The "Maritime Farmer,"

a Weekly Journal, devoted to AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, 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.

THE MARITIME FARMER having a larger circulation than any other paper published in Central New Brunswick, furnishes a most desirable medium for advertising.

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L. C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 15, 1885.

The North West Troubles in Parliament.

The enemies of Canada are not confined to the prairies, and woody fastnesses of the North West. Some of them have seats in Parliament, and the greatest of the latter, is that Grit luminary and leader, Edward Blake. During the progress of the rebellion, Mr. Blake aided and abetted it by his inflammatory speeches in Parliament and his continuous attempt to force information from the Government, which would have been of advantage to the rebels. Since the difficulties have been practically settled by the firm hand of the Government and the bravery of our volunteers, and while preparations are being made for the trial of the arch-rebel Riel, Mr. Blake has, by a six hours speech in the Commons, furnished excuses for the half breeds in their rebellion, and has attempted to manufacture public opinion that must operate against the impartiality of Riel's trial. Mr. Blake in his unfair and ungenerous use of the North-West troubles to injure the Government, has not scrupled to employ the basest means to obtain information that might strengthen his case, and his bartering with a Government official to this end, has been cleverly exposed by the Premier in Parliament.

We quote the passage from Sir John's able speech, bearing on this point as follows:—

"The hon. gentleman in his anxiety to get information against the Government is not very particular from whom he gets it, or how he gets it. I can show, if need be, under his own signature that he has gone very far.

Hon. Edward Blake—Show it if you can.

Sir John Macdonald—I shall do it with very great pleasure. I should like to know first whether the hon. gentleman knows a Mr. J. E. Brown.

Hon. Edward Blake—Well, yes,

Sir John Macdonald—J. E. Brown was formerly in the mounted police. J. E. Brown left the mounted police. J. E. Brown lived in that country and employed himself in the useful, but perhaps inglorious occupation of trying to be a detective. J. E. Brown, in his anxiety, not only to correct the morals of the North West, but also to do a little in a pecuniary way, wrote to the hon. member for West Durham. He told him he could give him a good deal of information, and he asked him if he could procure him a pass. The hon. gentleman said he could not get him a pass, but probably he would see him in Toronto, or he would get a confidential friend to see him. Well, the man must then have written, stating that he was applying for a survey from the Dominion Government, that it would be well that his communications should be confidential in the meantime, and that after he had got the situation from the Government, he would give all the information he could. Then the hon. gentleman wrote back that he would keep the communication confidential until he got the office. In other words, the man was to come to the Government here to get employment from the Government, and then to act as spy for the leader of the Opposition. It was quite a "speak now" episode. As the leader of the Opposition was inclined to say that I could not prove this, I will read to the House his letter:—

"OTTAWA, May 7, 1885.

SIR—I have your letter in the sixth and should be very glad indeed to learn from you any facts connected with the management of affairs in the North West Territories. I would willingly comply with your request for a pass to Ottawa if it were in my power, but I have no means of procuring railway passes. It is possible, though by no means certain, that I may be in Toronto for a few hours within a few days, and if so I would try to arrange an interview with you, or if I am unable to manage that, I can arrange an interview with a confidential friend of mine, who would note down for my own ear only, all that you should choose to communicate, if this would be agreeable to you.

"Yours faithfully,

"EDWARD BLAKE.

"J. E. BROWN, Esq."

(Cries of "Shame!") That, Mr. Speaker is the prelude to the play. Here is another letter:—

"OTTAWA, May 12, 1885.

"DEAR SIR—I have your letter and will ask a friend to make an appointment with you. I will take care, as you desire that you name shall not be used to your prejudice I will not disclose it until you have had ample opportunity of securing an appointment for the surveys this year, if you are fortunate enough to do so, but I fancy there will not be a great deal of surveying done. I should gladly assist you in procuring employment if it were in my power; but I have no means of forwarding your interests in this respect. With thanks for you good wishes,

"I am, yours faithfully,

"EDWARD BLAKE.

"J. E. Brown, Esq."

In his anxiety to show what a wicked Government this is, he tells this man to go on and get the survey, and promises that he will not disclose his name. This only shows how anxious the hon. gentleman is in the interests of his country. That, however, is not the way that gentlemen usually get information on public matters."

These letters must be taken as a confession from Mr. Blake, that he was willing to accept information from a spy. "Get your appointment from the Government Mr. Brown," writes Mr. Biake, "and in the meantime I will take care that your name shall not be used to your prejudice." So grateful was the honorable gentleman to his friend Brown for the information given that he (Blake) "would gladly assist him (Brown) in procuring employment!"

