

MINUTES OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Jan. 1879.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21st.

The members of the Municipality of the County of York, held the semi-annual meeting in the County Council Room, in the Court House, on Tuesday the 21st of January. The following members were present and constituted the full Board:—

- JOHN C. MURRAY, Kingsclear.
JAMES FERRIS,
JOHN H. MURPHY,
GEORGE L. HOYT, Prince William.
MICHAEL DOHERTY, Dumfries.
H. A. DAVIDSON,
JAMES K. PINDER, Southampton.
JAMES T. MARTIN,
D. A. GRANT, Canterbury.
LECKE-JARVIS,
JOHN OLIVER, Queensbury.
JOHN H. MURPHY,
THOMAS COBURN, Bright.
JAMES W. JEWETT,
WM. WILSON,
WM. E. JOHNSTON, Douglas.
WM. McBEAN, St. Mary's.
BENJAMIN GLOBE,
WILLIAM CHERRIE, Stanley.
JOHN CALHOUN,
A. A. NASSON, New Maryland.
WM. FISHER,
D. GLENDENNING, Manners Sutton.
WM. MURPHY,

Mr. Hoyt was unanimously called upon to act as chairman, and the Council being constituted, proceeded to the election of a Warden. Mr. Lawson moved that Mr. Wm. McBean, St. Mary's, be Warden for the ensuing year. Mr. Grant seconded the motion. The motion, being put, was unanimously carried, and the Warden-elect took his seat.

The Warden proceeded to thank the worshipful body of Councillors for the very unexpected honor that they had just conferred upon him. His election to the important office of Warden had been so unexpected by him, that he found himself not in a position to address them as he would desire. Any man who ran for an office should be prepared with a speech, for either event, either for victory or defeat. He was sorry to say that he came with neither. He could simply thank them for the honor that had done him. The present would be the last year when he would have the honor and he had always considered it an honor to fill a seat at the Council Board. Now that he had been elected Warden, and called upon to preside over the Council, he felt that he had attained honor and glory enough.

The Warden then proceeded to speak briefly on a question affecting parish corporations. He believed that a great deal of improvement could be made in the conduct of municipal affairs. The working of municipal corporations elsewhere, he considered in some ways more satisfactory and economical than those of the County of York. If the laws governing the municipalities of Ontario were examined, they would be found, he thought, to a great extent, an improvement over theirs. In Ontario, each parish was an incorporated body and it was composed of five members, the chairman of the body was called the reeve, each parish body was represented at the County Board according to population. Each parish corporation made its own bye laws, and with regard to granting subsidies, making contributions to the revenue, each corporation acted independently. Under that system, no bye laws created a debt on the corporation, because valid unless they were sanctioned by the people. The Warden went on to explain several of the laws governing the municipalities in Ontario, and said that in some respects the system that obtained there, was more efficient and more conservative than the system by which the York Municipality was governed. The subject was very worthy the consideration of the members of the Board. One of the members (Mr. Murray) had made a study of the municipal institutions of Ontario, and he had no doubt they would all like to hear from him on the subject. He would bring his brief remarks to a close, before taking his seat, by again thanking the members of the Council for the honor they had that day done him.

The Secretary-Treasurer then read the minutes of last meeting. On the motion of Mr. Close, the minutes were received and approved.

The Secretary-Treasurer submitted his accounts to the approval of the Board, whereon the Warden appointed a committee to examine them, viz., Councillors Lawson, Coburn, Hoyt.

Mr. Lawson moved that Peter Hain be appointed constable to attend the Board. Carried.

The Warden then proceeded to appoint the several standing committees for the ensuing year.

Goal and Public Buildings Committee.—Messrs. Pinder, Coburn, Close. Printing Committee.—Messrs. Murray, Wilson and Murphy.

Administration of Justice.—Messrs. Pinder, Jewett, Hoyt, Close, Nason, Assessor Com.—Messrs. Henry, Doherty, Lawson, Murphy, Pinder, Murray, Jewett, Wilson, Close, Currie, Murray.

Public Accounts.—Hoyt, Davidson, Grant, Glendinning, Oliver, Coburn, Johnston, the Warden, Calhoun, Nason Phoeny, Mastin.

Mr. Henry, Chairman of Committee on printing Reports, called the attention of the Board to the fact, that Mr. Lugin, who had hitherto been their

reporter, had not published the reports of the last semi-meeting. He had promised most faithfully that the reports would be out in a fortnight after the meeting, but the fortnight passed and there were no reports. He had received \$30 for reporting. He would ask the Secretary-Treasurer had Mr. Lugin, handed him back the money? The Secretary-Treasurer expressed his conviction that the report had not been prepared by Mr. Lugin, and would have been published if an accident had not happened. Mr. Lugin offered now either to refund the money or report the proceedings of the Board gratuitously. If Mr. Lugin did not pay back the money, he (Sec. Treas.) would be responsible.

