Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B. June 30, 1886.

The Grit Convention.

The Grit Provincial Convention here last Thursday, fizzled out. It was neither representative no influential. The counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Albert and Madawaska, did not send a single delegate. Kent sent only one, King's one or two, Charlotte one, and Victoria one. The gathering was made up almost entirely of representatives from York and St. John, half-fare on the railway bringing many from the latter place.

The chief work of the Convention appears to have been the discussion and adoption of a platform, which has nothing in it but complaints against alleged abuses. The platform adopts the National Policy, and fails to condemn the Government for building the Pacific Railway, and these facts shows that the bottom is knocked out of two of the principal grievances against the Government. While the Convention condemned the Government for mismanagement in the North-west, it greatly to Mr. Weldon's disgust, 'tis said, failed to censure the Government for hanging Riel, and thus another important plank in the Grit policy was laid aside.

There was considerable feeling shown in the Convention when a resolution was introduced by Ald. Sears of St. John, to congratulate Mr. Fielding on his victory in Nova Scotia, and so warm did the discussion grow, that a serious split was threatened. The repealers urged the adoption of the resolution, but its opponents feared its passage would injure the party in the Upper Provinces. Mr. Blake and the Toronto *Globe* are bitterly opposed to secession, and therefore the Grits here, while covertly favoring repeal, hesitated about offending Mr. Blake. The resolution was a good sized elephant on the Convention's hands, till Mr. George, the President, came to the rescue, and ruled it out of order. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Blair are said to have been very much annoyed at the President's action, and Mr. Fielding, who anxiously awaited the receipt of the expected congratulatory telegram, no doubt strongly expressed his idea of the Convention's cowardice.

Taken altogether, the Convention was not a harmonious one, and its labors will have but little practical value. The absence of former friends to the Grit cause was remarked by many, and the spirits of the leading organizers, are said to have been materially dampened thereby.

The Convention was barren of practical results, as we have said, and its platform commits it to nothing specific. It allows the Grit mind to grope over boundless regions for a policy, its only a definite position, being like the Irishman "agin the Government," and for the spoils, if ever they arrive. The noncommittal platform is well put by the *Sun*, when it says:—"As Xenophon led his ten thousand through the passes where dangers and barbarians were crowding in on every side, to the western shores of the far-off sea, safely did George guide his repealers, loyalists, and Rielites, from the dangers of a definite expression of opinion, to the old familiar familiar seat upon the fence."

John Bright on Home Rule.

John Bright has issued a manifesto to the electors of Central Birmingham in which, speaking of Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals, he say: "We are not told by Mr. Gladstone or his colleagues how much or how little of these unfortunate proposals will reappear in the next Parliament. We are asked to pledge ourselves to a principle which may be innocent or most dangerous, as may be explained in future bills. I cannot give such a pledge. The experience of the past three months has not increased my confidence in the wisdom of the administration or in its policy respecting the future government of Ireland. We have before us a principle, which Mr. Gladstone and his supporters do not explain. I will not pledge myself to what I do not understand and cannot prove. I do not oppose the views of the Government on account of England more than on account of Ireland. No Irish parliament can be so powerful or just as the united Imperial Parliament at Westminster. I cannot entrust the peace and interests of Ireland, north or south, to the Irish parliamentary party to whom the Government now propose to make a general surrender. My six years' experience of them and their language in the House of Commons and their deeds in Ireland make it impossible for me to hand over to them the industry, prosperity and rights of five millions of the Queen's subjects. Our countrymen in Ireland—least-ways two millions—are as loyal as the people of Birmingham. I will be no party to a measure, thrusting them from the generosity and justice of the united Imperial Parliament. I have written so that nobody may be ignorant of my views. My vote in the recent division has given great grief, but my judgment and conscience made the other course impossible. For forty-five years I have been a friend of Ireland. Long before any Parnellite now in Parliament or any member of the present Government opened his lips to expose and condemn the wrongs of Ireland I spoke for her people in the House of Commons and on public platforms. It is because I am still a friend of Ireland that I refuse to give her up to those to whom the recently defeated bill would have subjected her. If you re-elect me I shall, to the utmost of my capacity, seek only what I conceive to be for the permanent and true welfare of our country."