And this is the patriot, the Christian gentleman, Blake who is held up by Grit press and Grit orators, as the ideal of a moral politician. A man who stoops to such base means to injure an opponent or a Government as those disclosed by Brown's letters, is unworthy of public confidence, and deserves to remain as he undoubtedly will for many years to come, outside the pale of Governmental authority.

"That Blake was acting under the direction of this man Brown," says the Toronto *Mail*, "is very clear from the contents of the official papers. On the day on which he wrote to Brown first, 7th May last, he placed five notices of motion on the paper, all of them such as a surveyor would be likely to suggest concerning the allotment of North West lands. On the 15th of May, three days later than his last letter, he puts four more notices on the paper, all of the same character and all emanating from the same source. This adds damning confirmation to the terrible fact, that while yet tens of thousands of people were suffering daily agonies for the safety of dear ones in the North West, Mr. Blake was engaged with Mr. J. E. Brown and the 'confidential friend' in concocting a scheme for stealing information, betraying the Government and degrading the public service! There never has been in the history of Canada, an episode so dark with dishonor, so stained with irredeemable disgrace."

Sir John Macdonald in his crushing reply to Mr. Blake's arraignment of the Government for the responsibility of the rebellion, was able to show that no blame attached to his Government; that the half breeds and Indians had no substantial grievances, and Mr. Royal, an independent half breed representative, placed the responsibility where it undoubtedly belongs, when he remarked that "had it not been for the excitement created by the Reformers in Manitoba, the events of the Saskatchewan would not have taken place. In view of this, in view too of the persistent neglect of the half breeds by the late Government, and in view of the fact that this Government had labored earnestly to develop the North West and make it a rich and prosperous country, containing happy inhabitants, he must vote against Blake's amendment."

In the vote that followed the discussion, the Government were sustained by a majority of fifty-six.

Riel's imprisonment at Regina is said to be agreeing with him. He is getting fat, but is ill at ease regarding the result of his pending trial. His council will set up in his defence, (1) that the jurisdiction of the court in which the rebel is to be tried is insufficient, (2) that the rebellion was justifiable in some respects, and (3) that Riel is insane. There are thirty seven witnesses summoned on behalf of the crown. These include General Middleton, J. C. Astley, Surveyor, Col. Irvine, Assistant Commissioner Crozier, Harold Ross, John Kerr and G. Kerr, brothers of Mrs. Forgan of this city, J. A. Jackson of Prince Albert, Chief Stewart of Hamilton, S. M. Jarvis Captain Young of the Winnipeg Field Battery, and the Indian Agent Lash.

A New Brunswick gentleman who is a member of the recently organized Canadian Club in New York, and who was present at the club dinner Dominion Day, informs the FARMER, that one of the speakers, Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, who was a member of the McKenzie Government, and who will be remembered as a speaker in the Blake demonstration in Fredericton in 1882, actually defended Riel, the North West rebel, but his voice was drowned by exclamations of dissent from the other gentlemen present. Mr. Huntingdon, howeuer, was only doing at a private dinner, what Mr. Blake performed in the Dominion Parliament.

The *Telegragh* reiterates its misleading statement, that the new Franchise bill will disfranchise hundreds in York, Queens and Sunbury Counties, under the real property qualification clause. The *Globe* made a similar statement some time ago, but up to the present, it has failed to respond to the *Sun's* invitation to name a single individual who will be disfranchisad under the section. The Franchise bill, when its provisions are understood, will doubtless prove a most popular and progressive measure.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* is responsible for the statement, that at the end of the first hour of Mr. Blake's half-day speech on North West affairs, no less than fifteen of his followers, or one quarter of the whole Grit contingent, were fast asleep in their chairs, one of the nnmber being so overcome, that he had to be violently shaken before consciousness returned.

The new British Government includes several names well known in Canada. Lord Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was Colonial Secretary when the Confederation of the Provinces was accomplished, Lord Elphinstone and Mr. H. S. Northcote are both interested in lands and railways in Canada, and Lord Dunraven the well known sportsman, has frequently visited this country.

The state of York Municipal finances, as revealed by the report of the Council proceedings elsewhere, is not very reassuring to people who place unbounded confidence in frail humanity. Carelessness and criminality, apparently united to produce such a condition of affairs.

Our Grit friends in New Brunswick, whose representatives without exception, supported the Short Line Railway resolutions in Parliament, will no doubt be disappointed in learning, that their leader, Mr. Blake, shirked every vote on the question.

Our Roman Catholic citizens are enthusiastic in their preparations for the reception of the distinguished Prelates who are to pay a brief visit to Fredericton Friday afternoon.

Two Canadian Journalistic *Suns* have set, one at Winipeg and one at Ottawa. They were both wide-awake, enterprising newspapers.

