The Weekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 10, 1886.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

The English speaking world is now watch ing for the result of Gladstone's effort to form a government on the basis adopted by the party last week. It is the most intensely interesting period in British political history that has been seen during the present century. The reform bill and the corn be admitted that we are behind our fellowlaw measures were small matters compared with the issue now before the people of Great Britain and Ireland. Every man who has by purchase or inheritance acquired a title to land, is concerned to know whether that land is to belong to him or to some one else. Every tenant is anxious to know the value of the property and rights which are now to be transferred to him. Every farm laborer is waiting for the government to give him three acres of land and a cow. Naturally the present possessors of the land and cows are Ireland. Every man who has by purchase sent possessors of the land and cows are somewhat worried as to the sources from sons are still leaving the farms and eagerly sons are still leaving the farms are sons are still leaving the farms and eagerly sons are still leaving the farms are sons a which the poor man is to be supplied. Wil-standing, riches and fame. How many are liam E. Gladstone is trying to get together a dozen men who will assist him in satisfying all these people, or as many of them as may be.

It is already noted that Hartington will not be among the advisors of the premier. He will, in a few years, if the Devonshire estates are not distributed, be one of the largest laudholders in the kingdom. He is decidedly conservative in his ideas of land human beings, an occupation which commenced with the creation of man, is suffered

It appears that Gladstone's late lord chancease. But how? I answer by raising the standard of the profession of agriculture in new movement. When the Earl of Selborne order that it may be more favorably compare was Roundill Palmer he refused to be made lord high chancellor under Gladstone, on account of a disagreement with his chief as to the disendowment of the Irish church. I do not believe it. I am neither a bank clerk He had previously been solicitor general and attorney general, under liberal governments.

I do not believe it. I am neither a bank clerk, a counter jumper, nor a dude, but flatter myself that I know whereof I speak when I urge the farmers to never allow the idea to take hold After the ecclesiastical matter was settled. Selborne accepted the office and held it until the fall of the ministry in 1874. When selborne accepted the office and held it for farming. I personally know of scores of instances to the contrary. What is there to Mr. Gladstone returned to power, Lord Selborne again took the great seal. It is probably the disestablishment question more than the land question which intervenes between the late lord chancellor and his radical colleagues. "He is a church of England divine disguised as a lord chancellor," says a clever writer. He will no doubt feel more at home following out his studies of the Church Liturgy, or editing Books of Praise, than he would be in dividing among the wielders of the apade the acres and the cows now owned by his lordship's friends. The prospective suc cessor to Lord Selborne is a quarter of a century his junior, a man who has his reputation as a politician yet to make, but whose legal reputation is high. Herschell has not. we believe, even been attorney general. That position in the late liberal administration was given to Sir Henry James, who had held it before. Sir Henry James, not these facts. Even so short a period as the last having the desire for the Great Seal before his eyes, refused to support the Collings amendment, preferring to vote with the tories. The new attorney general was one of the framers of Gladstone's last land bill, and is understood to be favorable to a wide extension of tenants' rights.

The name of Derby will not appear in the list of ministers. Eari Derby is not much of a radical in home policy. In foreign and colonial affairs he was sufficiently "advanced" to be ready to concede anything that foreign nations asked, especially when it could be done at the expense and against the desire of the colonies.

Granville will, we presume, never again be foreign minister. It has been supposed that the person appointed would only be a locum tenens for Sir Charles Dilke, who at present is engaged in defending himself in court from the charge of seducing another man's wife. The fact that so important a post has been assigned to a young and inexperienced man lends color to this view. Rosebery is one of the cleverest British peers, but it would scarcely do to make a permanent foreign minister of him.

Of the new men who will sooner or later become members of the cabinet the strongest is John Morley, the famous journalist and of stock for dairy, beef, and draft purposes is essayist, who has accepted the position of secretary for Ireland, which, next to the foreign office, is at present the most important portfolio. It is understood that Chamberlain wanted this post. Indeed O'Kelly, the home ruler, who is accepted as good authority in such matters, asserts that Chamberlain expected the appointment on two occasions during the last five years, and once entered into communication with leading nationalists with the view of present ing nationalists with the view of present ing so, it is not surprising that he refuses of higher education in the scientific principles of their profession. Washington's celebrated of their profession. Washington's celebrated statement that "agriculture is the most healthmost useful, and most noble employment most useful, and most noble employment." radical than those of Chamberlain and

The new men who are entering the ministry are not poor. It happens, however, that the property which they have acquired by purchase or inheritance is not in the shape of land. So long as no proposal is made for the distribution of bank or factory stock, railway shares, or other personal property the new ministers will be likely to take ad-

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts of John T. Morrill, a native of Big Cove, Queens, county. He resided in the city of St. John about 13 years ago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, James W. Morrill, Big Cove P. O. Queens county, New Brunswick,

FARMER'S COUNCIL.

