TO THE READING PUBLIC.

A most interesting story, which everybody ought to read, was commenced in the FARMER of November 3rd.

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LORAN C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 8, 1886.

Protection in England.

The movement in favor of protection is undoubtedly spreading throughout Great Britain. The plan of the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, member of Parliament for Sleaford, for reviving at once the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the country, meets with great favor. His scheme is to impose duties on foreign manufactures and give the resulting revenue as a bonus to the producers of wheat. Many of the manufacturers are suffering severely from the obstacles put in the way of their trade by the tariffs of foreign manufactures in the home markets. A vast majority of these have fallen in with Mr. Chaplin's suggestion and the result is a renewed energy in the ranks of the protectionists. The land-owners and farmers have since the agricultural depression set in several years ago, favored a plan similar to Mr. Chaplin's for relieving the depression; A majority of the agricultural laborers and many of the trades' unions have now taken up the cry for protection. Some of the leading fair-traders believe that Mr. Chaplin's notion fits in admirably with their projects, although it is not consistent with the ideas of those fair-traders, who, if they had their own way, would use protective duties merely as a temporary expedient for the purpose of breaking down foreign protectionism and enforcing universal free trade. A prominent English protectionist recently stated that Lord Randolph Churchill was strongly urging on Lord Salisbury the advisability of the Tory party adopting measures for protection on the lines indicated by Mr. Chaplin. Lord Randolph Churchill has spoken sufficiently in favor of protection to justify the above assertion. In September, 1881, in addressing a meeting at Oldham, Lord Randolph Churchill advocated the very policy which Mr, Chaplin now asks the government to adopt. At that time Lord Randolph said :—"Let us tax skilled foreign labor as opposed to unskilled foreign labor, being careful to select as objects for our taxation those articles of foreign import which might be perfectly well made at home, and which might employ a large amount of English labor. Let us tax all these articles boldly and without hesitation and apply the large revenue we should gain from such sources to the relief of the burdensome land. If we should adopt that policy the agricultural interest would revive as parched and withering crops revive under a summer rainfall."

Customs Valuations.

Some Canadian merchants thinks it a grievance that the Customs authorities will not second the efforts of American manufacturers to make a slaughter market of Canada. American manufacturers now, as a general rule, have two prices, one for the home market and one for Canada, the latter being the lower. Under exceptional circumstances it has even paid American manufacturers to export goods to Canada, at less than cost price. The principal justification of the National Policy is to prevent Canada being made a slaughter market for the United States. Certain importers now complain that the Canadian Customs officers will not recognize the prices especially made for the Canadian market. The law is perfectly clear upon the subject. Sections 68 and 69 of the Customs Act, of 1883 read as follows :

68, Where any duty *ad valorem* is imposed on any goods imported into Canada, the value for duty shall be the fair market value thereof, *when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence* and at the time when the same were exported directly to Canada.

69. Such market value shall be the fair market value of such goods in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term, at the usual and ordinary credit, and not the cash value of such goods, except in cases in which the article imported is, by universal usage, considered and known to be a cash article, and so *bona fide* paid for in all transactions in relation to such article ; and all invoices representing cash values, except in the special cases hereinbefore referred to, shall be subject to such additions as to the collector or appraiser of the port, at which they are presented, may appear just and reasonable, to bring up the amount to the true and fair market value, as required by this section.

Section 70 provides that when a drawback is allowed by the Government of the country of exportation such drawback is to be considered part of the fair market value of the goods.

In this connection a Montreal paper mentions the case of a Canadian importer, who, having bought a consignment of oilcloth in the United States at a price made for the Dominion, declined to pay the duty on the valuation made by our Customs officers. He re-shipped the oilcloth to the United States and sold it at a handsome profit to American jobbers. Now it is said the American manufacturers are incensed. Their remedy is obvious—they must charge Canadian importers the same price as American dealers, and then they will be able to keep up their combination prices.

The Montreal *Star* announces the arrival in that city of another dishonest United States bank cashier, and then consoles itself with the thought that nearly all the swindlers from across the line bring considerable capital with them ; and although not precisely a desirable class of immigrants there is no denying that the circumstances of their exile afford excellent guarantees for their good behaviour in the land of their adoption. An American club in Montreal is one of the institutions the *Star* looks for in the near future. If this kind of thing continues, banking will become a lost art in the United States. Uncle Sam will have to choose between keeping his money in his stocking and sending it to Canada. If he decides in favor of Canada, prudence will lead him to deposit the money to his own credit in a Canadian bank, rather than trouble an American bank cashier to bring it across the line.

The Atlantic Terminus.

