TELEGRAPHY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The International Telegraph Office at Berne has just completed the publication of the statistics which it has been able to collect from the Government Telegraph Departments of Europe and Asia as to the means at their disposal and the work performed by them. These statistics (which apply to the year 1876) have been judiciously supplemented by particulars as to the operations of the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, thus enabling us to contrast the results obtained by State management of the telegraphs in the Old World with those obtained by private enterprise in the New World.

The statistics given to the length of the lines constructed and worked by the various administration show that among the State Telegraph Departments Russia is ient, having a total of 56,000 miles of line, of which 9,000 miles are in Asia. France ranks next with 34,000 miles of line, while Germany (including Bavaria and Wurtemberg) has 30,000 miles, Austria-Hungary 29,000 miles, England 25,000 miles, India 17,670 miles, and Italy 14,000 miles. The proportion of miles of wire to miles of line varies very greatly in different countries. While the Russian telegraph lines carry, on the average, only two wires, the lines in this country carry, four and a half wires. The result of this difference is shown in the statistics of miles of wire, where England heads all other States with a total of 113,000 miles. Russia and Germany rank next with 112,000 miles each, France has 90,000 miles, Austria-Hungary 84,000 miles, Italy 49,000 miles, and India 39,000 miles. The Government Telegraph Departments, however, all are eclipsed in length both of line and of wire by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has 77,000 miles of line and 190,000 miles of wire.

Turning to the figures given as to the number of telegraph offices open to the public, we find that the Western Union Company again takes the lead with a total of 7,500 offices. The nearest approach to this number by a Government Department is made by Germany, which has 6,388 offices; while England has 5,375 offices, France 4,406, Austria-Hungary 3,240, Russia 1,965, Italy 1,860, Switzerland 1,053, and India 956.

As regards extent of business, England ranks first with 19 millions of paid internal messages; while Germany, which ranks next among the Government administrations, has only 8¾ millions, France 7½ millions, Austria-Hungary 5½ millions, Italy 4½ millions, Russia 3½ millions, Switzerland 2 millions, Belgium 2 millions, Holland 1½ millions, Spain 1 million, and India (nearly) 1 million. The number of paid messages transmitted by the Western Union Company is not stated, but the figures given suffice to show that the company's business is largely in excess of that of any Continental State, although somewhat less than that of this country.

In the matter of gross revenue the Western Union Telegraph Company again heads the list, with an income of very nearly £2,000,000. England comes next with £1,313,000 Russia has £918,000, France £678,000, Germany £632,000, Austria-Hungary £410,000, Italy £300,000, India £252,000, and Spain £118,000. None of the other countries which has furnished returns has a larger revenue than £100,000 from telegrams.

THE AURAPHONE.—Edison's very latest achievement is a modification by which he literally gives to every wall its ear, and thereafter there can be no actual certainty of privacy in any conversation unless held in a desert, or through the medium of the deaf and dumb alphabet.

While Mr. Edison was testing one of his lately improved machines his restless intellect conceived the possibility of making it record and speak simultaneously. By the introduction of a second, or following needle, and diaphragm to the recording needle, and in close proximity, the one plate and its system of clockwork causes the machine to both record and talk almost simultaneously. In two days Mr. Edison had one in successful operation.

This new invention of Edison's is briefly described as follows: In the ceiling of his private office, concealed from view, with the exception of a small, ear-shaped funnel, of dark color, he has fitted between the rafters and the floor above one of his double-recording and speaking machines. In the room above a portion of the machine rises through the floor, and attached to it is a small wooden box, said to contain the coils of the pipe of the trumpet, the bell or mouth of which opens through one side, and is made of the new substance discovered by Mr. Edison, and alluded to elsewhere. With the exception of the box, all other portions of the machine are open to inspection. Every word uttered in the room below is repeated in the room above with about treble or quadruple the volume of sound (although it can be arranged in vast excess of this). While at the same time it is being recorded on the matrixplate for future reference and preservation through the electrotyping process. The effect produced by the auraphone is not only comically weird, but in many ways, alarming. Sending an assistant to the room below in order to test its capacity for catching whispers, the orator, directed by Mr. Edison, bent down his ear to the little box only to be deafened by the inquiry, "What do you think of the auraphone?" shouted in tones that almost made the house rock, followed by a laugh so mockingly hideous and unearthly as to make the blood curdle with horror. This we soon discovered to be one of the peculiar jokes incidental to an introduction to the auraphone, always hugely enjoyed by the inventor and his attaches. Subsequent experiments proved the exquisite sensisitiveness of the machine. The faintest whisper, the ticking of a clock, the rolling of a lead-pencil over the desk, the tearing of a small piece of a newspaper, a sigh, a tune hummed in the lowest register—all were successively delivered in the room above in exaggerated volume. At night, when the quiet is more profound, Mr. Edison informed us that he could plainly hear the purring of his cat in the office below.

