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Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., September 8, 1886.

Enforcement of the Scott Act.

The friends of the Scott Act are now compelled to admit, that the law is practically a dead letter in Fredericton. We find that the Reporter, which claims to be the special organ of the Scott Act party admits the failure of the law, and remarks among other things, that "if the Scott Act cannot be enforced, its friends should know it before they again ask the people to keep on the statute book a law which has lately been violated with impunity."

During the Scott Act campaign last autumn, the FARMER pointed out the inability of the Act to reduce the sale of liquor, and in proof of our position, we furnished facts, but the supporters of the law, while admitting that a large amount of liquor was sold, claimed that the law was inoperative, simply because the courts of law had clogged its progress. That perhaps, to a certain extent, true, or rather, some points were under the consideration of the Court, which, until judged, hindered the enforcement of the Act, and it was with this knowledge that it voted to give the law another trial. There are no such excuses now however, and still liquor selling goes on to a greater extent than at any time since the law was first adopted in this city. What good is the law then, or rather, what benefit results from its adoption. The great trouble is, that in Fredericton, we have too many half-hearted people in the Scott Act party; people who when an election is on, are right to the front, but so soon as it is carried, retire to their holes and let the law look after itself. That is not a practical effort. The friend of the law who deserts it as soon as the ballots are counted, assuring its adoption, is worse than its open opponent. The Reporter seems to blame the public officials, for the non-enforcement of the law, but that is a mean way of shifting the responsibility. The officials, no doubt, would see to the enforcement of the Act, if they had the public sentiment to back them, but while that is wanting, the law has a poor show, and it is unfair to attack the mere instruments of the law. What are the Scott Act party going to do about it anyway. They would have the Act re-adopted, and they told us of the good times coming when with the legal obstacles removed, we should see the barrens closed, and the approach of a temperance millennium, but we have watched in vain for all that. Citizens and strangers can get all the liquor they want in Fredericton, and of all varieties and grades. There are at least a score of barrooms in full blast, in spite of the Scott Act. This is certainly an unfortunate condition of things, and ought not to exist. While the law is in force, it should be enforced, and the responsibility of enforcing it, rests especially on those who worked and voted for its adoption, and rests too on all good citizens.

The Northern and Western Railway.

No railway has as yet been surveyed in New Brunswick whose construction seemed more imperatively demanded, than that of the Northern and Western, now so nearly completed. The Nashua and Miramichi, are probably the two best timbered rivers in New Brunswick, so far as regards the extent of country which they drain, respectively.

Before the survey of the Northern and Western railroad was undertaken, nothing had been done either at Nashua or on the Miramichi in the systematic manufacture of short lumber, such as lathes and pickets, from the slabs and edgings of the spruce and pine, which were being sawn into deals and boards. These were in consequence, either burned or treated as worthless rubbish, which parties here paid to remove; while cedar which these streams abound, was treated as a wood of no value, at the very time that a high rate of stoupage was being paid on it when cut on the St. John river. The railway has changed all this, and a ready means of transport to the American market by rail, is offered by it. Immense quantities of cedar shingles, as well as a large amount of spruce deals are being carried by the New Brunswick Railway from Edmundston to the sea board of the Bay of Fundy, or to the cities of Bangor and Boston, a distance which at least is no greater than that from Boiestown via Woodstock, to any of these places. What a boon this will be to the settlers on the line of road, may be judged from the fact that there are places on both of these rivers where the cedar stands so thickly, that one pair of horses can put in the stream during an ordinary season's work, more than 800,000 feet of logs, B measure. The portaging of supplies to the men and teams who were working in the woods, as well as the cost of getting river drivers to the streams in the spring at a time when the roads are very bad, is always a formidable obstacle to the success of a lumber operation. Now these expenses are reduced to a minimum. It is said by those who ought to know, that logs can be produced at a rate of 50 cents per m lower, now that this road is constructed, than they could before it was undertaken, owing to increased facilities which it gives those lumbering on these rivers for transportation of supplies and men. To the fisherman who frequent the waters of the Gulf, a ready means of transport is also opened up to the market of the United States,

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE

Shakes the Middle and Western States. Charleston, South Carolina, almost entirely destroyed.