Mr. Henry, who read the tenders of Mr. Fisher of the Reporter, and of Mr. Lugin of the Agriculturist, said that the Committee on printing Reports had tendered for the printing and publishing the proceedings of the County Council for 1879, and that they had accepted the tender of Mr. Lugin of the Agriculturist, who had engaged to have the work performed for the year for the sum of \$50, and in addition had promised to furnish the members of the Board with 200 copies of the reports of last session. The reports appeared, gratuitously. Board confirmed action of the Committee on Reports.

Mr. Wilson said that the Board ought to be more actively with respect to Mr. Lugin, in explanation of the course he had taken on reporting. He did not for a moment suppose that the members wished to fix intentional wrong on Mr. Lugin, who had failed to publish the reports of last session. If the causes he could not have anticipated at the time, Mr. Lugin, he felt assured, had had no wrong intention in the matter, and was quite sincere when he promised to refund the money. Mr. Wilson, therefore, moved that the Board exonerate Mr. Lugin from any wrong intention in not publishing the reports of the last July session. Carried unanimously.

The Secretary-Treasurer having read a communication from J. A. Beckwith, Esq., treasurer of the York County Agricultural Society, regarding the payment of debentures issued by the County Council, in 1865, and which had been mislaid, and the following memorial connected therewith.

MEMORIAL

To the Municipal Council of the County of York.

The Memorial of JOHN A. BECKWITH, of Fredericton, in the said County,

Respectfully Sheweth: That your Worshipful body issued under the authority of the Act 20th Victoria, cap. 27, five debentures, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the sum of \$300 each, with interest, coupons attached, and bearing date the 27th November, 1868.

That such debentures were handed over to your memorialist, as Treasurer of the York County Agricultural Society.

Your memorialist, at the time said debentures was paid up to the 27th November, 1868, and the principal and all interest money on the said debentures, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, while in your memorialist's possession were by him placed in some supposed place, to be made by others the most diligent search possible, at different times, and in every place where he thought the said debentures had been placed, but they cannot be found.

Your memorialist has been repeatedly requested by the said Society to endeavor to obtain from your body the amount of the said lost debentures (\$1,200), and the interest thereon.

Your memorialist feels well assured that your worshipful body will have every desire to fulfill all legal obligations existing against the Municipality.

Your memorialist, therefore, would respectfully ask that your worshipful body will make an order for the payment of the said debentures and interest, or obtain authority from your body to take up the said lost debentures and interest. Your memorialist being prepared to furnish your body with the names of the persons against the presentation of the lost debentures.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever your memorialist,

JOHN A. BECKWITH, Fredericton, N. B. January 18th, 1879.

Mr. Wilson asked "At what time did the Council propose to hear Mr. Beckwith regarding this matter?"

Mr. Henry said that the proper course would be to refer Mr. Beckwith's communication to a committee who would hear him, and then report to the Board. The Board could then take such action as they saw fit.

Mr. Lawson moved that Mr. Beckwith be heard before a committee.—Carried unanimously.

The Warden named the following committee:—Messrs. Grant, Wilson, Coburn, and Currie.

Council adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Secretary-Treasurer called the roll.

The Warden read a communication from a committee of the Temperance Convention of York, then being held in Fredericton, viz., B. A. Goodspeed, A. Reley, and G. W. Merriworth requesting the attendance of the Board at an adjourned meeting of said convention in the Reform Club Rooms that evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Board comply with the request. Carried.

Mr. Lawson from the committee appointed to examine the Secretary-Treasurer's accounts, reported that the committee had attended to their duty, and had found all correct.

Deputy Secretary-Treasurer then read:—

1. Rules and Regulations for the management and good order of the proceedings of the Council. Approved and passed.

Secretary-Treasurer having resumed seat, read:—

2. Bye law relating to the contested elections of Councillors for the County Council of the County of York. Approved and passed.

The Agriculturist

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DE

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

VOL. 1.

Mr. Lawson called attention to certain payments for stationery, which he thought rather exorbitant, for six months, in all \$25.27.

The Treasurer explained that there was an election held last year, and it was necessary to procure books, &c. for the different polling places. Report received and adopted.

Mr. Murphy moved that H. B. Robinson be appointed Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

Mr. Coburn moved that J. A. Vanwart be appointed Auditor. Carried.

Secretary-Treasurer gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000, for the due performance of his office, and safe fulfilment of his trust. Bonds received and adopted, and handed to the Warden for safe keeping.

Secretary-Treasurer appointed, the law authorizing him, his partner, Jno. Black, Esq., as his Deputy. Approved.

Mr. Coburn said that there was a matter that the Board would have to deal with—the appointment of Valuers of the Valutors, the Secretary-Treasurer read sections of the law concerning County Valutors; showing that the Board have authority to appoint them; that Valutors were appointed for a term of three years; that they were called upon to make a valuation of property and income, and that the next valuation would have to be taken in 1881.

Mr. Hoyt asked what the Board intended to do; the same was last adopted, by dividing the County into three districts, and appointing a Valuator for each, or by allowing the parishes to appoint the Valutors themselves.

Mr. Nason said that he had originated the plan of dividing the County into three districts, and, as the experiment had worked well, it should not be departed from.

The Secretary-Treasurer having divided into three districts. Some discussions occurred over the question how the County should be divided into districts.