Mr. Blair's organ applies a poetical quotation to the FARMER, but credits it to the wrong author. Considering that the editor took his M. A. degree at the University, the same day he wrote the article containing the quotation, the error is somewhat ludicrous.

The *Telegraph* publishes an Ottawa telegram to the effect that Senator Scott who was Secretary of State in the McKenzie Government, is to be taken into the Dominion Government. Scott is a leading Catholic, ane a temperance man. He is the author of the Scott Act.

Maritime Union.

The Montreal *Gazette*, the leading conservative newspaper of Quebec, is advocating Maritime Union as a panacea for Nova Scotia's alleged political ills. It even goes so far as to prophesy that such a union will come as a result of the recent elections in Nova Scotia, and enters into a compilation of statistics to show the advantage of such a union financially.

"Since Confederation," says our contemporary, "the three Maritime Provinces have defrayed the expenses of separate legislative bodies, altogether out of proportion to the population served. A compilation based on the last Dominion census, shows that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with an aggregate population of 870,600 maintain fifty-one legislative councillors and 109 members of the assemblies, or in all 160 representatives, to discharge duties that at least one-third the number of the ordinary run of business men are capable to dispose of. Reasoning from the analogy of either Ontario or Quebec, our Maritime Provinces are certainly over-governed. Ontario, with a population more than double that of the provinces by the sea, manages to get along without a Legislative Council, and with eighty-eight representatives in the governing body, that is to say a Province not inferior in resources, in extent, in the difficulties that may arise from mixture of population and possible diversity of interests, has reason to rejoice rather than lament the limitation of its representation. Even Quebec, retaining a Legislative Council, and exceeding the combined population of Nova Scotia. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island by about 600,000, manages to get along with 71 fewer law makers. And it is not alone in the expense of popular representation that our people by the sea put themselves at a disadvantage. Because they have indirectly to bear the expense of three Lieutenant-Governors and the judges of three Supreme courts, and directly that of three Executive Councils and three sets of civil servants. Much of this outlay involving taxation might be avoided by a union of the three Provinces, and there is reason to think that the disaffection prevailing in some quarters there, is largely due to the financial difficulties of the local administrations, caused by unnecessary expense in these respects."

The *Gazette* then points out how Maritime Union could be obtained, namely by unanimous avowal in its favor by all the Provinces interested. The people of New Brunswick will no doubt feel indebted to the *Gazette* for its trouble and research, for its statistics and advice, but we beg leave to remind it that there is no general desire in this Province for Maritime Union, no desire for repeal or for annexation. The people are tolerably contented with their lot, always, excepting a few chronic growlers like the *Globe*, but the defeat of Sir John Macdonald would work a marvellous cure in even these.

The Teachers Condemn the Government.

At the Provincial Educational Institute meeting St. John, Monday, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Whereas, Previous to November 1884, the the school terms began on the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November in each year; and

Whereas, the board of education has changed the day of opening of terms to the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year; and

Whereas, it is the opinion of this Institute that such a change is not in the interests of true education; and

Whereas this Institue at its session last year, unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of the members of the Institute the change of school terms recently made is opposed to the educational interests of the province; therefore

Resolved, that this Institute reiterate the resolutions of last year, and memoralize the board of education that the school terms be made to begin and end on the same day as was the case previous to the change November 1884.

Mr. Crocket was the only one to defend the Government. He undertook to show that he considered the present arrangement superior to the old way, inasmuch as it gave the teachers time to recuperate after the business of grading, public examinations, etc., were over, and that under the old arrangement the pupils come back to school wearied and exhausted after all the examinations.

The matter of vacations is not the only one that has been bungled, by the present local Government.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of St. John River Valley and Riviere du Loup Railway Company, was held at the office of Messrs. J. A & W. VanWart, last Thursday afternoon, and the following directors were elected:—Gilbert W. VanWart, Woodstock, Richard Bellamy, M. P. P., Southampton, Fred H. Hale, Woodstock, Fred Moore, Canterbury, and Fred S. Hilyard, Fredericton. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, G. W. VanWart was elected President, and Wesley VanWart, Secretary-Treasurer. It was ordered that a right of way for the new railway be procured at once, and as soon as that is effected, the location and survey will be pushed forward, and, and a contract drawn up to be submitted to the Local and Dominion Governments. The company mean business, and with the co-operation of the local authorities, Mr. Temple will no doubt soon see a tangible result of his earnest labor on behalf of this road. The obtaining of the Dominion subsidy, for the entire line, is only a question of a short time.

