

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 28, 1883.

The Sunbury Contest.

Monday was nomination day in Sunbury County, and there was a very large gathering of the electors at the Burton Court House to witness the proceedings.

One feature of the contest, however, is striking, the determined effort that has and is being made to drive Mr. Morrow out of the field.

Mr. Morrow, who has been a member of the Government for some time, and who has been a member of the Government for some time, and who has been a member of the Government for some time.

This position we have reason to believe, originated with the leader of the Government, and he has issued orders along the lines, that to support Mr. Morrow, is to place oneself in antagonism to the Government.

The Telegraph and Mr. Blair's home organ acting under these instructions have issued the Attorney General's edict, and Mr. Blair himself, although the document bears Mr. Blair's name, has issued a fly sheet to the electors, urging them to have nothing to do with Mr. Morrow.

It is a fact, however, that the Government has invited Mr. Morrow to take the field, in which statement the Telegraph shows its usual disregard for facts.

Mr. Morrow showed at the nomination that leading supporters of the Government had induced him to contest the election.

They were men who did not propose to allow Mr. Blair, or any other outsider to choose a candidate for them, and demand that he should be elected.

The people of Sunbury are zealous of their rights, and properly so. Mr. Blair went to Westmorland last winter, selected a ticket, put them in the field, and got his deserts in the overwhelming defeat of his nominees.

He has tried the same game in Sunbury, and shall see if the answer is not the same. But Mr. Blair was not content with directing his press to crush Mr. Morrow, or with inditing his flysheet to the electors.

He was present at the nomination proceedings to address the electors, but discretion proved with him, the better part of valor, and he was wisely silent.

The electors were not in a mood then to be dictated to by even the Attorney General, and they would not have heard him in opposition to Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Blair then as usual as an orator, but he was secretly on the way path against Mr. Morrow, and all his efforts are directed towards securing Mr. Blair's return.

Now we don't care a fig who is elected, but love fair play, even in an election contest is not too much to ask.

What Mr. Morrow does that he should be so fiercely set upon by the Government and its followers.

Mr. Burpee, M. P., and Mr. Harrison, M. L. C., show very bad taste indeed, in bounding Mr. Morrow, who, perhaps, has done more than any other man in Sunbury to elevate these gentlemen to the positions they hold.

But when Mr. Morrow's turn comes; when he attempts to gratify a very reasonable ambition; when he wants to get into the Legislature they rush upon him, and invoke all the might and influence they can command to annihilate him, just because Mr. Blair in Fredericton has issued orders that another party, his own selection, shall be thrust over Mr. Morrow's head.

The men of Sunbury, we believe, will resent this impudent interference with their affairs. They are intelligent and quite capable of judging for themselves of a candidate's fitness to represent them in the Local Legislature.

They have taken the measure of the two gentlemen seeking their suffrages at this time, and judging between Mr. Morrow and Mr. Blair, they will surely decide the latter is "not the man for Galway."

Doctrinal Differences. The English Church sensation in Halifax, to which we made reference last week, has evidently not subsided, but it has also spread itself in this Province.

The gentlemen who started it, however, has returned to the United States, but the replies to the doctrine are being preached on confession and absolution are coming thick and fast, not only from the other Evangelical churches, but from Episcopal clergymen as well.

To show how widely clergymen in the same church community may differ, we give two instances, one the utterance of Rev. Mr. Maturin, the Missioner at Halifax, who, we presume, represents the Ritualistic branch of the Episcopal Church, and the other, Rev. G. O. Troop of St. John, whose doctrines on these subjects place him in the opposite extreme.

Rev. Mr. Maturin declared at Halifax, that in an English Church he was not called upon to prove the doctrine of confession; it was the creed of the church, and by his ordination vows he was bound to preach it. The doctrine was abundantly taught in Scripture, but it was only necessary for him to show it was the doctrine of his church, and anybody who did not believe it should leave the church.

The doctrine of the restoration was also a cardinal doctrine of the church. The low church Puritan views at present held by many churches, could be traced back only to the time of Cromwell, who placed about seven thousand ministers over English parishes. These men did not believe in the church doctrine, but after the Restoration were compelled to become ordained or leave their parishes.

About four thousand of these rather than give up their livings, became perjured renegades, accepted ordination and subscribed to doctrines in which they did not believe. These, then, says Father Maturin, were the fathers of the true low church of the present day, but the time would come, he hoped, when the Church of England would be relieved of this incubus.

