

The "Maritime Farmer," a Weekly Journal devoted to AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL, LITERATURE and NEWS, is published from the Office, Corner Queen and Carleton Streets, Directly opposite the Post Office, FREDERICTON, N. B., ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year.

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Maritime Farmer. FREDERICTON, N. B., November 18, 1885.

NOTICE. Subscribers in arrears to the FARMER, will please remit the amounts due at their earliest convenience.

Riel's Execution.

Louis Riel on Monday, paid on the gallows, the penalty of his crime. No man more richly deserved such a fate as his, and the knowledge of his death will give a feeling of intense relief to all lovers of order and good government in Canada. Sympathy for Riel is unknown, except among certain sections of the French Canadians, among whom an excitement has been worked up by political demagogues, to embarrass the Government. Riel was too dangerous a man to be allowed freedom. His was the work of two rebellions. On his head were properly placed the responsibility of Scott's murder, and the massacre of the later rebellion. The peaceful valley of the Saskatchewan would never have been disturbed by his escape of battle, had not Riel lived. His sound from the gallows in 1870, was a mistake, and it is assuring that the same influence, sufficiently potent then to secure his release, failed in 1885 to save his neck.

We do not believe that serious consequences will arise from Riel's execution. There will certainly be a temporary exhibition of indignation among those who sought to save Riel, but that will die out. The Grit newspapers will attempt to make a large amount of capital out of the execution. They will fan the French Canadian indignation, but they would have blamed Sir John McDonald if the traitor had not swung. The talk of the French Conservatives, seceding from the allegiance to the Government will do duty for the moment, but the French Canadians must see that such a course would be one of extreme folly. It is absurd to claim that their ceasing to follow Sir John, would strand the Government. Sir John could dissolve the Commons tomorrow, go to the people on this Riel question, and be returned with a larger following than he has now, even if not a solitary French Canadian were elected to support him. The better class of French Canadians at least have more wisdom than to make the execution of Riel a question of nationality. Who but the French Canadians would suffer most from such a course.

The verdict of all loyal Canadians of every nationality must be this, that Riel as a traitor and murderer, deserved to die. His trial was fairly and honorably conducted, the Government did not interfere in the least; the law of the country was allowed its course, and that law pronounced Louis Riel guilty of the crimes charged against him and deserving of death. Riel has been hanged, justice is satisfied, and a precedent set that treason rebellion and bloodshed will not be allowed to go unpunished in Canada.

The Northern and Western Railway.

There has been no enterprise of such moment to the Province, and especially to the City of Fredericton, undertaken since the completion of the New Brunswick Railway, as the construction of the road named at the head of this article, and which is now approaching the period when it will be opened to traffic. It is needless to say that our Province is indebted to the ceaseless efforts of one of her ablest sons for the execution of both these great public works. The New Brunswick Railway has opened up to the blessings of commerce and trade that vast fertile tract of territory which includes Carleton and the great forest covered district of Victoria and part of Madawaska, a large portion of which was of little value, owing to the cost of carrying farm products to market. Now all is changed, and the Upper St. John has become one of the most desirable residences for the farmer and small manufacturer.

While the New Brunswick Railway connects our city with the fertile forest covered lands of the north, the Northern and Western Railway unites us with the shores of the Gulf, which teem with fish of almost every species of commercial value, and unites us, too, with the vast timber lands of the Miramichi and its branches, which are brought by its means, within a few hours ride of Fredericton. Thus our lumbermen by the saving in cost of portaging, will be to haul logs and timber more cheaply than ever before. Hay and oats, two very important elements in the lumberman's vocation, will be carried from York, Carleton and Victoria, to the Miramichi, operators by rail as they may be required, instead of being brought by vessel in the autumn from Prince Edward Island, and stored for winter use at Chatham and Newcastle, whence they were transported to the lumber camp over long and rough roads. We do not doubt but that in the matter of hay and corn for teams in the woods, the construction of the Northern and Western Railway will reduce the cost of that commodity at least one half, to the operator.

