

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 28, 1886.

Result of the Elections.

The general election of Monday, resulted in the Government being very handsomely sustained throughout the country.

Of the forty-one members returned, thirty-three are put down as supporters of the Administration, and eight have been elected in Opposition.

The most notable events of the campaign, were the defeat of the leader of the Opposition, and the ex-Chief Commissioner in York—the sacrifice of Mr. Lynott in Charlotte, Mr. McLeod's failure to connect in St. John City, and the defeat of Mr. Gillespie, President of the Executive Council in Northumberland.

The Government have gained one seat in St. John city, two in Charlotte, one in Sanbury and two in York—and they have lost one in Gloucester and two in Northumberland.

Messrs. Wetmore and Colter's Defeat.

We must confess to great surprise at the signal defeat of Messrs. Wetmore and Colter in this constituency. The most sanguine of the government's friends counted on no such result. The best they expected to do was to redeem one seat in York. They are as much surprised as the Opposition.

We shall not make any commentary on the action of York in preferring Mr. Bellamy and Dr. Moore, to Messrs. Wetmore and Colter, except this, that no candidate, however popular he might be, could withstand the influences that were brought to bear to accomplish the defeat of the Opposition in this constituency. A pretty clear explanation of the result is contained in the figures themselves.

We believe the electors of York will regret having sacrificed two gentlemen of the ability and experience of Mr. Wetmore and Colter. They have chosen Mr. Bellamy and Dr. Moore, or rather these gentlemen have been chosen for them by the wirepullers of the party, and if the County of York is satisfied with the choice, the FARMER does not complain.

Messrs. Wetmore and Colter are defeated, but they are not discouraged. Public opinion is a fickle thing, and what was their lot on Monday, may be that of their opponents in the near future. Mr. Blair and his friends are dominant to-day, but their tenure of office will not last forever. The majorities that buried Messrs. Wetmore and Colter, Monday, when the tide of popular favor turns, will strike down those who to-day quite properly rejoice over their decisive victory. Mr. Blair knows how it is himself.

We have no hard words for anybody. The FARMER has no reason to regret the course it pursued during the campaign. It gave its support unreservedly, to Messrs. Wetmore and Colter. It did not believe that the government had made an honest effort to carry out the policy advocated by Mr. Blair while in opposition, and it opposed in a spirit of fairness, the candidates who were put up as the exponents of the Administration. We have suffered defeat before, and can endure it now, and it is with this spirit that we accept with the best possible grace, the reverses of Monday.

Some Phases of the Campaign.

There were some striking things accomplished in the election campaign, which had its termination Monday, and some things, perhaps, difficult of explanation. We might take our own County for instance, where Mr. Wetmore, one of the ablest lawyers in the Province and a gentleman respected by everybody, was forced out of political life for the present. Mr. Colter too, an intelligent, honorable representative, was dismissed, these two being superseded by unknown and untried men. Then let us look at Charlotte. There was no member of the late Assembly held in higher esteem than Speaker Lynott. He was a level-headed, intelligent representative, a credit to Charlotte, one who had worked industriously for his County's interests; he adorned the Speaker's chair, and yet Charlotte preferred Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Russell to Mr. Lynott! Shades of the departed!

We might draw the attention of the Attorney General to the fact that Mr. Adams has been triumphantly elected at the head of the poll in Northumberland, Persecution from Mr. Blair seems to have made Mr. Adams more popular than ever among his people, and he brings three supporters with him, where he had only one before. Triumphant as has been the Attorney General and his Government in nearly every part of the Province, the attempt to drive Mr. Adams to the poll, most signally failed.

Sic semper perditis! Mr. F. J. McManus has been "left" in Gloucester, and well he deserved it. His was a most startling instance of political renegeadism. He sold his former friends. He will now have abundant opportunity to ponder on the certain reward that follows treachery—political, or otherwise. The return of Mr. John Young in Gloucester was one of the events of the campaign. He led the poll. He beat Hon. Mr. Ryan who held the Chief Commissioner's ship, and is a popular man. If John Young has a fair share of his brother Robert's ability, there is trouble ahead for the Government, even if the Opposition are numerically weak in the new House.

