

Railway Changes.

The public will be pleased to know that the present unsettled state of affairs on the Intercolonial is at an end.

The family ticket will be restored at a reduction of one third. Season tickets will continue as usual. Clergymen's return tickets are restored also.

The train from St. John to Sussex will be put on again, and last of all, Mr. Brydges, having done his work, has returned to Ottawa, not a little disgusted with the maritime public.

The Moncton Times gives the following list of final changes:— Mr. Brydges, accompanied by Messrs. Carvell, Taylor and McNab, all of the Railway went to Halifax on Saturday night and returned here Tuesday night.

Mr. Taylor, Asst. Supt. and General Freight Agent, has resigned. Mr. E. T. Trites becomes Paymaster in place of Mr. McCann, who resigned some time ago.

Mr. James W. Wallace, Assistant Auditor, is appointed Travelling Auditor. Mr. Pottinger, of Halifax, succeeds Mr. Sattler, as general Storekeeper.

Mr. A. Jones becomes Chief Clerk in Superintendent's office—the position vacated by Mr. W. G. Robertson, who resigned some months ago.

Mr. A. Bush to be Cashier in place of Mr. Ryan, discharged a few days since. Messrs. Trites, Higgins, Brish, Jones, and Blois got an increase in salary commensurate with increased responsibilities and duties.

These, we believe, are all the changes in the organization at headquarters that have been effected. The departments of the Mechanical Superintendent, Accountant, Auditor and Engineer are not disturbed.

It has been determined to continue Season Tickets, and to restore the Sussex train, which will be ordered on immediately.

In addition to these, Mr. T. W. Tupper takes the combined position of Station-master and freight agent at Richmond.

Maritime Marine Service.

From the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries it appears that there are in the New Brunswick division 53 lighthouses, one lightship, and three steam fog whistles.

Of the 53 lighthouses, 26 are sea lights. The charge for maintenance in this division were, in the financial year, \$29,265, and for construction, 16,691.

The Nova Scotia division is one of very great importance. At the end of the year, there were in this division 82 lighthouses, besides a very large number of buoys, beacons and steam fog whistles, costing for maintenance in the year \$100,053.

During 1873 there were put in operation no less than eight new lighthouses and three steam fog whistles. The cost of construction in the division during the year was \$30,181. The persons employed in this service were one superintendent; 85 keepers of lighthouses or steam whistles; and 27 by the humane establishments in the same district.

The lighthouse service of P. E. Island is very limited as compared with its sister Provinces, but it has been subjected to many improvements since the Island entered the Dominion.

Two lighthouses, a lightship, and a number of buoys constitute the strength of the service at present in British Columbia. The expenditure in that Province amounted, for maintenance, to 10,018, whilst repairs came to \$13,207.

Pacific Telegraph.

Despatches to the daily press say that the lowest tenders for the construction of the Pacific telegraph line are from parties resident in Manitoba and British Columbia, both of which are nearly for the same amount, about one million and a quarter dollars for construction of the entire line. This sum is considered absurdly low, but the persons tendering are said to be

reliable and experienced men; they have been written to, it is said, by the Department of Public Works, informing them that their tenders are lowest, and requesting them to fulfil the further terms of the contract as soon as possible or withdraw.

Politics at Home.

Owing to local circumstances we go to press this week on Wednesday evening, and at the time of writing, we are still unable to give our readers any definite idea of the political situation. Next week we will, doubtless place matters definitely before the public.

The Manufacturers.

The meeting of manufacturers of the Dominion met at Hamilton, Ont., on the 13th inst., to consider in what way the proposed Reciprocity Treaty would affect their interests.

The following synopsis of proceedings was obtained by the Daily Telegraph:— Various committees reported to day. About one hundred persons were present. What effect Reciprocity would have on the different branches of manufactures was discussed.

On machinery, it was resolved that while in favor of reciprocity in trade relations with the United States, in so far as they embrace natural products of two countries, they cannot but view with alarm the effects of the proposed Treaty on the various manufacturing interests of Canada.

The woolen textures and manufacturing committee report that after a careful study of the Reciprocity Treaty, so far as it affects woolen industry, they are of opinion that their interests will be most seriously affected.

Cabinet war committee reported on the question of carriages and parts thereof. They were equally divided in opinion, and that as far as related to manufacture of wooden ware, such as tubs, pail handles, etc., the treaty would be advantageous.

Shoemakers and shoes committee reported that they most decidedly and emphatically protested against, and object to reciprocity with the United States, or free trade in any shape or form in the boot and shoe business.