Parer Read by P. C. Black of Windsor. "How can the farmers of this province best im-prove the practice of their profession so that they may more successfully compete with the agriculture of other countries"

Although the subject of this paper refers more particularly to the farmers of New Bruns wick, yet I take it to have an equal application to the sister provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. I submit that the only manner in which to make the farmers of these provinces to take an equal stand with agriculturists of upper Canada), is to educate the farmers in the scientific principles of their profession. The time when our land had merely to be "tickled with a hoe" in order to make it "laugh with a harvest" has pass

PRESENT LOW SOCIAL POSITION most humiliating to you? Do not the conto occupy its present position in the social scale? Now this state of affairs must and will with those (apparently) more A great many people endeavor to make us believe that if we educate the farmers we shall unfis them for their business; that a finely upon thew, that, if they send their sons to an instances to the contrary. What is there to prevent me from working hard in the field all day and reading chemistry, natural history, or even poetry at night? It does not seem to me to be at all incongenial for a farmer to be load-ing manure into a wagon and at the same time to be thinking of the chemical constituaction on the soil, the subsequent process of germination of the seed placed in the ground—and so on to the end of the chapter. On the contrary, I think he will work with greater order and interest from the very fact of his

having these thoughts.

I know of cases of young men being sent to a school of agriculture in order that they might acquire a taste for farming, but I have never yet heard of a single instance in which this experiment was successful. But the young man who goes to such an institution love for agriculture, instead of having that taste removed by his collegiate course, has re-turned home to engage in the profession of his choice with broader views and nobler aspera tions, and carrying with him an influence for good, which is not slow in making itself felt in the neighborhood in which he lives.

IT IS MOST CHEERING five years has witnessed great changes in the methods of agriculture in the maritime provinces. Great changes! And for the better. We are making wonderful strides out of ignorant darkness into intelligent and uplifting light. This advancement in agricultural knowledge has been recovered and the second of the second ledge has been scarcely perceptible at times, so much so as to well nigh dishearten those who have been laboriously striving in this cause; but although its progress has sometimes appeared painfully slow, it has nevertheless been making sure and steady headway. It has had making sure and steady headway. It has had as has every great scheme, many obstacles to encounter on the way. Ignorance or old fogy-ism has had to be contended with, and although this serious impediment in the course of agricultural enlightenment still exercises a me baneful influence, yet the axe has been laid at the root, and the gnarled and ugly tree is tottering. Hasten the day when it shall come crushing down! and when its dark branches shall no more obscure the healthful light of science. Agricultural educa-tion is no longer so universally sneered at by the farmers as it was a few years ago. It is not now considered among the more advanced of our sturdy agriculturists that it disqualifies a man from becoming a farmer, if he wears a good suit of clothes, keeps his hair brushed shaves regularly, is well read, and can talk in-telligently on subjects pertaining to the struc-ture of plants and animals, and the nature and requirements of the soil. Some sections of our ountry have made more progress towards Il ive is, I regret to say, among the backward number, although it is encouraging to notice that even here, agricultural education is to no amall extent engrossing the attention of the farmers. The value of underdraining an imwhere the matter of education in farming spostently held in least estimation, a great re-volution in the methods of agriculture will

have taken place in the course of the next ten THE FACT OF SUCH A QUESTION

as forms the subject of this paper, occupying a nationization of land are not less of man," is beginning to dawn on them, and they now see the importance of making it what it should be, viz: A learned profession. he has in some ways a higher standing than

Chamberlain can ever obtain.

What it should be, viz . A learned profession?

The farmer has to deal with the most difficult roblems ever presented to the human intellect. It is necessary for him to be acquainted with the laws of the heavenly bodies; those which convey the waters of the ocean to the distant plains and mountains; the affinities of the soil; the vital energies of plant and animal; how the plant converts the carbon and water into its beautiful organs, and how the unimal trans-forms the julces and tissues of the plant into his plains and mountains; the affinities of the soil; the vital energies of plant and animal; how the plant converts the carbon and water into its beautiful organs, and how the animal transforms the juices and tissues of the plant into his own blood and muscles and veins. He should know these and many other most abstrues laws of nature, for by them he feeds and clothes the world and makes his money. Are not these subjects as difficult as man's laws, as the action of medicines, and revealed religion? If the farmer does not stand first among mankind, it is own fault. The question with usis. the new ministers will be likely to take advanced views. A proposal to assign to each of the laborers in Mr. Chamberlain's screw manufactory, three shares of the Chamberlain's bank notes, might possibly fail to meet the apnotes, might possibly fail to meet the apwith relation to the various other callings of
the human family? As I indicated in a prethe human family? As I indicated in a preceeding part of this paper, it must obviously be by the acquisition of a broader acquaintance with the principles, both scientific and practical, which govers the proper management of farm operations. And this knowledge is best disseminated through the medium of agricultural colleges. Most of the agricultural colleges now existing are entirely too theoretical. Now, although acknowledging that theory in agriculture is a necessary and excellent thing, yet when not allied with practice, it does not

