NEWS ITEMS.

The cod-fishing on the Gaspe coast is reported to have very much improved of late.

The London *Globe* says that the enormous arrivals of American cheese are ousting the goods of English makers from the market.

A late dispatch from Dublin says Dr. Gilooly, Bishop of Elphin, has been appointed Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See to Canada and the United States.

Alabama has Anti-Equestrian Society, based on the belief that horses were never made to carry burdens on their backs, and that it is extremely cruel to ride them.

The manufacture of square timber in the Ottawa Valley this year is not expected to exceed 4,000,000 feet. There will be a large increase in the manufacture of logs.

The whole area of Great Britain and Ireland under cultivation is, exclusive of space covered by buildings, roads, waters, gardens, wood and waste land, 47,327,000 acres.

Carlo Gatti, who came to London a penniless boy, and died lately a wealthy man, having made a fortune by selling cheap ice creams, hailed from Ticino, the same canton which produced Delmonico and many more culinary celebrities.

The Grand Trunk Railway authorities are preparing a most magnificent car for the Marquis of Lorne. It will receive him at Halifax. It is pronounced to be far ahead of anything of the kind ever attempted on this continent.

The Illinois Supreme Court, has decided that a city cannot by ordinance compel a citizen to remove snow from a sidewalk in front of his premises, and more than that to remove obstructions from the middle of the street, the interest that he has therein being only the interest common to all citizens.

The total number of licensed saloons or drinking-places in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was 164,598, or calculating from a population of 45,000,000, one for every 280 persons. The total number of wholesale liquor dealers, is 4,604; brewers, 2,758; rectifiers, 1,130; distillers, 4,992.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A prize of £100 sterling is offered for the best Essay on the nature, prevention and treatment of the above disease. The Essay to be delivered on or before the 1st January, 1880. Information can be obtained on application to the Private Secretary of the Lieut. Governor, at Nova Scotia at Government House.

The Liverpool *Courier's* London correspondent writes on the 16th ult. "The state of affairs is very critical. There is deep suspicion in Russia in high official quarters. I believe we may hear before long of formidable preparations against any surprise on the part of his 'peace-loving' Majesty in St. Petersburg."

The Russian *Khillat*, or gift, to the Ameer of Cabul was a most magnificent one. In addition to various articles of value, it included a splendid set of jewels, especially manufactured by a well known French firm; a handsome sabre et with brilliants, the Czar's own souvenir; some war material and several unique articles of Circassian art for the seraglio.

The Greek Archbishop of Smyrna was almost mortally wounded the other day by a man desiring to be married, The latter, on being informed by the prelate that among the formalities to be complied with, the consent of parents was indispensable, stabbing him three times and fled. At last accounts the Archbishop was in a precarious condition, and the assassin had been captured.

Beecher is advertised as follows by the managers of a Maryland fair:—"This wonderful man Beecher—orator, writer, and logician—will assuredly be in Cumberland, and deliver the address at the fair. The managers have engaged him at an enormous outlay, but we are assured that it is money well invested, as thousands will be drawn to hear the remarkable man."

METEOROLOGICAL.—Mr. Frederick Allison forecasts that the beginning of the coming winter will be cold; both November and December being below their average temperatures of 37° and 25° respectively. For precipitation these months are not expected to vary much from their normals of about 5 inches in the former and 3 inches in the latter; the snow fall being considerable in December.—*Halifax Reporter.*

To rapidly extinguish a fire in a chimney: Lay about 11 grammes of the sulphuret of carbon on the hearth, the sulphur being first turned into one or two broad hollow plates, so that the combustion may be produced on a relatively large surface. In one quarter of 1878 the Paris firemen have thus extinguished 251 out of 319 fires, the extinctions in many cases being instantaneous, without the necessity of mounting the roof or in any way disarranging the apartments.

The Rouge camp is splitting into two divisions, the hard-shell Grits and the Parti Nationale. The former are represented by *Le National* and the latter by Senator Fabre's paper, *L'Evenement*. These two journals began skirmishing shortly after the disastrous Seventeenth, and they are now at it hammer and tongs. The *National* invites M. Fabre and those for whom he speaks to leave the party, and he answers boldly that he has all but gone already.

Mayfair is pathetic on what the Princess Louise has to encounter:—"Ommitting from the account the misery of an Atlantic passage in November, the Governor-General and the Princess will arrive in Nova Scotia in midwinter, and mid-winter in Halifax is no joke. Then will follow the long railway ride through bleak New Brunswick, with the nor'easter cheerily blowing in from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and they will arrive in Quebec just in time for the first fall of snow."

German paper publishes statistics which show a vast augmentation of crime in Germany within the last eight years. In Prussia alone the convictions have risen from 6,403 in 1871 to 12,807 in 1878. Assassinations, maimings, violence to woman, forgeries and fraudulent bankruptcies have all grertly increased. This is ascribed to the more exdensive mode of life and the dissipation which have prevailed since the Erench indemnity flooded Germany with money.