The cotton fabric committee reported that the Treaty is so indistinct on this question, and explanation of *Globe* so unsatisfactory, that it is impossible to come to any just conclusion, but as far as could be seen the field of operation was materially lessened, trade would be diverted.

The paper manufacturers reported that the paper would not be seriously affected by operation of Treaty were British paper not also included, although paper mills in the States are now becoming very much concentrated, thus giving them a material advantage over our isolated mills; yet to secure Reciprocity as to our agricultural products, we would cheerfully submit to Reciprocity in paper.

Terrible Destruction by Grasshoppers.

(From the Boston Globe.) DEWITT, Neb., July 30.—Last Saturday the thermometer was 112 all day. The next morning grasshoppers commenced to fall and have continued ever since. We have a warm south wind which will keep them here until it changes. Now for the result. We had fifteen acres of corn, from which we expected to get from 400 to 600 bushels, but our expectations are changed, for we shall not get any. In 24 hours it was all gone. There is nothing left but the bare stalks; spindles, leaves, and ears are gone. Every available green thing in the shape of tree or vegetable has gone.

The trees will probably come out next season, but our melons, onions, turnips, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, beans, and, in short, all have vanished. Back of the barn, I had from 10,000 to 15,000 young maple trees, all of which are eaten off close to the ground, and past all hope. We feel worse about them than all the rest. You have no idea of it—grasshoppers by the million. They fly in the air almost as thick as a snow storm, and sound like hail. They have eaten the netting from the outside of our windows, so we are obliged to keep them shut.

You will hardly believe me when I tell you I was afraid to go outside this afternoon, the piazza was covered with them so thick over head and under foot—a perfect mass of them. I says he is raising 30,000 bushels of hoppers to the acre. Another letter, dated Aug. 2, says:—The grasshoppers are leaving to-day. I hear they extend east into

Ohio and West 200 miles. It will come hard upon many of the farmers who have contracted debts and have been relying on their crops to pay up with. The money received for wheat must be used to buy the necessities of life for the coming winter.

Supreme Court.

Applications on the two following cases were obtained at the last session of the Supreme Court, in this County, for argument before the full Bench, and the following verdicts were given on Monday last:—

Morse vs. Ripley. This was a rule obtained by defendant to set aside a judgment entered upon a warrant of attorney by plaintiff against him. Defendant contending that the warrant was subject to a defence which had been improperly obliterated. The Court discharged the rule with costs against defendant. For plaintiff, McDonald, Q. C. and Ripley, Q. C.; for defendant, Blanchard, Q. C. and Meagher.

Layton vs. McLean. This was an application by plaintiff to set aside an award made in favor of defendant on the grounds, 1st, misconduct in the arbitrator to receive evidence; 2d, examination of a witness in the presence of the parties. Hele discharged. For plaintiff, McDonald, Q. C.; for defendant, N. H. Meagher.

Parrsboro'

It was supposed by many that the cessation of work on the S. H. & P. Railway would shut down a good deal of the business and speculation of this place this summer, but the endurance and elasticity of Parrsboro' enterprise is not to be put down by the appearance of adversity. Business is brisk, and shipbuilding, diamonding, going on with the hopeful anticipation that a few months will see the Railway works progressing vigorously.

A number of ladies and gentlemen from Windsor, including Prof. Howe, D. K. Holart, Esq., U. S. Consul, and C. Payzant, Esq., visited Parrsboro' last week on a picnic excursion; caught fish, collected specimens, enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and returned home well pleased.

Escape of Marshal Bazaine.

Our readers will not have forgotten the trial of the Commander of the French forces at Metz, and his sentence by *Conseil de Guerre* to confinement for life on the Island of St. Marguerite. France is now startled by the announcement that Bazaine has escaped. London despatches say:—

The apartments occupied by Marshal Bazaine opened upon a terrace which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff over hanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement. During Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Villette, his aide-de-camp. At 10 o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before day break he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice, thence by means of a knotted rope he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places.

Under the cliff, in a hired boat, were Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water, and Madame Bazaine, taking the oars herself, rowed directly to a strange steamer which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought they have landed at Genoa, as the steamer proceeded in that direction.

The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent officers in every direction in search of the fugitive. There was great commotion in Versailles when the facts became known. An investigation was opened at once. Col. Villette, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape, was discovered there and imprisoned. The Commandant of St. Marguerite was placed under arrest, and Gen. Loyal has gone to the Island to investigate the affair.

Election Court.