Mr. Hoyt moved the following divisions:—1. Canterbury, Dumfries, Prince William, Manners Sutton; 2. Southampton, Queensbury, Bright, Douglas; 3. Kingsclear, New Maryland, Stanley, St. Mary's.

Mr. Nason, in amendment, moved that the district divisions be, 1. New Maryland, Kingsclear, St. Mary's, Stanley; 2. Manners Sutton, Prince William, Douglas, Bright; 3. Canterbury, Douglas, Queensbury, Southampton.

The first division in the amendment being the same as the third in the original motion.

Mr. Hoyt contended that it was important in defining the district divisions, the parishes making the separate districts, should be those lying closest to each other, otherwise difficulties might occur.

Mr. Henry said that it would not make the slightest difference as to the representatives of the people who made the appointments of Valutors.

Mr. Pinder favored the amendment the division was the same as formerly made. By dividing by it they would have a chance of having a valuation that they had not before.

Mr. Nason went for the amendment as he had originated the plan. It had been no cause of complaint, but on the contrary it had given a good deal of satisfaction.

The amendment being put was carried.

A brief conversation ensued as to the time when the Valutors were to be appointed would take the valuation. It was understood that they take it on the last year of their term of office, their term being three years. The Board then proceeded to the appointment of Valutors.

The following appointments were made: For No. 1, George S. Peters; No. 2, Peter Woods; No. 3, Richard Bellamy.

On the question of appointing the Chairman of the Board of Valutors, and on the motion of appointing R. Bellamy, Mr. J. Murray said, in reference to the appointment of R. Bellamy, that the Board had better see who the Valutors were first. He did not think it fair to displace for no alleged fault Mr. C. E. Murray, who had held, since the last appointment the office of Valuator for the district. He strongly objected to the appointment just made. Mr. Murray's objections not causing the Board to rescind their action.

Mr. Coburn moved that R. Bellamy be appointed chairman, which motion was carried.

Mr. Nason moved that the Secretary-Treasurer be paid \$400 as his salary for the year. Carried. Also that the Auditor be paid \$100 as salary for the year. Carried.

The Warden said that a committee had been appointed last January, to make a revision of the Rules and Regulations and bye laws of the County Council. He had been chairman of that committee; and now reported that the committee had attended to the duty that had been placed upon them. Some changes might require to be made in some of the bye-laws, as revised. As the matter was of much importance, he would ask the members of the Council to give their close attention while the bye laws were being read.

Deputy Secretary-Treasurer then read:—

1. Rules and Regulations for the management and good order of the proceedings of the Council. Approved and passed.

Secretary-Treasurer having resumed seat, read:—

2. Bye law relating to the contested elections of Councillors for the County Council of the County of York. Approved and passed.

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10. Bye law relating to the contested elections of Councillors for the County Council of the County of York. Approved and passed.

11. Bye law relating to the contested elections of Councillors for the County Council of the County of York. Approved and passed.

12. Bye law relating to the contested elections of Councillors for the County Council of the County of York. Approved and passed.

The Agriculturist

RICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

SIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

NO. 43.

The Secretary Treasurer having read the law relating to the running at large of cattle in the Municipality of York, some discussion arose. The bye law provided that no oxen, vine or geese, shall be allowed to run at large the first day of November and the first day of November any year.

On one of the clauses defining the highways and roads to which the provisions of the bye law shall extend, viz: "on that part of the Great Road in the parish of Kingsclear, leading on Frederickton to St. Andrews, for the bye road called the Rainford lane, in the parish of Kingsclear, on the Old Road, so called."

Mr. Phoeny said that a law was required that would extend to the lands of Kingsclear, it should be as far as the "four mile tree" limit.

Mr. Murray was (as understood) of opinion that that part of the bye law relating to the St. Andrews road to Kingsclear should be struck out; all cattle to be run at large, whether in wood and was private property. He would have the law to prevent cattle running at large, to extend to the open end of Kingsclear.

Mr. Phoeny contended for the four mile tree limit.

Mr. Murray could not agree with m, and held that the law should extend beyond that.

At length a motion was carried, modifying the clause above quoted, which makes the clause read—that part of the great road in the Parish of Kingsclear leading from Frederickton to St. Andrews' until it strikes the 4th mile of the Rainford Lane, so called, &c.

Mr. Murray objected to the limit of m in the law, and moved that instead of "between the first day of April and the first day of November, read the first day of April and the first day of October.

Mr. Murray thought that instead of the 1st, it might be fixed about the 15th of October.

The Warden—it would be better to have it the 1st of November.

Mr. Murray held that that time could not be fair to the ratepayers of the County who held lands on the River St. John. He contended that at the time that might be suitable in some Parishes would not answer in others.

Mr. Hoyt said it was very difficult to draw a bye law that would meet the requirements of every locality in the County. He was inclined to allow every Parish to make its own regulations about cattle running at large.

Mr. Murray was inclined to think that much that was said about cattle running after the 1st of October, was all in vain. They had better make it that day instead of the 1st of November.

