

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XV.—No. 13.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, January 18, 1882.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS,

WHOLE No. 741.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This House has lately been refurbished, and very possible arrangements made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,
Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 3, 1879.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and has recently been fitted up in first class style, in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Meals served up at any hour. Oysters prepared in every style at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

CANADA HOUSE,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

WM. JOHNSTON, - Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor reserves the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 18th, 1879. 14 17

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

The Subscriber is prepared to accommodate the travelling public on most liberal terms, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable.

The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.

GOOD SALT WATER BATHING can be had in the vicinity at any time.

R. DAWSON,
Proprietor.
Campbellton, January 3, 1882.

ROYAL HOTEL,
45 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL, the finest in the Maritime Provinces, is now open for the reception of Guests, who will find here an Excellent Table (well served), and very comfortable and well-ventilated rooms. The Building has been thoroughly re-fitted, re-plastered and decorated, and furnished throughout with new and elegant furniture.

The Proprietor, who has been so long connected with the Hotel business in St. John, has omitted nothing which his experience suggests for the comfort of his Guests.

The Hotel contains GATHES and all other appliances.

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
St. John May 11, 1881. 13

BOARDERS WANTED

Having fitted up and refurbished the building in Newcastle, owned by C. E. McKean, we are prepared to accommodate a number of boarders on reasonable terms.

JOHN & WM. MCKEAN,
Newcastle, N. B., June 14th, 1881. 17

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CO.

LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.

OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

Law and Collection Offices

ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents. CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS. B. A. LAWLOR.
July 18th, 1878.

L. J. TWEEDE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, & CO.,
CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank of Montreal.
May 13, 1874. 13

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Solicitor, Notary Public,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.

July 10, 1877.

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NORMAN'S BUILDING,
Water Street, Chatham.
July 21-17r.

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 1879. 7

J. J. FORRESTER,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, & CO.
Collecting promptly attended to.
OFFICE—Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.
April 27, 1881. 17r

SEELY & McMILLAN,
BARRISTERS, & CO.,
71 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
St. John, N. B.

Geo. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.
m19-17r

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
IN DESMOND'S BUILDING,
LOWER WATER STREET,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Chatham, June 22, 1881.

R. McLEARN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.
OFFICE—That recently occupied by Dr. McDonald.
Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

DR. E. A. FISE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office—Residence of James Fish, Esq.
Hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 9.
Newcastle, March 1, 1881.

H. LUNAM, B. A., M. D.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
Successor to Dr. Balcom.
OFFICE AT MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR'S RESIDENCE,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
October 15, 1881. 19-17r

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
GENTS' NECK WEAR,
Custom Shirt Makers and
Mens' Furnishers,
Keep always on hand a large assortment of
White Dress Shirts and
Fancy Regatta Shirts,
With or without Collars attached, Collars,
Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, Bow-Ties, Collar and
Cuff Stands, Shirt Stands.

UNDERCLOTHING, & C.
and everything pertaining to the Furnishing Trade. Also a full line of
Collared Collars and Cuffs.

No one should be without them. They are water proof, perspiration proof, and durable.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES. NO MISFITS.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
mar30-ly Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

WIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, TABLETOPS, &c.

A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLIS for windows worked in at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.
January 24, 1878.

Leather & Shoe Findings.
THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. E. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Laths, &c. English Toys as well as home made Toys to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail. J. J. CHRISTIE & CO.,
No. 65 King St. St. John, N. B.
April 29, 1879. 30

J. W. Forster,
NOTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

Always in stock, Flour of various grades, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a variety of goods, which will be sold low wholesale.

CONSIGNMENTS received and disposed of promptly.

OFFICE ATTENDED to throughout the County.
Richib. Co., April 7, 1881. 13-17r

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free. Address 5717
W & Co., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.
A lot of Boston Heavy Mess Pork.
One Car Load Pressed Hay.
American and Canadian Burning Oil.
By the cask or gallon, at
P. HENNESSY'S,
Newcastle, Dec. 5, 1881.

PETER LOGGIE,
Wood Moulding & Planing
MILL,
Near the Ferry Landing,
CHATHAM.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.

Venetian Blinds; Doors and Sashes.
Fine and Walnut Mouldings.
Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.

Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.

Orders attended to with despatch.

