

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 16, 1885.

The Cabinet Changes.

The vacancy in the Dominion Cabinet caused by the resignation of the Finance Minister, Sir Leonard Tilley, has been filled by the transfer of Hon. A. W. McLellan, M. P. for Colchester, N. S., from the Marine and Fisheries Department to the Finance Department, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P. for Kings, succeeds Mr. McLellan as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and succeeds Sir Leonard Tilley as the second representative of New Brunswick in the Government. Mr. McLellan being already a Minister, it will not be necessary for him to seek re-election, but Mr. Foster comes back to Kings for an endorsement of his entering the Cabinet. The election occurs December 31st, and he will be opposed by Col. Donville, ex-M. P.

Mr. McLellan is an old and successful politician. He was reared in a political atmosphere, his father, the late Hon. G. W. McLellan, having represented Colchester in the Nova Scotia Assembly for many years. The new Minister of Finance was born at Londonderry, N. S., in December, 1824, and is therefore sixty-one years of age. He was first elected to the Nova Scotia Assembly in 1858, and sat in that body continuously till 1867, when he, as an anti-confederate was elected Colchester's first representative in the House of Commons, defeating Hon. Sir Adams Archibald. Mr. McLellan united with Joseph Howe in fighting for a repeal of the Union till the agitation appeared a useless one, and in 1869, he accepted from the Macdonald government, a Senatorship and the position of Commissioner for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Colchester was thus left without a representative in Parliament, and a new election was ordered. Mr. Archibald was again the Government candidate, and was opposed by the late Mr. Pearson, an old friend and supporter of Mr. McLellan. It was one of the warmest contests ever seen in Colchester. Mr. McLellan went into the constituency to assist Mr. Archibald, and his old anti-confederate friends made it exceedingly warm for him, while many of the Confederates were loath to accept the assistance of one who, but two years before, had been their political enemy. At the Court House in Truro, nomination day, Mr. McLellan could not obtain a hearing, and the chances for Mr. Archibald's success looked rather slim. The election was fiercely fought in every part of the constituency, but Mr. Archibald, with Mr. McLellan's assistance was elected. This success turned the tide in Mr. McLellan's favor. Many who had refused him a hearing at the nomination, after weighing the circumstances which brought about his new alliance, and became convinced that he had chosen the proper course in uniting his destiny with that of the Macdonald Government. Repeal was a dead issue. Mr. McLellan had fought for it with all his ability and influence, and had failed, although with Howe he secured better terms. What was the use of further contention. It is honorable to surrender when resistance is useless. Mr. McLellan reasoned in this way during the campaign, and many of his anti-confederate friends were convinced, following him into the government camp, and supported Mr. Archibald. Many of the same persons who had drowned Mr. McLellan's voice with exclamations of "traitor," at the nomination, went to the declaration proceedings to applaud his splendid justification of the course he had pursued. He got an uninterrupted hearing then, and from that moment, the feeling against him commenced to perish.

Mr. McLellan continued in the Senate till May 20th, 1881, when on the resignation of Mr. McKay, he was elected to the Commons by a large majority, and appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries. In the general election of 1882, Mr. McLellan was re-elected by a majority of nearly four hundred, and to-day, we believe he stands as warmly entrenched with the electors, as any representative in Parliament. He is an able man, thoroughly conversant with public affairs, and a clever debater. We congratulate Colchester on securing through Mr. McLellan, the most important portfolio in the government, and we congratulate that gentleman on his having been called to so responsible and worthy a position.

Hon. Geo. Foster, New Brunswick's new Cabinet Minister, is a young man who has made his own way in the world, and he is deserving of all the honor that is bestowed upon him in his selection for the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Sir John knows a good article when he sees it, and is prompt to appreciate it. Born of humble parentage, the son of a Kings County shoemaker, Mr. Foster has risen through sheer force of ability. By the greatest self denial and industry, he secured a good education, and after graduating from the University he taught school in various parts of the Province, till called to a professor's chair in his alma mater. During his career as an instructor in the University, he came to the front as a remarkably clever speaker on the temperance question. On resigning his position in the University, Mr. Foster devoted several years to temperance work in the Upper Provinces, where his eloquence attracted a large share of public attention. His first political venture was made in his native County of Kings in the general election of 1882, when according to a popular demand, he became the Conservative candidate for the Commons in opposition to Col. Donville. He was elected by a majority of seventy, but on a petition being filed against his return he resigned, and was re-elected a few weeks later by a majority of nearly three hundred over his former opponent.

