

# The Mirror

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, April 6, 1881.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE NO. 700.

W. & J. ANSLAW,  
VOL. XIV.—No. 24.

## WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD

OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,

Proprietor.

Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

## UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first

CLASS STYLE, is in close proximity to the

C. & P. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters

served up in every style

at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.

Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

## CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this

house to make it a first class Hotel, and

travellers will find it a desirable temporary

residence both as regards location and comfort.

It is situated within two minutes walk

from the station. The proprietor returns

thanks to the public for the encouragement

given him in the past, and will endeavor by

courtesy and attention to merit the same in

the future.

Good Stabling on the Premises.

Mar 18th, 1878.

## ROYAL HOTEL,

KING SQUARE.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my

numerous friends and the public generally,

that I have been successful in securing

the "ROYAL" and "CONTINENTAL," and

thoroughly renovated the same, making it

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METEOROLOGICAL.  
Reported for the Dominion Gov't by  
G. A. Blair, Esq.

MARCH.		DATE.		Time.	Highest Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun.	20	7.40 a.m.	30.05	30.0	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	2.40 p.m.	30.94	31.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	11.45 p.m.	31.81	31.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
Mon.	21	7.40 a.m.	30.90	31.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	2.40 p.m.	31.41	31.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	11.45 p.m.	32.35	31.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
Tues.	22	7.40 a.m.	32.30	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	2.40 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	11.45 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
Wed.	23	7.40 a.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	2.40 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	11.45 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
Thurs.	24	7.40 a.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	2.40 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	11.45 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
Fri.	25	7.40 a.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	2.40 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	11.45 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
Sat.	26	7.40 a.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	2.40 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6
"	"	11.45 p.m.	32.35	32.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	27.6

The minus sign thus— at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero.

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day.

The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

## Agricultural.

## Cultivating Without Ploughing.

Ploughing land, writes W. J. Fowler in the *Rural New Yorker*, has always seemed to me an expensive and wasteful way of preparing it for seed. All that the plough does is to turn over the soil, and in addition it pulverizes the newly turned surface, the benefit is incidental and accomplished only by disproportionate labor. The Londoner said he never liked farming—the land was invariably worn side up, and had to be turned over before anything could be done. With sod land intended for sowing or planting, this reversal of the soil is necessary. But fully two-thirds of the ploughing done in the country is of stubble, or after bood crops, and for these, turning the surface of soil to the bottom of a deep furrow is more often a detriment than a benefit. English farmers are using a scarifier, cutting up the stubble and pulverizing the soil to the depth of five, six or seven inches, but without turning it over. This does not cost as much labor as ploughing; more service can be prepared per day in as good condition, and from what I have heard of this process I judge it is a success. It seems to me that this surface-working stubble ground for wheat in the fall ought to succeed. When we plough, good farmers drag and roll the surface so as to make it hard and pack the under soil as thoroughly as before ploughing. If the soil is properly enriched, it makes very little difference to wheat how hard it is. Generally the harder the subsoil, with only two or three inches at the surface moist and permeable, the safer the plant will be from winter-killing and the better the crop. The stubble of oats and barley is in the way of successful shallow culture. The plough which will turn the stubble well under the furrow, seems to be indispensable. Yet the stubble itself is of little or no advantage to the wheat plant. If the field could be turned over before ploughing and then cultivated to the depth of three or four inches, it would be the best seed bed possible. The ashes of the stubble mixed with the surface soil would be worth more as manure than the stubble itself, do. Our severe northern winters pulverize the surface soil to the depth of three or four inches, and especially after bood crops there will be on the surface a fine vegetable mold, which makes the best possible seed bed for oats or barley.

## Deferred Matter.

(Crowded out last week.)

## The Snow-Bound West.

THE WORST STORM OF THE ENTIRE SEASON—THE TRAINS AGAIN BLOCKED—A MISSING TUG WITH SEVEN MEN ON BOARD.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—The storm to day is the worst of the entire season. A very high wind prevails and the snow is very heavy. All the railway trains are blocked and the street car lines and business generally is suspended.

MADISON, Wis., March 19.—A severe snow storm with a brisk north-east wind set in this morning, the snow drifting badly. No snow reported north of here, but the storm extends pretty generally through the southern portion of the State.

