"The Maritime Farmer,"

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L. C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 21, 1886.

Sir John in the West.

Sir John A. Macdonald and his amiable lady, are getting a rousing reception everywhere in the North West. This is the Premier's first visit to that portion of the Dominion, and the people are taking the opportunity of showing their appreciation of the great statesman, and his labors to build up his country.

At Winnipeg last Wednesday evening, one of the largest skating rink buildings in the city, was filled to its utmost capacity, on the occasion of the presentation of the civic address to Sir John. Mayor Wesbrook occupied the chair, and as the Chieftain entered, accompanied by Lady Macdonald, Mr. Norquay and others, he was loudly cheered. His reception was most cordial and enthusiastic. The City Clerk read the address from the corporation, extending a hearty welcome to the great Conservative leader and statesman, referring to Winnipeg's position as the halfway house across the continent, to the number of lines of railway centering there, to the benefits expected from the development of Asiatic trade and to the interest felt in the Hudson Bay route, and expressing the hope that any further assistance required from the Dominion Government to secure the construction of the latter would be given. The address closed with a complimentary reference to Lady Macdonald.

Sir John was again loudly cheered on rising to reply. He said he had long desired to visit Winnipeg to see that great country, and more particularly by means of the Canadian Pacific road. He felt proud that his efforts to secure the completion of this great enterprise had been appreciated. He was proud that all difficulties had been overcome, and to see the fruits of their efforts, of the joint efforts of his colleagues and of his supporters in Parliament. In 1881, on returning from England, after securing a company to build the road, he had been given a reception in Montreal. Then he stated that as the company had been given ten years to do the work, he could not hope to travel over the road himself, but he could look down upon those who would travel over it. Some of his opponents, however, told him he was more likely to look up. He had disappointed both friends and foes by doing it upon horizontal lines. The importance of the road could not be exaggerated. It had made the Dominion a great country, not only in our own eyes, but in the eyes of the rest of the world, and especially in the eyes of our fellow-countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland. Instead of being a drag upon the Empire and a source of danger, Canada was now felt to be a source of substantial strength to its military forces. He had never been more convinced of this than of his last visit to England, when the project had been warmly endorsed by the military and naval authorities. He referred to the uncertainties and dangers of the present route to India, and said, that, now troops, cannon and munitions of war could be carried across the continent without the slightest danger of interruption. The road had added immensely to the security of the Empire and to the security of her Asiatic possessions, while greatly benefiting the commercial resources of Canada. Some people had stated, and with some show of reason, that the road had been built too fast—that it should have been built more slowly. It could not have been done that way for many reasons, the principal of which was the carrying out of the agreement with British Columbia.

Alluding to the Asiatic trade, he said he did not think its magnitude was yet comprehended. A great portion of the trade between China and Japan, and England would cross this continent over the Canadian Pacific road. When in Edgland last winter, he had consulted with Lord Salisbury in reference to aiding a line of steamers between British Columbia and Hong Kong, and he was glad to say, that the Premier was convinced of the importance of the undertaking, and promised to recommend it to the Cabinet. The vessels would be constructed to carry guns in case of war, and the Canadian Pacific directors promised to transport troops and munitions of war at the lowest possible rate. When Lord Salisbury went out of office he left a memorandum for his successor, stating what would have been done in the matter had he remained in power. By the result of the late elections, either Lord Salisbury would return to power or Lord Hartington would take office, In either event he believed the arrangement with Lord Salisbury would be carried out, and a fleet of steamers would be built as rapidly as possible, and placed on the Asiatic route next season. Canada would yet have the richest trade with China and Japan.

We had still another string to our bow, said Sir John. Sir Charles Tupper had been instructed to act with the Agents-general of the Australian colonies for the purpose of establishing trade between this country and Australasia. He had the honor of acquaintance with the leading public men of the colonies. He believed the people of Canada, through their representatives, would also encourage this trade by subsidizing a line of steamers connecting the two countries. Mr. Van Horne had told him he had been enquiring closely into the San Francisco trade, and said that 90 per cent. of the articles sent to Australia could be furnished by the manufacturers and other producers of this country.

Sir John has since been most loyally received at Regina, and is continuing his journey west. He will go right through to the Pacific Coast.

Belligerent Politicians.

