expenses, There should be some laxity of the regulations to enable a vessel to take part cargo from vessels lying alongside. He moved that the communications be referred to a committee of the board to inquire into and

seconded the motion. He was of the opinion that the charges at this port generally were not exorbitant. The question should be considered and all the information procurable obtained. The Common Council was the body to deal with it.

thought these difficulties came from class legislation. If wharfage was charged vessels lying at the government pier this difficulty would be obviated. He thought that steamers should be induced to come here if possible, if it would prove beneficial to the

said that in what he had done he was only carrying out his instructions. The managers of vessels would come to him and state that vessel was going to the pier to take in a cargo. In some instances vessels took in only a few carloads of lumber, and the greater portion of the cargo was taken from lighters. It was to prevent this that vessels were prevented from loading from vessels lying alongside.

thought the matter should have been brought before the common council, It would be better, probably, if the government pier was placed on the same footing as the corporation and private wharves. Many of the speakers had spoken of the interests of the port, and he did not think the complains of mill owners on the lize of the I. C. R. were the interests of the

ROBERT STEWART explained that he had previously brought the matter before the common council and nothing had been done.

Harbor Ledges; dragged anchors, ISM reports
ary. Loss only \$600.

Nesbit, sail, 440 tons, Windsor to New York, stranded on Grand Rock during fog;

her from one wharf to another, notwithstanding the fact that she could lie at the latter for half the charge to which she would have been subjected at the former.

> said the question under discussion would have to come before the common council and it would be advisable to get all the information obtainable for the council. This discussion would prove beneficial. GEORGE M'LEOD

said the wharfage charges in this port were lighter that in any port of such importance on the Atlantic coast. Messrs. Stewart's steamer was subsidized to run to the North Shore and when she came here she should

MR. SCHOFIELD

raising money to have the information as to the Bay of Fandy published and also to pay the expenses incurred by the delegation which went to Ottawa. THE SECRETARY

read a paper handed him by James F. Robertson, which contained some suggestions as to the obtaining of an increased membership of the board. The board, it stated, was becoming a more important institution each year, and if an effort was made a large number of new members could be brought in. It also recommended a re-

This was referred to the finance com-

stated that the government had treated us very fairly in the mail service matter. The teamship people will ask what are the chances for obtaining cargoes here and the facilities for discharging and loading. We should place our harbor in the best of positions. If there are any grievances felt by our merchants they should and that as early as possible. He thought the people had a fair claim upon the government to erect a grain elevator in this city. He thought there should be a strong expression of opinion by the board in favor of the construction of a large grain elevator here by the government. We should let the government know that unless they recognize the justice of our claim then we would insist

ROBT, CRUIKSHANK stated that the government had recently

and stated that the mayor had intimated

John. One would have imagined from the expressions of opinion at the recent public meeting held in the Institute that the people of this city were unanimous on the winter port question and the desirability of having steamers calling at this port. The steamship business of this port had many opponents and it was his intention to enumerate some of them. The first one he would mention was the Dominion government. The government were opposed to it because they have not afforded us the facilities which are had in Halifax. Perhaps we have not represented the matter to the government as we should have. He regarded Nova Scotia as an opponent of ours in consequence of the way in which business is manipulated there. He regarded the I. C. E. management as an opponent of St. John, as the road is run in the interests of Halifax, He referred to the discrimination of the railway management against St. John in the shipment of lobsters, bark etc. The shippers made arrangements with the Furness Line for the shipment of these goods from the North Shore to England, and then came up the matter of the division of the rates between the railway and the ateamer. The mileage from Kent Junction to this eity of St. John, and the private wharf owners. The matter should be fully considered.

S. SCHOFIELD,

S. SCHOFIELD,

Sald what appeared in Megars, Stewart's communication was not the only drawback these goods, products of this province were

report upon. W. W. TURNBULL

HARBOR MASTER TAYLOR

S. S. HALL

thought some steps should be taken for

duction in the membership fee. WM. PUGSLEY, M P.P.,

upon it.

asked how many wharves there are in this port in a good condition now and how many others can be put in a position for use by large steamers. This information had been already forwarded to Ottawa. GEO. ROBERTSON spoke in high terms of the harbor master

keep possession of the ful retreat which he S. SCHOFIELD stated that the steamer question was the her captains her cas most peculiar one that ever came before St hands of the enem prisoner. She obta months to go to E House, in Lancashi "grand dame" and resolute, loyal and the great houses fr and to which she proud,-one who w her arms the two mo her life: -"Je me changer." John Jacob Astor i

America, counting up Gould is worth \$100,0 Cornelius Vanderbil Mackay in the neigh

Sepoy mutiny of 18t mandus, the capital o daughter of a Hindu she husband's ambition throne of India. She a small pension grants of Nepaul.

The New York I kindly to Dr. Holmes It says: "Of the hist logical quality, the bainence of such a poem circumstances, there among considerate me to that class of perform wittily described as a

ming to this port. He had of inconvenience and exatter of steamers, and had e experience at the railway R. cannot furnish suffi keep going a vessel taking lumber at the pier, and esel can take in alorgside some one ted in great expenses. some laxity of the regulavessel to take part cargo ing alongside. He moved nications be referred to a board to inquire into and

S. S. HALL

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V. ELLIS tter should have been he common council. It ter, probably, if the was placed on the same corporation and private of the speakers had spoken f the port, and he did not ins of mill owners on the were the interests of the

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SHERIFF committee, if one were

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CHOFIELD and his motion being ee was appointed as foltson, Si illan and W. F. Hather

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LEY, MPP. rnment had treated us service matter. The cargoes here and the ging and loading. We arbor in the best of are any grievances felt y should be redressed ossible. He thought claim upon the governelevator in this city. ould be a strong exthe board in favor of arge grain elevator here t unless they recognize n then we would insist

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FIELD mer question was the ever came before St. imagined from the at the recent public stitute that the people ous on the winter port elrability of having port. The steamship had many opponent to enumerate some one he would menninion government re opposed to it afforded us the facili-Halifax. Perhaps we matter to the govhave. He regarded onent of ours in conn which business is regarded the I. C. R. nent of St. John. as nterests of Halifaxa lecrimination of the against St. John in ers, bark etc. The ments with the Furnent of these goods to England, and then the division of the ray and the steamer. ent Junction to this over half that from alifax, and yet in ben the railway f this province were

15

shipped from Hallfax instead of from this port and it went out to the world that we have only deals to furnish the steamers, The facilities at the railway wharf were insufficient. He considered the corporation of St. John as an opponent of the steamer business at this port. The corporation did not give the Furness line steamers the facilito which they were entitled. The city fathers do not meet the owners of the steamers in a proper spirit. He believed the police magistrate and the chief of police were the opponents of the business. Last winter when a number of laborers came on board one of the steamers and drove all hands off the vessel these officials did nothing. The pilotage commission and the pilots were also the opponents of the business. The pilotage fees on steamers were from 333 to 40 per cent. higher than on sating vessels. The com-missioners explained that this was done because steamers carried more cargo in proportion to the draft of water than sailing If the commission were determined to make the charges on this plan the proper course would be to charge so much for pllotage per standard of deals. The pllotage charges in Halifax, Quebec, Boston and New York were the same on steamers as on sailing vessels. In Portland, Me., there was no compulsory pilotage. This made it cheaper for vessels to go to Portland than to any of the above mentioned ports. Then, again, the shipowners and brokers were refused the right to select their own pilots The commission compelled a vessel to take the first pilot who spoke her. The harbor was mismanaged. The tug boat men were opposed to the business, and shipbuilders and shipowners were opponents of the business. The laborers of the port were encouraged by the shipowners, which was wrong. We wanted to encourage steamers, as was done in Halifax. We have the ship chandlers, etc., also opposed to the business. Then there were the laborers, who were doing their utmost to destroy the business. While we have to pay the laborers \$5 per day for loading steamers, the charge in Hallfax was 20 cents per hour for night and day. The rate was \$3 per day in Quebec, and in Portland, Me., it was 35 cents per hour. It was hard to convince the laborers that they were

determine to encourage the steamship business, the laborers would no doubt cease their efforts to kill the business. ROBERT CRUIKSHANK, Mr. Schofield said he was glad to learn that the insurance companies were prepared not to show any discrimination against St.

F.W. Hatheway spoke of the rates on the I. C. R. in regard to flour. In reply to Sheriff Harding, Mr. Schofield said he did not desire to make any motion touching matters under consideration at

The board then adjourned.

(For THE SUN.) The Lady of Latham.

In connection with the article which appeared in your columns a short time ago, on the Lord Chamberlain, the pres-

France, she experienced in England all the shocks of the parliamentary wars from 1640 to 1664. Her father was Claude de la Tremoille, Duke of Thouars, Prince of Tarante and of Talmont, Her mother was Lady Charlotte Brabantine de Nassau, daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. She was married in July, 1626, at the Hague. to James Stanley, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby. The young couple arrived in England in August, and at once proceeded to their residence, Latham House, in Lancashire,

When the parliamentary troubles broke out in 1642, Lord Strange hastened to join the king, Charles I., at York. Owing to the malice of some secret enemies at court, two re-giments which he had mustered with great difficulty were taken from him and put under the command of other efficers, and finally in 1643 he was banished to the Isle of Man (part of his inheritance) under the pretence of being sent

Scarcely had the Earl left England ere Lady Latham received proposals from Mr. Holland, governor of Manchester for the parliament, which she was called upon either to accept or to surrender Latham. To this she replied "It did not suit her either to give up her house or to purchace peace at the price of honor, but petitioned that she might be allowed to remain petitioned that she might be allowed to remain at Latham House, on giving up the surrounding country." This was acceded to, and for eight months she remained a prisoner in her house and park. During this time she secretly but steadily collected provisions and ammunition, thus preparing for the siege which she felt must inevitably follow. She succeeded in getting into the house more than three hundred mer, and an abundance of provisions. Ammunition and an abundance of provisions. Ammunition was more difficult to supply. The enemy took up their quarters on the 27th of February, about two miles from Latham House. The about two miles from Latham House, Inc siege was opened on the 7th March and lasted until the 27th of May, when the Karl succeeded in coming to her rescue with the assistance of Prince Rupert, who was filled with admiration at the brave resistance made by a woman against a force so numerous and resolute. The countess soon after retired with her husband and children to the Isle of

The death of Charles put a woeful termination to all their hopes, but on the arrival in England of Charles II, in 1651, the Earl again England of Charles II, in 1651, the Earl again hastened to join the royal army. At the battle of Worcester they were again defeated and the Earl taken prisoner. He was beheaded on the 15th October, 1651, as a traitor to his country. The countess, however, undaunted by her irreparable loss resolved to keep possession of the Isle of Man, the peaceful retreat which her husband had loved so dearly. But, owing to the treachery of one of her captains her castle was betrayed into the her captains her castle was betrayed into the her captains her castle was betrayed into the hands of the enemy, and she herself taken prisoner. She obtained permission in two months to go to England, and spend the rest of her days between London and Knowsley House, in Lancashire, where she died on the 31st March, 1664 "She was preeminently a "grand dame" and a noble lady, frank and resolute, loyel and faithful, a woman of whom the great houses from which she was sorung. the great houses from which she was sprung, and to which she was allied might well be proud,—one who was worthy to bear upon her arms the two mottoes which had governed her life: -"Je main tiendrai" and

John Jacob Astor is now the richest man in John Jacob Astor is now the richest man in America, counting up some \$150,000,000. Jay Gould is worth \$100,000,000, and Wm. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Russell Sage and John Mackay in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000

of Repaul.

The New York Evangelist does not take kindly to Dr. Holmes' recent Harvard poem. It mays: "Of the historic accuracy, the theological quality, the bad taste, the gross impertinence of such a poem as this, delivered in such circumstances, there can be but one opinion among considerate men. The affair belongs to that class of performances which has been wittily described as the indecent exposure of private opinions."

THE PORTENT.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

At dead of one wild, starless winter night, I woke from out a tranquil, dreamless sleep, And heard the wind with vengeful clamor From some tumultuous cloud-veiled mountain

And like the echo of mad waves that smite A rock ribbed coast, and, baffled, backward leap
Into the bosom of the yawning deep,
Seemed the dread sounds that told the tempeet's might. But while I raised my heart in silent prayer

For those who sailed the trackless waste of sea, In foam-capped serried ridges towering tall, There came a lull; no sound assailed the air.
When, like a portent of what was to be, A death-watch ticked withing my chamber

SELF IMPROVEMENT FOR SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

By Rev. Geo. Bruce, B. A., Pastor of St. David's Church, St. John, N. B. A paper read before the Provincial Sabbath School Association of New Brunswick. Revised by the

We often speak of a self-made man. By this we mean a man who has become what he is by his own exertion, one who has at-

little assistance, one who has been his own helper. Something of this kind is the subject before us today, the man or woman besidered as a Sabbath school teacher, rather than in a business or professional capacity, and the place the Sabbath school instead of the workshop, the office or the lectureroom.

Speaking generally, there are THREE ELEMENTS

which enter into the composition of every life. (1) The man himself. (2) The influwrong, but if the citizens generally would ences which affect him. (3) The results of his own energy. The first comprises the natural ability of mind and body with which the man is endowed. The second consists own efforts or energy. Not one of these is, therefore, no disparagement to schools or of them be entirely wanting.
We all have the capital of mental and

and no man can become anything without complished. exerting himself.

Owing to circumstances, the proportions ent Lord Latham, it might be interesting to recall some of the incidents which made the name of his ancestress, Charlotte de la Trimoille—the Lady of Latham, as she is still called in the neighborhood—so deserved; y directed in furtherance of his education by the training and instruction of professors. Born in the midst of the religious wars in Here the support, guidance, instruction and training from without preponderate greatly. Another receives little help, his opportunities and advantages are insignificant, or in place of them he meets with difficulties and discouragements, and in proportion as the advantages are wanting and success is atsained by the individual energy and effort of the man, he is called a self-made

man.

The application of this to our subject is obvious. The Sabbath school teacher must, in general, be very largely self-taught, selfrained. It is true that the means for training teachers are vastly improved. It is not

THE SOLE EQUIPMENT

three prime requisites—Christian character, home training, and a Bible. Now, although these still lie and ever will instruction and help of teachers, and special pletely into s systems or institutions almost taking rank It is told of systems or institutions almost as colleges, along with lesson helps of various degrees of excellence, so numerous as to remind us of the admonition of the king to listen to the words of the wise, and to remote that of making books there is no end. And yet, owing to causes inseparable from the nature of the work and the circumstances in which it is accomplished, the maiority of teachers must, under God, ever locally dependent upon the uage, showing error somewhere in his the uage, showing error somewhere in his the uage, showing error somewhere in his

Few teachers have the time or the oppor tunities for taking advantage of the special instruction which is provided in large cities and at the places where arrangements are made for the purpose. They are therefore compelled to depend very largely upon their own resources and to help themselves as well as they can in the use of the means which may fall within their reach, and develop their own methods of instruction and persuasion. In other callings it is the rnle hat, along with a general education, special nstruction is given and training secured for he work which the student is to follow. t is so in the mechanical branches, It is so in the professions of law, medicine and theology. It is so in business. The teachers in our common schools are trained with the greatest care and fitted for the respons-ible positions, which as instructors of the rising generation, they are looking forward to fill The Sabbath school teacher on the contrary, although he is now entrusted with almost the entire responsibility of imparting a knowledge of God's word, and of the great realities of life and eternity, and of doing a realities of life and eternity. this in the space of half an hour a week, and in the face of innumerable counter influences, with very little help or encouragement and no remuneration, is expected to do this with very little previous preparation. At the equest of the superintendent or minister, or ander the leading of his own convictions h is at once summoned into the presence of a class which he is expected to interest and teach in the most important matters which can occupy their attention. It is quite evident, therefore, how import-

ant the subject of

SELF-HELP Mackay in the negative and the sach.

The widow of Nana Sahib, the leader of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, died recently at Katmandue, the capital of Napaul. She was the daughter of a Hindu school teacher, and shared her husband's ambition to ascend one day the throne of India. She lived for many years on a small pension granted her by the government of Nepaul.

Sepoy mutiny of 1857, died recently at Katmander develop almost unaided and in contact with the actual work the qualities which are necessary to enable him to study, to the throne of India. She lived for many years on a small pension granted her by the government of Nepaul.

We need not wonder that some fail, that many achieve but indifferent sucmust be under these circumstances. If the

In bringing this subject before you, I would first notice several encouraging things which appear from an examination of the

sphere of activity. The names of men distinguished in this way are so numerous and so familiar that the mention of individuals scholars inattentive to the lessons which he is almost out of place. Indeed the firma-ment would be despoiled of a maltitude of its most glorious luminaries if those were removed who toiled upwards from obscure homes by the diligent and untiring use of slender opportunities—John Bunyan mend-ing tinware on the streets of Besford, Hugh teacher, second in value only to the Word of Miller with his stone hammer in the quarry, Siz Humphry Davy learning chemistry as an apothecary's apprentice, William Carey drinking in the inspiration which made him

the peerless leader of Modern Foreign Missionaries en the cobler's beach, Dr. Livingstone going from the weaver's loom to unravel the mysteries of Africa with the heroism of a martyr. But it would be impossible to enumerate the names of those who have laid the world under tribute, who found their preparation not in schools or colleges, but in the performances of the ordinary duties of some fami-KNOW YOUR SCHOLARS FIRST.

A second fact worthy of note in this connection, is that those who have received the fullest preparation and help have not attainsuccess" by means of this help so much as by their own

liar occupation.