amount to much. What we want is an agricultural college which shall turn out practical as well as theoretical farmers. All the theory extant will not make farmers of us. We must have the trained muscles as well as the disciplined intellect. When the book-keeper becomes lined Intellect. When the book-keeper becomes a skilful accountant without seeing and studying books, or when a man becomes an expert judge of merchandise without examining and handling goods, then, and not till then, may we expect to educate horticulturists without gardens, fixtures and fruits, and farmers without farms and denoted entirely.

ANOTHER MISTAKE MADE by a great many schools of sgriculture is the nature and extent of the experimental work undertaken by them. An agricultural college, devoted to the fitting of young men for active farm life, has no time to expend in conducting abstract chemical experiments. Such work is only proper to a regularly equipped experiment station. If we make the agricultural colleges useful in teaching the well established principles of agricultural science, the means will be forthooming to establish these experimental to establish these experimental stations. The length of the course of study i also another fault with the generality of agri-cultural colleges. At any rate, I am certain that such is the case with the college in On-tario. The students should be required to attend such an institution for at least three years, and even that is a very short period, when we consider the nature and extent of the when we consider the nature and extens of alle work to be undertaken.

Again, a serious mistake is made in having

so great a number of subjects of study. The so great a number of surjects of study. The curriculum of an ordinary agricultural college usually embraces so many subjects that it is well nigh impossible for the average student to obtain more than a smattering of each in the short time allotted him. If a fewer number of subjects were studied, and a greater effort made to make the students thoroughly conversant with them, I am certain that the agricultural colleges would send out a class of young men, better able to grapple with their profession, than are those who graduate under the present system. Having thus brief-ly indicated some of the errors in connection ly indicated some of the errors in connection with agricultural collèges, which have presented themselves to me, I shall proceed to treat, as briefly as possible, with the subject which is more or less forcibly presenting itself to the eerious consideration of our more advanced farmers, viz: the proposed establishment in the maritime provinces of an institution having for its object the instruction of the farmers' sons—an institution which shall be the means of sending out young men, able and willing to make the profession of agriculture in these provinces, such that it will qualify our farmers. make the profession of agriculture in thes provinces, such that it will qualify our farmer agriculturists of other countries. There can e no doubt that a great many of the farmers of these provinces are very favorably disposed towards the founding of such an institution, else how account for the presence of students from the lower provinces at the agricultural college at Guelph? Now why should our farmers continue to send their sons to an institution a thousand miles away from their homes, in order that they may learn

THE PROFESSION OF FARMING? Why should they allow their sons to spend their money on an institution under the management of the government of a province other than their own? How much better and cheap er would it be for their sons to attend an agri cultural college in the maritime provinces. Why permit the farmers of Ontario to be so far ahead of us with respect to agr cultural education, when our advantages are superior to theirs. We have as good land as they, while in the matter of market we have a decided adprofession. Then let us remain no longer in the shade, but seek to acquire that knowledge of which we have so long remained in ig-

What we want, and what I firmly believe we shall have at no very distant date, is an in-ter-provincial agricultural college, supported by the legislatures of the three provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island—and ocated at such a point as will be equally access-ible to students from each of these provinces; for practically speaking they are all one. And that point is the pretty little town in which we are today assembled. Being so centrally situated a grant for the support of an agricultural college at Sackville should reasonably be expected from the government of each province. pected from the government of each province. Then Sackville has already shown a warm and farming. Besides no better land exists in the se provinces than that in its immediate

vicinity.

I trust our intelligent farmers will make an effort in this vitally important matter. The establishment of an agricultural college in our midst lies entirely with them. It behoves them then to restir themselves. There can be no doubt that we shall have such an institute n the near future, and the sooner we get it, in the near future, and the sconer we get it, just so much more rapidly shall we emerge from the darkness is which we have been so

JAKE SCHAEFER CHAMPION.

one of the Greatest Billiard Contests on Record—The Big Frenchman Beaten by 162 Points.