We anticipate that Fredericton and Gibson will become the centre of supply for such articles as cedar sleepers and shingles, and indeed of all the smaller exports in wood. There are on the Miramichi, close to this Railway, vast tracts of cedar which have never been disturbed by the lumberman's axe.

where shingles, sleepers, chipboards, etc., can be cut either in summer or winter. The Railway crosses many streams on which there is abundance of these woods, and on which small mills, the most profitable to the small capitalist, will, from time to time, spring up. To the farmers along the valleys of the Nashwaak and Miramichi, this road will be an inestimable boon. To every station along its route, produce buyers will come, and the small farmer will be able to sell his products at his own door, less the cost of transportation by team, to which he was formerly subjected, while Mr. Gibson, who has given him the means of railway transportation, if he desires to market elsewhere, also offers him the opportunity to dispose of his produce among the operatives of the Cotton Mill and other hands employed at Marysville.

The Scott Act Election.

The election on Thursday resulted in the Scott Act being sustained by the small majority of thirteen. The majority in its favor in 1879 was two hundred and three, and in 1882, forty-one. These figures, when compared with the majority of Thursday, makes apparent the fact, that as a measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic in Fredericton, the Act has not realized the anticipations of its friends. We believe that the success of the Act at the polls, is not an indication of it having accomplished the end for which it was designed, but that the majority in its favor was registered because a good many people were willing to accord it a further trial, inasmuch as its promoters claimed that its operation had been hampered by the courts. Now that the law has again been sustained, it will be the duty of its friends, and indeed of all classes opposed to the liquor traffic, to see that it is rigidly enforced, if that is possible. No mere sentiment will save the law, if another appeal is made to the electors at the end of three years. Unless it has been successfully demonstrated to have practically restricted liquor selling in the meantime.

One word as to the FARMER's attitude during the recent campaign. In opposing the Scott Act, we expressed our honest convictions, although in so doing, we found arrayed against us, some of our warmest friends in business, and socially. But the question was one on which men might honestly differ, and while the FARMER expressed itself strongly against the law, it did not find fault with any man for taking an opposite view. Four of our former friends, however, were unwilling to accord the FARMER the same liberty of thought and action, that they themselves conceived and exercised, and they called at this office and withdrew their subscriptions. Of this we do not complain, and only mention it to illustrate how prejudiced some men may become in the heat and excitement of an election campaign.

Judge Skinner Nominated.

The Grit party in St. John have nominated Judge Skinner to oppose Dr. Barker in the election for the House of Commons, which occurs on Tuesday next. The choice is a peculiar one, to say the least. It suggests that either the party were scarce of candidates, or that they came to the conclusion that Judge Skinner must be got out of the way. The Judge himself is in a very peculiar condition. He seems to have deserted the Government party at an unlucky moment. He is the possessor of excellent ability, and had remained true to the Conservatives, they would in all probability have given him a nomination, and on Tuesday next, a seat in Parliament. But as it is, the Judge has defied starting him in the face. He ought to have had sufficient foresight to have seen that the Grits were leading him to the sacrifice. We understand that Mr. Alward was offered the nomination, but wisely declined to offer being completely wiped out politically. After the 24th, there will be a greater feeling of contempt in the Grit party for Judge Skinner, than has now possession of the Conservatives.

Small pox has broken out at Charlotteville, but the health authorities there expect to speedily suppress it. The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Governments in conjunction with Mr. Pottinger of the Intercolonial Railway, are taking active measures to prevent further introduction of the disease into the Lower Provinces. It is proposed to establish medical boards of examination at the Quebec boundary of the Intercolonial, and at River du Loup, who shall examine all travellers from the Upper Provinces.

The Courier cannot understand why Dominion and Local questions should be mixed up with each other. Neither can any rational man. Perhaps the Courier could get an explanation from Hon. James Mitchell, an alleged Conservative who took the stump against Mr. Temple in the Conservative candidate in the recent election in this county.

Our Presbyterian friends are to be congratulated on the appearance of their fine new church now rapidly approaching completion, a description of which is given in our local columns.

The Gleamer is at liberty to publish all the information it possesses, or can procure, regarding the personal character of the Editor of the FARMER.