On Saturday last the Election Court delivered the following judgment:— In the case of Hibbard vs. Tupper, the Cumberland position, Jas. W. Johnston, Esq. Q. C., delivered the judgment of the Court. In this case the Respondent charged the petitioner with corrupt practices, and asked that

evidence should be taken on this point preliminary to the trial. The Court held that such a course could not be pursued, that the objections allowed by the act were simply objections of a legal character in the nature of a demurrer, and that the trial must proceed. Hon. W. A. Henry, Q. C. held that the preliminary objections showing that the petitioner was disqualified on account of bribery could not be made use of either at the present stage or on the trial. A. James, Esq., held that the proper mode of convicting the petitioner of bribery would be to put him on trial in the Supreme Court by indictment, and that recriminatory evidence could not be taken at the trial of the present case.

Beecher's Statement.

Although the Beecher scandal case has been before the public for several months, and has caused a greater sensation in the United States than any other event since the stirring times of the war, we have refrained from troubling our readers with the matter, as it had entirely engorged the capacity of a weekly paper.

Early in the discussion we stated Tilton's charges against Beecher. Last week, on our first page, we gave Mrs. Tilton's statement, and now, as the probable end has been reached, we place before our readers Beecher's statement, which is quite turned the current of sympathy in his favour:—

Gentlemen of the Committee:—In the statement addressed to the public on the 22d of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of facts in the case. That explanation has now come.

Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity, and patriotism, and in a few months thereafter became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and her strange crew. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation and in resources. The interior history of which I am now to give a brief outline, is a history of his attempts to so employ me as to restore his reputation, reinstate him in business, and place him again upon the prominence from which he had fallen. It is a sad history, to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened.

Entangled in a wilderness of complications, I followed, until lately, a false theory and a delusive hope, believing that the friend who assured me of his determination and ability to control the passionate vagaries of Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes and to vindicate his side-camp, at 10 o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before day break he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice, thence by means of a knotted rope he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places.

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of passion only as elements of trouble which he was able to control, and, as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving it to him, his comments on the situation seemed to meet the time complete.

Immersed as I was in incessant cares and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details and wretched complications, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul—I would not read in the papers about it I would not talk about it. I made Moulton for a long time my confident and my only channel of information.

From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Tilton was acting the part of an enemy, but the suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behavior to ward me in other words, and by the assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances of misunderstanding, or to malice on the part of others.

It is plain to me that not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges which he pretended to have had in his mind for six months. The domestic office which he alleged was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up, in order that I might throw my friends behind, to exact from Mr. Bowen \$7,000, the amount of a claim between them.

The check for the sum in hand, Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere. The *Gold and Silver Age* had been started, he had capital to carry it on for a while, and he was sure he was to head a great social revolution. With returning prosperity, he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to the articles of peace.

Yet the changes in that covenant made by him before signing, and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having originated and circulated certain old and shameless slanders about me, were really made, in no way to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me, so long as he was or thought he was on the road to new success.

His conduct to me was frank as he knew how to make it, his assumption of superiority and magnanimity and his patronizing manner were not at all unbecoming to his position, and which I bore with the greater humility since I still retained the profound impression that I had been a cause of overwhelming disaster to him and that his complete restoration to public standing and honor-old happiness was repaired justly due of me, and the only one which I could make, but, with a peculiar genius for blunders, he fell at almost every step into new complications and difficulties, and in every such instance his policy was to bring coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience and my affections, for the purpose of procuring his extrication at my expense.

Theodore Tilton knew me well; he said again and again to his friends, that if they wished to gain any influence over me they must work upon the sympathetic side of nature. To this he has addressed himself steadily for four years, using as lever, without scruple, my attachment to my friends and to my family, to his own household and my old affection for himself.

Not blind to his faults, but resolved to look on him as favorably and hopefully as possible, and ignorant of his deeper malice, I labored earnestly, even desperately, for his salvation. For four years I have been trying to feed his insatiable egotism, to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be, to restore a prosperity and public confidence to one who in the midst of my efforts in his behalf patronized respectable people and doctrines, refused when I besought him to separate himself from them, and ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin which he was persistently bringing on himself, and which I was doing my best to avert.

It was hard to do anything for such a man. I might as well have tried to fill a sieve with water. In the later stages of the history he actually incited and created difficulties, apparently for no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertions. I refused to endorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him—the good qualities which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods—and keeping silence concerning the evil things which I was assured and believed had been exaggerated by public report. I could not think him so bad as my friends did. I trusted to the germs of good which I thought still lived in him, to Mr. Moulton's apparent power over him, and to the

power of my persistent self-sacrifice. Moulton came to me first as the schoolmate and friend of Tilton, to be reinstated in him, I always suspected, without regard to my interest; but on further acquaintance with me undertook and promised to ask the elector to step forward and ask the people of Cumberland to elect him to the Local House, without the following qualities or endowments when others are to be found who possess them and would represent the County, is an act not reconcilable with good manners, saying nothing of common decency and morality.