In a conversation with a newspaper man the other day, a prominent official of the C. P. R., is reported to have said : "We have not yet decided where the Atlantic terminus of the road will be. But we are building down to the Atlantic now by the Short Line road. Reports in Boston papers that the Hub had been chosen as the terminus, are incorrect, but it is true that the Canadian Pacific has made a friendly agreement with the Boston and Lowell road from Montreal to Boston, just as they would have similar connection into the New York and every other point where freight offered. Direct communication will be had with Boston as soon as the Lachine bridge is concluded via the South Eastern railway."

Referring to this a leading Canadian paper urges St. John and Halifax to wake up and get ready to handle the trade which will be carried to them by the C, P. R., as there must be need for increased facilities at those ports. Both those maritime cities should go to work with some enterprise. One of the objections made to St. John was that it could not furnish freight enough. It might be a good idea for the board of trade of that city to communicate with the board of trade of all the cities and towns in the Province with a view to securing their influence in directing freight to St. John. That other sections of the Province sympathized with St. John is evidenced by the fact that when the question of the location of the winter port was in doubt, public meetings were held in various parts of the Province, at which resolutions favoring St. John as the terminus were unanimously passed. They can give practical effect to their sympathy by sending freight to St. John for export to Europe. Some of the Halifax capitalists might endeavor to centralize the fish trade of Nova Scotia in their city, and open up a market in Britian for their products. Their trade need not be combined to Britian. Spain, Portugal, the West Indies and South America will probably be the best markets, but if trade is energetically pushed, fish exporters ought to be able to furnish a great deal of freight for the mail steamers running to Britain.

The story comes from London that a dissolution of the English Parliament is expected by Easter. The recent conferences which Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Earl Spencer and others have had with Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden, have been chiefly connected with the preparation of a programme to be set before the country, and the details of the Liberal plan of campaign The dissolution will be of the Tories own seeking, as the Government, especially Lord Randolph Churchill, are utterly disgusted with the unionist alliance, and propose, after dissolving Parliament, to throw the unionists overboard. They evidently expect to get a solid, genuine Conservative majority. The Unionists, on the other hand, are equally disgusted with their Tory allies and are quite convinced that a complete rupture is inevitable at no distant date. It is the intention of the Gladstonians to make no compact of any kind with the Unionists, but disavow them utterly. Wherever, in the next election, a Unionist is opposed by a Conservative, and there is no Gladstone candidate, the Gladstonian electors will be urged to support the Conservative.

The Manitoba local elections will be held to-morrow. Three government, (Conservative) supporters were elected by acclamation. It is expected that all the French constituencies will return Government supporters. The Conservatives are jubilant and say they will carry twenty-five of the thirty-seven seats, while the Liberals claim that they are sure of twenty-one with six doubtful. The last Legislature stood eighteen Government and eight Opposition.

The Labor Commission appointed by the Dominion Government, will be composed of Hon. James Armstrong of Ottawa, late Chief Justice of St. Lucis ; A. T. Freed of Hamilton ; John Armstrong of Toronto, printer ; S. R. Heakes of Toronto, boat builder ; Jules Hilbronner, a Montreal journalist ; Michael Walsh of Halifax, carpenter ; James Alfred Clarke of St. John, builder ; with such other names as may hereafter be added by order in council.

The evidence in the Campbell divorce case is growing more and more indecent ; whole columns of it are being telegraphed across the Atlantic for the delectation of the sensation mongers. After mature consideration, an upper Province paper which had accepted lengthy accounts of the trial, has decided not to publish the prurient details of this revolting trial. It thinks it would have been better if all our papers had from the beginning suppressed the evidence.

The other day the Hon. Thos White, speaking at Orillia, Ont., with reference to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau's action in refusing the proffered leadership of the *Parti National*, is reported as remarking that "Mr. Chapleau refused, and he stood to-day an honored man in all parts of the wide Dominion, his name now exciting enthusiasm second only to that of the great chieftain of the Liberal-Conservative party."

According to Bradstreet's there have been this year, up to last week, 1,056 failures in Canada, as compared with 1,315, 1,263 and 1,154 respectively for the corresponding period in the years 1883-4-5. This proves that although the volume of business has largely increased, the failures are decreasing and the country is progressing.

A cable despatch to the Toronto *Mail* states that it is expected that a settlement of the fisheries question will be announced in the Queen's speech. The Canadian Government has forwarded modified proposals and sent an agent to Washington to confer with the English minister.

Owing to the nomination of two labor candidates for the local House, the temperance people of Toronto have decided to allow the movement in favor of Mayor Howland to drop and trust temperance interests to the old or new party candidates pledged to support temperance measures'

WAR CLOUDS.

Turkey Fears Aggressive Measures on the part of Russia.

Peace between France and Germany Improbable.