SETTING UP THE NEEDLE.—The plan for raising may be very briefly described. The column will be fitted with a powerful iron jacket as near the centre of gravity as is wanted, and this jacket has two massive iron trunnions, just like the trunnions of a great gun. These trunnions will rest on two wrought-iron girders of great strength, and the whole will then resemble a monster cannon on a slide without wheels. One end of the column being raised by hydraulic presses a sufficient height, say a foot, it will be kept so raised by a powerful balk of timber slid under it. The other end will then be similarly treated, and thus, slowly but surely, it will ascend foot by foot shoved up with timber at every stage, laid in the way which will best insure the stability of the whole structure.

The jacket, it is thought, will clip the stone sufficiently tight to hold it when in a vertical position; but in dealing with such enormous weights and a tapering column it is as well to err on the safe side, so Mr. Dixon has wisely decided to have a wrought-iron strap, eighteen inches broad and more than an inch thick, which will pass from one side of the jacket under the base of the monolith, and up again to the jacket on the other side. Thus, then, during the few minutes it will be suspended vertically before being lowered to its base, it will stand in the band as if in a stirrup, and the more its weight presses on the band the tighter it will make the jacket grip. The column, as we have explained, will be hoisted horizontally, but when it has reached the required height the supports under the base will be removed, and the base being slightly in excess of the rest (two and a half tons), the whole stone will slowly revolve on the trunnion, till it hangs directly over its appointed spot and about four inches above it. It is then simply turning on the taps of the hydraulic presses, and the column will sink into its base in about two minutes. A small gap will be left in the centre of the base so as to enable the iron band to be removed, but when this done and the gap filled up with granite blocks, all will be completed.

The audiences of the new pope are not held with the ceremony and state which characterized those of Pius IX., and the kneeling posture is dispensed with. On a recent audience, 250 being present, the pope gave his hand to kiss, and spoke a few words to each one. When he saw a child in the party he patted it on the head and tapped its cheek tenderly. His maneuver had more homely kindness than dignity. There was no enthusiasm, as there used to be at the audiences of Pius IX. Indeed, all expressions of emotion were discouraged.

The Chicago of to-day does not show many traces of the great calamity which overtook the city six years ago. As you walk along Clark street or State street and view the stately edifices which line those streets and many others for miles and miles, it is difficult to realize the fact that so lately as October. 1871, the whole business portion of Chicago was utterly swept out of existence. This district, two miles in length by fully a mile in width, which then exhibited such a scene of desolation, now presents to the view a new city of palaces such as can be seen nowhere else in the world. It is true that every building is mortgaged to the last brick, but that fact does not lessen one's wonder at the indications on every hand of the most lavish outlay. The fire came just at the time of Chicago's greatest prosperity, and when the great destruction came, everybody had confidence in her future success beyond even her previous record. But those days are gone. The supremacy of Chicago is a thing of the past. This city has suffered perhaps more than any other from the commercial earthquake that shook this entire continent four years ago. The capitalists at Boston and New York who advanced immense sums of money to rebuild Chicago will rue the day they parted with their cash.

There are still, however, some few specimens to be seen of the fire-fiend's handiwork. Some of the railway buildings that were partly wrecked by the flames still show blackened walls and shapeless ruins that were left standing and have since been utilized by the aid of temporary roofing and other such expedients to serve their purpose until more costly renewals can be undertaken. For few indeed are there among the western railways that can afford to spend a single dollar which can possibly be economised. Another relic of the fire may be found in the shape of a forlorn and deserted ruin which looks as if it might once have been a church. I remember walking round this part of the city four years ago, when building operations were actively progressing throughout the burned district. It struck me then that the Chicago people were too much absorbed in rebuilding their stores and warehouses to think about restoring the churches. Then, too, I noticed this same dismal ruin of ecclesiastical aspect which stands here now more forlorn than ever. New Chicago appears to think churches superfluous. At all events, that is the conclusion one would be apt to arrive at after an hour's walk around the city without encountering any edifice of obviously ecclesiastical intent. But take a ride through the suburbs of the city before jumping at hasty conclusions. There you find churches broad-cast, a steeple at almost every corner.

There are in this, as in every other western city, two distinct worlds in matters religious, political, social, and even commercial. On the one side is the New England type of American citizen, with ideas of religion and of political and social morality pretty much the same as his stern forefathers propounded on Plymouth Rock. This man carries with him wherever he goes, his intense Calvinism, his unyielding Republicanism, and his respect for law and order. On the other hand there is ranked a phalanx of southern and western men, with a strong foreign contingent from every nation upon earth; who care not a fig for all that the New Englander holds sacred. And when it comes to a square party fight on such a question as the opening of German Beer-gardens on Sundays, the foreigners acting in combination can and do outvote the native Americans on every ballot.—*Spectator.*