Mr. Phoeny approved of the idea of letting the law, as it related to lower than the 1st of October, be amended, he altered it to the 1st of October.

The conversational discussion continued in which Messrs. Murphy, Pinder, Coburn, Jewett, Murray, &c., took part, and a conclusion was at last arrived at exempting Bright, Douglas and Kingsclear County.

The bye law, and altering it as regards these parishes to between the first of April and the first of October.

The bye law (17) relating to cattle running at large, was allowed to stand, as the result of every bye law (18) to prevent trespasses by cattle in the Parishes of Kingsclear and Douglas, an incidental conversation arose about the question of dogs killing sheep.

Mr. Pinder said that the great trouble was to prevent the dogs killing sheep. They might see half a dozen dogs standing around half a dozen dead sheep, but they had no power unless they caught them in the act of killing, they summarily with them. He wanted to have the privilege which he found dogs in the situation he had described of killing them then and there.

Some of the Councillors were of opinion that the law in the Revised Statutes, relating to dogs, having no killing sheep, gave the power to deal summarily with them.

This bye law (18) was allowed to stand.

Mr. Henry moved that the subject of granting tavern licenses be taken up for discussion at 2 p. m. on Wednesday. Carried.

Mr. Hoyt moved that the County Council present an address to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Canad, and lowered the duty on the holders of exhibitions it would be well for the Council to consider whether they would not be liable for any damage that might be committed during the holding of such exhibitions.

After a few brief observations from Councillors Fisher Nason &c.

Mr. Pinder moved that the \$20 be struck out and the bye law read, "not less than five, nor more than forty, dollars," motion carried.

11. Bye law to regulate Public Exhibitions, &c., passed as amended.

12. Bye law relating to the Low Lands and Islands within the limits of the Municipality of York. Read and passed.

13. Bye law to prevent running at large of Rams within the Municipality, &c. Read and passed.

14. Bye law relating to the continuance of office of Parish officers in the Municipality. Read and passed.

This bye law provides that all parish officers now, or hereafter appointed at any meeting of the County Council, or appointed and confirmed, shall continue to be such officers, and to discharge the duties of their respective offices until the first Tuesday in February, of the year following the year for, or in which they are appointed or until others are appointed in their stead.

15. Bye law relating to security to be given by certain parish officers in the Municipality &c. Read and passed.

16. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

17. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

18. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

19. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

20. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

21. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

22. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

23. Bye law to establish a public wharf in the parish of Southampton. Read and passed.

James Murchie on his own account claimed that he had been over-assessed on Poor and County and on Wild Land Taxes altogether \$94.37.

The petition of Gay, Bovan & Co., stating that they had been taxed on 10,000 acres of wilderness land in the Parish of Douglas, when they only possessed and only now possess 4,700 acres, and praying to be refunded the excess of taxation, was also read.

Both petitions were referred to a committee, viz: H. A. Davidson, W. E. Johnston, Jas. T. Mastin, William Murphy and John Calhoun.

Mr. Lawson moved that the petition of Gay, Bovan & Co. be referred to the Committee on the Gaol and Court House.

The Committee on the Gaol and Court House leave to submit the following Report. That by an order in Council made in July last, the Committee have placed a farm in the Gaol at about a cost of \$100,000, which will make a great saving in wood and labor in the Gaol. The farms has so far given every satisfaction. The Committee also invited tenders for wood and bread for Gaol, and awarded the contract to T. F. Barker at \$200 per cord, and the contract for bread to J. Burns at 6j cents per loaf of 2 lbs. The prices are very much less than previously given. Your committee would also recommend that the pipes in the Gaol cells should be made to connect with the main made for the purpose of receiving the contents of the same. Your Committee would also recommend that they be empowered to make some arrangements, if possible, with the City Council to provide the prisoners confined from time to time in the Gaol with labor, as the prisoners, from the fact of their being unemployed, very often prefer remaining in Gaol to getting their living outside of the prison walls.

JAMES K. PINDER, WM. McBEAN, Com. of Gaol and Court House.

A brief discussion ensued, on the recommendation of the Grand Inquest, that employment should be found for prisoners confined in gaol.

To be continued.

Agriculture.

Value of Manure.

A cord of average manure as shoveled from the barn cellar, weighs somewhat over four tons. The average of eighty-six reports of premium crops, as given in the Agriculture of Massachusetts, show twenty-eight loads or seven cords, or probably twenty-eight tons, of dung applied in order to obtain the average estimated crop of eighty-one bushels of shelled corn. This would indicate a value for the manure, as applied by these farmers, of about three bushels of corn to the ton, or less, if calculated, as it should be, on the increase, instead of on the crop gained from the natural fertility of the land and the dung.

Is this correct? It is certainly claimed that this method of calculation is proper, and that there are two values to dung, the one chemical and the other agricultural. Thus a ton of manure produces one bushel of increase in wheat, etc.