SELF RELIANCE AND ENERGY. No college ever made a successful man, and it is wonderful how difficulties on the one hand and advantages on the other sink into comparative insignificance when men gird themselves for the battle of life, It will tained to some position and success with not be understood from this that I would hold in low esteem any means of instructing teachers or of giving them systematic train ing in the best methods of teaching. I am strongly of the opinion that nothing calls ing a Sabbath school teacher or being con- more urgently for our best efforts than the providing of such help and training. I believe it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the importance of a teacher's work and influence, and it is deemed a matter of importance that the teachers of day schools should be duly qualified; if it is necessary that he who cuts a garment, or prepares your food, or builds your house, shall know how to do his work; much more, could we see the soul and its eternal home, as well as its present usefulness, we should feel the importance of instructing those who are enof the helps or hindrances which he receives attached to the efforts put forth by the from persons or things about him, common- | teacher to improve himself, it is well that ly known as his environment. The third is we should form a just estimate of the value the measure of success which attends his of such efforts after self-improvement. It can ever be absent from any life. They systematic instruction to say what I would vary greatly in their relative proportions in emphatically say, that no training of any different men; but, in no case can any one school ever did make or ever will make a successful teacher, without earnest, con-tinuous prayerful effort on the part of the bodily power with which we begin life. In every case there is a certain amount of training and instruction given by others, and in who is desirous to serve Christ in feeding every instance much depends upon the efforts which a man puts forth to avail him of the same earnest preparation, no matter self of the means within his reach to help himself. So we see the distinction between

In the first place I would say that

FAITHFUL TEACHING every teacher. To teach well, one must have knowledge. And there is no way by which knowledge can be so completely made your own as by preparing yourself to communicate it to others. Men sometimes think they have clear ideas although they cannot express them. However this may be, one thing we may be quite assured of parally thing we may be quite assured of, namely, that no man can convey an idea clearly to another without first making It thoroughly his own. There is perhaps no better mental discipline than the acquisition of knowledge under these conditions. And the exercise is most blessed when the subject of study is the highest and noblest possible to the mind of man. There is no other means like this when one seeks humbly so to acquaint himself with Divine Truth that he may make it of a Sabbath school teacher consisted of the known to others. In no other way, I venture to think, can the mind become so fully conscious of the love of God to man and of the wondrous adaptation of his truth to lle at the foundation, there have been added to them, teachers' meetings, classes for the way can the mind bring itself more completely into sympathy with the mind of God.

knowledge or his calculation, Discouraged, but undismayed, he returned to review the enormous labor, examining anew each step. however plain, every detail, however minute. At last, as he tells in thrilling language, in the dead of night, alone, in silence, his work once more complete, he turned his telescope to the heavens with breathless anxiety, and traced the metion of the planet hour by hour. He found that the curve upon the page coincided with that of the star in the heavens. At last he had solved the problem, and, in a transport of emotion, he exclaimed aloud, "I am thinking the thoughts of God," Is any one surprised at his emotion? He had made a great discovery. He had analyzed the forces employed in producing the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the motion of the place that he had a long the long that he long that ducing the molion of the planet, but he had done more—he had brought his mind into harmony with the mind of Him who had created the star and balanced these ferces. As he expressed it in the almost inspired words which broke the silence of the mid-night hour, he was thinking the thoughts of

Sublime as the conception is, there is something more sublime still. And something which is open to us all. We may not be, we are not astronomers, but in the path which leads from the star of Bethlehem to work shall find that by God's blessing he Calvary there is a greater wonder than any written upon the heavens by the finger of creative power.

And where shall we learn to think these

wondrous thoughts of God, thoughts of love and salvation, where but in his word? And this, like the starry sky, is open to us all. The astronomer needs his telescope and his genius for the one, the teacher has the proto make that word your own, so to know the thoughts of God that you can make the ruler over many things. Enter thou into the them known to others, and you have at your command the best of all means of self-improvement as a Sabbath school teacher. The best teacher will be the best student of the Bible. Faithful preparation for today makes you stronger and richer for the pre-paration of tomorrow.

ANOTHER MEANS OF SELF-IMPROVEMENT lies open to the teacher in the study of the minds and dispositions of his scholars. A desire to lead them to Christ will more than anything else give you sympathy with lives of men in other fields.

In the first place, we are struck by the number of men who have attained distinction under similar circumstances in every the most diligent in his efforts to learn here experience is careless to learn the lessons which God has placed before him. In the character, the disposition, the life of his scholars, the teacher has a means of selfhelp to becoming a wiser man and a better

You may study metaphysics and mental philosophy if you please, but you will find no book on the mind, ever written by man, like the mind itself. It is an open book, no sterestyped page, but a living, changeful, encouraging, perplexing, mysterious reality. Each scholar in the class, moreover, has his own individuality. No two are alike, You may have Peter and John and Thomas sitting side by side in your class, with disposi-tions as different as were those of the disciples. Where shall you look for help in this? Who shall tell you? You may read or hear the experience of others, but how shall you discrimate? You must

And in this you can get no help. It will cost you anxious thought. You will have to apply your mind to it, to put yourself about to gain your end. But assuredly you will have your reward not merely in your success with your class but in the growth of your own earnestness and power as a teacher. Very closely allied to this is the discipline which one receives in trying to win these diverse spirits, and bring them to the Saviour. The Bible says: "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." And assuredly one who will subdue and govern must first learn to govern him-self. Now the very trials incident to a teacher's work are most potent helps to this, or more correctly, perhaps, they afford most excellent opportunities for learning self-control, patience, perseverance, faith, hope, for the best of all reasons that your weakness is at once discovered to you, and opportunity is afforded for self-discipline in the exercise, not of the more robust features of your moral being, but of the things which you would fain conceal from yourself and your friends.

How often you go home weary and discouraged, wishing you knew how to learn to do their work or that some one else would take the class. Never fear, God is teaching you. Try to learn the lesson. The old prophets had a "burden" when they received a message from God; so will you think of your scholars. Pray for them. Study their characters that you may so teach as to win them. In doing this you will become more interested in them. You will seek them out in their homes, and, if you can, you will have them come to yours. Be encouraged, you will not fall. There remains another means of selfimprovement open to every teacher who is willing to use it. I mean the faculty of finding and using

APT ILLUSTRATIONS. Nature is full of them. Our Saviour used help received and self-help is not along a clear line. No man is entirely self-made, matter of self-help, and how it may be acto some familiar thing which threw a flood of light upon the subject. We are told in one place that without a parable spoke he not unto them. The bird, the lily, the fishis the best means of self-improvement. By doing your very best with the lesson of today you are surely fitting yourself for doing better with the lesson of tomorrow. This, the readlest, the surest, the quickest means of self-improvement, is within the reach of every teacher. To teach well, one must becomes wearisome. As if one should self-improvement and self-improvement, is within the reach of every teacher. To teach well, one must becomes wearisome. As if one should self-improvement of the result of this movement if you follow our policy as honest men, as brave men and as men faithful to one another. becomes wearisome. As if one should seek to train a vine without a trellis, the thoughts try in vain to sustain themselves in the air.

You, but I must remind you that in carrying you, but I must remind you are not to lie down to train a vine without a trellis, the thoughts ness and power let him learn to see illustrations; at least, let him look for them. The more familiar, the better, from the ordinary daily scenes of the lives of the scholars. Books of anecotes and illustrations are well enough, but as an exercise for self-education in the power of observation nothing is like the things which come under one's own observation. There is an affinity between them and the truth which you wish to teach

which seems to bring them together in a natural way. But what of the

" HELPS," so called? Is there not a place for them? Assuredly but, not in any case can any of them help those who do not help themselves by persevering, earnest diligence. Notes and lesson leaves will never make a teacher there, are helps to self-help which are exceedingly valuable. A good concordance is, of course, indispensable. Every teacher must have that and use it. A bible atlas and bible dictionary are also to be counted among the essential requisites.
After these it would of course be quite out requisites. of place for me to attempt to name the papers and schemes and books which are worthy of honorable mention. For example, "Self Help," by Samuel Smiles, though not written with reference to Sanday school work, would be an admirable book to read for stimulus and encouragement. Dr. Vincent, and Mr. and Mrs. Crofts and others, publish excellent hints and instructions, And one especially I would mention, "Teaching and Teachers," by H. C. Trumbull, in which the various elements of teaching are set forth in a most interesting manner. The book is eminently practical, being something like the essence of a life experience. Any worker who reads this book carefully will be amply repaid. He will have new thoughts about what teaching is and how to teach. In conclusion. Briefly, stated, the sum of what I have said is this: Self-help is not so

much a question of how to get something which we do not possess, as one of learning to use the means we have. Without this prayerful, self-sacrificing, continuous labor no outside help, however voluminous or attractive, can make a successful teacher, With this spirit the alenderest opportunities may be sufficient for excellent service. And has been enabled to attain good results, and at the same time that he has become a strenger, a wiser, and a better man. In his self-forgetful efforts to lead others to

Colored Base Ball League. Physicus, Pa., Nov. 29.—A meeting will be held in this city Dec. 9:h to form a national colored base ball league. Delegates will be present from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Louisville and probably Cincinnati and Chicago.

ruler over many things. Enter thou into the

Prince Alexander is going to England to attend the baptism of the infant son of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg. The Czarewitch and Czarina are going to Cannes. The journey will be made in the hope that the health of the Czarewitch will be benefitted.

St. John to the Front.

One evidence of the importance of the Short would teach them if he with his years and Line in making St. John an ocean mail ateam er winter port is the fact that only last week enguiry was quietly made by an American capitalist having railway interests here, as to to see this corner occupied by a hotel such as the great fire swept away, and one which would MUSCHENDROECK found that a hu the great fire swept away, and one which would yield good interest on the investment. Germain street is being rapidly built up and only a few lots are now to be had there. As St. John will be the port of call, coming and departing, six months of the year, for the Canadian mail steamers, and all the year round for a number of fast steamers of other lines, our city will require to considerably increase its present hotel accommodation. It is a well known fact that American travel is increasing yearly to study an extent as to overflow at times all available hotel accommodation, and there were cases last extent as to overflow at times all available hotel accommodation, and there were cases last summer of wealthy passengers by the International steamers, unable to obtain first-class hotel room, staying on board the steamers all night and returning home the next day.

Some Masonic visitors from Boston, last season, were so taken with St. John, that they are now enquiring about building lots on Portland heights, out in the direction of the Marsh road and along the Bay shore for the execution.

oad and along the Bay shore for the erection of summer cottages like unto those at Bar Harbor.
The Nova Scotia Steamship Co. are about

laying the keel of a splendid fast passenger at a meritary and a splendid fast passenger at a meritary service across the bay, going and returning daily, in connection with the International line. A committee of the board of trade, of which Robert Crulkehack is chairman, is preparing a valuable report as to the capabilities of our harbor and the navigation of the bay, to be forwarded to the minister of reasing and forwarded to the minister of marine and postmaster general at an early date.

Sheriff Harding has returned from Ottawa.

He speaks in warm terms of the fair and friendly spirit in which St. John's delegation

was received by the P. M. G. and other members of the cabinet. "Fair Rents and Free Homes!" JOHN DILLON'S CHALLENGE TO THE GOVERN-

MENT - ADVICE TO THE TENANTS. Dublin, Nov. 29.-Notwithstanding the proclamations what may be called peripatetic meetings were held in the vicinity of Sligo and other places, which were variously dispersed by the bayonet or the club. At Ballaghaderin John Dillon was defiant. The following extract from his speech will voice the general feeling of Irishmen :-

"The government may attempt to suppress the movement. They have struck a blow already. A detective from Dublin has handed me a process. That is the blow. I am still here. These papers declare that I have been guilty of bad conduct toward the Queen, because, indeed, I have induced tenants on several estates in Ireland to combine together in order to compel the landlords to reduce the

HARMLESS PROCESSES.

"All I can say is this: If the government have no other blow to strike they will have no other blow to strike they will have very little effect on me by such blows. They may rest perfectly certain that if writs or processes have no more effect on you than these documents have on me, it will be a long time before Lord Dillon gets his rents. In spite of these grand legal documents, we shall continue to go around and advise the people to take their stand. Now or never for fair rents and

THE PLAN OF ACTION. You call in the aid of some familiar thing, and instantly the mind lays hold upon it with a sense of relief; it grasps your meaning. If a teacher will increase his useful. meet every Sunday and, regularly as they go to mass, discuss the situation. Whenever writs or processes are served you should meet together and express your determination to support the meu who have been struck and send up word to us in Dublin as soon as the writ serving begins and we will call the biggest meeting that ever assembled in town. (Cheere) meeting that ever assembled in town. (Cheers.) If you stand firm, as I know you will, the battle is won, and you will soon see Lord Dillon haul down his colors."

Undoubtedly O'Brien will be arrested to:

Moncton.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Moncton, Nov. 30.—Severe winter weather is reported from the Snorth. There is abundance of snow at all points north of Newcastle. and at Campbellton things have the appearany more than hammers and saws and ance of mid-winter. The river at the latter chisels will make a mechanic. Still, to the point has been frezen over and there has been teacher who is putting forth earnest effort crossing on the ice. Train men who run he-

days has been as mild as in October and mud abounds.

The sale of stalls and stands in the public market realized \$567. Five stalls and two stands were sold. The amount is somewhat under last year's figures, the lessees being combined in their own interests.

M. B. Keith was before sitting magistrate Smith yesterday for violation of the Scott Act. He had previously been before stipendlary Wortman, but the latter refused to sit on the ground of distant relationship with Keith.

ground of distant relationship with Keith, Sitting magistrate Smith does not think the re-Sitting magistrate Smith does not think the re-lationship well established, and he refuses to act bocause of lack of jurisdiction. Another of the sitting magistrates refused to act in a case brought before him the other day because of 'no jurisdiction," and some other magistrates refuse to have anything to do with Scott Act cases. Although the situation is decidedly mixed, the only ones who seem to enjoy it being the liquor sellers and possibly also the lawyers, who are always on deck.

WHER SANDFORD FLEMING was last in this country he gave in our columns detailed information in regard to the proposed cable con. nection between the Pacific coast of Canada and the Australian colonies. Some further particulars than we were then able to give have just been made known in Canada in the form of a despatch from London. According to this despatch the promoters of the Pacific Australian scheme contemplate asking for two millions sterling, \$10,000, and expect to secure a sixpenny rate across the At-lantic, and a 2½1 rate across Canada to Vancouver island, and intend charging a strenger, a wiser, and a better man.

In his self-forgetful efforts to lead others to Christ he has come to know more of Christ himself. In seeking to save others he has to Vancouver island, and intend charging the public four shillings per word from England to Australia, and the press one shilling. The purpose, we are told, to raise one million in £10 shares, and one million in four this, like the starry sky, is open to us all, the astronomer needs his telescope and his genius for the one, the teacher has the primise of Ged's Spirit to teach him to understand the other. Let none of us then say of this that it is beyond his reach. Strive so to make that word your own, so to know the standard of the sale say of of t Australia £38,000, and the imperial exchequer £50,000. There is, of course, nothing to show that these particulars exactly represent the views of Sandford Fleming and his fellow workers, though it is notsworthy that their accuracy has in no way been called in question. The only promise as yet received in support of the scheme is said to have come from the Hawaian kingdom, which has, it is said, offered an annual subsidy of \$20,000.—London Canadam Gazette.

The Berlin police have proscribed the first aumber of the anarchist periodical Autonomic

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE SUN.)

RECENT as is the application of electricity to locomotion the world's electric railways are said to number no less than eighty. In experiments in a Russian military hosthe possibility of securing the old Victoria hotel pital, smokers required seven hours to digest a meal exactly similar in kind and quantity.

> MUSCHENEROECK found that a human hair, fifty-seven times thicker than a silkworm's thread, would support a weight of 2,669 grains, and a horse hair, seven times thicker than this, 7,970 grains.

> A FRENCE horticulturist, Mons. Nobbe, has found that the seeds of the finest varieties of grapes germinate more quickly than those of the commoner sorts, and that seeds fresh from the fruit germinate better than those which have been dried.

FIRE-PROOF RUBBER. - A new compound of rank-Phoof Kubber.—A new compound of courchouc, for which the name of "woodite" is suggested has been produced by Mrs. A. M. Wood, an English lady. The substance possesses the elasticity of indiarubber, undergoes no change by exposure, and is claimed to be absolubely uninflammable. It is proposed to the proposed to the course of the proposed to the course of the proposed to the p use it for covering the unarmored parts of warships and torpedo boats.

A RICENT project among astronomers is beginning to take definite shape. The French Academy of Sciences proposes holding an international conference in Paris next spring to arrange for the preparation of a photographic map of the entire heavens, this great work to be simultanuly carried forward by work to be simulteously carried forward by ten or twelve observatories scattered over the whole globe.

DRY FEDERAL FOR EXTIN guishing fire in closed spaces where water would do much damage, a German physicist recommends a compound whose burning quickly absorbs the oxygen and renders quickly absorbs the oxygen and renders combustion impossible. His preparation contains 59 parts of powdered saitpetre, 36 parts of powdered suiphur, 4 parts of powdered charcoal, and one part of colcothar (brown-red oxide of iron) He keeps the mixture in five pound pastableard hoxes with mixture in five-pound passeboard boxes with a fuse protruding to insure lighting it.

