

POETRY.

BLOODLESS VICTORIES.

Let others write of battles fought
On bloody, ghastly fields,
Whence heroes greet the man who wins,
And death the man who yields;

Here is a hero staunch and brave,
Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passions base and low;

It calls for something more than brain
Or muscle to overcome,
An enemy who marches not
With banners and drum—

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which had gone to the root of the evil,
lower down, were quite discouraged,
for they had been told that it was doubtful
whether a provincial law could be passed
to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors.

One clause in the bill provided for the
immediate sale of spirituous liquors, or a
clergyman or Justice of the Peace,
might notify a tavern keeper not to give
him more than five gallons. Was that for
the purpose of giving him a good spree?

Hon. Mr. Bolger believed the effect of
increasing the license fee would be to en-
courage illicit traffic. The Inspector
would not have a pleasant office, and he
did not think one man would be capable
of performing the duty faithfully for the
whole Island. He approved of placing
the power to grant or withhold a license
in the hands of the householders of a
school district.

A bill relating to certain departments
of the public service, and a bill relating to
coroners' inquests, were brought up from
the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr.
Sullivan and read the first time.
Adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

A bill relating to Coroners' Inquests
was read the second time, and on moving
that it be referred to a committee.
Hon. Mr. Strong said the bill was
simply intended to obviate difficulties in
carrying out the present law on account of
power not being sufficiently explicit. The
coroner might summon as many jurors as
he thought proper, and in case of a medical
man being examined, he might make what
charge he thought proper. To his knowl-
edge there had been some disputes about
those charges. By the bill, a coroner's
jury was to be limited to seven persons,
and a medical man was to be allowed \$5
and travelling fees. In the absence of the
coroner a justice of the Peace might per-
form the duty. There was also a scale of
fees for the coroner, jury and witnesses,
&c. No medical man was to be called in
unless one was actually required.

The bill was passed without amend-
ment.
A bill to incorporate the Acadia Provi-
dential Association was brought from the
House of Assembly, and read the first
time.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.

The Bill to amend an Act to regulate the
sale by license of spirituous liquors was
then referred to committee—Hon. Mr.
Munn took the chair.
Hon. the President said that houses of
entertainment were required in the coun-
try, and it had been frequently set forth
that it would not pay to keep such houses
without license to sell spirituous liquors.
He had known parties applying for license
to borrow debts, &c., required by the Act,
but the bill was so stringent in that re-
spect that it would prevent anything of
the kind from being done.

Hon. Mr. Laird considered that the
principle of the bill was entirely wrong;
and only for the Session being so far ad-
vanced he would endeavor to make a
radical change, or at least some amend-
ment, which he acknowledged by nearly
all that alcohol was injurious to the human
system, and if it was allowed to be sold
at all, it should be in some place in which
the people would be the least likely to
come in contact with it. Instead of that
it was licensed by law to be sold in places
of the most public resort. It should not
be sold where anything else was sold, but
in places where few could go except for
the express purpose of purchasing this
article. Complaints were made that there
were not houses of entertainment, and the
reason given was that it would not pay
to keep such houses without the profit of
the liquor business; but if the sale of
liquor were abolished, keeping houses of
entertainment would be a respectable busi-
ness, and many would engage in it. As
it was, they were at every corner by a
man who had the generation of law for
very questionable trade, and a man keep-
ing a house of entertainment was com-
pelled to charge as low as the man who
had the profit of the liquor traffic. This
matter required the attention of the Tem-
perance Body, who were indefatigable in
their endeavours to suppress the liquor
traffic. It was a fact that more than one
gallon per head was consumed upon the
island for every man, woman and child.

Hon. the President said that as the law
was, a man might travel a long distance in
some parts of the country without finding
a house of entertainment. Perhaps the
people in four or five adjoining districts
would set their faces against any license
being granted. If the law were made more
stringent there would not be sufficient ac-
commodation for travellers.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said his honor
must be aware that some of those who
kept the best houses of entertainment did
not sell liquor. He (Mr. B.) agreed with
his honor the leader of the Opposition
that intoxicating liquors should not be sold
in houses of entertainment. It was right
to leave the matter in the hands of the
people, and there was no doubt but where
there was a tavern, and a house of enter-
tainment was required, there would be
sufficient enterprise to establish one.
Where there was a tavern it took a pro-
portion of the travellers, so that another
house of entertainment where liquor was
not sold would not pay.

Hon. Mr. Walker had no objection to
restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors
to the necessary accommodation of the
travelling public was not interfered with.