SOCIALISM.—Mr. Maverick's recent letter, setting forth the close affiliation of Socialism with the trades unions in the United States, has attracted wide attention, and called out sober comments from a large number of exchanges. The *American Architect* is convinced that while the doings of the Socialists may have impressed him with an exaggerated sense of their importance, nevertheless his prominent idea that the leaders are struggling hard and successfully to identify the workingmen of the country with themselves, is true, and the movement is much more important than is commonly realised. The efforts of the Socialists to turn all the labor movements to their own uses, and to make cat's-paws of the trades unions everywhere, is too marked to be overlooked, if one pays heed to it. The connection is not so visible, nor the Communist element so active in the Eastern cities, where society is better poised; but in the Middle States and at the West as far as San Francisco, they are a source of serious danger. The astonishing suddenness with which the railroad riots of last summer, beginning in the strike of a trades union of so great pretention to respectability as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, spread into a great communistic uprising, which only a military force could quell, is proof enough of the wide grasp of the Socialist influence, its confidence, and its efficiency. The real danger is a more permanent and serious one than this. It is the gradual demorilization of the working classes, their growing discontent with work, and unwillingness to identify themselves with the communities in which they live. This is a condition which it is the essential occupation of Scocialism to aggravate, and which, whether or not it leads to political or social convulsions, tends directly to the disorder and degradation of all industries.

TORPEDOES.—Not satisfied with torpedoes of many kinds and torpedo launches, naval men are considering the practicability of a "fish torpedo boat," to travel under water in somewhat the same way as Whitehead's celebrated weapon. Its use is to intercept travelling torpedoes, and also to attack vessels itself, and some satisfactory experiments have been made by the Admiralty with a model 8ft. long. The boat, which when constructed will be 160ft. in length, was originally designed by the late Lord Milton, assisted by Mr. Turner, of Wentworth, and the latter gentleman has recently taken up the idea again in conjunction with Mr. White, of Thorp, near Rotherham, and several improvements have been made. It is in shape like a fish, and is propelled by a tail worked by compressed air, and which in addition will expel the foul air and any water which may get into the boat. In the forepart are two large eyes through which an electric is shown, enabling the occupants of the boat to see anywhere a long way off. In what may be called the nostril of this novel "fish" will be placed a gun of peculiar description. It is rotatory, having four chambers placed like the spokes of a wheel, so that while one shot is being fired a second chamber is being charged, a third sponged, and the fourth cleaned, so that the discharges follow each other in rapid succession. The explosive used will not be gunpowder, but a new material, one pound of which in a recent trial displaced about 140 tons of ironstone. The head will also carry a ram capable of piercing in the bottom of an ironclad ship. There will be no masts, and the deck will be quite clear, and inside the boat will be divided into compartments, each of which will be filled with compressed air. An arrangement will be fitted at the bottom by which water can be taken in so as to cause the boat to sink to any required depth, and on pumping it out again, the vessel will immediatly rise. Three or four men will be able to remain under water from three to nine hours in this the latest "mechanical devil," and it can be driven at a speed of eighteen knots an hour.

The Lehr und Wehr Verien of Cincannata is rapidly gaining in strength and in boldness, and its members now announce their object and say that whenever opportunities offer their intention is to act in support of their principles. They say they will not begin an outbreak, but will quietly wait untill an opportunity offers in which they can join in some trouble that may arise and accomplish their object. It is discovered that the trades unionions of the country have been united in what is known as the Amalgamated Union, numbering nearly a million men, and with a strength that can scarcely be appreciated. The Lehr und Wehr Verien and one or two other companies were out for rifle practice in the suburbs of the city to day.—*Chicago Post.*

The United States produces 100,000,000 pounds of wool a year, just half of what Germany produces, and 25,000,000 pounds less than either Russia or France. Great Britain produces 260,000,000 pounds; Spain, Italy and Portugal together produce no more than we singly. Altogether, the world produces about 1,700,000,000, pounds of wool, of which Europe gives one-half. Wool is the principle product of Australia, and it has made her cities larger than New Orleans. Ohio has 6,500,000 sheep, which could all be grazed in Laramie valley alone. Buenos Ayres has 75,000,000 head of sheep. The great plains of America will ultimately supply the mass of wool for the world.

Communications.

"For the Agriculturist."

MR. EDITOR,—I notice the trees on Brunswick street, from Regent to St. John streets, with only one exception, are whitewashed from the trunk upward, some 6 feet, making it look like the prettiest part of the city, cannot the rest of the inhabitants follow the example. A little whitewash and trouble cost but a trifle. Caterpillars are in abundance, and they cannot thrive on lime.

A. CITIZEN.

Fredericton, June 8, 1878.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 8, 1878.