The political fever has subsided in Canada for a while. Sir John has a triumphant majority and Mr. Mackenzie has a defiant and and hopeful minority—but the country is neither triumphant nor hopeful. Those who expected that the mere return of Sir John to power with a "national policy" would bring speedy prosperity are learning to moderate their expectations—while others are anxiously waiting for the first move in the way of change.—*Canada Spectator.*

The Under Secretary of State for War, speaking at Chelmsford, said that the times were very momentous because at any moment an emergency might arise which would strain the resources of the country to the utmost, and if they were not ready for it the blame would fall upon them in the history that was to come. If such an emergency did arise it would be the duty of every Englishman to sink party squabbles and selfish feelings in the interests of the nation.

Music halls seem to be even more profitable concerns than public houses. The arbitration in the case of the London Pavilion Music Hall has revealed the fact that the net profits of M. Loibl in 1875 were £10,978; in 1876, £12,083; 1877, £14,189. The Pavilion is now required for the new street between Piccadilly and Oxford street, and M. Loibl, who claimed £147,000 for the freedom and good-will, has been awarded £107,000. Such are the rewards of music hall enterprise.

Lyman Potter, who was for seven months been pushing a wheelbarrow across the continent, has arrived in San Francisco. He declares that he walked all the way, and a man who professedly watched him throughout the journey, seeing him once every day or oftener, says that there was no fraud. Potter walked nearly, if not the entire distance of about 5,000 miles in 215 days, and showed much pluck and endurance. The wheelbarrow was covered with advertisements for which pay was received, and photographs were sold in great numbers. He tells entertaining stories of being shot at and poisoned by men who had bet against him, of being chased by bears and of narrow escapes from Indians and there is nobody to contradict him. His evidence of honest walking consists of a large book of certificates on the way, including all the station agents and section men on the Pacific Railroad.

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

SIR,—The following startling account of clairvoyance I take from the *Relugio Philosophical Journal* of the 2nd inst. If you will give it space in your columns, it will, I am quite sure interest some of your readers. When the time comes that these manifestations or rather communications from the unseen world are more credited than they are now, society will have received an additional protection from criminals of every degree. I have not the slighest doubt upon these things, having myself received equally startling evidences from clairvoyants.

B.

Fton, November 6, 1878.

REVELATIONS OF A CLAIRVOYANT.

Many of our readers will doubtless remember the statements through the public press, that on the 3rd day of September, Mary Stannard a young woman residing in Madison Township, New Haven County, Con., was found murdered, and the subsequent arrest, examination and discharge of the Rev. H. H. Hayden the Methodist Minister in that neighborhood, who was accused of the crime.

The New York *Herald* of October 10th, contains a lengthy statement of what a Clairvoyant saw in France, through which a clue to facts were furnished that warranted the re-arrest of Mr. Hayden and has since caused his indictment by the grand jury of New Haven County. We can only briefly summarise the facts presented in the *Herald* with reference to the practical application of clairvoyance in disclosing the secret mysteries of crime, and aiding in the protection of public order, and the security of life and peace.

Mr. James J. Hayes was retained as Counsel by Mr. Chas. G. Stannard the grand juror of Madison, to assist in working up the case; and although an unbeliever in spiritualism, being a strict catholic, he playfully remarked to Mr. Stannard, "there was mystery enough about the affair to warrant the aid of a seer." Mr. Stannard replied, "It would not be the first time I have used one. Some months ago I lost a gold watch, and having no trace of it, went to a Clairvoyant, who told me I would find it in the possession of a servant girl. I drove to Madison depot, just as she was entering a car, and charged her with the theft. She confessed on the spot and delivered up the stolen property." Still jesting, Mr. Hayes said, "suppose you try it again." I will, he replied, "I will see him at once."

The next morning after Mr. Stannard had visited Dr. A. F. Hunt of Fair Haven, the clairvoyant, and obtained from him a description of the circumstances and scene of the murder, accompanied by Mr. Hayes he drove to the place to take observations. On their way, while Mr. Stannard remained outside to hold the horses, Mr. Hayes went into the house of the murdered girl to make enquiries about the locality, which was precisely the same as Mr. Stannard had received from Dr. Hunt, even to the two rocks near where the tragedy was enacted—a seat or stile where people were in the habit of sitting, and that within forty feet of that stile was the exact spot where the body was found, also a description of the instrument used in the perpetration of the crime, and the distance from where the body was lying to where it would be found.