Baron Hubner, the Austrian diplomatist, traveller and author, describes India as "a monstrous empire; an equilateral triangle each side of which equals the distance from Spain to Iceland. I travelled through it from end to end, and enjoyed everywhere the most open and friendly hospitality. As an example, I need only mention that I journeyed 5,430 English miles by land, and that every evening I sat down to dinner in a swallow-tail coat and a white necktie."

The late Victor Huge was never more charming as a conversationalist than when speaking of children. Some years ago, in course of a talk in a drawing-room, with an American lady, he said:—"One always loves best the child that is ill in one's house. The little invalid seems to absorb all the rays of affection for the time, to himself or herself, that-in other circumstances, would be diffused through the whole healthful nursery."

Pensions for Canadian Troops.

The order in council passed Wednesday fixing the rates of pension to those wounded in the Northwest, provides for officers losing a limb, an eye, or the use of a limb, as follows:

Lieut. Colonel (per annum	$1,200
Major	800
Captain	400
Lieutenant	280

Sergts. disabled, from 30 cents to $1.10. per day proportionate to injuries sustained, and corporals 23 to 90 cents per day; privates 15 to 60 cents.

Widows are to receive three-eighths of their husband's pay, and children one-thirteenth of there father's pay. Pensions to children to lapse when boys reach the age of 18 and girls 21. Pensions to widows lapse on second marriage, but revive should they again become widows. All applications for pensions to be made within five years from date. Volunteers in active service are each to revive a grant of 320 acres of land in the Northwest.

The Seductive Opium Habit.

There is no slave so servile, so debased, as the victim of the poppy plant. When absorbed by the system, this poison produces a fullness of the pulse, increases the heat of the body, and for a season, invigorates the corporeal and intellectual functions, for a short period stimulating even to intoxication. The Egyptians used it, but not to excess, and they could not have had a passion for it. Our earliest knowledged of opium is found in the medical works of ancient Greece.

The plant is not indigenous to the tropics, as some propose, though it has been successfully cultivated in these regions. Its exhilaration is always succeeded by a corresponding lassitude and drowsiness, and horrible dreams and visions follow its habitual and intemperate use.

It soothes pain, banishes care and for a season makes one forget his woes; but when the effect dies away, he realizes with tenfold power the horrors of his condition, and convulsions and apoplexy not infrequently terminate his sufferings. Even should the consequences not be so serious, the use of opium enfeebles the physical and mental energies, the strength gradually diminishes and a habit grows upon the unhappy consumer that is as tenacious and hold upon life and as despotic as destiny. The liquor drinker can abstain for hours or even days, but the opium eater must smoke or eat the drug at regular intervals, or his limbs lose their vigor, the eyes and nose discharge a watery fluid, and he is hopelessly inert until a new life is infused by its subtle properties. It is a difficult thing to imagine a more pitiable imbecile than the inveterate opium smoker and eater.

The most debased sensualists are the victims of opium. Though more quiet than the slaves of alcohol, the practice of opium eating and smoking is far more seductive and unconquerable. The only security from its dangerous wiles and ensnaring influences is "Touch not, taste not, handle not" this deadly foe to the health and happiness of man.

Reunion of Frederictonians

At Mr. and Mrs. John C. Risteen's Twentieth Wedding Anniversary.

A gentleman who was present, writes as follows to the FARMER of a pleasant event in which former Frederictonians were the principals:—"The twentieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Risteen of Amesbury, Mass., was celebrated at 'Plum Island Hotel,' near Newburyport, on the first instant. A numerous parts of friends were present from Boston, Newburyport, Amesbury, Montreal and Fredericton, N. B. An enjoyable 'clam bake' opened the festivities, after which a ramble along the beach, and a 'quiet stroll' on the plank road prepared the appetites for a sumptuous dinner which was served at the hotel at 7 P. M. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the supply of good things was in accord with the generous hearts of the host and hostess. An illustrated and amusing bill of fare caused much merriment and called forth many humorous remarks; the company, however, finally recovered their composure, and discussed the long list of edibles in a hearty manner When the appetites were satisfied, congratulatory speeches followed, and all heartily joined in wishing the bride and groom many happy anniversaries. The evening was pleasantly spent in a manner becoming an occasion which 'comes but once in twenty years.' Everything from the original and beautiful invitation cards, to the closing hours, was marked with good taste and generous hospitality, and the pleasant occasion will be long remembered by their many friends. The presence of Mrs. Joseph C. Risteen and Mrs. Dow Vandine from Fredericton, 'away down East,' added much to the pleasure of the party." [Mr. Risteen is a brother of Mr. Joseph C. Risteen of this city. He holds the lucrative and responsible position of cashier of the Hamilton Woollen Mills at Amesbury, Mass., and is deservedly esteemed by all who have business or social relations with him, Mrs. Risteen sharing his popularity. The FARMER adds its congratulations in connexion with the interesting celebration of which our correspondent writes.—ED. FARMER.]

