



THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MAY 19, 1880.

NOTES ON THE ELECTION PROTEST.

Messrs. Crockett, Gregory & Co., have been discussing the corrupt methods which they allege were employed on behalf of the government candidates in this county, and so indignant are they that improper influences should have been used against them to any extent whatever, that nothing will meet the needs of the case but the voiding of the election. What is to happen if the election is set aside, may be gathered from the street declarations of some of these people, that if the members are compelled to resign an opposition ticket would be formed which could have \$20,000 in cash to back it. This is purity with a vengeance. The opposition have been boasting for some days past that a strong four ticket would be in the field in the event of a new election. The names of four gentlemen have been mentioned and it may be remarked that the organization of the alleged ticket is not without pecuniary significance. A happy combination of men, reputedly strong in a financial way, will no doubt be secured if the contemplated scheme works. The Gleaner's cry is: "Give us \$20,000 to put down bribery and corruption," or \$5,000 a piece for each candidate.

Since Mr. Gregory's personal denials of being at the back of the petition are discredited by every one, and since the Gleaner party are pushing the matter themselves for all that are worth, the question arises: Where does Mr. Jordan appear in the business? We have a good deal of respect for Mr. Jordan, and think it a pity for his own sake that he should lend his name and credit to these people in their vindictive designs. Mr. Jordan can hardly be profiting pecuniarily very much by the proceedings, since Mr. Gregory is doing part of the work in his office and hiring another part of it done outside. We advise Mr. Jordan to get his pay as he goes along, and to tender this advice in a spirit of fellowship and good feeling.

Some very interesting developments are promised when the election trial comes on. If it ever does come on. That model purist, Crockett, the Gleaner, appeared at Harvey on election day with a handsome little fund and three or four gallons of whiskey in order to enforce purity in Mr. Gregory's interests at that poll. It would seem that comparatively early in the day he lost his money, because he had to make a substantial loan from our old friend, Squire Taylor, a genial, generous open-hearted Scotchman, who took Mr. Crockett's note for the amount payable at a future day. This amount, it appears, the purist through some untoward circumstances also lost, for a further loan had to be made at a later period during the day. It would also be observed that when this model purist arrived at the polling place, he naturally required a room in which to receive his friends and erect an altar on which to sacrifice to the Goddess of Purity. The owners of the house, in which the poll was held, were kindly people and accommodated him; but as with this exception, they were vastly indignant that when they vacated the premises he left behind him in the apartment four empty gallon rum jugs.

Other members of the purist party will probably hear something of interest. To give an instance or two out of many: When the Squire Gregory, whose soul is now torn and distracted over the corrupt practices of his opponents, visited certain of the polling districts before the election, he evinced the utmost determination that bribery should be put down with a strong hand. This our friend, William Fraser of Prince William, among others, will be able to testify on the trial, since the Squire Gregory insisted upon his accepting sixty dollars in cash from his own hand, with which to put down these illegal practices in Agria, on a calm evening in January before election, in the classic regions of Mouth of Keswick, when some friends were assembled chiefly for the purpose of concocting measures by which the torrent of bribery and corruption might be stayed, the Squire Gregory produced from his own pocket book and handed over to Jacob Estey the five hundred dollars which should be accomplished. "Frank, my son," he said "to my first, but to his second son" who by the way was treasurer of the fund by which bribery was to be utterly exterminated. "Frank, seventy-five dollars is perhaps a small sum for the back of Douglas, although the poll is not a large one. Hie thee to my trusty friend, Hugh Edgar, across the river, and place that amount in his hands and charge him as he values his moral character and reputation to stamp out all illegal practices at that poll." What the Squire Gregory had to say to other trusting friends, with a view of accomplishing these great lofty purposes, it will not do at present fully to detail; but when the little voices from the drug store on the corner of York and Queen streets, from the Elberts, the Bissess, the Sharkeys, the Duffys and scores of others are heard, how interesting will be the tale and how convincing will be the proof that Saint Gregory has indeed struggled manfully to put down bribery and corruption.