P. LOGGIE.

FOSTER, JONES & CO.,
Flour and Commission Merchants, Millers and Shippers Agents,
ROBISON'S BLOCK,
MONCTON, N. B.

Orders taken for direct shipment of flour from Mills in car load lots, and drafts made direct on consignees. Flour a specialty.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Meal, Pork, Seeds and Provisions, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails and General Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Samples of all kinds of goods sent on application. Every description of country produce taken in exchange.
Aug. 3, 1880. 17r.

A. O. SKINNER'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS;
WOOL AND DUTCH CARPETS;
LINON AND HEMP CARPETS;
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS;
MATS AND HEARTH RUGS;
MATTINGS OF ALL KINDS;
LACE CURTAINS AND COINICES;
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

68 King Street, St. John.

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.

AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended promptly.
July 15, 1879. 16

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
'81. Winter Arrangement. '82.

ON and after Monday, the 21st November, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE NEWCASTLE,
Express for Quebec, 2.55 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton, connecting at Moncton with Express for St. John, 10.25 a. m.
Accommodation for Campbellton, 5.30 p. m.
Express for Halifax and St. John, 1.02 a. m.

The express train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the express train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.

D. FORTINGER, Chief Supt.,
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
15th November, 1881.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
THE following Properties belonging to the Estate of the late William Masson, of Newcastle, are offered for Sale:

THE LOT AND HOUSE
thereon on the corner of Castle and Henry Street, near the Ferry.

Ten desirable and pleasantly situated

BUILDING LOTS
situate between the residence of A. A. Davidson, Esq., and T. W. Crocker, Esq.

A LOT OF LAND
in rear of the Railway Buildings, consisting of between six and seven acres, in a good state of cultivation.

The above properties are offered for sale on liberal terms. Apply to
WILLIAM MASSON,
Executor of the Estate.
Newcastle, N. B., August 10, 1880.

MILL SUPPLIES.
Rubber Belting, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Piles,
HOYT'S DECELEBRATED LEATHER BELTING,
Single and Double.

DISTON AND SON'S MILL SAWS,
Lubricating Oils, Steam Fittings, Lacing Leather, Rubber and Steam Packing of all kinds.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
Prince William Street,
St. John, June 22, 1881. 17r.

GOLD.
Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many more such men. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Extensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address
BUSSEY & CO., Portland, Maine. Dec. 21-17r.

Selected Literature.

HEART FROZEN.

"Beautiful, indeed, but cold as marble," my companion said, in reply to my exclamation of admiration, as my eyes fell for the first time on Edna Bruce.

I see her now as she stood under the large chandelier in Madame de Laesle's salon, the full light showing off my beauty, revealing no defects. She was very tall; the black velvet dress, which fitted her superb figure to perfection, fell in heavy folds to her feet, unrevealed by one inch of trimming.

It was closed to the throat with fastened buttons, and a small diamond star fastened the soft lace collar. Her round white arms were bare without bracelets to break their pure outline.

Her hair, black as midnight, was simply gathered into a heavy knot behind, and fastened by a silver arrow studded with diamonds.

Pale as marble, the regular features were perfect as those of a statue; the eyes were large and black and full of intelligence.

When I looked at her she was leaning against a tall marble pedestal, upon which stood a basket of crimson flowers, and their vivid color heightened the effect of her pale, statuesque beauty.

"Who is she?" I asked.

"Our new belle, Miss Edna Bruce. She is the rage just now; don't you see how the plain girls ape the simplicity of her dress? Sometimes it is a white satin, black or white lace, but always high in the neck, and in that style of rich simplicity."

"But who is she?"

"The most stately, cold, unfeeling piece of statuesque beauty in the world. With all her stately airs she is an arrant flirt; drives the men crazy with her music, her wit, her intellectual powers, and above all her beauty."

"Introduce me."

"Willingly! Guard your heart!"

"Yain warning! It was already gone, and an hour's conversation, revealing the mind of rich thought, only fascinated me still more.

Weeks passed, and found me still the ardent lover of Edna Bruce, yet without one ray of hope that I could ever touch her heart.

Always gentle and courteous, she seemed cold, haughty, and impenetrable as marble.

Nothing touched her. I had seen her escape death in a frightful form by just missing a heavy stone which fell from an unfinished house.