Robinson the St. John Forger.

RECOGNIZED BY A PICTURE.

Pinkerton's detective agency has sent an officer to the City of Mexico to take James Robinson, for whose arrest a reward of $1,000 was offered, to St. John, where he will have to answer several charges of forgery, Although there is no extradition treaty between Mexico and Great Britain, the Mexican authorities, upon a request from London, have agreed to surrender him. Robinson, who is a native of Montreal, has for several years been in the shoe manufacturing business in St. John. His business has apparently been extensive, and he carried a heavy account with the Bank of Montreal and banks in St. John, through which he borrowed large sums of money on notes purporting to be drawn by various customers, which he would take up before they fell due. On May 6th he disappeared and then notes began to return protested. An investigation showed that there were a large number of forged notes, the full amount of which is not known. It is supposed that all the banks together have lost $50,000. The Bank of Montreal is one of the heaviest losers.

A few days after Robinson's disappearance Pinkerton's agency was employed. Detectives were sent to St. John to trace him from there if possible, and circulars bearing a likeness and description of him and offering $1,000 reward were sent to its correspondents and to the police authorities throughout the United States and foreign countries. The detectives learned that Robinson left St. John on May 13 in a lumber schooner, and that he was landed somewhere between Vineyard Haven and City Island on the Long Island or Connecticut shore. He was traced to New Orleans, and as it was believed that

HE WAS MAKING FOR MEXICO,

all the routes to which were covered by the correspondents of the agency. A prominent theatrical manager who had occasion to go from El Passo, Texas, to the City of Mexico, had previous to starting, seen the published picture of Robinson. The day after leaving El Paso he saw a man on the train who resembled the picture and answered the description as given in Pinkerton's circular, even to the scar under the right jaw. To make sure that he was the man, he formed his acquaintance and learned from him that he was from Canada and that his wife was in Montreal, where he claimed to be well acquainted. On arriving at the City of Mexico he telegraphed to Robert Pinkerton that Robinson was in that city. A watch was immediately placed on Robinson and steps were taken to obtain, if possibly, his surrender by the Mexican government. Mr. Wooster, a conductor of the Mexican Central Railroad, and a friend of the theatrical manager, was enlisted in the case by the latter on the way to the City of Mexico, and rendered valuable service in ascertaining what Robinson proposed to do. He made his acquaintance and learned that Robinson intended to leave the city for the Pacific cost. It was then deemed advisable to cause his arrest and he is now in custody. The theatrical manager also discovered that the train boy was selling an illustrated police paper containing a picture of Robinson and that he had a copy of Pinkerton's circular describing him. Being afraid that Robinson might get possession of one of the papers, he excused himself and following the boy into another car purchased all the copies of that paper. Robinson had always been greatly respected in St. John. He was fond of his family and is not known to have had any expensive habits. It is supposed that he lost his money in speculation.

Mrs. Uriah Johnson, River Herbert, writes:—"Minard's Liniment cured me of a very sore nose, and also inflamation in the eye: it is the cure-all and I believe it is the best inflamation allayer and pain killer in the world. It sells every day.

Lost Faith in God and Man.

A METHODIST PREACHER, AGITATED OVER THE UNLUCKY NUMBER THIRTEEN, KILLS HIMSELF.

A Lawrenceville, Georgia, despatch of the 8th inst., says:—Rev. M. D. Turner, one of the most prominent preachers of the Methodist Church in Georgia, and a leader in the perfect holiness doctrine, committed suicide with strychnine this morning, alleging that he had lost all faith in God and man. A convention of the holiness advocates was called to meet here. Mr. Turner, as the local pastor, was concerned about its success. Yesterday morning when he discovered that just thirteen preachers were to be present he became greatly agitated at the unlucky number. When the evening train brought in the unfortunate number of preachers, headed by Rev. Mr. Parks, presiding elder, Mr. Turner was missing. Four hundred men searched the woods for him. One party got on his trail on the road to Stone Mountain. He was walking with a brisk step. The pursuit in that direction was kept up. At 10 o'clock Mr. Alman, one of the couriers, returned from Stone Mountain with the news of the tragedy. Mr. Turner arrived there last night and secured a room in the Pritchett Hotel. At 1 o'clock this morning groaning was heard and the preacher was found dying. "I want to die," he pleaded. "I have taken strychnine. Life is not worth living. Tell my wife that I have no time to give details." Falling back, he was dead in a few minutes.

In a letter which he left his wife Mr. Turner said: "I have lost faith and hope for this world and the world to come. I have taken strychinine. Life is a worthless failure for me. There is but one road for me now—suicide." In a postscript he asks his brother to see that his newspaper subscriptions are paid.