Mr. Ellis, M. P. P., one of Mr. Blair's most prominent supporters, dclared at the Educational Institute meeting St. John, Monday evening, that "he was sure that the provincial grants to teachers would be decreased as time went on, and that was reason why the people at large must be taught to contribute more." This of course means more direct taxation.

Saturday's Montreal *Star* contains a lengthy and elaborate description of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and cuts of its principal promoters, including Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. J. H. Pope, Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald Smith, R. B. Angus and W. C. Vanhorne.

The New Brunswick representatives on the Wimbledom rifle team, which sailed from Quebec Thursday, are Sergt. D. M. Loggie, of the 73rd batt., Sergt. W. Lordly, of the 62nd batt., and Trooper Beatty, of the 8th cavalry.

ATTEMPTED CRIME.

A Young Lady Chloroformed at Hampton.

The inmates of W. O. Stewart's house at Hampton, Kings Co., were alarmed Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, by cries from the room occupied by Miss Stewart. The eldest son, a youth of 17, hastened to the room where he found a strange man minus coat, boots and hat, who immediately fled closely pursued by the boy, who had seized an unloaded gun. Mr. Stewart joined in the chase, which continued for half a mile, when the man was brought to bay by the son and knocked senseless with the butt of the gun. He was bound and taken to the jail, where he was identified as a veterinary surgean by the name of Wightman, who came from Nova Scotia this spring. It was reported that choloroform had been introduced into the room and that the inmate was partially insensible when the alarm was given.

Mr. Stewart's residence is between Lakeside and Hampton and is a short distance from the I. C. Railway track. The accused, is a well-built man, with florid complexion, and wears a long black beard shaven off at the chin. He looks like an Englishman, and has been residing in Hampton since May last, when he opened an office in the village and announced himself to be a veterinary surgeon. He has been regarded as a quiet and inoffensive fellow. He gave the name of Wightman and says he has travelled through Colchester, Annapolis and other parts of Nova Scotia before coming to New Brunswick. Since his confinement in jail he has said to some persons who called to see him that he merely was walking around the house with no intention whatever, of doing injury to any person; but he would not give a reasonable or satisfactory explanation for his conduct.

The prisoner was arraigned on Monday before Justice Barnes at Hampton, the prosecution being conducted by Mr. LeB. Tweedie, and the defence by Mr. J. H. Cother. The charge against him was that he "did unlawfully enter the dwelling house of W. O. Stewart and endeavored to have illegal and carnal knowledge of Isabella Stewart." The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

W. STEWART, JR.,

gave evidence as follows:—

I went to bed between eight and nine Saturday evening. On my way to bed I saw the back door open; shut it, but did not fasten it; was woke up by screaming of my sister; her room is to the north of mine, south upper flat. I got up and lit a match and went into my sister's room. There is a stovepipe hole between the two rooms. I saw a man without coat on, checked shirt, no hat, no boots, and thin hair. I followed him down stairs. I identify the prisoner as the man I saw in my father's house at the time referred to. When following him down stairs, I called to my father, "Man in the house." I lost sight of him, but mother showed us the direction he took and I saw a man a short distance away. Father told me to fire. I snapped the gun and the prisoner said: "If you fire I'll fire. He ran on and jumped the fence and fell. I followed him, but he was up before I got over the fence. I chased him and shouted to him to stop. He turned round and saw I was only a boy, and made fight at me, but I struck him on the head and then told him if he moved I would shoot him. My father caught him by the whiskers and threw him down and sat on him, then tied him. Jas. Bonaird came then. When we found him he had no boots, no hat, one arm in his coat. When we got him up to where we first saw him he said he lost his shoes. We found one of them, and the next morning we found the other. We brought him to jail. After we roused the jailer, he made a desperate attempted to wrench the gun from me, but Mr. Sproul assisted me and we got the gun from him. It was loaded. I have not a shadow of doubt but the prisoner in the man I saw

MISS ISABEL STEWART.

was called and sworn. She testified as follows: I remember Sunday morning. I was in bed and awoke struggling and with a smothered feeling. I called out loudly for help. In strnggling I felt a hand on my head and think in throwing my arms about felt whiskers. I could not recognize the features, but saw a figure. When I cried out my younger brother woke up and I heard him talking to Willie. The figure then vanished and Willie came into my room and asked me "What is the matter Isabel." I told him there was a man in my room After further evidence the prisoner was committed for trial in the Supreme court.