There have been some pretty warm wordy encounters in our own House of Assembly between opposing politicians, notably that between Mr. Hanington and Mr. Blair a few sessions ago, but we have never heard that our public men have come to blows, as happened to two members of the United States House of Representatives at Washington, a few days ago. Mr. Cobb of Indiana, and Mr. Laird of Nebraska, had a dispute in committee, which ended in the latter calling the former a liar. Mr. Cobb told Mr. Laird that he did not dare to go outside and repeat his language, to which Mr. Laird replied that Mr. Cobb could not get out soon enough for him. With this both gentlemen started out to the basement, but another representative observing this, hurried through the doorway, and coming up with the would-be combatants on the stairway, caught Mr. Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Mr. Cobb to retrace his steps as far as the door of the lobby. Mr. Laird following, the controversy broke out afresh. Recurring to charges Mr. Cobb had made against him in a speech several weeks ago, Mr. Laird angrily declared that Mr. Cobb was a "d—— liar." Mr. Cobb rejoined that Mr. Laird was a perjurer, but the words had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Mr. Cobb's face, and he was thrown backward against the doorway. A crowd which had collected interposed, and the combatants were separated, Mr. Laird taking his seat in the House and Mr. Cobb reclining in an easy chair in the lobby, where he was surrounded by his friends

Not McLelan but McClelan.

The Grit facility for plain unblushing falsehood, is not confined to Fredericton. The other day the Toronto *Globe* contained the following Ottawa telegram, and it was also published in the St. John *Telegraph* :—

"The Finance Minister and Mrs. McLelan, sailed from Quebec this evening for England. The cause of the Minister's sudden departure is not known, unless another loan is wanted. Mr. McCarthy, the Deputy Minister, went to England two weeks ago, so that the Finance Department must now be run by the understrappers. One theory in regard to Mr. McLelan's trip, is that he hopes to get a decoration of some kind by appearing to represent Canada for a short time at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition."

Now, the truth is, that Mr. McLelan, Finance Minister, was in Ottawa when the lying telegram was despatched, and further than this, he has no intention of going to England this summer. Our own Senator McClelan of Albert, left for England that evening, and the correspondent "mixed those babies up," It was like the furore the Island Grit papers made over John A. Macdonald, the local politician, who wrote some letters during the late election, and was mixed with Sir John A. Macdonald. The Grit telegramists and newspaper editors ought to be more careful; for some day they will mix that great Grit light, Hon. David Mills, with an Ontario negro or an Indian chief, who happen to bear the same name,

The other day, Mr. C. H. Lugrin, Secretary for Agriculture, wrote a letter to a paper in which he stated that "he had not written an anonymous letter to the press or had a letter published without his signature or his initials, since the free school campaign." The FARMER honestly doubted this, because it had been informed on excellent authority, that Mr. Lugrin had written, under the signature of "Common Sense," some really good letters in support of the Scott Act last autumn. The FARMER last week, reminded Mr. Lugrin of his misstatement of facts, but notwithstanding that he has access to a city paper, of which, confessedly, he is the editor, up to this time, he has neither admitted, his mistake or denied the charge of misleading the public. If Mr. Lugrin wrote the letters signed "Common Sense," and we challenge him to deny it, he published what was not true when he put it forward that he had not written an anonymous letter to the press since the free school campaign. This is not a serious matter except to Mr. Lugrin, but he owes it to himself, even if the public are not interested, to clear the matter up.

The Provincial Board of Agriculture held a meeting at the Stock Farm last week, and resolved to purchase ten large draft horses for stock breeding purposes, and to send Hon. Mr. McLellan to England to buy the animals. The Provincial Secretary will leave for England in a few days to fulfill the mission. The cost will be about sixteen thousand dollars. It is proposed to pay for the horses by deducting one third from the annual grants to the agricultural societies for four years.

Major Crozier, who was in command of the Mounted Police at the Duck Lake fight, visited the Buffalo Bill wild west show at Staten Island, New York, the other day, where he encountered Gabriel Dumont. The meeting was a surprise to Dumont, who looked dejected and admitted that he was pining for home. He omitted to refer to the Duck Lake fight.

There is to be a Dominion election in the county of Chambly, Quebec, on the 30th inst., and the Upper Province papers are devoting much of their space to a discussion of the issues involved. The Grit candidate is Ald. Preputaine of Montreal, and the ministerialist, Mr. Jodoin, a lawyer of the same city.

The Manitoba local elections are causing quite a stir in the prairie province, and one of the most interesting contests is that in the county of Mountain, where Mr. Greenway, the leader of the Grit Oppositisn, is being opposed by Mr. Rogers, a clever young man only twenty-two years of age.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Review of its History, Position and Outlook on the Occasion of the Arrival of the first Through Train from Montreal.