ANOTHER WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

We are all agreed that what York County needs is good, honest, unselfish and capable representatives. This is first and more important than party or policy. Men who forget their own personal individuality, and the interests of their constituents in the unmanly and tame following of any leader or any party are not such as a county needs. Men who have no further idea than to use politics as a stock in trade with which wealth or position may be assured, are not those whom we want. The best men, with firmest principles, most intelligence, and soundest common sense, these are they who will best conserve the interests of any constituency. So much for common ground. Next, the electors must examine the questions and state of parties, and from such men as above described select those who will support the best men and best policy. In York we have the Fraser Government, with a record and we must say in the main a very honorable record, asking for a fair and honest trial for a future four years. We have also an opposition which has notably been without policy or we might almost say the ability to form a policy, and which beginning with a scant half dozen of opponents to the School Law advanced nothing distinctive, but devoted itself entirely to a not over successful criticism of Government policy. Messrs. Covert and Willis are the standard bearers of this Opposition, pledged to nothing in particular but hostility to Mr. Fraser's Government. In York the Covert-Willis section is represented by Mr. Blair, the only Oppositionist, and on grounds of that Opposition he asks the electors to give him a seat in the House to assist in turning out Mr. Fraser and his Government, and putting in office Messrs. Willis, Covert and supporters. Has the country anything to gain by this change? Has York County anything to gain? Will Messrs. Willis and Covert inspire more confidence, and do better for Province and County than Messrs. Fraser and Wedderburn with their supporters? Either there is no defined Opposition to Mr. Fraser's Government, or it is that led by Messrs. Covert and Willis. If there is none Mr. Blair is pledging himself to a myth; if Messrs. Covert and Willis are its leaders Mr. Blair is pledging himself to these men. Is York County prepared to do either? The farthest any thoughtful well-informed elector can go and be consistent, is to vote for a squarely independent man who will act as the policy of the Government develop. Had Mr. Blair come out squarely independent, he might have had some claims to support. As it is, to vote for Mr. Blair we must either join hands with Messrs. Covert and Willis, and surrender the destinies of the Provinces to their keeping, or we must embrace a myth, an Opposition which is not defined, and cannot be said to exist. We do not feel like doing either. We shall, therefore, work for Mr. Fraser and men who are not pledged to oppose him at any cost.

THAT BYE-ROAD MONEY.

We understand that Mr. Blair in his canvass endeavored to influence the minds of electors by telling them that York has been left out in the cold under the Government of which Mr. Fraser was a member, and that the Lion's share had been gobbled up by Northumberland. To show just how much truth there is in this statement, we present to the Electors of York County two tables of expenditure taken from the public documents:—

TABLE NO. 1.

Amount paid on account of Bye-Roads, for year ending 31st October, 1877:—

York County,	$7,943	10
Charlotte County,	6,755	00
King's "	6,543	84
Northumberland County,	6,449	41
Westmoreland "	5,844	80
Queen's "	5,783	50
Kent "	4,850	00
Sunbury "	4,839	48
Carleton "	4,829	43
Gloucester "	4,351	00
St. John "	3,964	27
Victoria / Madawaska "	3,913	83
Albert "	3,489	50
Restigouche "	3,462	93

TABLE NO. 2.

Amount paid by Province for Bye-Roads in the several Counties, during eight years, ending October 31st, 1877:—

Charlotte County,	$61,268	86
King's "	56,238	41
York "	56,256	83
Northumberland County,	55,131	98
Westmorland "	49,022	35
Queen's "	49,004	94
Gloucester "	36,854	00
Carleton "	35,487	31
Kent "	35,195	64
Albert "	31,731	48
Victoria / Madawaska "	30,083	65
Sunbury "	30,351	30
Restigouche "	30,010	78

The electors will, therefore, see that in 1877, York County received *more Bye-Road money than any County in the Province, by nearly* $1200; that in eight years, ending 1877, she stands *third on the whole list.* In 1877, she received about $1500 more than Northumberland; in eight years somewhat more than Northumberland. Comment is unnecessary. What do the electors think of Mr. Blair's Bye-Road money canvass? The 25th will tell.

The Mount Allison Institutions at Sackville have closed for the summer vacation The proceedings seem to have been very interesting. The great feature of the celebration was the oration of Hon. G. E. King, late Attorney General, on the "Influence of Colonial life on Intellectual Development," and which is spoken of as a very able effort. Commencement exercises took place on June 5th, and consisted of orations by the graduating class, presentation of addresses to Dr. Allison the retiring President, awarding of prizes, and conferring of degrees. Five students received the degree of B. A., the degree of M. A., was conferred on one, and Prof. Inch was made an L. L. D. The weather was most favorable for the closing exercises.

Fifty thousand healthy young salmon were deposited in Black River, by Inspector Venning and his assistant. An equal number were put in Napan River. They are said to have been in excellent condition. The hatching house in Northumberland is expected to turn out in all, this season 710,000 young salmon, which will make a fine addition to the stock of the rivers in that county.

OUR DOMINION DAY.