You cannot suppress Hanington in Westmorland. A man of great ability, and one who gives no quarter and asks none, he is warmly hated by his opponents. No politician in the country has to endure so bitter an opposition as Mr. Hanington, yet he always comes out on top. Mr. Blair would sacrifice half a dozen of his supporters if he could get rid of Mr. Hanington. We are sorry for the defeat of Dr. Gaudet. The French Academics of Westmorland have a right to a representative in the Assembly, and Dr. Gaudet would have made a worthy one.

The Scott Act majority in St. John county was 25.

The Irish in America.

Mayor Grace of New York, has been lecturing on the above subject, and he finds by investigation, that of the whole number of Irish births in 1880 (1,854,571), 978,854 were engaged in some kind of industry. Only 140,307 were devoted to agriculture—of these 24,236 being laborers and 107,108 farmers and planters. No less than 415,854 rendered personal services, 122,194 being domestic servants, 225,192 simple laborers, the small remainder (68,533) rendering services of a higher grade. In trade and transportation, 138,518 were engaged—the majority being clerks and railway employees; in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries, the number engaged was 284,175—the greater number being blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, operatives and miners.

Mr. Grace then goes on to compare the vital statistics of the Irish with those of other nationalities, his object being, as far as the facts will permit, to give his countrymen a favorable showing—certain writers, though friendly to them, having failed to give them full credit for what improvement the have made. He omits, as untrustworthy statistics as to birth and marriage. He finds the death rate for all New York city to be 26.47 per thousand. Among the Irish it was 28.02; among the English, 20.09; among the Germans, 19.96. "The fact, therefore," he concludes, "is undoubtedly, that the condition of the Irish in large cities cannot be successfully compared with the Germans or even with the French or English." This rate is, however, favorable as compared with that of English cities. "If the mortality rate," Mr. Grace continues, "be a safe index to the relative conditions of various nationalities in New York, it is therefore just to conclude that while they (the Irish) are worse off than the Germans and French, they are better off than those at home. Thus, while fully recognizing the poverty and wretchedness of most of the tenement Irish in New York, it is certain they have improved their condition by immigrating. How much further they might have improved, it is a wider question and one to which I can only allude." Mr. Grace naturally blames the crowding of Irish immigrants to the cities for much of the misery to which they fall victims.

Mrs. Gray and Her Bakery.

A Mrs. Gray, who keeps a little baker shop in New York, has become famous on this continent through her establishment being boycotted. This modest tradeswoman, who employs but two hands, was a few weeks ago waited on by a committee of the local bakers' union with a demand that her workmen should join their organization. She expressed her indifference in the matter and left it to the men themselves what course they would pursue. They expressed satisfaction with their present condition (they were getting the same wages as the unionists called for), and desired to remain unconnected in any way with the others of their trade; and in this decision their mistress upheld them. But they did not satisfy the determination, and they departed with threats of a boycott, which was speedily put in force, a strong picket being placed in the neighborhood to warn passers by not to purchase anything in the obnoxious establishment. The place was a small one, and to bring such disproportionate force to work against it seemed ridiculous, and was made more so when the men on guard stopped a number of school children from purchasing their noonday lunch at the old lady's counter. The papers took the matter up and roundly denounced the bakers' union, the result being that the advertisement thus gained, greatly increased the custom of the shop, and it has since done a business never hoped for by the proprietor under ordinary conditions. Almost every day some public notice is taken of the affair, and as the pickets exhibit a weakness for indulging in beer at a nearby saloon and appear with recurring frequency before the police justices to be fined, this adds to the notoriety of the place. The bakers seem unable to see this, however, and continue their unavailing demonstrations, a large number of men being at times employed to frighten away the baker's customers than are employed within it.

Political Changes.

