

# The Farmer.

J. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 24, 1884.

VOL. IV, NO. 52

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

### The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Parliament.

A Very Interesting Address from President McLellan.

The annual session of the Board of Agriculture began Wednesday in the Clerk Room, in the House of Assembly. There was a full attendance, but to give the committees an opportunity to examine into the accounts no business was transacted at the session and the Board adjourned until this morning.

The Board met at 10 a. m. to-day, all the members being present, viz.—Hon. D. McLellan, President, F. W. Brown, J. J. Anderson, J. E. Fairweather, John Campbell, G. L. Colwell, D. T. Johnston, J. L. Inghes, Secretary; Mr. Thomas Borden, of the Provincial Stock Farms, was also present.

The actual business of the session began by the Address of the President, which was as follows:—

*Gentlemen, Members of the Board of Agriculture:*

It affords me great pleasure to meet you at this annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture. Since we last met there have been some changes in the membership of the Board. I have no doubt but that the Board as now composed will put forth its best energies in the interests of Agriculture, an industry which in the near future must take the place of the lumber trade of this Province. It is well-known throughout the Province that those farmers who have given their best attention to the improvement of their land, and have studied the best methods of tilling the soil, have reaped a rich reward. In the past, as many of you are aware, the farmers of this country, as well as those of other Provinces in the Dominion and also those of the State of Maine, were in the habit of presenting a lumbering business combined with agriculture, and the result showed most clearly, in nine cases out of ten, that the two industries could not be carried on to a successful issue by the same individual; in many instances the farm had to be mortgaged to pay the losses entailed in the lumbering operation.

For some years back there has been a change in the manner of conducting the lumber interests, the trade having gradually passed into the hands of those who have devoted their attention to the means of making the industry a paying one, leaving the agricultural interests to the farmers, who by force of circumstances have been compelled to give their farms the necessary application of labor, as well as to study the best means of enriching the soil, and to give their undivided attention to the best means of making the industry a paying one, leaving the agricultural interests to the farmers, who by force of circumstances have been compelled to give their farms the necessary application of labor, as well as to study the best means of enriching the soil, and to give their undivided attention to the best means of making the industry a paying one.

I have met farmers in this Province who say that it does not pay to raise stock, as in many instances they have been compelled to sell their stock at a loss, and in many instances they have been compelled to sell their stock at a loss, and in many instances they have been compelled to sell their stock at a loss.

At the annual meeting in December last I called the attention of the Board to the fact that the results of the present Stock Farm did not warrant so large an outlay, and asked to have the matter inquired into with a view to ascertain whether the fault lay in the Farm or in the management. A meeting of the Board was held at the Farm in January, 1884, and the results of the inquiry were reported to the Board.

The result of the annual sale in October last was looked forward to with much interest by me as being likely to afford the best evidence available as to the value of the stock raised on the present farm, and the results of the inquiry were reported to the Board.

Mr. Britton of Toronto, a man of very large experience, said he purchased a lot of native cattle and also a lot of grades. He fed them alike for seven months after the end of that time he found the increased weight of the common cattle to be 120 lbs. more than the increase of the grades to be 270 lbs. each.

Mr. John Smith, of Toronto, who buys and raises a large number of cattle, said that a well-bred animal at two years old is equal to a common animal at three.

Our farmers may say that the price paid for cattle will not warrant them in raising a large number of cattle, but the fact is that the price paid for cattle will not warrant them in raising a large number of cattle, but the fact is that the price paid for cattle will not warrant them in raising a large number of cattle.

I do not touch upon this question because I hold it to be of no importance to the farmers of this Province as disinterested with their lot in life; I do so more with a view of showing to the masses in the towns and cities that the need is not the cry of the masses, which is so universally made over the whole country, if there were a more general disposition shown by the toilers in cities to engage in a pursuit which is sure to give to those who are industrious, economical and patient, a home where every member of the family is supplied.

The question may be asked: "Where and how can land be obtained suitable for farming?" In reply I might say that there are several counties in this Province where large tracts of Government land are still available for purchase.

Some of the best land in the Province is still available for purchase, and the price is very low. It is well worth the attention of the farmers of this Province, and the price is very low.