A despatch from Victoria says "the arrival of the first train from Eastern Canada has infused a new spirit and a new life into the people of British Columbia." This is probably the wild Western way of saying that the opening of railroad communication with Toronto and Montreal has given a fillip to business in the Pacific Province. Hitherto the people there have had to trade within themselves—to live by swapping jack knives, so to speak—although for some time past they have found good customers in Oregon and California. The lack of railroads, however, has been a fatal drawback, and it is easy to understand that now, when the markets of Eastern Canada have been opened to them, and when they have been brought into direct connection by rail with the outside world, they should feel in the words of the correspondent, like new men. Some years ago, when he first began to rail against his country, Mr. Blake described British Columbia as "a sea of mountains," and that harsh appellation has stuck to it. Yet without soaring into those upper realms of fancy where the professional boomsters disport themselves, the British Columbian can truly affirm, that Mr. Blake's description is a libel, and that the Province is destined to prove an important factor in the national development of the Dominion.

THE PAST HISTORY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

is not, indeed, a very inviting one. Colonization did not commence until 1858, when, under the stimulus of gold discoveries on the upper Fraser, a motley stream of immigrants poured in from California and elsewhere. Prior to that, the colony was a desert place, occupied by Indians, speaking stunted and truly barbarous dialects, and governed, if government can be said to have existed, by that truly paternal shopkeeper, the Hudson Bay Company. In early times the main coast line of the Province bore the name of New Georgia, while the inland portion was known as New Caledonia. In 1858 the mainland was formed into a colony, bearing the name of British Columbia. Vancouver Island remained a separate colony until 1866, when it was joined by Royal edict to the mainland, the two together covering an area of 350,000 square miles. Five years after, British Columbia became part and parcel of the Dominion, but until the first train reached Port Moody the other day, the union was little better than a paper one. The white population in 1870 numbered about 12,000, and to-day it is probably about 50,000.

THIS SLOW PROGRESS IS EASILY EXPLAINED.

In the first place, the Californians who flocked in when gold was found, trooped out again when that boom collapsed; and secondly, there was little inducement to settle in a region which had no markets. But there is now no reason why the population should not increase by leaps and bounds. The valleys in the middle and northern interior of the Province are well adapted for cattle and sheep, the bunch grass growing there in abundance, and the climate being dry and mild. On the foot-hills, the grape is cultivated successfully, and in the Okinagan valley a well-to do settler is raising peaches of the finest quality. At Lillooet, in the far north, grape-growing has been carried on for years, and now that an export trade has been rendered possible, we may look for a considerable development in fruit culture of all kinds throughout the northern region. The soil is composed largely of decomposed volcanic detritus, such as is found in Italy and Sicily. In the southern part of the province, grain is grown, that raised on the low delta lands of the Fraser being of the finest quality. The coast-line is very rich in timber, the Douglas fir being used in shipbuilding, and, owing to the presence of innumerable fiords and streams, lumbering is easily carried on. Red cedar, cottonwood, yellow cypress and red pine are the most valuable woods next to the Douglas. But

THE WEALTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

lies principally in her mines and fisheries. The Vancouver Island bituminous coal ranks in San Francisco with that of West Hartley. The coal measures on the island and mainland cover an area of about 50,000 square miles. In the Queen Charlotte Islands, anthracite in six-foot seams, comparing favorably with that from Pennsylvania, exists. In the Comox bituminous district, the productive measures show ten seams of coal of a total thickness of nearly thirty feet, The output of British Columbia coal in 1871 was 29,000 tons, and in 1885, 357,000 tons, of which 276,000 tons were shipped to San Francisco and other American ports. The fisheries are remarkably rich. In 1876 there were only three salmon-canning establishments in the province, with an annual return of 8,000 cases, each containing four dozen one-pound cans. Last year nearly thirty canneries were in operation, and the output was 300,000 cases. The official valuation of the yield of the fisheries generally in 1885 was $1,100,000. Halibut, cod and other deep sea fish abound on the banks off the coast, but owing to want of capital, this field has not yet been worked. The fur seal is caught by the Indians, the value of last year's catch being about $200,000. The San Francisco *Chronicle* said the other day that "the time is near at hand when British Columbia waters will be deemed

THE RICHEST BONANZA

on the Pacific coast." The gold yield of the province has been very considerable. Mr. A. C. Anderson, of Victoria, showed by the returns that from 1858 to 1881, both inclusive, the total value known to have been exported was $46,200,000 the annual yield varying from $400,000 in 1858 to $6,750,000 in 1864 which was the high-water mark. Mr. Anderson added that, notwithstanding the vast amount of labor that has been bestowed in the gold-quest, a great portion of the mining country remains yet either unvisted or at best only partially developed; while the better tested parts of the region the most accessible portions alone have been effectually wrought quartz-ledges of ascertained richness—the matrices of the coveted metal—have been partially developed in various parts, and especially in the auriferous tract of Cariboo; but capital and engineering skill are needed to work the ledges successfully.