WHOOP THAT WAS CYCLONIC AND STAGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. - Anybody could have heard a pin drop in Cosmopolitan hall tonight when big Maurice Vignaux stepped up to the handsome billiard table and chalked his ivory jointed cue. The big Frenchman rolled together 26 dainty ones. The little wizard got rid of his dandy swallow-tail in a hurry, and sprang to the table in his cardigan jacket the instant the Frenchman backed away. Five hundred pairs of hands gave him a rousing There weren't as many people there to applaud him as on Friday night, because it cost just twice as much to get seats. The little wizard shook out 17 in a string and claimed "foul" quick as a wink when the big French. man started to play. The sleeve of the Frenchman's huge Prince Albert had touched the ball. He gazed at the referee in amazement, protested in French, and pulled off the huge coat in a hurry. Then he made just 15 in his shirt sleeves and missed again. He wasn't playing anyway near the tremendous billiards of the night before, and the little wizard saw the difference and smiled. He got up with a look on his face that said as plainly as could be that he meant business, and when

he got his little cue in working order, the billiard lovers had plenty to cheer. He BOLLED UP TWO CLUSTERS of 35 and 77 with a dash and dazzle, and Budd Scofield called the turn so many had been waiting for: "Schaefer, 138; Vignaux, 53." He had passed the Frenchman in a canter, with a total score of 2465 to 2453. He piled 26 more as an evening in June, rolled up 35 on a jump, and then piled 97 on top of the 35. The big Frenchman sipped a little cordial and shot doubles of 35, 17 and 13 along his wire in comely succession. The little wizard sipped lemonade and packed away 31 buttons in a lump on the opposite side of the wire. Then he filed his cue with a big steel file and gracefully gathered a cluster of 168 carroms. It was rousing big billiard playing, and when Budd Scofield slid the buttons all up on the wire the billiard lovers let loses a shout that shook the rafters over this score: "Schaefer, 530; Vignaux, 268" It meant that the little wizard had a lead of over 200 on the total. For the first time in the match the big

didn't propose to have another disgraceful up-roar if they could help it. They started a cheer for the Frenchman with a will. So many joined in it that the hisses were swamped like a flash. It braced the big Frenchman right up. He gripped his big cue and rolled up 94 beauti-ful points without a break, and

MADE THE JEERERS MUM. Little Jacob started off on a scamper, but tripped up in his hurry at six. The big Frenchman went at the globes again with a spirit and kept at them until he had sent 66 buttons up alonside his 94. They were all such pretty billiards that the jeerers didn't dare to open their mouths. He was only 44 behind the little wizard. Schaefer walked up like a player who feels he is a winner, and raced through 31 combinations. The big Frenchman got in a solitary carrom, and then the little wizard jumped up and scampered off with 35 more. The Frenchman constantly mopped perspiration from his face as he watched Jacob. He grabbed his big cue when the little stopped, and very slowly put together five singles. It was the last chance he got to do anything. The little wizard seized the hand of Billy Sexton, the umpire, for luck, and,

ima. ran up 58 as prettily as could be.

"Tast's game," cried Marker Schofield. But nobody heard him. A whoop that was cyclonic and staggering went up from a thousand throats, and everybody made a dash for the table all at once. They got there with a thump that made the table tremble. The next instant the little wizzard's face, wreathed in happy smiles, shot up over the heads of the throng like a Jack in a box. Six stalwart athletes had hoisted him up on their shoulders and marched twice around the hall shouting their joy. Every one else joined in with all their might and made bedlam of it for five minutes on a stretch. Then the billiard lovers got hold of Billy Sexton, the winner's umpire, and gave him three cheers that were resonant and tre-mendous. After that the athletes and clubmen, the sports and the business men formed in ranks of four and marched down Broadway in a tramping regiment, with the little wizard and Billy Sexton at their head. When they got to Sexton's they set champagne corks fly-ing around the little wizard's golden horsehis around the little wizard a golden horsels be with prodigal liberality.

Nobody noticed the big Frenchman, but he didn't care. He had half the gate money, and it was a snug \$1500, in his pocket.

SCORE IN DETAIL. Schaefer—17, 4, 4, 1, 0, 35, 77, 26, 35 1, 0, 97. 1, 7 31. 2, 0, 2, 22 168, 3. 0, 6 31 35, 58—663 81. 2, 0, 2, 22 168, 3, 0, 6 31 36, 58—663
Vignaux—96 0, 15, 3, 6, 2, 1, 18, 106, 8, 0, 0, 7, 35, 17, 18, 0, 1, 9, 1, 2, 2, 94 66, 1, 5—138.
Witner's avgrage, 25 13-26; best runs, 168, 77, 58.
Loser's average, 16 22-26; best runs, 106, 94, 65.
Referee—McCreery of &t. Louis.
scorer—Budd Schofie d.
Grand average for the five nights—Schaefer, 144 innings, 20, 120-144; Vignaux, 143 innings, 19 121-143.