Horses for the Imperial Army.

A Commission of British Officers at Montreal, to secure Canadian Horses for the Imperial Service.

The Imperial military authorities have at last recognized what has long been impressed upon their attention by army officers visiting Canada, that there is an almost unlimited supply of horses to be had here for the British service. A commission of officers, consisting of Colonel Phillips, late of the 4th Hussars, and Colonel Ravenhill, Royal Horse Artillery, and others, were passengers by the "Parisian," and arrived at Montreal Thursday morning. Their mission is to make large purchases of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and report on the capabilities of the Dominion as a source of supply in case of war.

A *Star* reporter was informed by one of the officers that chargers and remounts were more particularly required, as it is in this respect that the great deficiency exists at home. No horses under 15 hands 2 inches or over 16 hands in height, or under five years in age or over rising seven would be taken. They would likewise have to be of a good, hardy bay brown, chestnut or black, and a few of gray color, and be sound. The prices at which these horses could be purchased is solely dependent on whether they can be landed in England within the range of the Home Government price, which is £40 each for riding horses. When the freight, feeding care on board ship, rail transit and the insurance come to be allowed for, it does not leave a very high price to be paid to the breeder.

"It is worth while to bear in mind that this is only an experiment," said one of the officers, "as to whether the proper class of horses are obtainable here. A maximum number of about 300 may be taken this year. Irrespective of the fact that we may return to England without purchasing a single horse it may be well for the Canadian breeders to recognize the fact that if the trade in horses between the Mother Country and Canada were established it would be an exceedingly beneficial one to them particularly and to Canada generally, inasmuch as the public requirements of England have amounted during the past ten years to 17,000 horses per year. The railway and steamship companies would share in the benefits accruing from the trade. If they are found suitable in quality and price people may yet be able to regard the visit of these officers as an important incident in the development of the Canadian horse trade. Furthermore, the instructions of these officers are that they may return to England without having made the purchase of a single horse."

Being asked what he thought of the Canadian Pacific Railway, one of the officers said that it was regarded by the Imperial authorities as an important military route and would in the event of war, under certain conditions render important service in the transportation of troops to the East. The officers were shown through the stables of the City Passenger Railway and were furnished with a vast amount of valuable information by Mr. Lusher, the General Manager. The horses employed by the Company are just the build of those required for the Imperial service, being about 1200 lbs. weight. The average cost is about $155. The majority of them come from Western Ontario and some from Quebec.

The Mikado by the Bangor Opera Company.

A chance will be afforded Fredericton people of hearing Gilbert & Sullivan's Japanese opera. The Mikado, will no doubt prove a source of great delight to our musical people. This opera has secured a wonderful hold on the public and gains on a second or third hearing. That an intelligent representation will be given no one can doubt, as the company comprises the leading musical people of our sister city. The principals of the company are:—

Mr. Geo. Winslow, a well known vocalist, as the Mikado.

Carl Alberti, first tenor of the Bennett & Moulton Opera Co., as Nanki Poo.

Frank A. Owen, manager of the Bangor Opera House, Ko-Ko.

F. L. Binkhourst, of Newell's Opera Co., as Pooh Bah.

J. B. Dinsmore, basso of the Bangor Universalist choir, as Pish Tush.

Miss Carrie E. Hodgden, first soprano of the Bangor Universalist choir—a beautiful voice—as Yum Yum.

Miss Lillian La Rose, of Newell's Opera Co., as Pitti-Sing.

Mrs. F. H. Chase, contralto and directress of the Bangor Methodist choir, as Katisha.

Miss Edna Tozier, of Bangor, as Peep-Bo.

Mr. F. S. Davenport, of Bangor, musical director, a thorough musician, and one of the best conductors in New England.