CHANGES IN ENGLAND'S COAST LINE -In a recent address to the British Geologists? Association, Mr. W. Topley stated that the land-area of England is probably as great as 500 years ago, although certain coasts have been much worn by the waves. On the coast of Holderness and Norfolk the sea is gaining on the land at the average rate of from two to three yards a year, while during exceptional gales the loss in places has been many yards in a single day. The eroded material is deposited elsewhere as in the ese-tuaries of the Humber and the Wash, forming new land quite equal in extent to that car-

ried away. ANTIQUITY OF AGRICULTURE. - According to De Candolle, agriculturo came originally, at least so far as the principal species are concerned from three great regions-China, the southwest of Asia (with Egypt), and intertropical America. Drawings of figs in the pyramid of Gizeh furnish an example of the cultivated plants of Egypt at a period perhaps 4000 years ago, when the people had already made some progress in civilization, and must have had an established agriculture—several centuries old at least. Lu China the cultivation of plants must date from an equality early period, for in 2700 years B. C., the emperor instituted an annual eeremony of planting rice, sweet potato, wheat and two kinds of millet. In America, agriculture is perhaps not quite so ancient as in Asia and Egypt, if we are to judge from the civilization of Mexico and Peru, which does not date even from the first centuries of the Christian era. However, the wide-spread cultivation of certain plants, such as maize, tobacco and the sweet potato. argues a considerable antiquity, per-haps 2000 years or thereabouts.

AN EXPECTED STAR. -Over a hundred stars are known to vary in brightness-a few very strikingly-in periods ranging from a few hours to several centuries. In one class the changes seem to follow a regular law, and in another they are irregular and spasmedic. To the latter class probably belong the so-called "new stara" from time to time recorded, which, instead of being new creations, are doubtless faint sters suddenly flashing into prominence. A most remarkable new star was seen in 1572 by Tycho Brane, who repusted that it became suddenly so brilliant as to be seen at noon, then gradually faded away, and was lost to view in about sixteen months after it was first observed. Since the invention of the telescope a faint star has been detected so near the spot marked by the famous Danish astronomer that it is thought to be the one whose blazing up he witnessed. This is supposed to have been the bright star of 1264 and of 945, and European astronomers are reported to be now watching for another outburst of its brilliancy, which seems to be due if this theory is correct.

MICROBES.—The part played by microbes in nature, as Mons, E. L. Troussart says, is an important one. |We find them everywhere. Every species of plant has its special parasites, the vine, for example, being attacked by more than a hundred different kinds. These microscopic fungi have their use in the general economy of Nature. They are nourished at the expense of all decaying vegetable animal matter, whose complex constituents they reduce to the simpler form of soluble mineral substances. whose complex constituents they reduce to the simpler form of soluble mineral substances, which are returned to the soil to feed new generations of plants. In this way they clear away all the dead bodies and useless substances which are the refuse of life, and thus they unite animals and plants in an endless chain. All our fermented liquors, wine, beer, vinegar, etc., are artificially produced by the species of microbes called fermente, which also cause bread to rise. From this point of view oney are profitable in industry and commerce. But, in addition to these useful microbes, there are others which are injurious to us. Such are the microbes that produce diseased in wine, most of the changes in alimentary and industrial substances, and, finally, a large and industrial substances, and, finally, a large number of the diseases to which men and donumber of the diseases to which must and do-nestic animals are subject. The germs of these diseases, which are only the spores or seeds of these microbes, float in the air we breathe and in the water we drink, and thus penetrate to our bodies' interior. There is not a single day, nor a single instant, in which we cannot be said to be in contact with microbes, which are, in fact, the invisible agents of life and death.

A \$15,000 Fire at Milltown-A Man Burned to Death.

ST. STEPHEN, Nov. 29. - A fire in Milltown. N. B., Saturday night, totally destroyed the house and outbuildings recently purchased with his back pay pension and occupied by Barney Ryan. A portion of the contents of the house was saved. The total loss is \$15,000 the house was saved. The total loss is \$15,000 with no insurance. The fire originated in the barn and was well underway when discovered. Ryan and an Italian workman entered the barn to endeavor to save the horse and cows, but were driven out by the heat and smoke. Ryan made a second attempt and was buried under the falling timbers. His charred remains were recovered from the ruius. Deceased was an American war veteran and was about 50 years of age. He leaves a widow and two children in destitute circumstances.

A committee of the Quebec city council has been struck to make all arrangements for the proper celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee next June.

The mysterious disappearance of Wm. Calvery, contractor, of London, Ont., is occasioning considerable talk. He has not been seen for a week and feare are entertained that he has saicided. He did not owe much and had been seen to the saicided of the saicided described and had been seen to the saicided described as no desire to replace England in Egypt when Egypt is evacuated, but if evacuation is to be conditional upon England remaining absolute mistrees of the country, agreement is impossible. The British pleas for time are equivalent to indefinite occupation. France has no desire to replace England in Egypt when Egypt is evacuated, but if evacuation is to be conditional upon England remaining absolute mistrees of the country, agreement is impossible. The British pleas for time are equivalent to indefinite occupation. France the said of the country agreement is impossible. The British pleas for time are equivalent to indefinite occupation. France the said of the country agreement is the proposed of the conditional upon England in Egypt to be conditional upon England remaining absolute mistrees of the country, agreement is impossible. The British pleas for time are equivalent to indefinite occupation. France the proposed of the conditional upon England in Egypt to be conditional upon England in

are remarkable. After gliding the river for five miles with

the swiftness of an arrow we halt at a large

pool, where we cast in our flies, and no sooner and they touched the water when a sportive

three pounder rose and took one. Here we had splendid sport for an hour, the river seemed to

teeming with fish, and all large and gamey

After fishing to our hearts' content, we again resumed our journey down the river, winding

through an unbroken forest; never did I enjoy anything more exciting. The scenery along the river cannot be described, it was beautiful

in the extreme. After a journey of ten miles down river, we enter third Squa-took lake, a sheet of water three miles in length and one in width. As we enter the lake, Squa-took Peak is the Sixta attraction that the lake,

is the first attraction that catenes the eye. The

the settlements on the west shore of the Temis-

couta lake or where some lake or stream glis-

northeast without a break. As evening is rapidly approaching we land under the peak and pitch our tent. On this lake we did not

wet our lines although the lake is teeming with

wet our lines although the lake is teeming with fish. Next morning we are up at daylight and after a hearty breakfast of fried trout pull up stakes, and after everything is stowed in our canoes we start for the Grand Fourche. After two hours paddling though second and first Equatook lakes we reach the forks. Here we entered the Grand Fourches and the first second the forks.

Fourche, one of the tributaries of the Toledie.

Our progress up stream is slow as we have to

river as far as the big jam  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles and pitched

pole against a strong current We ascend the

we find the woods abounding with partridge;

we could go out at any time a few yards from our camp and bag enough for dinner, the feathered game now being relished in prefer-

ence to the product of the stream. At night we slept soundly, nothing disturbing our slum-

ber excepting the occasional hoot of the owl or

the wild screech of the loon; with these excep-

tions silence reigned supreme; the sound of the gently flowing river in the soft light of the

ising moon, made night very enchanting. As

morning dawned for the second day in camp on this ground, and we had more fish than we

could take care of, we concluded not to kill

morrrow. Next morning we had breakfast with the silvery light of the moon, atruck tent

first lake into second Toledie lake, which pre-sented to us a sea of foam; the waves dashed

against our frail crafts and at times made us feel very uneasy. Second Toledie lake is a large lake about four miles across and equally as many long. After crossing this lake we landed, leaving our cances to the guides to take through the falls below the outlet of the lake we waitling across and equally as many long.

the lake, we walking across a narrow neck of land which divides the lake from the river be

low the falls, here we met the canoes again and

joined them on the journey down the river, which winds along for six miles through a deep

autumn tints until we reach the mouth of the

Toledie where it empties into the majestic

Temiscouta; at this point we view the first signs of civilization, here is the farm and sum

To continue our journey we would be obliged to cross the Temiscouta lake. This lake is five miles wide and 28 in length, and as the water is too rough for a log cance and the run is setting in the most and the run is set-

ting in the west we deem it advisable to cam:

for the night. After a few hours of slumber our guide entered our tent and informed us

that the storm had subsided and we had bette

pick up sticks and make a start to cross the lake. It was now three o'clock in the morning,

the moon was shining beautifully with not a breath of a'r to ruffle the bosom of the dark

waters; after a little exertion we stowed every

thing in the canoes and headed them for the

opposite shore, a distance of five miles. After

paddling for a little over an hour westruck the

hore about half a mile below Temisconta vil

lage. Here we landed and boiled our kettle and had breakfast just as the morning star ap-

peared above the horizon. After breakfast we

high hill overlooking the lake. Here the stage

road runs through the village a distance of 48 road runs through the village a distance of 48 miles from Riviere DuLoup. The village has a fine chapel, built of wood, with a tell spire covered with tin which glittered in the morning auclight; the village also bears of one of

the finest tourist's hotels in the Province of

Quebec, it is known as Cloutur's hotel. As

Harry was commissioned by the guides to bring

them a bottle of whisky to sooth their nerves

we entered the bar of the hotel and after some difficulty in making the proprietor understand what we wanted (be could not speak English nor we the French language), he informed us by signs he did not

keep any whisky but had gin, that being the favorite liquor in this locality; we purchased two bottles, put them under cur arm, and retraced our steps to the cances on the shore. It

was now seven o'clock and we made another start down the lake to the outlet, the Mada-

waska river. On our way down we kept close

to the western shore, and had the pleasure of meeting a party surveying for the proposed line of railway from Edmundaton to Riviere du Loup. The run down the lake was pleasant and as a gentie breeze was blowing we went

ashore and cut a small bush to put in the bow of each cance, by the aid of which we skimmed

along at the rate of nine miles per hour. As noon approached we entered the Madawasks, and after a sail of three miles down we camped

at the mouth of Pole river, one of the feeders of the Madawaska. At this point there is

As evening approached we made preparation

vent up to the village which is situated on a

mer residence of Levite Theriault, M. P. P.

valley overshadowe i by high bills clothed

A Trip of One Hundred and Twenty Miles in a Cance.

Every man that has inherited in him a love for nature and sport, anxiously watches and waits for the return of the season when he shall take up his rod and gun. During the dreary winter when the streams and lakes are bridged with ice and the forest clothed in white, they have no attraction for the true sportman. It is during this season that the man with limited time for

The business man that can only snatch a day or two as the opportunity may afford, or the overworked clerk, that as a rule has only a week or ten days in the year to rusticate aggerly look forward to the specific and the structure of half a mile west of the Madawaska The business man that can only snatch a ticate, eagerly look forward to the sporting season with pleasure and are slow to decide as to where to go, or at what lake or stream they shall find most sport.

By experience I know this to be the case: My friend, John H, and myself have often discussed the question: "Where shall we go next season?

After much consideration we decided to surroundings for our next trip. As soon as invitation to our friend, Harry B—, a popular railway man, who at once fell in with the idea, which suited him to a nicety.

In some respects the habitant of today is just as his ancestors were a century and a half ago. The plain, unvar-After several meetings and consultations as to when we should go, and what we should men and Americans of the rougher sort has take, and how we should go, we commenced to prepare for the trip. As there is only one way to go from St. John, we naturally decided to go on the New Brunswick railway, which traverses within easy distance all the principal fishing lakes and streams of our province. We decided to leave St. John on Sept. 10th. After making every preparation in the shape of grub, oilskin suits, cooking utensils, etc.) we parted on the evening of the 9th to meet at the railway depot in the morning. The morning dawned with a heau-tiful September sky and I was up early and sholdering my rod and gun, made tracks for the station where I found my friend John
H—— anxiously waiting for me. No sooner stance for religion and charity, and dying, were our effects checked and stowed away when "all-aboard" was shouted by Fred. McLellan the popular conductor in charge of our train, and we were off, bound for Edmundston. After a few minutes run we reach Fairville, where we meet our friend Harry B-; as the train stopped I peered through the car window and was met by his

smiling countenance. After a stop of a minute or two we were off again. After a few hours run we reach McAdam Junction, here we change cars for the Northern division, and as we have to wait for two railway works and were shown all points of interest by one of the employes. First we examined the offices and garden of Mr.

started the guides with caudes anead of up the river, we going with our baggage in a wagon, the property of Thomas Emmerson. At two o'clock tendent, which are situated in the centre of rising hill. Next we visit the machine shop, paint shop and storehouse; all are found courteous general manager, Mr. Oram. All the shops and surroundings are neatly kept and have a general business like appearance. As it is now nearing the time for our departure on the Northern division for the night, intending to be made to the connection of the night. way picnic given the employees by their parture on the Northern division for Ed. mundston, we retrace our steps to the station. Here we found our train wating the signal of "all-aboard" from conductor Jerry Holt, as soon as we are aboard the engine bell rings, and we are off again on our journey. The first place the train stops is at Deer lake, a lake said once to abound in trout, but as there is a large lumbering business done on it now and a saw mill running there, the fish have evidently left or been killed by sawdust from the mill; as the train only stops a few minutes, we are next brought to a stop at Canterbury, a thriving village; as the train stops here for coal and we step out on the platform and are met by the geniel and familiar faces of the popular village doctor, H. C. Keith and his fair lady. Here we are also met by Luke Lawson, the most prominent store keeper and business man of the village, with his charming daughter Florence; after a short conversation with regard to health and friends and many wishes for success on our trip, we bade our friends adieu and are off again. As the train rumbles along we view from the car window fine farms and woodlands, comfortable looking farm houses etc., and we are impressed with the idea that we should give up city life and go farming. There is nothing of interest to attract the attention of the tourist until we reach Woodstock, where we have a fine view of the St. John river on the right and on the left is the thriving town of Woodstock. As the train only stops a few minutes and as time did not admit we did not have the birds was not a difficult task. This locality is left is the thriving town of Woodstock. As pleasure of doing the town. The next place we stop at is Newburgh Junction, here the railway crosses the St. John, and as it ls now half an hour past noon our appetites feel the want of something for the inner man and as the train stops the dining room wait-er mounts the platform with bell in hand and announces twenty minutes for dinner; as our appetites are craving with hunger we loose no time in hurrying from the cars in order to secure a seat at the dining table; as there are a large number of passengers and the accommodation small we found we were none too soon in securing our seat. No sooner had ample justice been done to the inner man when "all aboard" from the conductor brings us to our feet once more and utleast the sun poured his rays into our tent. After breakfast we struck tent and were off again down the brock; for three or four miles the trip was very disagreeable as the alders met over head and we were obliged to lie flat in the cances and pull them along by catching hold of the trip was very disagreeable as the alders met over head and we were obliged to lie flat in the cances and pull them along by catching hold of us; our progress was slow, but as the day was fine we were encouraged by our guides telling us that we would soon be in ductor brings us to our feet once more and

All along the route the scenery is beautiful, the River St. John winds along through magnificent farms and intervale land, we pass Perth station and cross the St. John again to Andover, a pretty little village with good hotel, From Andover up to Aroostook Junction the St. John is in full view from the train, on the right of the river the Tobique enters with the Indian village

Arriving at Aroostook Junction we are again compelled to change cars for Grand Falls, as our train runs through to Presque Isle in Maine, a distance of thirty-four miles from Aroostook Junction, After our effects are transferred to the train for Grand Falls in charge of our old friend conductor Hugh Kirkpatrick we are off again to the famous summer resort for tourists within an hour's ride from Aroostook junction; along the route we pass the government fish hatchery. As the train rolls into Grand Falls station, Old Sol has settled in the west and we are compelled to wait here until the morning, there being no train running through to Edmundston at night. Here we boarded a large express wagon, the property of the Grand Falls hotel, and were driven to the hotel, about a half mile from the station. Arriving at the hotel we are cordially met by the obliging ten minutes' walk from the hotel. The view of the falls and cataract from the suspension bridge below the falls is glorious to behold at moonlight, steaming clouds of spray are constantly rising and its solemn voice seems to make the very rocks tremble. After viewing the falls and surroundings for a few mines, we retrace our steps through Broadway to the hotel, where we put up for the night After a refreshing sleep, we are up at daylight, and after partaking of a hearty break fast, are driven to the train and are once

more on our journey.

The ride from Grand Falls to Edmunds ton is through a beautiful farming country, On the route we cross the St. John again, which is only a small stream. Before reach ing Edmundston we cross the Green river, another tributary of the St. John, entering his annual vacation prepares and studies as the main stream from the east about nin to where he should go to spend his holidays miles below Edmundaton. About twelve o'clock we reach Edmundston and here find about half a mile west of the Madawaska river. The town has two hotels west we catch the last rays of the and about a dozen or mere general stores. The inhabitants are French peak Canadians, the stranger finding very few English speaking people, although many of the French speak fairly good Eng-

As a writer has said: "Edmundston boasst of little except its scenery to interest strangtakes in the far-famed Squa-took lakes and ers, yet, if the proper study of mankind be man,' the town, and the district of which it we had arrived at a decision we extended an is in the centre, affords a theme well worthy nished truth is, that contact with English. robbed them of much of that noble simplicity of manner which characterizes the genera tion of which only a few white haired relics remain. Yet now and then we meet one of the old sort whose kindly face and courteous demeanor stamps him a gentleman; such of hese have a simple code of honor which s refreshing in these days of bonds and redistrations, and guarantees and defalcations. Jnable to read or write, they neither give nor expect any other security of good faith than a promise. They are courteous with a politeness that is never servile, unshaken in their faith in the church and her teachings, never forget to provide for the masses to be said for the repose of the soul."

for dinser, we started with rod in hand to try our luck at the jam. Here the water was The Madawaska people may have degen. airly boiling with trout and our luck was such that we decided to spend a couple of days on this beautiful spot. To erated, but they have not yet got so low that of days on this beautiful spot, To attempt to describe the scenery along this beautiful river is beyond human power. Here they can understand the ordinary French ef the school graduate.

