Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 4, 1885.

The Opening of Parliament.

Our Ottawa correspondence in another column, gives a good idea of the ceremony attending the opening of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, on Thursday last. We may however, supplement it by giving the chief points in the speech of His Excellency the Governor General.

The speech naturally referred to the commercial depression existing at the present time, but it expressed even the admission of Mr. Blake, who generally finds excuse to grumble at everything, that the commercial prosperity of Canada rests upon foundations which no temporary or partial disturbance can remove. The flow of immigration into the North-West during the past year, was a subject for congratulation, and the benefit the country will receive from the visit of the distinguished members of the British Association, was dwelt upon in the Speech. The Chinese question has been a troublesome one in British Columbia, and the Government have been called upon to give it much consideration. A commission headed by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, sat for some time last summer at Victoria, inquiring into this matter, and their report will form an interesting volume to be submitted to Parliament. The expedition to Hudson Bay, was evidently for the purpose of inquiry, as to the practicability of a new route, for grain shipments from the North-West. The railway to be constructed from a point on the C. P. Railway to Hudsons Bay, and to connect at that point with a line of ocean steamships, would be the shortest route for shipment of North-West produce. The result of the recent expedition is understood to have been satisfactory.

Sir John proposes legislation on bankruptcy the assimilation of electoral franchises and other important subjects. Parliament will be asked for a grant of money to enable Canada to be represented at the Antwerp and London Exhibitions, and for taking the census of the North West Territories. These are some of the important matters that will engage the present session of Parliament, but of course there will be innumerable private bills. The session no doubt, will be a lengthy one. Blake and Cartwright and Anglin and Edgar and David Irvine, and all the great Grit lights, will commence talking in view of the general elections in 1887. They will make much of the business depression. Every failure will be exaggerated, but their swagger and talk will not effect the Government, which to-day is more strongly entrenched in the affections of the country, than when the result of the elections were made known in 1882. A significant fact on this point, is referred to by our Ottawa correspondent. Of the nine new members introduced on the opening of Parliament *seven* were supporters of the Government, and only *two* were opponents of it.

Sir John that "grand old man," seems to have lost none of his vigor, although he has passed his seventieth birthday, and has been forty years in public life. At Montreal the other day, he said, if his health is spared him he expects to be Premier of Canada ten years hence, and the great majority of the people of Canada, will ardently hope that his expectations may be realized.

Shooting of O'Donovan Rossa.

That notorious Fenian, and Irish-American organizer, O'Donovan Rossa, has been treated to a dose of his own medicine. The man who publicly exulted in the Phœnix Park slaughter, and revelled in the hellish work of the London dynamiters, was shot down in the streets of New York, Monday afternoon. The details are simple. Rossa was in front of the Stewart building, Chambers street, when he was approached by a handsome young lady dressed in plain clothes who wore spectacles. She drew a five-barrelled revolver from her dress pocket and fired one shot. Rossa threw up his hand and cried "I'm shot." He fell to the sidewalk. The woman fired the remaining bullets in the pistol at the prostrate man and calmly and unconcernedly walked off with the smoking revolver in her hand. She was followed by a large crowd, while still larger mobs surrounded the wounded dynamiter. The woman was arrested and conducted to a station house. Her imperturable gravity and coolness of demeanor were remarkable. When arraigned at the sergeant's desk an officer handed the revolver to the sergeant and said he found the woman brandishing the weapon on the street. A citizen who entered the police station with the prisoner, said she had just shot a man on Chambers street. "Do you know the man?" asked Sergeant Cass, turning to the woman. "Yes, I shot O'Donovan Rossa," said the prisoner, with a slight English accent. She looked very demure and pretty as she stood at the bar, and betrayed no excitement whatever. She gave her name as Youlet Dudley, and said she was a native of England and a hospital nurse by occupation. She described herself as a widow 24 years of age.

As soon as she ceased firing, O'Donovan Rossa got upon his feet with some assistance and started for Chambers' street hospital, walking all the way, nearly a quarter of a mile. There it was found that only one bullet had pierced his body. It entered the back directly below the left shoulder blade. The wound is not considered of a dangerous character.

Rossa has made the following statement: "On Saturday, Jan. 31st, about 4 P. M., I received a letter at my office, Chambers street. The message was in writing and delivered by a messenger boy. The note stated that a lady wished to see me; she was interested in the Irish cause, and desired to assist it. She did not care to go to my office and remain waiting there until I came. She only would ask for ten minutes time. The boy told me the lady was at the telegraph office in the Stewart building, corner of Broadway and Chambers street. I went with him and met her. I told her it would be well to go to some hotel, as the telegraph office was no place to talk in. We came out and went directly to Sweeney's Hotel. We went into the ladies' parlor, and she said she would be able to give considerable money if anything good was done. She then said she would call on Monday, February 2nd, at 4 o'clock. To-day she sent another message to my office and I went to the same telegraph office and there met the lady. She showed me a paper that I was to sign. She then suggested that we go to some place. We walked down Chambers street towards Broadway, and we got a short distance towards Broadway when the woman stepped back and fired two or three shots at me, one of the balls entered my back.