We should very much like to see a change made in the order of celebration of our Canadian holiday. As now spent it has but few elements of citizenship and patriotism. There are the usual holiday excursions, and sports, but nothing indicative of the birth of a great and growing nationality, so to speak. Now and then we see a piece of bunting spread from the flag-pole of a custom house, and occasionally we read an editorial upon the prospects of the Canadian people, but there is no sufficiently distinctive character impressed upon it. We are not reminded as we should be of our birth, our history, our resources and our brilliant prospective future. There is nothing to cultivate our feelings of loyalty to Canadian institutions, of confidence in Canadian capabilities, and honest pride in Canadian progress. The diverse and scattered members of our Confederation are not made to feel as they should on that day that they are all component parts of a great country, with common purposes and common hopes. There is absolutely nothing to cultivate that sentiment of national unity which is so important a factor in both the permanence and the progress of any people who really desire to become great. On Dominion day every section of our vast territory ought to be made to feel that it is more than a part of a Province, more than an isolated self-dependent member; that it has aims which transcend the selfish, an horizon which stretches far beyond the bounds of local vision. Men may sneer at loyalty and patriotism, and talk loudly of cosmopolitan views, or assert that individuality is the centre-point of interest, but it remains graved on the records of history, and embalmed in the experience of the nations of to-day that an enlightened patriotism and devoted citzenship are the very ground work of national advancement and greatness of country. It was the enthusiastic love of the Greek for Hellas and its institutions, which animated that ancient people to break single-handed the might of Eastern despotism, or within our own memory to rise in all their strength and tear from their citadels the crescent of the Turk.

It was the patriotism of the Swiss peasantry which wrenched from the fairest spot of the world the tyrannous yoke of the Austrian, and planted a very home and cradle of liberty in the centre of despotic Europe. It is the feeling "I am an Englishman," which to-day welds together a series of countries belting the globe into a compact and indissoluble British nationality permeated with a love for British institutions, and stamped with all the marks of British permanency. If we would bind firmlytogether the scattered parts of our own Canada, and lay the ground work for future greatness, we must assiduously cultivate this same feeling of oneness and love of country, and in no way can we do this better than by a judicious use of our Canadian holiday. Then the minds of all our citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific should be impressed with the idea that they were called upon to celebrate the anniversary of the national birth of 4,000,000 of people, with a heritage of vast extent and almost unlimited resources, and a dower of blood and talents equal to that of any other people. Their attention should be called to the richness and variety of their possessions, and the wonderful capabilities of sea and mine, of plain and forest. To most the extent of our western plains, the length of our magnificent waterways, the wealth of our sea-boards, the tonnage of our marine is a sealed chapter. Open this until people read it, and a mastering idea takes hold upon them of Canadian resources, and a consequent pride of country and confidence in our future spring to the birth. The principles of our Government, the best and finest in the world, should be elaborated, and thus by truthful and judicious comparison should be killed out the frequent but groundless assertion that any place, any country is perferable to our own. Our institutions, liberal, wise and stable should be held up to thoughtful view, so that seen in all their reality, their virtues should be appreciated and their faults condemned. (In next issue we shall conclude our remarks upon this subject.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Just now the fever-spirit of change, a survival probably of the old nomadic instincts of long ago, sets strongly in the direction of our newly formed western provinces. Possessing as they most undoubtedly do a good climate, rich soil, vast extent of cultivable lands, with minerals and metals of great value, it is not surprising that they attract the eyes of that large class who are ever on the strain for new scenes and freer conditions of life. The crust that forms in older countries has not yet begun to harden there; everything is in flux. The courses of trade are not settled and mopolized; every man has an opportunity for independent work. Society has not yet crystallized into class and rank, and the larger meed of pristine liberty is to be there enjoyed. All who have been worried and unsuccessful in the older provinces, and have become well nigh dispirited, pluck up new hope, and feel a fresh lease of life as they sniff from afar the invigorating prairie breezes. The lazy and shiftless who have loitered and lazed themselves out of all prospects, the sharpers who have gained a rather disagreeable air of notoriety in their business transactions, the restless and the ambitious, all look with eager eyes towards the new promised land which lies in the very bosom of the North, and beckons them with pleasant, hopeful hands. And many of our most valuable and estimable citizens, who see in the wide fertile lands of the West, a better future under easier conditions for themselves and their growing families pack up and go thither with strong and confident purpose. We are not averse to this set of emigration. There is a great future in store for this young country, and the sooner it is opened up the better for Canada as a whole. The more a better class of native Canadians become its first settlers and thus shape its moral and financial destinies the better for its permanence and peacefulness as an integral part of Canadian Dominion.

The steady habits and honesty of the Memonites who have settled there will also go far to counteract the speculating sharpness of the nondescript population which is now pouring into Winnipeg. In the Western part of Manitoba and on the Little Sackatchewan the settlers are chiefly Ontario farmers, of thrifty habits, and honorable morals. The soil in both Manitoba and the North-west can scarcely be surpassed in fertility, water is abundant, wood found in fair quantities, while coal beds repose beneath the surface. Only an industrious and honest population is needed so make a wonderful country.