An hour's never moistened; her step was still firm and steady, and her hand did not tremble on her arm. While my whole soul sickened at the thought of the fearful peril, she continued her quiet flow of conversation as if nothing had occurred to interrupt it.

If merriment was all around, she smiled a cold, forced smile with her lips; but it was evident her heart was not in it.

Cold as marble as she was called, and my heart could not but echo the universal sentiment.

"To me, this touching coldness became at length almost maddening. I dared not speak my love, for her wit was often sarcastic, and I dreaded a stinging refusal.

One evening I found her at home, alone.

It was a rare privilege, and I was tempted to give voice to the love filling my soul. The piano stood open, and I took the vacant spot.

"Do you play, Mr. Lynde?"

"Only by ear. Shall I sing for you?"

She left her seat and came slowly to the instrument. Leaning upon it and facing me she said, quietly, "yes, sing!"

I remembered an old fashioned love-song that I had found amongst my mother's music, and after a simple symphony I began to sing.

My whole heart went forth with tender words, and I sang passionately, My eyes were fixed on her face, and for the first time, I read deep feeling there.

"Paler she could not be; but the full lips became ashy white, the large eyes dilated with some deep terror or horror, and her whole frame shook with violent emotion.

I finished the first verse before she spoke; then, in a hoarse whisper, she said:

"Step! do not sing any more. Stop, for pity's sake!"

Clasping her hands together, she stood erect, and then fell forward upon her face.

I sprang to raise her, but she slowly rose herself, motioning me back.

Staggering to a chair, she beckoned me to come to her.

"I took a low seat at her side.

"You love me," she said in a long voice. "I have known it for a long time, and have earnestly tried to chill your unhappy passion. I can never, never love you. You are wrong to let that look of grief come on your face. Rather think fortune that I am candid with you."

"In time—" I began.

"Never! Yet I will trust you as a friend, for I know you are good and noble. I will tell you the story of my life. Two short years ago, I was the merriest, blithest girl of my circle of friends; then I loved—"

Her voice became firm again; but, oh, the wailing agony that shone up in her eyes!

"I cannot trust myself to speak of the man I loved," she continued; "but I gave him all the passionate devotion of a young, warm heart. More, more! Oh, how I loved that man! Lawrence!"

Her figure rocked back and forth, and her hands clenched with her terrible passion.

"We were married by special license privately, for he was, he said, very poor, and I knew my father would not consent to our marriage; so we were to wait till I was of age before we owned our love to him.

"One night, one terrible night, we were together, and he was singing to me, singing the song you sang just now, when through the low window came a crowd of men, officers of the law, seeking my husband—a notorious forger, who had escaped from the law in his native city, after murdering his own brother, whose name he had forged to the amount of his whole fortune. He resisted the men, fought desperately, and was shot dead before my face—falling at my feet—his death-ghaunt fixed on me—"

After a while she resumed, "Go, leave me now! But when you hear of Edna Bruce, the cold, unfeeling girl, shut up her secret in your heart and ply her!"

I tried to speak; but she only repeated, "Go! go!" And I left her.

The next day I called. "She was gone. One year later, I saw in the paper an obituary notice of my beautiful idol, and I knew that her early death was brought on by the broken heart hidden by the face 'cold as marble.'"

Miscellaneous.
Zadkiel's Predictions for 1882.

Last year by a singular coincidence, several of the prophecies in Zadkiel's "Angelic Almanac" were fulfilled—at least the utterer thereof claims that his words referred, for instance, to the assassination of the Czar and the death of President Garfield. For the year, beginning with December, he promulgates some safe vaticinations, those that are of higher import being couched in language as vague as that of the Delphic oracles of old.

For instance—"The sun enters Capricorn on December 21 at about nine o'clock p. m., New York time."

"Venus and Mercury in the meridian will improve trade and commerce," but Saturn being in the "second house," the "revenue will be deficient." Again, Uranus being in the seventh house and in square to Mercury, a spirit of litigation is to be rampant and the lawyers (Mercury being the god of eloquence—and of thieves) are to have plenty to do, especially in the divorce courts—not an unwise prediction at any time as far as the United States are concerned.