Mrs. Dudley, in conversation with a reporter, said she considered Rossa the chief instrument by which funds were raised for murdering helpless women and children in England, and she felt it was only justice that he should fall by a woman's hand. She was only sorry she did not succeed in killing him.

One thing is certain, however, there is very little sympathy anywhere for Rossa. He is known to be the most reckless and bloodthirsty of the reckless and bloodthirsty gang, who would destroy British life and property by dynamite and open assassination. It is a great pity, such a villain has remained so long unhung, and certainly a startling example of retributive justice, that he has been made the victim of his own base ends.

The Supreme Court opened yesterday.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Opening of Parliament.

Unveiling of the Statue to Sir Geo. E. Cartier.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The opening of the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament this afternoon, was attended with something more than the usual quota of importance and brilliance. In the first place, the number of Honorable Senators and members who graced the ceremony by their presence was somewhat beyond the aveeage. Then the proximity of Ottawa to Montreal, proved a sufficient temptation to lure away a number of the gay Carnival guests from the latter city, while finally the unveiling of the statue to Sir George Cartier, added a novelty to the regnlar programme of unique interest.

The day was eminently auspicious despite all prognostications to the contrary, albeit a trifle cold, and there was not the faintest trace of dynamite anywhere discernible to cause a tremor in the breast of the most timid. Although the hour for the opening was 3 P. M., it was hardly 1 P. M. before crowds of sight seers who had only outside tickets began to gather upon the Parliamentary Plateau, while not much later some of those who had tickets, for the inside put in an early appearance that the best seats might not be missed, and so almost an hour before the ceremony really began, the space in front of the central tower, and the different galleries of the Senate Chamber were alike packed with a

MASS OF PATIENT PUSHING SPECTATORS.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock, the cheers of the assembled people announced the advent of His Excellency, who riding in a superbly appointed sleigh, behind a dashing four-in-hand, and attended by a brilliant escort of Dragoon Guards, made quite an imposing appearance as he swept past the guard of honor, and up to the main entrance, the band meanwhile pealing forth the National Anthem, and the Battery at Nepean Point, roaring out a royal salute.

The Senate Chamber, where His Excellency took his seat, fairly blazed with beauty and splendor, the brilliant uniforms of the suite, the rich and elegant costumes of the judges, and the more sombre garb of the Senators, uniting to compose a picture for which the gayly frescoed walls of this splendid room, and the galleries crowded with flushed, intent faces, furnished a most effective framing. The faithful Commons having been duly summoned by supple-backed Black Rod, His Excellency delivered the Speech from the Throne, outlining the principal measures to be presented for the consideration of Parliament, which having been attentively listened to, as clearly and pleasantly read by him, first in English and then in French, the members betook themselves once more to their own end of the building, and the formal ceremony of the opening of Parliament was over.

THERE IS ONE AMUSING FEATURE

about this ceremony which cannot fail to strike the most careless observer, as not altogether in accord with the eternal fitness of things, and that is, the comparatively insignificant part played therein by the House of Commons, which is really of such surpassing importance as compared with the Senate. Throughout the whole proceeding the members play second fiddle in a fashion that really falls little short of being ridiculous. Summoned by His Excellency's messenger, they troop into the far end of the Senate Chamber where, shut off by a railing from the gay crowd at the other end, among which the gray-bearded Senators loll at their ease in cushioned chairs, they tread on one another's toes, and climb up upon one another's shoulder's during the reading of the speech, in a vain effort to see and hear something of that which is taking place. Then on the conclusion of the speech, they troop back again to their own room, not much wiser than when they left it. They do not seem to mind it however, so perhaps it is hardly worth while sympathizing with them.

The most interesting face and figure to all present among the brilliant group, at the Governor-General's right hand, was that of

THE PERENNIAL PREMIER,

and it may be safely ventured that Sir John Macdonald looked as vigorous, bright, hearty, and capable for hard work, as his most devoted admirers could wish. He wore, for the first time, his magnificent Grand Cross uniform, and it becomes him perfectly. Certainly there was not much in his appearance to inspire hope in his opponents' breasts.

When the Commons had dutifully filed back into their seats, the only business of the day, to-wit, the introduction of the new members, was forthwith taken up, and the following were accordingly presented to the Speaker: Messrs. Vaudet of Nicolet, Townshend of Cumberland, Taschereau of Beauce, Pruyn of Lennox, Desauliners of Maskinonge, Jenkins of Queen's, P. E. I., all being Conservatives, and Messsrs. Langelier and Edgar of the Liberal persuasion. Each member was greeted with cheers as he came forward and made his bow, but the cheering was unusually mild.