Hon. Mr. Bolger remarked that an un-
licensed hotel keeper was not obliged to
let travellers in after hours, but a man
who kept a licensed tavern must admit
travellers at all hours. Very few houses
kept upon temperance principles remain-
ed open any length of time. A temperance
house, unless in a very populous place,
would not pay. Many would come in
and warm themselves, and as they carried
oats and hay for their horses, would leave
without asking for anything. That had
been his experience in keeping a house of
entertainment. At the same time he ap-
proved of leaving the power in the hands
of the people to say whether a tavern
should be kept in their midst or not. In
some districts the people would sooner
grant a license than have to entertain
travellers themselves.

Hon. Mr. Balderston was of opinion
that if a man kept even a temperance house
with a sign over the door, the law would
require him to admit travellers at all hours.

Hon. Mr. Bolger was not aware of any
such law.
Hon. Mr. Strong observed that the
tavern license was to be raised from \$16
to \$30, and store license from \$35 to \$75.
It was merely for the purpose of rais-
ing a revenue he took exception to it
on the ground that it was wrong to raise
revenue from anything which was destruc-
tive of the best interests of the people,
whatever might be the profit from a
financial standpoint. He need not use
arguments to show that the intoxicating
liquors sold generally in this Province
were injurious to the moral and physical
well-being of the people, and for the Gov-
ernment to raise revenue from them was
unsound in principle. He took the ground
however, that the increase in the license
fee was not for the purpose of raising a
revenue, but for the purpose of suppressing
those low taverns, by making it more
difficult for persons to obtain license.
Perhaps it might have that effect, but the
question of regulating the sale of intoxi-
cating liquors was a more difficult one to
legislate upon. He understood that the
Prohibitory League, of which his honor
from New London was President, and

RANDOM READINGS.

Discretion in speech is more than elo-
quence.
We all do more harm than we intend,
and less good.
Friendship, like iron, is fragile if hammer-
ed too thin.
The passions are the only creators who al-
ways persuade.

By preparing for the worst you may often
compass the best.
When the week kills ten, idleness kills
one hundred men.
Death is the only master who takes his ser-
vant without a character.
Liberalism makes friends of enemies; pride
makes enemies of friends.
It is easy to look down on others; to look
down on ourselves is difficult.

The truth is said to be always beautiful,
and persons are afraid of it.
When pride and severity marry together
their children are want and crime.
It is conferring a kindness to deny at once
a favor which you intend to refuse.
No man has a right to do as he pleases,
except when he pleases to do right.
What make old age sad is not that our
joys, but that our hopes then cease.

The pursuit of knowledge ought to nullify
idleness instead of increasing it.
It is a glorious thing to resist temptations,
but it is a safe thing to avoid them.
Ambition often plays the wrestler's trick
of raising a man up merely to fling him
down.
A man that can be flattered is not neces-
sarily a fool, but you can always make one
of him.
He submits to be seen through a micro-
scope who suffers himself to be caught in a
passion.
Weigh others as you would be weighed
yourself, and the scales would have a
balance.

Only God could create day and night; but
the commonest idiot can turn-day into night
and night into day.
He who studies for a good purpose, to him
his study becomes a blessing; to him who
does not it grows a poison.
He that goes too near sin to-day may fall
into to-morrow. Prudence will not always
venture to go too far.

Time will bring to light whatever is hid-
den; it will come and cover up what is now
shining with the greatest splendor.
It is one of the most beautiful compensa-
tion of this life that no man can sincerely try
to help another without helping ourselves.
It is a great blunder; the pursuit of hap-
piness is not the way to it. It is not to
be content with a reasonable and possible
measure of it.

'Tis of little use for a man pinched with
poverty for three or four years to get rich then
to obtain luxurious food when he has lost
the power to enjoy it.
If we scrutinize the lives of men of genius
we shall find that activity and persistence
are their leading peculiarities, obstacles
cannot intimidate, nor labor weary, nor
drudgery disgust them.

After hypocrisies, the greatest dupes are
those who exist in an anxious existence in
the disappointments and vexation of busi-
ness, and live miserably and meanly, only
to die magnificently and rich.
How, like shadow upon the dial, thought
is ever returning to the place of beginning—
where we first began to live; where we first
began to love; to the homestead and the
trysting place, the play grounds and the
graveyard.

Deliver us from the man whose tongue
is as a razor, and whose life is a net, and
whose heart is a snare, and whose eyes are
not to be content with a reasonable and possible
measure of it.
'Tis of little use for a man pinched with
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the power to enjoy it.