Thus the sea of mountains," if not a land flowing with milk and honey, is at least a region of some promise. With her splendid harbors, her coal fields, fisheries and forests, and her advantageous situation, British Columbia can hardly fail, despite Mr. Blake's sneers, to make her way to be front rank of the communities on the Pacific and to add to the strength and wealth of the Dominion.

New Inspectoral Districts.

The following are the school inspectoral districts as recently revised by the board of education :—

Inspectoral District No. 1.—The counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland.

Inspector — Geo. W. Mersereau, A. B., Newcastle.

Inspectoral District No. 2.—The counties of Kent. Victoria and Madawaska and the parishes of Aberdeen, Kent and Wicklow, in the county of Carleton.

Inspector—Jerome Boudreau, Richibucto.

Inspectoral District No. 3.—The counties of Westmorland and Albert and the parishes of Havelock and Cardwell, in King's Co.

Inspector—Geo. Smith, A. B., Elgin.

Inspectoral District No. 4.—The counties of Queen's and Sunbury and the county of King's, except the parishes of Havelock, Cardwell, Westfield and Greenwich.

Inspector—D. P. Wetmore, Clifton, King's Co.

Inspectoral District No. 5.—The counties of St. John and Charlotte, and the parishes of Westfield and Greenwich, in King's Co.

Inspector—W. S. Carter. A. M. St. John.

Inspectoral District No. 6.—The County of York and the County of Carleton, except the parishes of Aberdeen, Kent and Wicklow.

Inspector—I. B. Oakes, A. M., Woodstock.

The Halifax *Chronicle* thus refers to a gentleman well known in Fredericton. "The Rev Charles Elliott, D. D., and lady are at present on a visit to our city and the guests of Dr. Burns. Dr. Elliott is a Scotchman by birth and association, but he has lived the most of his professional life in the United States. When boy he came with his parents from Roxburghshire, settling in Fredericton. For eighteen years he was a professor of Greek in Miram University, Ohio, and for about as long served as a theological profesior in the Presbyterian seminary of the Northwest Chicago. He is now professor of Hebrew in Lafayette college, Penn., one of the most honored universities of the United States. He was a leading contributor to Lang's great commentary and is author of several very valuable works. He was a delegate from the American churches to the last meeting of the World's Evangelican Alliance at Copenhagen, and has been a member also of the Pan-Presbyterian alliance."

A JUVENILE MURDERER.

A Youth Kills his Father, Mother, Brother and Sister.

An Unprecedented Crime.

The trial of Willie Sells, aged 16, for the murder of his father, mother, brother and sister, began at Erie, Kansas, Monday. The youth of the criminal, the relation of the victims, the entire facts of provocation, the manner of killing, and all the circumstances of the case make it almost unprecedented in the annals of crime. On the morning of March 8th Willie made his appearance at the farm house of a neighbor, Mr. Mendall, and in an excited tone stated that a strange man had been at his home during the night. He thought he had hurt his father as he was lying on the floor with blood on his face. As this visit of young Sells was at 10 o'clock in the morning, Mendall questioned him closely. Willie said he wakened and saw a man standing in the door between the room in which Willie and his brother slept in and the one occupied by his parents and sister. "I got my clothes off the foot of the bed and was pulling them on when the man turned, looked at me and then ran out in the yard. I did not try to arouse my brother, but put on my pants and went into the room where my parents were sleeping to get my boots and overcoat. I saw my father on the floor with blood on his face, but I thought his nose was bleeding, as he was frequently troubled in that way. I put on my boots and overcoat and went to see if I could find the stranger. When I passed out of the door he was standing in the yard but ran away, I pursued him for half a mile when he mounted a horse, held by another man, and both rode away as fast as they could go." Upon hearing this story, Mr. Mendal accompanied Willie home. When they arrived the boy remained outside. Mr. Mendall entered and was confronted with the most horrible spectacle that can be imagined. The floor was covered with blood, in which he fairly had to wade. The ceiling was spattered and walls stained. Old man Sells was lying on the floor with the whole back of his head crushed in and his throat cut so deep that the head was almost severed from the body. Near him, also on the floor, was the body of Mrs. Sells, with her skull crushed and throat cut in the same manner. A few feet away in a bed in the corner, lay the body of Ira Sells, with her skull crushed and throat cut from ear to ear, and in an adjoining room, in the same bed in which Willie had been sleeping, was the body of Watie Sells, with a large gash in his forehead, one of his eyes chopped out, and his throat cut similar to the others. Mendall found a large hatchet covered with blood and hair lying on a chair, and about a foot from the body of the father was a butcher knife covered with blood. After a hurried examination Mendall returned to the yard and told Willie of the crime. The boy said nothing, and manifested no particular feeling. He accompanied Mendall to Mr. Rice's house, near by, where he went to sleep, or pretended to sleep until morning. Officers in the morning made an examination but found no trace of a stranger or horse tracks, although Willie's tracks were plainly indented in the mud. Returning to Sells' house a wash-basin of bloody water was found on the stove in which the perpetrator had washed his hands and wrists, but above the wrists blood was found on his arms. There was blood under his finger nails also and his underclothing was considerably stained. There was a purse containing $200 under Mr. Sells' pillow and two watches hanging in plain sight were undisturbed, so that there is no probability that the crime was committed for the purpose of robbery. Previous to this horrible occurrence the boy had born a good reputation and to this day stoutly denies the perpetration of the deed and affirs that if he committed it it was in his sleep, or while his reason was dethroned. It is said he was a constant reader of dime novels and had several times expressed a desire to become a hero.

