INTERESTING SKETCHES BY MR. G. E. FENETY.

Meeting of the Legislature-Stormy Session -The House Divided on Vote of Want of Confidence, 20 to 20-The Speaker's Casting Vote Only Keeps the Government in Office-Extraordinary Speech by the Speaker-Defeat of the Government-Another Dissolution and Restoration of the Liberals to Power and Office.

No. VI. Up to this date (Feb. 28, 1857) and since the want of confidence debate, the business of the house remained in a state of equipoise, neither party venturing to move next upon the great political chess-board. So long as the Speaker held the scales he was not only master of the situation, but master of both sides of the house. It was therefore necessary for the government to be exceedingly cautious and venture nothing that would not meet with the Speaker's expected, probably from a fit of indigestion. The scolding he gave honorable members a short time before this did not furnish much assurance to the government that he was to be depended upon at a critical time, especially after eating a hearty meal. Never since the days of Cromwell had mortal man such an opportunity of turning Her Majesty's Commons into the streets and back upon their constituents. But after all the government had more to expect from him than the opposition, in the fact that whenever the house went into committee the Speaker took good care to appoint one of the opposition to the chair, so that there would always be a government majority. Had he not considered this and appointed a government supporter to the chair, the opposition would have had a majority and the government probably gone overboard. It was also necessary that supporters of the government should always be in their places. Had one of them been absent from sea-sickness, or several days together, which was not in- honor thinking that hon. gentlemen had frequently the case when party loyalty was not so exacting, there would have been a crash in the camp, and the vote of the Speaker powerless to save the government.

But the Attorney General (Hon. John H. Gray) now began to snuff the battle from afar, and sought to take steps for an emergency that might arise. He did not exactly act upon the gerrymander principle but did the next thing to it (no politics intended) by bringing in a bill for enfranchising a number of honest citizens to whom the party in power felt warmly disposed, and thus it was said at the time that all these good people would be found on the government side should their votes be wanted. This bill fairly set the heather in a blaze. The opposition now had a government measure to talk over, and such a measure! It was charged that this bill was nothing more than an attempt to revive the old election law, which had been swept from the statute book on account of its antiquated, illiberal character, and replaced under a Liberal government by another more in accordance with the advanced spirit of the age. The chances of going before the constituencies (said the opposition) with that old law revived would be altogether in favor of the a host of spurious voters which on a former occasion had been manufactured for a specific Tory purpose. One of the opposition remarks, but looked bland; and the whole remarked that since the instinct of the government was like that of the crab which moves backward, he would not be surprised, should the Speaker allow them to hold on to office long enough, to see them bring in a bill for the abolition of Responsible Government, especially as the principles had been so loudly condemned by the Speaker, and they would be sure of his vote. The Attorney-General, however, stoutly detended his bill. The lawyers on both sides of the House were the principal speakers, especially in dealing with the legal aspects of the bill.

After a discussion of several days off and on, the bill was finally carried on the 13th March, 21 to 19-not 20 to 20, with the casting vote of the Speaker,-there being one of the opposition in the chair, will account for the difference.

It will be seen by what follows, how necessary it was for the government to use diplomacy or stratagem, in order to hold on to their offices. On the 10th March there was quite a furor in the House owing to an intimation, which had sprung out of a longstanding suspicion, that a member of the Legislative Council, "defacto" if not "dejure," was sitting and voting in the house McMonegal) remained in their places, and with the government, in the person of Mr. thus marked their disapproval of his past Earle, member for Queen's, who sometime before this had been appointed, more than promised, to a seat in the upper branch with the understanding that he was not to go up stairs until his services were no longer required below. A mere promise to the honorable member was not sufficiently ingelement and Governor Gordon the hero.) binding; because he knew that promises, especially political promises, were often made to be broken. Nothing short of the appointment itself, which he could carry in his pocket, and only in which he felt sure would be satisfactory to him-and so he had to be appointed, as it was said and believed, at the time and held his warrant when the mine was sprung in the house. The only wonder was that every member did not feel himself weighty enough, as he really was, for

any promise that he might exact. A pa-

triotic desire for the country's welfare probably will account for the absence of all such unselfishness.