Fifteen members of the late Assembly will not sit in the new one. They are Messrs. Wetmore, Colter, McManus, Gillespie, Burchill, Dr. Black, Morton, Flewelling, McLeod, McAdam, Lynott, Perry, White, Leighton and Nadeau. Of this number, five were not candidates, namely Messrs. Black, Morton, Flewelling, White and Leighton, and of these two, Messrs. White and Flewelling occupy seats in the Legislative Council. The new men are John Young in Gloucester, L. J. Tweedie and Ernest Hutchison in Northumberland, J. L. Black in Westmorland, Dr. Taylor and A. S. White, in Kings, Dr. Berryman, in St. John city, William Douglas and James Russell, in Charlotte, C. B. Harrison, in Sanbury, Richard Bellamy and Dr. Moore in York, G. Randolph Ketchum and Dr. Atkinson, in Carleton, and Leitch Thériault, in Madawaska. Messrs. Tweedie, Hutchison, Black and Thériault, have sat in the Assembly before. Religiously the late Assembly was composed of thirty-three Protestants, and eight Roman Catholics. There are only six Roman Catholics in the new Assembly.

The public meeting of the citizens of St. Stephen, last Thursday evening, to discuss the introduction of Water Works, was largely attended, and was almost unanimous in support of the proposition. It is probable that the matter will be finally decided at the Town Council meeting, next Monday evening. The water will likely be taken from the St. Croix, above Milltown, and about three miles from St. Stephen, pumped into a reservoir, and supplied to town by the gravitation system, which will combine the advantages of both the pumping and gravitation system. The sentiment of the town and the local paper, the Courier, is strongly in favor of Water Works. A Company composed chiefly of American capitalists, have the matter in hand.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ex-President Arthur is ill from Bright's disease.

The Canadian Supreme Court opens at Ottawa, May 4th.

The "Florenceville" made her first trip to Woodstock yesterday.

The persuasive voice of the Candidate is heard no more in the land.

The Bishop of Madrid who was shot last week by a priest, has died of his injuries.

Australia will send a rifle team to take part in the Wimbledon contest in July.

Courtney and Hosier are matched for a single skull race at Troy, New York, on the 30th of June.

The retail clerks of Ottawa are raising an agitation for a Saturday half-holiday all through the hot weather.

The elections in Peru have terminated. Gen. Ocares is President of the Republic. Riots and murders marked the election week in some of the provinces.

The Queen will open the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London on May 4. A special poem written by Lord Tennyson will be recited, and Sir Arthur Sullivan will conduct the music which has been specially composed for the occasion.

Some workmen, who were excavating underneath Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, discovered a chapter house which was buried during a fire in the thirteenth century. It contained beautifully carved effigies, coins, titles and marvellous specimens of architecture.

Three banks of Harrisburg, Pa., are said to have lost \$10,000, through forced notes presented by Miss Priscilla B. McClure, who was one of the leading society ladies of the city, and was connected with the Pine street church, and was always looked upon as modest and unassuming.

The convicts of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary broke into revolt on the 24th inst., overpowered the guards on duty and seized their revolvers. The other guards being turned out a desperate fight ensued, in which the warden was dangerously wounded in three places. One convict was killed outright and several severely wounded before the convicts were secured.

An iron tower, 984 feet high, is to be erected on the grounds of the coming Paris international exhibition. The tower will be supported by four pillars, which will be higher than the towers of the cathedral of Notre Dame, which have an altitude of 200 feet. The structure will cost \$1,000,000 and will be surrounded by a powerful electric light that will be visible, it is believed, as far as Dijon, 107 miles southeast of Paris.

Advices from Mandalay, Barmah, say that the British expedition sent against the Khe-yu tribe has been compelled to retreat. The black and white expedition force, made a desperate attack on the British, charging into a battery of mountain guns and driving the expedition back. Reinforcements for the expedition have been ordered from Mandalay. The rebels have captured the Magadit police station. They bound the garrison with cords and massacred twenty-three persons.