The Clairvoyant further stated that the crime was committed by a Minister; that he met her at the spring between their two houses in the forenoon, and arranged to meet her at the Whippoor-will rock in the afternoon, and bring her some medicines to help her out of her troubles, in which he was implicated (Mr. Hayden has since confessed meeting her at the spring). Dr. Hunt said he first struck her with a stone and then cut her throat with his pocket knife, on the blade of which a small quantity of blood would be found He said there would be none on the handle, as he wrapped that with some clothing and a pocket-handkerchief, to prevent it getting bloody, and afterwards soaked them with kerosene and burned them. When Mr. Hayes and Mr. Stannard seached the spot, they found the place exactly as Dr. Hunt had described, and Mr. Hayes remarked to Mr. Stannard: "This Dr. Hunt has certainly described the place with remarkable accuracy, but if I can get the stone, I shall be satisfied that either he is what I could call a first-class clairvoyant if there be such a thing in existence, or is himself the murderer of Mary Stannard." Mr. Hayes' narrative continues, "we shall find that stone, was the grand juror's reply not far distant, I am sure of it; I followed him in a westerly direction. The rest of the party did the same, one of them remarking that they had looked all over the place for some evidence of the crime without success. When we had walked thirteen paces by our measurement I caught sight of a curiously shaped bit of a rock, and at the same instant a little boy exclaimed, "why there's a stone that looks as if it was bloody, I immediately said "don't touch it, but observe the ground closely," for I intended to mark it. I then picked up the stone in the presence of the gentlemen, looked it over carefully and made the remark, "if this is not human blood, it is not blood at all." I wrapped it in a clean white pocket handkerchief and brought it away with me." The stone somewhat resembled a shoemaker's lapstone, with a sharp edge which made the incisive wound on the head through the sun-bonnet. Dr. Jewett subsequently testified in Court, that the edge of this stone fitted the hole in the head.

Several distances giving by the Clairvoyant in his description at his home were afterwards verified to an inch by actual measurement, by the County Surveyor. Also, Dr. Hunt's statements with regard to the time occupied in throwing the wood, which Mr. Hayden claimed occupied him all the afternoon; and the time required going to and returning from the Whippoor-will rock, from his swamp lot, when he was throwing out the wood, was singularly verified. Mr. Scranton, a gentleman sixty years of age, threw all the wood in seven minutes that Mr. Hayden claimed occupied him the entire afternoon. Dr. Hunt also stated that "powerful friends would make every effort to save him, and leave nothing undone to secure an acquittal. That the person who was to try the accused party would have great personal pressure brought to bear upon him, if there was the slightest loophole for escape, and that the public prosecutors being harrassed in all their movements, a conviction would be equivalent to a miracle." So true was this that on his first examination he was discharged. In conclusion says Mr. Hayes, "I repeat that both Judge Harrison, the senior counsel and myself, while always skeptical in these matters, and doubtful of the propriety of placing dependance upon the assertions of clairvoyants or spiritual mediums, have both been impressed by the extraordinary proof of the accuracy of the Clairvoyant in the present instance, envolved even by the defence in the production of the testimony of which he knew absolutly nothing, including that of the Rev. Mr. Hayden and his wife. Even the Counsels for the defence, Messrs. Samuel L. Jones & L. M. Hubbard, who at first scoffed at the information of a Clairvoyant, finally acknowledged that there were something wonderful in the revelations. Of course none of us attempt to account for them."

After writing out this interview with Mr. Hayes, the reporter in company with Mr. Hayes and several other gentlemen, visited Dr. Hunt, and had an interview with him. Several questions were asked by the reporter after which the following transpired, which we give in his own words:—

"Did Mr. Stannard ask you any question?

"I don't think he interrupted me until after I had told him what I had seen. Sometimes I think I am under the reflection of a person's mind, but in this case I seemed to realize that we were distinct and apart."

"Had you ever been on the ground?

"Never. If I have I don't know it."

IN A TRANCE.

At this point there was a pause in the conversation, during which the Clairvoyant underwent a curious change. He was sitting on the sofa with his head resting on his hands in a reflective mood. At first the hands worked nervously, and the fingers twitched, and in less than half a minute there seemed to be an involuntary twitching of the muscles of the chest, accompanied by an occasional quick catch of the breath, such as one occasionally observes in a case of nightmare. Neither of the persons present spoke a word, but recognized the fact that the Clairvoyant was under the influence of one of his peculiar spiritual charms. After a minute or two he said slowly, and as if every word were studied—we did not interrupt him from beginning to end, and the language is literal, being taken in short-hand: "I saw that I was taken into a country place. I saw woods, a road, corn and potato fields; I saw a spring and a big rock. And this man—Oh! this man!" (The hands of the medium struggled convulsively over his face as if to shut out some horrible vision.) He was at first alone and quite a distance from this place, he came nearer; then there were two; one of them was a female; they sat down; at first the conversation was quiet; the woman became earnest; the man became angry; he picked up a stone, I saw it; it was sharp. [The hands of the speaker again trembled as they rested over his eyes.] He struck her down; there was something of a struggle; it was not severe; it was done very quick, very quick; he threw it away, but there was blood, blood on the stone; I saw the woman on the ground; she lay still; he cut her throat with a sharp instrument; then the man took a circuitous route; he had on a slouch hat; I think it was of straw; a checkered shirt and dark clothes; as they looked to me a sort of dark color; he went to the brook or spring and washed his hands; he had a knife; it looked like a pocket-knife which he washed in the water; then I saw him move on. It appeared singular that such a circumstance should occur in a place like that. One would not be looking for it at all. There seemed to be a good deal of aggravation and excitement between this man and that woman. Now who he was, of course I do not know, nor do I know who the woman was, but there had been quite an intimacy between them. Trouble appeared to be growing out of that intimacy, and the man showed a strong determination to cover it up—that is, to prevent exposure." (All this spoken very deliberately, as if the words themselves were painful in finding utterance.)