I might add, that in my opinion, twice the amount of cattle could be raised on the present farm, and the price is very low.

At this sale, I found that the price paid for cattle will not warrant them in raising a large number of cattle, but the fact is that the price paid for cattle will not warrant them in raising a large number of cattle.

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Again you will hear it said that in many instances where new settlements have been opened the outlook became so poor that the settlers were discouraged and were forced through absolute necessity to leave and go back to the cities. I think if we could get at the true inwardness of the trouble in these cases we would find that the cause was due to the selection of poor land or a want of energy and patience on the part of the settlers, or perhaps sometimes to both causes.

It appears to me that in the past there has been too much of a disposition on the part of some of our farmers to dispose of a large portion of the produce of the farm, such as hay, oats, roots, &c., and in doing so they have allowed their farms to deteriorate. I think we should agree with me that the conclusion arrived at by most practical agriculturists is that the greatest amount of profit obtainable from the farm is secured by feeding stock on the produce of the farm.

At the Farmers' Institute, held at Newport, the proceedings of which are published in the Maine Agricultural Report of 1883, Mr. Colburn of Brunswick claimed that a ton of hay sold for the same price as a ton of grain, and that the farmer had to go into the market for it; and he adds that selling the hay means selling the farm by piecemeal.

A similar statement was made by Mr. J. E. Shaw at the same meeting, and he added that if we intend to keep up the fertility of our farms, we must depend upon stock-husbandry in some form, and consume the hay on the farm.

Mr. Parkinson, in his statement made before the Ontario Agricultural Commission, said that a farmer who keeps up the quality of his stock, has more to sell than one who does not, and that the farmer who keeps up the quality of his stock, has more to sell than one who does not.

This naturally leads me to speak of the character of stock, a farmer ought to keep up the quality of his stock, and to give his undivided attention to the best means of making the industry a paying one, leaving the agricultural interests to the farmers, who by force of circumstances have been compelled to give their farms the necessary application of labor, as well as to study the best means of enriching the soil, and to give their undivided attention to the best means of making the industry a paying one.

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The principle laid down by competent authorities is, in the first place, find out what you wish to raise, and then, whether for best or for dairy purposes, and for both, and in the second place, ascertain which of the different breeds will do best in the climate of the locality where you reside, keeping in view the kind of pasturage and your farm contains.

Professor Brown, already quoted, says in his opinion the common cows of the country crossed with a thoroughbred short horn bull will produce the best cows for general purposes, and many other breeders in Canada agree with him. Mr. Stone, a very large breeder of Guelp, Ontario, who in 1881 had a level of 120 Herfords, and at the same time had a greater number of Short-horns, gives it as his opinion that the Herfords are fully equal to the Short-horns and are more likely to improve on ordinary pasture.

Mr. Hood, also quoted, says if you put Short-horns or Durham on pasture with a Herford, the Herford will be far ahead of the Short-horn in the fall as a general rule.

Mr. Rawlings, of Ontario, says in his opinion the Herfords are better than the Short-horns, and he would like to see Short-horns and Herford both equally encouraged as a means of improving the common stock of the country.

In speaking of the Polled Angus cattle, Professor Brown says that for early maturing they are equal to the Short-horn, but so far as his experience goes they are not the equal of the Short-horn in proving other breeds. Mr. Hall, a British buyer of fat cattle, gives it as his opinion the Polled Angus ranks first on the list and the Short-horn second.

From the opinions expressed by the gentlemen I have named, and by others who gave testimony before the Board of Commissioners, it will be seen that there is a diversity of opinion regarding the relative merits of the different breeds of cattle, but there is one thing they all do agree in, that it is in the interest of the farmer to improve the breed of his cattle by breeding to a thoroughbred bull of some kind, and to keep on until he finds out what breed is most suitable for his locality and for the purpose he has in view.

This observation applies to Holsteins, Polled Norfolk and Ayrshires as well as to the Short-horns, Herfords and Polled Angus, as I have said each farmer must, in the selection of a breed, govern his course according to the teaching of his own experience.