Now hear what Rev. Mr. Troop, a prominent Episcopalian divine, had to say in his church at St. John, last Sunday morning, on these subjects. He told us as if we learned the doctrine of confession, and that the restoration of their church, how poor feeble minded laymen are to distinguish and choose between the utterances of their advisers.

Mr. Troop said that in searching the Book from cover to cover, you find one instance of an apostle saying, "In virtue of this authority, I forgive you sin?" That is to say, taking to himself the power of the Lord Jesus, so as to authoritatively condemn a poor soul to eternal condemnation or to assign him to eternal glory. He said, and he said it humbly, and in the fear of God, that there is no such instance to be found from cover to cover of the New Testament.

He challenged the whole world to produce any authority, that any apostle of the Lord Jesus absolutely and in himself claimed a power of ridding a man's heart, so as to give him pardon of everything that was in that man's soul, and send him to eternal life or eternal condemnation, according to his pleasure.

The Recent Appointments.

After much canvassing and coaxing, much planning and intrigue, after hawking an honorable office all over the country, and improving almost every educational man of note in the Province to accept the position of Chief Superintendent of Education, Principal Crockett, of the Normal School, who must have felt flattered when passed over in the first instance, has been appointed to the vacancy.

It would appear from the developments that have become public within the past few weeks, that the Attorney General had made up his mind at that time that a Methodist should receive the appointment.

He called Rev. Dr. Sprague in England, not however before it had been proffered to another gentleman of the same denomination, and a family connection of his own, but Dr. Sprague declined, his delicate health, and Dr. Sprague, being the chief reason. Then Mr. Blair, it is understood, opened correspondence with Dr. Inch, the Principal of Sackville College, but he, too, at first declined, but was afterwards prevailed upon to accept, and we are informed, actually had the appointment, but a certain element in the government demurred, the whole matter was reconsidered, and in the meantime, the names of new aspirants were brought forward, almost every member of the Executive having his nominee.

Mr. Mitchell backed up by the Baptists, and his organ the St. Croix Courier warmly espoused the cause of Inspector Oakes of Charlotte. Mr. Ritchie, and the Freeman named a prominent Catholic in a distant county of the Province. Inspector Mullin had strong claims. A certain section of the government favored Principal Crockett, and so the strife went on till at last when it seemed pretty certain that no agreement that would be satisfactory to a majority of the government could be reached, the matter was compromised by the appointment of Mr. Crockett, whose right we unhesitatingly should have been recognized at the first.

Justice to Mr. Crockett, however, and justice to the educational interests of the country, are two entirely different considerations. While his appointment may be satisfactory to the teachers, and to those who believe in the promotion of subordinates if fitted for the discharge of higher duties, there seems little upon which the Province can be congratulated in Mr. Crockett's appointment, unless he cuts himself clear of autocratism, introduced into the department by the late Superintendent, and to which Mr. Crockett, whether from circumstances or choice, was obediently submitting.

We are inclined, however, to the belief, that the relations of Dr. Rand and Mr. Crockett, were not entirely of the most agreeable character, although they have spoken many charming things of each other on the public platform in the whitewashing process so industriously cultivated on all occasions by the former gentleman. We say this much in justification of Mr. Crockett's appointment, and we hope that in the administration of his new office, his acts will fully bear out the opinion we have held, that though outwardly professing to sanction and uphold the whimsical theories of Dr. Rand, if circumstances had been otherwise; if he had been in a position to have controlled on behalf of his own views, he would not have tamely followed his superior into the labyrinth of difficulties, which the government organ now admits Mr. Crockett recognizes, and which we are led to suppose he will eradicate speedily to remove from the administration of the School law.

The promotion of Mr. Crockett left a vacancy in the Principality of the Normal School, which has been filled by the appointment of Inspector Mullin, whose chances for the Chief Superintendency at one time appeared excellent. The vacancy caused by Mr. Mullin's promotion is filled by Mr. G. W. Meeserau, Principal of the Bathurst Grammar School, and so the educational machinery so far as the full complement of officials is concerned, is now in running order.

Telegraphic Puffery. The readers of the Telegraph must be thoroughly disgusted with the fawning, flattering fulsome adulation that paper lays on the Local Government on every possible occasion, and with the smallest provocation. If the editor drew his salary from the pockets of the Executive, he could scarcely be expected to bow more submissively to the Government, or ply them with more complimentary terms. The Telegraph was once regarded as a great newspaper. It had a reputation for independence, a reputation for veracity, and did not truckle to anybody, and it was a politician who happened for the time, to be of similar sympathy. But alas! it has now become politically a mere mouthpiece for proclaiming the wonderful virtues of a Government, the leaders of which, throughout their whole political career, were squarely opposed by this same journal.