New York, August 31.—A very perceptible earthquake shock, lasting about ten seconds was experienced here at 10 o'clock this evening. It was felt in the operating room of the Western Union building and the switch board was swung to and fro. In the Associated Press rooms in a higher story of the building the undulations were quite startling. Prompt telegraphic despatches from Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Louisville and other western points as well as from Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Ga., report that the shock was felt in these places. In Indianapolis the shock was distinctly felt about 8.52. At 10 P. M. the shock was felt in Meadville, Pa., and was followed immediately by a slighter shock. Guests rushed out of hotels in their night clothes, women and children were crying and screaming, and everyone was more or less alarmed. No shock was felt at Omaha, Odgen or San Francisco. It was very light at Chicago. At Philadelphia the shock was felt at 10.15 and lasted about 30 seconds. The vibrations were from west to east. The shocks were distinct at Albany and lasted 15 to 20 seconds. At Selma, Ala., the shock was felt at 10.15. At Lynchburg, Va., it lasted fully a minute and was quite pronounced. At Charlotte, N. C., the shock was severe, several chimneys were demolished and great quantities of brick and mortar fell. The shock was felt at Lexington, Ky., at Montgomery, Ala. it was only felt in the higher stories of large buildings. At Chattanooga, Tenn., the shock lasted about 20 seconds. At Raleigh, N. C., August 31.—Earthquake shocks were felt here to-night, beginning at 9.50 and continuing for nearly six minutes. Buildings cracked, walls cracked, floors broke loose from their supports, chimneys fell and lamps were overturned.

THE SHOCKS LASTED MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES.

The motion of the earth was very decided. The streets rapidly filled with people. The screams of frightened persons could be heard, and the negroes were in great fear. Such a scene has never before been witnessed here. Reports show that the shocks were felt all over the state. At Wilmington they were very severe and came near wrecking several buildings. No such reports were ever known here as to this earthquake has caused. In Nashville, Tenn., two distinct shocks were felt, the longer one at 8.54 and the shorter one at 8.57. At Raleigh, N. C., the shocks were felt under plastering and rang door bells in houses. The second shock came at 10.04 and lasted about half a minute. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 31.—At Terre Haute two shocks were felt. They were about ten seconds apart and each was of about 20 seconds' duration. A large audience was present at the Opera House at the time of the shocks. The building shook until the people became panic stricken, being under the impression that the structure was about to fall. Those in the galleries felt the shocks severely and ran to the exits. Crowds in other parts of the house followed. Women screamed and there was a rush for the doors. Almost the entire audience fought its way to the exits. No one was seriously hurt. Reports from various quarters of the city state that sleepers were awakened by the swaying of the beds and the rattling of the trunks. WASHINGTON, August 31.—When the shock began Albany's Opera house was filled with a large audience, which became frightened and half a panic ensued. The occupants of the grand opera house jumped to their feet as soon as the shaking began, rushed pell-mell downstairs, falling over one another in their efforts to escape from the building, and stopping to help until they reached the street. Telegrams reporting the earthquake causing consternation, breaking up public meetings, frightening people out of bed, etc., are being received from all quarters.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, DISPATCH.

An earthquake such as has never before been known in the history of this city, struck Charleston last night, and shortly after 10 o'clock, causing more loss and injury to property, and far more loss of life than the cyclone of the year before. The city is wrecked. The buildings are in ruins, with a mass of fallen bricks and tangled telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another. The first shock was the most severe. Most of the people with their families passed the night in the streets, which even this morning are crowded with people afraid to enter their homes. Most of the persons were killed and wounded, chiefly colored. Among the whites killed and fatally injured are M. J. Lynch, Dr. R. Alexander Hammond and Ainsley Johnson. The latter broke out in delirium at the city immediately after the earthquake, and some are still burning, but there is no danger of their spreading. There was no way of leaving the city at present.

HERALD BY THE USUAL RUMBLING

sound resembling distant thunder, then it gradually approached. The earth quivered and heaved and in three seconds it had passed. The sound died away in the distance. This is not the only way that the earthquake was felt. It was not destructive, all the destruction having been done at 9.55 last night. The city is a complete wreck. Most of the churches and St. Philip's church, two of the most historic churches in the city, are in ruins, so is Hibernia Hall, police station and many other public buildings. Fully two-thirds of the residences in the city are uninhabitable, wrecked either totally or partially. It is expected that between fifty and a hundred persons were killed and several hundred wounded. Scores of hundred houses in the city are occupied at this time, people being cramped in open places. All the stores are closed, and it is feared there will be a scarcity of provisions, not from want of food, but because of the inability to reach the stores to sell them. The city is wrapped in gloom and business is entirely suspended. People generally remain in the streets in great numbers, and the memory of their doings is not to be forgotten. The organ which the wiser men of the party must wish it may never be resurrected.