OUR RAILWAYS ABROAD.

Recent discussions in parliament have represented some New Brunswick railway lines in a very unsatisfactory light and indirectly have cast more or less discredit upon all enterprises of this nature in our province. This is greatly to be regretted for nothing can be more unfortunate than that at a time when so much English capital is seeking employment abroad, New Brunswick as a field for investment should become discredited. Undoubtedly several cases can be cited where bonds have been floated upon roads, which by no possibility can pay interest for years to come, and if any new road or any established line were to enter the English market and ask for a loan upon bonds, it would probably be confronted with the failure of other roads to make good their promises to pay. The country is greatly injured by this sort of thing; but it is not very easy to suggest the proper remedy. The English investor, that is the man upon whom the loss in the case of wild cat schemes is likely to be felt, looks to his broker, and the latter is more apt to be concerned about his commission than anything else. If he puts a worthless concern upon the market he justifies his concern usually by showing that this, that and the other member of parliament was connected with it and that the enterprise was of such importance that both the federal and the provincial governments aided it with subsidies. In two conspicuous instances, the New Brunswick railway, and the Northern & Western railway, the promoters of the enterprise put their own money into it and built the road without raising a dollar upon bonds. This is legitimate business and highly creditable to all concerned; but in too many cases the promoters of local railways have put into the work the ingenuity necessary for the compilation of a flattering prospectus, and when the work was done they were money in pocket, instead of being, as in the two cases mentioned, themselves the only and large creditors of the railways. Such transactions as the latter are beneficial to the country in every way. On the other hand where the object of the promoters of railways is simply to make money out of a sale of bonds, which can only have a substantial value sometime in the remote future, the country suffers in proportion as their schemes are successful.

THE INSULT TO YORK.

Mr. Gregory is getting even with the Hon. Mr. Blair. He adopts the tactics of the boy, who when soundly thrashed by another lad, is wont to uttering "You may lick me; but I can make faces at your sister." He cannot defeat Mr. Blair but he can slander the county of York. In this way also he gets a degree of satisfaction for the thrice repeated refusal of the electors of the county to have him for a representative on any terms. He has caused it to be published to the world, he says his organ, that over eleven hundred of the electors of York are not only open to bribery, but were in fact bribed to vote for the government candidates at the late election. This statement has been spread far and near. To every part of the Dominion it has been sent by wire and papers which scarcely knew that such a constituency existed, will be holding York up as an example of the depth of corruption to which a county can sink. The charge is as false as the heart of the man that made it, and no stronger simile can be employed. He knows it is false. He deliberately put it into circulation knowing it to be false. He does not even stop at charging that living electors have been bribed, but he has libelled the dead, and charged the government candidates with bribing men long since in their graves. The county of

York would not touch Mr. Gregory with a ten foot pole, and this is the way he takes his revenge. This is his crowning blunder. He is like one who, not satisfied with digging his own grave, must needs get into it and cover himself up. The electors of York will do well to consider what manner of man it is who hearse this insult upon them. In a gentleman with a long record for purity of life and high morality. The question is a pertinent one, and it is forced upon us by the manner in which Mr. Gregory and his wretched newspaper are running amuck among the reputations of honorable men. He need not think to escape the consequences of a revival of matters which he above all men ought to desire to see buried. He will not let the public forget.

WHAT MR. GREGORY THINKS OF YORK COUNTY.