A few days ago it was announced that the Government had decided upon sending specimens of our native woods to the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition. This action was not taken by the Government till all other Colonial Governments had taken the lead, nor until the matter had been agitated in the press. The Telegraph could not lose this chance, and so it sounded the subject again yesterday, when it says:—

"The prompt action of the New Brunswick Government in connection with the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition meets the cordial endorsement of our exchanges all over the country, and they urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity for being up and doing."

How nauseating to those who know the facts. The Government has done nothing more than to a decision in the matter, and they were, as we have said, the last to move in that direction, so to urge other Provincial Governments to follow their example is several weeks too late.

In its issue yesterday, the Telegraph returns to its whitewashing the Government on the educational appointments. It says:—

"The appointments in the Educational Department meet with unanimous approval from the public. The principle of promotion having been recognized in such a marked manner, the effect upon the whole educational body ought to be stimulative."

The "principle of promotion" was recognized with a vengeance, when, as we have elsewhere said, the office of Chief Superintendent was offered to at least two, if not three gentlemen outside the Educational Department before Mr. Crockett was interviewed as to whether he would accept or not. Then, too, the "principle of promotion" was recognized, we suppose, in the appointment of Mr. Mullin to the Principality of the Normal School. Let the Telegraph refer itself to that point in Mr. H. C. Creed of the Normal School, and see what he thinks of the Government's mode of recognizing the principles of promotion, or to Mr. Crockett himself, who, it is understood, had recommended Mr. Creed for the vacancy he left in that Institution.

The fact is, the Telegraph is disgusting the best friends of the Government, by its silly flattery of everybody who happens to be hanging to the same side of the fence as its editor. When the Government has really done something worth recording, it will be sufficiently early for the public to follow the Telegraph in its huge system of puffery.

The Island Press published at North Head, Grand Manan, is the latest newspaper venture. It is a well printed journal of eight pages, and is edited by Mr. O. Spooner, who is associated with him, Dr. E. Cameron, Dr. G. B. Neaves, Rev. Mr. Covert and Mr. W. B. McLaughlin. It devotes a large portion of its space to local news, and its first number is readable and spicy.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Mr. E. L. Wetmore, in a letter to the Sun yesterday very justly complains of the unfair manner in which he was treated at the recent meeting of the creditors of Shaw Brothers at Boston, which he attended on behalf of his firm and other New Brunswick creditors of the Shaw's, including Connel Bros., W. F. Dibble & Son, and Mr. Leighton, M. P. P., of Woodstock, James Hodge, Geo. Hatt & Sons of this city, Luke Lawson of Canterbury, and the N. B. Railway Company. Mr. J. B. Forgan, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, it appears, was guilty of originating the movement that ended in the passage of a resolution which refused Mr. Wetmore a hearing at the meeting, and to say the least, such treatment was most rude and unjust.

Mr. Wetmore on this point says:— "I attempted to address the meeting and to place before it my views and the views of those whom I represented. Immediately after I commenced my remarks, I noticed that Mr. James B. Forgan, Inspector of the Port of St. John, who had been appointed as the secretary of the meeting, wrote on a slip of paper and handed it to the chairman, who read it and passed it down to a small number of his left. Immediately thereafter a party by the name of Cole, if I remember rightly, arose from among this number, stating that I was Shaw's paid counsel, and that I had not the right to speak in the meeting. I was surprised at such a motion, and protested as earnestly as I, a stranger among them, could protest against such a resolution, but it was put and carried, so far as I am concerned, and I was not allowed to speak. By this procedure my mouth was most effectually closed, and I was prevented from urging my views as a creditor, and from the views of the other creditors whom I represented."

Mr. Wetmore goes on to say, that this resolution was passed, and he was muzzled, in the face of his statement that he was not the paid counsel of the Shaw's, but attended the meeting as other creditors desirous of laying a clear statement of the firm affairs in this Province before the gathering. Mr. Wetmore not only affirmed that he was not Shaw's paid counsel but that he actually had assisted the trustee of the creditors. We quote his letter on that point:—

"I have acted for Mr. Wyman, the trustee, endeavoring to supply the trust, and have advised him that the deeds would hold water in this Province, and have under Wyman's instructions put in defenses to a number of suits brought against the Shaw's. I presume with the intention of eventually attacking their deeds. So instead of acting for the Shaw's I have really been acting in the interests of the creditors generally, and endeavoring to preserve the property for them, and to prevent any creditors from having any preference or advantage over the general creditors."