By four o'clock the House had adjourned, and the next business was to fight one's way through the dense crowd surrounding the Cartier Statue, until within ear-shot of the platform upon which the speaking was to be done. Precisely at half-past four the Premier attended by the majority of his Cabinet made his appearance, and after some preliminary music from a local band, proceeded to speak of the man in whose honor the statue had been erected. Sir John was

EXCEEDINGLY HAPPY IN HIS REMARKS.

Although speaking in the open air, and wrapped in furs, the words came as easily and aptly as if he were standing in his own place on the Commons floor. His address was necessarily brief, but its brevity was amply compensated for, by its heartfelt warmth, unstinting praise, and concise comprehensiveness. While he could hardly speak fully of Sir George as a statesman without indirectly passing approval upon his own conduct in the past, Sir John was perfectly free to speak of his long-time friend and ally as a man, a friend, and a patriot, and on these relations he sought to do him justice. Sir Hector Langevin also spoke briefly in French.

The Statue itself, is much praised as a faithful likeness and a highly creditable work of art, and is the production of a native artist, by name Herbert.

To-morrow will be devoted to the consideration of the speech from the Throne, and next week the House will settle down to the business of the Session.

G. M. A.

Ottawa, January 25, 1885

General News from the Capital.

(By Mail and Telegraph.)

The Address in reply to the Speech was moved in the Commons by Mr. Taschereau of Quebec, and seconded by Mr. Townsend of Cumberland.

Mr. Daly, M. P. for Halifax, has been appointed Deputy Speaker of the Commons.

All the New Brunswick M. P.'s have arrived at Ottawa, except Messrs. Weldon, Burns and Moffatt.

Lady Tilley is to give a *soiree musicale*, on the 13th inst.

James Gouin, proprietor of the Russell House, has been appointed Postmaaster of Ottawa.

At the opening of Parliament, Lady Tilley wore a train and bodice of rich black velvet, trimmed with jet, petticoat of black broche velvet and lace, headdress of black aigrette and diamonds, jet ornaments.

The net public debt of Canada on the 1st of January last was $188,915,000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Stewart's Victorious March and Communication with Gordon.

The Rebel Hosts surrounded at Metemneh.

General Notes of the Campaign.

The safe arrival of Gen. Stewart's army at Metemnah, was briefly mentioned in our last issue. Since then the details of the march from Abu Klea wells, where his first battle was fought, to Metemnah, have been received, and they show what a difficult task Stewart's little band has overcome.

Almost every foot of the way was sharply contested by resolute Arab foes. There was a constant succession of encounters from Astim, on the 17th, till the Nile was reached. On the morning of Monday, Jan. 16, two days after the fight at Abu Klea, the enemy appeared in force in front of the advancing British army, and a short, fierce battle was fought. This occurred at a point three miles from the Nile. The British were compelled to sustain heavy fire for some time. Early in this engagement Gen. Stewart received a severe wound, and Sir Charles Wilson thereupon assumed command. Works were hastily constructed under leaden rain, which continued to pour upon them from the enemy's rifles. The wounded men and baggage train were left under guard behind their quickly built earthworks, while the rest of the force advanced in face of a hostile fire to the gravel ridge some distance in front. Here a large force of rebels had established themselves in a strong position. As soon as the British line came near, a fierce charge led by several Emirs, was made against it by rebel foemen. The British troops were arranged, as usual, in the form of a square, and steadily advanced to meet the wild onset of the loudly cheering enemy, who were rushing down upon them. At the same time the rifles of the British were doing bloody execution. The charge was checked, and not an Arab came within 30 yards of the British square. The rebels did not long stand before the murderous English fire, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Five Emirs and 250 men were left dead upon the field and large numbers were wounded. Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the London *Daily Standard*, and Mr. Herbert, special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, were killed.

On the afternoon of the 18th ult., Stewart began his onward movement toward Metemneh, and after passing Shebaca wells the British forces moved to the right and this was in accordance with instructions given by Wolseley, who had ordered that in case Metemneh was found to be occupied by the enemy, Stewart should make an effort to establish himself at some point on the Nile between Metemneh and Khartoum. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, when the British line was barely a league from the river

The Enemy appeared in Force

some distance in the front. A halt was thereupon ordered for breakfast in a strong zereba established here. The enemy presently opened fire upon them, and while they were strengthening works for protection to the wounded and the baggage, the fire was the heaviest that the British have yet been subjected to. It was while they were still at this point that Stewart was wounded.