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The Secretary then read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted. The Secretary explained why he was absent from last meeting, which was held in St. John.

He said there was not a semblance of truth in the reasons given by Mr. Reid for his non-attendance. He was ill, and the President said it was not necessary for him to be present.

The President corroborated the Secretary's statement. The President's address was adopted, and was ordered to be published in Agricultural Report.

Mr. Campbell was on motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brown, elected unanimously Vice-President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Mr. Brown intimated his intention to bring before the Board a resolution with regard to the Stock Farm.

The report of Stock Farm Committee was read by the Secretary and was adopted. The report was signed by D. McLellan, J. E. Fairweather and J. L. Anderson.

The committee recommended that the quantity of stock be doubled and that Holsteins and Herfords be added.

The report laid upon by D. McLellan, J. E. Fairweather and J. L. Anderson.

Mr. Spars, having asked leave to make a statement relative to the Stanley Society, was granted leave.

Mr. Spars addressed the Board in reference to the new building which the Stanley Society propose to erect. It would be a two-story building 55x75 feet. The same of the Board was asked, but the minority asked through him that it be not sanctioned. The Society already has a building.

In reply to the President, Mr. Spars said he was not regretful that he did not go to the meeting for the purpose, as the building would cost 700 or 800 dollars. Personally, he was opposed to the building.

It was a question if the grant ought to go year after year for a building. He thought an effort should be made to induce Societies to purchase stock.

The President asked that the minutes of the meeting should be left with the Board and that the matter be considered again.

This Society repudiates the old balance and wishes recognition. The secretary thought they should get their grant on acknowledging the balance and paying their subscription. The balance is \$28.88 and some \$30 worth of seeds.

Mr. Johnston thought that the fault lay with the Society's officers who did not act up to the law. He thought there should be a good Society in Bathurst, and this Society should not suffer for the inefficiency of its officers. He was willing to undertake to get the Society in working order, if the grant would be paid them.

Objection Mr. Johnston was empowered to act in the premises, the grant to issue on the affairs of the Society being arranged to the satisfaction of the President and Secretary of the Board, before March last.

St. Louis Society. In the account of the Society \$125 is charged as a payment on Stock, but it had been paid to the Secretary for the purchase of a good Society in Bathurst, and this Society should not suffer for the inefficiency of its officers. He was willing to undertake to get the Society in working order, if the grant would be paid them.

Order that the grant issue when the account is rectified.

Sussex and St. John. The Society does not explain what it proposes to do with its large balance. All they have done is to hold a ploughing match. They have \$265 on hand.

Mr. Fairweather said that he was not in a position to explain the intention of the Society, but he thought it was a good active Society in the past. He thought the account ought to be passed.

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The stock now on the farm consists of 1 Short Horn bull and 6 cows, 1 Polled Angus bull and 4 cows, 3 Red Norfolk cows, 1 Border Leicester ram and 14 ewes, 1 Cotswold ram and 7 ewes, 10 Shropshire ewes, and 3 horses.

The expenses of the farm for the year were \$343.98, including rent \$200, Superintendent's salary \$200, wages \$567.25, board for help \$211.41, hay \$169.40, fuel \$235.45, expenses of committee \$127.95.

The receipts were \$295.50 including sales of stock \$193.00.

The deficit therefore \$148.31, but the actual amount chargeable against the present year's operations was \$239.

The committee recommended that the quantity of stock be doubled and that Holsteins and Herfords be added.

The report laid upon by D. McLellan, J. E. Fairweather and J. L. Anderson.

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Mr. Spars addressed the Board in reference to the new building which the Stanley Society propose to erect. It would be a two-story building 55x75 feet. The same of the Board was asked, but the minority asked through him that it be not sanctioned. The Society already has a building.

In reply to the President, Mr. Spars said he was not regretful that he did not go to the meeting for the purpose, as the building would cost 700 or 800 dollars. Personally, he was opposed to the building.

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WER WORKS.

son of the Stoppages in the Supply.

Conflicting Reasons Given for the Riley Water Supplied in Some Places.