Now that the election petition is coming on for trial it may be of some interest to remind the people of York county of what Mr. Gregory had to say of them when he realized the fact that he was overwhelmingly defeated. Speaking through the columns of the Gleaner, and in articles which bear the unquestionable imprint of his hands he said: Every hour that has passed since the election yesterday serves to show more clearly that Messrs. Gregory and Allen were defeated by the use of rum and money. The poll showed that Mr. Gregory was over eight hundred votes behind the Hon. Mr. Blair who headed the list of successful candidates, yet Mr. Gregory had the hardihood to say: Every hour that has passed since the election yesterday would have shown, had not rum and money done its work. Here is a delicate statement that Mr. Blair's enormous majority was obtained by corrupt means, by debauching the electors and openly buying them. Not content with his barefaced slander of the constituency he goes on to say: Rum and money won the day. It is the enormous quantity of rum and money which, with shame be it said, the constituency was bought for the government ticket that objection is taken. Here we have him not conferring his slander to Mr. Blair's majority, but to the whole constituency. It is a sweeping allegation that includes everybody. Then he goes on to show it was done and not slander those whom he thinks have not quite so much money as himself. To him apparently the amount of money a man is able to earn is the test of his honor, for he said: Right here in this city poor electors were brought up like sheep—most of them swallowed the oath without hesitation—the poor men of the community were literally led by the nose to the polls. It was under the oath that they were taken, the oath being taken without the slightest hesitation. What do the "poor men" of Fredericton think of this assault upon them? Because they were taken to the polls for Mr. Gregory they are punished to the utter as being bribe takers and willful perjurers. With the bribe money in their hands, the precious fellow goes on to say, they would swear that they never had received a dollar. Then he exclaims: The same was true of nearly every part of the country. Rum and money have won. These extracts, which are from the Gleaner of January 21st, are given as a sample of the slanders which Mr. Gregory has been publishing about the people of this county. It is so incredible that a man should thus malign a constituency which he has lived, and which he at one time aspired to represent. It is yet more damaging that a man should thus scandalize men who voted for him on previous occasions. Those "poor men," were alleged bribe takers and perjurers, were the same men who voted for Mr. Gregory when on two occasions he makes up for the attack which he makes upon them is without parallel in political history.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Subjects Discussed in the Great News Centres. During the debate on the East Africa credits in the Reichstag Baron von Marschall explained that the mission of Emin Pasha in Africa on the part of the Germans would be confined to establishing friendly relations with those tribes in the interior who are within the German sphere of interest and to estimating the cost of eventually forming some fortified stations in the interior. In the negotiations with England regarding the boundaries of their respective possessions in Africa the predominant wish of Germany was to go hand in hand with England, and to cultivate the common interest of both countries. The object was not to acquire as much territory as possible, but to keep together what was naturally connected by a course of waterways as a means of communication. On this point Germany was prepared to come to an understanding with England. In the debate on the estimates for the expenses of the colonies, General von Caprivi stated that he agreed with Prince Bismarck that the colonial policy of the empire could only be maintained with the support of the nation. As matters now stand the government cannot retreat from its position in regard to colonial affairs without the loss of honor and money. The change of his views on the system was not to be in any way implied from his assumption of office. The government would everywhere respect foreign rights and protect German rights.

ABOUT THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

Yet a most important step affecting the world's commerce has just been taken by the Chinese government, through the signing of a convention at Peking which has been opened to the world, by which the port of Chung-King, on the Upper Yangtze river has been opened to trade. We have been so accustomed to regard the Chinese as the heathen Chinese of Bret Harle's poetic description that a statement of the advantages of this treaty will surprise the majority of Americans. The opening of this port to commerce will establish direct communication and intercourse with one of the most populous and productive provinces in the Chinese empire. It makes the twentieth treaty port that has been opened in China to the trade and com-

merce of the world since the Chefoo convention, and is an indication of the desire of the present Chinese government, under Li Hung Chang's influence, to open all China to the approaches of western civilization. The London Times, in a description of the region of which Chung King is the commercial center, says: The Yangtze has a course of little less than three thousand miles, and for twelve hundred of these is navigable by steamers. It is the most important of Chinese rivers and penetrates and connects regions of enormous wealth. The country it traverses is dotted at frequent intervals with rich and populous cities. The soil almost everywhere is fertile and the cultivators are industrious. Its basin of more than half a million square miles would, if the whole of Great Britain were properly developed, keep the mills and furnaces of the whole United Kingdom in constant employment.

A STIRRING RACE.