But even so, I had been counsel for Shaw's, was that to prevent my undoubted right to appear and act as such meeting as a creditor in my own right? Or was it to prevent me from representing other creditors and stating their views? It might be that my remarks would not have received much weight even if I had been heard. Be that as it may, I feel that I ought to have been given a fair hearing at the meeting, and I am chocked off in the way described was an outrage, and a deliberate insult to myself and to the New Brunswick creditors, whom I represent."

Mr. Wetmore expresses his surprise that in Boston such treatment should be accorded to any man. He had as good a right to urge his claims and the claims of those he represented as any one present, and it appears very small indeed, in Mr. J. B. Forgan, that he should lead the movement to muzzle Mr. Wetmore.

The American Navy. The American Navy has long been a subject of reproach and a source of merit, but Admiral Porter in his recent recommendations to Congress, gives the public new insight into the utter helplessness of that branch of the service. He says it is universally admitted that the United States has no navy either for offense or defense, that they are in fact in as bad a condition in that respect as at the outbreak of the Civil War when every old ferryboat and rattler that could mount a gun, had to be brought to blockade the Southern ports. The vanquished home squadron, and the six tugs which compose the American Navy in case of conflict, he says would retire under Sandy Hook or the friendly guns of Fort Mifflin, and look quizzically on while the nation was being despoiled, unless they choose to add to the laurels of the despoiler, by offering themselves up as a sacrifice to satisfy public sentiment. He declares that the navy of Spain, the weakest Maritime Power, if at war with the United States, could sweep the American warships from the ocean. He recommends the construction of twenty large war ships for coast and ocean service, and two ironclads for the Lakes, for the protection of the cities thereon. There is every facility he adds for the construction of the latter on Lake Erie, and one such ship stationed near Buffalo in case of threatened hostilities, could drop down to the mouth of the Welland Canal, and with shot and shell demolish the entrance to the docks, etc., rendering the work useless for military purposes.

Three Sisters take final Vows. (Toronto Globe). The stranger who gained admission into the Chapel of Loreto Abbey the other morning would at once have perceived that some unusual importance was proceeding. The air was heavy with the fumes of burning incense; the pupils of the school sat with their heads covered with pure white veils; the priests moved about the altar, their vestments of purple, gold and white gleaming and shifting like the changing colors of a kaleidoscope.

The occasion was the taking of the veil by Miss Marian, of Vicar-General Heenan, of Hamilton, and the taking of final vows by Miss Duffy, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be known in religion as Sister Mary of the Immaculate, and her religious title will be Sister Mary Seraphina; and Miss Twomey, of Lennox Falls, henceforth to be known as Sister Leonida.

The ceremonies were performed by Vice-Grand General Roomey and Laurant. The Rev. Father Heenan, of Hamilton, his Lordship Bishop of Peterboro', and his Lordship Bishop of Malapan, of Toronto, were also present, attended by their chaplains. High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Roomey with Dean O'Connor and Father Gavan as soloists, and a sermon was preached by Father Kenny of the Cathedral. The taking of the veil by Miss McCarty was a most interesting ceremony. She entered the chapel beautifully clad in a bridal dress with a long train. Approaching the Archbishop, she humbly asked to be received into the Sisterhood. His Grace asked her a number of questions with a view of seeing whether she was ready to sacrifice the pleasures of the world for Christ's sake. Satisfied with her answers, he bade her doff the dress and ornaments which she wore, and put on the habit of the Sisterhood. She then, kneeling before the Archbishop, promised to be faithful to the rules of the establishment, and to devote herself to the education of persons of her own sex. His Grace thereupon sent her with a cross, and placed upon her finger a ring symbolizing her union with the church.

The taking of the final vows by Miss Duffy was a somewhat simpler character. Kneeling down, they were interrogated by the Archbishop, and their answers being satisfactory, they took the following vow:—"I vow to Almighty God to observe during my whole life poverty (meaning that the person taking the vow is to possess no separate property), chastity, and obedience to the rules of the Sisterhood, with the assistance of the Almighty God."

The Archbishop then administered the Communion, and as the three nuns returned, two members of the choir sang the words, "Vale, vale, sponsa Christi." A Te Deum was also sung.

Subscription for the MARITIME FARMER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of O'Donnell Carey's assassin, Ben Fied for the 30th inst.