An Alleged Relic of the Saviour.

I was present at a religious ceremony of a very remarkable kind, which is celebrated every year in the parish church of Argenteuil, a small town upon the banks of the Seine, just outside Paris. For ten days every year, from Ascension Day to Whit Monday, a casket, containing one of the supposed fragments of the robe or tunic worn by our Lord just before his crucifixiog, is carried in procession along the aisle of the church, and the congregation are afterward admitted to view it in the vestry. Many of your readers will doubtless be aware that what is said to be the exterior robe worn by our Lord is preserved in the Church at Treves, in Germany, but that at Argenteuil is alleged to be the inner garment which the Saviour wore, and for which the Roman soldiers cast lots. The holy tunic is enclosed within a double shrine, and is only exhibited in its entirety at rare intervals, as it is placed under seals by the Bishop of the diocese (Versailles), who alone has authority, under the Pope, to break them. Thirty years ago the seals were broken by the then Bishop, as the late Pope had expressed a wish to have a fragment of the sacred garment, and at the same time two other fragments were cut out of it and placed in two small shrines, which the faithful are allowed to kiss kneeling at the altar. The seals affixed in 1854 began to crumble away about three years ago, and they were renewed by the Bishop of Versailles just before the Whitsun festival, among those present being the parish priest of Argenteuil, who tells me that the holy tunic is made of camel's hair, being dark brown in color, and very much like the garment which the Arabs of the present day wear next to the skin. He adds that it was examined through a microscope and that all who were present unanimously agreed that they could detect not stains but traces which they are convinced are of blood. Beyond remarking that there is no inherent impossibility in a camel's hair garment being preserved for eighteen centuries, I do not feel called upon to express any opinion as to the authenticity of this relic, which, however, is venerated as such by all Catholics, and believed by them to have been the means of affecting many miraculous cures, among others those of the eldest son of Lord Clifford, the Marquis d'Harcourt, and the Comte de Damas, who was for many years a companion of the Comte de Chambord.—*London News.*

A Narrow Escape from Indians.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BORDER ERA IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

Away back in Indian times, there lived a man in Stewart county who owned some horses, and a raging party of Indians stole one of his best ones and carried it across the river. The ranger tracked the horse to the river, and crossing, he went to a noted resort and there found his horse in the possession of a tawny warrior. "Muchee good pony, ugh. Tote two big warriors, long ways." This was said to induce the white man to purchase the pony, the Indian not aware that he was talking to the lawful owner. "Come across the river and I'll pay your price," said the white man. Once across the river he turned to the Indian and his friends and said:—"This is my horse and you stole it. Now I've got it again I'll see if I can't keep it. Get on to your side of the river." This was the last straw. The war of Roanoke followed,

That was a terrible beginning. The proprietor of Roanoke murdered, his goods stolen, his possessions burned, the cry "To arms!" was echoed from hill to hill, and the hardy Militia of Georgia were soon in the field. The Indians plundered a place on the Nochaway, and dressed themselves up in clothing stolen from the whites, so as to surprise the man who had obtained his horse at such a risk. The Indians were sitting on a log near the creek, and Nace Bush, Judge Bell and a man named Sampier were coming up the creek in search of Jernigan's company. Bell and Sampier were out in a clearing, and Sampler, walking on the hill at the foot of which flowed Dochaway, saw a smart company of men, all seated on a log, and thinking it was Jernigan's men he shouted, "Hello, boys, I was just a lookin' for ye," and started down toward them. Suddenly, as he came within rifle range, he was electrified by the whistling of a rifle ball near his head, and with a yell the Indians started in pursuit of Bush, who was now flying for life. Bell was on horseback, and hearing the commotion galloped to a deep ravine, up which Bush was flying, and Sampler, on foot, soon over took them, and they found that he was seriously wounded. "Leave me, boys," said he; "I can't go any further." But Bell proposed to get him on the horse. They lifted him up, but the horse smelled the blood and refused to carry him. "Blindfold the cussed horse," cried Bell, and this expedient was resorted to with happy results, and all three escaped.—*Americus (Ga.) Recorder.*

A writer in the New York *Sun* says that the owners of saloons always take it for granted that thetr bartenders will steal more or less out of the till. The liquor business generates an abnormal volume of profits, and the bartender acts on the theory that the golden stream flow for every one upon its charmed shores. No saloon-keeper is foolish enough to expect that his bartender will be honest; the most that he looks for is moderate thievery. The bartender's salary ranges from $30 to $150 per month, and as long as he does not steal more than $30 to $75 more there is no complaint The writer estimates the profits of a "well-conducted" saloon at 100 to 120 per cent., not taking into consideration the pilferings of the bartenders.