Look place between the steamships Aurania and the City of Rome on their last race from New York. The Aurania left New York Saturday, May 3 at 4 p. m., and City of Rome at 5 p. m. They kept each other in sight all the way across, the Aurania being always about five knots astern. As the ship neared Brod Head early Sunday morning the City of Rome led by about ten minutes and the betting aboard both ships was fast and furious. When they approached the Mersey the City of Rome was 15 minutes ahead and the passengers wagered with each other on board, while the spectators ashore who had been swarming to the race took odds from one ship and then on the other. The landing at Liverpool was made at 7 o'clock in the evening and the City of Rome was the winner.

AN ORGANIZATION WAS PERFECTED.

To be known as American federation of Catholic societies. It is proposed to consolidate all the Catholic organizations in the country under that name. The main object and aim of the federation, as set forth in the constitution, are: The more cordial cementing and promotion of the fellowship among the Catholicity everywhere, and the upholding and conserving of the public welfare of Catholic communities in each and all respects as regards either the advancement of general brotherhood or the vindication of common manhood against any and all probable encroachments. It is proposed to have thirty thousand members. Arrangements were perfected for a grand public demonstration in that city July 4th.

THE QUEEN'S SECRETARY DEPARTS.

After holding the drawing room Tuesday appears to much more serious than was at first supposed. Dr. Reid was summoned in the evening and suddenly again a short time afterward. Next day he attended on the queen early in the morning, when she was a little better. She went out for a walk in the park, and the carriage, which she had allowed to be lifted, and on her return to Buckingham Palace the physicians were again summoned. The conservative papers this morning are evidently very uneasy with regard to the matter, and attribute the indisposition to a cold, which probably has got beyond control. It was announced that the Queen would leave for Windsor, at noon, but was unable to go, owing to increasing weakness, and her departure was delayed until 6 o'clock this evening, when she started from London accompanied by her physicians.

IT IS REPORTED IN QUEBEC.

It is reported in Quebec, that Mr. McGreevy, M. P. for Quebec west, intends to resign his seat, and retire from politics permanently, in the hope of avoiding an investigation into the charges preferred against him. The Canadian publishes special statements and extracts from letters written by Mr. McGreevy to his brother and others which completely refute the statements made by Mr. Curran on behalf of Mr. Greedy in the house of commons. It proves beyond doubt that Mr. McGreevy is not guilty of the crime of which he is charged. The Montreal Standard writes with respect to McGreevy's allegations against Murphy, Mr. Tarte's paper says: "It is too late in the day for the member for Quebec West to use such language." Murphy was one of the most trusted men of confidence during nearly ten years; he was one of his colleagues on the Richelieu company board, and between McGreevy and him large amounts of money passed. If Murphy is dishonest, as McGreevy states, why did McGreevy take him into and keep in his intimacy.

THE ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIP "PARISIAN."

The Allan line steamship "Parisian," which left Liverpool, had a narrow escape from the Banks of Newfoundland. A heavy fog prevailed. The steamer was running cautiously at the rate of six miles an hour. The lookout sighted a huge iceberg about forty yards ahead. The engines were immediately reversed and the steamer ran into a portion of it to a distance of about twelve feet. For some time the huge ship shivered from the shock. Great excitement prevailed on board. A panic was prevented only by the self-possession of officers. The vessel lay on the broad side for a full minute, and Captain Ritchie ordered all hands on deck and the crew to stand by the boats. The vessel, however, soon settled back into clear water unharmed. Had the vessel been running at a greater speed nothing could have saved her from complete wreck and heavy loss of life.

AT ABOUT HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK.

At about half-past five o'clock in the morning of May 12 a fire occurred in a small frame building on the outskirts of the Campbellford, Ont., which resulted in the death of two persons, a boy named Wm. Wynn, aged 13, and his grandmother, Mrs. Catharine Soules, aged 80, and quite feeble. The grandmother was upstairs in bed, the rest of the family at breakfast downstairs. When the fire was discovered in the roof, evidently starting from a defective flue, the first thought was to carry out the goods, but the boy thought of his grandmother and rushed up stairs to bring her out, but he was overtaken by the flames and perished. When recovered the body of the boy was not badly burned, but only the trunk of the other was left. There was no insurance.