Yet we would utter a word of caution to those who are eager to leave comfortable homes here, and hie away to the "Promised Land." In the first place they must sell, if they have anything, at a sacrifice; the journey west costs a small fortune; at Winnipeg and the small towns the influx of people is now more than sufficient to supply any demand for labor, and no work can be got there; the lands just about the town are in the hands of speculators, and their terms are not easy. The only man who goes with any fair prospects is the capitalist or the farmer. The farmer must go out into the wild country, lose to a large extent the comforts and advantages of society, church and school, put up with poor roads, lack of railways and postal communication. Everything he buys is dear, very dear in most cases; whatever he wishes to sell is cheap, very cheap. Of course in time all will come right, and after 10 or 20 years hardship and toil he may find himself in better social and civil conditions, growing up with a fine and promising country. But he will then be old; his children and grand-children will be the gainers. For those who have home, and comfort, society and friends, advantages of travel and communications in the older provinces, our advice is to remain where they are. But to whoever will change, we say go to the Great North-west and grow up with what promises to be the richest and fairest part of the future Canada.

(Communicated.)

MR. BLAIR'S CANVASS.

Mr. Blair seems to be perfectly reckless in his statements at the many meetings held by him. He must think his hearers very ill-informed, or that his powers of persuasion are irresistable. He does not hesitate to take advantage of a hostile feeling in some localities against the railway, to misrepresent both the Government and Mr. Gibson. He knows that the present Government had nothing to do with the railway subsidy, and it never was a Government measure, nor was any Government in favor of it. It was passed by the House of Assembly in 1870; there have been two elections since then, and *not one of the present candidates was in the House at the time.* The people were in favor of the measure at the time it passed, in fact almost insisted upon the House passing the Act. The Government has never given the company any extra facilities, they have merely carried out the law, which they were compelled to do, the same as any other law, and if Mr. Blair had been in the Government he would have to do the same, he could not help it. Then why blame Mr. Fraser for doing an act he could not avoid; does Mr. Blair mean to say that Mr. Fraser has done anything not authorized by law, we cannot think he does; but such insinuations are dishonest and unworthy of any man who is seeking the confidence of the electors of this county.

Mr. Gibson is not before the people just now, and it is not necessary that we should allude further to him, except to say that last year he made a clear and distinct offer to the Assembly to give up all the lands and also the Road, if the company were paid back the money they have spent. If the country think it has given too much to the company, it can get all back again, for far less than the road would have cost if built as a Government work; but this is outside of our intention just now, which was merely to show that Mr. Fraser had nothing to do with the passage of the law giving the company the land. He was not in the House at the time, and as Provincial Secretary he merely carried out the law, the same as any other public officer would have to do. It was not in the power of the Government to refuse the land, they had no responsibility in the matter, and we think Mr. Blair is guilty of unfair conduct in the course he has pursued in this instance.—*Com.*

A SECOND ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William, of Germany, has again been the victim of a most dastardly attempt at assassination. While driving in Berlin, on the 2nd of June, he was fired at from a house in the Avenue Unter Den Linden, and received in his face, head, arms and back about thirty small shot. The Emperor was taken immediately to the palace, where many of the shot were extracted by the surgeons. The loss of blood and pain of extraction have been very serious in the case of a man so advanced in years, and although his condition has much improved, the crisis will not be past for several days. The would-be assassin, is a Dr. Nobeling, aged about 32 years, a resident of Berlin, a doctor of Philology, an agriculturist, and writer of more than ordinary merit. His apartment was forced, and after a struggle in which he wounded some of the captors, and tried to commit suicide, he was taken prisoner. The excitement among the people was intense, and sympathetic crowds filled the palace anxiously enquiring after the condition of the Emperor. Nobeling was with great difficulty protected from the indignant and excited populace. Arms were found in his rooms, correspondence with leading socialists was discovered; he confesses to have had accomplices whose names he will not however divulge, and that he was chosen by lot as the assassin. He smypathizes earnestly with Socialists and Ultramontanes, and believes that the State would be better without crowned heads. The Crown Prince and Princess were in England at the time, and hastened home with all possible despatch upon receiving the news. As may well be imagined the minds of the people are in a state of utmost suspense and insecurity. They have to confront the fact that there exists in Germany an organized band of men of culture and position even, who in sympathy with the levelling doctrines of socialistic communism are determined to compass the death of the Emperor, and perhaps all the Princes of Royal blood. The rich and noble feel that they have no security; the Government is taking steps to ferret out the organization, and the police are busy. What may be the result no one can forsee. That it may be disastrous to Emperors and Despots of Europe seems more than probable. Society is in a condition of serious ferment all through Europe; upheaval of a most disastrous character may occur at any moment.