Passing his hands in a dreary like way through his hair, the clairvoyant, apparently still in a trance condition said:—"There is but one objection friends to the exercise of clairvoyant faculties in the discovery of crime. We must protect the organizations that are used for the purpose. When we can surround them with those who will stand between them and any harm, it will be easy for you to determine where crime exists. So far as we perceive, we discover no disposition to take advantage of this organization. As a guide and protection, when the conditions are such as to render it possible, the brain may be brought under the control of a positive magnetism, and just so far as its functions may be used in the cause of justice to all parties we shall employ them. This matter under investigation has already developed a sufficient amount of evidence, and if properly employed it would place the crime where it belongs. Of course there is a powerful influence seeking to protect the participants, or the participant (said with emphasis) from the charge, and shield what would necessarily reflect upon the moral influences of those teachings that are in this case represented by the guilty. But the time is not far distant when the spirit will speak for itself. The examination was not as thorough as an examination ought to have been conducted. There need not have been the slighest fear of the conviction of the innocent, and there are still plenty of positive circumstantial evidences that could be brought to throw light upon the whole matter." A long pause followed. The medium awakened as one would do from a dream where he has been in a strange land, and the trance was ended.

WORLDLY WORDS.

The writer asked the Clairvoyant:—

"Have you an idea of the source from which this intelligence comes?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply. "If I should be told that I were to be hanged next Friday, I would get ready. I don't think there ever was a man more skeptical than I once was with reference to this spiritual question, and for fifteen years I was testing the subject, but I look upon Spirits now just as I look upon you. They have simply got out of the house they used to live in. The only thing I want to know is that I have a truthful Spirit."

"Do you depend on one of a number?"

"Oh but one—a gentleman. He was a New Haven man, a physician and I am told, an excellent physician. I never saw him in my life, and yet I depend on him for many of my cares. His diagnoses are curiously correct."

"Have you any objection to mentioning his name?"

"None; it is Dr. Brewer. He died a number of years ago in Middletown, I think."

It will be seen by the foregoing that more than one was hinted at by Dr. Hunt, as being engaged in the case, when he said: "Of course there is a powerful influence seeking to protect the participants, or participant, from the charge, and shield what would necessarily reflect upon the moral influences of those teachings that are in this case represented by the guilty."

Since that interview some of those "positive circumstantial evidences" have come to light, by the finding of arsenic in the stomach of the murdered girl, and tracing the purchase of arsenic by Mr. Hayden, in Middletown the morning before the murder. Dr. Winter in his microscopic examinations has found the blood globules on the stone, on the sun-bonnet and on the knife, to agree in their measurements. On these and other evidences the Grand Jury have found a true bill against Mr. Hayden. Another party accused of participation in the crime has also been arrested and lodged in jail. Thus the links forged in the sphere of justice and given through the clairvoyant are bound around the wrong doers to awaken their slumbering consciences.

We wrote Mr. Hayes, inquiring if the facts were correctly stated in the N. Y. *Herald*, and could be endorsed by him as true. In reply to which we have received the following letter:—

Mr. Editor.—"I am not a Spiritualist or a believer in Spiritualism; I am a Roman Catholic. The *Herald's* statement is true. I will make oath any time to the truth of the article. I am utterly astonished by the revelations made by Dr. Hunt. The *Herald* reporter was dumb-founded at some things he witnessed while Hunt was in his clairvoyant state. You may rely on the *Herald's* article."

JAMES J. HAYES.

HOW BISMARCK BULLDOSED THIERS AND FAVRE.—Prince Bismarck is quoted by the London *Times* as telling this story of his conference with Thiers and Favre during the days of peace-making between France and Germany: We had met to discuss a question on which we could not agree. M. Thiers fought like a *beau diable*. M. Jules Favre wept, made tragic gesures, and no progress was made. Suddenly I began talking in German, M. Thiers looked at me with an amazed air, and said: "You know very well we do not understand German." "Just so," I said, "when I discuss with men with whom I expect ultimately to come to an understanding, I speak their language; but when I begin to see that it is useless to discuss with them, I speak my own. Send for an interpreter." The truth is, I was in a hurry to settle matters. These tactics had a strange effect. M. Jules Favre extended his long arms to heaven, his hair stood on end, and, concealing his face in his hands, he rushed into a corner of the room, pressing his head against the wall, as if he would not be a witness to the humiliation inflicted on the representatives of France in forcing them to continue the negotiations in German. M. Theirs looked up above his spectacles with a scandalized air, then rushed to a table at the end of the room, and I heard his pen dashing feverishly over the paper. In a short time he came back to me. His small eyes flamed behind his spectacles, his mouth was drawn up with anger, and he offered me the paper with an abrupt movement, and in a husky and almost harsh voice said: "Is that what you want?" I looked at what he had written: it was admirably drawn up, and was pretty nearly what I wanted. I then resumed speaking in French, and the negotiations were completed in that tongue.