RHEUMATISM manifests itself in various ways and results from various causes. In a changeable climate like ours, few are exempt from its attacks. It is migratory in its habit and transfers itself from the shoulders to the hips, or from the wrist to the ankle in some instances in a few hours. "SCIATICINE" cures it *permanently* by neutralizing the RHEUMATIC POISON in the blood. For sale by all Druggists and general Dealers.

In Cuba, two hours before a paper is distributed on the street, a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the Government and one to the Censor. When the paper is returned with the Censor's indorsement the paper may go out to the public. One of the newspapers of Havana disregards the law, publishes what it pleases, and when it gets ready. Every few weeks the Government fines the editor and suppresses the paper. The next day the paper appears under a new name. Its frequent brushes with the Government advertises it, and people buy it to see what new indiscretion it has committed. The subscription price is $24 a year.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guarranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A BUDGET OF NEWS.

Culled, Clipped and Collected from Everywhere.

Rifle shooting at Wimbledon commenced on Monday.

The British Government are to erect a monument to the memory of General Gordon.

The horses shipped from Summerside, P. E. I., to the United States during May and June aggregated in value $31,379.

Lady Lansdowne, Lady Florence Anson and Captain Streatfield, of the Governor General's staff, sailed for England from Quebec on Saturday.

A heavy storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, passed over London Monday night. The streets were flooded and traffic was greatly impeded.

Driver McLellan and fireman Kidd, were killed near Coal Branch, on the Intercolonial Railway, Kent Co., Monday morning by two trains colliding.

Harriet Moore, a middle-aged San Francisco widow, has commenced a suit for breach of promise against Moses Hopkins, aged seventy years, claiming $225,000 damages.

The Dominion Parliament has voted $50,000 to pay commissioners and inspectors appointed to administer the Liquor License Act of 1883 and generally to meet expenses under the act.

George and John Laurie, sons of Major-General Laurie, who have completed a course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, have both taken commissions in line regiments in the British Army.

A train carrying Sunday newspapers from Hunter's Point to Greenport, Long Island, a distance of 94¾ miles, made the run without stoppage in an hour and forty-three minutes, an average of a minute and five seconds for each mile.

Canadian cattle are selling very well in England now, the shortness of the native supply, together with a falling off in the United States shipments, enabling exporters to dispose of their stock more advantageously than for some time past.

A Washington despatch says the financial condition of Mexico has resulted in many propositions for the sale of Mexican territory to the United States Goverment. It is reported that President Diaz has intrusted to a secret ambassador the making of overtures in this direction.

For a wager, a negro at Green Cove, Fla., ate, in 55 minutes, three pounds of canned fish, four pound of canned fruit, and nearly three pounds of crackers, drinking two pounds' weight of cider. The absortion of these twelve pounds of liquids and solids is declared to have increased his weight "from 178 to 184 pounds."

President Cleveland has offered the Liberian mission to the Rev. G. W. Bryant pastor of the African M. E. Church in Nashville, Tennesee. This is the second honor conferred upon the colored race by the Democrotic President. The Liberian mission is not a nice thing. It involves a great deal of heat, some fever, a fair share of malaria, very little pay and comparatively no work.

The New York *World* has accomplished a great feat in getting its regular Sunday edition into Boston before 8 o'clock in the morning. The undertaking has an interest, aside from its newspaper enterprise, in the fact that the special train covered the distance between New York and Boston in five hours and seven minutes, shorter time than had ever been made between those two points and shorter than many railroad men declared possible.

At the time Theodore Tilton was taking up a great deal of the public attention in the City Court of Brooklyn, Randolph Churchill then a mere stripling, visited the temple of justice, was introduced to Judge Neilson by Mr. Evarts, and observed the American way of conducting a trial through two whole days. It was on that occasion he met "Larry" Jerome, who presented him to his niece, and before he left the country they were betrothed.

It is in the Pacific Ocean that what is probably the deepest water on the surface of the globe has been found. In latitude 11 deg. 24 min. N., longitude 143 deg. 16 min. E. English scientific explorers dropped the sounding line to 4,575 fathoms—about five miles and one fifth. The American steamer Tuscarora sounded 4,600 fathoms east of Japan. Thus it would seem that the greatest heights of mountains and the maximum depths of the sea very nearly correspond.

A London physician says that married life is by far the most healthy. In 1,000 married men of 25 to 30 years of age there are 6 deaths; 1,000 bachelors furnish 10 deaths, and 1,000 widowers 22 deaths. In young men married before 20 years the figures are unfavorable, being 50 per 1,000. In unmarried men under 20 the rate is but 7 per 1,000. If girls marry before 20, a like mortality befalls them. Married people from 18 to 20 die as fast as people from 60 to 70. After 21 marriage should be contracted as soon as practicable.