During the past few days the news from the old world has been of rather a startling character. The sudden renewal of Turkish war preparations on a large scale is attributed by despatches from Constantinople to information leading to the belief that General Kaulbars' return to St. Petersburg will be followed by aggressive measures on the part of Russia. Telegrams from Paris state that the attempt to float the Russian loan upon the Paris bourse is expected to be successful. The scheme to confederate the whole of the Balkan principalities is received with alarm by the Porte, as a menace to the Ottoman Empire.

In reply to Austria's overtures, England and Italy favor settling the question of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelir before electing a Prince of Bulgaria, which Russia, Turkey and France favor electing a Prince first.

It is reported that an agreement has been entered between China and England against Russia, and providing for the cession of Port Hamilton to China.

Referring to his speech in the Reichstag, a Vienna paper says, that Von Moltke drew a picture so dark that the idea of war is almost a deliverance ; that peace between France and Germany is almost impossible, and that a terrible gulf yawns in Central Europe.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, in an interview, said that France retreated from Egypt from an exaggerated notion of the strength of Arabi Pasha's movement, and would not be satisfied if allowed a fair share of influence in the management of the administrative and financial departments of Egypt. He denounced the idea if a French Alliance with Russia as unnatural. Rumors at Paris are current to the effect that an amicable settlement of the Egyptian question between England and France is about to be concluded.

A NOVA SCOTIA SENSATION.

Separating after Fourteen Years of Happy Married Life.

Halifax just now has quite a sensation. Prof. Sumichrast, head of a well known girl's school, is the principal in the matter. Before he came out to Halifax, Mr. S. had, when quite young, married a French girl. They did not live happily, and he gave up a position of $4,000 a year and came to America. She got a divorce, and is believed to be married again in Algiers. He told all this to his present wife, who was the widow of Charles Almon, and to whom her father-in-law, the late Hon. Matthew Byles Almon, left a handsome competence, but she married him and has lived with him fourteen years. The facts of Sumichrast's early history became known to Prof. Hind when both were professors at Windsor College. Recently some trouble arose between Bishop Binney, and Rev. Mr. Hind, who is a son of the Professor. The latter is spiritual adviser to the Girl's Friendly Society, and he boarded in its house. The Matron had two daughter's and these went astray socially. On Mr. Hind's advice they were married to the young men implicated. This was done without consulting the Bishop. Mrs. Binney, patroness of the society, told his Lordship of it, and between the three there was some strong language, which resulted in Rev. Mr. Hind's suspension as Chaplain to the Bishop. Prof. Hind then appears to have entered upon the scene ; sharp correspondence followed between him and the Bishop, and the Professor at last sent a letter to the clergy, denouncing the Bishop for keeping at the head of a Ladies Academy, and an institution for the education of the children of the clergy, a man who for fourteen years had been living with a woman not his wife. This, of course, meant Sumichrast. In the meantime Sumichrast's own views had been undergoing a change. He has become a strict high church man, and his conscience has gradually awakened to the fact that divorce is not legal, and that he ought not to live with his wife. He communicated this fact to her on Tuesday, and she crushed by the position of affairs, acknowledged that she shared his views as to its correctness, and they separated. The communication from Hind was, it appears, the first intimation the Bishop had of the first marriage and divorce. Sumichrast, who had recently become a lay reader, and almost an ascetic, unreservedly placed himself in the hands of the Bishop. Monday afternoon, at a meeting of clergy and the parents of pupils attending Girton school, Sumichrast made a statement of the case. Sympathy was manifested for him and speeches were made by Bishop Binney, Rev. F. R. Murray, Rev. Dr. Partridge, Rev. Dr. Murray, Dr. Read, Rev. John McMillan and ex-Mayor Tobin. On motion of Rev. Mr. Murray, editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*, and Dr. Read the meeting unanimously expressed unabated confidence in both Professor and Mrs. Sumichrast and the hope that this thing would not in the slightest degree interfere with the seminary. It is understood by the dispensation of the Archbishop of Canterbury marital relations can be resumed between Sumichrast and his wife. Of course all of the circumstances are fruitful themes of conversation in Halifax circles, and the motives and behavior of all the parties are vigorously canvassed.

Professor Hind has published a letter and circulars charging Bishop Binney with being the cause of the astounding developments regarding Professor Sumichrast. Prof. Hind says His Lordship, years ago, knew Prof. Sumichrast's career, how that he married under an assumed name, the causes of his divorce, etc., and subsequent marriage, yet he (Bishop Binney) licensed him as a lay reader in the Church of England, placed him in a position of official and exclusive educator of the daughters of the clergy, and commanded the clergy to take up public collections in aid of this church school. He also allowed the Synod to elect Prof. Sumichrast a governor of King's College. Prof. Hind sarcastically refers to "His Lordship's rigorously severe condemnation of those who withheld information respecting the sins of others, no matter how charitable the motive, which sin, if known, might affect a church institution." and demands an early meeting of the governors of King's College, at which the venerable Metropolitan of Canada shall be present, to deal with the scandal.