The following story is told to illustrate the almost Quixotic regard for truth of Alessander Asinaria—formerly Papal Nuncio at the Court of Brussels—who died a few days ago. On his recall from Brussels, as he was journeying toward Rome, Monsignor Asinari was stopped by brigands near Viterbo. Purses having been duly delivered up and the carriage conscientiously searched, the chief of the brigands turned to the prelate and asked him if he had concealed anything. Monsignor Asinari replied that he had 8,000 francs stowed away under some soiled linen. The brigands took the money.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

The Aroostook is an historical, if not a classical name. There was nigh being a bloody war between Uncle Sam and John Bull some forty years ago, in the good old times when Sir Geo. Harvey was Governor of New Brunswick, in the Aroostook, over the famous "disputed territory." There was no blood shed by the Regulars and the gallant Volunteer Militia on either side, but they punished an enormous quantity of pork and beans, hence the bloodless meeting of the British and American forces in the Aroostook came to be known as "the war of pork and beans."

But the Yankees got the better of the Britishers on the Aroostook, as the Ashburton Treaty gave them "a monstrous cantle" (to use Hotspur's phrase), of the disputed territory, the better half in every sense, by a long odds.

How pathetiually did the late Hon. G. L. Hatheway, once lament that Providence should so have so disposed it, that the best lumber was to be found on that part of the Aroostook territory ceeded to the Americans! All the best lumber has been cut down by this time, and the Aroostook wild lands are still unsettled.

There is a movement now towards opening up these lands for settlement.

Railway men and Press men made excursions to the Aroostook this Fall, and are loud in praise of the splendid country. The Directors of the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and the Maine Central Railroads have in the company of competent engineers, taken a survey of the country. The latest report is that the directors have come to the decision that a branch line shall be built which will open the Aroostook country, and that they will find the means to build it—if the state will help them so much the better.

The *Aroostook Times* of Thursday last "hears of different projects for a railroad from some point on the E. & N. Railway to to this town (Houlton). The latest report is that a line will be built from Bancroft by way of Haynesville, distant 28 miles."

Forty years ago the New Brunswick Volunteers were not loth to have a tussle with the Aroostook Militia. Times and tempers have changed since then. The Maine and New Brunswick man met in the Aroostook, but in peaceful rivalry, with a view to benefit their respective countries and their own interests.

The Maine Railway Directors intend making Houlton the objective point of their operations, and the New Brunswick Railway Company have, we understand, agreed to extend a branch from their lines from Woodstock up the Maduxnekeag Stream to that "very pleasant and busy looking villiage." A surveyor is now out exploring the route.

The enterprises no doubt will be carried out with promptitude and have great results. When the Maine Railway Directors run their branch through the wilderness to Houlton, the fertile land of the country will become quickly settled. "Thousands of men in Maine and elsewhere in New England," it is asserted "are waiting and longing to get a farm" on that land of province. "Maine can just as well add one hundred thousand to her population in the Aroostook County as not." When the New Brunswick Railway Company extend a branch to Houlton (where all transfers from the standard to the narrow guage will be made), they will be in a position to draw the trade of the Aroostook County down by its natural outlet the course of the St. John, and as that trade increases with the rapid development of the Aroostook Country they will develop a great traffic, which will materially benefit Fredericton.

THE SMALL WESTERN CLOUD.

The British Government have anxieties enough at the present time over affairs in the East, which demand their utmost care and singleness of action. They might well have trusted that at this critical time, they would be free from trouble in the west, that the United States government with whom they have been seemingly on the best terms, would not seek to make an irritating question of any matter that might arise between them. Such was the opinion of leading English papers, like the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily Telegraph*, on learning that the United States Secretary of State was raising grave difficulties over the violence alleged to have been done American Fishermen by Newfoundlanders for infraction of local statutes and fishery regulations and insisting that American fishermen shall enjoy the privilege conceeded to them by the Washington Treaty, free from the restrictions of local laws and regulations, and making, in effect, the payment of the Fishery Award, which is or ought to be a distinct matter, dependent on the solution of Newfoundland difficulty in a way satisfactory to American claims and pretentions. The Americans have shown an ugly disposition to act sharply. "Cuteness" is their predominant faculty. Seeing that the British government were in a difficult position, and knowing that that Power has a bill against them which is matured, and which they feel in their hearts they ought to pay cheerfully, they grow serious and knit their brows over a secondary matter, or, at any rate, one that might be settled amicably by diplomatic correspondence, and threaten not to pay their just debt unless their demands in the other business are conceded. If this is not trying to take a mean advantage of the British government, we would like to know what is? It is certainly a sharp trick, and is no doubt by thousands accounted clever, but the sharpness, that has itf proper sphere of action in all resorts where gamblers congregate, is not an admirable quality in the responsible statesmen or the journalists of a great country. A maligant spirit would seem to have control of human affairs. A spirit that delights to frustrate the hopes of those who imagined that two the foremost nations of the world, nations of one blood, and one language with grand traditions in common, at least had grown out of the jealousies and bitterness that foment quarrels into bloodshed, and had determined to settle forever hereafter, any difficult question that might rise between in a composed and friendly and judicial way. But what course of conduct could more thoroughly stultify such hopes or discredit arbitration than the course that the United State Secretary of State seems disposed to take one certainly that a portion of the American press incites him to take.