"I expect to see Maud S. trot in 2.08 at our summer meeting," said President Edwards of the Cleveland Driving Park Association the other day. "I saw Mr. Bonner in New York and he promised to come here and see her trot. It will be for a cup and you have my word for it that she will do her level best. Mr. Bonner thinks that with a good track the 'Queen' will lower her record of 2.09¼ by at least a second and hopes to see 2.08 reached. She is in great trim—never better—and will be given some good hard work before that time."

The exact size of Noah's ark has not been determined definitely, but, according to Sir Isaac Newton's calculation, based on his estimate of the length of a cubic in feet and inches, the historical barge must have been 515.62 feet long, 85.94 wide, and 51.56 deep The measured tonnage of the ark was 18,232. The Great Eastern was 680 feet long 83 feet wide, and 53 feet deep, and she measured 28,093 tons. Although the Great Eastern was not so well proportioned as the ark, she probably had double the carrying capacity, if her coal and machinery were left out of her, because she was made of iron and the ark was a wooden ship.

John Dermody, of No. 96 Warren street, New York, was arrested on a charge of petit larceny. The complainant, Annie Pastor, who resides in the same house with him, says that while she was absent from her apartments the prisoner stole his pocket book containing a small sum of money. Dermody was married about three weeks ago, but since that happy event his friends have observed a change in his appearance and manner. Instead of remaining the same jovial Johnnie, he became despondent. The reason for Johnies change is owing, it is said, to a discovery made by John a few mornings after his marriage. To his very great surprise he learned that his wife had a wooden leg. So overcome was he that he rushed out of the house, entered the nearest liquor saloon and drank heavily. He has been drinking more or less ever since.

The ravages of cholera in Aranjuez, a beautiful suburb of Madrid, are dreadful beyond description. The streets are deserted, and the population has suddenly decreased from 14,000 to 3,000. Those who are left feel fated, and make hardly any attempt to ward off the disease. Many who are attacked drop senseless as they are walking about, and expire before aid can reach them. More than one-tenth of the soldiers in the garrison, including six officers, have died of cholera within a week. Half of the remainder are in hospital. Every one of the Sisters of Mercy sent to nurse the cholera patients has caught the plague and are dead. There are no coffins left in the city to enclose the dead and the few hearses are practically useless. The bodies of the victims are left by the roadside, wrapped in blankets, and are gathered in the city dust carts, in which they are taken to the cemeteries and cast into trenches.

Bartholomew Coles, a farmer living near Harrisonville, Salem County, N. J., was one hundred years old the other day, and the event was celebrated by a picnic at Deacon's Grove. Several hundred people were present. Mr. Coles was present, together with five sons, twenty-six grandchildren, thirty great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. Peter Blackwoop, 92 years old, walked a mile and a half in order two be present at the festivities. After Mr. Coles had held an informal reception for nearly two hours he said to a *World* correspondent: "I have never used tobacco in any form and have always been abstemious, not having tasted liquor for a score of years and previous to that very seldom. I have never had a day's serious sickness and until recently my memory has been good, but now it is defective, as are also my sight and hearing. Two years ago I could not discern the features of a person near by, but now, at a quarter of a mile distant, I can say if a one or two-horse team is approaching.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

The King of Siam has some 3,000 wives.

Peaches are selling in Texas for 15 cents a bushel.

Herring have sold in Baltimore this season at fifty cents per 1,000.

His wife is the only person that believes all the lies a man tells.

General Gordon's own comment on his work in the Soudan was:—"I did all my possible."

All shoes for horses are not made of wrought iron, for they cast their own shoes frequently.

William H. Vanderbilt has not used tobacco for thirty years, though he was once a great smoker.

Isaiah Rogers of Ipswich, (Mass), eighty-seven years old, has moved every year for seventy-five years.

Sugar never was as cheap as now, but with another immense crop in Cuba this year, it is likely to go even lower.

"Baby insurance" is quite popular among the poor of New York city. The idea is to provide for funeral expenses.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Indian preparation for war against Russia amount already to $20,000,000

Pet lambs are to take the place of pug dogs as companions of fashionable young ladies at the watering places this summer.

A bronze statute of the late General Earle, who was killed at Kirbekan, is to be erected at Liverpool by public subscription.

"O where does beauty linger?" demands a Quaker City poetess. As a usual thing she lingers in the parlour until her mother has cleaned up the kitchen.

Nearly 20,000,000 eggs are shipped across the Atlantic to the United States, chiefly from Antwerp and Hamburg, during the summer months of each year.

During the last half-year the railroads of Great Britain and Ireland carried 16,410,857 first-class passengers, 30,107,348 second-class, and 202,544,649 third-class.