After a hearty dinner at the hotel, we sally out in search of guides and canoes to be sent up the Madawaska river to Griffins' about 15 miles distant, Having procured canoes, or as the French call them peroges, which are simply a pine log hollowed out and modelled into the shape of a canoe. We hoars and a haif we took a walk around the started the guides with canoes ahead of us we left Edmundston and after a drive of three hours through a beautiful valley with a neatly kept garden with fountain; on the verandah in front are two young bears, the The road to Griffin's is the stage road to property of Mr. Haggerty, that are constant. Riviere du Loup, Quebec. When about ten y walking around their teather, evidently miles from Edmundston, the tourist crosses unscontented with life amid civilization; the offices are beautifully finished in the interior, they contain hot and cold water for baths, etc., carried in pipes for half a mile from a spring on the side of a gently was a wayside inn, we rained bill. Never the second and the contains a wayside inn, we reside bill. The contains a wayside inn, we reside the stand of the second with large sheets of birch bark for a wall he quickly made a smoke house in which we smoked about 30 dez. After they were taken from the smoke house we packed the interior, they contain hot and cold water for baths, etc., carried in pipes for half a mile from a spring on the side of a gently was staxed per head at the rate of \$34.50. (Loud cheers.) Take for a wall he quickly made a smoke house in which we smoked about 30 dez. After they were taken from the smoke house we packed them in two chambages heakets and municipal debt was \$51.30. interior, they contain hot and cold water side by an iron pillar, about 15 feet high. mile from a spring on the side of a gently are met by the proprietor, a sturdy French. man, who cordially received us. Here we empty of life as this is the day for the rail- divided up into our three cances. Having unpacked our luggage, so as it could be divided up into our three cances. Having completed this task, we auxiously waited for our guides, that were following up the river to meet us here. About 10 o'clock our guides arrived, and we turned in for the night, intending to be up at daylight and make an early start for the lakes. Next morning, Sunday, and we were up here. morning, Sunday, and we were up before the sun had risen and got everything packed in our canoes. Starting from Griffin's for the lakes, we have to cross the Madawaska river, which is about 75 yards wide, and portaged 42 miles through woods to the first lake. This is done with horses. The cance is put upon a drag and hauled through an old wood road. My friend Harry and I shouldered our guns and led the way, hoping to find partridge along the road. Partridge abound in these woods, but for some reason we did not see any.

Perhaps it was because we were Sabbathbreakers. About one o'clock we reach Mud lake and here launched our cances and sent the horses back to Griffin's. Mud lake is a lake about a mile long and a half a mile wide. The water is not more than three feet deep, but the bottom is of a vegetable composition, that should the cance upset it would be an extremely difficult place to get out of should you be unable to swim. Arriving at the outlet of Mud lake, we head our cances for Beardsley brook, which at this season of the year is generally very low, and we are forced to get out of our canoes and drag them down the brook for a distance of three miles, where we encountered deep water. By this time it was getting late in the afternoon, and rain was pouring down in torrents, which made the journey very unpleasant, and we decided to camp for the night. All along this brook, which is only a few yards wide for the first 10 never hunted, and we had no trouble in bagging a half dozen for our evening meal.

Having cleared a place for our tent and it in position we make ready for our supper. Our bill of fare comprised stewed partridge and fried trout which were heartily relished. Rain continued. continued to pour down and we returned for the night with a feeling of disgust; despite the rain we slept soundly until the morning when the sun poured his rays into our tent. After clear water. After a few hours perseverance the stream opened into a river, the scenery was lovely; pen or canvas cannot describe it. For 10 miles we glided down the stream with a cur-rent running at the rate of four miles per hour, when we entered 4th Squa-took lake, a beau-tiful sheet of water 10 miles long and two miles wide. The sun had now reached the centre of the heavens and we decided to pitch our tent. After our tent was in position and our noonday meal stowed away, we go out in quest of trout. We paddled up to the inlet of the lake and after whitping the vertex. quest of trout. We paddled up to the inlet of the lake and after whipping the waters for an hour, are amply rewarded by filling our baskets with the speckled beauties; but at this moment the sky became suddenly overcast and hail and rain came down in torrents; we made our way back to camp and prepared our firewood for the night. After dark our guides prepared flambeaux, and with spear in hand asked for one of the party to accompany him to an island in the lake, where he would spear white fish by aid of the torch. Harry was always on deck and eagerly jumped at the chance. After an absence of an hour they returned with a basket of white fish. The white fish closely resemble a smelt in form and color, but average in weight from one to three pounds. As it is now time were asleep each man curls

for our comfort during the now chilly nights, After dark our old guide related to us by the light of the camp fire his adventures in the forests and how successful he was in capturing game. Just at this moment we heard the hoot As it is now time were asleep each man curls up in his blanket and is soon in dreamland. f an owl quite close to the camp; the old man of an owi quite close to the camp; the old man told us to keep quiet and he would call him within gunshot. As we were anxious to see the fun we kept silent, and the guide laying down on his back began imitating the cry of a rabbit. We had not long to wait, for to our surprise the owl flew into a tree quite handy to our fire. Not having our ours at hand, and Next morning, Tuesday, we are up long before the sun had appeared above the horizon and after a hasty breakfast we strike camp and start for the Squa-took river, the outlet of this lake. Down the lake we have a distance of to our fire. Not having our guns at hand, and as I moved to get one the owl observed me and nine miles to paddle and as the wind is favor-able we made the run to the river in an hour proprietor, who did everything for our comfort during our brief stay. After tea we went out to view the falls, which are about mides to paddle and as the wind is favor. The old man insisted on able we made the run to the river in an hour and a half. After entering the river the scenery undergoes a change, here the water rushes

amid boulders and rocks that at times made us shudder least we should run on them and get upsel; but the voyager has no reason to be timid. The skill with which the French or Indian guides will force their loaded cances up foaming rapids, their quick judgment to seize any advantage effered by a projecting rock below which there is ever so slight an eddy, the grace with which they preserve their balance when the pole loses its hold on the slippery rocks, are remarkable. After gliding

the river. As we were now on our journey homeward, and as we had spent our last night in camp, we packed up all our luggage and atowed it in the canoes and started down the river for Edmundston, a distance of 22 miles. The sky is overcast and the wind chilly as we wend along down the river; the scenery is beautiful; on the right we have fine farms and on the left the forest is yet in a state of nature After paddling for an hour we reach Birch river, another tributary of the Madawaka: Here we met a party of fishermen from Ed mundston; further down we stop and land to view the stock farm of Mr. Hickson, manager of the Grand Trunk railway. After we ex-amine the farm and stock yard we sain resume our journey, only to stop, after a short paddle, in front of Griffia's, our starting point. We have now paddled 120 miles through lakes and rivers, the trip occupying seven days; here we land and have dinner; after satisfying our appetites we make another after the Edmand to 12 miles after the Edmand.

setting sun and on the erat the peak rises for a thousand feet above the level of the lake, the scene is very mundaton, 15 miles distant. Rain is now pouring down; with a strong head wind our progress is slow and tedious, but picturesque. From the top of Squatook Peak three hundred square miles lie within the field after a little patience and exertion we arrived of vision, and everywhere except on the west-ern horizon where a line of light green shows at Little Falls, about a mile above Edmund. ston, just a daylight had disappeared from the sky. He we hired a team and drove to our tens with silvery light is unbroken forest. From Squa-took Peak the forest reaches for two hundred miles to the east, southeast and After supper at the hotel, we parted with

our guides and had a few hours conversation with the proprietor, Pride Babin, when we retired for the night. In the morning we made every preparation for our departure by the noon train. After an early dinner we drove to the station, and here telegraphed to our anxious friends that we were on our journey homeward.

In a few minutes the conductor gave the signal and we were off, each being well satisfied with the pleasant and exciting trip around the lakes.

the lakes. Nothing of any account happened until we arrived at Aroostook Junction, where we were to cross the up train from St. John and the west; at this station we also change cars for McAdam Junction. As we stepped from the less tracks of moose, caribou and bear, but as it would necessitate much time and labor in following their trail, and as our time was limited, we did not undertake the tack Aab and a delay of three house. As we stepped from the cars we learned that the up train had broken an axle about one and a half miles above Andover, which would necessitate a delay of three house. jam we found a lovely camping ground surrounded on all sides by tall ash and beech where we had supper, and waited until temporary repairs had been effected when shortly porary repairs had been effected whe a delay of three hours. As evening was now approaching we walked down to Andover and crossed the St. John river to Perth station, our train arrived, and we once more stepped on board and were whirled along on our journey. After a few hours run we pass Woodstock and arrive at McAdam junction. After two hours delay we again change cars and arrive in St. John in time for breakfast where we meet

anxious friends waiting to receive us. In closing my narrative I must return our hanks to the employes of the N. B. Railway, whom we found ever obliging and cautious at all points on the road, always ready to do any. all points on the road, always ready to do allything in their power that would tend to our comfort or to the safety of our luggage.

E. J. A.

## Their Reception in New Brunswick.

(North British Daily Mail, 12th inst.) The party numbered nine boys from the Mossbank Industrial school, and 13 girls from any more and were in a quandry as to how we the Maryhill, Chapelton, and other instituwere to preserve them, but our trusty guide was equal to the emergency, without any direc-tion on our part he hollowed out the stump of a tions. At Halifax they were met by the local Sunday the party, accompanied by Mr. Gardiner, attended service in St. David's church, where the young immigrants were referred to in appropriate terms by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Bruce. On Monday, the 25th, the boys and girls met at the offices of Mr. Gardiner, where it was found that situations had been procured for the entire Agentleman asked. had been procured for the entire party. Regret was expressed that the first contingent sent out was so small, as good situations could have been found for two or hree times the number. Two boys and a girl were adopted in well-to-do families, and all the others were suitably and remuneratively bestrewed in different quarters of the colony. As the initial experiment has turned out so successfully, another party of much larger di-mensions will be sent out by the Juvenile Board early in the spring. Referring to the lady in charge of the boys and girls so warmly received in New Brunswick, the Dally Sun of St. John, of the 25th ult., says:—"Miss Sliman had the children under admirable control, ruling them with such kindness that each and all look upon her as a dear friend.'

# Ontario News.

Hamilton, Dec. 2.—The mail train which four passengers were severely injured.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—The reformers held a convention here tonight, when they decided to

nominate only one candidate for the local legislature, John Leys, a barrister, who has been twice previously defeated here, was again chosen their candidate. This completes the nomination, there being in the field for the three seats two conservatives, two labor representatives and one reformer.

# Grain Traffic in Canada.

(By telegraph to the New York Herald.) OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 2.-Returns of traffic on the Welland canal for the season of navigation just closed show an increase of thirty-four per cent. as compared with last year's. At Kingston 6,500,000 bushels of American grain were transhipped for Montreal, being the largest quantity since 1880.

During the coming winter some very important improvements will be made on the Welland canal, to be completed in time for the opening of navigation. The canal will be deepened to fourteen feet draught, or two feet over what it is at present.

# Temperance Notes.

On Thursday, 25th ult., Jes. P. Nowlan organized at Lindssy, Carleton Co., Brunswick Lodge, I.O.G.T., with 35 charter members. On Friday and Saturday evenings meetings were held at Bloomfield and Red Bridge, where arrangements were made for organizawhere arrangements were made for organization during the ensuing week. The present officers of Brunswick Lodge are: John A. Lindsay, C.T.; Mrs. John A. Lindsay, V. T.; Geo. O. Thomas, Sec.; E. J. Alexander, A. S.; Geo. Cheney, F.S.; Wm. Lindsay, Treas,; Thos. Cheney, sr., Chap.; Wm. Cheney, Mar.; Nettie Briggs, D.M.; Thos. Cheney, jr., G.; Javis Baker, S.; Maggie McBride, R.H.S.; Angie Briggs, L. H. S.; George O. Thomas, L. D. of the Madawaska. At this point there is usually good fishing at this season of the year, as the fish from the Temiscouta come down here to spawn, but as the river was high from recent rains we did not have much sport.

# Hartland R. R. Survey.

Surveyor Dibblee has succeeded in finding a not difficult route for a railway from Hartland to Freston. The grades will all be very easy, except for about three and a half miles between Esdraelon and Highlands, and there it will be within the maximum. He reached Foreston, about thirty miles from Hartland, last Saturday, and will likely rest the survey there for the present. He is now within six miles of the Hartley survey. - Woodstock Press,

According to act of the English parliamer passed to establish the date of Adam's birth, he was born Oct. 28, 4004 B. C. It is not known that any portion of his family celebrates

HON. G. E FOSTER'S Address to the Electors of Guelph

(Toronto Mail ) Hon. Mr. Foster said when Mr. Blake wa in Guelph he devoted his attention to the question of the debt and expenditure of the country. He (Mr. Foster) believed Mr. Blake was an evangelical Christian who believed in future rewards and punishments. Mr. Blake believed it was wrong for a man to bear false witness to was wrong for a man to near tame wishess against his neighbor. How much worse was it then for a man to hear false witness against his country—to traduce it before the world as likely to fall to pieces within five years? (Loud these) Mr. Black had content into write. heers) Mr. Blake had entered into an elacheers) Mr. Diage had ensered into an elaborate comparison of the United States and Canada, and he made it appear that the debt per head was much higher in Canada than on the other side of the line. He Canada than on the other side of the line. He forgot, however, to state that every dollar of the public debt in Canada was represented in productive works which were bringing out every year more than the interest upon them. (Loud cheers.) Every dollar of the public debt in the United States represented graves in which the bone and sinew of twenty-four years ago lay turied. Mr. Biske forgot to say that not one dollar of the debt of United States represented public works, represented canals, represented public works, represented canals, or represented railways. It was waste of the worst possible kind, the waste of war, which they were paying for today. (Cheers.) MB. BLAKE FORGOT

to tell the people that our federal system was different to that of the States. The United States government looked after some few in-terests, while each individual state had to look after its own interests, and not one dollar of the United States debt represented a dollar of the United States debt represented a dollar of debt taken off an individual state, not one dollar of that debt reprepresented a single public work created for the benefit of a single state. (Cheers.) Every single state of the Union has had to raise its own money and pay its own debts, and to do so by direct taxation. But in Canada the federal debt represented money spent for the provinces themselves. spent for the provinces themselves, or taken off the shoulders of the provinces and transferred to the broader shoulders of the Deminion. (Cheers.) He maintained that there was no progressive, wide-awake country on the face of the earth whose indebtedness was so small and so easily carried as the indebtedness of Canada. (Loud cheers) In his comparison between the two countries Mr. Blake was very unfair. What was the measure of the burden that rested on the people as taxpayers? They had to pay their federal, local and municipal taxes and these these three starts. and municipal taxes, and these three added together gave the burden of the taxation weighing on them as citizens. Mr. Blake did not tell the people when making his comparisons that whereas in Ontario there was not a single that whereas in Ontario there was not a single dollar of provincial taxation, every State in the Union had its state or provincial debt to carry as well as its proportion of the federal debt. (Cheers.) Mr. Blake did not say that

MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN ONTABIO was only a few dollars per head, while in the United States it was a great many. Take, for the purpose of comparison, the province of New Brunswick and the state adjoining it, New Brunswick and the state adjoining it, Maine. The State of Maine had a state debt of \$7 per head and a municipal debt of \$27.50, making the per capita debt, state and municipal, \$34.50. New Brunswick, alongside it, had a provincial debt of \$3.50 per head and a municipal debt of \$5 per head, or a total of \$8.50 per capita. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Blake compared the United States with Canada, and yet the fact remained, and was indisputable. yet the fact remained, and was indisputable, that while New Brunswick had a debt of \$8 50 per head of its population, the neighboring State of Maine was taxed per head per, the sgent at that port, and they were also | Which of these States was the comparison in visited by the Hoa. Senator Boyd, who has greatly interested himself in the scheme. On own.") Mr. Blake left these considerations out of his calculations, and tried to persuade the people of Canada in this manner that they were more heavily taxed than the people of the United States, and therefore they ought to A gentleman asked,

"WHAT ABOUT PROHIBITION?"

and as he had put the question fairly he thought it honest and proper to give it a fair and square answer so far as he was concerned. Continuing, Mr. Foster said: "So far as it affects me personally I suppose it is not necessary to attempt to answer. I think my tem-perance life and work in this Dominion if fairly well known to make an answer on that oint unnecessary. (Cheers.) A total abstainer from boyhood; a firm believer in the power of earnest persuasion to get men to do right and keep them from going wrong; as equally firm a believer in the efficacy of restrictive laws to help men to do right, and make it as difficult as possible to do wrong; and today I stand firmer and stronger in my belief in both of these principles than at any previous period in my individual career. (Loud cheers) I believe, as I said, in the efficacy of restrictive laws to help HAMILTON, Dec. 2.—The mail train which left here at 5.20 for Toronto, collided with a plict engine shortly after leaving here, throwing it cff the track and damaging it considerably. Two tramps, (who were riding on the platform of baggage car next to the tender of the engine, were killed, and a mail clerk and four passengers were severely injured.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—The reformers held a convention here tonight, when they decided to the power of moral sussion and of moral senti sooner than some people expect, or it may be a good deal further off than some prohibitionists hope. You will get it when, in the only proper, authoritative, constitutional way, you delegate in the person of proper delegates your sentiments and your opinions to the halls where laws are made. I believe the temperance question is too good a thing and too sacred a thing to be made the football of mere partisan politics. I have had it ground into my experience that a great many of our partisan reformers are more anxious to kill off conservative temperance than to fight what they call the common enemy. (Loud cheera.) I believe this is be-side all other things a great moral question, and instead of being made a football for partisan politics merely, it ought to be approached by statemen under those best considerations of high moral worth and material considerations which will lead under the best possible conditions to the best possible solution of sible conditions to the best possible solution of the question. I can tell you no more. If you want me down here some time within the next ten or fifteen years to give you a temperano lecture I will do that—laughter—but today I speak to you what I can from a public point of view." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Foster concluded view." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Foster concluded by appealing to all lovers of Canada to support the government at the next elections,

# Lumbering on the St Croix.

Said an Oromecto gentleman to a Sus re-porter yesterday: Baving had occasion to go into the state of Maine a short time since, into the lumber woods on the St. Coix, I remained over night at the camp of Cornelius Hager-man, who resides when at home on the Kes-wick in York county, but who is now operating in the woods for Mesers, Dunn Brothers of Ashland and Houlton, sons of your respected townsman, E. G. Dunn. He informed me that he had constructed a bridge over the St, Croix 250 feet in length at his own expense, and he afterwards took me to inspect it, and I found it a large undertaking. Within a mile and a half from this bridge, at the outlet of the St. Croix lake, he has built, or rather rebuilt, an old dam over 300 feet long, and has also an old dam over 300 feet log, and has also built on small streams two more dams, and will expend on these works in the vicinity \$1,000 before he cuts a stick of lumber. This is about 100 miles from the St. John river. He will have from 18 to 20 span of horses and

#### The Country Market.

"The poorest market we have had in my seventeen years' experience has been this week," said B. F. Potts to a Sun reporter as he entered the market yesterday afternoon. On enquiry, the reporter learned this state of affairs was due to a variety of causes, principally among which may be mentioned the closing of navigation, bad roads, a succession of severe storms and lastly to the fact that many farmers who could reach the city conveniently are helding back, as is their custom, for th Christmas trade.