The local Grit organ is trying to explain

away the attitude of its party on the Riel question, but it will be a difficult matter to induce the people of York County to believe that Riel was a patriot, and that the Government should be commended for hanging the miserable wretch. The organ mixes the matter up in such an ingenious manner, that its articles may mean anything. Why does it not come squarely down to business, and tell its readers whether or not, it approves of Blake's course in voting condemnation of the Government for executing Riel. This is the vital point of the whole matter.

We observe that our Hon. C. P. Brown has been appointed to the important office of Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, by the recent reconstruction of the Local Government of that Province, relinquishing the Board of Works to Mr. Wilson, formerly Provincial Secretary. Hon. Mr. Norquay, the Premier, becomes Railway Commissioner, a new office. Hon. Mr. Lariviere becomes Treasurer in place of Mr. Norquay, and Hon. Dr. Harrison is introduced into the Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture, succeeding Mr. Lariviere.

The Dominion contest in Haldimand will be decided to-day, and if there is anything in Grit predictions, the Conservative candidate, Mr. W. H. Meritt, a non-resident living in Toronto, will defeat Mr. C. W. Colton. It will be well to remember, that the Grits have held Haldimand for nineteen years, and if the Conservatives win to-day, it will be a sweeping victory, just such a one as Mr. Temple achieved in York in 1884.

Mr. H. A. Hanson, C. E., of Hudson, Mass., a most competent engineer, commenced yesterday, the survey of the Fredericton and Woodstock Railway.

Cyclones, earthquakes and tornados are predicted for September 20th, 27th and 28th. A cyclonic disturbance may be expected on September 14th and 15th.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN CANADA.

An Event of Fifty Years Ago recalled.—The Lively "Kitten."

Fifty years ago Wednesday (18th ult.) the first Canadian Railway was opened. The name of the road was the "Champlain and Lawrence" and it ran from Montreal to St. Johns, Que.-c. The Montreal Gazette of July 25th, 1836, gave a full and interesting account of the initial trip, and said: "Among the guests assembled on board the Princess Victoria at about 10.30 were the Earl of Godolphin, Sir Charles Grey, Sir George and Lady Griggs, Mr. Elliott, Secretary of the Commissioners, several members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and of the mercantile body and various other persons. The number of the report goes on to say: The rails of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad, (now the Montreal and Champlain, incorporated with the Grand Trunk) were of wood with flat bars of iron spiked to them. The heat of the sun naturally tended to warp these, and with the bottom of the cars, and the rails were not infrequently in contact, much to the injury of the equipment. The first locomotive used on the line came from England, accompanied by an engine-driver who would not permit the public to view his machine until it appeared on the track. The first trial was made by moonlight, but was not a success, and so peculiar were the rails that the engine, in attempting to start, was thrown off the track. Several attempts were made to get to St. Johns by its means, but without success, and resort had to be had to horses, the "Kitten" being given up as unmanageable. Another engine coming on the ground, however, promised it to be all right, only requiring plenty of water, and it was accordingly started. It was not long before it was in a speed of twenty miles an hour soon being developed. This same "Kitten" has since done duty almost continuously. After being retired from service on the St. L. & C. Railway it was removed to the line between Lanoraie and Joliette, where, up to a very recent time, it is to-day, it was regularly employed. For two years it was the sole locomotive in Canada, it is believed, as it was not until 1847 that further importations were made.

A NATURAL PHENOMENON.

A GEYSER DISCOVERED WHILE DIGGING FOR A WELL—BELLER PLAIN, ILL., THIRTEEN MILES WEST OF CHICAGO.

At Belle Plain, Iowa, on the 31st ult., an artesian well, four inches in diameter, burst when a depth of 180 feet had been reached. In boring the well, a volume of water was forced into the air to the distance of several hundred feet. This gradually increased in size and volume until a stream of fully six inches in diameter was formed, and the upward force of this stream is equal to the power of dynamite. The water in huge volumes is spouting high in the air, and the supply seems inexhaustible. Two gigantic rocks were formed by this phenomenal water burst, which are running through the town at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and carrying everything in their way. The water is so hot that it is almost unbearable to the touch. The water is so hot that it is almost unbearable to the touch. The water is so hot that it is almost unbearable to the touch.