The rumor of Mr. Earle's appointment was confirmed at the close of the session at about which time the honorable gentleman day above mentioned was determined to if possible, the truthfulness of questioning the government; but as there were only the time, the question as put and quite province became vocal with the crudite diaunexpectedly, led to much embarrassment ly evasive or prevaricative-such perhaps sense of the term, and it was a faction fight. he said "language is a thing used to conceal one's thoughts." The whole political atmosphere of the house was filled with loopholes and there was dodging in and out, so that it was impossible for the opposition to lasso a single reason assigned by approval-for he might take a cant at any one member of the government in trying to moment or turn a somersault when least explain away the rumor upon which the question was based. Another member of the government went so far as to say that he was not prepared to give any answer. A member of the opposition replied that this was treating the house cavalierly. Mr. Earle, the subject of all the powwow rose and said that he was not "up stairs yet," which fact was quite evident from his corporeal presence; but, "he thought the county of Queen's had as good right to a county"-a fact that nobody could dispute. The opposition moved for an address to the Lieutenant Governor praying for incasting vote carrying the day. For the first time, on the 16th, hon.

members thought they were entitled to a rest-the session was drawing to a close, however great that might have been. and as the government had stemmed the tide so far and there was little danger lature the Gray and Wilmot government of being upset, especially while the Speaker was in the chair, there was no longer any Fisher once more was called upon by his occasion for punctuality of attendancesome other cause, especially if sea-sick for and so they absented themselves. His taken French leave, and suspecting the designs of one of the leaders of the opposi- fore this bowed them from his presence and tion, always in his place, and who might at any moment let fly at the government government brought before the new house benches, bethought him best to send forth an address to the colonial office asking for the Sergeant-at-arms and visit the hotels the recall of Mr. Manners-Sutton, they and other places of resort, and summon might have succeeded. But they did members to attend without delay. At nothing of the kind, probably thinking that 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, the sergeant his excellency had been sufficiently humilireturned like the dove to the ark, but without even an olive branch, or rather a word of encouragement, in the message that he could not find a dozen hon. members-they had all become invisible. He had crusaded through all the hotels, boarding houses, committee rooms, billiard halls, and such like places where members most do congregate, but all without avail. The news however of the sergeant's search having no doubt got noised abroad, members began to take alarm, thinking no doubt, that their presence was required to save the government, since they had been sent for by the Speaker. The house towards the afternoon began to fill and every man once more was in his place. The Speaker, it was thought, had it in contemplation to give the house another "dressing down," for their neglect of duty. The lobbies and galleries were government, as it would furnish them with filled by the public, expecting some such scene; but as the Speaker was in good condition that afternoon, he made no of the assembled wisdom once more

> breathed freely. On the 24th the Waterloo of the campaign was fought, which led to a general stampede and overthrow of the government, or rather brought their power to an end.

Immediately after the reading of the journals, Hon. Mr. Gray informed the house that the Council had unanimously agreed to recommend to his Excellency to prorogue the Legislature, with the view of a dissolution of the house. The cause of this catastrophe was the defection from the government ranks of Mr. McMonegal, one of the members for King's, who at length had become weary of the lachrymose way in which the business of the country was conducted from day to day, neither side of the house being able or willing to do anything, for the public good. In fact the whole session had been a farce. Mr. McMonegal's change of base, therefore, was the last ounce required by the opposition

to break the camel's back. When his Excellency summoned the house to meet him in the Council chamber for prorogation, the whole of the 21 opposition members (now 21 with Mr. conduct by not going up stairs to listen to his closing speech.