The New York *Herald* which used to take the sensational role and play the braggart in any little difficulty arising between England and United States, to its honor refuses to mix up two different questions, and declares in the name of the United States, "we must pay the award:"—

"A correspondent writes us that in his opinion Secretary Evarts ought, in view of the outrages on our fisherman in Newfoundland and of the British Government's officials justification of them, to peremptorily refuse to pay the award. We have agreed, he says, to pay money for a fishing privilege, but when we attempt to use it we are driven off; of course, we need not pay. We are so unhappy as to utterly disagree with our correspondent, and we hope and expect that Mr. Evarts will hand over to Lord Salisbury the five millions and a half just as soon as the latter notifies him that he is ready to receive it. We entered into an arbitration, and are bound by the verdict of the arbitrators—that is all there is to say about that part of the question. When we come to the Newfoundland outrages, and Lord Salisbury's hasty justification of them, the case stands thus: We have bought goods of a perfectly responsible person; one of his subordinates foolishly attempts to deprive us of the goods; and his master, incorrectly informed, for the moment justifies the act of his servant, openly basing his justification, however, on the information he has received. Our course is to hold him to his responsibility as a merchant, and point out to him that he must deliver the goods 'if it takes all summer' to do it."

ELECTRICITY VS. GAS.

We mentioned last week that electric light was threatening to supersede gas. Later news report that on the strength of the statement that Mr. Edison the American electrician had solved the problem of the subdivision of the electric light and its application to general purposes, and that he was only waiting until his patent rights were secured, before making public his invention, gas shares, the London *Times* in its city article said, fell 5 to 7 per cent. Within the last two or three weeks three companies besides those already in existence, have been formed with an aggregate capital of $1,625,000. Gas shareholders are in a quandary, they are wondering whether to hold or sell. Stories of the wonderful power of the new light agent are calculated to depress their spirits and their stock. A game of foot ball was played one evening lately at the Brammal Lane grounds Sheffield, by aid of the electric light, which was thrown on the ground from four lamps thirty feet high, and the rays emitted were so powerful as to afford a view of the contestants nearly equal to that which could be had at midday. The cost of the illumination was only threepence halfpenny a hour, about 8 cents. It will not be safe however to rush to the conclusion that gas as a means of producing light and heat will soon cease to have any commercial value. There may be a good deal of the sensational in the marvels told of the electric light, and there may be insuperable difficulties in the way of introducing it universally like gas. If the gas companies through dread, are compelled to give better gas, so much the better for the public. But meanwhile the electric light is "a burning question."

A correspondent of the London *World* lets off the following on the gentleman who has made gas holders shake in their shoes:—

"What trade can be safe while this terrible gentleman (Mr. Edison is at large? Time is flying, and even now, having completed the ruin of the gas companies, he may be turning his diabolical attention to his telephone, which at no distant date shall involve in the same fate unlucky holders of telegraph shares; or he may be prefecting the microphone, which shall make all privacy a thing of the past, and which, if rendered invisible and placed in the council room or in a Minister's pocket, shall insure for Cabinet *secrets* a publicity not hitherto attained even when Cabinet Ministers have been near relations. Who knows how long one may count upon having one's thought to oneself, and whether some further development of this machine may not enable it to register our passing ideas as well as our slightest movements, and to record the throbbings of so minute and impalpable a thing as the brain of an Effin with the same ease as it now makes audible the footsteps of a fly? Armed with such weapons, the malignant magician will have no difficult in frustrating any designs against his safety formed by hopeless mortals. Everybody must see the necessity of prompt and decisive action therefore. Meanwhile, I am off to Chapel-court to sell my shares for what they will fetch and leave the question as to how to "bell the cat" to be solved by wiser and cooler heads.

Cool heads in the gas interest do not appear alarmed at Edison.