In Parliament, Mr. Foster soon attracted attention by his splendid oratorical efforts and his intimate acquaintance with public affairs. Although he has only sat in Parliament during three sessions, no member of that body receives a more cordial reception in rising to speak than he, and there are few in-

deed whose voice carries greater weight. With a marked ability, then it is no wonder Mr. Foster has been chosen for a Cabinet position, and the FARMER heartily congratulates him on his distinguished position. His acceptance of office will most certainly be endorsed by the electorate of Kings, which for the first time is represented in the Cabinet. Col. Donville will make a fight for the seat, but what has King's to gain by rejecting Mr. Foster and sending Donville to Parliament. The latter is recognized by neither political party, and would be without standing or influence at Ottawa, while in the prominent and influential position of Cabinet Minister, Mr. Foster will be able more than ever to study and work for the interest of Kings.

The new Minister of Marine and Fisheries is only thirty-eight years old, being, we believe, the youngest member of the Cabinet. He is unmarried, and we believe a confirmed bachelor. Mr. Foster has hosts of friends in both political parties in this part of the Province, who will heartily unite with us in congratulating him on his elevation to a Cabinet position.

Vanderbilt's Death.

New York was startled and horrified the other day, by the suddenness of the death of the great money king, Vanderbilt. There were no previous signs of his dissolution. His health was particularly good the morning of his death, and he had his day's programme of work and amusement mapped out. But the summons comes as suddenly and unexpectedly to the rich, as to poor. Vanderbilt had taken his dinner on the day of his death, and sat on a sofa conversing with a business friend. The conversation turned upon the money king's childhood days, when Mr. Garrett noticed an indistinctness in Vanderbilt's articulation. As he leaned over to catch his words, Mr. Vanderbilt pitched forward without word or warning, fell heavily to the floor on his face, and died without uttering a syllable.

Vanderbilt's father, although a wealthy man, believed in his children striking out for themselves. The subject of this article was the old Commodore's eldest son, and after receiving a good education, he was placed in a ship chandler's store, and shortly afterwards in a broker's office, where he received the magnificent salary of \$150 per month. He attended to his duties so faithfully however, that in a few years his salary was raised to \$1000, and to become a junior partner in the firm, his health gave way, and he went farming on Staten Island. There he converted waste lands into a beautiful farm, but in carrying on his work he required money. A friend interceded with the old Commodore for the loan of a certain amount to relieve the son's necessities, but it was refused. Young Vanderbilt, then, without his father's knowledge, raised \$6000 by mortgaging his farm, but it was not long before his father heard of it. During a drive one day, the old gentleman relieved his mind by telling his son that "he didn't amount to a row of pins; that he would never be able to do anything but to bring disgrace upon himself, his family, and everybody with whom he was connected." "I have made up my mind," said the Commodore with an angry frown, "to have nothing more to do with you." The young man was stunned, and endeavored to explain why he needed the money. His father said nothing more but the next day sent his son a cheque for \$6000, with the order to pay off the mortgage right away. After that, the farm was a great success, and its owner cleared \$12,000 a year off it. His success attracted the attention of the Staten Islanders, whose solitary railway had gone into bankruptcy. It was placed in young Vanderbilt's hands, and in two years the debt had been paid off and the road became profitable. This remarkable feat attracted Commodore Vanderbilt's attention, and he concluded that after all, there must be something in his son. The young man through his father's influence, was soon placed in the position of vice-president of the New York and Harlem Railroad, and thence his rise in influence and wealth was rapid. Soon afterwards his father died, and left the bulk of his property to the now prosperous son, and from that time until his death, William H. Vanderbilt, by profitable investments, rolled up his wealth till it reached two hundred millions. At the time of his death, his income was computed as follows: \$3,327,000 a year from government bonds, \$7,394,000 from miscellaneous securities, making a total of over \$10,000,000 a year, or \$28,000 a day, or \$19.75 a minute.

Vanderbilt was a most abstemious man in his personal habits. He neither drank or smoked. He had a great fascination for fast horses and a love for art. He sold Maud S. for forty thousand dollars. His residence was on a magnificent scale. It cost five million dollars, and was filled with treasures of art. He gave a ball a few years ago that cost forty thousand dollars. Personally, he was unostentatious and charitable. He gave a million dollars to the Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, and it cost him one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to bring over the obelisk and plant it in America.