A gentleman who lives upon Charlotte street, stated to THE GLASGOW Monday that during the last week his family were inconvenienced by temporary stoppages in the water supply. These stoppages would occur from two to four times a week, and would last for ten minutes at a time. He also stated that for the last week the water supplied to his house had been as pure as to really unfit for drinking or cooking purposes. His family had been obliged to depend on a neighbor's well for water, and he not unjustly remarked that since the system of water supply had cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and as he was expected to pay his water works promptly, this state of things ought to be remedied if possible.

That is just what my folks complain of, but I think a satisfactory explanation can be given. The stoppages are caused by the engine being stopped when the pumps need packing, and this has been the case several times during the last few weeks. He explained that at different times the packing showed the least sign of being out of shape it had to be renewed, and so happened that during the last few weeks several parts of it required repair. This, he said, would make it necessary to stop the engine for ten minutes to half an hour. He accounted for the water being riley by saying that repairs had been made on the Charlotte Street mains, and while they were in progress the water had been shut off. The water then brought, and when the water was turned on again this must make it riley. At least that was the only explanation he could suggest. The reporter then Mr. Taylor and found Mr. Burchill, the Superintendent, at his office. He stated his business, and

Mr. Burchill's explanation came promptly. Some three weeks ago he said it was found necessary to shut down the engine for repairs, of which notice was given to the water consumers. Since then the engineers have found it necessary to re-pack portions of the pump, and this being done at different times the engine has been stopped for a few minutes. As to the riley water he thought the blame rested upon the consumers themselves. In no case, he said, were galvanized iron pipes used, but there have been complaints where inferior pipe has been used.

It is intended again to celebrate Christmas at the Deaf and Dumb School in an appropriate manner. The following letter is published for the purpose of informing the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb School, and the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, of the arrangements for the Christmas holidays.

For some time there are now seventeen pupils at the Deaf and Dumb School in Fredericton Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and of these very few indeed go home for the Christmas holidays. The managing committee earnestly hope that many friends of the institution will aid and encourage Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge in their efforts to make school a happy home for these afflicted children, by furnishing simple materials for their usual Christmas tree and feast.

Always, but especially at the blessed Christmas season, we should lovingly remember those less fortunate than ourselves, for it is concerning kindness shown to such as these that the Lord Jesus will say at the last day, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

G. GOODRICH ROBERTS, Secretary to Managing Committee, Dec. 23, 1884.

A Cold Snamp. The thermometer began falling rapidly last evening, and every one knew we were in for a cold night. At seven o'clock the mercury stood at 40 below the cypher, and it continued to drop steadily until 2 a. m., when it reached 20. At this time a heavy north-wind gale was blowing, and the night was about as cold as it ever gets in this latitude. The cold moderated a little towards morning, but the glass had indicated several degrees below zero all day.

St. John, Dec. 20.—It was very cold here last night. The mercury dropped to 20 below the cypher.

Indications for New England, Dec. 20.—Partly cloudy with snow showers. East to North winds, higher temperature.

GRAND FLOOD, Dec. 20.—We had a very cold night with a strong west wind. The thermometer registered 28 below zero.

The Fredericton Curling Club will hold a bonspiel in this city on the 13th of January. The following is the committee of management: Messrs. A. F. Street, T. G. Loggie, E. H. Allen, D. L. Abbott, J. McGill, B. G. Davies, and H. Barker. The bonspiel will begin at 1.30 p. m. on the first day and at 9 a. m. on the second day. The games will consist of twenty-one ends, and will be played under the rules of the Royal Canadian Curling Club. The risks will be upon the river. A cup, presented by Mr. F. B. Coleman, will be played for, and will become the property of the club winning it.

Lecture Course. A course of lectures will be delivered before the York County Literary Institute, in the Church Hall, St. Mary's and Gibson, during the present winter. The following is the course:—Jan. 19, by E. M. Patterson, M. D.; Jan. 26, by Jacob Barker, M. D.; Feb. 2, by Charles H. Loggie, M. D.; Feb. 9, by Arthur M. Bell, M. D.; Feb. 16, by Arthur M. Bell, M. D.; Feb. 23, by William Wilson; March 2, by E. M. Patterson, M. D.; March 9, by Douglas Hazen. Single admission, 10 cents. Members' and subscribers' tickets for the course, 25 cents. There will also be a concert in connection with the Institute, of which further notice will be given.