A Cure for Diphtheria.

R. Nunch, proprietor of a drug establishment in Leipsig, Saxony, publishes in the *Pharmacist*, a medical paper, a remedy for diphtheria which has had surpassing success. He urgently presses all physicians to try it for the benefit of all parents suffering from the disease, and also requests the press to publish it. He says.

"My little daughter, seven years of age, has had diphtheria twice within some weeks, with severe fever, about 105 degrees. We gave with great success rectified oil of turpentine (oleum terebinth nor rectification) Dose, one tablespoonful in the morning and the same at evening. Adults should take one teaspoonful. Afterwards drink a little luk-warm milk to allay the burning in the throat. For children the second dose can be mixed with milk, which will render it easier to take. The result is really marvelous The inflammation of the abnormal diphtheric spots in the throat grow lighter at the edges, and in this way they gradually shrunk until in twenty-four hours they disappear entirely, leaving no sign. To quiet the inflammed tonsils the throat was gargled at first every two hours, and then every three hours, with the following gargle : One ounce chlorate of potash to forty ounces distilled water. This remedy has been used with perfect satisfaction both by adults and children, not one case ending fatally."

The Milwaukee *Volksblatt* quoted this remedy from the German paper, and afterward received a letter from a subscriber in Mitchell County, Iowa, saying that "a child in the writer's family was attacked by diphtheria, treated by local physicians and died ; then four members of the same family were similarly attacked, treated by this remedy, and, I am happy to tell you, all recovered."

A Pitiful Sight.

What sadder sight can be imagined than that or a noble man, whom the world can ill-afford to spare, stricken down in the prime of a useful life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves who might be saved by the timely use of Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages. It is the best alterative and pectoral in the world. All druggists.

William Fleming, a railway employe of the New Brunswick road, had his hand badly crushed while breaking on the cars at Fairville station on Saturday night.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Truth about a Great Sensation Comes Out.

The Sin and Shame of a Massachusetts Millionaire told by His Deserted Son.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been excited for many months past, trying to solve a great mystery—why one "Doc" Wilson, until recently unknown in the States named, had such a wonderful influence over Millionaire Moen of Worcester. Wilson has been getting money from him in very large sums, and his demands of late have been so heavy, that Moen has been obliged to denounce him as a blackmailer. If a Providence, R. I., despatch of Dec. 1st, be correct, the mystery is at last unveiled. It says:—

"Unable to bear the strain any longer, "Doc" Wilson, this morning, broken down in health and weeping like a child, told the great secret which has existed between him and Philip L. Moen of Worcester, for so many years. The story was told in the presence of four respectable citizens, who have furnished it to the press : "I am looked on as a blackmailer," he said, "and those who believe I have been 'bleeding' that old man hold me in as much contempt as a yellow dog, but I will stand it no longer. I am more sinned against than sinning, and now the truth shall be known. My name is not Wilson, nor am I a son of Jonas Wilson My father is the man who is accusing me of blackmail and my name is Levi Moen, the lawful son of P. L. Moen, of Worcester." Mr. Wilson then went on to tell the history of his birth and the wrong done him by his father. His story is that he is a son of Moen's first wife, and that he was born a few months after marriage. His father, being a deacon and a professedly high toned Christian, did not wish to face a scandal, so bargained with one Jonas Wilson of Donelson, Conn., by which the babe was transferred to the latter's care and was brought up as a Wilson. The boy lived and toiled in the humble sphere in which his father assigned him, and it was not until he was a young man that he

LEARNED THE SECRET OF HIS BIRTH.

For that secret he was indebted to the religious remorse of his supposed father, Jonas Wilson, who told him the truth on his deathbed. After Wilson died the young fellow set off for Worcester to meet his father face to face. Their first meeting, Wilson says, was exactly as has been described. He did not meet Moen on that particular morning, and after observing the signs of wealth and luxury that abounded he demanded of Moen some reparation for the wrong done to the one who should be the heir to all. Moen at first refused to acknowledge the lad, but the boy faced his millionaire parent defiantly and upbraiding him for the wrong done his mother and himself, he said : "I will force you to acknowledge me and the world shall knew you for what you are." Then "Doc" says the manufacturer, banker and deacon, became alarmed and gave him $100. By appointment he met Moen next day and consented to shield his unnatural father from shame, The father had in the meantime married again after the death of "Doc's" mother and had married into a family which would have scorned Moen had they known of the scandal. Then, according to Wilson's story, the Wilson's who knew the secret of his parentage seeing that "Doc" had money and knowing it came from Moen, began to urge claims on him. Their demands increased and to satisfy them he had to apply to Moen for money, and in that way much of the