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William H. Jackson, Riel's secretary, who was tried at Regina and sent to the lunatic asylum, has escaped and is still at large. His sister a few days ago received a letter from him, dated St. Vincent, which was an intimation that he was at liberty again. He said he had been five days without food, but hoped soon to fall amongst friends. He asked his sister to send Sir John Macdonald the following telegram: "If you hang Riel you will provoke a more dangerous and atrocious outbreak. He is the soul mouthpiece of the abolitionists and must be hanged. Let him free and I am willing to be shot in his place."

Launched into Eternity!

Riel's Execution at Regina.

The Closing Scene in the Rebel's Eventful History.

He spends his last moments in prayer and meets his fate bravely.

Excitement in the Upper Provinces.

Riel received formal intelligence of his fate at 9 o'clock Sunday night in his cell, in the guardroom of the mounted police barracks, three miles from Regina. Intelligence was conveyed to him in person by high sheriff Chapleau. The scene was in all respects remarkable. The famous rebel's cell is immediately adjacent to the guardroom of the troops doing night patrol duty, fully fifty of whom occupied the room. Through the iron gate in front of his cell was seen a crowd of men, and a few minutes later the door was opened and a group of men were pacing their beat. The iron gates were thrown open on the approach of high sheriff Chapleau, Col. J. G. D. Cameron, and the mounted police. Riel, who had been conversing with the surgeon of the post, rose and welcomed the sheriff in a hearty and thoroughly unassuming way. His voice was modulated and he spoke with an air of excitement. His instant greeting was, "Well, and so you have come with the great announcement? I am glad!"

His eye was clear, and his bearing throughout was such as to evoke a sense of admiration by the absence of any tremendous excitement. If he ever showed the white feather on any occasion, it was in the morning, when he himself admirably commanded in the presence of his own approaching fate. Father Andre, his spiritual adviser, then arrived and he was left with him to celebrate mass. His coming hours were passed in the company of his spiritual adviser, who celebrated masses for him. During the early portion of the night, Riel laid down and appeared to sleep, but he was again roused and again resumed his devotions. Extraordinary precautions were observed against the possibility of escape, or the intrusion of unauthorized persons. The mounted police barracks the mounted patrol challenged all persons and compelled them to show written passes. Other lines of guards were stationed at other points, and the precautions were so strict that no one was permitted to enter the guard room until 8:15 o'clock. The scene presented then was that of

RIEL ON THE SCAFFOLD, with Pere Andre and Father McWilliams with him celebrating mass. Riel was on his knees, wearing a loose woollen suit, grey trousers, woollen shirt, and on his feet were moccasins, which was the only feature of the dress that partook of the military. He was dressed in the same composed manner shown the previous night on receiving the warning of his fate. His face was full of peace, and he appeared to have complete self-possession, responding to the service in a clear tone. The prisoner decided only a moment before starting for the scaffold not to make a speech. He was wearing the earnest solicitation of both priests attending him. He displayed an inclination at the last moment to make a speech, but Pere Andre reminded him that he had already done so, and he walked toward the executioner, repeating his prayers to the last moment, the final words escaping from him being *Merci Jesus*.

HE DIED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

Only about twenty persons were permitted within the cordoned area to witness the execution. It was certainly performed with decorum and despatch. A coroner's jury, under Dr. Dodd of Regina, held an inquest on Riel's body and returned the usual verdict.

Pere Andre says he has possession of Riel's will. It contained no political allusion, but first he referred in offensive terms to his wife and family, commending them to God's protection. He forgives his enemies and any who have injured him, especially mentioning Sir John Macdonald. He begs forgiveness of his wife and children, and says he will die at peace with all men, meeting death bravely.

HE SOLEMNLY RETRACTS

his errors in regard to the Roman Catholic church, and says that he was a member of the church, and for all faults he has committed toward the church he humbly asks forgiveness, for he says he committed them not knowing their gravity at the time, and that he has been misled by the priests. He says he is entirely satisfied with the course of the Government, and that he has received from Pere Andre, and asks that the faithful be directed to him, who has the name of Pere Andre with him. Riel has also been writing a history of the rebellion, which has been placed in Pere Andre's hands to sell for the benefit of his family.