Vanderbilt was particularly fortunate in his marriage. His wife was the daughter of a New York clergyman, and she was a true woman. The wealth with which she found herself surrounded in her later days, made no change in her character. She put on no high toned society airs. She never forgot the friends of her youth, and it is said that if some old farmer's wife came over from Staten Island to call on Mr. Vanderbilt, the humble visitor took precedence over all the society callers. The early training of the children was her work. Never was there an attempt made on the part of any of the family to bring themselves into prominence in what is known as fashionable society, or to seek the associations of titled and high-toned people. The boys and girls married whomsoever they loved, without any reference to rank, station or fortune.

There is a valuable lesson in the life history of Vanderbilt, and in the character and life of his wife. The small pox scourge at Charlotte-town, is dying out.

CURRENT NOTES.

The young Duke of Portland has an income of \$750,000 a year. M. de Lesseps says he will live to sail through the Panama canal. The London Telegraph says that the Princess Louise will visit Canada next year. Ottawa has a new paper, the Evening Journal, edited by J. W. DeFoe late of the Montreal Star. The Winnipeg Free Press, a hot Grit paper, says the Government could not have done otherwise than hang Riel. The North-West council have unanimously passed resolutions endorsing the action of the Government, in hanging Riel. Africa, the dark continent, sent out to civilization last year \$25,000,000 worth of diamonds and ostrich feathers. Riel's body has been disinterred at Regina and buried alongside that of his father at St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg. The wholesale millers at Toronto, have decided to abolish the time and trade discount on cash and thirty day sales. Mr. John Rogers, a St. John sculptor, has presented the Conservative Club of that city, with a bust of Sir Leonard Tilley. Three members of the directorate of the Montreal Post have resigned, because that Journal supported the Riel agitation. London Truth says, relative to the recent stories of the Prince of Wales gambling, that H. R. H. never touched a card while in Hungary. Donville, in Kings County, is posing as an independent Conservative. Wonder what he was when he stumped in St. John for George McLeod. Ald. Moore will not be a candidate for the Mayoralty of Fredericton, but he believes effort will be made to induce Ald. J. D. Hazen to run for the position. Theebaw, the conquered Burmese King, is to be sent to exile at Arcot, near Madras. He would make a good companion for Arabi Pasha, who sojourns at Ceylon. The assistant cook and kitchen maid of the Montreal Metropolitan Club, have been arrested in connexion with the poisoning mentioned in the FARMER last week. Toronto is in the throes of an exciting mayoralty contest the candidates being the present Mayor Manning and W. H. Howland. The latter is the temperance candidate. At a banquet at Peterboro, Ontario, the other night to Hon. Thomas White, that gentleman said the Government would not be defeated, nor would the French bolt. So strict are the election laws in England, that to give a tin rattle to a voter's baby, with winning the man's favor in view, is to risk fine, imprisonment and disqualification for public office. At Sussex, Monday night, Hon. G. E. Foster was presented with a congratulatory address, by the leading Conservatives of Kings, and in reply, the young Minister delivered an able speech, opening the campaign. Vanderbilt boasted in 1883, that he was the richest man in the world. "In England," said he, "the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth \$200,000,000, but it is mostly in lands and houses, and does not pay him two per cent."

By the accession to the Dominion Cabinet last session of Hon. Messrs. White, Thompson and Foster, the Government gains three of the leading orators of Canada. The Opposition cannot produce three to match them in eloquence. London Times.—Had Riel escaped a second time, a premium would have been set upon rebellion, and none of the outlying settlements that dot the thinly-peopled North-Western plains would for a moment have been safe against savage insurrection. "Beloved Brethren," remarked a country minister at the close of his sermon, "among the pennies and two-cent pieces of last Sabbath's collection, I was surprised to find a gold coin of considerable value. As there were no strangers in the congregation, it was evidently put there by mistake. By applying to the treasurer and proving property the owner can recover his money."