Thus was cut off in its midst one of the stormiest sessions ever known in New Brunswick (only equalled by the session of 1866, when Confederation was the disturb-The house was dissolved by proclamation in the Royal Gazette, the writs to be returnable 16th May.

It is not necessary here to dwell upon the excitement which this last movement occasioned throughout the country. It was the third general election within about as many years. Business in consequence was greatly deranged, bad blood and bad liquor being among the superinducing causes. The "prerogative" and Responsible Government again underwent a great mauling. Every

politician became a Constitutionalist, and the interpretations put upon what constituted English self-government, were as diverse as they were amusing-each party felt that it was right in its views. With one party the Governor alone was clothed with was gazetted. But the opposition on the the prerogative, or rather its exercise while the other held that the Governor was a myth, so to speak, in self-government and his advisers were the responsible parties, in all measures local. The club rooms and two members of the government present at committee rooms and hustings all over the tribes of contending factions-for after all and confusion. The answer was necessari- this was to be a faction fight in the real as Talleyrand might have had in view, when | Many heads were broken (no ballot yet)old friendships severed—the choice of language, one towards another, was not very select. Liquor, now that it was loose, flowed in abundance at every polling place throughout the province. Publicans and sinners held high carnival everywhere-in the streets, in the houses, in the cellars, in the tap rooms, and on the house tops even.

The election resulted in tavor of the Liberals, by a large majority. In St. John city, however, parties were rather evenly balanced-for although Mr. Tilley was returned, his majority over his opponent was only 114, not large for so large a constituency. But then it must be considered that this gentleman had more to answer for than any other former member, as he was the author of the prohibitory seat in the Legislative Council as any other liquor bill-so now he had to contend single handed with the powers of darkness, and liquor combinations weighty enough to swamp any ordinary mortal. It was thereformation. Voted down: the Speaker's fore this gentleman's personal qualities, his amiability of heart and disposition that carried the day, more so than his temperance influence with the division rooms,

Previous to the next meeting of the legistendered their resignation; and Charles Excellency to form an administration. The new government shortly afterwards were sworn into office, to advise with the very entlemen who about eighteen months bewould not listen to their advice. Had the ated, and taught lessons enough, without resorting to extremities.

This ends the series which the writer at the beginning laid out for himself to consider. Should the political history of this province, since 1854, ever be written in volume form, which is very doubtful, it will be seen how much the people owe to the Liberal government just formed for all the political privileges they this day enjoy, in the important measures introduced by them, such as the initiation of the money grants -vote by ballot-board of works-election law, &c., &c. The musty political cobwebs that had to be swept away before succeeding with these measures, would form many interesting chapters, not only interesting to the politician of the present day, but to future generations.

Cheating the Bank. "There are any number of people, sometimes, I think, as many as nine out of ten, who seem to think it no crime to cheat a bank." said a clerk in a financial institution to a Pittsburg Dispatch writer; "If there is a streak of meanness anywhere in a man's nature it will crop out when he is put to the test on a question of money. Sometimes I have amused myself experimenting with men to find out whether they were honest. There is an easy way of ascertaining. For instance, a depositor hands in his bank book, together with a number of bills and checks, the amounts of which are to be placed to his credit. He has made out a deposit ticket, which he holds in his hand while I count the money. 'How much?' I ask. 'What do you make it?' he inquires. I name a sum \$5 or \$10 larger than I have ascertained the amount to be. If the man is honest he will say he thinks I am mis-taken, but often he will turn around and make out another deposit ticket, fixing the amount to correspond with the figures I have given. Then, of course, I count the cash again and announce that I have made a mistake, and to prove it hand back the money and let him recount it. Men whom nobody would ever suspect of crookedness in business matters are often very quick to take advantage of a little mistake in their favor. I know several wealthy gentlemen who, I truly believe, would never think of paying back any sum, large or small, that got into their hands through a bank clerk's mistake."

A Sunday Morning Query.