Stewart gained a brilliant victory on the 19th inst., over the rebels. The enemy numbered 7,000, a large number of whom were cavalrymen armed with rifles. The British loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded, while the total loss of the enemy was 1,300. Firing began in the morning and lasted all day. Col. Burleigh, special correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, and Lords Airlie and Somerset, are among the wounded.

The point where this great battle occurred is in the desert about five miles south from Metemneh. When Stewart reached that point he found the enemy hovering about his little army on all sides and striking it often within uncomfortably short range. The rebels had evidently stationed themselves in the vicinity to await his arrival and give battle. When they began to surround him and press in upon him,

Determined to abide the event.

he ordered the men to dismount and form a zareba. This was made mainly with saddles and baggage, and during its construction the rebel riflemen drew nearer and maintained hot firing from behind ambushes and such hiding places as they could find among bushes and high grass. This fire was well directed and was most disastrous in its effect upon the British troops. Twelve men were soon shot dead and 40 others stricken down with ugly wounds. Among the first killed were Cameron, special correspondent of the London *Standard*, and Herbert, correspondent of the London *Post*. Gen. Stewart was shot in the thigh. When he was struck the work of making a Zereba was about completed and the army had been put in motion to form its battle array. This was a hollow square. The square was formed in the following order: In front, the Naval Brigade and Grenadier Guards; on the right flank, the Cold Stream Guards and Scots Guards; on the left flank, mounted infanty, and on the rear, the Sussex regiment and heavy camel corps. As soon as completed the square advanced under a sturdy ambush fire for a distance of two miles. At this point the enemp began move upon the square in two large echelons. These were directed against the British right front, which stood unmoved. During the rebel charge the English troops forming the assailed front delivered a terrible fire aimed right at the enemy's middle, mowing down men in such heaps that they formed actual obstacles, and interfered so seriously with the evenness necessary to the success of the onslaught, that its centre line was brought to a standstill about sixty yards from the British front line. The force of the general movement threw the unimpeded parts of the line, like ends of a broken timber, around the corners of the square, and the rebels so displayed were

Simply cut to pieces.

From this on, the warfare was as disastrous to the rebels as it was irregular on their side. A large detachment mostly on horseback went back to attack the zereba. This was garrisoned by a body of English soldiers made up of little detachments left behind by each corps which had gone foreward in the square. Lord Charles Beresford was in commind, and he sustained the attack for two hours when the enemy was compelled to retreat. During the general attack upon the square only six men were killed and twenty-three wounded on the English side. The losses of the rebels during the whole day are estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. Among the enemy were many slaves, several of whom have submitted to the British; they say the Mdhdi sent them from Khartoum. The square reached the Nile at sunset on Monday evening and encamped for the night. Early on Tuesday morning scouting parties made a reconnoizance and destroyed some empty villages, the recent inhabitants of which watched the operations from a distance and afterwards retreated to Metemneh The British then advanced through the villages around Metemneh, and on Wednesday they made reconnoizances and found Metemneh fairly well fortified. Shots were exchanged, but the rebels kept out of sight.

The *News* correspondent says General Stewart, hoping to suppress the enemy, left Abu Klea wells on Saturday afternoon, and marched through the entire night, sighting the river at daybreak. The rebels were gathered on the banks within an hour's march. The British were

Burning to make the Attack,

but the officers were anxious to save the men after their long march without food. The rebels advanced and opened fire on our front right and left, and until long past midday, continued to assail us with a perfect storm of bullets, In spite of the continuous fire, comparatively few of the British were wounded. Gen. Stewart was wounded early in the action. Having strengthened the position and repulsed all attacks, the square advanced over the slopes, under a withering fire. Three times the rebels, horse and foot, attempted to make a charge, but was mowed down. The rebels splendidly sustained our fire. At last the square reached the river bank and fortified one of the villages. The route lay through a dense jungle and groves of mimosa, where the confusion and uproar of the native drivers delayed progress and put the enemy on the alert. The rebels, concealed in tall grass, kept up a galling fire. The British were gradually worn out, being exposed as targets and unable to strike back. Gen. Stewart's wounds delayed the counter attack of the square until two o'clock in the afternoon. The rebel riflemen possessed the heights, while the horsemen closed the roads in our rear. As the square moved slowly from the Zareba all felt that their fate depended upon its steadiness. When the square stopped the men lay down and delivered volley after volley with superb steadiness. At last the critical moment came. The rebel spearmen advanced to hurl themselves against the little square. The British never wavered for a moment. They cheered lustily and delivered a fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in line, recoiled and retired in confusion. Another dense mass of rebels from the south was stopped by shells from our guns. At this juncture the enemy's redoubtable reserve of horsemen, standard bearers, ond fanatical followers, rushed against the square but was again repulsed. Their retreat was final.