A collision between Orange and Catholic roughs occurred at the holding of a Loyalist meeting at Glasgow, on the 23rd inst. At a later hour an Orange mob attacked the Catholic chapel, which was crowded with worshippers, and smashed all the windows. The police who were present were powerless to prevent the mob's work of destruction. The priest conducted services in the chapel ordered the door to be locked, and thus prevented the mob from doing further mischief.

While Miss Pamela Thompson of Philadelphia, Quebec, was standing near a bon-fire of leaves at Pigeon Hill on Saturday, her dress caught fire. Before it could be extinguished all her clothing, from the feet to her waist was completely burned off. The young lady suffered great agony until death came to her relief. Her mother, sister and father, Mr. Robert Thomson, displayed great bravery in trying to rescue the young lady. They suffered severely in the attempt. Even after Miss Thomson was wrapped in a blanket the flames burnt through.

The Queen's proctor, after testing the evidence in the divorce case of Crawford vs. Crawford and Dilke, has intervened, and the Crawford divorce case will be re-opened. Subpoenas are being issued for numerous new witnesses, including Sir Charles Dilke's late butler and footman; and, if possible, the attendance of the woman (Fanny) will be secured. Sensational evidence is expected. The Queen's proctor will apply for a new trial on May 4th. Mrs. Crawford will testify to prove her confession to her husband, and Sir Charles Dilke will then swear to a categorical denial. Sir Charles will be defended by Sir Henry James.

A despatch of the 21st inst. from Mandalay, the Burmese capital, says: "To-day being the Burmese new year, fifty followers of the Myenzanging prince set fire to this city in several places at 4 o'clock in the morning. Hundreds of houses were burned. The Treasury, post office and smaller buildings within the palace enclosure have been destroyed. The main buildings of the palace are unharmed. One third of the walled city has been destroyed. Troops pursued and captured several incendiaries. Mr. Devine, an English military apothecary, was killed. A number of encounters took place outside the city with 300 of the Prince's followers, several of whom were killed and many were wounded on both sides.

Sir John A. Macdonald is again able to attend to his Parliamentary duties, after having suffered from a severe illness of several weeks. When he entered the House of Commons one day last week, he received a rousing reception. Word that he would turn up had got round, and the House was unusually well filled. When Sir John entered, the Conservatives rose to a man and applauded enthusiastically, while the Liberals remained seated and mostly silent. Before the applause ceased, Col. Scott of Winton, started a cheer, and when he was through, Mr. Henson started "For he's a jolly good fellow," which was sung heartily. When the stir subsided and business was gone on with, Sir John was welcomed by many of the members individually. Among these Mr. Trow, the senior Liberal whip, crossed the floor and shook hands with the Premier, but in this Mr. Trow was alone among the Liberals.

President Cleveland is to be married at the White House in June, and his prospective bride, Miss Folsom, is thus described in the American papers: "Her hair is soft and brown, of a shade between light and dark. It is combed well back from her full forehead and loose wave tendrils fall away from their confinement against the ivory whiteness of her face. She has violet blue eyes, a well-shaped nose and mouth and a full round chin. The warm pallor of her complexion contrasts with the deep red of her full lips, in which all her color concentrates itself. Her shoulders are broad and her bust and waist of classic proportions. She has finely moulded hands and feet, not small, but well suited to her height. With one other pupil at Aurora she shared the palm of being 'the beauty of the school'; the other being Miss Catherine Willard of Illinois, who was her intimate friend, though not a fellow-senior, and she is now in Germany cultivating her voice. Her student life has been marked by seriousness and deep religious feeling. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, Miss Folsom is only twenty-one.

THE MINNESOTA CYCLONE.

Two Towns laid in Ruins and Scores of lives lost.

A vivid description of the terrible visitation.