Country Minister-I am very sorry, Mr. Wrandle, but as I was driving from the parsonage before service I saw your little on the Goosecreek bridge snaring for

Mr. Wrangle—Is that so, parson? Did ye notice what luck he was havin?-Epoch.

In a Sporting Mood.

"Well," said an undertaker, "I'm not much of a fighter, but when it comes to boxing, I can easily lay out any man .- Undertakers' Journal.

THE LADY, THE TIGER, AND THE DUDE.

There was a gay young lady from Niger Went to ride on the back of a tiger; They returned from the ride With the lady inside, And a smile on the face of the tiger. To finish the song
A dude came along;
Twas hard on the beast from the Niger
To gaze upon clothes
Which one may suppose
In stripes quite outdid the poor tiger.
—Texas Sifting,

MUSIC, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

I see from Boston musical exchanges that Mrs. Fenderson is evidently very popular at the Hub, her appearance being at some of the best musical events. This talented lady's splendid presence and lovely contralto voice will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear her, when she sang here at the concert given by Mrs. Shaw some year or so ago. She was the contralto at the fourth annual concert of the Boston Oratorio society, held

I am sorry to hear that Mrs. Carl Strakosch (Miss Clara Louise Kellogg) has been compelled to give up her concert tour on account of ill-health, it being feared that cancer is the cause of her trouble.

In the last number of the Folio (which by the way is a capital one) there are some able and terse remarks on unjust criticism specially applied to music — by Pierre Duvernet. He justly condemns the use of familiar phrases which are correct enough in themselves and sound well when read by the public, but are only the cloak for an incompetent man to cover his ignorance. I have noticed in our daily papers here such phrases used, by reporters who did not really know the meaning of them. In one case lasely some high sounding technical musical phrases and sentences were used (and them not correctly), which had been copied verbatim from the circular attached to the programme.

Mr. Duvernet must have done a good deal of criticism, as he evidently understands the difficulties of the position of

I am trying to write my few notes under harrassing circumstances. There is a dear little girl overhead who is playing, "In the Sweet By and Bye," with one finger in the treble and the same continuous octave chord in the bass right through, over and over again, and this one a piano that must have been made in the year one, and has never been tuned since. So if I am rather bitter and severe in what I say, my indul- | Saint John. gent readers must uncongenial surround-

I hear there are some further changes contemplated in St. David's choir, some talk of securing more sopranos and tenors, if the latter can be procured, but nothing is definitely settled as yet. There are few, if any, tenors worthy the name that can be secured, the best in the city all being en-

On dit: That the Oratorio society have secured Mrs. West, and Mr. Parker (who has been singing the Indas Maccabæus music lately) for the annual concert, and are in treaty with Signor Ronconi for the bass part-which probably was one of the reasons for the signor locating himself here this summer.

The Minstrels are beginning to get thoroughly to work, and things look like business. There is a little too much talk anent how things should be done by individual members, which is not desirable, and should be left entirely with the management, which was originally elected by all the members of the troupe. Changes in the programme late in the day are a mistake, and what was originally laid down as that programme should be adhered to, if possible. It was whispered that some professional talent was to be introduced, but as the organization is one of pure amateur singers, this would detract from the completeness of the performance as purely amateur, and the idea has been dropped.

The event that has been agitating the minds of most of the young people (and some of the old) of St, Andrew's church, came off last Tuesday evening, and to judge from the crowded house and the number that were turned away from the doors, the management might have ventured to have given the performance in the Institute instead of having such a large number of performers crowded on the little stage of Berryman's Hall. Mrs. Girvan must have been amply repaid for all her untiring energy and perseverance in the promotion of this affair (for I am told she was the moving spirit) by the hearty applause and evident enjoyment of the large audience.