GLADSTONE TO RESIGN.

Attempts to be made to form a Coalition Government.

The Difficulties the Tories have to meet —More of the Unionist Leaders Willing to accept office under Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Gladstone is on the point of resignation, and there will be an attempt made to form a coalition Government. These two points may be regarded as certain. Mr. Gladstone dined Friday night with a number of members of his Government, when the whole situation was exhaustively discussed. Although some, especially Sir William Vernon Harcourt, were in favor of holding on to office, the feeling of the majority, which is the conviction of Mr. Gladstone, was for immediate resignation. The Cabinet meeting, at which this will be formally decided, will be held immediately after the last election. Possibly Mr. Gladstone will advise the Queen to invite Lord Hartington to form a Ministry, as the people calling themselves Liberals constitute the majority of the House. The invitation will be formal, and will be declined. The Queen will then summon Lord Salisbury to England and office, and he will accept. He will invite Lord Hartington to enter a coalition Ministry. This Lord Hartington will promptly refuse to do under any circumstances. Therefore, in a few weeks England will again be under the control of a purely Conservative administration. Neither Sir Henry James, Mr. Chamberlain, nor Sir George Trevelyan, even if the latter found a seat, would enter a coalition Cabinet. Mr. Goschen is the chief hope of the Tories among the Unionists.

Lord Salisbury's chief difficulty will be the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, as of course Lord Carnarvon will have nothing to do with it. It will probably be offered either to Lord Ashbourne, the Earl of Dunraven, or the Marquis of Lorne. Mr. Stanhope will probably be Chief Secretary, Mr. Gladstone's wonderful spirits surprise those who have best known his intense interest in the struggle. He has no idea of giving up the fight, and will lead the opposition to the Tories as soon as they are in power. As the *Times* characteristically puts it, "Mr. Gladstone seems all unconscious of the enormity of his offence" against his betrayed country. Tory journals throught the country are beginning, with simultaneous eagerness, to call for the production of a Tory scheme for Ireland, of which Lord Salisbury and Lord Iddesleigh can say, "this is what we recommend to the commons and to the country." A Birmingham paper declares itself in a position to state that this is Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum : Mr. Gladstone can reunite the Liberal party if he wishes, but he must definitely abandon his Irish proposal and recognize that he has made a mistake, otherwise the Conservatives reaction will last twenty years.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Interprovincial Match between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Highest Canadian Score at Wimbledon Beaten.

For a long time past, negotiations have been carried on to organize an annual interprovincial rifle match. A trophy was finally secured, and a match arranged between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick teams. The competition took place at Moncton last Thurday. Both Provinces sent their crack shots, men who had won reputations at Wimbledon. The Nova Scotia team was comprised of Major Walsh, Capt. Corbin, and Capt. Weston, three North-West and Wimbledon veterans, and Captain Bishop, Lieut. Fiske, Gunner Campbell, Lieut. Fader and Gunner Adams. The New Brunswickers were the twolbrothers Langstroth, Colonel Beer, Lieut. McRobie, Major Arnold, Captain Kinnear, Captain Hartt, and Lieut. Smith, all riflemen of Dominion fame. The weather and conditions were very favorable, and some extraordinary shooting was recorded. The ranges were two, five and six hundred yards. Nova Scotia was ten ahead at the first and last ranges, but was badly beaten at the five hundred yards range, when the New Brunswickers put in magnificent shooting, out of a possible 35, Captain Hartt scoring 34, and Lieuts. Langstroth, McRobie and Smith 32 each. The New Brunswickers won by a total of 701 against 693 for the Nova Scotians. This score beats the best Wimbledon record, New Brunswick's total for the three ranges being four more than the highest in the competition for the Kolapore cup, while Nova Scotia's was but four behind. Lieut. R. A. Smith, formerly of Fredericton was the highest on the New Brunswick team, scoring 95 points, while Gunner Campbell, with 90 points, was the highest on the Nova Scotian team.