In the FARMER last week, brief mention was made of the terrible cyclone that visited the towns of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids on the 14th inst. The report of the death of Mr. J. M. Harper of Stillwater, Minnesota, and Mr. G. A. Perkins of Minneapolis, who are able today to present our readers with a vivid pen picture of the terrible work of destruction. The following despatches are from late Minneapolis papers, kindly forwarded to the FARMER by the two gentlemen mentioned above:

St. Cloud, was the scene of the most terrible calamity that has ever visited the North-west. The morning of the 14th inst. dawned before a severe thunderstorm passed over and during the forenoon there were frequent showers with occasional flashes of lightning and gusts of wind. About 2 o'clock the storm grew heavier and became severe at 2 o'clock, but seemed to have again passed off by 2:30. Shortly before 4, however, the darkness again, and a sharp gust of wind, bringing sudden showers of rain and hail, shook the city. Nothing of any moment, however, occurred until about 4:30. The darkness then deepened and the wind grew momentarily darker. Suddenly a loud and distant rumbling was heard, and a few moments later the southwest deepened from dark to absolute black. The air was close and sultry; but still no one seemed to fear anything more than an ordinarily severe thunderstorm.

Your correspondent was standing with a knot of men in the shelter of a doorway looking at the blackening sky. Some on jesting suggested a cyclone. Meanwhile the wind had dropped and the rain ceased. Everything was still and close. Your correspondent walked up the street—his back towards the storm. The moon was shining in a clear sky, and people rushed from door to door. Simultaneously came another fierce, sudden gust of rain-laden wind. Fear and terror seized them. Turning to the southwest one could see a solid mass of cloud.

A dense blackness which was tinged with a strange greenish color, sweeping apparently from the west. The lower portion of the cloud appeared to rest on the ground in a narrow band. Thence it broadened upwards, until the top of the funnel—or inverted pyramid—covered half the sky. But there was not much time to study it. The wind then came a gale, grew momentarily worse; first a tempest; then a tornado. In a moment everything was absolutely dark. Above the blackness the edges of houses, the breaking of timbers and the shock of falling walls. It was probably only a few seconds while the storm was passing; but they were like a black and white whirlwind, a conceivable din of crashing buildings and roaring storm. Then came the rain again—not in drops, or buckets, but sheets—driving like a wall of water. The air slowly lightened. The sky towards the southward had grown grey again, and the terrible, blinding blackness of the northwestern horizon. The cyclone had passed.

Turning a sudden corner I found the road apparently barricaded halfway down the block. In the distance the cyclone path, and three houses which had been together were in ruins across the street. Climbing over the wreck were a dozen men and women. One man was not gathered where a child lay stretched on the sidewalk, already dead. From there on the scene was terrible. Description is impossible. On every side lay piles of ruins, where there had lately been comfortable homes. The air was thick with strong hands were lifting the dead and insensible. From others the shrieks of persons still imprisoned were heard—rings. Black blocks were dashed. Yet here and there, in the very central path of the storm houses stood—not always the stoutest and largest, and with no other reason why they were spared than their being in the neighborhood of the epicure of the storm as it passed.

AFTER THE STORM.

The whole population of the city had crowded to the ruined quarter. Business men rushing to find out the extent of the great losses of ruins. Some found the bodies of their wives and children already extracted from the wreck. Others only in time to see their wives and children. Not a few had to wait for hours before they knew whether the heaps of shattered timbers in front of them covered all that they loved on earth or not.

Some of the scenes were too pitiable to describe. A mother who had been down town came back only to stand by and listen to the wailing of her husband, who was fainter and fainter, as the workers above tried to make their way to them. In another place I saw a girl carried away raving and apparently hopelessly insane as the moving of timbers developed a free fight among the crowd for the blood which had flowed from the blow that had killed her. On every side friends were calling the friend; child for parents; parent for child, and strong men stood on the remains of what had been their homes and sobbed like children over the bodies of their wives. It is too horrible!

In some thirty or forty houses are destroyed—and not one of thirty but in its entirety.

KILLED OR HORRIBLY MUTILATED

Some of its inmates.