A Representative should have probity, intellectual aptitude, and active talents. By "probity" I mean pursuing that line of conduct which, in his own sincere opinion, is not inconsistent with the rules of morality or the law of the land, and is most conducive to the good of the Province, and forbearing to allow any sinister consideration to ever influence his actions. By "intellectual aptitude" I mean an ability which will enable him to form a right judgment on the several propositions which are liable to come before him, and aid him to grapple with the evidence and arguments which may be adduced for and against all measures. By "active talents" I mean talents suited to the due performance of the several operations which, in the course of his administration, he may be called on to perform, viz: introducing laws, delivering speeches, proposing amendments, drawing up reports, submitting questions, and examining witnesses—in other words, qualities which made Pitt the "great Commoner," and Daniel Hume to lay the purse strings of England thirty years. Quite willingly I conceded that no man is so capable of mischief in the House as a grasping unparliamentary lawyer; but the people of Cumberland must remember that for a man to base his claim to a seat in the House on the naked fact that he is a "farmer," is on a par in impudence with a tailor asking to be recognized as an oculist because he can handle a needle. To the farmers of Cumberland we say get to represent you the one who has the above qualities in the highest degree, and whatever you do, avoid those considerations which narrow minded men attempt to raise from appeals to sect, party and occupation.

Ang. 17th, 1874. MALAGAISE.

LOCAL & EDITORIAL.

We need not apologise for the scarcity of editorial matter in this number. We have had to over-to make room for a portion of Beecher's statement, which our readers will want to see. We will give them the conclusion next week.

Amherst Station. It is a pity that Mr. Brydges had not taken a look at the waiting room, so called, at Amherst Station; and then of course we would be in position with our contemporaries to pitch into him. Unfortunately he did not do so, and therefore we scarcely know whom to blame for the shabby disgraceful appearance of that apartment called "Ladies Waiting Room."

Within its naked walls the piece of furniture which can be found in a rickety wood bottomed settee or bench. With two tight trines, scores of ladies are compelled to wait for hours, either standing up or what is worse, sitting down on this slab.

The receipts for the year ending June 30th, at this Station were upwards of \$30,000.00, and yet the department cannot spare \$30.00 for a couple of comfortable lounges.

Whatever scare Mr. Carvell may have got, we presume he would yet supply this requirement if brought to his notice.

Mr. William Stinson, who died at Wallace, on the 5th inst., was born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, and well remembered the landing of the French at Killala Bay in 1798. His fathers property was completely destroyed by the rebels at this time. Mr. Stinson was the oldest Orangeman in the British Provinces, his certificate being dated 1813. About 60 Orangemen performed the funeral rites of the brotherhood at his burial on 7th inst. He has been a resident of Wallace for 42 years, and was extensively known and respected.

Healy & Co. has been established at Wallace, on Saturday night. (See advertisement in another column.)

The Halifax press speaks highly of their success in that city, and we are assured that although the performance is brimming full of Irish punch to consciousness in it. The beautiful paintings of different points of interest in Ireland attracts the surprise and admiration of all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Contributors must send their names in confidence, in order to guard against trouble.)

For the Maritime Sentinel.

SIR.—A correspondent to the *Gazette* under the signature of "Farmer," takes exception to my statements respecting the unfitness of the present Local Legislature, and the mean representation of Cumberland. Farmer says that Messrs. Pines & Vickery were elected by a majority of six hundred, and asks in triumph if this was not a decided expression of public approval. No! a shout went up to Heaven "Great is Diana of the Ephesus;" but we have yet to learn that Messrs. Pines & Vickery were anything but poor representatives, and Diana of the Ephesus anything but a vulgar goddess. Had not the whole machinery of the party been set in motion to secure their nomination and election, neither of them could have possibly secured two hundred votes; but through party, family and sectional influences they were returned by a large majority. Neither of them knew anything about the laws of property, the principles of evidence and judicial procedure, financial and commercial policy—each of these are members of the comprehensive science or art of Government. With just laws, a pure and efficient judiciary, equitable administration and an morality and intelligence of a people are increased a thousand fold; but put a mad ocean where we ought to have a Parliament, and in a thousand ways it degrades the morality, intelligence and activity of the people. The State has passed a law that no man shall practice medicine or surgery unless duly authorized by some-