As a result of shutting up the drinking-places in Ireland on Sunday, there has been in the last five years a decrease of 27,500,000 spent for intoxicating liquors.

The mowing machine is the great enemy of snakes. It is noticeable that they are rapidly disappearing in all the grass-growing districts where the mowers are now used.

The Patagonese are the tallest race in the world, the mean stature of adults of both sexes being 5 feet 10 inches. Men 6 feet 3½ inches in height are common among them.

The Egyptian obelisk in the New York Central Park is disintegrating so rapidly from the effect of the climate that it is estimated there will be nothing left of it in fifteen years.

According to a Tennessee law, a man who is to be hung can invite three friends to the execution. This liberal spirit on the part of Tennessee has benefited a large part of the community.

Mrs. Abraham Smith of Port Jackson, N. Y., while sewing ran the needle of the machine through her finger and was unable to extricate it. The machine had to be taken apart to secure her release.

It would be strange if glass should supersede copper for sheathing ships, but the hull of an Italian ship has been covered with glass plates cast like iron, which it is claimed will not rust or crust over.

It is said that Dr. Chibret, a famous French oculist, has transferred a rabbit's eye to the empty socket of a young girl. The last report was that the eye had retained its vitality and was doing as well as could be expected.

Young man, says an exchange, it is the girl who will pass an ice cream saloon without looking in will make a good wife. But beware of the girl that can look in without going in. She is too strong-minded for the average man.

The fastest British cruiser, the Mercury, can steam a little over twenty-one miles an hour; the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda is as fast; and the French cruiser Milan has almost equal speed. These are the fastest war ships in the world.

The fences on the farms in the State of Maine are valued at nearly as much as all the farms and their buildings are worth; more than twice and a half the value of all the live stock, and nearly as much as the entire capital of the State invested in manufactures.

A maple tree at Preston, Pa., made its 95th annual flow this season. It is on record in the annals of the family owning it, that in 1790 sugar was made from the first sap it yielded and sent to Gen. Washington, who acknowledged the receipt in an autograph letter.

Paris is to have a system of elevated railways. It will be eighteen miles long and cost $10,000,000. The structure will be composed of two tracks, one above the other, on an iron frame. The whole will be fifteen meters from the building line, and vibrations will be guarded against by special appliances.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsio, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Coal is an almost unknown luxury to the Chinese of San Francisco. An empty oil can serves as a stove, upon which they place their tea kettle or cooking-pan. They start a a fire with two or three small sticks of wood, which they add to as they burn, in this way managing to establish a good deal of heat with but a small expenditure of fuel.

In 1874 Prince Bismarck weighed 207 pounds (German); in 1875, 213 lb.; in 1876, 219 lb.; in 1877, 230 lb.; in 1878, 243 lb; in 1879, 247 lb.; in 1880, 237 pounds; and in 1881, 202 pounds; the latest return being 205 lbs. It will be seen that the councillor's bulk is decreasing. But there is a lot of him left yet.

During the last 130 years, Russia and England have enlarged their possessions as follows; English annexations, 2,650,000 square miles; population, 250,000,000. Russian annexations, 1 642,000 square miles, population, 17,135,000 which shows that England's annexations exceed those of Russia by 1,008,000 square miles and 232,865,000 in population.

Signs are taxed 5 cents per letter every year in Cuba, and the ingenious Cuban does not put up a sign if he can help it, or else paints on it an emblem, as a boot, a trunk or a cigar. If words must be employed, it is not an uncommon practice to dash a daub of paint across the lettering, producing a legal obliteration, yet leaving an inscription that can still be deciphered.

He had fallen into the stream, and had already sunk once and was going down a second time, when a brave man leaped into the angry waters and laid hold of the unfortunate one. The latter looked at his rescuer in a beseeching manner and grasped, "I beg, my dear sir, that you will permit me to sink once more—in the interest of literary tradition, you know. No person I ever read of was ever rescued until he was going down for the third time. I may die, but I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have not departed from a time honored and revered custom."

A lady in Brunswick, Ga., found a nest of half-grown mocking birds in her yard recently. She succeeded in capturing them. They were put in a temporary cage and the cage put in a room. During the day the mother bird flew into the room, and was readily caught and placed in the cage with the brood. She began instantly to feed them with the food which was in the cage, and did not seem to notice the imprisonment. On the day following the male bird flew into the room, and offered no resistance nor showed any signs of flight when the lady captured him. He was put into the same cage, and the lady now has the entire family. They seem contented and happy.

The richest bootblack in America in Patrick Malloy of Saratoga. He owns two houses and has a fat bank account. He seems unable to explain how he got rich in any other way than by saying that he and another boy started out together, and while the other boy invested in horses, he put his money in the bank. Once a Boston swell came to him to get his shoes polished, and said, as he dropped a dime