Another Account.

The execution of Louis Riel took place at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and was witnessed by a large number of people. He passed to his ultimate tribunal. He met his fate bravely and displayed more fortitude than had been thought possible. Fortunately he was not permitted to make a speech, and confined himself entirely, on the advice of Father Andre, who had been his constant companion throughout, to spiritual matters. Riel never slept after the execution, and he said that he would have been able to stand that morning, and throughout the night was constant in his devotions.

At five in the morning mass was celebrated, followed two hours later by the administration of the last sacrament. Riel towards the last of his life was in a state of great peace, and he decided to die a devout Catholic.

The hour fixed for the execution was eight o'clock, but it was fifteen minutes past that hour before the executioner came. The sheriff was admitted to the guard room. Here Riel was found kneeling on the floor of the upper room from which he was to step to the gallows. He was a sad scene. Around him were gathered numbers of mounted police, Sheriff Chapleau, Deputy Sheriff Gibson and a few others. The room was illuminated by the light of a lamp, and a sheet of frost through which the sun now shined but a few hours shot a few weak rays.

"I believe and trust in him. Sacred relic of Jesus, have mercy on me!"

Dr. Jukes shook hands with the prisoner, who said in English, "Thank you, doctor." The coroner, J. G. D. Cameron, then stepped forward, and said, "I am sorry to see you in this position, but I am glad to see you in this position." Deputy Sheriff Gibson then said, "Louis Riel have you anything to say before death?" Riel answered, "No."

He was led two minutes to pray and he repeated the Lord's prayer, Father McWilliams leading. While the cap was being drawn over his face and the rope adjusted, at the last moment he met not to temptation, the hangman

SPRANG THE BOLT at twenty-eight minutes past eight and Riel shot downward with a terrific crash. For a second he did not move. A slight twitching of his limbs was noticed, but instantly all was still again. In two minutes after the fall, Riel was no more. His neck was broken instantaneously.

The crowd on the scaffold was very courageous. He felt pale but firm and courageous. He was constant prayers, thus directing his thoughts from the terrible death before him. His neck was broken by the fall. The doctor felt for a moment, but he was not physically suffering. For a second or two his limbs twitched slightly, then a convulsive shudder ran through his frame and all was over. In less than three minutes Dr. Dodd pronounced him dead.

Few persons were present. The only people on the scaffold besides the condemned man and his executioner were Deputy Sheriff Gibson, Dr. Jukes of the Mounted Police, Father Andre, Father McWilliams and press representatives.

A Third Account. The morning opened bright and clear at Regina Monday, the sun casting its brilliant rays over the broad prairie leading an impression on the sensibilities about to follow. At 8 o'clock the execution party went by a rickety ladder, up stairs, and proceeded along the scaffold to the far end where was found Louis Riel kneeling next the door and keeping up the scaffold with Pere Andre and Father McWilliams reciting prayers for the dying. Dr. Jukes stood close by, also Sheriff Chapleau and a few others. The noise was visible dancing beyond; around stood the guard of police. At 8:05 Pere Andre

ADMINISTERED THE LAST SACRAMENT. Riel gave the responses firmly although pale, he was firm. He was dressed in a black coat, brown trousers, and moccasins. The figure of the hangman now appeared out of the room and the executioner stepped to bid Riel. The executioner wore a mask over his face. At 8:15 Riel rose to his feet, and was pinioned by the hangman. Deputy Sheriff Gibson then stepped forward, and the executioner standing with his eyes open praying in French, the priests standing in front. He then walked rickety to the scaffold, repeating "IN GOD DO I PUT MY TRUST."

His head was erect, his step firm—never showing the least trembling. He repeated the prayerful exclamation a half mile still up his face. Descending down a few steps of the scaffold, he stood on the drop with his arms crossed, and the executioner stepped to bid Riel. The executioner wore a mask over his face. At 8:15 Riel rose to his feet, and was pinioned by the hangman. Deputy Sheriff Gibson then stepped forward, and the executioner standing with his eyes open praying in French, the priests standing in front. He then walked rickety to the scaffold, repeating "IN GOD DO I PUT MY TRUST."