A Little French Bigamist.

TRIAL IN PARIS THAT ABOUSED THE ATTENTION

(By Cable to the Sunday Herald.) Paris: Jan. 30.-A bigamy trial, overflowfavor of polygamy. The bigamist, at whom a thousand opera glasses were levelled in the court room, is a young, dapper, shy, beardless vantage in being so much nearer the consumers of the old world. If we ship cattle or sheep to the English market, we do not have to deduct from our profits the expenses of heavy railway freights nearly half way across beat miniature drums at provincial fairs. The bigamist's name is Leo Leconty. His favorite these facts, we are so far behind in agriculture? pastime is fishing in the Seine with rod and Obviously from our lack of knowledge of our line for minnows. In 1881 he married a loving, motherly sort of a woman, who still continues to adore him. Last spring, while fishing for minnows near Alfortville, he met Blanche Lavanneur, a charming maiden of 16, who strongly resembles Sarah Bernhardt. Leconty at once fell head over ears in love. He went home, and—as no lover can exist without having a confidant—said to wife: "I have fallen in love with young maiden; her name is Blanche; her father keeps a restaurant at Alfortville."
"Mais c'est tres mal," replied the wife. Leconty retorted: "What can I do? I try my best to forget Blanche, but my passion is stronger than I am."

A few weeks later, just as Leconty was jumping into the conjugal bed he said to his wife : "Temorrow morning you must get ready my dress coat, white cravat and patent leather shoes. I have got to assist at a wedding." The next morning, arrayed in his gala attire, Leconty started off singing and nappy, but Mme. Leconty said to herself: "Something must be wrong. Leon looked too happy. Who knows but what there may be a wedding at Alfortville, and that my husband is, perhaps, frisking about as garcon d'honneur with that little Blanche Levan-reur?" With this Mme. Leconty put on her bonnet and shawl and hurried to the Mairie of Alfortville and asked the mayor's clerk: "Is The clerk replied: "Marriage? Certainly; let

me see, the man's name was M. Leconty."

"—— Heavens!" sbricked the frantic wife,
"My husband!" and fainted away.

The clerk dashed across the street to the restaurant, where the wedding party were singing songs, eating spring peas and drinking champagne. He burst into the room and

"Monsieur, your son-in-law is a bigamiet." Blanche fainted away and Pere Lavanneur jumped on the diving table and clutched Leconty by the throat, exclaiming, "Miserable Is this true?"

Leconty was silent and tried to jump out of the window, but the wedding guests sprang at him and beat him and kicked him out into the street. They rolled him about in the mud till he finally managed to escape in a passing cab and was driven off at a furious pace. The wedding guests returned to the restaurant and decided to finish the wedding breakfast. Mean-while, Mme. Leconty arrived at the scene, and, white, mine. Leconty arrived at the scene, and, after accepting a demi verre, took a seat in the chair recently vacated by her husband and related her startling adventure. Blanche's parents declared their intended son-in-law was so desperately in love with Blanche that he had threatened to end his life as an old bachelor if they refused their consent to the marriage. He had, moreover, ordered a house to be built with a verandah and green blinds for Blanche to live in. Leconty. after the famous wedding breakfast, disappeared. He tried twice to commit suicide, but subsequently changed his minds. On one occasion he swallowed laudanum, but a few noments afterward he drank two quarts of milk as an antidote. After many adventures, he was caught and locked up in the Mazas prison, where he wrote poetry, painted portraits from memory of Blanc painted portraits from memory of Blanche.
On Thursday Leconty was brought for
trial at the Seine sasizes, where he scored
a grand success. De curiosite, hundreds of
fashionably dressed ladies eagerly watched
every movement of the young biganist, who
wore a large white camellia in his buttonhole,
and smiled and blushed.
The index and the young confers that we

The judge asked: "Do you confess that you re a married man and the father of a family, and had the audacity to appear before the mayor and cure and go through the ceremony of marriage with this innocent girl?" Leconty—I had gone so far with the court-ship that I was afraid of being beaten by ment, Moreover, I have a large heart, and my passion for Blanche completely carried me

away.
Judge—How did you dare deceive the mayor, the cure and all the members of the Levan-neur family, and tell such atrecious lies to your wife, who is so fond of you, and to prepare for

wife, who is so fond of you, and to prepare for this bigamy?
Leconty—Mon dieu! judge, just fancy your-self in my place.
The jury, after three minutes' deliberation, found Leconty guilty, but with extenuating circumstances. The court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment and fined him 100f.