The path of the cyclone seems to have been about 600 feet wide, as seen at a view of a bay field. Sauk Rapids has also suffered badly. It is impossible yet to learn what the loss of life and property was. From some of the all the while that the search went on the rain descended in torrents. Now and then it cleared for a space; but soon thickened again, and the search was abandoned. From some distant thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning, and again through the desolate scene an awful relief. It was some time before any organized system of working on the ruins could be arranged. Every man doing all he could, but the confusion was hopeless. The mayor and city officials worked well, and the members of the fire department Assistance was promptly telegraphed for to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The work of searching in the ruins was not unattended with danger, for in many places the diminished height of the buildings was such that, and at intervals the crash of falling timber was heard over the cries of the wounded and the wailing of the bereaved. More than a dozen were killed in this way. The men tried to save others. Many of the dead bodies taken from the ruins are mutilated beyond recognition.

Another Account.

A terrible calamity visited St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids on 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by which both towns were laid in ruins. The storm was a cyclone, and it was gathering just southwest of St. Cloud swept with terrific force through the western portion of the city, wrecking houses, stores and barns and killing and maiming many men and little children in its fearful fury. Passing on freighted with its prey gathered it tore madly still through Sauk Rapids, a mile or more east of St. Cloud, and in the reduced that town to utter ruin.

The moment the dread destroyer had passed St. Cloud those who were left alive hastened to the poorer residence portions of the city to temporary places of lodgment. The engine house near the court house was utilized as a morgue. Crushed and mangled bodies were piled up, and many of the dead and lovely babes were taken here and laid out side by side, covered with whatever cloth or fragment of blanket was at hand. They were not put into any caskets, but were laid out on the ground, and the bodies of many were reduced to a mass of mud and blood.

THE TERRIBLE ENGINEERY OF HEAVEN.

In comparison to which the fabled thunderbolts of Jove were but as pigmy playthings. Some people who were hunting in the immediate vicinity of the cyclone's inception describe a stratum of hot and molten air that settled on them for a moment with a stifling force and then fell onward as the force of the storm rode down upon the wings of the wind. The weakest of the tornado was laid bare in St. Cloud, the storm seeming to have fairly gathered force when it fell upon the city. But as it swept onward it apparently gained in force, and it was havoc that marked its track and when it crossed the river and rushed down upon the devoted hamlet of Sauk Rapids, its terrors were fully revealed to the eye. Witness described the sound of the approaching cyclone as resembling the rumbling from a roller rink, yet it was distinctly louder after passing St. Cloud, even than when engaged in its destructive work among the very homes of the unfortunate that crowded its path. In all essential features this cyclone was like the predecessor. It began with the meeting of two black clouds that rushed to their embrace like two furies preparing to tread a measure of death upon humanity. The fatal shaft appeared in time to warn some of the intended victims of their fate, and then the writhing heavens swept down upon the fair face of the earth and marked a path of desolation, from the head, and sorrow for those who suffered grievous wounds, such as all cyclones leave as their legacy to suffering mankind. From first to last the storm was a mass of fire and terror, the air of the other cyclones which from New Ulm to Rochester, have swept this state. The fury of the tornado was indescribable. Heavy buildings were lifted from the foundations like toys and dashed into fragments on the earth. A long string of laden freight cars on the Manitoba track in St. Cloud were hurled from the rails and hurled into the Mississippi like a heavy iron truss bridge across the Mississippi at Sauk Rapids was snapped like a pitiful pipstems, and the heavy metal whirled above the tops of the houses far into the air, and fell in a twinkling.

Nothing that

FELT THE BREATH OF THE CYCLONE survived to tell of the experience. Horses and cattle were lifted by its mighty force high into the air and dropped a mile or more away, and men and women and tender children were ruthlessly picked up and dashed to death by its cruel power.