Unknown.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or any form of Summer Complaint afflicting children or adults.

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisely Chronicled.

Ottawa's population has increased from 27,412 in 1880 to 35,000 in 1886.

Rev. Father Chiniqny is to preach in St. John Presbyterian churches Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Whitebone of St. John, suicided Saturday, by taking Paris green.

The Wanderers' Cricket Club of Halifax, leave on August 14th, for a tour of the Upper Provinces.

Over forty bishops are expected to be present at the instalment of Cardinal Taschereau at Quebec to-day.

The Canadian Artillery team, Lt.-Col. Armstrong of St. John in command, sail from Quebec to-morrow for Shoeburyness.

The tax valuation of real and personal estate in the County of New York, has increased nearly $50,000,000 since last year.

Mayor Macintosh of Halifax, prohibited the Adamless Eden Comedy Company from completing their engagement there last week.

The Prince of Wales is arranging for a visit to Australia next year. He will probably go by the Canadian Pacific Railroad route.

Justin McCarthy, the distinguished parliamentarian and historian, is coming to the Maritime Provinces to lecture the last of August.

Judge Wedderburn sentenced McLaughlan the Hampton night prowler, to the Dorchester penitentiary for life with hard labor, for his attempted assault on Miss Stewart.

At the New York Canadian Club's dinner Dominion Day, a Mr. Willing read a "Collect for Dominion Day," written for the occasion by Prof. C. G. D. Roberts of Fredericton.

Charles L. Davis, who played Alvin Joslyn in Fredericton a few weeks ago, is being sued in New York for divorce. Davis in defence alleges he has never been legally married to the woman who institutes the suit.

The biggest cannon that England has or has ever had has arrived at Woolwich from Sir William Armstrong's factory. The new weapon is a 110 ton gun, is 44 fet in length and 16½ inches in diameter, the actual weight being 247,795 pounds.

Toronto on Saturday afternoon was visited by a terrific thunder and hail storm, which did considerable damage. During the storm, Samuel S. Bobby, driver of a baker's wagon, took shelter under a tree on Bloor street, and was killed by lightning.

The County Council of Albert at its recent session, passed a resolution condemning the action of the Local Government in the appointment of bye-road commissioners; and at the session of the Kent Council a resolution was brought forward condemning the Government's interference in the same matter.

At St. Petersburg the other day, while an iron dealer was unloading a wagon filled with old artillery material purchased from the Government at an auction sale, a nine inch shell, supposed to have been properly unloaded, exploded among a group of workmen and others, killing sixteen persons, including four children, and injuring others.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr, J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease.

The buffalo bones lying strewed upon the prairies of the North-West, are now being collected and shipped to manufacturing points. Over a hundred tons have been handled at Pense alone, at a price of $6 per ton, while more than 100 car loads were shipped over the C. P. R. last year with every prospect of the amount being more than doubled in 1886.

Electoral contests generally provoke so much animosity, that it is quite refreshing to read of the election at Warrington, England, Sir Gilbert Greenall, the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Crosfield, the Liberal candidate, not only shook hands over a glass of champagne (at the Mayor's expense,) but agreed that the winning candidate should pay the expenses of both. The most cordial feeling prevailed on both sides throughout the contest.

Nelly Grant Sartoris' friends in the United States are still circulating the report that her relations with her English husband are most unhappy. She lives with the Sartoris family, it is said, where she is treated as a sort of poor relation. For years she has been supported by her own relations, and while she indignantly refuses legal separation from her husband, they have been practically divorced for some time, Sartoris spending months together away from home.

John S. Harrison a clerk in the St. John Post Office resigned a few weeks ago, and went to British Columbia to accept a situation, and he had just arrived there, when he was arrested by the P. O. Department on a charge of having stolen the $5000 which disappeared so mysteriously from a mail bag between Chatham and St. John last winter. The examination resulted in Harrison being honorably discharged. Not a title of evidence could be produced against him, and now, feeling that he has been very unjustly treated, he is returning home to seek redress.

A nice legal point arose in the case of Millard B. Keith of Moncton, tonsorial artist and liquor seller, against Charles J. Osman, J. P., Hillsboro', in the Albert Circuit Court, last week. Keith had been fined for peddling whiskey from his wagon at an agricultural fair in Baltimore, under section 24, chap. 105 con. stats., which makes specific provision for such offence. The Scott Act being in force at the time of the conviction, it was held that the Provincial Act was repealed. By direction of the judge, the jury found a nominal verdict for the plaintiff, but the real issue will be fought out before the Supreme Court here.