The St. John *Telegraph* says of the opening performance in that city:—

A unanimous verdict of "charming" by the fair sex and the more terse expression, "good," by the sterner, was passed on the performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's last success by the splendid Bangor company. The greatest praise is due to the conductor, Mr. F. S. Davenport, for the very able way in which he keeps the company together, the chorus and orchestra being under perfect control, and answering the beat well. That the performance was hugely enjoyed by the large audience goes without saying, as a disposition was evinced of having everything repeated, some of the recalls being twice and thrice. Three more charming little girls from school than those who appeared could not be wished, and a certain portion of the audience certainly could appreciate the feelings of Ko-Ko and Nanki-Poo.

Miss Carrie E. Hodgdon's Yum-Yum was a delightful impersonation, and the sang her allotted numbers in a deliciously artistic manner, her chief triumph being in the song, The Sun whose Rays, in the second act. Miss La Rose and Miss Tozier, as Pitti-Sing and Peep-Bo, were delightful, the former rendering her part with great archness and vivacity, her acting was artless and captivating. In the Ko Ko of Mr. Owen was the rather unusual thing of the funny man having a good voice and not depending solely on the comicality of his character to draw the applause of the audience. All his local hits were good and drew at once, and his singing of the now well known The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring, as well as the Tit Willow song, was re-demanded again and again. Poo Bah, Lord High Everything Else, fitted Mr. Binkhourst to a nicety, his conception of the high born nobleman with a very long ancestry, and yet open to receiving pecuniary insults, being original and amusing.

Mr. Winslow has a fine full voice and made a very good Mikado, his singing of the song, A More Humane Mikado, being capital and naturally encored.

The choruses all went well and without a hitch, and with a fullness and volume of sound that showed there were no drones amongst the singers, but that all were carefully selected voices."

Tickets 25, 35, 50 and 75 cts.; for sale at Fenety's book store.

York County Teachers' Institute.

The Annual Meeting last Week.

The annual meeting of the York County Teachers' Institute opened in the hall of the Normal School last Thursday morning. In the absence of the President Mr. Mullin, Miss Wandless, Vice President occupied the chair.

Mr. J. Meagher, the Secretary, gave a detailed account of the expenditure of the funds which account was examined by the audit committee and reported correct.

The Institute then proceeded to the election of the following officers.

J. Meagher, President; Annie Harvey, Vice President; Hr B. Kilburn, Secretary Treasurer. Executive Committee—B. M. Mullin, MissRoss, and W. Temple Day.

The Institute then adjourned until Friday, morning at 10 o'clock.

After reading the minutes, Friday morning, the programme that had been prepared for the afternoon session of the day previous was taken up.

Miss L. J. Gregory, of the high school, gave a lesson illustrative of method in teach-grammar and analysis, to several of her own pupils. A brief discussion ensued concerning the method adopted by Miss Gregory, which was unanimously approved of.

Mr. H. B. Kilburn, principal of Charlotte street school, gave a lesson on solving problems in percentage to a class of six pupils from the seventh grade to his own department. Mr. Kilburn explained the advantages to be received from the method adopted, and the subject was discussed at some length by Messrs B M Mullin, H C Creed and B O Foster.

The Chief Superintendent then addressed the assembled teachers.

At the afternoon session, the president, Mr. Meagher, read his paper on the "Forest Trees of New Brunswick with characteristics" illustrating his description by exhibiting specimens of the most important productions. The forest trees, he said, were his old familiar friends. There was not a tree of them them that did not recall the past and associate it with youthful companions in many holiday excursions. With some happy references to the poetical inspirations of the American forests by Fennimore Cooper, he proceeded to describe the most important productions of the province. He took up the hard woods in the following order: maple, ash, elm, oak, beech, birch, butternut; then the pine family, including white pine, red pine, white spruce, black spruce, hackmatack, balsam, fir and cedar, briefly describing the different varieties of the same family, the properties and the utility of the most important of them. In conclusion, he stated that he had written the paper, not for the purpose of making any display of knowledge on the subject, but to show with how little scientific knowledge very useful lessons may be taught in our schools.

At the conclusion of Mr. Meagher's paper, a discussion followed on the subject matter of the paper in which the teachers took occasion to compliment the writer on his scholarly effort and recommended the same to be published in the *Journal of Education*.

Mr. H. C. Creed, secretary of the educational institute, explained to the teachers that he had made arrangements by which they could obtain free return tickets on all lines of railway and steamers for the purpose of attending the institute in St. John.