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Sir John was to-day warned by some individual that it would be advisable for him to set a watch around his own house and around Government House.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—As soon as the news arrived that Riel had been executed, despite the efforts made to save him, the excitement among the French became intense and threats were openly expressed that retaliation upon the Government (as the French are called here) in the rest of the Dominion would be made. Flags were placed at half-mast over prominent French establishments and many persons wore crepe or black. In one window was displayed a picture of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, with a broad band of blood across his forehead. On the other hand, a picture of the late Governor was displayed, with a significant motto: "The hangman's brother."

In the evening, about 8,000 Frenchmen met on Champ de Mars, where, after inflammatory speeches, an effigy of St. John was burned. The crowd then marched to the various squares, where other effigies representing Chapleau, Caron, Langevin, Col. Oulmet, commander of the 65th, who was in the North West and others, were burned. Great excitement prevailed, but no disorder, the fact of a volunteer regiment being under arms keeping down riotous spirits.

At a meeting held at the Hotel de Ville, in front of which Caron was burnt. The Hon. Peter Mitchell leaned out of the window, expecting a cheer in consequence of the burning of his picture, but was greatly surprised when a number of hisses met his ear and stones grazed his head.

While Waiting at the Telephone. "I have a new scheme to spread the gospel," said an evangelist to a FARMER reporter yesterday. "You know all sorts of people use the telephone in the country. They use it for all sorts of purposes, but I have a new scheme to spread the gospel. I will give the telephones something to read while waiting for a response, and so diminish the number of increasing telegrams. The result will be that the country will be filled with the knowledge as has not been garnered in years."

The Record Broken. A remarkable story comes from Henry County, Ohio, which, if it were not thoroughly substantiated, would be hardly credible. It is to the effect that several days ago, the wife of William Farmer, a German farmer, gave birth to five children, all boys, and that all the infants are well formed and alive. The event is but one of the series that have happened in this interesting locality. Mrs. Freund is 36 years of age, and during her pregnancy she was married five times. Her husband is now dead, and she has five children, three of whom are now alive. The other three lived to various ages over a year.

Can a Dog have Heirs? The most amusing lawsuit yet recorded and one which affords a rich suggestion, is mentioned in a Russian paper. A wealthy lady at her death placed her pet dog Gypsy in the hands of a lawyer with the request to provide for her with the annual interest on 1,000 rubles, set aside for that purpose in her testament. The other day Gypsy died, and the lawyer had charge of her. He took it for granted that the money was now her own. Another lady, however, appeared on the scene, who owned a son Gypsy, and who claimed that her dog was the heir to the income of 1,000 rubles, since nothing was said in the testament regarding the disposal of this money after the death of Gypsy.

Three Times a Bride. At President Cleveland's reception at the White House the other day, one of the ladies was a bride, and her husband accompanied her. It was her first visit to the White House under similar circumstances. She told one of the doorknobs that when she was first a bride she called on President Grant. Her husband died shortly afterwards. She called the next time when President Hayes was the occupant of the White House. On her return to her home in Massachusetts her husband caught cold and he died in less than a year. She was married again on Tuesday last and came to this city Thursday. She said she intended to be more careful with her present husband than either of those who preceded him, and she had selected mild weather for her bridal tour.

The Age of Fishes. It is not generally known that there is hardly any limit to the age of a fish. Professor Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, is the authority of your correspondence for the statement that there is authentic evidence to show that carp have attained an age of two hundred years. Professor Baird also says that there is a tradition that within fifty years a pike was living in Russia whose age was estimated at 150 years. "There is nothing," he says, "to prevent fish from living indefinitely, as it has no period of maturity, but grows with each year of life; and the age of a fish is not the time it has belonged to one family for over fifty years. They do not appear to be much larger than when they were originally placed in the aquarium, and are every bit as vigorous when young. There are so many fish stories in circulation that the ordinary reader has almost made up his mind that fish and trout do not grow together. Probably some persons will doubt what is said by Professor Baird about the age of a fish can probably be doubted if they are simply doubting the Minister's authority on fish. The Russian Minister says that he has seen a carp of 150 years old in the fish ponds of Petersburg there are fish to-day that have been known by the records to have been in their 140 years. Some of them, he says, over five hundred years old. They are not first captured, while others have not grown an inch in length. An attaché of the Chinese Legation corroborates this statement. He says that he has seen a carp in some of the palaces in China that are even older than any of those in Russia."