Killed Instantly. While James Appleby was engaged in sawing wood with a horse-power, at Millville, on Tuesday, the driving belt which off the wheel and who he went up to put on the brake to stop the machinery, the wheel broke and a piece of it struck him on the head, breaking his skull. He died instantly. Mr. Appleby lived about two and a half miles from Millville, at what is known as Maner's Corner. He was a married man and leaves a large family.

New Music. Mr. Max Sterne, of Marysville, has laid upon our table a bright little polka, entitled "The Polka on the Ashbrook." It is dedicated to his pupil, Miss M. T. Gibson. This polka is simple, but very pretty. It is neatly printed by Landry & Co., of St. John. For sale in this city, by W. H. Pease, and at Marysville by the author. Price 20 cents.

Christmas Singing. The practices of the musical programme to be rendered at St. Ann's church on Christmas Day has been going on for some time. The first of the Christmas practices at the Cathedral choir will be held at the Metropolitan to-morrow

THE INDIANTOWN BRANCH.

A Summary of the Argument on the Motion for an Injunction to Restrain the Building of this Highway.

The title of this case is:—The Attorney General of New Brunswick, against the Honorable J. H. Pope, Acting Minister of Railways of Canada, the Attorney General of Canada, and John B. Snowball. The hearing was begun at Bathurst, the Attorney General appearing in person, and Messrs. L. R. Harris and Silas Rand appearing for the Minister of Railways and the Attorney General of Canada. For the convenience of all parties the argument was adjourned to Fredericton and took place on Tuesday last as already stated. Press of other matters prevented us from giving a full summary of the argument at that time, but as the case is of great importance and involves many questions of public interest, we give a brief statement of the chief points made and authorities relied upon.

The Attorney General's Argument. The Attorney General contended that the Bill and affidavits establish the following facts:— 1st. That for upwards of a mile the railway as proposed will appropriate at least 20 feet of the highway.

2nd. That the grade of the railway is in some places 3 feet lower than the highway, and in places as low as two feet higher.

3rd. That there is not sufficient space for both a railway and a roadway between the road fence and the river bank.

4th. That no proper plan has been obtained from the proper local authorities by the Dominion authorities for such appropriation of the highway.

5th. That the contractor has begun to build, and if not restrained, will continue to build according to the location given.

He cited the Sectional Railways Act of 1881, chapter 25, section 49 and section 7, subsection 8 to the extent of the power of the Minister of Railways. None of the Defendants Admitted or Answered substantially deny the plaintiff's allegations; they state no facts, but are mere expressions of opinion by the several defendants. Thirteen out of the fifteen affidavits produced by the defendants are almost identical in language, and contain merely matters of opinion. It is not the opinion of deponents that the same requires, the contrary being inferred as to the facts, and will draw its own conclusions.

As to his own right to bring the suit, he cited Angell on Highways, section 290, where the rule of equity is laid down that an injunction will be granted by the court at the instance of the Attorney General to prevent a nuisance to the public.

As to the efficiency of the affidavits in support of the Bill, he cited Walker vs. Fletcher, 6 Jurist 4, and 1 Dan. ch. pr. p. 304. Francombe vs. Francombe, 11 Jurist N. S. 123, cited by the defendants Counsel was, he contended, not a binding authority as to the facts, and will draw its own conclusions.

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CELEBRATIONS.

Extracts of Funeral Notices from our Previous Columns.

Rev. Dr. Rice General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, died on Monday last. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Rev. Dr. Stewart of Mount Allison University. Forty years ago Dr. Rice resided some time in Sackville, being at that time Financial Agent of the Academy.

The Woodstock Registry Office will be fully completed by the latter part of January. The exterior of the building is nearly finished, but a few squares of the roof are still to be laid, and the interior is ready for plastering.

Brewster Dickenson of Eel River had his foot badly crushed by the butt of a tree he was felling. It lodged and jumped back off the stump, smashing his foot. The wound was very serious.