QUINCY, Ill., March 19.—The heaviest snow storm of the season began last night and up to noon at least a foot had fallen, which was badly drifted. Business is almost entirely suspended.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—The worst of the storm is about over. A tug sent out to keep a field of ice from colliding with the crib in the lake, did not reach it, and it has not been heard of.

Another tug was unable to get out of the river into the lake on account of ice. The missing tug had seven men on board, entirely without provisions. It has probably been carried into the lake by field ice. Railways are badly interrupted.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Despatches from various points throughout the northwest indicate the storm of yesterday by far the most severe of the season, the snowfall being 12 to 18 inches, heavy, damp, closely packed, and in many places drifted badly. A fuel famine prevails in many localities.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The tug "O. B. Green" which was reported lost last night in an ice field, was sighted this afternoon about four miles from shore. All attempts to rescue her by tug have been abandoned, and a daring tugman named Bilkauer started a small boat, in which he had four provisions. He was making fair progress when last seen, but just before nightfall a snow storm came on and he was lost sight of. It is feared that neither the "Green" nor the single rescuer has been seen since. It is hoped that Bilkauer will reach the tug to-night, for the crew have already been thirty-six hours without food.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24. Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived. The Empress and Grand Dukes met them at the railway station.

The Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has arrived.

The female Nihilist arrested on suspicion of having given the signal to Hartmann for exploding the mine under the Imperial train, and also to Rusakoff for throwing the bomb which killed the Czar.

Colonel Dobjinsky, wounded at the time of the assassination of the Czar, has been granted a pension of 6000 roubles. The peasants are flocking from all parts of the country on a pious pilgrimage to the spot where the Emperor fell.

The *Golos* prints an article from Professor Martens, the well known writer on international law, strongly urging international cooperation against conspiracy. If Russia, he

shoulders, to lead him along by the ear riding in her little carriage, to tyrannize over him in a hundred pretty ways—these were the daily occupations of which she never tired. She learned to stand on her feet and to take her first steps by clinging to his neck, and his name was the first word she ever spoke. It seemed as though he could hear her piping voice as if by magic. If he was on the place at all, whether he was within hearing or not, she had only to call "Det, Det!" and presently he would come bounding in.

One evening, late in August, we were all assembled, as usual after supper, on the piazza and the lawn in front of the house, enjoying the long twilight. The servants were down stairs getting their supper, and Jet was left alone with the baby in the sitting-room, which opens on the piazza by large windows. Baby had gone to sleep in the dark, and Jet was lying beside her cradle.

It was a very calm night, there was not a breath stirring, but the "fresh salt" of the sea was in the air, and the heat of the day was done. The young folk were singing softly together some gentle refrain, when a terrible shriek broke upon us, and the nurse girl rushed out through the hall, her clothing in a blaze and the flames streaming above her head.

To roll her on the grass and smother the blaze with our coats was the work of an instant. Then arose another cry, never to be forgotten by those who heard it; the agonized prayer and lament of a mother for her child.

The sitting-room was full of fire. The girl had brought up a lighted lamp after supper, and dropped it on the floor as she entered the room. The cradle was in the corner of the room farthest from the door. Mr. Warren dashed in at the window, and made one leap to the cradle. He found Jet crunched upon it, covering the baby with his body.

How they got out we could not comprehend. The girl was full of fire. The girl had brought up a lighted lamp after supper, and dropped it on the floor as she entered the room. The cradle was in the corner of the room farthest from the door. Mr. Warren dashed in at the window, and made one leap to the cradle. He found Jet crunched upon it, covering the baby with his body.

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## The Winter in Dakota.

A TERRIBLE PERIOD OF SUFFERING AND DEATH—THE PLEASURES OF A FUEL FAMINE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 25.—A Mr. Sternette, who has arrived halfway set, acquaints us with the horrible story of his experiences during the winter at Big Lake, Dakota. He homesteaded 160 acres two years ago, and last year harvested 60 acres of wheat, yielding 25 bushels per acre, for which he realized \$1,200. With this he laid in a supply of fuel and fixed up his house for the winter, otherwise the family would have perished. Two neighboring families, not so well fixed, came to live with them, and the three families in one house had hard work to keep from freezing. Their fuel ran out, and they used up all the railway ties and telegraph poles they could dig out of the snow. Then the houses of the other two families were lit by little kerosene lamps, and the family lived on soup made of an ox hide. Sternette, however, says the people are not discouraged. They like the country, which has a deep fertile soil, and they will hereafter prepare for hard winters.