Sheriff Hannon, of the Monroe County Jail, in Rochester, New York, has identified an inmate there of disordered life and mind as William Henry Hodding, the wayward son of a well-to-do family in London, England, with whom he has held an interesting correspondence. The father having done everything for the restoration of the youth, is now disposed to give him up. The mother's letter is very pitiful. It contains an advertisement she inserted in the New York *Herald* a year ago, when she could not find any trace of her boy, and states that she had given him up for dead. She pathetically refers to his past, promises forgiveness if he will return, and adds that his father is now a General engaged in India.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the weather prophet, insists that the great storm he predicted for this fall will be on hand. He says he does not anticipate any further great change in the weather until fall. September, he says, will open cold and stormy, premonitory to my great storm commencing on the afternoon of September 29, and the great war of the elements will come as sure as the sun is in the heavens. It will be a storm of unparalleled violence, and after sweeping across the Atlantic and traversing the country will exhaust its energies upon the rugged front offered by the Recky Mountains. Fishermen in the Maritime Provinces and in Newfoundland have not been slow to appreciate my predictions, and I have already received intelligence from many that they have made arrangements to be in port on the date of the destructive storm.

Bin Chong, a Chinese laundryman on Shawmut avenue, Boston was brutally butchered early Sunday morning by an unknown murderer. In the man's head and body were a dozen wounds, any one of which would have been sufficient to have caused instant death. His throat was cut from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed from his body. His spinal column was severed just below the back of the neck, while a terrible gash extending from the mouth to the left ear, which must have been made by a violent blow, had taken off a portion of lower jaw and all the teeth on that side of his mouth. A gash clean across the abdomen, and almost deep enough to have cut a man in twain, had completely disembowelled the victim. In either eye were stab wounds so deep that the knife must have passed through the brain. Besides these there were many deep wounds in the head and body and a score of minor ones. The Chinaman's queue had been cut off close to his head and was found lying on the floor beside the victim.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

Possesses in the fullest degree the tone and stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites combined with the healing, strengthening and fattening qualities of the Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly agreeable form, of wonderful value in Consumption, Debility and Wasting Diseases.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

An Ohio law firn is composed of husband and wife.

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Italy's cholera victims die an hour after the begining of the disease.

The present craze in swelldom is to have the trousers bag at the knee.

DeLesseps says he can finish the Panama Canal by 1889, for 120,000,000 francs.

It is said that only one acre out of every 3,000 in Florida is fitted for habitation.

Out of 750,000 inhabitants claimed for Chicago, only about 175,000 are Americans.

German infantry regiments are being drilled in the use of the bicycle for military purposes.

Frogs' legs from Canadian river marshes are being sold in New York for forty cents a pound.

Montreal friends of Irish Home Rule sent $3,000 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund last Wednesday.

It is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name when a nice young gentleman gives her a better one.

A barber in Auburn, N. Y., has opened a lawyer's office in his shop. Different way of shaving a customer—that's all.

A Mexican died the other day who was followed to the grave by eighty-seven sons and daughters, and who had buried thirteen.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

A Waterbury, Conn., man has discontinued the building of a new home because a gipsy fortune-teller told him he would not live more than two years to enjoy it.

The cenus returns for Paris have just been issued. The population numbers 2,254,306 souls, showing the small increase of 14,378 since the last census taken five years ago, in 1881.

The largest barn in the world is probably that of the Union Cattle Company of Cheyenne, near Omaha. It covers five acres, cost $125,000, and accommodates 2,750 head of cattle.

A frightful increase in mortality among the infants in New York city has alarmed the health authorities. Out of a total of 1111 deaths last week, 083 were of children under five.

The Great Eastern is to be used for a coal hulk at Gibraltar. The steamship is at present at Liverpool for repairs, and is in use by a circus company, who will cover the sides with their posters.

A crank is a man who labors, talks, and thinks on the one subject. The more he knows and tells his knowledge, the greater crank. If he does not say much on any subject, he is called a wise man.

The Jewish population of Jerusalem is constantly increasing, and now numbers 18,000. This is the largest number that has lived in the sacred city at one time since the destruction by Titus in 70 A. D.

The colored people of the Southern States, by figures published in the New York *Enterprise*, at the present rate of increase, will number 118,400,000, while the white population will be but 30,400,000.

I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immdiately applied Minard's Liniment freely and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever. —JOSHUA WYNAUGHT, Bridgewater, N. S.

The Troy *Telegram* observes the remarkable fact that a large number of persons in that city are becoming deaf in one ear, and asks, has the repeated use of the telephone anything to do with the increasing deafness?