Mr. G. Heading Crowe, a native of Truro, is a candidate for the Mayoralty of Winnipeg. He has already served acceptably as an alderman. The Montreal speaking of Mr. Crowe's candidature, says he is known as a first class business man, and a man of un doubted probity, and should be elected mayor, as is altogether probable, he will make one of the best chief magistrates the city has ever had. Montreal Witness, Grit.—Prof. Foster is the natural successor of Sir Leonard Tilley as a representative of New Brunswick in the Cabinet, having risen like Sir Leonard on the shoulders of the temperance movement. As a speaker he has few equals in Parliament. He is extremely earnest and studious, is a hard worker, and a powerful debater. He will perform the duties of his office, with care and with ability. James Caynes, an Ontario ex-M. P., is one of the big farmers of Wexley, North West Territory. This year he raised 18,000 bushels of wheat; 17,000 bushels of oats; 2,000 bushels of barley. He has crops of hay, corn, clover, and timothy. His farm has thirty head of cattle and a large number of hogs. He employed from twenty-five to thirty-men all summer at an average wage of \$25 to \$30. The Toronto Globe is consistent in opposing the Government every time, but its course on the Riel question is terribly crooked. In March it is clamouring for the punishment of the rebels; in April denouncing the mercenary motives of Riel; in May demanding that a reward be offered for the body of Riel, and threatening to hold the Government responsible if there is a "failure of justice"; in August insisting upon Riel's justice; and in September sneering at the possibility of the Government daring to hang Riel, and at the "insatiable thirst" of Quebec Tories who denigrate the Government.

Vanderbilt willed his residence with all the furniture, works of art, etc., stable, harness, carriages, and the sum of \$200,000 per annum during her life, to his wife. He will bequeath \$10,000,000 to each of his eight children, \$5,000,000 of which in each case is in trust. In addition to this \$20,000,000 is left to Cornelius Vanderbilt. He leaves to each of his daughters the houses they live in absolutely. To his grandson, Wm. H., son of Cornelius, he leaves \$1,000,000. Sundry bequests amounting to about \$1,000,000 are left to charitable objects and annuities ranging from \$2,000 to \$2,500 left to distant relatives. The remainder of his fortune is divided equally between Cornelius and Wm. K. Vanderbilt. It was in a Liverpool Court of Justice, a poor illiterate woman came forward to prosecute another who had robbed her of some twenty-eight shillings. A lawyer who prided himself on his oratorical powers, and his knowledge of common and statute law, rose up to cross-examine the poor uneducated woman, he being supposed to defend the prisoner, when the following dialogue took place: Lawyer—"Tell me, good woman, what sort of money had you?" Witness—"Eight shillings in silver, and a sovereign in gold." Lawyer, (driving himself up in the full dignity of forensic elevation)—"Now, tell me, good woman, did you ever see a sovereign in anything else but gold?" The poor woman looked at the lawyer with a look of bewilderment, but replied without the least hesitation—"Oh, yes, your honor, I saw Queen Victoria, God bless her!" The lawyer subsided.

CHAPLEAU'S DEFENCE.

The Secretary of State Replies to His Constituents on the Riel Question. An Exposé of the Rebel's Career. Let me give you a few facts that have inspired the Government. Louis Riel had been in the United States for some time, and had made himself a naturalized citizen, to come to fight against Canadian institutions, law and authority. He raised the standard of rebellion, Canada's tranquility and so happy, in an calm peace. You have been told in an attempt to justify the revolt of Riel, that the half-breeds had grievances which the Government did not wish to redress. I will leave PERE ANDRE HIMSELF TO REPLY TO this statement. At the trial of Riel, he declared that— The claims of the half-breeds have often changed shape since the arrest of Riel. Before his arrival they wanted patents for their land, and afterwards scrip, giving them the right of transfer on their lands as had been granted to the half-breeds of the West. Besides, the land along the rivers (river surveys) and exemption from the wood tax. The Government replied to their petition according to the terms of the treaty, and of an important concession. The only question which remained to settle was that of the patents and of the right to cut wood, and that was in fact what the settlement was towards the 4th of March a telegram was received announcing that the Government had made these concessions.

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POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