Thomas Kennedy, a well-known farmer at McKean's Corner, met with a serious accident last week. While rolling a heavy log the splid slipped from under it. He fell very heavily across a rail, breaking two ribs and receiving serious internal injuries.

While working in the woods in Aroostook last Thursday George Hale had his leg broken below the knee. The accident was caused by a log that he was loading on the sled rolling back on his leg, fracturing both bones. He was brought a distance of fifty miles, to his brother's residence at Grandfont, to receive medical attention.

A committee at Upper Woodstock, is making arrangements to have a course of lectures there this winter. The proceeds are to go towards laying a sidewalk thence to Woodstock.

The Presbyterian church at Woodstock recently received a donation from the Honorable of an act of elegant altar dishes on the inside in carved and gilt letters are the initials of the name of the church.

The Methodist congregation of Sussex have secured the services of a cornet player into their choir.

The Aberdeen Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at the Glassville House, Glassville, on the 6th inst. The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:—John MacLaughlin, president; John R. Ronald, Secy.-Treas. Directors:—Wm. Lovey, Wm. Ryan, Wm. Donnelly, John Young, James Adams, James Gray, Harry Lamont and Archie Scott.

On Wednesday, the first official inspection of the N. B. & P. E. Ry., by train took place. The Provincial Engineer, Mr. Maxwell, was accompanied by Directors Black and Botsford, the President, Mr. Wood, the Secretary, Mr. W. C. Miller, and the contractor, Mr. Jno. A. Wharton. The party left at 11:30 a. m., and arrived at the station at 1:30 p. m. The afternoon, Mr. J. MacLaughlin, himself highly pleased with the substantial character of the works and said the Railway did not rank inferior to the best in the Province.

Lumbering operations are quite lively in Albert County this year, though the cut will not be up to that of former seasons. Most of the old loggers are at work, and all report the season favorable for the handling of men and teams. The recent cold snap has retarded the work, but it is now getting on the Point Wolfe mill, 3,000,000 feet for the Alma Milling Company on Salmon River, and 4,000,000 for Mr. Turner's mills on West River and Turck Creek.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the year for handling, some of the parties burned out at Woodstock, intend re-starting immediately. H. R. Baird, whose double store was destroyed, will repair enough to accommodate his own stock of drugs. The brick walls are standing and the roof is the most difficult part of the building to replace. Probably Messrs. McAffee and Whelan will also rebuild sufficient to accommodate their stocks for the present.

CHIT-CHAT. The other day a lady in this city was asked by her cook if she had seen Edgewood's toboggan slide.

"Yes," was the reply, "I have seen it, and the figures are meant to represent Lord and Lady Lansdowne."

"Quoth the cook, 'It is not complete.'"

"What complete?" said the mistress, "And why not?"

"Well I did not see Mr. McNeill any where," was the reply.

They tell me that the Queen's Birthday celebration and the Oration were not so successful as to wash their dirty linen in public and that the next Supreme Court, which will be held in January next, the case will be down for trial. It is said that half the country-side has been submerged and that the case is through with, suspicion will be cast upon a score of characters which have hitherto been spotless. And all this in the name of religion!

Said a gentleman to me this morning: "Fredericton is a very religious town, or at least there are more people who go to church here in proportion to the population than in any other place in the world. I asked him how many he thought would attend a mass place of worship every Sunday. He said over three thousand or probably one half the population. If he is right this is the banner town."

John Reid says that he is going to build another exhibition place for the coming year, and that he has a Provincial Exhibition here 1885. I think he will succeed, and it will be a good thing for Fredericton and York County if he does. A good exhibition building will be a paying investment.

The Close of the Session. Hon D. McLean entertained the members of the Government, the Board of Agriculture and representatives of the press at an early supper at the Barker House Friday night. There was a round of speeches. The following toasts were drunk: "The Queen, morland and Queens counties the party of the farmers of New Brunswick, our host, the Agricultural interests of New Brunswick, the Local Government, Victoria county, some new members of the Board, the Press, West-broke up at a late hour.

The Bridge. Besides the spans that are up, the contractors have three spans nearly completed, and ready to be erected.