ANTHONY ADAMS, OF NEGUA, HAS MADE SUCCESSFUL SHOT, OF ALL GUNNERS AT WILD GESE THIS SPRING.

He was lying surrounded by his sportsmen within a fine flock of geese came within splendid range, being about ten to fifteen yards high and from thirty to forty yards distant. A peculiar feature of the matter was that he missed altogether with the first barrel, having fired a little too soon, because he intended a shot with the second barrel. The latter made up for all deficiencies, and another gunner who saw the shot was a fine thing to see the seven geese come down and "turn turtle." The Behring Sea question, it is stated on high authority, has been settled. Hon. Mr. Tupper is not acting as one of the plenipotentiaries for Great Britain, and Canada does not appear in the case, hence the arrangement reached will not have to be ratified by the Dominion parliament, as was the late Atlantic fishery treaty. The dispute is a purely international one, and it will be questioned whether an arrangement satisfactory to the imperial government would meet with equal favor in Canada. Mr. Tupper will return shortly.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Summary of the Press Telegrams From all Parts of the World.

The railway rate war in the west and south continues.

Eight inches of snow fell Monday night at Neche, North Dakota. The farmers are jubilant.

A chicken with four legs, four wings and two heads has just been hatched at Delmar, Del.

The report of Emin Pasha's stoppage, five days' march out of Bagamoyo, is confirmed. Death and desertion is the cause.

A Vilna, Russia, midwife has confessed that for years she has been in the habit of killing infants and hiding their bodies in wells.

The Portuguese chamber of deputies declined to discuss a motion for the immediate recognition of the Brazilian government.

It is expected that three thousand people will be indicted at Elizabeth, N. J., for betting at horse races. This action is taken under a blue law.

Mme. Etelka Gerster has been heard from. She sang lately in a concert given for a local charity in Bologna, with what success is not mentioned.

An Australian despatch says the bishops of Melbourne and Ballarat have directed the clergy of their dioceses to refuse to marry divorcees under the new Victorian act.

The war in Dahomey is practically over. The king has signified his willingness to exchange prisoners captured by his force for captive Dahomians in the hands of the French.

Lord Spencer, the former viceroy of Ireland, is mentioned as a probable successor to Gladstone in the leadership of the liberal party whenever age or death retires the present leader.

Mr. Howells, the novelist, is reported to have become a constant attendant and an earnest listener at the meetings of the "Church of the Carpenter," organized in Boston by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.

There is authority for saying that Stanley will decline all proffers of knighthood, and the only thing he will accept from the Queen will be Her Majesty's personal services as that the ex-chancellor was impossible to agree with Germany while Bismarck was in office. The Krasnoe-Selo meeting will probably result in a compact that will altogether change the present grouping of the European powers.

The Louisiana Lottery company has doubled its offer to the state and now offers \$1,000,000 per annum for the privilege of maintaining a lottery. The governor bitterly opposes the acceptance of the offer.

It is stated upon semi-official authority in London that on his journey to the coast with Emin, Stanley made treaties in the interest of England with all the tribes along the coast from Lake Albert Nyanza to Bagamoyo.

The Marquis of Londonderry has invited Prince Bismarck to visit England, and the British government has indicated that it will accept, and accompany count Herbert Bismarck, who is shortly to be the guest of the marquis.

Judge Lacombe in the United States court at New York, ordered the return to Italy of four hundred Italian laborers brought to America under contract. Three hundred suspected laborers on the SS. "Quaga" have been arrested.

Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," is occupying his leisure in Japan with the composition of a new epic poem. Its title will be "The Light of the World," and the subject the founder of Christianity and his doctrine.