Miss L. J. Gregory's name was added to the executive committee, and several questions on school discipline were introduced by Mr. Creed, and a few of the teachers took part in the discussion of them.

The programme having been exhausted, the teachers spent the remainder of the session in discussing the propriety of giving lessons to be prepared at home. Some of the teachers contended that the giving of home lessons should be entirely abandoned; others, that home lessons should only be given to pupils in advance of the sixth grade in cities and the fourth grade in the country districts. The president called for a standing vote on the question when a very large majority of the teachers decided in favor of home lessons in all the grades,

The place of holding the next institute was left with the executive committee.

Adjourned *sme die*.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

A Lively Manifesto from the Plucky Tory Leader.

He Goes for Gladstone.

Let Canadians no longer complain of the campaign asperities of Canadian politics. Lord Randolph Churchill's manifesto to the electors of Paddington says: "'A people's dissolution' has come upon us. Such is the title given by Gladstone to the most wanton political convulson that in our time has afflicted this country, By the caprice of an individual elevated to dignity by an act of the people, by the boundless egotism of the Premier, the kingdom is to be disunited for the purpose of securing office, if only for a little while, by the aid of disloyal faction subsisting upon foreign gold. The government has been deserted by all who could confer upon it character or reputation. Gladstone has reserved for his closing day a conspiracy against the honor of Great Britian and welfare of Ireland more startling, base and nefarious than any of those numerous designs and plots that for a quarter of a century have occupied his imagination." He stigmatizes the Home Rule bill as "insanity, trafficking in treason, condoning crime, exalting disloyalty, abasing loyalty and a monstrous mixture of imbecility, extravagance and political hysterics. He ridicules the anticipated beneficial results from the bill and affirms that "the united and concentrated genius of Bedlam and Colneyhatch would strive in vain to produce a more striking tissue of absurdities than those gravely recommended by senile vanity to a people renowned for common sense." He also speaks of Mr. Gladstone as a betrayer of Khartoum, guilty of Gordon's death, the patentee of the Bendjeh shame, rejected by a democratic House of Commons, no longer able to conceal his personality under the shelter of the liberal party, avoided by the leading light of nonconformity, now demanding a vote of confidence in himself—a political expedient borrowed from the worst days of the second Empire."

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisely Chronicled.

Prince Edward Island local elections today.

Dominion Day, to-morrow. How will Fielding celebrate?

Goldwin Smith will shortly publish a work on the Political History of Canada.

The Franchise Bill has added 1449 names to the voters list in St, John city and county.

Major Crozier, of the mounted police, has retired with superannuation based on thirteen years service.

Parnell has sent a letter of thanks to Hon. John Costigan, for his exertions in behalf of the Irish cause.

Carleton, St. John, is to have a dry dock 600 ft. longx100 feet wide, and capable of accommodating the heaviest tonnage.

Mr. J. J. Anslow, formerly of the Newcastle *Advocate*, has entered upon the publication of the *Hants Journal*, Windsor, N. S.

Sir John Macdonald laid the foundation stone of a new Methodist Church at Fallowfield, in the County of Carleton, Ontario, Thursday.

The late Earl Cairns wouldn't permit his hopeful son to marry Miss Fortescue, and now Mr. Grant won't allow his daughter to marry the Earl's crushed weakling.

In Ireland 77 Parnellite candidates will meet with no opposition and seven seats will be contested. In London nine tory seats will not be contested. In Scotland, the unionists and conservatives will contest 60 out of 75 seats.

Judge Botsford, the revising barrister for Westmorland and Kent Counties, reports that under the Franchise Act about 2,000 names will be added to the list of electors in the former county, and some 800 in the latter.

At the closing ceremonies of Laval University course at Montreal the other night, Hon. J. A. Chapleau delivered an address, in the course of which he said Archbishop Taschereau's elevation to cardinal, was due to representations by Sir John Macdonald through him (Chapleau) to the holy father.

In April last, T. H. Monahan, second son of Hugh Monahan, Esq., of Elmville, Charlotte County graduated at Minneapolis Medical College, and had conferred upon him the degree of M. D. Dr. Monahan is practising in Minneapolis, Minn., and is also proprietor of the Peoples' drug store in that city. Charlotte County boys, says the *Pilot*, are generally bound to get to the top.