For our own part, we don't believe that we can assign to manures any value which we can define as agricultural, as distinct from chemical. Give a sample of fertilizer to twenty chemists, and they will agree upon its chemical value. Give fertilizer to twenty farmers, and no two will value it alike. One may call it worthless, and no two will assign the same crop-production to its use. We might as well come to the conclusion at once that the agricultural value of a fertilizer depends upon who uses it,—on the land, on the crop, and on the judgement of the user. Give a ton of superphosphate to this man to grow corn, and let him use it on land unfitted for corn, and the fertilizer is condemned. Give it to that man who applies it to corn land, and it is pronounced good. A hundred weight of fertilizer or dung applied to one field may produce double the crop of another field upon which one hundred pounds of the same fertilizer has been strewn.

The only true basis for testing fertilizers is the chemical one; but this valuation of the chemists must be correctly interpreted. It is not sufficient to know how much nitrogen is in a sample, but also how much nitrogen occurs, and how it is mixed with other elements of fertility, etc., etc., and so for the other elements. Do we ignore field trials? By no means. It is only through field trials that we can learn the action of fertilizers; but to accomplish this, the trials must be made by men who are willing to devote study to their interpretation.

Have manures and fertilizers an agricultural value? Certainly they have. But what is it? Only the chemist who interprets the influence of the constituents and combinations, and the other conditions termed physical and physiological, can give it; and then when this chemist arises and its completeness, no two farmers can obtain the same value, nor the exact value that he assigns. Do not call our words contradictory, for, remember, the man who rules the conditions of his farming the best prevails over

another who rules not at all; and further reflect that the man is indeed a prime necessity for the successful farmer, and not merely the laborer, nor the dung, nor any other one factor can organize the highest success.

DIS-HORNED CATTLE.—Mr. Mechi writes as follows on an Irish practice:—"I purchased two such lots, supposing them to be home bred polled cattle; and every farmer who saw them concluded that they were so. But one day an Aberdeen farmer of 800 acres, who fattens 200 cattle annually, said they were Irish and that they had been removed, and that it was a common Irish practice to remove the horns from their well bred cattle intended for the English markets. He also said, that as an extensive buyer of Irish cattle, if he finds and kicks his horses more in one week than I do mine in five years, I advise those who want to buy horse brushes to buy the best they can get. Eleven years ago I bought a brush that cost \$3.50, and it is as good yet as it was when I bought it. 'The best is always the cheapest.'—D. N. Kern in Practical Farmer.

LUCK WITH BEES.—I don't know what's the cause of it, I never had any luck with cows. I always give them lots of feed but it don't seem to do them any good; they got the 'horn ail,' or 'wolf in the tail,' and they never do us a bit of good, I never had any luck with early lambs; the ewes don't give much milk and the half of their own't own their lambs. Now reader, how does this sound? I think that many of you will say, 'You make your own luck.' I suppose you are right, so far as the cows and lambs are concerned, but when it comes to the bees it's all luck there. If the bees don't go into the honey boxes to work, or if the swarms go to the woods after you have hived them or if you go to your 'best colony' and find worm-eaten comb and no bees, it is all luck. The beekeeper is not to blame.

To prevent the odor of turnips and other vegetables from being communicated to butter: Make a strong solution of saltpetre—say a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of saltpetre—and when thoroughly dissolved, put it in a bottle and stand in a cool place. Before milking, put into the milk pail a spoonful of this solution, or more, according to the quantity of milk that is expected, and all turnip flavor will be entirely destroyed. The same substance will also in a great degree, destroy the bad flavor given to butter by the yellow crowsfoot or buttercup. Another plan, equally if not more efficient, is to scald the cream after the saltpetre has been inserted.

Fruit growing and farming should go hand in hand. Both can be carried on with profit on the same plantation. It is indeed poor economy to attend to one interest to the neglect of the other. There are numerous places upon every farm which a fruit tree exactly fits, though, for that matter, we never saw one out of place anywhere. Space being all utilized, expenses are reduced to the lowest limit, and a respectable income is virtually assured. A farm without fruit is of little comparative value.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.—In Germany, school children are instructed to distinguish the most common noxious from beneficial insects; also to collect

NEWS ITEMS.

Nearly 4000 persons engaged in gathering the Hudson River crop.

The Emir of Bohara has sent twenty thousand ounces to Tashkent charities.

An Indian has entered a libel for divorce in the Supreme Court at Fangoor, Me. This is the first case of the kind on record in the State.

All rail mail communication with the Province of Manitoba has just been established. Letters from Ontario will go through in three days.

Landlord suffered dreadfully from the ravages of wolves during the summer. One of the wolves belonging to the Lapp have been destroyed, and nearly all the young ones.

The snow drifts on the railroads in Western New York are said to be enormous, in some places reaching far above the tops of the houses along the lines are completely covered with snow.

The French wine crop last year fell off 48,700,000 hectolitres compared with the yield of 1877, and 18,000,000 compared with the average of the decade. Causes, phylloxera and oidium.

Edison's First Patent for the electric light was sealed in London on Tuesday week. It is the same which was successfully opposed by Edison. Edison has two other applications for patents pending.

Russia's system of suppression looks as if it would be more and more, and may blow it up. The system of the universities, produced a dead-lock between the authorities and the revolutionists.