"Mr. Watkins, President of the Chicago Gas Light and Cork Company, does not anticipate any shrinkage in his profits by reason of Edison's alleged discovery of a means to economically utilize electric light. He has carefully watched the reported operations of the great inventor, and he is unable to see that a method has been established which will furnish the light to a large number of consumers at a rate which would enter into an active competition with gas. The superintendent of this company has just returned from Paris, where he was sent to examine Jablochkoff's electric method. He declares the light not a success, which is also the conclusion of the President of the New Orleans Gas Company. It may be well to to add that Professor Barrett, of Chicago, who has largely experimented in electric light, does not place much confidence in Edison's new claim. He vows that the motive power necessary to create a current sufficient to supply a city with light would incur an expense greatly in excess of the price expended for gas. One of the objections raised by some medical men, to the use of electricity for illuminating purposes, is, that it greatly injures the delicate nerves of the eye."

POLITICAL NOTES.—Mr. Cartwright, late Finance Minister, who was defeated for Lennox at the general election, was last Saturday returned for Centre Huron, by a majority of 427. All parties are glad that so able a financier and so fine a speaker has found a seat on the floors of the House of Commons. On Monday the following ministers were returned by acclamation. Hon. C. Tupper Minister of Public Works, M. P. for Cumberland, N. S. Hon. Jas Macdonald, Minister of Justice, M. P. for Picton, N. S.; Hon. J. A. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, M. P. for Compton, P. E. I.; Hon. John O'Connors, President of the Council, M. P. for Russel, Ontario; Hon. Mr. Masson, Quebecr Minister of Militia, has been re-elected, Hon. Mr. Tilley Minister of Finance, met no opposition to re-election for the county of St. John, but a petition has been filed against his return at the general election. Mr. Tilley will shortly proceed to England in order to negotiate a loan, which at this stringent time, he may find it difficult to effect on favorable terms. Liabilities amounting to seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars, fall due before the 1st of January, and the new loan is required to meet them. Mr. Tilley in taking the place of Mr. Cartwright has to do what Mr. Cartwright was compelled to do when he took Tilleys place as Finance Minister. The machine of government rolls on with increasing volume of debt, seemingly irresistibly. New loans are contracted to meet old liabilities and these in turn becomes new liabilities to meet which newer loans must be negotiated, but the gross debt never by any means is diminished, but grows larger. One Ministry takes the place of another, and they cannot get free of the liabilities left by the predecessors, or help leaving as heavy liabilities to their successors. Ministers are creatures of a fatal necessity that compels them to make loan after loan with the result of a steady increase of debt.

The following will compose the personel of the Marquis of Lorne's suite: Major De-Winton, Governor-General's Secretary; Hon. Mr. Monton, Comptroller; Hon. Mr. Harbord, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, and Captain Charles, of the 91st Regiment, aides-de-camp. Lady Sophia McNamara will accompany the Princess Louise. The Comptroller of the Marquis of Lorne arrived this week, and the necessary horses, conveyances, etc., required for the new Governor-General will be purchased.

GAME LAWS.

A bill was passed at the last session of the Local Legislature, the provisions of which may not be so well known as they ought to be. It is entitled "an Act for the protection of certain birds and animals." It is stringent enough, and provides the machinery by means of which it can be enforced, it only wants the proper officers to make it effective.

The first section provides "that no person shall hunt, take, kill, wound, or destroy any moose, caribou, or dear, from the first day January, to the first day of August in any year, under a penalty of a sum not exceeding $30 nor less than $10 for each and every act; any person who hunts, &c., with intent to kill, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $20, and any person may destroy any dogs found hunting moose, &c.

Second section: "No person or number of persons forming a hunting party shall, during the time hereby allowed for killing moose, &c., in any one year or season, kill or take more than three moose, five caribou, or five, deer."

Persons who kill a moose, &c., must carry the flesh thereof out of the woods ten days after, except as regards moose, &c., killed in the later end of December, which must be carried out within the first five days of January.

Section four: "No person shall hunt or trap or destroy any mink, otter, fisher, sable or beaver between the 1st of May and the 1st of September, under a penalty of $20, nor less than $5 for eachsuch offence.

The fact of any person having in his possession the carcass or hide of a moose, &c., or the green pelt of a minx, &c., within the times specified in section 4, shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of his having hunted contrary to the provisions of the chapter, and make him liable to the penalties, provided the person so charged shall be admitted as a witness to rebut such presumptions.

Provisions are made for the appointment of a Game Warden for each county, and a Chief Game Commissioner for the whole Province.

A penalty of $4 is attached to the killing of partridge, woodcock, snipe, between the 1st of March and the 1st of September. The killing of brant, wild duck, or wild fowl by a swivel or punt gun, is subject to a penalty of $20. Nets for catching wild duck, &c., may be seized and the setting of such nets is forbidden under like penalties.

Section 20: "The killing of swallows, robbins, sparrows, and other small birds and birds of song which frequent the fields and gardens, and the selling and offering for sale and having in possession such birds when killed, shall hereafter be unlawful; but this section does not apply to birds killed for preservation as specimens of natural history.