The daily papers gave such very ample criticisms of the whole affair that any remarks I may make will, I am afraid, fall flat, but I may say that, from a musical point of view

The capital playing of the orchestra was not commented upon much in those papers, and I am glad to see a continued improvement on the part of the Philharmonics and hope to see them play next year instead of the expensive Listemann sextette that I hear has been engaged by the Oratorio society for their annuals. Of course it would not be in reason for them to take their place but I think that they will be able to play the music sufficiently well if they go on improving as they have lately.

large company of ladies and gentlemen,

musically inclined, should waste some months in the production of such a trashy composition as Esther. I don't know who it is by, and haven't taken the trouble to inquire. Most of the airs have been cribbed from some other composition, and the whole has been badly strung together in a most unmusical manner. The only

redeeming feature at all is the libretto, the splendid words of which certainly ought to have inspired the composer! to better things.

The Choir Singer.

Where crimson curtains brave the soft, Exquisite strains the organ quavers, She rules, the queen, and in the loft Her slightest sighs are deemed as favors; The melancholy bass is gay
If she commands it of his highness;
The perfumed tenor owns her sway
When prompted by her pointed dryness.

When first I heard her tender voice Roll grandly through a sparkling rillet, I wonder would her heart rejoice Should I do all I could to fill it With passion for a feeble chap Dependent on a salary weekly—

Perhaps, by some unseen mishap, I couched my words by far too meekly. I do not grieve because she came

To her decision in a minute Nor still does Love's delicious flame Consume me for the dainty linnet, do not heed the jestings spread About the case among the fellows,

But I am mad because she wed The ugly chap who pumps the bellows.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the eight : day of May last, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein HECTOR McMILLAN and DANIEL Mc-DONALD are Plaintiffs, and ADA M. KING, and MARY E. KING, and ROBERT D. MCARTHUR, and SAMUEL P. OSGOOD, Trustees of and under the last will and testament of the late THOMAS KING, deceased, are Defendants, by and with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the lands and premises described in the bill of complaint, in the said cause and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to say :-

First-A lot of land known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said City of Saint John, by the number 1149 (eleven hundred and forty-nine), fronting on Saint James street, in the said City o

Second-All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the south side of King Street, in Queen's Ward, in the City of Saint John, being part of the lot known on the plan of the said city as lot number four hundred and thirtyseven (437) and bounded and described as follows: That is to say, commencing on the south side of King Street, at the northwest corner of the land formerly owned by James Milligan, deceased, at a point distant about seventy feet from the southwest corner of King and Pitt Streets, thence southerly parallel to Pitt Street twenty-five feet, or to the southwest corner of the said Milligan land, thence easterly parallel to King Street thirty feet or thereabouts to the western boundary line of a lot numbered (438) four hundred and thirth-eight, thence southerly along the western line of lot 438 seventy five feet or to the rear line of said lot 437 (four hundred and thirty-seven), thence westerly along said rear line forty feet to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and thirty-six, thence northerly along the said last mentioned line one hundred feet to King Street, and thence easterly ten feet along King Street to the place of beginning.

Third-All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in Queen's Ward, in the said City of Saint John, and known on the map or plan of the said City of Saint John, by the number (436) four hundred and thirty-six, having a front of forty-two feet on the southern side of King Street and extending back, preserving the same width one hundred feet more or less. Fourth-The leasehold lot of land described in the

ease thereof from the Mayor, Aldermen and Common alty of the City of St. John, dated the twenty-second day of January, A.D. 1887, to Robert D. McArthur and Samuel P. Osgood, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas King, late of the said city, deceased, as all that certain piece and parcel of Land situate in Queen's Ward, in the said City of Saint John, being part of lot known and distinguished on the plan of the said city on file in the office of the Common Clerk by the number (438) Four Hundred and Thirty-eight, the said piece and parcel of land hereby demised being described as follows: Beginning on Pitt Street, at the southeasterly corner of said lot number (438) Four Hundred and Thirty-eight, thence northerly along Pitt Street aforesaid seventy-five feet to a portion of said lot under lease to James Milligan; thence westerly parallel to King Street forty feet to the westerly line of said lot number (438) Four Hundred and Thirty eight; thence southerly along said westerly line and parallel to Pitt Street aforesaid seventy-five feet; thence easterly forty-feet to the place of beginning, with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances to the said lot belonging or in anywise appertaining; together with the said indenture of ease and the buildings and improvements on the said leasehold land standing and being. The said leasehold lands and premises, together with the said lot number (437) Four Hundred and Thirty-seven above mentioned and described, will be sold in three separate lots, according to the plan filed with the undersigned referee in equity. Fifth-A tract of Land situate in the Parish of

Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, in our Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwesterly angle of lot number One Hundred and Forty-nine, in Block seven; thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, south eighty degrees, west one hundred and fiftyone chains, crossing a reserved road; thence south ten degrees, east sixty-eight chains; thence north eighty degrees east one hundred and fifty-one chains; and thence north ten degrees west, sixty-eight chains, crossing North river, to the place of beginning, containing one thousand acres, more or less, distinguished as lots numpers One Hundred and Fifty-one, One Hundred and Fifty-two, One Hundred and Fifty-three, One Hundred and Fifty-four and One Hundred and Fifty-five, in Block seven.

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to the plaintiffs' solicitors, or to the undersigned re-

Dated the twelfth day of June, A.D. 1888. JOHN L. CARLETON. Referee in Equity.

WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN,

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Ladie's E. Gentlemen's RIDING SADDLES

FITTED AND REPAIRED AT It seems to be rather a pity that such a ROBB'S Harness Shop,

204 UNION STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A.

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TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 19 and 20.

MRS. W. F. SHAW.

The Popular Vocalist, will appear each evening,

MR. H. N. SHAW.

The Talented Elocutionist of Acadia College, wil assist. In addition the

ARION MALE QUARTETTE,

And an INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE will, with the First Local Talent, give

Delightful Entertainments.

PRICES-50 and 35 cents. See further announcements next week.

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UNE 27 and 28

The Management of the

AMATEUR MINSTRELS.

OF ST. JOHN,

Beg to announce that TWO GRAND PERFORM-

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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

June 27th and 28th,

when a COMBINATION OF TALENT unequalled in the history of St. John will present to the public a performance unique and

New Songs,

New Dances.

New Farces.

FULL ORCHESTRA &

6----End Men----6

For further announcements and particulars see

SAINT JOHN Summer Races.

DOMINION DAY.

Under the Membership and Rules of the National Trotting Association.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the City and County of Saint John beg to announce the opening of their Driving Park (late Moosepath), on MONDAY, July 2 (Dominion Day), when a series of races will be held as below. First Race to commence at 3 p. m. sharp. FIRST RACE.

A TROTTING RACE for Colts, 4 years old and under. Purse \$100, divided 60 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third; entrance 10 per cent. SECOND RACE.

A TROTTING RACE for horses that have never beaten 2.50. Purse \$125, divided 60 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third; THIRD RACE.

Bankers' and Merchants' Cup; Value \$100

Running Race for horses bred and owned in the Maritime Provinces. Distance, one mile on the flat; best 2 in 3; entrance \$5. To be divided (in addition to the cup which goes to the first) as follows: 60 per cent to first, 30 per cent to second, 10 per cent to third. At least three to enter and start. Cup to be won twice by the same person before becoming absolute owner. For conditions see handbills. Race to be run under the rules of the American Jockey Club. Overweight allowed if declared.

In the Trotting Races there must be at least 5 to enter and 3 to start. enter and 3 to start.

Entries close Monday, June 25th at 11 p.m, and are to be addressed to the Secretary, at S. T. Golding's office Waterloo street. Entries if mailed on day of closing, will be accepted. All entries must be accompanied by entrance fee.

ADMISSION to the Grounds 50 cents; Carriages ARTHUR M. MAGEE, JAMES LEE,

President. COMMITTEE: J. M. Johnson, J. Donovan,

J. D. SHATFORD, S. T. GOLDING.

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