Col. Burleigh, who is almost the only survivor of the little band of special correspondents who accompanied Gen. Stewart's forces into the Bainda desert, has sent to the London *Daily Telegraph* a superb account of the series of fights between Abu Klea wells and the river. The description shows thas it was touch and go with the little army for a long time. During the engagement on the 19th ult., the British

Fought for Four Hours

behind a zebra in the open desert. The men became exhausted for want of water, and one of the boldest movements in the history of Egyptian campaigning was ordered by Col. Sir Charles William Wilson, K. C. M. G., who took command of the force after Gen. Stewart had been wounded. Col. Wilson saw that the whole force was doomed unless water could be obtained. The Nile was only three miles distant, but some thousands of Arab tribesmen were between the British troops and the river. The Arabs were keeping up a desperate fire on the British position, and their attack was especially heavy on that side of the square which faced toward the river. Nevertheless, Col. Wilson detailed a number of picked guardsmen, and ordered them to cut through the enemy's lines, to make their way to the river, and to return with rubber sacks filled with water. The Guards charged in squadron front, and sabred their way through the Arab forces. Noarly one-half of them reached the river alive, and almost one-half of the remainder succeeded in forcing their way back, but the few who did return brought water enough to refresh the troops and enable them to repulse the enemy. The troops reached the banks of the Nile on the day after this engagement. Soon after their arrival one of General Gordon's steamers came down the river, bringrng reinforcements of Egyptian troops from Khartoum and fresh provisions. The arrival of the little improvised gunboat was hailed with frantic cheering by the brave fellows who had made the march across the desert.

General Stewart's Career.

Brigadier General Sir Herbert Stewart, K. C. B., the hero of the gallant march across the desert to the relief of General Gordon, is a remarkable example of rapid promotion in the British army. The Hampshire *Chronicle*, published at Winchester, England, gives the following interesting sketch of this young officer:—

The eldest son of the late rector of Sparsholt, near this city—the Rev. E. Stewart—might, perhaps, be best remembered in this locality as the popular captain of the Winchester college eleven in 1862, when he distinguished himself as a cricketer of no ordinary ability; and on leaving school he obtained a commission as a subaltern officer in the 37th (Hampshire) regiment, subsequently exchanging into the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he obtained his captaincy in 1868. After holding several appointments on the staff, he brought himslf into prominent notice during the late troubles with the Boers in the Transvaal, and was taken prisoner with others at the disaster at Majuba Hill. On his return to England he held some less prominent appointments, but in 1882 he volunteered for service in the first Egyptian campaign, obtaining the rank of chief of the staff of the cavalry brigade under Gen. Sir Drury Lowe, and will be remembered as the leader of the renowned, rapid advance on Cairo after the eventful downfall of Tel-el-Kebir, being the first to enter the Egyptian capital, and to whom Arabi Pacha, his staff and such of his army as were with him surrendered themselves as prisoners. For these services he was rewarded by the Queen with substantial promotion. On the outbreak of the troubles in the Soudan he assumed command of the cavalry brigade in the expeditionary force under Sir Gerald Graham, and so distinguished himself during the campaign that on his return to England he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and was make a K. C. B. He subsequently was appointed to the command of the corps of marines selected to assist the Irish constabulary in quelling disturbances in that country and on its being decided to send an expedition for the relief of Karthoum, Colonel Stewart again places his services in the hands of the Government, and attained the honorable position which he now holds. His eminently successful career must, indeed, be gratifying to his friends and creditable to the gallant officer himself. A correspondent informs us that the Rev. E. Stewart, the general's father, who died about ten years ago was a member of the House of Commons before he became a clergyman. He was descended from a noble family in Scotland.

Notes of the Campaign.

Col. Burleigh, correspondent of the *Telegraph*, who was wounded on the 19th, is doing well.

The total British loss, including the loss at Abu Klea, was 103 killed, and 216 wounded. The enemy's loss was three thousand killed and wounded.

The Queen has sent a despatch thanking Gen. Stewart and his troops for their bravery, condoling with them for their losses, and promoting Gen. Stewart to the rank of Major-General.

Gen. Stewart's wound, while not fatal, is so serious that he will be disabled for the remainder of the present campaign. Gen. Lord Wolseley considers the deprivation of his services a national loss. He characterizes Stewart as theablest soldier and the most dashing commander he ever knew, and recommends him to the Queen's most favorable consideration.