By a majority of 22 to 12, the Edinburgh U. P. Synod have agreed to recommend to the Synod that marriage with a divorced wife's sister be no longer a bar to membership in the United Presbyterian Church.

Human life seems to be cheap at New Haven. A fine of two dollars was imposed last week by the New Haven city court upon Ward, the man who by careless driving ran over and killed Michael Berrigan, a telegraph messenger boy.

The Springfield Republican says the amount of cider manufactured in Massachusetts during the last four months is believed to be unprecedented. It is thought the production will not be less than 100,000 barrels and some of the mills are still running.

Mr. J. C. Campbell, of Syracuse, N. Y., has invented an apparatus by which the shaft of a cutter can be readily adjusted from front to rear, and vice versa, without the condition of the roads may require. It is an exceedingly simple and handy invention.

According to Leonard Bacon, the Old Catholic movement led by Dr. Dollinger, has collapsed. A great deal of interest has been shown in this movement, perhaps too much, but it was clear to many that it wanted to dwell too near to the old fold to be safe.

The London Examiner: "Leo XIII. has been informed, decided to take energetic measures in order to prevent the Society of Jesus from interfering in ecclesiastical matters in Belgium and France. Instructions have been sent to the apostolic nuncios on this subject."

The Bishop of the Diocese of New York has been named by the late Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and the late Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

People may live to see a vast inland sea in Africa, in the natural basin to the north of the desert. The late Bishop of the Diocese of New York has been named by the late Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

Electric lamps a French invention proposed to produce, so that ordinary carriage lamps by us will be illuminated by electricity supplied by the rotary motion of the wheels. The late Bishop of the Diocese of New York has been named by the late Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

The Cornell University campus is now lighted at night by two electric lights. The late Bishop of the Diocese of New York has been named by the late Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

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Charles Bradlaugh announces himself as a candidate for Northampton for representation in the British Parliament. He advocates the abolition of the law of primogeniture, resistance to the present extravagant and unproductive expenditure of the State, and the substitution of life pensions for shorter sessions of Parliament, woman suffrage, household suffrage in the British Parliament, and a reduction of taxes.

His Excellency the Governor-General and her Royal Highness are to be followed by the following engagements at Ottawa for the month of February—7th, annual concert of the Ottawa Ladies' Aid Society; 10th, musical annual at the skating rink; 10th, M. Devesse's concert; 17th, Grand concert. Besides the above, there will be, on the 13th, a State dinner, on the 14th, a drawing-room, and on the 19th a State ball.

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The General expressed to Lord Napier his high admiration of the troops. He had seen none in Europe so well drilled. They had been drilled in Europe. "They had learned," he said, "to be watched the manœuvres, how to fire low and fire slowly."

The Recrudescence of Protectionism.

This is the portentous term by which the economic economists describe what is known to other people as the demand for Reciprocity in the States.

The Emperor of Bohara has sent twenty thousand ounces to Tashkent charities.

An Indian has entered a libel for divorce in the Supreme Court at Fangoor, Me. This is the first case of the kind on record in the State.

All rail mail communication with the Province of Manitoba has just been established. Letters from Ontario will go through in three days.

Landlord suffered dreadfully from the ravages of wolves during the summer. One of the wolves belonging to the Lapp have been destroyed, and nearly all the young ones.

The snow drifts on the railroads in Western New York are said to be enormous, in some places reaching far above the tops of the houses along the lines are completely covered with snow.

The French wine crop last year fell off 48,700,000 hectolitres compared with the yield of 1877, and 18,000,000 compared with the average of the decade. Causes, phylloxera and oidium.

Edison's First Patent for the electric light was sealed in London on Tuesday week. It is the same which was successfully opposed by Edison. Edison has two other applications for patents pending.

Russia's system of suppression looks as if it would be more and more, and may blow it up. The system of the universities, produced a dead-lock between the authorities and the revolutionists.

By a majority of 22 to 12, the Edinburgh U. P. Synod have agreed to recommend to the Synod that marriage with a divorced wife's sister be no longer a bar to membership in the United Presbyterian Church.

Human life seems to be cheap at New Haven. A fine of two dollars was imposed last week by the New Haven city court upon Ward, the man who by careless driving ran over and killed Michael Berrigan, a telegraph messenger boy.

The Springfield Republican says the amount of cider manufactured in Massachusetts during the last four months is believed to be unprecedented. It is thought the production will not be less than 100,000 barrels and some of the mills are still running.

Mr. J. C. Campbell, of Syracuse, N. Y., has invented an apparatus by which the shaft of a cutter can be readily adjusted from front to rear, and vice versa, without the condition of the roads may require. It is an exceedingly simple and handy invention.

According to Leonard Bacon, the Old Catholic movement led by Dr. Dollinger, has collapsed. A great deal of interest has been shown in this movement, perhaps too much, but it was clear to many that it wanted to dwell too near to the old fold to be safe.

The London Examiner: "Leo XIII. has been informed, decided to take energetic measures in order to prevent the Society of Jesus from interfering in ecclesiastical matters in Belgium and France. Instructions have been sent to the apostolic nuncios on this subject."