Lady Benedict is to be married again to a man of forty years. She is only twenty-eight, and Sir Julius was seventy-five when he

A Sailor's Story.

I've been fourteen years a sailor and I've

he asked what time the mate died.
"Won't you go in and look at him?" I said. He went in and took the mate's hand.
"Why," said he; "the man is not dead. He's
alive and doing well. What have you been

giving him ?" I don't know as the doctor learned anything rom that, but I did; and now no doctor puts alcohol down me or any of my folks for a fever, can tell you. I am a plain, unlettered man. but I know too much to let any doctor burn me up with alcohol.—Little Star.

Mutiny, Murder and Arson.

OUTREAK ON THE FRANK N THAYER-THE

LONDON. Jan. 30.-A despatch to the Daily News from Madeira states that a German vessel which arrived there from St. Helena reports that a terrible mutiny took place on board the American ship Frank N. Thayer, Capt. Clark, from Manila, Oct. 31. for New York, which, as before reported, was burned at sea. The mutineers are said to have murdered some of the officers and then to have set firs to the ship.

The Frank N. Thayer was heavily insured

The Frank N. Thayer was heavily insured in Boston, her cargo, freight money and value of vessel being placed at \$345,000. She was named after the late Frank N. Thayer of the firm of Thayer & Lincoln of Boston.

A despatch from Oyster Bay, L. I., says:
Mrs. J. F. Clark, mother of Capt. Robert K. Clark of the ship Frank N. Thayer, before reported by and in the Pealing over recovered. ported burned in the Pacific ocean, yesterday received a despatch from Madeira, stating that her son was alive and well there, having landed at the island after being at sea in an open boat several days. He abandoned the ship while she was burning, Jan. 5. Capt. Clark has his wife and one child with bim.

London, Feb. 2.—Captain Clarke of the American ship Frank N. Thayer, arrived at Plymouth on the cape steamer by which he was picked up at sea. He relates that the Thayer

ring with all the sparkling elements of Paul de Kock's novels, has this week aroused the attention of all Paris. It has even induced the figure to come out with a flaming leader in favor of polygamy. The bigamist, at whom a thousand opera glasses were levelled in the court room, is a young, dapper, shy, beardless little man, who, as the Figure suggeste, looks exactly like one of the little white rabbits that beat miniature drums at provincial fairs. The rushing to the cabin locked himself in.
The Manilans battened down the hatches and kept the captain and crew below deck one day and night. The captain finally fired through the skylight at one of the mutineers and wounded him in the thigh. The man rushed to the side of the vessel and leaped overboard. The other mutineer then went below. fired cargo and returning to the deck jumps nred cargo and returning to the deck jumped into the sea. Terrified to madness, the crew forced their way on deck, lowered the boat and rowed away. The ship was consumed. The crew wandered at sea for a week before they were picked up.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.-Laliberte, Liberal, was elected in Lotbiniere for the local house by 53 votes over Beaudet, Conservative. In view of the fact that the county has been Liberal for 30 years, Hon. Joly having been elected by acclamation and Renfreut, the federal member. clamation and Renfreut, the federal member, having had a majority of 216 in 1882, the Rouges have no reason to be satisfied. All the big guns of the Rouge party in the pro-vince worked for Laliberte with all their strength and expected to have at least 500 majority. The majorities of the two candidates

Parishes.	Beaudet.	Laliberte.
St. Jean		42
Lotbiniere		122
St. Edward St. Emilie		82 73
St. Oroix		62
St. Antoine		6
St. Patrick	68	
St. Agapit	29	
St. Flavien	41	:
St. Nezaire	0	
St. Giles St. Sylvestre	35	::
Totals	334	387

A comparison of the above figures with A comparison of the above figures with those of the election of 1882 show that the opposition majorities of that year has been largely reduced in every parish.

A despatch from Ottawa to La Minerve announces that amnesty has been extended to Pierre Vandal and Jean Bapiste Vandal, who were condemned to seven years' imprisonment were condemned to seven years' imprisonment.

A court circular announces that Gladstone was uncontacted prime minister. Gladstone was uncontacted prime minister. Gladstone was uncontacted prime minister. were condemned to seven years' imprisonment for participating in the Northwest rebellion. understood that the Government will in a lew days extend clemency toward the other halfbreeds now undergoing punishment for the same offence.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.-An editorial appeared recently in the St. John Grit morning organ especting communication with Prince Edward Island, and statements were made, on the authority of the Charlottetown Patriot, which authority of the Charlottetown Patrict, which are so incorrect that I thought it well to procure an official contradition. It was stated that an order from Ottawa takes the Northern Light off the route sooner than is necessary, the object teleg to save a few dollars; that Dr. Jenkins asked that the steamer Alex. The said, we said, the said, we satisfied with the result of the temporary power of the conservatives who had abolished coercion and introduced a land that the state should provide money for the extinction of the landlords. He advises Gladthe object heing to save a few dollars; that Dr. Jenkins asked that the steamer Alert hould be put on the route to aid the Northern Light; that a relative of Mr. McLelan's was appointed to superside the two captains who had for years performed the ice boat service between the capes, etc.