The most absorbing topic of discussion just now in London circles and newspapers, is the wound received by Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart during the battle of the 19th ult. Most of the newspapers accept with confidence General Wolseley's cheering dispatch regarding General Stewart's condition. but the medical journals are more cautious. They deprecate what they call undue optimism in forecasting the result of the injuries, and recall the fate of President Garfield to show that there is still a large element of danger in the case of the wounded Commander at Gubart. One writer says the American President was shot from behind by a coward. General Stewart was shot from the front by a plucky foeman, but this is the only difference between the two cases, as far as is known, except that the rifle bullet which entered General Stewart's groin is larger than the pistol ball which plowed though General Garfield's back. Both went to nearly the same places in the body of the sufferer, and the blood poisoning which supervened in the one case is more than likely to occur in the oteer. Guiteau's shot proved fatal after many weeks of suffering endured and after the best efforts of skilled surgeons had been exhausted. President Garfield was aided by the physicians in concealing the extent of his sufferings so as not to increase the shock to the American people, Is it not probable that General Stewart, whose fortitude under all circumstances is unquestionable, is doing the same thing to relieve the anxiety of Englishmen?

A Step in the Right Direction.

We are much gratified to learn, from an authentic source, that the Board of Cavalry Equipment of the United States Army, comprising experienced and able Cavalry officers, has concluded to recommend for exclusive use in the Service, the Specific Veterinary Medicines made by the Humphreys' Medicine Company. This determination has been arrived at only after a most thorough and exhaustive examination of the subject. The above Board of officers, in the line of duty, applied to this Company for information upon the subject more especially referring to two points—the relative loss of stock and the cost of treatment. The Humphreys' Company simply referred the Board to various horse horse railroad, express and other large stock owners for information, and the result of the inquiry was such that the Board has recommended these specifics and the recommendation has been approved by the Quarter-Master General and the General of the Army, and the Specifics are being duly issued to the various Cavalry Regiments, Posts and Light Batteries. Now, we have every reason to believe, from the known character of the house supplying the Veterinary Specifics, and the reputation of the medicines themselves, that the experiment, in such it may be termed, will prove entirely successful.—*Davenport Democrat.*

Three villages in Piedmont, Italy, including the important village of Frassino, have been buried under avalanches from the Piedmontese mountains. The town of Chaumont in France, at the foot of the Vosges mountains, is partly overwhelmed with snow. Many people there have been killed. Another fatal avalanche occurred at Sparone, a few miles south of Irrea. Fifteen persons are known to have been buried under the snow. The villagers are in great distress. Troops have been sent from Rome to assist the villagers in digging out those buried.

A BUDGET OF NEWS.

Culled, Clipped and Collected from Everywhere.

The Ontario Legislature opened last Wednesday.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the 19th inst.

The Scott Act has been carried in Carleton, Ont., by over eight hundred majority.

Thirty-one millions worth of gold were obtained from mines in the United States last year.

The Reichstag has rejected a motion to make compulsory the official use of the German language in all the provinces of Germany.

The chief of the Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics estimates that in the year 2,000 the United States will have a population of 600,000,000.

In the United States there are 4,000 public libraries containing 15,000,000 volumes, toward the support of which $3,000,000 is annually contributed.

Mr. Frank Mantell Adams, who recently married Miss Coleridge, has commenced an action for libel against his father-in-law, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

England exceeds Germany in the amount of beer she produces. The former brewed 990,000,000 gollons last year and Germany 900,000,000 gallons. No othor European country produces so much.

☞ LADIES, ATTENTION! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known kyes, and they give faster and more brilliaut colors. 10c. at all druggists.

Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Dominion Government have decided to make the usual land grant to the Qu' Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railway Company, on the same terms as the grants given to the Manitoba railways.

Thousands of head of live stock in Oregon and Washington Territory have perished during the past six weeks on account of severe weather, and a large number of persons have been frozen to death in isolated places.

The defeat of several Government candidates in the late French Senatorial elections has had a depressing effect upon M. Ferry, the French Preimer, who fears the result of the general elections, which take place in a few months.

Mrs Nichols, of Petersboro, has generously offered the Town Council a furnished suburban residence, with extensive grounds, and an endowment of $10,000, for the purpose of a public hospital for the town and country.

Rev. Mr. Lough, assistant chaplain to the imperial troops at Halifax, has been convicted of drunkenness and indecent assault upon the wife of Sergeant Talbot, a member of his congregation, and fined $50 or three months in jail.

QUILTING PARTIES are very sociable and enjoyable, and many a choice bit of gossip finds its way around the pleasant circle, but the best news you can give to old Rheumatics is that SCIATICINE cures Rheumatism *permanently* by neutralizing the Rheumatic POISON in the BLOOD. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

The National Board of Trade of the United States assembled Thursday in Washington. The annual report stated there were encouraging signs that the industrial depression was giving way to renewed business activity and enterprise,

An anti-dynamite bill, containing provisions of the most stringent character, has been introduced in the New York Legislature. Maximum penalties of five thousand dollars and five years' imprisonment are provided for breaking the law.