No person not having his domicile in the Province shall be entitled to hunt moose, &c., or mink, &c., without license from the office of the Provincial Secretary. Officers in H. M. service shall be entitled to the privileges of the Game Laws on payment of an annual fee of $5, subject to be obliged to produce said license whenever called upon to do so, and to a penalty for refusing. Such are the principal provisions in their main features of the new Game Laws.

J. I. Fellows, of St. John, has been appointed Chief Game Commissioner for the Province.

SOAP FACTORY.—Visitors to the exhibition must have been struck by the enormou block of soap exhibited by Atherton & Nixon Fredericton, it was the largest cake they ever saw. That block and the eleven varities of soap which they exhibited, and for which they took a first prize, were samples of the articles they turn out from their soap factories Mr. Atherton who had carried on a small business for three years in Regent Street, entered into partnership with Mr. Nixon of Portland, Maine, who has had thirty years practical experience, last September. Their factory is situated up-town on the river side of the front street, just above Simmons' Factory. They manufacture superior P. Y. Soap, Addison's patent soap, Japanese Laundry, Family, Castile, Harness and three or four different kinds of Toilet soaps, besides mould candles. They are prepared, if the demand is made upon them, to turn out 10,000 lbs. of soap weekly, and they offer to the trade articles fully as good as these imported from Canada and the United States, and at lower prices. They find a market in Fredericton, throughout York, in Woodstock and St. John, and no doubt their market will extend as the excellent quality of the P. Y. and other kinds become better known. Messrs. A. & N. are confident that they will be able to establish a thriving business and we wish them success.

SOCIAL.—Last Thursday there was a very pleasant assembly in the Temperance Hall. The youth and beauty of the city were drawn together by mutual attractions and affinities, and by the charms of the music and the dance. Messrs. J. Black & T. Loggie acted as masters of the ceremonies. The band of the 71st Batt. supplied the festive strains, and about forty couples mingled in the maze of quadrills and lancers, as in the whirl of waltz and galop. Dancing commenced about half-past eight and was kept up without intermission until past the noon of night. It would be invidious to single out any lady as being pre-eminant for beauty and style, and distinguished for the elegance of her costume. It is bad style to advertise any fair ones charms and dress in a newspaper. It tends to engender malice, hatred and all uncharitableness: feelings which should have no place in a social. Life is made up of contrasts, when the company left the lighted hall, they stepped out into darkness and storm and into four inches of snow, forcibly reminding them that a long winter was coming, but none the less merrily did they wend their way to their several homes.

The Americans never know how to treat a hero and a saint when they have got him. Mr. Talmage happened to mention, quite accidentally, three consecutive Sunday evenings the Chickering grand piano, and they were mean enough to hint that he was advertising on commission. That is too bad. There is a man bringing his lofty purity down into contact with the vice of New York: entering the very gates of hell—those gates, "that are burnished until they shine in the gaslight, and are set in the sockets of deep and dreadful masonry"; examining those gates, which are four in number, viz., "impure literature," the "dissolute dance," "indecent apparel," and "alcoholic beverage"—examining and describing them one after the other; and yet they can pass all that by and aim that the great preacher is an advertising agent. There is one vice that Mr. Talmage has not described yet, and I hope he will devote a sermon to it.—*Rev. Mr. Bray.*

It is really humiliating, remarks the Glasgow *News*, to think that in this age of enlightenment and education nothing is so easy to excite as a ghost scare. Hundreds of gaping fools may be seen daily in Sussex street, Kinning Park, straining their eyes to catch sight of something which their common sense should tell them cannot exist. Because some noises have been heard, or are said to have been heard in an empty tenement, these idiots have jumped to the conclusion that the place is garrisoned by malevolent ghosts, and there they stand, hour after hour staring with the vacancy that we suppose comes natural to them at the windows of the haunted house. It is hardly possible to think or speak of the matter with any degree of patience.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL IN YORK.—Elated by their victory on the 31st ult., the leaders of the Temperance movement are entering on another contest. They are full of ardour. The vote on the Permissive Bill will probably be taken in the county some time in December. Thirty prominent upholders of "the cause," acting under the authority of the central committee of Fredericton, have called a convention of the friends of Temperance in York, in order that means may be devised to institute a thorough canvas of the county, in view of the contest upon which they are about to enter. The convention will assemble in the rooms of the Reform Club, in Fredericton, on Friday morning the 15th of November.

A charge was made in the beginning of the week against Mr. Atherton druggist for selling liquor without license; if it had stopped there it would not have made much noise but as one of our temperance orators is implicated, it raised quite a furore. The charge as against Mr. Gaunce, who is a sleeping partner in the business, seemed incredible. The case was tried before Judge Marsh, and resulted in Mr. Atherton, being found guilty of the offence, and fined $30. Mr. Gaunce made affidavit that he had no act or part in, or knowledge of, the affair, and we are sure, that a generous and unprejudiced public will give a full belief to his sworn statement.

The friends of Mr. Thos. Dowling, H. M's Inspector for the North West Mounted Police, who left Frederic