Meats of all kinds have been plenty and chesp. The shipments of lamb to the Boston cheap. The samphents of lamb to the Eoston market have again commenced with the coming of the cold weather, two hundred having been sent forward yesterday morning. Good butter is as scarce as it was a year ago and a real choice article is hard to get. The quotations represent only a fair quality, and when were a represent only a fair quality, and when any A.

No. 1 packed butter comes in it readily finds a purchaser at 23 cents. Eggs are not plenty, and no trouble is experienced by farmers in disposing of their supply at the Poultry is well supplied, and with the close of the season partridges have disappeared from the market. Very little small perk is being rought in but there is considerable large from P. E Island.

The quotations which in all cases represent the wholesale prices, are: Butchers' beef, 4 to 6 per lb; country beef, 3 to 5; mutton, 5 per lb; lamb, 5 to 6 per lb; pork, 5 to 6 per lb; butter, 18 per lb; roll do., 20 to 23 per lb; lard, 12 to 13 per lb; do., 20 to 23 per lb; lard, 12 to 13 per lb; do., 20 to 23 per bb; lard, 12 to 13 per lb; eggs, 21 to 24 per doz; turkeye 12 to 13 per lb; chickens, 35 to 45 per pair; geese 60 to 70; ducks, 50 to 60; potatoes, early rose, \$1 per bbl; kidneys, \$1 50; beets, 90 to \$1 per bbl; carrots,\$1 per bbl; turnips, 60 to 70c per bbl: parsnips, \$1 40 per bbl; cabbages, 40 to 50 per doz; red do. 8 to 10 per head; calf skins, 10 to 11; celery, 50 to 60 per doz; buckwheat, rough, \$1 35 per cwt.; bides, 73c.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) ST. STEPHEN, Dec. 3.—Scott Act cases quite different in their mode of trial from those which have been agitating Moncton are the subject of much comment here. The facts are as follows: On Saturday last two cases, viz: J. A. Carroll and John Campbell were brought before two justices of the parish of Dufferin on information laid by Thos. Cameron. John Robinson and Jas. Green who were to prove the defendants guilty, were the only witnesses called. The case was dismissed with costs and certificates of dismissal granted. W. C. H. Grimmer was counsel for defendants. Another case, that of Patrick Kelly, was laid before the court on Tuesday last on information of Alex.

J. Talbert. Two witnesses were also called in this case, Andrew Keenan Stewart, who were as vegue in their testimony as the witnesses in the former cases. In this case the court was offered further witnesses and an adjournment asked for time to procure them. This was refused and the case dismissed with costs. The facts of these cases in full have been laid before the governor in council. Since the laid defore the governor in council. Since the above cases, two out of four against whom information was laid at once paid their fines. Information has been laid against seventeen for a second offence. These cases will come up at once before different courts from the first cases above mentioned.

## Woodstock.

Woodstock, Dac. 1.—Our town is erjoying the novelty of being illuminated with electric light. The street lamps were lighted for the first time at seven o'clock this evening and appear to work satisfactorily. The lights in the stores do not come up to expectation.

We are having wet weather and bad roads. consequently business in town is very dull at DEC. 2.—There are various opinions regard-

ing the efficiency of the electric light intro-duced here for the first time, last night. Our citizens expected to see a much greater illumi-nation, and the general faeling is one of disappointment. Your correspondent thought the street lamps were fairly effective, and in some the stores the light was splendid. No one however doubts its ultimate success, and all feel pleased that our streets are so well and so cheaply lighted.

# Fredericton News.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 6 -The ladies of the Episcopal church in Fredericton some time since met and formed a Ladies Aid Society for missions, out of which grew a Girls' Mission Band, which has met at Government House every Saturday afternoon under the patronage of, and assisted by, Lady Tilley. They have gathered together by hand and brain a large lot of beautiful articles, which they will dispose of at a bezaar to be held in the Church Hall on 16th December. Tea from five to seven is on 16th December. Tea from five to reven is included in the programme, with all good things provided by and served by the ladies of these societies. We trust they will meet with success, their special object in this case being to build a church in the wilderness, near the perance movements Lady Tilley is indefatigable, and she has infused much of her own earnest spirit into her lady associates here. Even the Bishop Coscjutor has entered into the work, and a short time since held a conversazione here, which was quite creditable to his good judgment, when it is considered that he has no fair one that he can call his own to consult and lead him in the delicate arrange-ments necessary for such seciety movements.

# Sussex Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Sussex, Dec. 6.-The attendance at the Presbyterian church was large yesterday morning, it having been understood Rev. Mr. Gray would preach a sermon appropriate to the cccasion on the death of the late Miss Jennie Morrison. The sermon proved to be one of unusual excellence.

Two rev. calebrities, one from St. John, an-

other from Queens county are to address a meeting in the Presbyterian church on Wednes-day evening. Their addresses will be in the interest of the work of Presbyterians. Rev. Mr. Welton's sermen in the Baptist church last night was one of more than ordin ary interest. The rev. gentleman is highly respected here, not only as an earnest and elouent worker, but as a useful citizen. Hiawatha is the name John Hornbrook has given to his new tobeggan slide, which he has erected, fully considering the comfort of those who may patronage the Hiswatha.

# Saginaw Lumber Regions.

THE BIG SCHEME WHICH THE DEALERS HAVE ON

East Siginaw, Mich., Dec. 1.- For several

months past lumber dealers and mill men of the Saginaw Valley have been busy arranging a scheme which promises to work a revolution in the lumber business of the west. The scheme is to make the Saginaw Valley the great central distributing point of assorted lumber. Since the infancy of the industry here the practice has been to pile on the docks the cut of the mills without is about 100 miles from the St. John river. He will have from 18 to 20 span of horses and from 60 to 80 men employed and he expects to put in the streams in the vicinity of four millions. He and his men treated me like a prince, even to giving me a fine fresh trout for breakfast. I feel satisfied that in Mr. Hagerman and his son the Messrs, Dunn have first class men. I rather astonished them, having driven a light wagon seven miles through the roughest lumber road I ever was on, encountering many large boulders, stumps, swailes, etc. It was the first light wagon that ever travelled to their camp.

New Brui To the Editor. SIE -The eleth manufa forwarded to of a similar o were submitt connected wi houses bare, v collent quality One of thes wick a quart it is sold here a yard chear New York.

Decemb

A Cape Br fallen heir trelative in Loation of a lar a good many turn out to seems to be a

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Burdock Block the liver, the b deving or curiz

OU; for sore has not failed Esquire Pelte

of the peace, w Bitters, after which I got no Balsam. I fou

like it," says E

bride's father, son to Lizzie J. St. John. On the 30th On the Soth it Golding street, Hipweit to Miss At the Holy T Canon Prinkte, Hickman), of daughter of th Steinforth, Engl On the 1st in Godwin, Fxmou William Jas. Dreity, oty.
On the 2nd to Miss Clara B On the 22rd parents, by Rejr., of Danvers, R. Bill.
On the 1st Church, Eostor Walter George Watts, daught John, New Eru

On the 27th

On the 27th
wife of Thomas
the late Magare
On the 30th u
after a lingerin
regration, Ge
months, leaving
moura their lo
On the 24th u
Cabalan aced. Coholan, aged a leaving a widow On the let in age 1 21 years, amand Belyes, On the 24th painful illness, of Bantry, Courresident of St. resident of St. children to mou on the 1st in a short illness, of Essex, E. On the Solh Patrick Segan, On the 2nd in Uranhart, week Urquhart, aged W. Padfield, w. Facility.
England.
On the 2nd istreet, George t
On the 2nd &
ress, of consum
George T Sh
Wheaton of C year of her age On the 4th Cork, and a re On Saturda

Nov 30—Stm H W Chisholm Sch Afton, ( man, bal. Sch Comrade Sch Lilite G, bal. Ech Glad Tid Sch Jennie S —in for harbor

Dec 1—Bark

Bordesux, O E

Bark Arcti

Thomson and c

Dec 2—Stmr

H W Chisholm

Carleton, Mrs.

arket we have had in my experience has been this Potts to a Sun reporter as arket yesterday afternoon. porter learned this state of a variety of causes, princich may be mentioned the n, bad roads, a succession of lastly to the fact that many reach the city conveniently as is their custom, for the

ds have been plenty and ents of lamb to the Boston emmenced with the coming two hundred having been ay morning. Good butter year ago and a real to get. The quotations ality, and when any A. omes in it readily finds its. Eggs are not plenty, xperienced by farmers in experiences by larmers in supply at the price given, lied, and with the close of es have disappeared from little small pork is being is considerable large from

es, are: Butchers' beef, 4. beef, 3 to 5; mutton, 5 per per lb; pork, 5, 18 per lb; roll ; lard, 12 to 13 per lb: oz; turkeye 12 to 13 per per pair; geese 60 to 70; potates, early rose, \$1 \$1 50; beets, 90 \$1 \$1 per bb; turnips, 60 parsnips, \$1 40 per bbl; er dcz; red de, 8 to 10 per to 11; celery, 50 to 60 per the 135 per bbl; igh, \$1 35 per cwt.; hides.

#### Stephen.

WN CORRESPONDENT.) . 3 -Scott Act cases quite ode of trial from those agitating Mencton are the ment here. The facts are rday last two cases, viz: hn Campbell were brought f the parish of Dufferin on Thos. Cameron. John Rob. who were to prove the dethe only witnesses called. sed with costs and certifinted. W. C. H. Grimmer iants. Another case, that laid before the on information of Alex. BRSES Were also called in Keenan and Edward s vegue in their testimony the former cases. In this ered further witnesses and d for time to procure them. the case dismissed with ese cases in full have been nor in council. Since the of four against whom inonce paid their fines, laid against seventeen These cases will fferent courts from the ioned.

odstock.

1. Our town is erjoying illuminated with electric nps were lighted for the orily. The lights in the to expectation.

weather and had roads. in town is very dull at various opinions regard-

the electric light intro-irst time, last night. Our respondent thought the rly effective, and in some at was splendid. No one ultimate success, and all streets are so well and so

icton News.

6 -The ladies of the Fredericton some time a Ladies Aid Society for ch grew a Girls' Mission t at Government House oon under the patronage Lady Tilley. They have hand and brain a large es, which they will dispose held in the Church Hall ogramme, with all good indeerved by the ladies of trust they will meet with object in this case being these church and tam Lady Tilley is indefatigused much of her own er lady associates here. time since held a con was quite creditable to ben it is considered that in the delicate arrange-uch society movements. x Notes.

CORRESPONDENT,)

The attendance at the was large yesterday en understood Rev. Mr. sermon appropriate to ath of the late Miss Jenrmon proved to be one one from St. John, an-

county are to address a terian church on Wednes-Presbyterians.
sermon in the Baptist
one of more than ordingentleman is highly reas an earnest and el a useful citizen. me John Hornbrook has ggan slide, which he has ring the comfort of those he Hi-watha.

mber Regions. H THE DEALERS HAVE ON

h., Dac. 1.- For several alers and mill men of ave been busy arranging ises to work a revolution ess of the west. The the Saginaw Valley the outing point of assort-the infancy of the the infancy of the actice has been to pile of the mills without g a great profit to in the rough it was mills of the purchasers, ge profit that was lost to br of the valley. This adreds of thousands of money in the valley aimed at, and led to e last five years of sortmills. The project has hase of the entire cut of ed in and sold from the

0

New Brunswick Cotton in New York.

December -8, 1886.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28. To the Editor of The Sun :-SIE - The writer caused two pieces of cotton cloth manufactured in New Brunswick, to be forwarded to him for comparison with goods of a similar character here. These two pieces were submitted to the inspection of an expert connected with one of the leading dry goods houses here, who pronounced them to be of excellent quality and equal to anything of the kind coming into the market of New York. One of these cottons is sold in New Brunswick a quarter of a cent a yard cheaper than it is sold here, while the other is sold one cent a yard cheaper in New Brunswick than in New York. Yours respectfully,

A Cape Breton family, named Ball, have fallen heir to \$1,500,000 by the death of a relative in London, and the successful termination of a law suit over the will. We hear of a good many such cases but they do not always turn cut to be authentic, this case, however, seems to be a hone fide one

Henry M. Stanley attended a meeting in London, called to raise money for a memorial to Gordon. No end of great city merchants were there. Stanley in a speech told them that they would not do anything worth doing to keep Gordon's memory green. They might name a cravat or a collar after him, but as for putting their hands is their pockets and taking putting their hands in their pockets and taking out money, they would never do it; and they didn't.

A Strange Case.

Mr. Robert Kissick of Coulson, Cnt., has recently ecovered from a remarkable disease—a tumor of the spleen wi h dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds His medical c unsel gave him no hope, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

Searching for Proof. There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtue of Hag; ard's Yellow Cil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, theumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, f.o.t bites, burns, bruises sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains

ANOTHER PROOF.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S. I beg leave to certify that I have used "Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" with great satisfaction, and in cases where Cod Liver Oil was called for. I one heartily recommend it as an agreeable mixture, assulsing so successfully the nauseous taste of theoil, that in no instance have I seen patients refuse to take it.

D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

A Fourfold Work.

Burdock Blood Eitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunde i.

Unsafe.

"I mever feel safe to be without Hagyard's Yellow

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., at the residence of the On Tuesday, the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Brace, John Thompson to Lizzie J., danghier of Andrew Russell, all of St. John.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of W.H. Knowles, Golding street, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, John P. Hipweil to Miss Emma Hannah, both of this city.

At the Holy Trinity Church, Dover, England, by Canon Prinkle, Capt. Wm. Dernier (bark Harriet Elickman), of Dorches'er. N. B., to Harriet E. daughter of the late Capt Thomas Alsop, of Steinforth, England.

On the 1st inst, at the residence of Thos. E. Godwin, Exmouth street, by Rev. W. O. Raymond, William Jas. Drinkwater, to Sadle Capes, both of this city.

ofty.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Bill, Capt. Omer P. Brown to Miss Clara B., daughter of Capt. Marr, all of St. fartins.

On the 22rd ult., at the residence of the bride's carents, by Rev. Semuel H. Emery, Audrew Nichols, r., of Danvers, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Prof. C. R. Bill.
On the 1st inst., at the Warren avenue Baptist church, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. A. P. Gifford, Walter George Lewis of Dallss, Texas, to Minnie Ring Watts, daughter of the late Edwin D. Watts of St. John, New Brunswick.

# Deaths.

On the 27th ult., at Les angeles, Cal., Margaret. wife of Thomas Elston, and daughter of Thomas and the late Magaret McElroy, of Portland, N. B. On the 30th ult. at south Bay, Parish of Lancaster after a lingering liness, which he bore with Christian resignation, George F. M. Jones, aged 28 years and 9 months, leaving a widow and large circle of friends to mount their loss.
On the 24th ult, at New Bedford, Mass, Jeremiah Coholan, aged 46 years, formerly of 8t. John, N. B., leaving a widow and six children to mourn their sad loss.
On the lat inst., after a lingering illness, Exa V, agel 21 years, second daughter of William P. and amand Belyes, of Greenwich, Kings Co., N. B.
On the 24th ult., at New York, after a long and painful lilness, John O'shea, aged 52 years, a native of Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, and for 25 years a resident of St. John, N. B., leaving a widow and seven children to mourn their loss. Children to mourn their loss.
Cn the 1st inst, at his residence, Marsh Road, after a short illness, Thomas Webb, aged 44 years, a native of Essex, E.
On the 30th ult., at New River, Carleton Co., Patrick Segan, aged 10 years.
On the 2nd inst., at Carleton, St. John, N. B., Wm.
Urquhart, aged 49 years, leaving a widow and five
children to mourn their sad loss.
Suddenly, on the 2nd inst., of heart disease, Arthur
W. Padfield, aged 26 years, a native of Bristol,
England. England.
On the 2nd inst., at his residence, 178 Waterloo On the 2nd inst., at his residence, 173 Waterloo street, George C. Wetmore, aged 53 years.
On the 2nd inst., at Moncton, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Margarat Ann, beleved wife of George T Shaw and daughter of the late George Wheaton of Carleton, St. John, N. B., in the 53rd year of her age. She died trusting in Jesus.
On the 4th inst, at his residence, Marsh Road, Laurence Donovan, aged 66 years, a native of County Cork, and a resident of 81. John 46 years, leaving eight children to mourn their loss.
On Saturday, 4th inst., Mary Maud, aged 7 years, 11 months and 4 days, only child of Michael and Mary months and 4 days, only child of Michael and Mary E. Tole.
On Saturday, 4th inst., at her mother's residence in Carleton, Mrs. James P. Conway, ag d 30 years.