Cratic are all cyclones, this one was no exception. Higher and higher the crowd topped, now passing unharmed some derelict dwelling, or snaring far a grove or field, second by second the number of men, and women who were in the vicinity where its fury could reach full destruction. It wrecked the dwellings on either side of the Sisters' hospital at St. Cloud, yet left the hospital itself unharmed. The wrecking unharmed in Sauk Rapids, while it demolished the business portion of the town, many residences which stood in its path or alarmingly near the edge escaped unharmed. Rapidly revolving as upon a pivot, and bounding from spot to spot along its disastrous course, it seemed the incarnation of some demonic power, whose aim was to sweep away every living woman and tender child, and seemed to gleam.

After destroying much timber and some stock to the northeast, but doing little damage to human life or limb, it selected a lonely house, near Rice's Station, and here wreaked its utmost fury. A joyful wedding party were gathered there, the room and blushing bride had been but a moment joined in the bands that should unite till death do them part. The guests were crowding about the happy pair for kisses and congratulations when, unseen, unheeded, the storm swept down upon them and the happy blood of the bride and groom was falling walls, the happy man and wife and all their festal company. This was, so far as known, the most wholesale slaughter of the cyclone. Details cannot be lacking yet, but the main facts of this catastrophe, there seems to be no doubt. After the cyclone had passed, the sky grew leaden, a heavy wind drove the clouds in a swirling mass, and the moon shone in a pale light. Toward midnight the moon shone in a pale light between the flying clouds, and the pale light of night lent its ghastly glamour to the scene of destruction. A chill came into the air and the weary searchers for the bodies among the ruins were fain to put by their labor of love until the morning. And thus closed the weirdest, saddest day that region had ever known.

The total number of deaths from the cyclone is put at 67, and the loss of property amounts to half a million dollars.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Boston has 9,781 gas lamps and 401 electric lights.

Her Majesty's Birthday is to be kept in London on Saturday, May 22nd.

Massachusetts has a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to miners under sixteen.

The great elephant Alice, from the "Zoo" at London, arrived in New York on Saturday last.

It is expected that the California orange crop will this season reach 100,000,000 of the fruit.

Upward of five thousand people will sail from New York for Europe between May and July.

The mocking birds of Florida are fast approaching extinction at the hands of winter tourists.

A new metalloid called "Germanium" has been added to the list of elements, making the sixty-seventh.

The mouth of the Mississippi River is again filling up with sand and debris despite the Eads system of clearance.

Montreal will have to spend between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to repair streets and sidewalks damaged by the floods.

Gaitane, the assassin, was a graduate of poor old Noyes's Orinda Community and a specimen of a "perfectionist" run to seed.

There are 501,076 persons employed in the mines of Great Britain, and the number of accidental deaths among them last year was 1,214.

The flavor and crispness of celery is increased by soaking the stems in ice water for a short time before the stalks are placed on the table.

A question likely soon to come to the fore is the practicability of tunneling between England and Ireland. As one point the distance is under twenty-two miles.

Uncle Robert Gibson died at Mecon, Mo., April 3, at the advanced age of 120 years. His descendants number nearly four hundred, and descend to the fifth generation.

The heaviest Krupp gun ever made, weighing 70 tons, more than 30 feet long, and throwing a shell weighing 784 pounds, has just been mounted at Wilhelmshaven.

At Avellan, near Fermoy, Ireland, two balliffs were attacked in the house of a tenant by a large number of men, and compelled to eat all the writs in their possession.

One who has figured it up says two drinks of whiskey cost a pound and a half of beefsteak; two beers, a dinner of nut-chops. "So, them up again!" means sugar in the house for a week.

Allen J. Adams, who was executed last week at the Northampton, Mass., jail, for the murder of Moses Dickinson, indulged in the most frightful oaths on the scaffold until the noise was heard by the crowd.

Doll trade has helped recruiting for the English army. Last year, 30,071 recruits were admitted to the service, being the greatest number in a twelvemonth for the last thirty-two years.

A recent investigator into the cause of consumption says that the disease is often inherited because the heir has taken for his personal use the decedent's old mattress, upholstered chairs, and carpets.