Montreal Mail Matter. (ADVISED.) We notice that usage of our exchanges are directing particular attention to the fact that while all mails sent from Montreal to the United States are furnished, the same necessary precaution is not observed with reference to the mails sent from the scoured city to all parts of Canada. Our correspondents are rendering good service in calling attention to this matter. It is the imperative duty of the postal authorities to see that the contents of every mail bag are furnished being sent out, for two reasons, first, for the protection of the people, and second for the business of the country, and second for the protection of the business of the country itself. Already we hear of numbers of persons in the Maritime provinces who take Montreal papers out of the offices to which they are sent, so that neglect to take necessary and reasonable precaution is likely to result in serious consequences. It is the imperative duty of the postal authorities to see that the first case of small pox at River du Loup was communicated to a child or children while playing with a letter received by the mother from the infected city. This is generally believed by the people, and the liberal doses of carbolic acid among the mail matter from Montreal, disagreeable as the odor may be, are to be preferred to importations of small pox. In spite of the most determined efforts to prevent the spread of the loathsome and death-dealing disease, which threatens to depopulate the city of carnival unless speedily checked, the small pox will be communicated to many points before the spring of 1886. In view of this aspect of the situation, any neglect to carry out necessary precautions, whether on the part of public officials or private individuals, is most reprehensible, and ought not to be tolerated. Diffusion of mail matter is as much in the interest of the people as it is in the interest of all cities, towns and villages throughout the Dominion.

DEBILITY. Perhaps you are weak and weary, all run down, and with all sorts of nervous ailments, and dizziness, and dull languid, and it is now a good time to regulate your blood, and give you strength. Try Burdock Blood Bitters—it will not fail you.

While five men were painting the ceiling of the drill shed at Montreal Thursday, the scaffolding gave away and two were killed instantly, a third died soon after and the other two are not expected to live.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newspapers and Notions of Everything.

Births exceed the deaths in the world by three per cent. The folks say that a knife would heal the tongue's nerve. Pancake parties are popular in good society at Chicago. The guest who eats the most gets a prize. A medical journal says that milk, taken as hot as it can be sipped, has a wonderful relieving effect over exertion.

The Methodists at a meeting in New York, last week, voted to raise \$1,000,000 for missionary purposes during the coming year. The total yield of cotton in the United States for 1885 is estimated at 6,550,000 bales, an increase of 944,000 over last year. St. Blaise, the station recently bought for August Belmont in England, at a reported price of \$20,000, arrived at New York, last Friday.

A New York railroad company has just paid \$1,200 in damages to the owner of a violin which was damaged on one of the company's trains. It is asserted upon what appears to be good authority that in the last twenty years Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has paid out not less than \$750,000 for political purposes.

Children troubled with Worms will find sure relief by using that pleasant and efficient remedy *Worm Expeller*. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

The Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, N. Y., is falling to pieces under the influence of the American climate, scads nearly two feet long have recently been detached.

There is no remedy top of the earth that possesses so much real absolute merit as *Johnson's Astringent Linctus*. It is both for internal and external use, and is worth more in a family than a seventh son.

The Lancet states that a German observer has found that cows milked three times a day give more milk than when milked twice only, and that the proportion of fat is the same in both cases.

An inexperienced Georgia bailiff was sent the other day to arrest one George Flawelly, alias Brown. He returned with Flawelly, but the bailiff had escaped him and fled to Alabama.

There are five cupolas on St. Peter's Cathedral just finished at Moscow, and 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the edifice cost \$310,000 and the marble floors \$500,000.

A friend of the fact declares that a raw potato is more effective in beautifying the complexion than cosmetics. The face should be rubbed with the vegetable, then washed, and then a gentle friction.