Recovery. George Duncan, who was injured by falling on the ice is rapidly recovering and will be out in a few days.

St. Paul's Church. There was no service in St. Paul's Church last Sunday evening because of frozen gas pipes.

A Tremendous Difference. Between Sunday morning, at seven o'clock and noon yesterday, there was a change of over seventy degrees in the temperature.

Normal School. Principal Mullin has received nearly 200 applications for admission to Normal School next term.

A good Result. The Ladies of St. Paul's Church realized \$240 by their sale and tea, Tuesday evening last.

Drill Shed. The contract for the I. S. Corps' drill shed has not yet been awarded.

Sanitary Election. The writ for the Sanitary election has been issued. Nomination will be on January 2nd, polling on January 9th.

Complains to Yield.—Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters which purify and regulate all the secretions.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Scene at the Trial of the German Nihilists.

Notes and News From all Parts of the World.

The War in the East. (Special to GLASGOW.) LONDON, Dec. 18.—The French forces in Roumania are now strongly entrenched at Lang Rep, while the Chinese are in force at other points. The military situation is very serious. Operations in Formosa are entirely at a standstill. The officer of light house tender Quora, which was captured by Admiral Courbet has been released on parole.

The Late Explosion. (Special to GLASGOW.) LONDON, Dec. 18.—Two recently driven nails have been discovered in the buttresses of the London Bridge. To these nails an explosive had evidently been attached. Three strangers who lived in a boat on Saturday went to a Tavern in the vicinity before embarking and took refreshments. While they were eating one of them said, "What shall we do with us? We have a cold job on hand."

The False Prophet's Fraud. (Special to GLASGOW.) LONDON, Dec. 18.—Advice from Cairo, dated that a Friend Church instructor in Cairo had been arrested on suspicion of British advance on the Nile.

A Defendant Committed Suicide. (Special to GLASGOW.) VIKESNA, Dec. 20.—In reference to the Caid Bank delinquency it is said that James's will was 18,000 florins per annum. His troubles originated in the purchase of a house in London and the loss of a large sum of which were pledged in Kutter's handwriting to the "Overland Bank."

A Thrilling Occasion. (Special to GLASGOW.) LONDON, Dec. 20.—Benardot, the anarchist, when asked if he had anything more to say in his defence, again drew upon the unhappy and degraded position of the working classes of Germany and denounced in harrowing terms the police suppression. He had ten heads, he said, he would gladly sacrifice them all for his cause. The judge, he said, was the best place for a man who had done as much for his country as he had done.

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Getting ready for Waterloo.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Debbeh, says that a rumor of the "Muller" reports that El Mahdi has sent 11,000 reinforcements to Osman Digna, who is encamped near Bahr waiting for the advance of the English.

Going up in Smoke. (Special to GLASGOW.) NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Harrigan and Harris' "Hooters" Company on Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The theatre is a total ruin.

Personal News. (Special to GLASGOW.) PARIS, Dec. 23.—Louis E. Michel, the anarchist, is dying. Alexander Douha has been made commander of the Legion of Honor.

French Losses. (Special to GLASGOW.) PARIS, Dec. 23.—Gen. Briere De Lisle telegraphs that the recent engagement with the Chinese, near Chu, the French lost 20 killed, and 93 wounded.

Runaway. Dr. Colburn's horse ran away with him Wednesday, throwing him out of the sleigh and breaking the whiffletree. The cause was the neglect of the Doctor's boy to properly fasten the reins. Dr. Colburn narrowly escaped being carried into the ice hole on the river, but he escaped

THE GYPSY QUEEN'S VOW

By JANIE O'BRIEN.

(Continued.)

Our thanks are due to His Honor the Chief Justice, for numerous copies of...

Once more he paused, and his fine eyes were full of bitter and self reproach now.

"Mother, that was the turning point in my destiny. Looking back to that time now, I can wish I had been struck dead sooner than have hurried, as I did, that impulsive, warm-hearted girl, into that fatal marriage."

"The time I had dreaded came at last. My better nature had awoke since the birth of my child; and I resolved to tell her all, cost what it might, and set her free."