At the lunation Mars is in the tenth house, which presages that taxation will press very heavily on the people. There will be much violence in the United States, and some great man will suffer degradation or meet with a violent death." Railways, however, are to be very prosperous; yet a little afterwards, on the sun entering Aries on March 24, at about 9 o'clock p. m., the position of the planets "presignifies much excitement in the States, alarm of war, turbulence, and bloodshed. Also some vicissitudes, if not panics, in regard to railways."

In the same month the country is to be visited by an epidemic of diphtheria or smallpox. About the middle of April "Mars will transmit the death of the vernal lightning at Washington, producing great excitement in the States." The position of the President, Zadkiel prophesies, will be "unenviable." On June 21, Mars being in the ascendant, with other stellar combinations too numerous to mention, a critical time for the Americans will ensue. War will be with difficulty avoided, and the greatest excitement will prevail throughout the country, with financial panics and a great fall in public securities—no saying nothing of earthquakes in divers places, accompanied by intense heat and dryness. At the same time, owing to the benign power of Mercury's sojourn in Cancer, the trade and commerce of New York City are to be greatly benefited.

In August, Jupiter being in Gemini, his "benefic influence" will grant prosperity to the trade of the United States, and bring about some important reforms in a commercial direction. At the Autumnal Equinox, on September 23, at 8.30 a. m., Jupiter being again in the ascendant, "presignifies peace, prosperity, and health of the Americans;" but (adds the seer) "the conjunction of Mercury and Mars falling in the fifth house, foreboding, I fear, a panic of fire, resulting in a dire catastrophe, probably about the middle of October." In

Europe important events are to be looked for. In January, 1882, no less than five great planets—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune—are to retrograde at the beginning of the year; while the equinox of Saturn to the sun, nearly coinciding with Neptune's stationary position on the 29th, warns council managers to take extra precautions against accidents. "The Emperor of Germany, will feel the effects of Saturn stationary on his mid heaven. Socialists will disturb his Empire." On May 17 the Sun will be partially eclipsed in the sign Taurus. "The ancients averred that a solar eclipse falling in this sign presignifies 'a scarcity of the fruits of the earth and corn,' and in the third decade of the sign, 'pestilence, famine, and destruction of great cattle.'" Hence Zadkiel menaces unhappy Ireland with a bad harvest. The young King of Spain must be on the look-out during November, as "The Sun returns to his longitude in the King's horoscope at midnight of November 28, Madrid mean time. The Solar and Mars are nearly conjoined in the lower meridian; the Moon is in the place of Saturn at birth, and in Saesquiquadrate aspect with Mars. These positions presignify a period of trouble and great danger near at hand. Assassination is to be feared." In August and September this young Monarch is under evil diriction and malign influences. Wherefore, Alfonso is recommended to follow the Example of the present Czar of Russia, and foreseeing the danger which threatens him, to hide himself away out of sight. It is a doubtful point whether he in Canada should feel complimented, or otherwise, at being altogether ignored, as the Dominion is, in this far-fading forecast.—Toronto Globe.

Twelvemonths Disasters.
THE REDE-ROLL OF HORRORS FOR THE YEAR OF GRACE 1881.

MOTHER SHIPTON DISCOUNTED.

Although, notwithstanding Mother Shipton's baleful forecastings, the world is lit, yet the record of the past twelvemonth shows a fearful catalogue of disasters both to life and property, such, in fact, as few years have equalled.

EVOLVENT HURRICANES and cyclones raged both on sea and land, especially on the British coast, even since the terrific gales and heavy snow storms of the middle of January, during which many vessels and lives were lost. This was followed on March 7 by a destructive storm which swept over the coast of Aberdeenshire, wrecking nine vessels and taking one hundred lives. The most deadly storm of the year came in October, during whose course eight ships were wrecked, many with all on board. Another storm nearly equally violent and destructive, raged over the same coasts during the middle of December. France and the Atlantic, including the eastern coast of Canada, have not escaped the last of storm, causing the loss of the Bath City with part of the crew. In China also, a November typhoon destroyed 2,000 houses and a storm in the same month took 110 lives in the Mediterranean. On our own lakes and in the United States the effects of these hurricanes have been equally felt. Missouri, Kansas, and Minnesota were ravaged by them, many lives being lost. In the last State the town of New Ulm was swept by a cyclone on July 16, thirty persons being killed and 100 houses wrecked. On August 27 the same thing occurred on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina.