The Times' Vienna despatch says that the removal of Bismarck has induced the Czar to reverse of his policy of alliance with France and revert to a German alliance. The Czar has always distrusted the stability of the French republic, but it is Emperor Wilhelm finds time for playing the works of his favorites, Wagner and Schubert, upon the symphonion, a new piano-harmonium. When he is annoyed by any business he retires to his music-room and after a time comes forth serene.

A captain of the imperial guard, whose name is kept secret, killed himself in the public baths here yesterday by two shots from a pistol. The police have seized his residence. It is thought the deceased was a nihilist, to whose lot it had fallen to assassinate the Czar.

In the British house of commons president Chaplin, of the board of agriculture, stated that the Government would not allow the importation of store cattle from Virginia because that state was not always free from pleuro-pneumonia and there were infected districts near it.

The ballot-taken by the French academy last week for a successor to the late Emile Augier show that M. Lavisse led with ten votes and Emile Zola had but four. It has been understood from the first that Zola stood no chance of getting the twenty votes necessary to his selection as "immortal."

A Berlin despatch says: By to-day's speech in the Reichstag general Von Caprivi has passed with one bound to the first rank of European statesmen. His speech was an intellectual treat of the first order. He has perfect command of his flexible voice. His whole bearing showed nobility of nature, high integrity and clearness of purpose.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Emperor William in Norway, and it is expected that the king of Sweden will make a special journey to meet his fellow-sovereign. It will be the first visit of the German Emperor to the Scandinavian peninsula, and the newspapers are recalling the fact that but for Sweden Prussia and the present German Empire, at the Congressional annual re-union held in London, the committee recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1881. The committee proposes that the council shall consist of one hundred delegates from England, one hundred from America and one hundred from the rest of the world. Rev. Dr. Stors of Brooklyn, is to be asked to preach the inaugural sermon.

In the tariff debate to-day representative Butterworth, of Ohio (republican), astonished his own side, and the House generally, by exposing the weaknesses of the tariff bill, and coming out boldly in favor of a policy of reciprocity. He stated that what the manufacturers of America wanted was the markets of the world, and that the present tariff laws, and especially the new tariff bill, if it became law, would not only further restrict the American manufacturer from sending his goods to foreign countries. The speech was most enthusiastically applauded by the democrats.

Some time ago a young man living in Calais took unto himself a wife and after enjoying wedded life for about a week, the pair quarrelled and parted. The young husband sold all his furniture, which, by the way, was purchased on the installment plan, and left for parts unknown with a young lady to whom he was engaged at the time of his marriage. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of this runaway couple.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JOHN R. LIMBERICK, GEORGE N. DUNCAN. Telephone 166. Fredericton, May 1, 1880.

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Lord Spencer, the former viceroy of Ireland, is mentioned as a probable successor to Gladstone in the leadership of the liberal party whenever age or death retires the present leader.

Mr. Howells, the novelist, is reported to have become a constant attendant and an earnest listener at the meetings of the "Church of the Carpenter," organized in Boston by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.

There is authority for saying that Stanley will decline all proffers of knighthood, and the only thing he will accept from the Queen will be Her Majesty's personal services as that the ex-chancellor was impossible to agree with Germany while Bismarck was in office. The Krasnoe-Selo meeting will probably result in a compact that will altogether change the present grouping of the European powers.

The Louisiana Lottery company has doubled its offer to the state and now offers \$1,000,000 per annum for the privilege of maintaining a lottery. The governor bitterly opposes the acceptance of the offer.

It is stated upon semi-official authority in London that on his journey to the coast with Emin, Stanley made treaties in the interest of England with all the tribes along the coast from Lake Albert Nyanza to Bagamoyo.

The Marquis of Londonderry has invited Prince Bismarck to visit England, and the British government has indicated that it will accept, and accompany count Herbert Bismarck, who is shortly to be the guest of the marquis.

Judge Lacombe in the United States court at New York, ordered the return to Italy of four hundred Italian laborers brought to America under contract. Three hundred suspected laborers on the SS. "Quaga" have been arrested.

Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," is occupying his leisure in Japan with the composition of a new epic poem. Its title will be "The Light of the World," and the subject the founder of Christianity and his doctrine.

The Times' Vienna despatch says that the removal of Bismarck has induced the Czar to reverse of his policy of alliance with France and revert to a German alliance. The Czar has always distrusted the stability of the French republic, but it is Emperor Wilhelm finds time for playing the works of his favorites, Wagner and Schubert, upon the symphonion, a new piano-harmonium. When he is annoyed by any business he retires to his music-room and after a time comes forth serene.

A captain of the imperial guard, whose name is kept secret, killed himself in the public baths here yesterday by two shots from a pistol. The police have seized his residence. It is thought the deceased was a nihilist, to whose lot it had fallen to assassinate the Czar.

In the British house of commons president Chaplin, of the board of agriculture, stated that the Government would not allow the importation of store cattle from Virginia because that state was not always free from pleuro-pneumonia and there were infected districts near it.

The ballot-taken by the French academy last week for a successor to the late Emile Augier show that M. Lavisse led with ten votes and Emile Zola had but four. It has been understood from the first that Zola stood no chance of getting the twenty votes necessary to his selection as "immortal."

A Berlin despatch says: By to-day's speech in the Reichstag general Von Caprivi has passed with one bound to the first rank of European statesmen. His speech was an intellectual treat of the first order. He has perfect command of his flexible voice. His whole bearing showed nobility of nature, high integrity and clearness of purpose.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Emperor William in Norway, and it is expected that the king of Sweden will make a special journey to meet his fellow-sovereign. It will be the first visit of the German Emperor to the Scandinavian peninsula, and the newspapers are recalling the fact that but for Sweden Prussia and the present German Empire, at the Congressional annual re-union held in London, the committee recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1881. The committee proposes that the council shall consist of one hundred delegates from England, one hundred from America and one hundred from the rest of the world. Rev. Dr. Stors of Brooklyn, is to be asked to preach the inaugural sermon.

In the tariff debate to-day representative Butterworth, of Ohio (republican), astonished his own side, and the House generally, by exposing the weaknesses of the tariff bill, and coming out boldly in favor of



POETRY.

GRANDMA.

Seated one day in her easy chair,
A dainty cap on her snow-white hair,
Her gold-rimmed glasses across her nose,
Was Grandmamma knitting her winter hose.

tenfold ratio, and he was already ranked among the most wealthy and important of his countrymen. To inherit this wealth he had but one child—the daughter whom we have introduced to the reader, and whom he was now conveying from school to reside over a household that had too long wanted a mistress.

SELECT STORY

THE PIONEERS.

By J. Finlmore Cooper.

It has been said that Marmaduke deduced his origin from the contemporaries and friends of Penn. His father had married with the pale of the mountains, and had, in this manner, forfeited some of the privileges of his offspring.

CHAPTER III.
>All that thou see'st in Nature's handiwork;
Those rocks that upward throw their mossy brows
Like castled pinnacles of elder times;
These venerable stems, that slowly rock
Their towering branches in the wintry gale;

enterprise, that it was not difficult for the imagination of Elizabeth to conceive they were enlarging under her eye, while she was gazing, in mute wonder, at the alterations that a few short years had made in the aspect of the country.

the way of description. Driven from the focus of the house by the obscurity of the material, they took refuge in the porch and on the roof. The former, it was decided, should be severely classical, and the latter a more specimen of the merits of the composite order.

NEWS AND NOTES.

An Alton (Ill.) woman has secured a divorce because her husband spoke of her biscuits as like unto cobblestones.

The connection of the Arizona and California wings of the great cantilever bridge at Needles, California, was finished Wednesday, and a celebration held. The bridge is said to have the longest unsupported span of any cantilever bridge in the world.

Prof. Loissette's memory system is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for prospectus free as advertised in another column.

He (tenderly)—It is a mistake for a man to travel through life alone. She—Yes, indeed. Why don't you get your mother to chaperone you.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button."