## Gets A Threatening Letter.

While Mr. Vennor's correspondence is most extensive and varied, it is not often he receives a communication suggestive of a probability of his falling a victim to nitro-glycerine or a petard. However, one came to hand yesterday. It was addressed to "Mr. Vennor the weather man, Montreal, Kanady," and is as follows:—

SARDINIA INDIANNY.

Mr. Vennor sir being a yer briterher I think it nup yer bizness to advise yer weather we hev in the united states yer amerie. If yep want snaw and hale yer west-end it but want snaw and hale yer east-end yep think it tarnation snaw to freeze us we air yankees. new take yer weather Qut, yep deatly or dits yer yep hev to be maid to snail brimstone.

HANTBAL A. PEARCE.

The communication is not likely to lead to international difficulties.—*Witness.*His LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN, at the conclusion of the service in the Cathedral last Sunday briefly addressed the large congregation on a few topics of interest to the members of his Church. He announced that he will leave for Rome on Thursday or Friday of this week. It is his duty, he said, to pay a visit to His Holiness the Pope, and to visit the Bishops in Italy and in countries near Rome are obliged to go to Rome every three years; those in the more northern countries of Europe must attend every two years, and those who are separated from the old country by the great ocean need visit Rome only every tenth year. He said he would have gone last year but for the work to be done in connection with the railway's Industrial School. Regarding that institution, he said some dead had to be incurred in order to erect the building and work the farm; \$18,000 had been expended on it, while only about \$11,500 had been received from legacies, collections, etc. His Lordship referred to the value of this noble charity, and the great good it is doing, which might not be so if it were not for the trouble to which he has been subjected by the Christian Brothers in reference to the late Rev. Dean Dunphy's will, and explained his position in the matter. He had previously expressed his belief before the Judge in Equity. In conclusion, he hoped that, in his long journey, he would have the assistance of the prayers of his people.—*Globe.*

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.—I leave to society a ruined character, wretched example and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity in a feeble and declining state can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 14, 1881.

THE CROWD DEPARTS, BUT THE OFFICE SEEKER LINGERETH. PRO TEM SPECIAL POLICEMEN. A NOVEL RIVAL OF STREET CARS.

The immense crowds that came to see the inaugural, get drunk, get an office, pick a pocket, has to a considerable extent departed, and, barring railway collisions, has returned to the homes of its family. The city fathers, (Congress) in anticipation of this crowd, and that the things which ought to be done might be commended, the thing which ought not, prohibited, (Blackstone) appointed for ten days 300 special policemen. The three hundred expired this morning. Their little clubs were laid aside, the gaudy yellow tassels torn from their hats, the brass insignia of office unpinched from their mainly breasts; now no more the mid-night "scrimmages," the shrill whistle, the pomp and circumstance of police courts, the special occupation is gone. The "special" was not altogether ornamental, he was also useful. Quite a number got drunk, and one tumbled down the steps of the central station, greatly to the confusion and astonishment of the regulars, who never, no never. The "special" was not a happy one. For the first five days a special officer of the Island was on duty, each day he got a sound drubbing from some one he attempted to arrest. A special of the Fifth precinct shot himself in the hand, and one special looked up another for drunkenness. It was amusing to listen to one tell his experience a few nights since he said: "I thought it was an easy job at first, but I soon found out differently. I made an arrest at 1 o'clock in the morning, from my best. I went to court,

says, could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva and London, she left halfway set, acquaints us with the horrible story of his experiences during the winter at Big Lake, Dakota. He homesteaded 160 acres two years ago, and last year harvested 60 acres of wheat, yielding 25 bushels per acre, for which he realized \$1,200. With this he laid in a supply of fuel and fixed up his house for the winter, otherwise the family would have perished. Two neighboring families, not so well fixed, came to live with them, and the three families in one house had hard work to keep from freezing. Their fuel ran out, and they used up all the railway ties and telegraph poles they could dig out of the snow. Then the houses of the other two families were lit by little kerosene lamps, and the family lived on soup made of an ox hide. Sternette, however, says the people are not discouraged. They like the country, which has a deep fertile soil, and they will hereafter prepare for hard winters.