AVAILANCES AND LANDSLIDES
have been equally fatal. A snow slide in the Wasatch Mountains killed eleven men on Jan. 16. An avalanche in February destroyed the Sney village of Breivies, killing fifteen persons, while a landslip in September killed 240 people and overwhelmed thirty houses at Elm, Switzerland.

EARTHQUAKES
in divers places have destroyed life and swallowed up villages. On March 5 half of Casamiccino, on the Island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean, disappeared. On April 3 one of the most fatal ever known devastated the Island of Seis, in the Grecian Archipelago, destroying 45 villages, killing 7,000 persons, injuring 10,000, and rendering 40,000 homeless. Six months afterwards Changari, in Asiatic Turkey, was similarly visited, eleven persons being killed.

FIRES
have been unusually fatal. In a New York tenement house on January 4 ten women and children were burned to death; thirteen in a New Hampshire poor house on the 7th; fifteen orphans on February 7 in a Roman Catholic asylum at Scranton, Pa.; 100 persons in the Italian Opera House, Nice, on March 23; eleven persons on October 12 in a Philadelphia factory; and possibly 700 in the Ring Theatre, Vienna, on the 8th of December. The Quebec fire in June destroyed 800 houses, entailing a loss of \$1,500,000. In the same month a Swiss village in Valais of 300 houses was utterly destroyed. In Canada we have seen

besides the well-nigh destruction of Woodstock, N. B., the disastrous fires at Woodbridge, Barrie, and elsewhere. The bush fires of September swept East Michigan and caused the loss of 300 lives, several villages, and much property. In that State the same cause operating equally destructively in Canada, especially in Muskoka.

DEADLY EXPLOSIONS
have been common. In the United States five men perished in March in an Evanston (Wyoming) mine, and eleven, in September, through a powder explosion at Maguette, Michigan. Seventeen men were lost in a Staffordshire (England) colliery, in February; many were killed in the powder at Mazatlan, Mexico, in August, and about forty in an Italian sulphur mine in November. The British war steamer Doterel was blown up in the Strait of Magellan, April 26, 143 men perishing, and a naphtha explosion on the Sobey, at Glasgow, the 16th of November, destroyed eleven lives.

MURDERS AND ASSASSINATIONS
have been all too common. Those of the Emperor of Russia and President Garfield excited the most horror and pity. While the Lairov business and the slaying of Lieutenant Popoff in the barracks at Chatham, Eng., and others at home and in the States, have caused us to shudder at the horrors.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.
so-called, have ruled heavily. Among these have been the upsetting of a ferry boat, with the drowning of twelve persons, at Elgin, Ill., the collapse of the excursion steamer Victoria, near London, Ont., May 24, 200 people being drowned or suffocated; the wreck of the Jennie Gitchie, of the loss of a dozen lives on the Mississippi at Rock Island, October 27; a casualty like that of Elgin, on the Dulister River, sixty-three persons being drowned; and the fall of several tiers of seats at Marseilles last fall, killing twenty-seven people and wounding 306. There has been only one unusually serious railroad accident—that one being the plunge of a Mexican railroad train with a slender bridge into a frightful chasm, June 24, when 200 persons, mostly soldiers, were killed. But the collision at Charenton, France, September 5, which killed nineteen people, was bad enough, as was that the other day in the tunnel of the North London Railway at Canonbury.

Points made by Sir Leonard Tilley.
SEE HIS SPEECHES AT EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Then, as to the credit of the country, in 1878 he (Sir Leonard) had to go to England to negotiate a loan to carry on the public works of fifteen million dollars. Sir Richard Cartwright intended to go, but he thought he would wait until after the elections were over. He waited and he didn't go. (laughter) He (Sir Leonard) had been twice before on a similar errand, and he had sold four per cent at ninety pounds for every hundred. When he (Sir Leonard) went immediately after in 1878 he could not do any better, but he had to go over again in 1879 to float another loan. That was just after the adoption of a protective policy, and when we had shown to the capitalists that there would be no more deficits, but that we were going to pay our debts, and what was the result? He sold them bonds at six hundred thousand dollars more than Sir Richard had obtained for the same amount (Cheers) But some one says, "Money was cheaper then than before. True, it was somewhat cheaper, but the policy of the Government had something to do with increasing the value, because previous to 1878 the debentures of New South Wales were worth five per cent, more than ours, and stood next to British consols, while to-day ours are selling at one per cent more than those of New South Wales—(Cheers)—showing that our position had risen, and that our securities stood now second only to British consols. (Loud Cheers.)