George—Laura, will you be my better half? Laura—Oh, George, how can I, and you so good?

Prof. Loissette's memory system is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for prospectus free as advertised in another column.

The wife of Wm. Scribner, McLaughlin Road, St. Mary's, Kent Co., some 14 miles from Montreal, gave birth to triplets, three boys, week before last. The children, however, did not live. Mrs. Scribner formerly lived in Montreal.

John Fitzpatrick placed his two children and his two nieces in a carriage to take them to Oakland Cemetery to see the grave of his daughter. Before he could get in, Willie, his eight-year-old son, struck the horse with the whip and it ran away.

A certain boat coming up the Mississippi lost her way and bumped up against a frame house. She had more than touched it before an old darkey rammed his head up through a hole in the roof where the money came out and yelled at the captain: "What is yer gwine wid dat boat? Can't you see nuffin? Fust thing yer knaws yer gwine to turn dis house ober, sild old woman an' de chillen out in de flood an' drown 'em. Wid yer doin' dat here in de country wid yer boat anyhow? Go on back yonder froo de co'n field an' get in'to de ribber whar yer blongs. Ain't no no business sev'n miles out in de country follin' rou'n' peev'n's houses nohow!" and she backed out.—Nashville American.

OSTRICHES IN TROUSERS.
Last Saturday afternoon saw two hearty and muscular looking youngsters of any where from 3 to 6 years of age eating dirt with pieces of shingle nails and gravel mixed with it. He rushed into the house to inform the mother of the infantile troubles of the situation, but was cheerfully informed that if the nails were not rusty they would not hurt the children, because they were used to it. "Why," said she, "they live on ticks." An investigation proved that the youngsters made regular meals of oyster cans, tacks, gravel and dirt, and were never sick a day in their lives.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, adulterated, and inferior brands.

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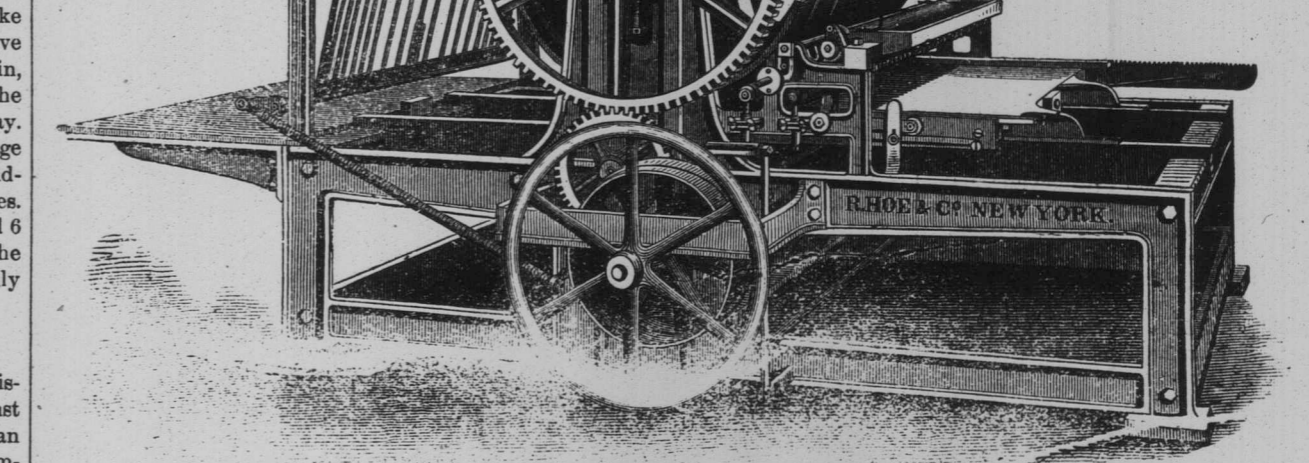
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CALL AND SEE THEM.

WE ALSO SELL THE Celebrated "White" Sewing Machine, which took the First Prize Gold Medal over all others at the Paris Exhibition.

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