A confessor says that thirty per cent of the candy sold is white earth.

Sir Charles Tupper will sail from Liverpool on the 27th of next month.

The Palaka Herald estimates that 600,000 alligators were killed in Florida last year.

It is estimated that there are 320,000 young women in England engaged in business.

The Old Testament revision is to be finished in January and published early next spring.

In the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England on every twenty-eight members is a local preacher.

Arouse the faculties, stimulate the circulation, purify the blood, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Lord Carnarvon says that moderation and good government will make Canada a wonderful nation in the near future.

President Arthur, has pardoned Sergeant Mason, sentenced to eight years imprisonment for attempting to kill Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

R. S. & A. P. Lucy, old and well known Patent Attorneys of Washington, D. C., publish quite an interesting volume on the subject of Patents, which is sent free on application.

A New York physician claimed at a meeting of the Columbia Veterinary College that scarlet fever originated among horses, and that each case of disease may be traced to these animals.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Plaster the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

It has been estimated that 55 lives and 60 vessels were lost by the series of gales on the Canadian lakes from November 11 to November 17, the vessels lost aggregating in value \$400,000.

M. DeLespessis advocates for construction of the second Suez Canal alongside the present one, in order that one might be used for ships bound to and the other for ships returning from the Red Sea.

A new process for the manufacture of Bessemer steel is in course of experiment in a Pittsburgh foundry, by which, if successful, all methods will be completely revolutionized, puddling being rendered unnecessary.

The London Times mourns the decline of the watch trade in England, and attributes it to the use of new ideas and inventions by workmen both in America and Switzerland, while English artisans stick to the methods of their forefathers.

Sullivan, the pugilist, spends his money, it is said, as fast as he earns it, and frequently is so hard up that he pawns his watch for a temporary loan, which he is obliged to redeem. Instead of going to the watch, the slugger sometimes goes to the uncle.

During the octave succeeding All Souls' day the farmers in the Province of Quebec offer a certain portion of the produce of their farms for sale by auction at the door of the parish church, and the proceeds are devoted to the celebration of masses for the souls in purgatory.

Some one has taken the trouble of bringing to light the statistics of beeshives in France. There are 171,390, and valued at \$4,890,000. During the present autumn 5,071,635 pounds of wax and 10,872,284 pounds of honey have been taken from them.

Thirteen hundred and twenty-four cheeses (about 70,000 lbs.) were made at the Nicholas Cheese Factory at Houlton, Maine, the past season. No milk is taken at this factory on Sunday, so that the above represents six weeks' production of the factory.

A few weeks ago one of the most notable ambassadors in London said to a friend who asked him what were the prospects of peace next spring. "Bah, my friend, Russia can't fight for the best of the money. He can't afford to fight, as she has not the men and the generals; and for the rest, nobody wants to fight, and there you are."

The American pedestrian, Payson Weston, under the auspices of several prominent temperance advocates, started from Westminister at midnight, on the 21st inst., to walk 100 days, excepting Sunday, at rate of 50 miles per day, and to deliver temperance lectures at various points.

About ten thousands inhabitants of Newfoundland are cod fishermen, and the average annual value of the results of their labours is \$1,250,000, or \$125 per man. It is estimated that for every 1000 quiescent dried codfish is to be as nine to ten. The quantity of dried codfish produced during a season is about eighty thousand tons.

David Van Arsdale, a veteran of the war of 1812, and the son of the soldier who, in 1812, for the first time, put on a brass button, Nov. 25, 1783, climbed the flagstaff on the battery with the flag halliards in his teeth, and tearing down the British flag, which had been nailed to the staff, replaced it with the American colours, died in New York on Thursday last.

It is stated on good authority, says the Maine Farmer, that Mr. T. S. Cooper, the celebrated importer of Jersey cattle, offered the enormous price of \$20,000 for the Jersey cow named Annette, owned by Mr. Valancy E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ontario. The offer was refused, Mr. Fuller preferring to remain the owner of the best Jersey butter cow in the world.

John Swinton speaks as follows of Henry Victoria:—"I met him during the war in front of Richmond. He was then a newspaper correspondent. He was a slender, bright-faced, long-legged, eccentric young fellow, thin, with as light as air, and as other than a reporter, he was a man of letters. I visited Besbrook, the celebrated Irish town where prohibition has been in force for thirty years. I had a nice talk with an elderly man, who said, 'I applied questions and members of the audience asked me questions. I found that although the town has 4,000 inhabitants, not a single constable is employed, there is no jail or court house, and when I asked if there was a magistrate, I was amused with the reply that the last one had been buried a week before he died, and that he was a clear \$10,000."