# Ship News.

Port of St. John.

Nov 30—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdss and pass Sch Afton, Odell, from Portland, Miller & Woodman, bal. Sch Comrade, Akerley, from Eastport. master, bal. Sch Lillie G, Granville, from Rockland, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Glad Tidings, Glaspy, from Belfort, T S Adams, Sath Glad Tidings, Glaspy, from Belfort, T S Adams, Sath Jenuie S, Sinclair, from Wolfville for New York—in for harbor.
Dec 1—Bark Oliver Emery, Swatbridge, from Bordeaux, O Emery & Co, bal.
Bark Arcturus, Smith, from Fleetwood, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.
Dec 2—Stur Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Sch Riverdale, Barton, from Portland, Miller and Woodman.
Dec 3—Bark David Taylor, Brown, from Glace Bay, D Carmichael, coal.

Dec 4—Steamer State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas. Bigt Herbert, Towse, from Barbados; ordered to lackville Ech Oriole, Secord, from New York, T S Adams, c.al. Sch Sultan, Springer, from Thomasion, Elkin and Hatfield, bal. Sch Mary & Drury, Nickerson, from Boston, Scam-

mell Bros, bal Sch Almeda, Mullin, from Rockland, TS Adams, Sch Gleaner, Henderson, from Providence, Scam-Sch L S Whitmore, Blackington, from Boothbay.

D J Seely, bal.

Sch Esgle, Foster, from Portland, J K Patton, bal.

Sch Frauk W, Watson, from Rockland, J F Watson, iners, etc.

Dec 4—Sch Arlanna, Gale, from New York, B.C. Elkin, coal,
Dec 7—Sch Susie Prescott, Glass, from Boston,
R O Eiku, gen cargo.
Sch Rettie, Price, from Boston, V S White, beef, Dec 6-Sch Kars is, Delong, from Fall River, A O

CLEARED. Nov 30—Sch Busiris, Morris, for New York, Sch Flash, Hatfield, for Portsmouth. Sch Sarah, Hunter, for Boston. 1—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan 1—Stur Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manivia Restport.

Bark Konigin Augusta, Wilde, for Oram, fo.

Sch A G Biair. Butler, for Thomaston.

Sch Gem, Fowler, for Boston.

Sch Bobert Roes, Klipatrick, for Boston.

2nd—Sch Henry May, Hallowell, for New York.

Sch A P Eme son, Reynard, for New York.

Sch J L Cotter, Comesu, for New York.

Sch J L Cotter, Comesu, for New York.

Sch Druld, Johnson, for Boston.

Des 4—sch F & E Givan, Melvin, for Boston.

Sch Sch Afton, Odell, for Gioucester.

Sch Myrte Purdy, Farrill, for Boston.

Sch Abs, Lewis, for Boston.

Sch Abs, Lewis, for Boston.

Sch Cricket, Perry, for Boston. Sch Cricket, Perry, for Boston.

Canadian Porta.

At Nor h Sydney, 27th ult, brigt Adria, Weldon, and sch Nellie Paraer, Corbett, from Halitax.
At Moncton, 29th ult, 8ch Alaska, Bishop, from At Parrsboro, 20th uit, sch Herald, Merriam, from Belfast, Me; sons e A Go d, Crossley, from Windsor; Laura Srown, Kinz; d N Fullerton, newcomb, hence At Yarmouth, 2nd inst, ss Dominion, from Boston; sch Kate McKinnon, from Barrington. At Pictou, 1st inst, sch St John, Dickson, from St Johns, Ffid. At Quaco, 4th inst, sche Anna Carrie, Welsh, from Rockland; Irene, McLean, hence. CLEARED.

At Moncton, 28th ult, sch N J Miller, Dickson, for Salem.
At Halifax, 27th ult, bark Ivy, Caron, for New York;
sch Eilie Watt, for Porto Rico.
At Parrsboro, 30th ult, schs Merton, Brown; Grey
Parrot, Morris; star, Blake; Bessie G, Bentley; E &
Newcomb, Newcomb, Josle F, Cameron, for this port;
Mary Grace Card, for Corpwalls Mary Grace, Care, for Connealis
At aummerside, P E I, 27th ult, bark Joe Read,
Rdwards, for Queenstown, fo
At Yarmouth, 2nd inst, brigt Florids, for Barbados;
sch Harry Lewis, for Antigua; ss Dominion, for this
port; schs Wm Jenkins, for Little Glace Esy; Mallino,
for Bartington.

phy, from Seattle.
At London, 27th ult, ship Vanduara, Allen, from Seatles, At Antwerp, 29th ult, bark Minden, Smith, from New York.
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At Antwerp, 29th ult, bark Minden, Smith, from New York.
At Antheren, 29th ult, bark Minden, Smith, from New York, 30th ult, bark Levuka, Harris, from Indeed.
At London, 27th ult, bark Henrietta, Anderson, Ont.

At Calcutts, 24th ult, bark Henrietta, Anderson, Ont.

At Calcutts, 24th ult, bark Oskar, Anderson, from Mindsor; Sebago, from Hillsboro; Hattie C, Strow Yookama.
At Limerick, 29th ult, bark Leif, Eliassen, from Mindsor; Sebago, from Hillsboro; Hattie C, Strow York, 20th ult, sch Darling, Doucette, from New York; 20th, William Gordon, Crosby, from Mew York, 20th Mit, sch Darling, Doucette, from New York for this port, Kolon, It Calcutts, Strow York, 20th ult, bark Eva Lynch, Corning, from Tot Cilvis; 11 days—ordered to Dunkirt; bark Eva Lynch, Corning, from Tutlcorin; 59th, bark Luts A Martinez, Scott, from Mindsor; Strow York Strick, It Cambusdoon, It Strick, It Cambusdoon, It Strick, It Strick Grant, from do.

At Movi e, 28th ult, bark Hiawatha, Little, from Ealthmore.
At Bristol, 29th ult, bark Abyssinia, Hughes, from New York.

At Fowey, 29th ult, bark Exile, Pearce, from At Fowey, 29th ult, bark Exile, Pearce, from Dunkirk,
At Westport, 26th ult, bark Jane Porter, DeGruchy, from Portland, O
At Calcutta, 2nd inst, bktn, Hector, Newcomb, from Natal.
At Penarth Roads, 30th ult, ship William Leavitt, Williams, hence.
At Gloucester, E, 29th ult, bark A'a, Jensen, from Rathurst. at Glasgow, 30th ult, bark Nystad, Rasmussen, At Glargow, 30th ult, bark Nystad, Rasmussen, from Ecampbeliton; Jessey, Michelsen, from Richibucto; Ornen, Hansen, from Bathurst, At London, 20th ult, bark Bet, Muaro, from Perth Amboy; 2nd, bark Rothiemay, Olsen, from New York.

At Avonmouth, 20th ult, bark Fortuna, Mathicson, from Bathust,
At Liverpool, 30th ult, barks Avonia, Porter, hence; Hamburg, Coldwell, hence; Princess Alexandria, Hollylood, from Chatham; Lima, Stakken, from Bay Verte; Alexandria, from Parrsboro,
At Londonderry, 30th ult, bark Hiswatha Little

At Avonmouth, 20th ult, bark Fortuna, Mathicson, from Bathust.

At Liverpool, 30th ult, barks Avonia, Porter, hence; Hamburg, Coldwell, hence; Princess Alexandria, Hollyrood, from Chatham; Lima, Etakken, from Bay Verte; Alexandria, from Parrsboro.

At Londonderry, 30th ult, bark Hiswatha, Little, from Baltimore

At Londonderry, 30th ult, bark Conductor, Forsyth, from Mey York; Ship Bryla, Smith, from sew York; bark Wm Cochrane, Dernier, from New York; Jark Wm Cochrane, Dernier, from New York; Jard, bktn Eva Lynch, Corning from Madras via Queenstown.

At Penarth Roads, 30th ult, bark Anna, Hansen, hence; bark Herman, Wetlesen, hence.

At Liverpool, 30th ult, barks Hamburg, Caldwell, hence; Lyna, Slakken, from Baie Verte; 1st inst, bark

Royal Tar, Johnson, from Cardigan Bridge, PEI, for Baltimore.

At Balsa Blanca, Cet 26, brig Bessie May, Buck, from New York.

At Blogneiro, 7th ult, bark William Wright, Cock, from Meyort, E; 9th, ship Agnes Sutherland, Lyons, from Liverpool.

At Buenos Ayres, 28th ult, barks Clytie, Fraser, from Bathurst.

At Bristol, 30th ult, bark Fortuna, Mathiesen, from Eathurst.

At Bristol, 30th ult, brig Raymond, Evans, from Biddeford, PEI; bark J C Williams, Smith, from New York.

At Cardiff, 30th ult, bark George E Corbett, Goudy. At Liverpool, 20th ult, barks Hamburg, Caldwell, hence; Lyna, Slakken, from Baie Verte; 1st inst, bark Royal Tar, Johnson, from Charleston.

At Monmouth, 30th ult, bark Fortuna, Mathiesen, from Eathurst.

At Bristol, 30th ult, brig Raymond, Evans, from Biddeford, PEI; bark J C Williams, Smith, from IN New York.

At Cardiff, 30th ult, bark George E Corbett, Goudy, from Havro

At Glasson Dock, 1st inst, brig Buda, Ray, from Eay St Paul.

At Eelfast, 1st inst, bark President Hasbitz, Hansen, from Bay Verte; bark Wenonah, McCann, from Biltimore.

At Hull, 1st inst, ship Falstaff, Cornell, from San Francisco. At Cardiff, 80th ult, bark George E Corbett, Goudy, from Havre
At Glasson Dock, 1st inst, brig Buda, Ray, from
Bay St Paul.

At Elfist, 1st inst, bark President Hasbitz, Hansen, from Bay Verte; bark Wenonah, McCanh, from
Biltimore.
At Hull, 1st inst, ship Falstaff, Cornell, from San
Francisco.
At Shappness, 30th ult, bark Keswick, Gilliatt, hence.
At Wexford, 1st inst, bark Saitee, Clancy, from
Newcastle.
At Bridgewater, 1st inst, brig Raymond, Evans, from Bidde'ord, PEI,
At Gloucester, 50th ult, barks Anne Elizabeth, Anderson, from Backville; Pepplna, Maresca, from Halifax.

At Liverpool, 1st inst, brigt W N H Clements, Crowel, hence—26 days; ship Tobique, Davis, hence; 2d, barks Arel, Teileisen, from Parrsboro; Latoca, Marconnil, from Ougher, 1st Maris Pare, 1st from Charleston. At Liverpool, 1st inst, brigt W N H Clements, Crowe'l, hence-26 days; ship Tobique, Davis, hence; 2d, barks Axel, Teiletsen, from Parcsboro; Latoes, Marconini, from Quebec; 1st, Marie, Borge, from Halifax At Holyhead, 1st inst, bark Argyll, Allen, from Liverpool for Newley At Holyhead, 1st inst, bark Argyll, Allen, from Liverpool for Norfolk.

At Barbados, 11th ult bark Recovery, Blagdon, from Point de Galle for New York, put in for stores; brig Kathleen, Cook, from Philadelphia via Bermuda

At Falmouth, 3rd inst, ship Narwhal, Weston, from Punta de Lobos.

At London, 3rd inst, barks Calliops, from New York; Mizpah, Bonde from Batiscan.

At Garston Dock, 3rd inst, bark Carl Friedrick, Ballow, from Chatham.

At Liverpool, 3rd inst, bark Monark, Stangeboye, from Sheet Harbor; Capella, Evapsen, from Halifax.

SAILED. From Belfast, 27th ult, bark Harvester, Cassidy, From Eduase, 21 and 22, 22 and 23, 24 and 24, 25 and 25 an From Penarth, 29th ult, bark Lottie Moore, Battle, for Havana,
From Penarth, 29th ult, bark Lottie Moore, Battle, for Havana; 30th, bark Lottie Stewart, Kinney, for

From Graveseud, 2d inst, bark Francis Fisher, Lewis, for San Francisco. From Barbados, 6th ult, bark Maggle M, Collins, for Trinidad.

Perelon Ports. ARBIVED.

At Boston, 18th ult. schs Bessle Louise, from Clif-ton; Novelty, McDosald, from Murray Harbor, PEI; Dlosis, Archivald, from Alberton, PaI; Mary E Mc-Dougall, Renault, from Vernor River, 181; 29th schs Litawanda, Walter, from Joggins; Maud W. Ki ga-ten, hence; Ethel Emmerson, Tower, from Hill-boro, NR At New York, 28th uit, bark President, Corbett rom Manila; brigs Rosella Smith, Greene, from Rio anciro; Ariadne, Train r., from Boston. At Hakodadi, Oct 30, ship Favonous, from Yoko-At Philadelphia, 18th ult, sch Carrie Bell, Seavey, At Salem, 25th ult, brig Addie Benson, Townsend, At 8alem, 2:th uit, brig Addie Benson, Townsend, from Glace Bay.

At Tybee, 27th uit, as Canonbury, Lancaster, from North Sydney and ordered to Charleston.

At Port Clyde, 25th uit, 168 Eichel Granville, Foster; G Walter Scott, Harrington, and May Flower, Floyd, hence for Boston; Julia S, French, hence for Double-County.

At Valparaiso, Oct 13, bark Christina, Allen, to load At Valparaiso, Oct 13, bark Christina, Allen, to load at Iquique for UK.
At Vineyard Haven, 26th ult, schs Byron M, Dexter, from Port Williams for New York; Veritas, Ferrio, from Charlottetown for do; Oive, Frye, from Dorchester for do; Maud C, Cole, from Shulee for do; Ulrica S, Smith, Sawyer, and D Sawyer, Beal, hence for do; Hattle C, Stewart, from Billisboro for New York; Gracie M Parker, Newcomb, from Georgetown for PEI. York; Gracie M Parker, Newcomb, from Georgetown for PEI,
At Brunswick, Ga, 26th ult, bark Hope, Williams, from London.
At Charleston, 26th ult, bark Capenhurst, Burnley, from Liverpool
At Dutch Island Harbor, 26th ult, schs Harvester, McLaughlin; Reaper, McLean; Valetta, Huft; Centennial, Gripps, and Modoc, Faulkingham, hence for New York; & Merriam, Merriam and Henry Waddington. Mayee, from Windsor for Baltimorer, Wandington. ton, Magee, from Windsor for Baltimore; Winnie, %ye, from Downing's Cove for New Yorz; Gladys, Kenney, from PE Island for do. At Rio Janeiro, 29th ult, brigt Ohlo, Crawford,

At Norfolk, 27th ult, ship Senator, from Liverpool. At Gloucester, 29th pit. schs Phocaix from Wind-for for New York: Isaac Patch, from Meteghan; Ira 2 Wright, from Tierton At New (rleans, 24th ult, ship Kinburn, Tooke-, from St Thomas.
At Byannis, 28th ult, sch Peiro, Kelly, hence for At Galveston, 28th ult, brig Marlon, Roach, from At Galveston, 28th ult, brig Mar.on, Roach, from Santos.

At New York, 29th ult, ships Lydia, Ferry, from Bremen; Ravola, from Liverpool, barks Tallman, Delano, from Belimore; Sarah Chambers, Carter, from Hamburg; brig Aldine, Carty, from Parahyba; schs Annie Roy, Bowyer, from Charlottetown, PEI; Verit's. Ferris, from do; Gladys, Kenny, from Crapo NS; Winner, Frye from Downey's Cove NS; Byron M, Dexter, from Port William; Seth M T dd. Clark from St Margaret's Bay; Sarah Godfrey, Finkham, from Windsor; MS; L'izie El Fattæck, Meyers, from Windsor; wandrain, Hatfield, from do; Olive, Erye, from Dorchester; Harvester, Mc.caughlin, hence; tenry, Lindsley; Orrie Drisko, Richardson; Valetta, Hunt, hence; Princeport, McCumber, hence via New Haven

At Boston, 29th ult, schs Ethel Granville, Foster; Luta Price, Pice; 28th, schs G Waiter Scott, Harring-ton and Mar Flever, Proce, Pice; 28th, schs G Waiter Scott, Harring-ton and Mar Flever, Proce, Pices, 28th, schs G Waiter Scott, Harring-ton and Mar Flever, Proce, 21th Schemen, 18th Schemen, 28th, 28th

for Barrington.

At Bootnbay, 27th ult, schs Ethel Granville, Foster;
Luta Prics, Prics; 28th, schs G Watter Scott, Harrington, and May Flower, Floyd, all hence for Boston;
At Halifax, 2d inst, brigt S J Musson, Campbell,
for Demorara. At Halifax, 2d inst, brigt S J Musson, Campbell, for Demerara.

At werth Sydney, 2d inst, sch Neilie Parker, for this port.

At Balifax, 2d inst, brigt Atlanta, Aldrich, for Bridgewater,

At Moncton, 4th inst, sch Mary C, Bennett, for Bosten.

Exitab Peres

ARRIVAD.

At Sydney, NSW, 26th uit, ship John Bryce, Murphy, from Seattle.

pby, from Seattle.