"Two horses stood waiting. I lifted her into the saddle, sprung upon my own horse; and away we dashed at a break-neck pace, to consummate our own future nuptials."

"It was an ominous bridal, mother; for as the last words died away, and we were pronounced man and wife, the wind, which had been so gentle before, now rose to a gale, and the ghostly bird of omen fluttered a moment over our heads, and fell dead at our feet."

"No! I will live till I have wrung from his heart a tinge of the misery mine has felt, she thought; and then a dark, lowering glance, on the black, troubled waters below, filled up the blank."

"Dusky forms, like shadows from the grave, were fitting to and fro, brushing past her as they went. She knew who they were—the scum, the off-casts, the street-walkers of London."

"The crash, the din, the surging roar of busy life had commenced. Men looking like spectres, in the thick, yellow fog, buttoned up in overcoats, and scowling at the weather, passed up and down the thoroughfares."

"The dark, dreary woman turned away. Away, again through the labyrinth of the city, leaving that 'Bride of Signs' far behind—away from the dark dens and filthy purgatories of the city."

of making all the atonement in my power. The doctor had pronounced her ill-natured, but not dangerous, and said that with careful nursing she would soon be restored to health.

"During the next week, I scarcely ever left the cottage; and when she was sufficiently recovered to use a pen, she wrote a few lines to the principal of the academy, saying she had gone to visit a friend, and would not return for a fortnight, at least."

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if I ever forget my vow! Reginald, if I thought that man could go to Heaven, I would have sworn I would have sworn to save his soul, and I am going to do so."

"Upturned in the red light of the lamp, her face, as she spoke, was the face of a demon."

"Strong back, stronger than death!" he said to himself, as he gazed on that fiendish face. "Farwell, then, mother. Will you fulfil my last request?"

"Thank you, dearest mother. If so lost a wretch as I am dared invoke Heaven, I would ask his blessings on you."

"Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung from forest-creeper his last cry, and And can the lonely lonesome— But soothe not, mock not, my distress!"

CHAPTER VII. THE MOTHER'S DESPAIR. "Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung from forest-creeper his last cry, and And can the lonely lonesome— But soothe not, mock not, my distress!"

CHAPTER VIII. AN EXPLANATION. "His looks do argue him replete with reality,"

"Why, Mr. Harkins, it ain't possible now!" exclaimed a struggling, incredulous woman, who was standing in the doorway of a small, dingy room, looking at a man who was sitting on a bench, leaning his head against the wall, and looking at her with a stern, almost morose expression.

"The speaker, a pale young man, with a profusion of light hair and freckles and a gaudy handkerchief, was taking a stroll on the classic banks of the Serpentine, when suddenly appearing a short, plethoric, gruff-looking, masculine individual, who, with a look of intense indignation, stepped up to him and grasped him by the hand with an energy that was quite startling."

"The dark, dreary woman turned away. Away, again through the labyrinth of the city, leaving that 'Bride of Signs' far behind—away from the dark dens and filthy purgatories of the city."

"Why, Mr. Harkins, you haven't forgotten me—have you? Don't you recollect the young man you brought to London in your wretched one rainy night? Why, Mr. Harkins, I'm O. C. Toosyeps!"

"Why, so hit bet!" exclaimed Mr. Harkins, brightening up and lowering his formidable weapon, "Blessed if you ain't the young man who brought me from London in your wretched one rainy night? Why, Mr. Harkins, I'm O. C. Toosyeps!"

"I'm very much obliged to you, Mr. Harkins," said Mr. Toosyeps, gratefully. "I knew you'd be very glad to see me, and it's real kind of you to say so. I hope Mrs. Harkins and your infant family are all quite well, I thank you very much."

"Mr. Toosyeps," said Mr. Harkins, turning round fiercely. "I've got to tell you that you've got to get out of my house, and I'm very much obliged to you, Mr. Harkins, for your kind words, but I'm afraid I can't do that."

"I'm very much obliged to you, Mr. Harkins," said Mr. Toosyeps, gratefully. "I knew you'd be very glad to see me, and it's real kind of you to say so. I hope Mrs. Harkins and your infant family are all quite well, I thank you very much."

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