To understand the world is wiser than to
conquer it; to study the world is better
than to shut it. To use the world is better
than to abuse it. To make the world better,
lovelier, and happier, is the noblest work of
a man or woman.

We must patiently suffer the laws of our
condition; we are born to grow old, to grow
wise, to die. We are born to be taught, to
be the first lesson the Mexicans teach their
children. So soon as ever they are born,
they salute them—'Beajod thou art
come to be a man, to suffer, and
say nothing.' 'Tis injustice to lament that
that has befallen anyone, which may befall
everyone.

One day you will be pleased with a friend,
and the next day disappointed in him. It
will be so to the end; and you must make
up your mind to it, and not quarrel except for
very grave causes. Your friend, you have
found out, is not perfect. Nor are you, and
you cannot expect to get much more than
you are. You must look for weakness,
foibles and faults in human nature, and
it is unhappy if you are too sharp in seeing them.

In our day, married and single people live
too fast. A bachelor now has need of an
income such as would once have satisfied a
man with a family; and the husband and
father requires for his single household the
support of two families, if not three. Daugh-
ters are sent to fashionable schools at an
enormous cost, there to learn extravagance,
and to be ready to receive suitors, and
the wives of poor men. Some are ruined
with unalloyed pocket money, late hours, and
almost total absence of paternal control.
Thus we not only waste our estates, but per-
petuate the same in human nature. In every
way we are living too fast.

Thought engenders thought. Place one
idea upon paper—and another will follow it,
and still another, until you have written a page.
You cannot fathom your mind. There is a
well of thought there which has no bottom.
The more you draw from it, the more clear
and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to
think for yourself and use other people's
thoughts—giving them utterance only if
you will never know what you are capable of.
At first your ideas come out in lumps, homely
and shapeless; but no matter, time and
perseverance will arrange and polish them.
The more you think, the more you learn to
write. The more you think, the better you will
express your ideas.

These parents run the risk of losing their
children who put aside their trivial question
as of no consequence. An interrogation
point symbolizes the life of childhood.
Why?—What are the boys and girls?
They unlock the treasury of the world. The boy's
numberless questions often seem trivial, but
the wise parent will never turn them off un-
answered, if he can help it. It is his rich
opportunity to learn to learn to write, and
there is the difference of impressing the
truth on an eager mind and an uninterested
one. The little fellow helping you at your
work and plugging you with endless questions
may learn as much in half an hour there as
in a week when his body is a prisoner in a
school-room, and his thoughts are out of
doors.

The man who is continually talking seldom
says anything of importance; more than
half the time he talks because he has no
other sound of his own voice, and his remarks
are superficial and valueless. The reserved
man, on the contrary, finds it difficult to give
utterance to his thoughts, which rush for-
ward to the parts of his mouth in such
crowds that they, in fact, block it up. When-
ever you meet with a man of this kind give
him time and do not mistake his tardiness
for ignorance or inability of mind. In nine
cases out of ten he has lived in solitude, and
because he has not been habituated to con-
versation his tongue grows so rusty that
when he does venture into society, no one
will venture to interrupt him, and therefore
his reserve continues to increase. Do not
contemptuously turn your back upon him, but
talk and he will in all likelihood, repay
you with lively interest. The man who
talks but little generally has something to
say when he does speak; his ideas have been
furnished by the observations of years, and
sink forcibly into the minds of his hearers.

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ON and after MONDAY, June 5th, trains
will run as follows:—

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Express, Mixed. Rows include Georgetown, Cardigan, Mount Stewart, etc.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Express, Mixed. Rows include Tignish, Alberton, O'Leary, etc.

Souris Branch.

Table with columns: Going West, Going East. Rows include Souris, Harmony, St. Peter's, etc.

C. J. BAYBONES,
Gen'l Supt. Gov. Railways.
W. MCKENHIE,
Supt. P. M. R.

Another Supply of Wheeler's Compound Elixir

Phosphates and Calisaya
Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites,
The Great Shoshone's Remedy,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,
Dr. Baxter's Chalybeate, an Iron Tonic,
Dr. Laroc's Palatine Syrup,
Peruvian Syrup and Iron Combined,
Whitwell & Clark's Quinine Wine,
Larson's Chalybeate, for Dropsy, &c.,
Radway's Renovating Sarsaparilla,
Grant's Wild Cherry or Indian Bitters,
Dr. Flint's Quaker Bitters,
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters,
Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

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