SCIENCE IN KISSING.

By a Man who has Been There.

(From the Washington Post.)

The reporter was interested and encouraged the Colonel to go on. "I believe in kissing is not to be trusted," he continued. "He is of a coarse nature; he is a brute. I have travelled all over the world, and I find that where kissing is most common there is the highest civilization. The highest kissing is done in Paris and Washington. Washington should be famous for its kissing. Everybody kisses some one. A husband kisses his wife, a father his children, a gentleman, that the habit of kissing lips together was dangerous. It was—as he understood it—particularly dangerous to kiss old men. All sorts of diseases and physical weakness were transmitted in the way. Then he gave a malicious glance at the Colonel.

CHICAGO'S CLOSE CALL.

The City Shaken by an artificial Earthquake.

Powder and Dynamite Exploded by a Lighting Bolt.

Chicago has experienced an artificial earthquake of very sensational dimensions. The greatest explosion of dynamite that has occurred in this country since a car load blew up in Sturtevant's yard, is spreading over the low lands in the vicinity.

Chicago has at last struck something in the "sporting line" which is suited to her moral and intellectual taste. Sunday some of her enterprising citizens got up a baseball match—\$250 for the man who could reduce a live steer to raw beef in the shortest space of time. The title of the city turned out to be a good one, and the greatest attraction of the season.

There is a good deal of complaint of dishonest telegraph operators at railway stations in the United States. A man jumps from a train, leaves a message, pays for it, and the operator pockets the money, and the message goes into the waste basket. This dishonest method of doing business is practiced on strangers. The practice is indorsed by the telegraph ahead for berths in sleeping-coaches.

A new terror of the toilet has been sprung upon us. The alarm is raised on the question at the length at which the human hair should be worn. Some uncomfortable theorists have declared that it is not only a conductor of electricity to the brain, it is absolutely necessary—if a general softening of that organ on the part of the rising generation is to be avoided—for the practice of indulging in a "close crop" to be discontinued.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Turner mentions that among the numerous families which have been reduced in station and circumstances in the Royal Irish Constabulary, there is one which formerly occupied a very high position and was comparatively wealthy. Its present heir, the sixth baronet, has for many years, been a constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He is unmarried, and has served his country long and faithfully in the humble sphere of life in which he has been placed owing to the extravagance of his predecessors, and not through any fault of his own.

The Salvation Army have decided to add a new department to their operations in London, Eng. It is proposed to take two or three rooms in all the poorer districts of London, and each to be occupied by a man and his wife or two women (members of the Army), who will be provided with common medicines and first aid bandages, and a stock of pills, brushes, clothes, etc. Every morning these people will visit the poor persons living in the neighbourhood, and where they find the rooms in a dirty condition they will clean them. Having thus gained an entry into the attention of the spirits and the welfare of the people, the entries will be given where necessary without charge.

Strangers visiting Winnipeg, says a correspondent of the Toronto Globe, are usually agreeably disappointed on first seeing the city level as a table and clean as possible everywhere; splendid wide streets everywhere; Main street 2 1/2 miles long, 130 feet wide, with 18 feet plank sidewalks, leaving 100 feet of space for the sidewalks. The putting up of wood buildings in the centre of the city is prohibited. Main street is fast being built up with three four and five story white brick buildings. In a few years Main street will be the finest in the Dominion. It is paved with round cedar bolts 12 inches long, put on end on three inch planks. The other main streets are paved with four inch oak plank. There are good sidewalks throughout the city, there are good sidewalks throughout the city, there are good sidewalks throughout the city.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

News Notes and Notions of Everything.

Montreal's winter carnival will open on Feb. 7.

Six thousand immigrants had arrived in Winnipeg this year up to August last.

Depression in the Irish cattle trade has lessened the value of stock £200,000,000.

Sporting men declare Beese to be the greatest sculler that has been seen in England.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headaches, sour stomach, and all bilious ailments.

The cattle ranches in the Canadian North West will have five thousand head of cattle for export this year.

A new synagoge, costing \$80,000, will shortly be opened in Montreal by the English members of the Hebrew faith.

The gross production of pig-iron in the world in 1885 was 11,565,000 tons; in 1885 it was 19,000,000 to the almost double.