The general freight rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver, British Columbia, are to be; for hardware and heavy groceries, $1.00 per 100 pounds; for dry goods, furniture, etc., $2.60 per 100 pounds.

The drought in West Texas, is causing frightful mortality among cattle. The cattle men place the loss to date as high as $5,000,000. The drought has lasted a year in some portions. Crops in the dry regions are failures and destitution prevails.

The Chicago *News* says that "the best way to spank a baby is to begin with the father or mother from whom it inherited its 'cussedness.'" There is philosophy underneath this. But how about kissing a baby? Would you begin with its mother?

The Tichborne claimant, who is lecturing in the States, says his object in coming over was to reduce his fat. As the chances are that he will have to walk back if he penetrates very far into the interior, he is in a fair way to accomplish his purpose.

A new insect enemy to the potato has appeared on New York farms within the past week, and is proving more destructive than the potato bug. It is about the size of an ordinary potato beetle, and eats the under side of the tender leaves, leaving the fibre only.

The last meeting of the Hoffman House Irish Parliamentary Fund Committee was held at New York the night of the 12th inst. $100,000 has been sent to Parnell by this committee. The sum of between $30,000 and $40,000 is on hand, and is to be held for the present.

During the past seven years the receipts of the American Baptist Missionary Union have been $2,282,883, an increase of 66 per cent. over the receipts of the previous seven years. The number of missionaries has increased from 281 to 660. Over 700 churches have been organized and 467 churches have been built.

The use of natural gas in the manufactories of Pittsburg, Pa., has done away with the consumption of 286,850 bushels of coal a day. In 250 working days, which is considered a year by manufacturers, the whole amount of coal displaced would run up to 47,450,000 bushels. Altogether the use of natural gas has thrown about 5,000 men out of work in this region.

The painted windows in the Scotch church, in Paris, were lately maliciously destroyed. About 60 pieces of iron, an inch square, were thrown against the glass in the night with such force that some of them were found near the pulpit, at the other end of the church, while the shattered glass was scattered over the gallery, the seats, and the floor. The windows cost about £500.

Mr. R. M. Marchant, says London *Truth*, has perfected an engine in which the steam is returned to the boiler, and, strange to say, used over and over again. The saving in coal thus to be affected is calculated at 80 per cent. Besides saving coal, this invention will upset a pet theory of the engineering fraternity, who have always considered this problem as impossible as perpetual motion.

Dr. Austin Flint of New York, looks for a great advance in medical practice from the use of the principle of the telephone. By means of it, the physician's ear will catch far more distinctly the heart and lung sounds than he can now hear them. Not only this, but these sounds may be phronographically registered and forwarded to specialists at a distance, and treatment prescribed thereby.

A floating kirk for the Island of Arran is the latest novelty, the Duke of Hamilton having strictly adhered to his resolution not to allow any United Presbyterians a place of worship on the Island. The modern ark is to be moored in Lamlash Bay, one of the snuggest anchorages on the Scottish coast, and the members of the congregrtion will be pulled on board from the shore in small boats when the ship's bell rings at the masthead.

In the *Christian Commonwealth* of London, a clergyman asks for "small contributions from sympathizing Christians who would be willing to help a woman who has been abandoned by her parents because of her willingness to marry a man who was below her station in life. The woman is of excellent character, and her offence was simply that she married her groom, and is now largely destitute.

Creosote is spoken of rather widely among scientific men as promising to play an important part in the future in the generation of both heat and light. An apparatus has been invented for the making of steam for ships of war by its aid, and another called the "Lucigen," for utilizing the creosote as an illuminant, mixing it with about four times its own weight of air. The results are said to be highly satisfactory, the light obtained being at a distance of nearly 200 yards from its source.

A Radical Change,

The best eradicator of foul humors of the Blood is Burdock Blood Bitters. A few bottle produce a radical change for the better in health and beauty. It removes the blood taint of Scrofula, that terrible disease so common in this country.

JULY.

The following Goods have been

Reduced to Clear.

Summer Dress Goods,

Dress Muslins,

American Prints,

Parasols,

Lace Curtains,

AND A LOT OF

HAMBURG

EMBROIDERIES !

John J. Weddall,

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

P. S.—Ask to see the Remnants.

Fredericton, July 7

HAMBURG

EMBROIDERIES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

TENNANT,

DAVIES & Co.,

are now showing a splendid assortment of

FINE EMBROIDERIES,

IN ALL WIDTHS,

just received, direct from the Manufacturers.

ALSO :

American and Canadian Prints,

Tickings, Sheetings, etc.,

Gibson Cottons,

Gibson