It is marvellous how some reformers in alluding to the United States like to play upon two strings. First they compare us to the United States, as so much more prosperous. As Mr. Ross and Dr. Watts had said, they pay off a hundred million dollars a year of their debt, such was their prosperity. Then they blame the Conservatives because last year they were able to wipe off one million four hundred thousand of ours. (Cheers.)

If they took the revenue of Mr. McKenzie's Government from Customs, Excise, and stamp duties, and added the deficits they had accumulated during their time, and then took the revenue collected from the same sources during the past two or three years, and deducted the surpluses of the same period, they would find that the Mackenzie Government had taken from the people of the Dominion 26 cents per head more than the present Government took from them.

With reference to the National Policy, he asked the people what they would think of a Town Council that taxed them only three-fourths of their expenditure and borrowed money to make it up. They would soon find their credit going down; they would not be able to borrow on such low terms, and the people would turn out the Council and put in men who imposed sufficient taxes to meet the expenditure. Suppose the members of the old Council went to them, and made it a grievance that the new council were taxing them more than they did, what would they think of them? That was exactly the position of the Government and the position of Mr. Ross. (Cheers and Laughter.)

The first year the present Government were in power their opponents taunted them because they had a deficit, and now when they had a surplus they called it robbery. (Laughter.)

It was said the Government had established a giant monopoly in that country, (the Northwest.) Mr. McKenzie had, in Parliament, declared his utter failure to get a company to undertake the construction of the road, although he had offered 54,000,000 acres of land, and yet this Government was blamed for doing at least cost what Mr. Mackenzie had failed to do.

To hear some of those gentlemen talk one might suppose that the members of the Government got their salaries for themselves. If in their prosperity the people of Canada were able to contribute to the revenue of the Dominion more than was necessary to meet the expenditure, the balance was given back to the people in redemption of the debt, and the consequent reduction in the annual charge for interest. (Hear, hear)

He (Sir Leonard) maintained that it was in the interests of the farmers to meet the high duties of the Americans on our grain, fish, lumber, coal and other raw products, with retaliatory duties on theirs, and the moment our neighbors took down a rail or removed their fence altogether, he, speaking as a member of the Government, would say he and theirs— the same. (Hear, hear, and Cheers.)

The first year the present tariff was in operation it had reduced our imports from the United States \$15,000,000, and yet Mr. Ross had the ill grace to belittle his own country by ridiculing the idea of four millions and a half of people attempting to coerce fifty millions. Experience had taught us that the only way to obtain fair dealing from the American people was to leave their pockets, and that lever the Government must hold, and were determined to hold until they took down their fence, which he believed would be in the interest of both countries. (Hear, hear, and Cheers.)

If this tariff had done no more than give the farmers a home market for their produce, it deserved their support. Mr. Ross had stated that the exports of agricultural produce were no more last year than they were in 1879, when there was a bad harvest. Was that any wonder when we had 20,000 or 30,000 more men employed in the country; representing an increased home market of probably 80,000 people. (Hear, hear.)

A Secret Spec.
A couple of young students, roommates in a Poughkeepsie College, one of whom was four years older than the other and had great influence over him, determined to have a spree. They belonged to good families in Maryland and Virginia, and for aught that appears were well-bred at college. They came to New York on Saturday morning, registered under false names at a hotel and went out to have a spree, as they told the clerk. They were told it kept open all night. They had, according to the account of the survivor, their spree, part of which was playing billiards and drinking in some place, he could not tell where. When they returned after midnight, they were both under the influence of liquor, the older one especially. They went up to their room, and shortly after a pistol shot was heard and the younger one came out in his underclothing to cry for help. On reaching the room the clerk found the elder one lying groaning in bed, and when medical assistance was obtained it was discovered that he had been shot in the abdomen. He could, however, give no account of the shooting, answering 6 all questions that he did not know. His pistol which was found on the bed, had been, he said, placed under his pillow. The other young man could tell as little about the shooting as the wounded man—so no was taken off to the hospital, and the other two days afterwards, and the survivor believed the verdict of a coroner's jury. All this is the result of a deliberately planned and carried-out secret spree. —New York Tribune.