Hon, J. L. Beaudry, ex-mayor of Montreal, is dead, aged 77. He made himself conspicuous by his opposition to the Orangemen in 1877 and 1878, while he was mayor. In the former he refused to grant them protection in walking on the 12th July, on the ground that they are an illegal society, and in the latter he prevented them walking by the arrest of a number of their leaders.

A mass meeting of sympathizers with Irish national independence was held Thursday night in Clarendon Hall, New York, under the auspices of the Manhattan Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood. The attendance was small. George Smith and O'Donovan Rossa were among the speakers. They advocated the use of dynamite to bring England to terms of the present Home Rule movement failed.

Fred Jones, son of ex-Mayor Jones of St. John, who is attending school in Scotland, has made quite a remarkable score at cricket in a match between Merchiston and Royal High School at Edinburgh. The match was won by the first mentioned, Mr. Jones making the largest score of 128. The total scores were Royal High School 73, Merchiston 248 for two wickets.

The Provincial Liberal Association has placed Mr. C. H. Lugrin on the committee "to look after campaign literature in the event of an election." Why not put him on a committee to look after the House of Assembly reports he contracted to deliver a year ago? It is amusing to hear fellows whose pockets are bulging out with public money for which they have rendered no services, howling for honest government.—*Chatham World*.

The Toronto *Mail*'s Ottawa correspondent denies on the highest authority the statements recently published, that the Dominion Government, at the instance of the imperial authorities, have relaxed their measures for the protection of the Canadian fisheries; on the contrary there has been no interference of any kind by the Home Government, and the Dominion Government are determined in the future as in the past to strictly enforce the law against United States fishing vessels found violating it.

A grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias for the Maritime Provinces is to be formed in St. John to-night. Five subordinate lodges are necessary to the establishment of a grand body and these have been in existence several years. They are located as follows: two at St. John and one each at St. Stephen, Moncton, and Spring Hill, N. S. The installing officer will be Mr. James Moulson. After the institution, the visiting delegates will be entertained at a banquet by the St. John Knights.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin's $1500 handbook has not yet reached the Colonial Exhibition. Mr. Payne, New Brunswick's commissioner, writing from London, says: "Only think of it! While the local governments of Ontario and Quebec, as well as of our western heritage and Pacific slope, have gone liberally into emigration pamphlets, etc., New Brunswick has sent Moses H. Perley's hand book of 1857 (long prior to confederation) and a few of Hamilton's guides to the eastern provinces and a paltry lot of crown land reports, etc."

The exploring steamer "Alert," which sailed from Halifax Friday for Hudson Bay, goes direct from Halifax to Fort Chuchill, not calling at the Straits, thence to York factory to survey Nelson River. She will go to Cape Henrietta Maria, Marble Island and Chesterfield Inlet on her return, calling at the stations along route and abandoning them. Capt. Markham, R. N., who was commander of the "Alert" on the Arctic expedition of 1875-76, with Sir George Nares, goes out this trip representing the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway.

The first through train to Vancouver, B. C., on the Canadian Pacific railway, left Montreal at 8 o'clock Monday night. The train was composed of a [illegible] locomotive, two baggage cars, one mail car, two immigrant sleepers, two first-class cars, two sleeping coaches, (the Yokohama and Honolulu) and one dining car (the Holyrood). Independently of immigrants over 70 passengers were booked for the journey. Mayor Beaugrand and members of the city council, W. C. Vanhorne, and other C. P. R. officials, and thousands of citizens, including representatives of the board of trade and other commercial bodies were present, and witnessed the departure. The Montreal field battery fired a salute of 15 guns.

Passenger rates via the Canadian Pacific Railway have been arranged as follows:—To Vancouver from Quebec, $85; from Montreal, $92,50; from Toronto, 88. Colonists' fares from Quebec will be $59.50, and a small addition to Victoria of $1.50 is made. These rates compare very favorably with the Northern Pacific and other competitors, the rates quoted by Northern Pacific from Montreal via Chicago and St. Paul to Victoria being $97, and $64 for colonists. Special tourists' rates for return tickets will be issued, good for ninety days, with the advantage of breaking the journey at any station at $186.70, and for a party of over twenty, $149.45. The sleeping car fares from Quebec to Vancouver will be $22, which is much lower than any other Pacific route.