News Notes and Notions of Everything. It doesn't require much to start a sensation—stopping it is the trouble. In London there is a home for lost dogs—about 1,000 animals are given shelter every week. Only 25 per cent. of the 50,000 Indian children in the United States are receiving any education. Next Easter Sunday falls on the 26th of April, a fact which has not occurred since 1841, and will not occur again for 104 years. The police force of Laraine, W. T., are provided with black-sash whips to use on all boys found on the streets after 10 o'clock at night. When Mandalay was built, the King, in order to render it impregnable, burned seven young women alive under each of its eight gates. The King of the Samoan Islands has sent as a gift to President Cleveland a jug of liquor, a drink of which will keep a man drink for three weeks. Chicago talks of holding a world's exposition in that city in 1892, the anniversary of the year in which Columbus is said to have discovered America. In the city of Boston, since January 21st, 1885, one hundred and four noted fires involving property to the amount of \$85,000,000, and seventy-eight human lives. BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT cures Itching of the Scalp, or any Eruptions thereon, it stimulates the growth of the hair, a small quantity applied to the head of children keeps them in a clean and healthy condition. Just before the Serbian army took the field, 1,000,000 cigarettes were distributed among the men. Then the army went out and got the buttons unbuttoned off. Every Frenchwoman has three wedding dresses. The first is for the civil marriage, the second for the religious ceremony, and the third for the religious ceremony. Gen. Butler has secured the services of several good readers, who are placed on little platforms in different parts of his mills and read to the operatives as they work. The largest city in the world is pretty thoroughly English. London with a population put down this year at 5,150,160, contains only 80,778 Irish, 49,554 Scotch, and 60,252 foreigners. If your child is suffering from worms, we would recommend you to give at once Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, it is not only a safe and effectual remedy, but an exceedingly pleasant one. J. H. Farnell, a brother of the great Irish agitator, is one of the largest peach growers in America. He has an orchard of 2000 acres in Georgia. His net income from the business has been \$1,000,000 in a year. A London schoolmaster, whose wife was one of his pupils, had occasion to punish her one day. Next day the schoolmaster door bore this inscription:—"School closed for two weeks, owing to the illness of the schoolmaster." Mr. Thomas Cannon, who died at Topsham, Me., recently, at the age of 80 years, was laid out in a shirt and a suit of cloths which he brought with him from Ireland over fifty years ago, and in this suit he was married in the old country. The Observator Romano states as the result of the estimates made by the various ministries, that the total number of the members of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is between 275,000,000 and 300,000,000. The young ladies of San Francisco have adopted a method called the "cat's paw" for their hair. It is called the "cat's paw" because of its similarity to the gait of ostriches. These birds step as if walking on hot ground, owing to the illness of the schoolmaster. A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body feels heavy and languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will wonderfully assist to a recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor. The constipated should use them. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says the longest word in the English language is "pneumonotribaractinism," which contains twenty-eight letters. It is a good English word derived from short and simple Latin roots, and means one who dissents from the doctrine of the "real presence." Canon Farrar who had just sailed from New York for England, has delivered since his arrival in London, thirty-six lectures in the United States and five in Canada. His receipts in Boston were upward of three thousand dollars, and his American trip will no doubt realize for him more than fifteen thousand dollars. Thomas Robinson, Farmham Centre, P. Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then I have had no attack. I would recommend it to all who are afflicted with rheumatism." Another sample of practical warfare will soon be furnished by the Resistance, now being lined with Indiarubber, which is extending its use upon the hulls made in the ships side by a shot fired into her, to prevent the entry of water. These experiments being conducted, heavy iron plates will be placed in the ship's bottom, and live Whitehead torpedoes will be fixed at her. It is often a matter of surprise that drunken men sustain little or no injury from falls which might have been expected to result fatally. The reason of this immunity is that the nerve centres are so paralyzed in the drunken man as not to be affected by the shock of the fall, which in a sober man, would be fatal. In some cases they would not let him enter their villages, and would have no dealings with him. In other places the inhabitants decided that he was the devil, and threw stones at him. As a rule, however, he was very well received. He is now at Teheran, where he will spend the winter, and will start next spring on his long journey across Khorasan, Afghanistan, and China. The richest woman in South America is Isadora Cousino, of Santiago, Chili. The people call her the Countess of Monte Cristo and she traces her ancestry back to the days of the conquest. She inherited from her husband millions of acres, millions of money, flocks and herds, coal, copper, and silver mines, a fleet of iron steamships, smelting works and a railroad, all yielding her an income of several millions a year. From her coal mines alone she has an income of \$80,000 per month. The house in which she lives cost \$1,000,000 and the grounds are a marvel of beauty and magnificence. One of Barcum's elephants was found to be in danger of losing his sense of sight. A surgeon who has been called declared that if the elephant could not be induced to submit to an operation, the eye could be saved. Accordingly the poor animal was tied down, and some caustic fluid was dropped into one of his eyes. He roared with pain. On the following day the eye had been treated, and was much better, but the surgeon thought he was going to have a terrible time in operating on the other eye. Fancy his surprise to find as soon as the great beast heard his voice, he stretched himself on the ground and peacefully submitted to the painful ordeal. The elephant had simply recognized the skill and friendly purpose of his benefactor. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites Very Palatable and Efficacious in Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. T. BROMBERG, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "After having used Scott's Emulsion with decided benefit upon myself, I have taken great pleasure in recommending it since in the most difficult conditions of wasting it which it is indicated."

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