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People may live to see a vast inland sea in Africa, in the natural basin to the north of the desert. The late Bishop of the Diocese of New York has been named by the late Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

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The Agriculturist.

Disastrous Fire in St. Stephen.

The most disastrous fire since the conflagration of May 14, 1877, that has occurred in St. Stephen, broke out on Sunday morning last, in the Dry Goods Row, so called, situated on the western end of Water Street.

The fire, it is supposed, commenced in Alexander Johnston's grocery store, and was caused by some defect in the stove or flue. The steam fire engines of St. Stephen and Calais met their steam promptly, and were worked energetically; a hand engine, also, was brought to play, but the bitter cold, and the violence of the wind, froze the hose, which rendered it of no service.

The efforts of the firemen proved unavailing to stop the spread of the fire. When the flames reached the brick partition wall of Messrs. Callahan's store, they were stayed and the probable destruction of the whole southern side of Water Street averted. The thieves were at work during the confusion and excitement of the removal of the goods from the threatened stores, and unceremoniously appropriated United coats and watches, and rigged themselves out in new hats and boots. When morning broke, the ravages of the fire were stayed, but it had made a clean sweep of the two storey building occupied by Mr. McElroy, as a liquor store, the building, one half of which was owned by Alex. Johnson, dealer in groceries and liquors, the other half of which, was occupied, by John Murphy, of Portland, Me., a two story building in which were the Dry Goods Store of Smith & Murray and the Jewellery Store of Geo. K. Pinder, the old Victoria House, occupied by Andrew DeWolfe, as a Grocery Store; J. W. Clark's Crocker Store, a two storey building, occupied by C. O. Barker as a Shoe Factory, and by Smith & Carver, Milliner; C. S. Miller's Bookery, and a building occupied by Geo. W. Sloat as a Boot and Shoe Store.

There was between \$25,000 and \$30,000 insurance on the burnt buildings, distributed among the Etna, Shawmut, Queen, Commercial Union, National, Hartford, North British and Mercantile, Imperial, and Western offices.

The St. Croix Courier says that Dry Goods Row, which is also known as the Row of wooden buildings, and to the rear of which was no access in case of fire, was regarded with distrust by the insurance companies, who consequently charged excessive rates. Most of the occupants, however, were insured, and individual losses were not so great as might otherwise have been. Some of the proprietors will commence re-building at once, and they will do so, but they will make their new buildings as fire proof as possible.

The French Crisis.

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Conservation of Bishop Bond.

The report of the illness of the Bishop of Fredericton turned out, fortunately, to be untrue. His Lordship, along with the Bishops of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Niagara and Algona, took part in the imposing ceremony of the consecration of Bishop Bond.

A hundred clergymen wearing their surplices, besides the Bishops, sat in the chancel. The morning prayers were read by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ontario, "on the necessity of the order of bishops in the church, and how they should be esteemed by the people." At the conclusion of the sermon—

The Bishop of Fredericton took his seat in the centre of the chancel and the Bishops of Quebec and Algona presented the Bishop-elect saying, in the words of the service.

"Most reverend father in God we present unto you this holy and well learned man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop."

The Bishop of Nova Scotia had previously read the commission, and the bishop-elect had retired to the vestry and put on the bishop's robes, Canon Evans acting as his advanced and put their hands on the head of the bishop-elect, who was kneeling before the chancel, the senior bishop saying—

"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a bishop in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposition of hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

And remember that thou stir up the Imposition of hands, which is given thee, to give us the spirit of fear but of power, and love, and sobriety."

After the service the clergy and delegates were entertained at lunch in the Windsor Hotel, by the newly consecrated Bishop, one hundred and forty persons including laymen and clergy, being present. The Bishop of Nova Scotia was proposed in graceful terms, by the Bishop of Fredericton.

On Monday morning the House of Bishops assembled and elected the Bishop of Fredericton Metropolitan Bishop of Canada.

W. C. T. U. LECTURE COURSE.—The Reform Club Band (being to six weeks among its members) did not enliven the dull interval between the opening of the doors and the appearance of the lecturer last Tuesday evening, and the seats were very slowly taken by the audience. The public, we are afraid, do not fully appreciate the efforts of the ladies in providing them with intellectual fare. The lecturer, Mr. G. G. Roberts, was introduced by Miss Hart, who intimated that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by Rev. Mr. Read, subject: "Glances in and around Boston."

Manners and Customs was the theme of the evening, and the lecturer in the beginning of his life of our first parents in the Garden of Eden, and portraying the life of the people before the flood, passing on to Abraham and the patriarchs, and the wandering Bedouins of the Desert, dwelling for a short time in Egypt, and from there travelling over to Greece and depicting Spartan manners; and visiting Rome to describe the manner of life of the citizens of the mistress of the world, and from thence crossing over to the British Isles, to look on rude barbarian pagan ancestors, and the transporting of himself to picture a state of society where the extremes of avarice and magnificence and of poverty and enslavement met, reversed in time and space, a vast field of thought briefly on some modern phases of manners and customs. He also gave some particulars concerning marriage and burial customs in different countries.