SUMS RECEIVED FROM HIS FATHER

were spent. Wilson says these demands upon him grew so exorbitant that he was almost impoverished by them. The Eagley suits were settled, he said, at Moen's suggestion and with Moen's money, because the latter feared that his relationship to Wilson would come out in some way in the trial. Wilson has letters which, he says, were written by Moen, acknowledging the relationship, and calling him "dear son." These letters Wilson produced to-day. He says he can no longer endure the calumnies with which he is assailed : that his confession of the secret is true in every respect.

Says a Worcester despatch of the same date :—"The announcement from Providence this evening that "Doc" Wilson had lifted the veil from the great Moen mystery caused a tremendous sensation. The bulletin boards were surrounded far into the night by crowds, who drank in the brief sketch in open-mouthed wonder. The millionaire manufacturer was at a prayer meeting when the announcement reached this city, and the reporters gathered at the door of the Union church to waylay him. When he came forth one of them showed him a copy of the story and proceeded to interview him on the subject, but he would say nothing, aside from the statement that 'Doc's' story was a lie."

A WOMAN OF MILLIONS.

The Extraordinary Career in Wall Street of Mrs. Hetty Green.

(From a New York Letter.)

I see that Mrs. Hetty Green has secured the control of the Georgia Central Railroad. She is also closely identified with the Louisville and Nasville Railroad, owning a large amount of stock. She is a remarkable woman. She is the wealthiest in the United States. She has reduced money-making to a fine art and let avarice replace some of woman's highest attributes. This seems severe language in speaking of a woman, but Mrs. Green has usurped the place of men, and does not ask the privileges of her sex.

Mrs. Hetty Green is worth $30,000,000. She is rather handsome, of robust built, about 50 years of age, with iron-gray hair, strong features and keen, penetrating eyes. She is the daughter of a New Bedford whaler, who left her $9,000,000. Not long after an aunt died and bequeathed her $4 000,000 more. With the $13,000.000 she is credited with making $20,000,000 more. Yet she feels poor. On one occasion several years ago she came down to her banker's in Wall Street in a stage, with a valise containing several hundred thousand dollars worth of securities. "Why did you not come down in a carriage?" expostulated her banker.

"I had no change," was her remarkable answer.

Once one of her children was taken with convulsions during a stay at Babylon, Long Island, and she sent for a physician. The child recovered before he arrived, and as his carriage drew up to the gate it is said she called from a window, with an economical view : "The child is all right doctor. Don't come in."

Mrs. Green, who has proved herself a match for the shrewdest men in Wall Street, who occasionally engineers mysterious movements there, who has several times put the bears to rout in corners on Reading, was really the cause, it has been held, of the failure of John J. Cisco's Sons, the bankers, last year. A Wall Street sheet circulated a rumor against the firm's financial standing Mrs. Green heard of it, She had a deposit there of $475,000, besides millions is securities in the firms vaults. She came down town at once in a cab and asked for her money in full.

It was useless to tell her that the firm was solvent, but that the withdrawal of so large a sum at once would cause embarrassment and that with a little forbearance towards a house that had served her interests faithfully for twenty years all could be satisfactory adjusted. She demanded a pound of flesh, although her own husband, it was claimed, was a debtor of the firm to the amount of $800,000. The bankers went to the wall and have never regained their place in the financial world. If they ever do, they will probably be wise enough to adopt the rule of many sagacious men, "Never have any business transactions with a woman."

When she married E. H. Green he was worth three-quarters of a million, and it was a sort of matrimonial partnership on strictly business principles, though it is understood that the fortunes of the two were to be kept entirely distinct. He came from Bellows Falls, Vt., where [illegible] as a boy he was esteemed [illegible] it is a changed man. He scans a dollar nearly as closely as his wife. They have had two children ; one, a boy, is a cripple ; the other, a girl, is in delicate health. The boy seems to have inherited his father's nature ; the girl, if she lives, will make a financier after her mother's remarkable pattern. Mr. E. H. Green is tall and squarely built, and is occasionally seen about town. He is a member of the Union club and one or two other similar organizations. Mrs. Green's aim is said to be to make her son, the unfortunate cripple, the richest man in the United States. To this end she practices the most rigid economy. She owns as little real estate as possible in order to avoid taxation ; she lives in hotels, whether she is in Bellows Falls, Vt., or in New York or London, and she takes economical apartments. One redeeming fact remains, namely, the lady is strictly honest. She is the financial queen of this country.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The British Government and the Land League.