I am informed that the Northern Light commenced her trips on the 10th of Dacember. nenced her trips on the 10th of December

menced her trips on the 10th of December last after the steamers of the Island Navigation Company ceased running, and up to the 22nd January, the date of the editorial referred to, had made a daily return trip to and from Pictou landing and Georgetown, with the exception of a delay of three days from 26th December caused by a severe gale of wind, by which the steamer was damaged and disabled. To prevent detention, the agent of the department at Charlottetown, immediately employed several carpenters who reof the department at Charlottetown, immediately employed several carpenters who repaired the damage while the steatuer was performing her daily trips. Since 22nd January up to the latest report, the Northern Light has been going to Pictou one day and returning to Georgetown the next. The assertion that an order in council from Ottawa requires the steamer to be taken off the route sooner than necessary, is is declared to be untrue. Capt. Finlayson's instructions are that he is not to allow the is declared to be untrue. Capt. Finlayson's instructions are that he is not to allow the steamer to be nipped in the ice at Georgetown and when that port is closed to run to Souris, as it is thought by keeping the steamer outside the ice off Georgetown harbor and making Souris the port of call, there will be less dan-

ger of the vessel being caught in the ice, thus keeping up communication for a much longer period. But as long as Georgetown is free I've been fourteen years a sailor and I've found that in all parts of the world I could get along as well without alcoholic liquors as with them, and better too.

Some years sgo, when we lay in Jamalca, several of us were sick with the fever, and among the rest the second mate. The doctor had been giving him brandy to keep him up, but I thought it was a queer kind of "keeping up." Why, you see, it stands to reason that it you heap fuel on a fire it will burn the faster, and putting brandy to a fever is just the same kind of thing.

Well, the doctor gave bim up, and I was sent to watch with him. No medicine was left, for it was no use—nothing would help him; and I had my directions what to do with the body when he was dead." Toward midnight he asked for some water. I got him the coolest I could find, and all he wanted; and if you'll believe me, in less than three hours he drank three galloss.

The sweat rolled off from him like rain. Then be sank off, and I thought sure be was gone; but he was sleeping and as sweetly as a child. In the morning when the doctor came, he asked what time the mate died.

"Won't you go in ard look at him?" I said.

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"The governor-general to the Alert, I am informed that form ice the stemmer is to run to that port. With respect to the Alert, I am informed that she is a screw steamship bark rigged, of about the steamer is to run to that port. With respect to the Alert, I am informed that she is a screw steamship bark rigged, of about twent the sace is acrew steamship bark rigged, of about twent the sace is acrew steamship bark rigged, of about twent the sace is acrew steamship bark rigged, of about twent he and seal fisheries. She was some is acrew to the Alert, I am informed that she is as acrew steamship bark rigged, of about twent with im the sace is acrew steamship bark rigged, of about twent in the sace is acrew to the Alert, I am informed that she is ascrew to the Alert, I am informed that she i

grit organs.

The governor-general today presented the Royal Academy with a check for \$250, intimating at the same time his intention of ve and doing well. What have you been wing a similar annual subscription, The Dominion Alliance, Ontario branch, met in Toronto today. There is a large attendance

of delegates.

The C. P. R. propose a telegraph line extending over Canada and following the Short Line to the Maritime Provinces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The text of the treaty be-tween France and Madagascar has been sub-mitted to the chamber of deputies. The docu-ment consists of nineteen articles of agreement. ment consists of nineteen articles of agreement. In addition to the privileges already described in these despatches the treaty leaves the Frenchmen in Madagascar free from native laws and subject to those of France only. The Madagassys are prohibited from interfering in disputes between Frenchmen and foreigners, and disputes between patives and Franchmen are disputes between natives and frenchmen are to be submitted for adjustment to the French resident, who shall be assisted in reaching a conclusion in all such cases by a native judge. Frenchmen are to have a right to freely trade, Frenchmen are to have a right to freely trade, travel and reside in Madagascar, as well as to acquire lands for an indefinite period, also to employ native labor. French property in Madagascar is to be inviolable without the sanction of French consul. Religious toleration is guaranteed. France is bound to assist the Queen of Madagascar in defending the country and to supply miltary instructors, engineers, professors and artisans for civilizing purposes. Complete amnesty is granted to prisoners taken on both sides during the war. Premier DeFreycinet has informed a committee of the chamber of deputies that he is examining petitions to abolish gambling at Monaco, and is personally negotiating with the Prince of Monaco for the suppression of the Monaco, and is personally negotiating with the Prince of Monaco for the suppression of the tables. An exciting debate arose in the chamber of deputies resterday on the measures of Gen. Boulanger, minister of war, to repress political agitation in the army. Gen. Boulanger contended that the measures were necessary to prevent anti-republican intrigue. Members of the right accused him of inciting party discontion in the army. Illimetally a Members of the right accused him of inciting party dissension in the army. Ultimately a motion expressing approval of Gen. Boulanger's course was adopted by a vote of 357 to 174.