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says, could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva and London, she left halfway set, acquaints us with the horrible story of his experiences during the winter at Big Lake, Dakota. He homesteaded 160 acres two years ago, and last year harvested 60 acres of wheat, yielding 25 bushels per acre, for which he realized \$1,200. With this he laid in a supply of fuel and fixed up his house for the winter, otherwise the family would have perished. Two neighboring families, not so well fixed, came to live with them, and the three families in one house had hard work to keep from freezing. Their fuel ran out, and they used up all the railway ties and telegraph poles they could dig out of the snow. Then the houses of the other two families were lit by little kerosene lamps, and the family lived on soup made of an ox hide. Sternette, however, says the people are not discouraged. They like the country, which has a deep fertile soil, and they will hereafter prepare for hard winters.

The communication is not likely to lead to international difficulties.—*Witness.*His LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN, at the conclusion of the service in the Cathedral last Sunday briefly addressed the large congregation on a few topics of interest to the members of his Church. He announced that he will leave for Rome on Thursday or Friday of this week. It is his duty, he said, to pay a visit to His Holiness the Pope, and to visit the Bishops in Italy and in countries near Rome are obliged to go to Rome every three years; those in the more northern countries of Europe must attend every two years, and those who are separated from the old country by the great ocean need visit Rome only every tenth year. He said he would have gone last year but for the work to be done in connection with the railway's Industrial School. Regarding that institution, he said some dead had to be incurred in order to erect the building and work the farm; \$18,000 had been expended on it, while only about \$11,500 had been received from legacies, collections, etc. His Lordship referred to the value of this noble charity, and the great good it is doing, which might not be so if it were not for the trouble to which he has been subjected by the Christian Brothers in reference to the late Rev. Dean Dunphy's will, and explained his position in the matter. He had previously expressed his belief before the Judge in Equity. In conclusion, he hoped that, in his long journey, he would have the assistance of the prayers of his people.—*Globe.*

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.—I leave to society a ruined character, wretched example and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity in a feeble and declining state can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 14, 1881.

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where I was detained until 10 a. m. At 12 I went on duty, then I was on day watch, then on special duty, and I had no time to sleep. You can bet I made no more arrests. It would be surprising to know by whom some of the specials were recommended. As a rule the men were of good character, yet a man who had not been out of the penitentiary six months, who applied, but was rejected, had his papers signed by two well-known ministers and several good citizens. Another, who was well recommended and appointed, was a defaulting collector; another, a drunkard for years, and who was dismissed the third day after he was on.

A beautiful Herdic coach, made of polished maple and birchwood, made its appearance on duty yesterday. The Herdic is a trifle lighter than those already in use, and is all of the lighted with gas at night, as are all of the coaches now on the line, instead of the disagreeable coal-oil lamp. The Herdics are already making more money in proportion to their expense than the railroad lines. Efforts have been recently made by some of the Herdic companies to buy up the right to run Herdics in this city, but these efforts have been unsuccessful, and will continue to be so. These vehicles are too popular and necessary to fail for want of support, and are being introduced in every city with great success.

If you have to work early and late, and get little or no exercise, take Fleming's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength.

Harrison's Quinine Wine and Iron, taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind, and gives lasting strength to the whole system.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West Toronto, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper.

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## The Winter in Dakota.

A TERRIBLE PERIOD OF SUFFERING AND DEATH—THE PLEASURES OF A FUEL FAMINE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 25.—A Mr. Sternette, who has arrived halfway set, acquaints us with the horrible story of his experiences during the winter at Big Lake, Dakota. He homesteaded 160 acres two years ago, and last year harvested 60 acres of wheat, yielding 25 bushels per acre, for which he realized \$1,200. With this he laid in a supply of fuel and fixed up his house for the winter, otherwise the family would have perished