L. O. A. LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening, Fred M. Sprong, Esq., of Hampton, delivered the third lecture of the L. O. A. course in the range Hall, before a highly respectable and most attentive audience. The subject of the lecture, "The Royal Orange Association, its aims and results," was particularly interesting to the body before whom he lectured, and he dealt with it in an able and comprehensive manner. Mr. Sprong seemed filled with his subject, in fact, and spoke without paper or reference to notes. The text lecture will be delivered by William W. G. Grevy, on Wednesday evening, February 12th, subject: "What the revolution of 1800 secured for the Anglo-Saxon race."

We are pleased to read in the Morning News the following item of news:—

A grand concert is to be given during the month of February, at the Theatre Royal, 71st Battalion, the proceeds to be devoted for procuring the new regulation brass instruments for the 71st Battalion. We venture to say that there will be a perfect ruck to hear the gallant officers of the 71st Battalion. We never had any doubt of their ability and readiness to "face the music," if called upon to serve their country, but had no idea that they were able and willing to take the music on the platform to amuse the laige.

MARKET.—There was a number of country teams in Phoenix Square, and a good market, beefing. Hay sold for \$7 to \$10 a ton, morning from 5 to 6 cents per lb, mutton from 15 to 20 cents, turkeys 9 cents, geese from 40 to 50 cents, ducks 30 cents, butter 14 to 15 cents per lb, eggs 18 to 20 cents per dozen, potatoes from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per barrel.

Canada prides itself on the impartial administration of justice within its borders. The law is the same for all, and the punishment of offenders of all classes and creeds. In Ontario the culprits are found outside the walls of justice and in our city courts. But in the matter of justice, occasionally, but the offenders within the judicial courts. At Windsor, the other day, the bailiff and the County Court clerk had a conflict. The bailiff, armed with the law and a particularly good revolver, demanded certain documents, which the County Court clerk refused to deliver. Thereupon the bailiff winged the clerk with a shot from the revolver through the right arm. One of the worst features of the affair is that the bailiff admits that he was drunk, and says the revolver went off of its own accord.—L.

Advices from Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, Burnley, Mervin, South Durham, Stockport and Walsingham state that the unprecedented distress in those localities continues to increase and is attributable to the prolonged severe weather, stagnation in the iron trade, extreme dullness in most branches of the coal and coke trade, depression in other trades and notices to workmen. Many of these notices were issued to bring about a reduction in wages. Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation and the work-houses are full of overflowing. The charitable societies are hard at work and collecting boxes have been placed in many places of business and public resort.

There is a low comedian at the Newcastle Theatre who takes off Lord Beaconsfield to the life. The Premier is introduced into the pantomime in frock-coat, top-boots and all, and makes a telling speech about the Berlin Treaty and peace with honour. But the performance is not popular in Newcastle. There is a very strong Gladstonian element there. When Mr. Eldred (the comedian in question) says, at least I've done more for England than any timble; he is received with a storm of hisses. The Conservatives in the audience cheer lustily, and there is soon a pretty row to show the direction of the current. Why does not Mr. Eldred try Newcastle as a constituency, falling Edinburgh and Leeds.—World.

Leading Jews in Great Britain have purchased Palestine. The secretary of the Association which is backed up by the Rothschilds and other financiers, announces that the undertaking meets generally with the approval of the Jews of the whole world. The plain Philistia is its best part, the soil being of rich brown loam without a stone. It is now, as it has always been, a vast green field—an ocean of wheat without a break or fence. Its extraordinary fertility is shown by the fact that it has produced the same succession of crops year after year for forty centuries without artificial aid.

The Traveler's Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

(which now does the whole accident business), issue general accident tickets, insuring \$3,000 in event of death by accident, and \$16 per week for disabling injuries, and which are made out from one to sixteen days, at twenty-five cents a day, or extended to one month for \$4.50. The accident tickets have become very popular for short trips, and business or pleasure, they will become more popular when the benefits they confer are more fully known. Instances are numerous in the States where the title of twenty-five cents invested in an insurance ticket, has made comfortable provision for families which otherwise would have been left utterly destitute. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. L. Inches' office, Queen Street.

Plans and specifications for the new legislative buildings are coming in from different parts of the Dominion. We can only suppose for nobly known, that there are some designs among them, which, if followed, would give the Province splendid new structures of which it would be proud. Still, it would be a mistake to erect too palatial a structure, to dominate, like the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, over everything. Buildings somewhat as they are wanted. As the Government are still receiving plans, etc., it shows that they do not think that a Maritime Union is possible for a number of years, or at least that they do not contemplate making, or listening to, any overtures to bring it about.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.—About half past ten on Wednesday night the body of John Morris, laborer, was found lying in a frightfully mangled state, lengthways on the track of the St. John and Maine Railway, near Jogg's crossing, between Fairville and South Bay. From a post-mortem examination by the coroner's request, it appears that Morris was the influence of liquor, and lay down on the track, and used abusive language to a man who endeavored to persuade him to rise from his dangerous position. The usual signals were given, and the engine whistled breaks down. No blame is attached to the railway employees.