Private information received at Washington from Panama states that the mortality among the canal labourers is alarming. One hundred and nine deaths occurred in last November alone, and 2,400 persons were buried in Panama during 1884.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen, and scientists, as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color.

The crew of the bark Wellington, from Havre to New York, mutinied off Cornwall, and killed the captain, but being unable to navigate the vessels, they had to signal a passing steamer, which towed the bark into Plymouth where the mutineers were arrested.

The Chinese troubles have reduced the price of silk in England to a lower point that has been known since 1848. The Chinese merchants were in such fear of the French on one side and the imperial tax-gatherers on the other, that they disposed of all their stock to English buyers at any price.

Reports from the peach-growing sections between Cornwall and Catskill, N. Y., a distance of nearly 60 miles, show that the failure of the peach crop will be the most disastrous on record. Experts state that not a peach will be gathered in the entire Hudson Valley during the coming summer. The damage is said to have been caused by sudden changes of temperature.

DIPHTHERIA CURED.—I hereby certify that Minard's Liniment cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of Diphtheria, after all other remedies failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that dreadful disease.

JOHN D. BOUTILIER.

French Village, Halifax Co., Jan. 1883

The day after New Year's the body of a man named Stillwell was found dead in the woods near Bayham, East Elgin, Ont., with a bullet hole through his head. Suspicions of foul play were aroused, which have been confirmed by the confession of one of the diseased man's companions, that the murder was instigated by Mrs. Stillwell, and perpetrated by a man namad Forbes, now in custody. Mrs. Stillwell has been arrested.

The American three-masted schooner "Arcana," Capt. Holmes, from Portland, Me., for Bear River, N. S., to load lumber for the West Indies, went ashore on Quaco reef, St. John Co., Wednesday afternoon, during a thick snow storm, and all hands were lost except one man, The point at which the "Arcana" went ashore is one of wildest and most dangerous in the Bay of Fundy, and more than once has proved the destruction of a noble vessel. At low tide the rocks are bared for almost a mile from the mainland, and the tide sweeps around it with the velocity of a mill race.

There was a remarkable scene at the reception given recently in New York by Gen. Roger A. Pryor and his wife to mark the entry of their daughter into society. The exConfederate soldier had among his guests the family of Hon. William M. Evarts, an illustrious Republican; Henry Ward Beecher an original abolitionist, and Gen. George B. McClellan, at one time commander of the Union forces. Miss Hall, daughter of Rev. Dr. Charles Hall, a co-worker with Garrison and Phillips against slavery, served tea from a solid tea service, and handed cups to Gen. McClellan and his wife. "Presented by the State of Virginia to Col. Roger A. Pryor for Valorous Services in the Confederate Army," were the words the ex-Union General read on the silver, "I can certify to the valor mentioned," he remarked good humoredly. Thank you, General, said Pryor, and the two men shook hands.

A most peculiar affair has just occurred at Detroit. A commercial drummer, named Joseph E. Taylor, was to have been married to a society belle named Mary Steffin. All arrangements were completed for a splendid wedding, which was to have occurred at Holy Trinity Church. The edifice was crowded with friends of the couple, but when the time arrived and they did not appear, the priest reversed the usual order of ceremonies and said mass while awaiting them. The services were completed, and still they did not appear. Then the congregation was dismissed and the church doors were locked. All this occurred while the bride, robed in her white and orange bridal attire, sat at home awaiting the bridegroom. But minutes multiplied into hours, and still he did not appear. An investigation revealed the fact that he collected a large sum of money due the firm he was employed by, and left for parts unknown, leaving an empty trunk as a souvenir in the hotel where he boarded. The matter has aroused much feeling, and a coat of tar and feathers awaits him. Miss Steffin has left home determined to find her perfidious Romeo.

Remarkable Restoration.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with Consumption, it proved Liver Complaint, and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

Boston has thirty-seven residents assessed at ever $1,000,000 each.

It costs from $200,000 to $300,000 to mend a break in an ocean cable.

Business men of New York city propose to organize an anti-dynamite association.

Of the 32,000 Indians in the Territory of Dakota, 30,000 speak the English language.

The average number of letters received daily at the United States dead-letter office is 15,000.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in his annual report, demands £30,000 for next year's work.

A young English lady has just been arrested in Holland for wearing a felt hat and having short hair.

The whole Mormon community of Utah is represented to contain but one apostate from Roman Catholicism.

The United States passesses an Italian population of 170,000. of whom over 20,000 reside in the city of New York.

Dr. Dio Lewis says that tomatoes are a medicine and not a food, and should only be eaten when prescribed by a physician.

Jay Gould keeps his life insured for $400,000, Wm. H. Vanderbilt $600,000, and A. M. Stetson, of Phil., carries $700,000.