The growth of the town of North Sydney, Capt Berton, has been remarkable. Ten years ago the population was less than 1,500, it now exceeds 4,000. In the same time real estate has increased from 100 per cent to five churches have been erected by many denominations, and there is not a vacant house in the town. Then as to the employment of labor, some 400 carpenters and laborers are engaged on the dock and the marine railway, and nine tanneries, a shoe factory, a foundry, two furniture factories and a machine shop are in operation.

Mr. Youmans, the temperance lecturer, in conversation with a reporter recently said:—"I visited Besbrook, the celebrated Irish town where prohibition has been in force for thirty years. I had a nice talk with an elderly man, who said, 'I applied questions and members of the audience asked me questions. I found that although the town has 4,000 inhabitants, not a single constable is employed, there is no jail or court house, and when I asked if there was a magistrate, I was amused with the reply that the last one had been buried a week before he died, and that he was a clear \$10,000."

The people of San Jose, California, are happy over the erection of a new electric light tower at the intersection of two prominent thoroughfares. The tower is 200 feet high, and supports 6 electric lamps of 4,000 candle power each, the effect of which is equal to bright moonlight, and aids farmers and others in the vicinity of the tower. A Brush dynamo-electric machine of nine horse power supplies the light.

CURRENT COIN.

Farmers are selling pumpkin pies in the streets of Portland, Me., at 25 cents each. Tom Thayer's widow is in a Chicago museum, fulfilling a contract made by the General before he died.

For toothache, burns, cuts and rheumatism use Perry Davis' pain killer. See advertisement in another column.

Mysterious disappearance of gentlemen with other people's money as an numerous as this time as railroad accidents.

Sanitary science is all right in theory, says the Detroit Free Press, but typhoid fever and diphtheria keep pace with all improvements.

On the thirtieth of last month Paris was afflicted with a fog so dense that fish-horns were blown by omnibus-drivers, and the police carried torches.

The total amount of currency of all kinds in existence in the United States on October 1, 1883, was, according to official reports, \$1,730,507,823.

There is a letter to the Covington, Ky., post-office, addressed to "Old Boss Satua" which, according to law, the postmaster has been, according to law, for its owner.

The official returns show that the healthiest class of people in Great Britain are the inmates of prisons, where simple diet, regular hours and exercise are compulsory.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated and made only of very small pills; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

If it is true that sparrows and swallows forsake a district when cholera is about to make its advent, the fact should be generally and thoroughly established on all creditable deaths.

Seven thousand dishes of fruit were shown at the recent "Apple Congress," Cheswick, England, contributed from nearly all over the Kingdom, and Queen Victoria was among the visitors.

The fullest and most valuable stamp collection in the world belongs to a son of the Duchess of Galliera. There are yet incomplete, the stamps contained in it have cost \$300,000.

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The growth of the town of North Sydney, Capt Berton, has been remarkable. Ten years ago the population was less than 1,500, it now exceeds 4,000. In the same time real estate has increased from 100 per cent to five churches have been erected by many denominations, and there is not a vacant house in the town. Then as to the employment of labor, some 400 carpenters and laborers are engaged on the dock and the marine railway, and nine tanneries, a shoe factory, a foundry, two furniture factories and a machine shop are in operation.

Mr. Youmans, the temperance lecturer, in conversation with a reporter recently said:—"I visited Besbrook, the celebrated Irish town where prohibition has been in force for thirty years. I had a nice talk with an elderly man, who said, 'I applied questions and members of the audience asked me questions. I found that although the town has 4,000 inhabitants, not a single constable is employed, there is no jail or court house, and when I asked if there was a magistrate, I was amused with the reply that the last one had been buried a week before he died, and that he was a clear \$10,000."

The people of San Jose, California, are happy over the erection of a new electric light tower at the intersection of two prominent thoroughfares. The tower is 200 feet high, and supports 6 electric lamps of 4,000 candle power each, the effect of which is equal to bright moonlight, and aids farmers and others in the vicinity of the tower. A Brush dynamo-electric machine of nine horse power supplies the light.

The fullest and most valuable stamp collection in the world belongs to a son of the Duchess of Galliera. There are yet incomplete, the stamps contained in it have cost \$300,000.

M. DeLespessis advocates for construction of the second Suez Canal alongside the present one, in order that one might be used for ships bound to and the other for ships returning from the Red Sea.