Pip disease, fever sores, ulcers, blotches, pimples, and many loathsome diseases originate in impure blood. Parsons' Targem's Pills make new rich blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

The new lenses for the telescope of the Lick Observatory, the largest refracting telescope in the world, are so powerful that by them the moon, though 240,000 miles distant, will appear to be brought within 100 miles of the observer.

More than a month ago a Florida hotel keeper cut a lot of willow, which he made into rustic easy chairs. They were out before the trees began to bud, and now there are to be seen on one of the posts of a chair nice green buds and almost full-grown leaves.

A number of rajahs and maharajahs, the native princes of India, with their ladies and native suits, expect to attend the Colonial Exhibition at London. They will hold their imposing durbars, at which the English can gain some idea of their Oriental magnificence.

Ladies in San Francisco do not consider themselves even to black unseem. It is not enough for them to look out of the windows of their houses—they must needs sit outside them altogether. To this end a safety seat for ladies has been constructed, and is at present in full vogue.

Vienna has been in a state of excitement over the exploit of an attack of the Italian Embassy who succeeded in walking nine miles in eighty-three minutes. Though "a great feat of the way had to be made through the city, where passers-by prevented the young Count from getting on."

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lantz Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on his foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and it troubled no longer. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil may be imitated in its appearance and name, but not in its virtues.

It is indeed a good and pleasant thing to be a Professor at Edinburgh. The average clear income of five Professors is £2,200 each. The duties are not heavy, consisting principally of lectures five times a week for five months in the year, and all the real work is done by assistants.

By present appearances the time will soon come when every soldier who enlisted on the side of the North during the late war will be a pensioner of the United States. There are already on the rolls the very large number of 344,000 men who sustained injury during the rebellion to a greater or less degree.

The Methodists of Montreal have recently purchased a block of land on St. Catherine street, near Phillips Square, about the centre of the city, on which they propose erecting a church-edifice to take the place of the well-known St. James Street Church. The estimated cost is \$75,000. It is intended that the church shall be the largest in the city.

Mr. Charles Russell, M. P. for Hackney, and former M. P. for Dundak, is the first Roman Catholic who has occupied the office of Attorney-General of England since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He is an Irishman, born in Newry in 1833. The Marquis of Ripon, now first Lord of the Admiralty, was the first Catholic since the Reformation, admitted to the Cabinet.

The late Lord Penrhyn bettered himself perhaps more by his marriage than anyone else in the present century. As the son of a younger son of a very poor Scotch Earl, he married in 1833 Miss Fenner, the first of Penrhyn Castle, with a rent-roll of £70,000 per annum. She predeceased her father, who entertained so great a regard for his son-in-law that he left him the property for life.

Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Dry Works Toronto, says: "For about 30 years I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I have received the most beneficial results from its use. I have been cured of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure. I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, but it did not do me any good. I have since used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have received the most beneficial results from its use. It acts immediately on the liver. As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

Emptying vacant houses of their furniture in broad daylight is one of the most successful methods of modern thievery. Several country seats in New Jersey belonging to New Yorkers have been stripped in this manner, and when the astonished owners asked the neighbours if they did not see it, the reply was, "Yes, certainly; but they said they were your carts sent to carry the things away. I have seen the cart, though I don't know the driver." The boldness of this act disarms suspicion.

Carp players who have tried of progressive sucrose and long for a change, are becoming much interested in a game called "begets," which is productive of much amusement. It is something like whist, except that the important part to be attained is to get rid of all the hearts you may have in your hand and have none in the tricks you capture. The full pack is used and the dealing is the same as in whist. A player must follow suit, but no trump is declared, the sole object in view being to get rid of the hearts dealt to you and to avoid taking any from the other players. Therein lies all the sport. When the game is over the player having the fewest hearts is entitled to take the pot, which is a chip for each heart, or thirteen in all.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Its Use in Lung Troubles.

Dr. HIRSH CAMERON of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I have for the last two months prescribed your Emulsion to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefited by its use."

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