It is now admitted on all hands, that the English Government will have great difficulty in governing Ireland. To frustrate the landlord's endeavors to seize rents by means of garnishee orders served on tenants, says a Dublin despatch, amended instructions have been issued on the plan of the rent campaign advising the trustees to convey the moneys to persons of assured integrity, but possessed of no property, whom a garnishee order will not affect. This proposition has already been taken in regard to twenty-seven properties. Two hundred and thirty tenants in Lord De Freyne's Sligo estate last week paid their rents, less 20 per cent., to Mr. Redmond. Canon Donohue and Fothers Henry and Felan as trustees, the agent of the estate refusing to grant the reduction. The payments were made in an orderly and business like manner. The total amount exceeds $5,000. Mr. Redmond, in a speech, said the moment Lord De Freyne decided to accept the money it would be turned over to him. If he tried eviction the tenants would make it hot for him. The tenants on estates in Donegal and Tyrone, are adopting the plan of campaign where reductions of rent are refused.

John Morley in a speech at Edinburgh likened the Conservative party to a blind man led by a lively dog. He advocated home rule for Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Morley said that if Mr. Finlay's church patronage bill passed, which was likely, it would force the Liberals to adopt the disestablishment of the Scotch church as one of their principal planks.

A London despatch says there was wild talk on Friday night among private Tories of the coming suspension of Irish members of Parliament. It is pretended that the Government intends to meet obstruction tactics with the suspension of every member taking part therein. Official Tories questioned as to the truth of the statement do not deny that members of the Cabinet and prominent leaders of the party have declared themselves in favor of such action in the event as anticipated.

Mr. Labouchere, speaking at the Radical meeting at Brighton, announced that efforts would be made to nominate a Liberal or Radical in every English and Scotch constituency for which a Unionist now stands unless the member accepts Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The Radicals who think with Mr. Labouchere are determined to force even Gladstone to admit that no compromise is possible on the Irish question.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, returned to Dublin on Sunday in response to a hasty summons to attend a conference of the lords justices and law officers of the crown. It is reported that it was decided at the conference to prosecute trustees holding tenants' rents and to proclaim all meetings announced to be held for the purpose of enforcing the anti-rent programme. The coercive policy of the government is approved by Lord Hartington.

The Irish excutive will address a private circular to the police forbidding them to indicate houses or farms to bailiffs or otherwise assist in the eviction of tenants. The police are only to protect bailiffs in case the latter are assaulted.

The police were stoned on Sunday at a Cork meeting addressed by Mr. O'Brien in one of the public streets. They charged the crowd with swords, and then run off to the barracks for reinforcements. Police inspector Conor soon appeared with more policemen and drew them up in line. The mayor also arrived and forbade the action of the police, saying that he was responsible for the peace of the city. Meanwhile the stone throwing was renewed, and Inspector Shannon, who had brought more assistance, declined to have his men made a target of or to obey the mayor's orders. The mayor retired. There was serious rioting in the evening and a number of policemen and citizens were injured, the latter by bayonet thrusts. Twenty-three persons have been treated at the hospital for scalp wounds. One policeman had his scull fractured.

The Earl of Aberdeen has consented to act as president of the new home rule league which is an amalgamation of existing leagues.

The London *Daily News* says : "Mr. Dillon's language at Castlerea is calculated to provoke a reaction in favor of the landlords. We are willing to make allowance for Dillon's patriotism, but the words willl give comfort to his enemies and distress to his friends."

Prominent officials of Dublin Castle have reported to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that there is no escape from the deadlock in Ireland except through wholesale arrests, and a total suppression of unlicensed meetings throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. This opinion is understood to have been communicated to the Cabinet and the Unionist leaders, and to have disastrously affected the stability of the Unionist Tory coalition. It is now known positively that the Cabinet is divided on the cloture question, and the split threatens to become serious.

THE FUNERAL OF TOM BIGELOW.

Magnificence of a Bank Robber Retired from Business.

"Tom" Bigelow, one of the most noted bank robbers in the country, died last week in New Orleans and was buried from his home in Windsor, Detroit's Canadian suburb. No such funeral has ever been seen in Canada. There were several hundred people in attendance. Long before the services began crooks, gamblers, saloon-keepers, prize-fighters and sharpers came pouring from all quarters to Bigelow's almost palatial home to offer condolence to the widow and take a last view of the dead. Beside the disreputable and crime-stained there were many poor but respectable persons, who only within the last few days came to know that the man whose unostentatious charity had aided them from time to time was "Tom." Bigelow. He bore a striking resemblance to Rutherford B. Hayes, and would have passed anywhere for a bank president. He was a native of New York, and his brother was at one time a civil judge in that city. It was Bigelow's boast that he had never served a day's sentence. He had at one time when under arrest nearly $100,000 in stolen securities, and spent all of it and $5,000 in cash for his release. In 1880 he started a saloon in Detroit, but was driven to Windsor by the police, and there, ostensibly as a respectable capitalist, made large investments in real estate, furnished a house luxuriously and lived in a style that eclipsed every thing else in town. His wife was formerly known as Louise Jorden, alias "Little Lour." Bigelow left a large sum in cash, a house and lot and improved property worth $150,000.