At London, 27th ult, ship Vanduara, Allen, from Hydney, CB, via Tybee

At Antwerp, 29th ult, ship Forrest King, Doyle, from New York.

At Antwerp, 2nd inst, bark Low Wood, Fritz, from Philadelphia.
At Ohettagog, 1st inst, bark Cambusdoon, Bishop, to load for New York.
At Havre. 2nd inst ship Kingsport, Morehouse, from New York—21 days.
At Rotterdam, 20th ult, bark British America, Coasif et, from New York.
At Brunswick, Ga, 29th ult, bark Mariner, Thurmot, from Garston, E.
At Boothbay, 28th ult, 1ch Mower, Purdy, hence tor New York.
At Galveston, 30th ult, 1ship Mary Siewart, Gox, for Barbados. Arbados.
At Gloucester, 29th ult, sch Phoenix, Pettis, from At Gloucester, 22th ult, sch Phoenix, Pettis, from Windsor for New York, 1st inst, bark Kestrel, Olsen, from Curacoa; brig Harry and Aubrey, Toben, from Cape Haytien; schs Severn and Davida, from Windsor.
At Chester, Pa, 1st inst, brig Woodcock, Miles, from Tampico via St Augustine
At Dutch Island Harbor, 29th ult, schs Gracie M Parker, Newcomb, from Cardigan Bridge, PEI, for Ealtimore.

ence. At Rio Grande de Nort, 10th ult, sch Eva Maud,

from Charleston.
At Boston, 2d inst, sch Alge is, Lohnes, from Alberton, PEI
at Antwerp, 2d inst, bark Low Wood, Fritz, from Philadelphia,
At Rio Janeiro, 29th uit, brig Ohio, Crawford, ence. At Dunkirk, 2nd inst, bark Ontario, Hunter, from At Dunkirk, 2nd inst, bark Ontario, Hunter, from New York,
At Luber, 3rd inst, sch Sarah Beach, Glass, from St Andrews.
At Port Clyde, 2nd inst, schs Dells, T B Harris, and Gold Hunter, from annapolis for Boston.
At Shanghai, 5th inst, bark Nicesti, Macdonald, from New York.
At Vineyard Haven, 2nd inst, brigt Argyll, Wilbur, from Port Johnson for this port from Port Johnson for this port

At Boston, 4th inst, sch Eutopia, Rhynard, from
Vernou River, PEI.

CLEARED. At New York, 27th tilt, bark Privateer, Landry, for eppe. at Charleston, 27th ult, bark Progress, Olsen, for Iavre.
At Boston, 29th ult, sch# Fleetly, Lohnes, for Bridgewater, NS; Mary A Drury, Nickerson, for this port.
At Portland, 27th ult, schs Afton, Odell, for this port; Oriental, Melanson, for Port Gilbert; May Queen, Brannen, and J W Raymond, Collins, for Westport.
At Galveston, 26th ult, bark Erminia, Davies, for At Boston, 29th ult, J and J Locke, Hopkins, from Barrington; 30th, sch Nellie Clark, Clark, for this At New York, 29th ult, brigt, Argyl, Wilbur, or this port.

At New Orleans, 29th ult, ship Stewart Freeman, Woodman.

Dec 3—Bark David Taylor, Brown, from Glace Bay,
Boh Victor, Jenkins, from Cornwallis to New York

In for harbor.

Miller and
from San Francisco via Valparaiso for Grimsby; Moss
Glen, Morris, from Porto Oliva for Dunkirk.

From Andressan, 29th ult, bark Ashantee, Meikle, for
Martialque,
From Liverpool, 2d inst, bark Ashantee, Meikle, for
Montevideo.

Montevideo.

At New Vorkas, 29th ult, ship Vanloo, Harris, for
London; Louise M Fuller, Blauvelt, for Liverpool;
bark Israel, Howe, for Antwerp; brig Boston Marine,
Montevideo.

At Boston, 30th ult, bark Arabia, Robinson, for Montevideo: b-igt Acasah, Shaw, for Clementsport; sch Bessie Carson, caner, for Wolfville; 1st inst. schs Susie Prescott, Glass, tor this por; Maud and Bessie, Kerrigan, for do; Ben Bolt, Drake, for do; Cepols, Griffia, for P. rt Hawkesbury, OB.

At Newport, 29th ult, sch Annie W Akers, Mc-Intyre, for this port.

At Philadelphia, 29th ult, ship Winnifred, McDonnal1, for Antwerp, 30th, ship Governor Tilley, Dickson, for Antwerp.

At New Orleans, 30th ult, ship King Ceolric, Norton, for Havre. At New Orleans, 30th ult, ship King Ceolric, Norton, for Havre.
At Savannah, 80th ult, bark Mary Jane, Christian, for Liverpool.
At Soxton, 1st inst, sch Gazelle, Warner, for Weymouth; brigt Swiftsure, Annis, for Liverpool. NS; schs Le ose, Merritt, for Annapolis; Prussian General, McKee, and Annie A Booth, Wasson, for this port.
At New York, lat inst, bark Talisman, Delano, for Port Spain. Port Spain.
At Philadelphia, 8(th ult, bark Orquill, Fosher, for

Antwerp.
At Apalachicola, 80th uit, bark British Star, Atkin, At New York, 1st inst, bark Navarch, Wilson, for Liverpool; sche Ayr, atevens, for this port; alaska, Mehaffey, for Halifax; Clifford C, D)keman, for Mehaffey, for Halifax; Chifford C, D, keman, for Newark

At Boston, 2d inst. brigt May, Manning, for Lunen-burg; schs Three Bells, Thornbou ne, from Leckport;
Belmont, Doty, from Weymouth; Hegina B, Ritchey,
from Bridgewater; Olika, Richard, and Beatrice,
Goodwin, from Yarmouth; Fury, Stewart, from Port
Acadia; Wallela, Barton, and Lart, Whittaker, for
this port.

At San Francisco, 2d iest, bark James Stafford,
Revnolds, for rordand. Reynolds, for cortland.
At Fernandina, 2d inst, bark Icarus, Foye, for BoryA Bon

Buenos Ayres

Außoston, 3rd inst, schs C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, and Black Bird, Keefe for this pore; barss Lilian B Jones, Pettis, for Cape Verde Is and; Bessie Simpson, for Calais; sch annie G O'Leary, Boudect, for Port William; 4th inst, brig Alvin Kelly, Kelly, for Port Elizabeth; schs Modena, McBride, for Harborvle; Ethel Emeison, Tower, for Rockport; Speedwell, Read, for this port; Evangeine, McLeer, for Yarmouth

At New York, 3rd inst, sch Byron M, Dexter, for Canning, NS, Canning, NS, .

At New Orleans. 3rd ult, bark Prince Henry, Vaughau, for Liverpool.

At Richmond, 3rd inst, bark Natant, Porter, for At Apalachicola, 2nd inst, bark Julia H, Calvert,

SAILED. From New York, 25th ult, ship Magnolia, for Liver-From New Bedford, 27th ult schs Sarah Godfrey, From New Bedford, 27th ult sehs Sarah Godfrey, and abbie logarle, for ew York
From Persambuco (no date), brig Mary Coy, Goss, for Hailfax
From lqu que, Oct 2nd, bark Dunvegan, Gray, for Antwerp
From Galveston, 28th ult, brigs Aubrey Peake, Hall, and Nel ie S. Browning, for Cork
From Boston, 27th ult, bark Mary Agnes, for Sydney, CB
From Smithville, 28th ult, bark George Davis, for From Smithville, 28th uit, bark George Davis, for Liverpool. From Havana, 25th ult, brigt, Edmund, Burns, for From Cavana, 20th its, orige, admitted, Burns, for Vineyard dayen for this port. From Vineyard Haven, 28th ult, schs Karsile, from Fall River for this port; Gleaner, from Pawtucket, or do

From Boston, 28th ult, bark Mary Agnes, DeCosta,
or Sydney, OB.

From hio Janeiro, Oct 29th, bark Mar aban Hodge, for arica and Iquique with cargo ex back He.en Tox for New York.

From Boothby 27th ult, sch Phoenix, Merriam, from Windsor, N s, f.r New York.

From Hyannis, 29th ult, sch Peiro, Kelly, hence for New York. New York From Antwerp, 28th ult, ship Larnica, Boyd, for New York, From Key West, 29th ult, brig Julia A Merritt, Boroen, for Norfolk, Va. From Vineyard Haven, 129th ult, schs Thrasher, Olio, Nellie Bruce, and Glen, for From Dunkirk, 28th ult, bark Mizpah, Dowley, for From Boothbay, 27th ult, sch Anita, Seely, hence for New York. From Port Eads, 30th ult, ship atewart Freeman, for Gaiveston. From Boaton, 1st inst, brig Achsah, Shaw, for Clementsport
from Buenos Ayres, Oct 24, bark Autocrat, Scott, for T; bee; 28th, bark Ashlow, Churchill (not bark Arklow, Pye, for Penracola; 38th, bark Lotte, Mills, for Barbados, From New York. 1st inst, bark Isabel, Howe. for Antwerp, and anchored at Hatt Island roads; brig Argyle Wilbur for this port; ships Vanloo, for London; Leulse M Fuller, from Liverpool for Birkenhead; brigs Emma L, Shaw, for Valparaiso.

From New Orleans, 1st last, ship King Ceolric, for Bayre From New Orleans, 1st last, snip king Geoiric, for Havre.

From Antwerp, 1st inst, ship Vandalia, Downey, for New York.

From Pernambuco, 25th ult, bark May Cory, Goss, for Halifax,

From New York, 1st inst, ship Louise M Fuller, for Liverpool; barks Privateer, for Dispose. Navarch & L.

From Havana, 2d inst, bark Mary Jane, for Liverpool. 
From Boston, 2d inst. bark Arabia.
From Demerara, 2d olt, brig Sea Bird, Brown, for
Port de Patx; 10th, brig Energy, McBride, for Bos
ton; a McL-od Florimond, for Martinique
From Port Eads, 2d inst. bark Tivoli, for Havre.
From Houen, 2 d inst, bark James L Hatheway,
McPhall, for New York.
From Savannah, 2nd inst, bark Mary Jane, for
Liverpool. From savannah, 2nd Inst, bark Mary Jane, for Liverpool.
From Montevideo, 3rd uit, barks H W Palmer, Boyd, for New York; saimon, Goud for Chill.
From San Francisco. 25th ult, bark James Stafford, Reynolds, for Portland, O From Boothbay, 2nd lost, sch Mower, Purly, hence or New York.
From New York, 3rd inst, schs Byron M, Dexter, for Port Williams for this port.
From Boston, 3rd inst, brigts May, for Lunenburg, and Swiftsure for Liverpool, NS.

Memoranda Passed Point de Graves, 25th ult, bark Edward D
Jewett, Lockhart from New York for Bordeaux.
Limerick, Nev 29—The reported arrival of bark
Hunrietta, from St John, NB, on the 27th, was premature.
Passed Lizard, 29th uit, ship Marlborough, Salter,
from New York for Answerp, 30th, bark Low Wood,
Fritz, from Philadelphis for Answerp.
Passed Portland, 30th ult, ship Rhine, McComber,
from New York for Rotterjan Passed Portland, 30th ult, ship Rhine, McComber, from New York for Rotterdam.

Passed Cows. 30th ult, shark William Cochrane, Dernier, from NewYork for London.

Passed Tarifa no date, bark St Patrick, Newell, from Cette for New York or Philadelphis,

Passed St Catherine's Point. 30th ult, bark John Hickman, Bishop, from New York for antwerp.

Passed out at Astoria, 22nd ult, bark Parthia, Carruthers for Plymouth

Passed Cungeness, 30th ult, barks J W Holmes, Newcombe; Conductor, Forsyth, for London.

Boothbay, Nov 29 — Returned, sch G Walter Scott, Harrington, from St John for Boston.

Passed Lundy Island, 30th ult bark Lottle Stewart, Kinney, from Penarth for Hayana. Rarington, from St John for Eoston.

Passed Lundy Lisand, Solth alt bark Lottle Stewart, Kinney, from Penarth for Havana.

Passed Low Point Srd inst str Delta, Crowell, from Halifax for Sydney; brig Confederate, Dewe, from Carbonear for Sydney.

Passed Lie of Wight, Soth ult, bark Ontario, Hunter, from New York for Dunkirk.

In port at Penang, Oct 21, ship Shannon, Smith, for Vancouver's Island.

Passed Dover, Ist inst, ship Lillan, Whitney, from New York for Rotterdam; bark Rothlemay, Olsen, from New York for London.

Boothbay, Nov 29— Returned, sehs L T Whitmore, Black ngton, for St John, NB.

Passed Low Point, 3d inst, stmr Acadia, Magrath, from Sydney for St Johns, Plymouth, Vene, from Sydney for St Johns, Plymouth, Vene, from Sydney for St Johns, Plymouth, Vene, from Sydney for St Johns.

Passed Down 2d inst, bark Callione Sinclair, from Sydney for St Johns. r St Johns. Passed Dover, 2d just, bark Calliope, Sinclair, from New York for London.

In port at Demerara, 11th ult, brig Lillian, Shieve, from New York, arrived 5th; brig Lottie E, Wyman, for Boston.

80 do. New P. E. I. Mess Pol 110 do. Armour Plate Beef.

Disasters, Reports, etc.

London, Dec 3—Steamer Lambeth, while proceeding down the Thames today damaged her yards by collision with ship Servia, smith, from New York, and bark William Cochrane, Dernier, from do. Both ship and bark wee badly damaged

Bark Bepublic, Grant, from Philadelphia, for Dunkirk, before reported stranded one mile outside of Duncalk, is a wreck.

Bark Wave King, Johnston, has been sold by auction at Garinto for £280. ion at Cerinto for £280. New York, Dec 3—Bark Navarch, hence for Liver-New York, Dec 3—Bark Navarch, hence for Liverpool, ran aground on Romer Shoal on Thursday, and
was hauled off next day and towed to Stapleton, SI,
by tug I J Meritt, leaking badly; she has also lost
foresal and three jibs by collision with schr Paragon
on Thursday.
City Island, Dec 3—Bark Isabel, Howe, from New
York for Antwerp, anchored at Oity Island, was run
into this p m by sch Samsondale, of New York, and
both had bulwarks stove and part of rail carried
away. The schooner proceeded eastward.

Notice to Mariners.

Boston, Dec 2—During the winter large iron spar buoys, properly paint d and numbered, will be substituted for the following nun and can buoys in Boston harber: North End Centurion No 5, Nix's Mate No 9, State Ledge No 8, Upper Middle No 9, NW End of Lower Middle No 10, Governor's Island Point Nov 12. All other nun and can buoys will be replaced by large wooden spar buoys. The changes will be made at once Bell buoys and the entrance buoys will not be removed.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

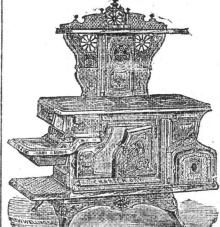
MADE from London deed double extra quality Alanka SEALS, in latest New York style, at old prices.

8aCQUES made to order, quality and fitting Lined Kid, Buck, and Calf Mitts and Gloves.

C. & E. EVERETT, FURRIERS, nov24

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the rebe refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, \$150. Express. FAMILY REMEDY

-AS USED ONLY ON THE-



Was invented in St. Louis about five years sgo; since which time its merits have been thoroughly tested; until it is now acknowledged by stove men and interested parties everywhere, to be the greatest improvement ever produced in connection with Cooking Stoves. The advantages from it are practical and of interest to all who desire wholesome and economical cooking.

For further information and particulars as

WIRE GAUZE DOOR.

address the manufacturers.

E. COGSWELL & CO., - - Sackville, N. B.

EMERSON & FISHER: AGESTS, 75 AND 79 PRINCE WM. STREET.



PICTOU TOWN BRANCH.

for work required on the Central Bestion, Fiscal Town Branch.
Tender No. 1 will include Grading, Excavation and Clearing
Tender No. 2 will include Fencing.
Tender No. 3 will include Massory and Woodwork
Tender No. 4 will include Sleepers, Tracklaying Tender No. 4 will include Sleepers, Tracklaying and Balasting
Separate plans and epecifications may be seen at the office of the thief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., and at the office of the Engineer, Picton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders will be received for one or more of the four lasses of work mentioned.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied.

Tender No. 1 must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200.00.

From New York, 1st inst, ship Louise M Fuller, for Liverpool; barks Privateer, for Disppe; Navarch, will-son, for Liverpool; brigt Argyll, Wilder, for this port; brig Boston Marine, for 810 Grande do Sul From Pernambuoo, 10th ut. brigt Merritt, Shampher, for New York; 12th, bark Virginia L Stafford, Phillips, for Macelo.

From Boothbay, 2d inst, schs Luta Price, Ethel Granville, May Flower, and G Walter scott, all hence, for Boston; Lynx, do for New York; sulla 3, do for Seston; Tynx, do for New York; sulla 3, do for Providence; Josie f, from Parrsboro for Boston.

From Havana, 2d inst, bark Mary Jane, for Liverpool.

\*\*Common of the der may be obtained.

Tenders will be received for one or more of the four relative for one or more of the four lasses of work mentioned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200.00.

Tender No. 1 must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200.00.

Tender No. 2 must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200.00.

Tender No. 3 must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200.00.

Tender No. 4 must be accompanied by a deposit of \$200.00.

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Tender No. 2 must be accompanie Tender No 4 must be accompanied by a deposit of \$150.00. The deposit with each tender must be cash or an accepted bank cheque made nayable to the Hon. Minister of Railways and Canals.