British Columbia cattle have recently been shipped in considerable numbers to ranches surrounding Calgary, N. W. T.

Of the 9,000 square miles of disputed territory, the Afghan Commission have awarded 7,000 to Russia and 2,000 to Afghanistan.

A ship is said to be building in England that will carry over 4,000 tons, steam at 10 knots per hour, and burn only 28 tons of coal per day.

Miss Louisa Osh of Rhea Co., Tenn., died after a fast of 70 days and nights, during which she had not eaten a mouthful of food. She started out to fast 60 days.

Madge Dolara, a handsome Chicago girl, accompanied by her brother, has gone to New York, where she will make an attempt to jump from the Brooklyn bridge for a purse of \$1,000.

Miss William Armstrong & Co. have just obtained a very large contract for the supply of the British Government, and they are wanted for the new fortifications of Formosa.

The newest thing in the gastronomic art is blueberry ice cream. It is quite a deep purple and is said to look attractive with the dish surrounded by small pink flowers, either pink or rosebuds.

A new game of cards is called "Matrimony." It takes two to "play it alone;" and if a young man wins, the chances are that it will not be long before he discovers that he would have saved money if he had lost.

A careless nurse in Providence, R. I., left her little charge in his carriage on the sidewalk while she went into a store. The wind blew the carriage over the sidewalk, and the child was crushed to death.

Red Cloud, a Sioux chief, believes that it is better to get a living out of the white people than to quarrel with them. "I am a white man," he says, "I will plant my corn, I will harvest it, and put it into the barns which they build for us. Warriors don't work."

United Ireland says the era of the extermination of capital invested in British railways. The railway returns just issued show that there was open for traffic at the end of last year 19,189 miles of railway, that the capital expended on the railways is £297,700,000 and the capital actually paid up £18,858,955.

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THE HALLIMAND ELECTION.

The Grit Party making a desperate attempt to carry the County.

A despatch from Cayuga, Haldimand County, Ontario, on Saturday says:—The campaign in Haldimand is being conducted with the utmost vigor. The Grits are being made by the grits to hold the seat. The latest addition to the Grit speakers are Cameron (of Huron), Casey and Charlton. The "dark horse" is being represented, and "reform" is being carried by every train and generally dropping off at some railway station. Reformers are boasting that they have all the votes they need to carry the seat. The Grits are being made by the grits to hold the seat. The latest addition to the Grit speakers are Cameron (of Huron), Casey and Charlton. The "dark horse" is being represented, and "reform" is being carried by every train and generally dropping off at some railway station. Reformers are boasting that they have all the votes they need to carry the seat. The Grits are being made by the grits to hold the seat. The latest addition to the Grit speakers are Cameron (of Huron), Casey and Charlton. The "dark horse" is being represented, and "reform" is being carried by every train and generally dropping off at some railway station. Reformers are boasting that they have all the votes they need to carry the seat.

His Love Wrecked His Life.

Ending of a Sad Romance in a Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

There died a day or two ago, at the poor house in Tynegboro, a town seven miles from Lowell, Mass., a man with a mournfully wistful face, and a thin, shrunken body. His name was Willard Pierce, and he was sixty-three years old when he died. He had been in solitary confinement in a cell eight feet square for forty years, his food being passed to him through a grating. He was hopelessly insane during all this time, and would sit all day long on a stool in one corner with his feet buried in his hands, but during the day he would growl and snap at the intruder, dog fashion. His hair and beard attained an extraordinary length and hung in a matted-raven mass over his shoulders. Dependent on a single string, he turned out a particle. His hands from confinement, and the manner in which his nails were allowed to grow had a close resemblance to the talons of a monstrous bird. His wretched face was wrinkled with insanity through his thick beard, gave him a wild, unearthly appearance that once seen could never be forgotten. It is said that in his youth he was a student at the district school at Tynegboro, and while there fell in love with the acknowledged beauty of the village. She smiled graciously at his advances, and he was soon married. Pierce went to Philadelphia to teach school, with the idea of soon marrying and taking his bride to the Quaker City. His wife, however, died before he could do so, and he returned to Tynegboro to find his wife's grave. His wife's grave was found through his thick beard, gave him a wild, unearthly appearance that once seen could never be forgotten. It is said that in his youth he was a student at the district school at Tynegboro, and while there fell in love with the acknowledged beauty of the village. She smiled graciously at his advances, and he was soon married. 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