NEW FANCY WORK.

Various Pretty Things that Fredericton Ladies may make for Christmas.

Tecloths are made in the most ornamental manner, each fair dame trying to have something more unique than her neighbor. A pretty novelty is made of Zulu cloth with a very deep antique lace edgeing it all around Over the centre of the cloth are flowers scattered, worked in different colored silks. A new kind of work is done on linen, having a small pattern in fancy weaving ; this is worked with purse silk in loose long stitches, pink and yellow. The main design is a border thinly worked with large stars, or half stars in various coloring. At the corner for example shade of green and gold, accentuated by gold beads and thread, and interspersed with fire colored beads. Others like the rising sun are worked with floselle laid on and sewn down, and this is carried into the border in tones of terra cotta and green or blue, brown and green. French knots are introduced into this work, but the great object is to attain a good effect with but little labor.

Some new cloths are embroidered all over with apple blossoms. These are exquisitely beautiful, both the blossom and foliage showing off to excellent advantaige in both painting and embroidery. These cloths are edged around with a double row of insertion, divided by a row of linen ornamented in fancy stitches. A lace or fringe can edge this cloth [illegible] dictates.

[illegible] can make lovely little [illegible] as [illegible]

Anyone that paints [illegible] bags by painting roses or pansies on artist's velvet (white). Have the bag a little wider than it is high and line the top with sea-foam green silk. When moss roses are painted upon it gather it up a little one and a half inches from the top. Then tie with a thick chenile cord or ribbon bow. The sachet powder should be put in between cotton and laid in the inside before the bag is tied up.

The shapes of the old reticules our grandmothers used are being resuscitated for workbags. A crescent-shaped piece of plush has a design embroidered or painted upon it in colors. This is laid on a satin bag with a rounded base, which is formed of a fulling of the satin. Double strings to draw are run through the top. A pretty example is an old gold satin bag and plush trimmings worked in shades of brown.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

Burmese rebels are rapidly submitting to the British.

The troops in Ireland are to be reinforced by 4,000 men.

One-third of Jay Gould's mail consists of begging letters.

It is stated that Paris consumes in 2,00,000 larks every year.

New wine can be bought in California for 12½ cents per gallon.

Ex-President Arthur's last and dying words were "Good-night."

The Erie Canal is damaged by muskrats every year to the value of $50 000.

Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General of the army, has a salary of $13,500 a year.

Silver-plated dishes are taking the place of china in many well-regulated families.

The use of glass flooring, giving light to the rooms beneath, is rapidly increasing in Paris.

There are 1,071 Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States, with 140,000 members.

The seized and condemned Gloucester fishing schooner Highland Light is to be converted into a Government cruiser.

Cloths dipped into hot potato water are recommended for immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumatism.

There is a law in Switzerland which compels every newly married couple to plant trees shortly after the ceremony of marriage.

Lord Brassey speaks of Canada as third in magnitude of all naval nations, and the most important nursery of England's marine militia.

Paper shoes are now made in England with success. They are made of papier-mache, and answer in all respects the purposes of leather.

Miss Charlotte Gray, of England, a missionary for the World's W. C. T. U., will visit America next year in the interests of her work.

The football teams of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of an Iowa town played a match the other day, led by the pastors of the churches.

Hon. John White of Melbourne, was the largest winner on the Australian turf last season, with £15,000 for twenty-five races, won by nine horses.

The Jews are talking of transferring their Sabbath to our Sunday, beginning with the year 1900 The matter is exciting much attention in England.

At least 10 000 children under 15 years of age and of both sexes are employed in the city of Chicago at manual labor in factory, mill, and workshop.

The report of the U. S. Life-Saving Service for the past year shows that there are 211 stations ; of 2,726 persons on wrecked vessels 2 699 were saved.

A lot of rye whiskey was lately shipped to a Maine town in a cheap coffin, which had on its lid a plate inscribed with the name and age of the supposed occupant.

The new army rifle adopted in France is of reduced calibre, and has been pronounced officially by French surgeons as capable of giving "very correct wounds."