MADBID, Feb. 2.—The Carlist journal La Tue, states: Don Carlos has decided that the Carlist party will not take part in the coming elections, but he grants the necessary authority to those members who desire to become candidates.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The government intro-duced an anti-socialist bill in the lower house of the Reichsrath yesterday.

BEBLIN, Feb. 2.—The Polish policy of Prince BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Polish policy of Prince
Bismarck as annousced in the Landtag has
produced general excitement throughout Germany and Austria. Bismarck does not intend
to take advantage of the expulsions to buy land
theap, but means to pay fairly for it and his
Landteg declarations have in fact served to
keep up values by assuring the markets. Addresses of sympathy have been sent to Bismarck by Germans in every part of the smiltre

dresses of sympathy have been sent to marck by Germans in every part of the empire marck by Germans in every part of the empire and many have already reached him from people in Austria, especially from Behemia.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The election in the middle division of Armagh, yesterday, resulted in the return of Sir James Corey, conservative, who received 3,374 votes against 2,965 for Dickson, liberal.

BERLIN. Feb. 2.—In spite of the denial of port of the spirit monopoly measure.

London, Feb. 2.—Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, was married this morning to Rev. Barry Drew of Hawarden. The ceremony was performed in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Mr. in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Mr. Gladstone gave the bride away. Among the persons of note present were the Prince and Princess of Wales and their sons and Lord Rosebery. The bride's dress was of white muslin with Brussels lace. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and lilies. The crowd gathered outside the church, cheered the wedding

party on their arrival and departure. The weather was very pleasant and the sun shone brightly.

LONDON, Feb. 2 —According to the forecast LONDON, Feb. 2—According to the forecast of the Daily News, varying somewhat with other speculations, Trevelyan will be president of the local government board, Mr. Mundelia president of the board of trace, Earl Kimberly foreign secretary, Earl Rosebery colonial secretary, Earl Spencer Indian secretary, and Viscount Hampden lord privy seal. The Parnellites intend for the present to sit

with the opposition in the commons.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Chamberlain refuses the LONDON, Feb. 2.—Champeriam scales office of first tord of the admiralty. Collings office of first tord of the admiralty. Morley has appointed prime minister. Gladstone was un-able to accept the Queen's invitation to stay

at Winsor until Tuesday. It is rumored John Walsh will be lord chancellor of Ireland, Mc-Dermott attorney general of Ireland and Hemphill solicitor general of Ireland. Dublin, Feb. 2. -At a meeting of the Lesgue today, Sexton, who presided, predicted that at the next election the nationalists would combine with the liberals and return 89 members to parliament. Ireland, he said, was

stone to avoid violence and disorder in Yreland by assisting distressed peasants with govern-

A Tale of Death.

From 1830 to 1882, covering a period of 52 years of the Gloucester, Mass., fisheries, 419 vessels were lost and 2,249 Gloucester fishermen went down beneath the farm, making an average of 8 vessels and 43 lives each year. Some years have been terrible with their losser. as for instance, 1879, when 29 vessels and 249 men were lost : of these 15 went down in the terrible gale of February 20th and 21st, 13 on Georges and 2 in the Bank fishery, leaving 57 widows and 140 fatherless children. Four vessels and 57 lives were lost in the October vessels and 57 ligale of last year.

Says Charles Reade, in The Coming Man: "A short-hand writer who can type-write his notes, would be safer from poverty than a Greek scholar." Therefore he advises all

I shine in the His likenes Through the And I reign

No breaking l No deep an No wasted ch I have found

I am one of To my head a I have learned Whom Jesu And the gioric

No ain, no gri My fears alt Oh friends of You're walking

Do I forget ? For memory Shall bind my Till they me Each link is s Flows freely d To the worl

Do you moure Shines out f Do you weep v Then why do And your h And anoth

> "The En All change

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