We notice by the Telegrams that Mr. Blake has been obliged by ill health to decline the nominations for South Bruce and West Durham severally tendered to him. We are sorry that Mr. Blake has determined or been compelled to quite the arena of Dominion politics. Although he does not shine as a ready debater aud active party man, we hold him to be one of our ablest and broadest men on great public topics, and policies affecting the Dominion as a whole. He has also a spirit of independence which guarantees him against becoming a mere party man. The Mackenzie party lose in him one of their best and most representative men. They can ill afford to spare those who have really broad and statesmanlike views.

Dr. Tupper, of Nova Scotia, and Lady have just spent a few days in Fredericton, as guests of Governor Tilley. The Dr. was seeking some rest after the onerous and tasking duties of the late session of Parliament. He is full of politics and very sanguine of the success of his party at the coming Elections The indications are that the Dr will not be disappointed in Nova Scotia at least.

DEATH OF THOMAS MURRAY.—We regret to announce the death of Thomas Murray, Esq., of Spring Hill, which took place yesterday morning. Mr. Murray had been in delicate health for some time past, but was attending to his usual business, we may say up to the last day of his life. He rose and dressed himself as usual yesterday morning, and while sitting was observed to lean over in his chair, when one of the family went to his assistance the vital spark had fled.

Mr. Murray was about 75 years of age, and was the last of his generation. He came to this country with the family from the north of England, when quite young, and has resided in Kingsclear ever since, where he did a large lumber and milling business, by which he accumulated a handsome fortune. Mr. Murray, never married, but will be deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Prof. Jas. Inch becomes President of the Sackville Institutions in the place of Dr. Allison, resigned, and as his College has conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. will in future be known as Dr. Inch. We heartily congratuiate Dr. Inch upon the honorable position he has attained. Prof. Kennedy, late of the male Academy, steps into the principalship of the Ladies' Academy vacated by the promotion of Prof. Inch.

Mr. Jas. Farrell, Board of Health Inspector, reports six deaths in the city for the past fortnight ending to-day.

A very respectable citizen of Fredericton sent us the following for publication, and yet we hope that the statement it implies is not justified by what actually took place. We desire that the number of teetotallers should increase in all directions, and that all who profess to be teetotallers should keep their pledge strictly, and be what they call themselves:—

CARD.—The bar-keepers of Fredericton tender their sincere thanks to the President and members of the Fredericton Reform Club, for the handsome manner in which they were patronized on the occasion of the late demonstration of the 24th instant; and they hope that the worthy President and members of the Club might take into their favourable consideration the propriety of having weekly, or at least monthly, gatherings of the same kinn.

Fredericton, May 27th, 1878.—*Freeman.*

The above card may have been sent by a "very respectable citizen," but the design which promoted it and the spirit it breathes are anything but commendable. The insinuation is that "Blue Ribbon" men were the chief customers of the "bar keepers" and the chuckle, which is almost audible in it, is over the fall and degradation of men who would fain do better. We deny the incinuation; the chuckle is characteristic of the traffic. "Can the Leopard change his spots?"

The nomination for York County takes place on Thursday, 20th June, at the Court House, Fredericton. Polling day is the 25th, and declaration will be made by the Sheriff on the 28th.

Advices from various parts of the county show that Mr. Fraser stands excellently well,—he will get at least three-fourths of the voters; that the electors will support Mr. Fraser by sending men not pledged to oppose his Government. Mr. Blair has been making a thorough, almost desperate house-to-house canvas, but not a very judicious one. He is not developing any strength; on the contrary we have good grounds for stating that Mr. Blair grows weaker every day, and will not poll nearly so strong a vote as his friends suppose. We feel sorry for Mr. Blair, but such is the penalty of a tortuous canvass, and an unreasoning hostility to Mr. Fraser.

The Quebec Legislature met on the 5th of June. The speech from the Throne is short and not very important. It promises retrenchment and economy, deplores the considerable deficit in revenues, *and* proposes to abolish the office of Railway Commissioners, and give their powers to the Chief of Public Works, to do away with Magistrates' Courts, and to abolish the Legislative Council.

Mr. Joly was able to elect as speaker Mr. Turcotte but by a majority of *one* only, and that the vote of Turcotte himself who occupied the chair. Turcotte is conservative but could not stand the pressure brought to induce him to accept the speakership. He seems to be facile. On the floors of the House now the parties are evenly balanced 32 to 32. Whether Mr. Joly will be able to secure a working majority or not remains to be seen. It cannot in any case be strong.

The Dominion Line steamer "Ontario," Capt. Roberts, which arrived at Quebec on Monday last, had on board a number of emigrants for the little Saskatchewan Colony, North-West, Canada. They are Pioneers from England, Ireland, Scotladd and Wales, and if their report is satisfactory upwards of 600 are to follow. Each of them possesses some means, sufficient to start them farming in their new homes. In addition, Mr. C. J. Whellems, who is escorting them to their destination, has instructions to purchase for others who are following, altogether, 4,000 acres in lots of 320 acres. Mr. Whellems believes several thousands will make for the Little Saskatchewan during this and next year, provided the pioneers' report is satisfactory.