In the churchyard of Huguened there is a dilapidated grave. The iron railing around it is rusty, and owing to the curb having sunk, is broken and crooked. Beneath this dirt, neglected, and ruinous spot repose the remains of Lord Beconfield.

An Italian astronomer declares that the planet Mars is being supplied by intelligent beings who are trying to attract attention from dwellers on this planet. He is now engaged in making experiments with a view to discover whether the messages mean anything.

At the Royal Swedish Yacht Club banquet the King proposed the health of the Prince of Wales "with flying topsails," the drinking accompanied by a flight of napkins aloft from all the guests. The Prince was so pleased that he intends to import the custom into England.

The Chicago Board of Education orders that the teeth of pupils in the public schools of the city be examined by the local dental society "in the interests of science." The examinations is to be made without cost to the children, and without interference with their studies.

A Western editor remarks:—A well-regulated newspaper man must have faith in his wood pile, hope in a bright future, and charity that reaches out beyond delinquent subscribers. Faith, hope, and charity comprise the most difficult tripartite alliance there is in this world to keep up with.

Mr. D. L. Moody says about long prayers:—"If Peter found himself sinking in the waves of Galilee, he had insisted on putting before the petition, 'Lord save me,' the regular prayer meeting round-about introduction, he would have been forty feet under the water before he could have asked of the Lord the help he needed."

A curiosity of the year.—Take a piece of paper and upon it put in figures your age in years, dropping months, weeks and days. Multiply it by 2, then add to the result obtained the figures 3,785, and 2, and then divide by 2. Subtract from the result obtained, the number of your years on earth. What you are left will not obtain figures that you will not be likely to forget.

Dean Swift said that the reason why so few marriages are happy may be found in the fact that young ladies spend their time in making nets and not in making faces. In other words, the prospective husband must make a face; he must gild the bars, if he cannot make them of gold at coin standard; he must on no account fasten the door, but permit the great lady to fly in and out as she pleases, and she won't sing a note.

The destination of the "Great Eastern," which was sold by auction to Messrs de Matos of London and Cardiff, is to the Gibraltar, to which port she will carry a cargo of South West India tea, and will be used for the purpose of a coal-bunk—that is to say, her cargo will be replenished as it becomes exhausted, and vessels will take in coal from her, she being permanently moored at Gibraltar.

Dr. Saver, who has charge of the Yale Grammarian in a recent lecture, said: "Football is the best game I know for developing sturdy, aggressive character and individuality."

"I have within the past few years examined more than a hundred men of your age, and of every habit of life, and where I have found one heart unsoftened from over exercise I have found two weak and irregular from general debility, the result of lazy habit."

One of the speakers at a recent political gathering in Montreal said: "I have seen a man who has been in the habit of making allusion, and the cry of the land for the people, he remarked that if we went back to the earliest notice of agricultural labourers Andrew and Eve, he failed to remember any mention of occupation for disturbance, or of any allowance being granted for unproductive improvements when they were evicted from Euen."

South America has already nearly completed a transcontinental railway. It now extends from the waters of the Atlantic at Rosario (north of Buenos Ayres) westward about 500 miles to Mendoza, and within 140 miles of the Pacific coast. It is operated from the Pacific coast at Valparaiso to the foot of the Andes. A line has been surveyed across the mountains, and it is thought that the link will be supplied within two years.

Rev. Dr. John Hall is one of the wealthiest clergymen in New York. He received a salary of \$30,000 a year and many presents. He is paid \$10,000 a year as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, and receives \$12,000 a year from the *Lodge* for one short article a week. Other literary work brings him an annual income up to about \$100,000. Seventeen years ago the Doctor preached in Dublin, Ireland, at a salary of \$2,500 a year.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this age, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree the mental health and robust constitution. Nature in this stage of exhaustion cannot be restored of itself, but requires some stimulating tonic, to strengthen and keep the system in regular order, and in Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine we have the exact remedy required. The peculiar operation of this medicine, in cases of general debility and nervous prostration, has undergone long and close observations, and it is believed to never fail, if properly and judiciously administered. Sold by all druggists.

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