A petition addressed to the members of the jockey clubs praying that the racing weights be raised fourteen pounds, has been suggested by a number of English jockeys.

The empress of Japan has sent an order for dresses to a Paris milliner to the amount of £15.000. She has authorized the ladies in her court "society" to adopt the European garb.

An anti-Prohibition Bible is being sold in Atlanta Ga. It encloses a bottle of whiskey. By touching a spring at one end of the book the other end opens, and the neck of the bottle bobs up serenely.

Although the population of Greece is only about 2.000,000, the country can, upon an emergency, put an army of 120.000 men in the field, with 50,000 in the militia, and 30,000 in the militia reserve to fall back upon.

I have used Minard's Liniment freely on my head and now have a good head of hair, after being quite bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.—MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.

Babies are beginning to figure as assets. A very young one was recently seized for rent, together with a cradle and a dog, on Lord Macdonald's estate in Penniess, Scotland. The dog was valued at a shilling, and the infant at sixpence.

For forty years, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been demonstrated to be the most reliable remedy in use, for colds, coughs, and lung diseases. Slight colds should not be neglected. The Pectoral will prevent their becoming chronic.

The Emperor of China's new throne at Shanghai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and the subperfect of Soochow has sent to Peking 3,000 pieces of solid gold bricks of the ordinary shape of clay bricks for this purpose.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Congestion, Irritation of the Throat, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Bairds Balsam of Horehound* will give immediate relief as if by magic. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

Formerly the Mounted Police uniforms were purchased in England, but arrangements have been made for their manufacture entirely in Canada, and the first of the new issue is now ready for delivery. Fifteen hundred uniforms will be ready in a few weeks,

The most taking of all the floral tributes to Fred Archer appears to have been the artistic design surmounted by two American flags, a shield below the stars and stripes bearing the inscription : "From Pierre Lorillard, in Memory of Achievements in which America has shared."

A new method of manufacturing carwheels has been tested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., with satisfactory results. By the old method three men can only make eighteen wheels per day of twelve hours. By the mew process the same number of men can turn out a perfect wheel every minute, or 720 per day.

Mr. Whitney, United States Secretary of the Navy, said the other day in an interview —"The old projectiles fired from the old guns would do no damage against a modern iron-clad. There isn't a gun in New York harbor that a modern ironclad couldn't anchor in front of in perfect safety. They could not damage her in any vital part."

A new order of merit, termed the "Distinguished Service Order," has been instituted by the British Government for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war. The badge of the Order consists of a gold cross, enamalled white edged gold, suspended from the left breast by a riband edged blue, of one inch in width.

The Salvation army's self-denying week to raise £5.000 to liquidate some old debts has produced £4,000, the full amount is expected to be realized. The largest contribution was an anonymous £500 from a Manchester merchant, and there were three separate donations of £100 each. Two ladies sent the contents of their plate chest ; a gentleman sent a new dress suit and a valuable gold watch."

The meeting of Englishmen interested in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, was held last week in New York, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry out the arrangements for the jubilee. Numerous subscriptions, aggregating a large amount, have been received. One of the features of the celebration will be a banquet at which 1,000 persons will take part.

The converted Mauser rifle, now transformed into a repeating weapon, has been supplied to five corps of the German Army. Gen. Boulanger is asking the French Assembly to grant the requisite funds with which to convert all those of the French army into repeating Bell rifles. The Austrian Government has announced the adoption of the Mannlicher rifle, which fires eighty shots per minute. The English military authorities are also busy with a new rifle. The Enfield-Martini sent out to the soldiers last spring for experiment purposes has not proved [illegible] satisfactory, and the extension [illegible] of them was suddenly stopped two weeks ago. Another rifle more nearly like the old Martini-Henry, has been distributed lately for trial. The Governments of England, France, Germany, and Austro-Hungary will spend nearly a hundred million dollars next year in effecting changes.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

Is not only very palatable, but the remedial power of these valuable specifics is greatly increased, and as a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Emaciation, or where there is loss of flesh and nerve power, it is remarkable in its results. Take no other.

OCTOBER 20.

FALL GOODS.

Flannels,

Blankets,

Comfortables.

Jacket Cloths,

Ulster Cloths,

Jersey Jackets.

Fur Shoulder Capes,

Fur Dolmans,

Astrachan Jackets.

Underwear,

A large variety for Men, Boys, Ladies and Girls.

John J. Weddall,

204 QUEEN STREET.

DECEMBER 8th.

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NEW GOODS

in every department,

BEAUTIFUL

English and French Novelties,

A very Large Stock of

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At BOTTOM PRICES.

An extensive Assortment of

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both Useful and Ornamental, for

CHRISTMAS

AND

New Years' Gifts

in the Show Rooms, up stairs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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