A. F. Randolph, Esq., has commenced work on the corner of Queen Street and Phœnix Square, on the site commonly known as McCausland's corner. The building will be in keeping with the best in the city, of brick, with a tower on the corner of Queen Street and the Square, and a mansard roof around which will run ornamental iron gratings. It is to be three stories high, have on the ground floor stores facing Queen Street and two entrances from the Square, while the other flats will be devoted to warehousing purposes and offices. The whole building is to be furnished in a superior manner, and will reflect credit upon the builder, while at the same time it will be a valuable addition to the fine public buildings of the city.

The Orangemen of British North America held a session of representatives of that Body in St. John on Tuesday and Wednesday. A large number of delegates from Ontario and Quebec were present. An excursion was planned by steamer to Fredericton, and about 200 persons took advantage of it to enjoy the scenery of the St. John river and the beauty of our city. They arrived here about 2 o'clock on Wednesday. Many of the notable ones were driven by the Fredericton brethren to all the places of interest, and expressed themselves highly pleased with our city. The boat left at 5 o'clock. The Orange Body of British America appears to be in a very flourishing condition.

The successful competitors for the various prizes at the University have concluded their examinations with the following results. James R. Mace of St John wins the Douglas Gold Medal for his English Essay upon "Canada and it's resources." Mr Bulyea of Queens County carries off the Mathematical Scholarship and the French prize. Mr Horseman of Westmorland gains the Microscope in Science, Mr Hazen of Fredericton, the English Scholarship and Mr Wilkinson of Fredericton, the Classical Scholarship. The Alumni Medal has not yet been awarded. The University Examinations takes place this week. Encaenia will be celebrated on Thursday 20th beginning at 12 o'clock.

Our readers will notice that the well-known Dry Good Firm of Miller & Edgecombe has been dissolved, Mr. A. A. Miller retiring. The business will still be continued in the old stand by Mr. Fred. B. Edgecombe, and will be under the management of Messrs. R. D. Davis and Geo. S. Clarke, so long and favorable known in this city and surrounding country. We have no doubt that the extensive patronage which the late firm has enjoyed will be continued to Mr. Edgecombe. He has our best wishes.

The Donation to Rev. Mr Hughes, at Keswick, on Thursday evening last, was very successful. The special train from Fredericton was literally packed, while numbers came in from the surrounding district. The heart of Mr Hughes was made to rejoice to the tune of over $135. The singing of the Keswick choir is said to have been excellent. The donation was not at all injured on account of the pending elections.

The General Conference of the Methodist body in Canada meet in Montreal in September. About 250 delegates are expected. This Conference meets but once in four years, and is the Grand Legislative body of the Methodist Church in Canada. The subject of revision of the hymn book and the triennial change of ministers will be discussed.

THE CLOCK PAMPHLET.—The Pamphlet just published, containing the history of our City Hall Clock, may be had at the book stores on application—*gratis.*

The Montreal *Witness* publishes this week an excellent likeness of the late Ex-Governor Wilmot, and gives an account of his life and public services.

A new Post Office has been established at the mouth of Penniac York Co.

An excursion to Bangor is talked of for the 4th of July. The tickets will be only $3.

THE McCARTHY CASE.

The evidence has, at least, closed, and the verdict been given. Altogether more than eighty witnesses have been examined, with very little delay and with great care. The public interest has not waived from the first, but we can scarcely say that the public mind is satisfied. Although the Parker girls evidence has been in many cases strangely corroborated, and her testimony in the main unshaken, yet people looked till the last for further developments and more light. These, however, did not come. The witnesses last examined were not very important, or their knowledge of the case very intimate. The address of Coroner Hannington was an able analysis of evidence. We subjoin some portions:

The first question that presented itself was: was he murdered? The jury having considered a *post mortem* examination necessary, he had, as it was a most important case, procured three eminent medical men to perform it—men in whose professional ability the public would have every confidence. The body being found in the Scadouc the inquiry naturally arose: "Was he drowned?" The testimony of these three surveyors leaves not the slightest doubt as to that. Dr. Allison, after giving an account of the *post mortem* appearance of the lungs, says: "Their condition is totally opposite to that presented in cases of drowning." The two other physicians agree with Dr. Allison, and all say the cause of death was effusion of blood in the base and back of the brain caused by a blow on the head. It was for the jury to weigh this evidence, and he did not doubt that they would agree that Timothy McCarthy was killed by a blow on the head. The medical witnesses say that if he was killed by a fall from the bridge, death would not take place before the body was submerged, and the appearance of the lungs would be those of a drowned man. Here, however, the contrary was the case, confirming their evidence that death resulted from violence. The front of the shirts were stained with a dark fluid which Drs. Fleming and Scott sertified was disorganized blood, and which Dr. Allison, after careful analysis, swore positively was caused by