At Cairo, Ill, a short time ago an old soldier sneezed out of his nose a bullet that had been embedded there during the late war.

Churchill's Medical Directory puts the number of doctors in Great Britian at the end of 1884 at 21,281, as against 19,937 in 1882.

The cataracts of the Nile are due to granite veins, which the river, while working a way through the sandstone, had been unable to destroy or move.

Never before in the course of English history has an eldest son of the Prince of Wales attained his majority while his father was still only heir apparent.

In the recent earthquakes in Spain, 10,000 head of cattle were destroyed. Now they are going to have a bull fight at Madrid for the benefit of the sufferers.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Try it, and mark the comfort and change in your child.

Since the organization of the New York Society for the supression of vice, its officers have seized 35 tons of obscene matter and eight tons of gambling implements.

A new "lightning" train is to commence to run in April between Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg in fifty-eight hours. There is to be an express connection with Moscow.

A Texas dancing club is known as "The Hopping Disciples of the Devil." They hope some day to shake their heels in a climate warmer even than that of Texas.

An aged Michigan man and wife had their first exchange of blows at a family celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and they have since lived separately.

A Kansas city physician expresses the opinion that hundreds of people are buried alive every year, and that an average of three out of every 100 corpses might be resuscitated.

An English Veterinary Surgeon, now in this country, says that *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are superior to any he knows of in England, as they are absolutely pure. He denounces the large 25c. package frauds and warns people not to buy them.

An alarming prevalence of lung diseases emong the "society" people of Washington is curiously attributed by local medical authorities to a constant insufficiency of substantial food.

A young New York lady who has been addicted to painting her lips as well as her cheeks and eyelashes, is now under medical treatment to reduce the size of her lips, which have become greatly enlarged by chemical poison.

A pianoforte railroad car is being built in Birmingham, England, for the London and North-Western Railway. Appliances will be provided by which the sound of the carriage wheels will be deadened so as to preserve the harmony of the music.

It is related in Lord Bloomfield's memoirs that when the Emporer of Russia attends service in a certain church in St. Petersburg, "a part of the ceremony consists of three bows for his Imperial Majesty, two for God, and one for the corps diplomatique."

A bright wife whose husband had contracted a club fever hit upon a brilliant scheme recently. She procured a partly-worn gentlemen's glove and left it on the parlour sofa when she retired, after sitting up until twelve o'clock for her derelict lord. He does not go out in the evenings now.

There is a blind Baptist preacher in Rabun County, Ga., who has just finished his one hundred and first year. He is unable to go out of his house, but his congregation gather around his bed every Sunday and he preaches to them. He is a strong believer in the doctrine. "That what has to be, will be."

A woman cow-boy is attracting much attention on the way to Kansas. She has entered upon a trip of 1,000 miles aboard a freight train in order to superintend three carloads of cattle. She is accompanied by two large dogs, and is described as an intelligent, refined woman, able to manage her affairs.

The richest silver mine at Leadville was sold by the discoverer for $40,000, and during the following year the two purchasers made a million each from it. In the meantime the discoverer squandered his $40,000 in prospecting, and the other day, a homeless tramp, sought a night's lodging in a Leadville station house.

Mr. Alex. Robinson of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says; "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of the time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent remedy was the first and only relief I received.

"I should hate to be a lawyer," remarked the grocer, "and be obliged to argue conrary to my belief." Then he proceeded to inform a customer that the bottle of cotton seed oil he held in his hand was the pure unadulterated juice of the olive. "I should hate to be grocer." said the lawyer, "and have to soil my hands with molasses, kerosene and all sorts of vile stuff." He was seen a few moments later shaking hands with a murderer, a burglar, and a drunkard.

The worth of human life has often been discussed. An incident occurred a day or two ago, however, which indicates pretty clearly, what value a certain millionaire places upon his own life. The special train by which he was travelling was saved from going through a broken bridge by two heroic little boys, who stood for four hours of a bitter cold day waiting to warn the engineer. A purse was made up for them by the grateful passengers, to which the millionaire contributed five dollars.

An Illinois railroad company recently sold some land to a farmer, reserving the right to remove such amounts of gravel as it might need. When the company attempted to remove the gravel the farmer served notice upon it that it must remove the gravel and nothing else—no sand, soil, dust, or decayed vegetation; for gravel only was written in the bond. The company brought the case before the Supreme Court of the State, which decided that in the right to remove gravel was implied the right to remove what necessarily went with it,

Hezekiah Williams, a colored man, was in court at Philadelphia recently. For some weeks he has been exhibited at a museum as "the wild man from the jungles of Africa." He was chained to the floor, and the police interferred on the supposition that he was an idiot. The removal of his false hair and beard revealed a perfectly sane negro