The deposit will be forfeited if the persons tendering neglect or refuse to eater into a contrast when called upon to do so, or if after entering into the contract they fall to complete the work satisfactority, according to the plans upodile and specifications. cording to the plans, profile and specifications if tenders are not accepted, deposits will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent,
December 4th 1888

Intercolonial Railway PICTOU TOWS BRANCH.

Tenders for Stellarton Passenger Station CEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned maked TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Stellarton Station," will be received until Monday, 13th December, 1836, for the construction of a Brick Cased Passenger Station, at Stellarton, N. S. Plans and specifications may be zeen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. S., and at the Station Master's Office, Stellarton, where forms of tender may be obtained. may be obtained.

Lach tender must be accompanied by a deposit Asch tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender.

This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted Bank Cheque, and it will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into the contract, he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plars and specification.

If the tinder is not accepted the deposit will be returned. urned.
Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.
The Department will not be bound to accept the

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Eroker. 5696 88 Broad and 34 New Streets, New York City.

WANTED.-TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, in the Farish of St. Marins, in the County of St. John-one second and one third class-for District No. 3, stating salary. JOHN M. BRADSHAW, Administrator of the Estate of John H. Barns, Secretary to Trustees, St. Martins, St. John County, N. B.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

THOS. LAWSON.

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., ANDOVER, N. B.

Clerk of the Peace, Victoria Co. dec8 "THE WINNING NUMBER,"

CEPARATE Scaled Tenders addressed to the underseigned and marked on the cutside "Tender for Central Section Cictou Town B.anch," will be received until Monday, 18th December 1836, for work required on the Central Section, Pictou Town Branch.

A publication giving desirable and authentic information concerning the Great National Lottery of the Sev Father Labella, together with the Official Programme and full information regarding the Grant National Control of the Central Section, Pictou Town Branch.

Messrs. DANIEL & BOYD as manufacturers of Clothing, direct the attention of the trade to their immense stock of Winter Clothing made up expressly to meet the requirements of the Maritime Provinces, We offer a very large stock to select from. in extra heavy weights, cut and finished by

Subjoined we name our special leaders, as Irish Reefers.

Overcoats. Ulsters, Pants. Pants and Vest Flannel Drawers. Flannel Shirts.

Overalls. Horse Rugs. Sample orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Daniel & Boyd.

Steam Engine and Hay Press. Etc., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a 12 horse power Waterous Champion Traction Engine and a 14x12 double geared, iron lined Dedrick selt Perpetual Hay Press In pressing with the above this season have put up hay at two tons per hour with Also for sale, a Three Horse Railway Tread Power The above articles can be sold separately or to-gether, to suit purchasers.

Sussex, 25th Nov., 1856. Notice.

EDWIN R. BEER.

To be sold by Fublic Auction, on Saturday, the eighth day of January, A. D. 1887, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Sussex, in King's County, and opposite the store of Issae DeBow, Esq ire, in said parish, and under and by virtue of a license obtained from the Surrogate Court of the County of Kings to sell— 90 do. New P. E. I. Mess Pork,

110 do. Armour Plate Beef.

For sale by

W. F. HARRISON & CO.,

dec6

New THE TIME TO SPECULATE

A CTIVE FLUCTUATIONS in the Market offer opportanties to speculators to make money in Grain, stocks, Boads and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire and mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application.

H. D. KYLE, Barker and Eroker. dred acres more or less.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber upon the premises, or F. E. Morron, Esquire, at

> FUR GLOVES.

FIFTEEN MONTHS

THEY HAD NO POET AND 30 THEY

In the dim, waste lands of the Orient stands
The wreck of a race so old and vast,
That the grayest legend can not lay hands
On a single fact of its tongueless past; On a single race of the congueless past;
Not even the red gold crown of a king,
Nor a warrior's shield nor aught beside,
Can history out of the ruins wring—
They had no poet and so they died,

Babel and Nineveh, what are they,
But feeble hints of a passing power
That over the populous East held sway,
In a dream of pomp, for a paltry hour?
A toppled tower, and a shattered stone,
Where the satyrs dance, and the dragon

hide, Is all that is known of the glory flown— They had no poet and so they died.

Down where the dolorous Congo slips, Like the tawny snake, through the torris Man's soul has slept in a cold eclipse, On the world's dark rim since the dawn of

And if ever the ancient Nubians wrought A work of beauty, or strength, or pride, It was unrecorded, and goes for naught— They had no poet and so they died.

In the lone southwest, by the tropic seas,
In a land of summer, and sun, and gold,
Tis said that a nation as grand as Greece,
Up grew in the glorious days of old;
But Time, the leveller, came at last,
And scattered its splendors far and wide,
And the marvelous Aziec empire passed—
They had no poet and so they died.

And even here, in the sun-crowned West, In the land we love, in the vales we've trod, Where the bleeding palms of the world find

reet,
On Freedom's lap, at the feet of God—
Even here, I say, ere the earth waked old,
A race Titanic did once abide,
But ah! their story is left untold—
They had no poet and so they died.

The same old tale ! and so it will be, As long as the heavens feed the stars—As long as the tribes of men shall see A lesser glory in arts than wars.

And so let us live, and labor, and pray.

As down we glide with the darkling tide, That nevers singer of us may say,
They had no poet and so they died.

If I were a railroad brakesman

My whiskers would be so plain,
That the man who was going westward
Would surely get home again.
I'd open the door for the ladies,
And show them all to a seat,
And carry their parcels and what-nots
In a manner becoming and neat.
I would cultivate tones of silver
Whenever I had to speak,
If the company would give me a salary
Of fifteen dollars a week.

If I were a baggage master,
I'd handle the trunks with care,
They should never be fired in the corner

Nor suffer a scratch or a tear;

I would treat their handles gently,
And regard their contents, too,
So that when they reached the owner
They would seem as good as new.
I'd cultivate all the virtues
Of the gentle, the mild, and meek,
If the company would give me a select of the company would give me a salary Of twenty dollars a week.

If I were a railroad conductor, I would always say, "Tickets, please," I'd be most polite to the ladies, And always appear at my ease. That was given to me for the fare; No spotter need be appointed, To make me work on the square; No kick need be made by a traveller

Nor a squeal, nor even a squeak, the company would give me a salary Of thirty dollars a week,

SEVENTEEN.

-Railway Life.

She stands with her face to the setting sun, Her hands clasped loosely across her gown, And wesves bright day dreams, one by one, crimson clouds where the sun goes

From the susset land comes the Prince so bold. With his gleaming sword and flying stied, Her heart is filled with a love untold, And she smiles to hasten his laggard speed

He will bring her from out his cloudland home A ring and a robe of wondrous dyes.

And together the whole wide world they'll with love for a guide, under purple skier.

Was ever in life a thing so bright, As a maiden's heart in her dreamy teens,
When every lad is a belted knight,
With gold and jewels to crown their queens?

The light goes out in the western sky, The crimson fades to a sombre grey.

And she turns away with a half-breathed sigh,
She must wait for the prince another day.

Ah, maiden mine, with your heart of gold, Could I keep you thus, with your castle bright,
But alack for the ring and prince so bold,
They will fade away like the sunset bright,
MRS. BELLE MORRISON.

AN ORCHARD AT AVIGNON. The walls are white, but not with snow,

They are as pale in summer time, For herb or grass may never grow Upon their slopes of lime. Within the circle of the hills

A ring, all flowering in a round, An orchard-ring of almond fills The plot of stony ground, More fair than kappier trees, I think, Grown in well-watered pasture land, These parched and stunted branches, pink

Above the stones and sand, O, white, austere, ideal place,
Where very few will care to come,
Where spring hath lost the waving grace
She wears for us at home!

Fain would I sit and watch for hours

The holy whiteness of thy hills,
Their wreath of pale auroral flowers,
Their peace the silence fills,

A place of secret peace thou art, Such peace as in an hour of pain One moment fills the amazed heart And never returns again.

-The Athenaum. OUR TREE.

It stands on the hillside by the sea, And treasures a secret for you and me. Under its leaves our troth was told, As the sun was setting in burnished gold, And the stars came out, while the tender moon, Warm and sweet as a May-day noon, Flooded our hearts with mellow light,

And the world seems wondrously fair and
bright.

The moon shines now on the silver sea, And kisses, as then, the spreading tree; And the leaves but echo our ardent breath, "I love you, darling, in life or death," Long after we two have sailed away To an unknown shore, where 'tis always day, Will stand on the hillside the dear old tree That holds a secret for you and me,

Lecture on Canada.

(The Royal Leamington, Warwick, and County Uhronicle, Mov. 6:h) A remarkable lecture was delivered in the shoolroom at Stockton on the 27th ult., by W. F. Best, on The Province of New Brunswick, Canada, as a field for emigrants from England. Mr. Best, who is a native of New Brunswick on a visit to the Colonial Exhibition, hearing of the schemes afloat for small holdings and cheap houses in Stockton, spent a Sunday in the village; and, greatly interested by what he saw, proposed to speak to the people upon the resources of his own country, bringing from London a first class lantern and operator to illustrate his lecture. In seventy photographic views were shown the rivers, forest, and hill scenery of New Brunswick; its towns, villages, schools, railways; its shipping and lumberin, fresh clearings and farmlands; its timber, log huts, and frame huts, all delineated and described with so much clearness, that, as one of the audience observed, they felt as if they had visited the country. The economic and industrial advantages of the colony to settlers from England were painted in glowing terms; it was explained that while a man with money in his pocket could buy cleared and profitable land at from £1 to £8 an acre, a penniless settler experienced in the use of axe, saw, and plough, could obtain immediately on landing an engagement as farm laborer, with eight hours a day of work and four shillings a day of wages; that girls of good character would be at once secured as nursemaids or general servants earning from 24 to 40 shillings a month; that a free grant of 100 uncleared acres would be made by the state to any man undertaking to build a cottage on it, cut down a portion of cheap houses in Stockton, spent a Sunday in

vants earning from 24 to 40 shillings a month; that a free grant of 100 uncleared acres would be made by the state to any man undertaking to build a cottage on it, cut down a portion of the forest, and cultivate a portion of the land. Pictures were shown of the log huts and frame huts eracted by new comers, the lecturer expressing an opinion that the latter were the more suitable for small holdings in England. Land was cleared, he said, by cutting down the trees and sowing between the stumps left in the ground; and instances were given in which land thus partially cleared yielded in the second year of labor 17 bags of wheat and cats to the acre. The lecture was followed with breathless interest by a densely-crowded assembly of workingmen and women. Thanks to the lecturer were voted by acclamation on the proposal of the Rev. W. Tuckwell, who exhibited the model of a log hut, kindly sent by Mr. Seely, manager to the Hop Bitters Company in Canada, Australia, and England, and also showed splendid specimens of carrots, swedes, and potatoes, raised on the newly alloted Stockton Holdings. Later in the evening a deputation of young men waited on Mr. Best at the rectory to enquire if farmers in New Brunswick were prepared to advance passage money and guarantee employment on landing to practised agriculturists of good character from Stockton. This he promised to ascertain, the young men expressing their desire to proceed at once to the colony, if character from Stockton. This he promised to ascertain, the young men expressing their desire to proceed at once to the colony, if suitable arrangements could be made. To thoughtful attendants at the lecture it seemed marvellous that facts like those revealed should be, as they are, absolutely unknown in English villages. If the New Brunswick local government wishes men of agricultural experience to settle in their colony and reclaim its wastes, it would do well to send through rural England such lecturers as Mr. Best, and to organise a system by which guarantees of character and skill on the one hand, of certain and immediate employment on the other, can be exchanged between Canadian farms and English villager.

The Kitchen. SOME RECEIPTS FOR APPETIZING DISHES THAT IT WILL PAY THE HOUSEKEEPER TO TRY.

Arrowroot Pudding-One pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, two eggs, half up of sugar, half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg; boil the milk and stir in the arrowroot, which has been dissolved in a little water; take from the fire, add the other ingredients and bake in an earthenware dish in

a quick oven.

K'nit Pudding—A delicious pudding is made
in this way: Chop a pineapple quite fine;
take some cake which is a little dry, rub it fine in your hands or crush it on a kneading board; put it into a pudding dish in alternate board; put it into a pudding dish in alternate layers with the pineapple, sweeten abundantly, moisten with cold water and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and three-quarters. Scolloped Fish—One heaping cupful of cold boiled fish, picked into fine flakes with a fork one conful drawn by the one capful drawn by the o fork, one cupful drawn butter, one table-spoonful of minced parsley, pepper and salt, half cupful of fine crumbs, one teaspoonful grated cheese. Mix all well together except the crumbs, turn into a greased bake-dish strew crumbs on top and brown quickly in

Veal Cream Soup-Boil the remnants of s roast of veal until the meat fall from the bones. Strain and cool. Too next day put on to boil with a slice of onion and one third of a cupful of raw rice. Let it simmer slowly for an hour. Add salt and pepper to taste. Just before serving add one cupful of rich milk, or cream if you have it, heated in a

milk, or cream if you have it, heated in a separate dish.

Omelet—A delicious omeiet may be made by this recipe: Into a quarter of a pound of dry, sifted flour mix one tablespoonful of herbs so flaely minced as to be almost powder, a little sait cayenne pepper, and a saltspoonful of powdered augar. Beat three eggs very light, and add to them one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, the juice of two large tomatoes and a cupful of warm milk; stir in the flour by degrees, and fry a delicate brown. This amount will make two omelets. Apple marmalade—Pare, core and cut the Apple marmalade—Pare, core and cut the apples into small pieces: put them in water with some lemen juice to keep them white; after a short interval take them out and drain them.

after a short interval take them out and drain them; weigh and put them in a stew-pan with an equal quantity of sugar; add grated lemon peel, the juice of a lemon, some cinnamon sticks and a pinch of salt. Place the stew-pan over a brisk fire and cover it closely. When the apples are reduced to a pulp stir the mixture until it becomes of a proper consistency and put the marmalade away in small pots. small pots,

Fricassee of Oysters—Put twenty-five large

oysters, with their juice in a saucepan on a brisk fire; let them boil once; drain them and put them in a hot covered dish and keep put them in a hot covered dish and keep them on the back of the range. Mix three ounces of butter, three and one-haif table-spoonfuls of flour and one and a half table-spoonfuls of boiling hot cream until they are a thick paste. Stir this quickly into a pint of creamfin a saucepan on a quick fire; add one saltspoon of mace, two scant saltspoons of salt and one saltspoon of white pepper and stir until thick. Then put in the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and mix until smooth; stir uncu thics. Then put in the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and mix until smooth; strain through a fine sleve over the oysters; cover them evenly with half a teacupful of fine bread crumbs and brown delicately in a

Quick oven.
Curry—This curry wil be relished by those who are partial to highly spired food: Mince two large onions and fry them brown, mince also the heart of a hard white cabbage and a also the heart of a hard white cabbage and a large sour apple; brown four ounces of butter and put it in a stew-pan, with the apple, cabbage and fried onion, adding one teaspoonful of tumeric, half a teaspoonful each of cayenne and black pepper, the juice of half a lemon and a teacupful of stock. Cut a fowl, after it is thoroughly cleaned and washed in pieces and a teacupful of stock. Cut a fowl, after it is thoroughly cleaned and washed in pieces as for a fricassee; sprinkle each piece on both sides with a little flour, and put the pieces in a atew-pan with the minced vegetables; cover closely so that the steam will not escape and simmer for three hours.

Knights of Labor.

AN ASSESSMENT ON ALL LOCAL ASSEMBLIES.

PHILADELPHIA, No. 30.—The press publishes an important secret circular issued by General Master Workman Powderly and the executive board, to the general efficers of the Knights of Labor, levying an assessment of twenty-five cents a member upon all local assemblies of the erder. The assessment is known as the "special defence assessment" and the money will be used to help members locked out for their connection with the order. The circular says the order has reached the most critical point in its history.

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1887.

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Messes. Hanington Eros:

Early in February, 1885, while in St. John, N. B., I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an emirent Physican and with great care was enabled to come home in about two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything we could to control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of liniments, including afforded temporary relief, but the disease ourked in my steam, and shitted from one side to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being. For more than two moneths, I to see an advertisement of your "setwifedue" effecting wonderful cure. I procured a makies were purple, and so swollen that they were shapedess. After four doses of the Internal Medicine and three applications of the Liniment the swelling had all as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease since having passed through the autumn "recitatione," and hope that all who are effected with that most painful disease Rheumatism, will not hesitate to give "activitients," a trial Any person wishing to know more of the particulars or doubting this statement given can write to Mrs. W H Moore, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. F., who will cheerfully give them all information.

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VOI

Far from thy Of the broa Of my young Anear thy f Fond mother Thy beauty, That once was

fling The mantle thy kies. Away, where throw On shores a Ob, but to Or from son might On bold Atl Upon thy glod And bathe

less tide ! For I am of th In days long And, dauntle One hand swords. The Borgs yel For they we rock, And Burkes, Spain, They made their battl

Fain would I That reel, as rime;
"Ring out, O brood
Begot of oce
Of Thetis' yes glow To prow a -But ah ! my That sings spell,

Rocked in the The whistlin And high above It warns the n From treach And tells then Which brie

It warns them Beyond the And the pilot At its voice As the vessel a He lists to c 'Tis thus we k Tho' a lands Gloucester, M

If I had be

not have bee

even been brig simple simple I never in a tation of love glances; and I times mother just as well; girls out for one, it would only had a lit to live on, at every year; human nature as Louie, not that would se and, for my p rose or a rit proud to try to pretend me; and I lik collars better But when lins till she ioned blush delicately flo breaking out head, and she great blue, like to look lovers did. to any lovely p from her gay

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