Rev. D. D. Currie's case has assumed an extraordinary and unprecedented phase by an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, restraining the Conference or any committee from proceeding any further with the investigation of charges against Mr. Currie, or taking any action thereon. The serving of the injunction created a profound sensation among the members of the conference. Dr. Williams, the General Superintendent of the Conference, urged the Conference to proceed with the final decision in spite of the injunction, as the discipline of the Church directs. He says this is an exceedingly critical crisis, and the honor, character and future of the Conference largely depends upon its judicious but firm and dignified action. The case has created a great sensation, and the result is watched with the greatest interest.

Declared Incurable.

E. C. McGovern of Syracuse, N. Y., who is a well-known resident of the place, was declared incurable by his physician, the disease being a complication of kidney and liver complaint. In two days he found relief in Burdock Blood Bitters, and in one month be entirely recovered.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

The railroads of the United States give employment to 650,000 people.

It is estimated that the area sown in wheat in Manitoba this year is 450,000 acres.

Winnipeg has seven miles of gas mains, and 280 establishments which take gas.

A skating rink in New Bedford, Mass., that cost $13,000, has just been sold for $1,000.

John Bright says scores of members voted for the Irish Bills that privately condemned them.

Lord R. Churchill has been anonymously presented with $10,000 to defray his election expenses.

The population of Brooklyn, New York, is estimated at 768,075, an increase of 201,412, in five years.

Latest California crop reports show that the year's wheat crop has been the heaviest ever harvested in this State.

In England, one-half of the entire country is owned by 7,400 individuals, out of a total population of 35,000,000.

The Pekin (Ill.) girl who was winner in a recent chewing gum contest wagged her jaws 6,000 times in 60 minutes.

Three thousand acres of wheat, thirty miles from Modesto, California, were destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

It is said worry kills more people than work. The perfectly independent man is the tramp who has no work and no worry, and nothing to wear him out.

It is easy enough to be agreeable in society. All you have to do is to listen while the other man talks. If the other man is a woman you've got to listen any way.

During the reign of Edward VI, horse stealing was considered the most heinous of crimes; those convicted of this offence were executed without benefit of the clergy.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound is very healing in its nature, and by its Tonic properties strengthen the muscles of the Throat and gives tone and vigor to the organs of speech, it promptly relieves Croup, Asthma and Irritation.

A member of a Kansas firm of horse-dealers has just purchased fifty six Clydesdale stallions for $75,000 from Mr. Riddle, the owner of the famous Blackhall stud in Renfrewshire.

Exeter, New Hampshire college students recently took their professor's horse up into his bedroom, on the third story of the college building and locked it in. The professor had to sleep with it that night.

There are 34,000 newspapers in the world, the total circulation of which aggregates 592,000,000 copies. Of these, 10,000 issue in Europe, 12,000 in North America. 16,500 of them are printed in the English language.

A young man sent 75 cents to a fellow in New York who advertised "How to make money fast." He received from the New Yorker the valuable information: "Take a paper bill and make it fast to something with paste.

A travelling agent writes us that he was confined to his bed five weeks with rheumatism and after all remedies failed used Minard's Liniment internally and externally and was cured in ten days.

At the entrance of a restaurant in Pesth, where young ladies are employed, is posted a notice reading:—Gentlemen are requested to abstain from kissing the waitresses on the stairs, as this is a fruitful source of breakage and impedes the services."

An Arkansas farmer writes that last year, when 'coons made havoc in his corn field, he went to the drug store to buy strychnine with which to kill them. By mistake the druggist gave him morphine, and the next morning he found his field full of sleeping 'coons.

A peculiar freak of nature is presented in the result that attended the experiment of stocking Lake Ontario with shad seven years ago. Millions of them were hatched, but they are dwarfs. None of them grow to over seven inches long and they are not fit to eat.

It is said that the cost to the Pope in creating and confirming an American Cardinal, including the expenses of the Ablegates and of the cardinal's hat to be bestowed by his own hand in Rome, will approach $25,000. The Cardinal's robe consumes 15 yards of material.

John Hays, Credit P. O., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

The manufacture of solid carbolic acid gas has become a settled industry in Berlin. It is put up in small cylinders, and if kept under pressure for some time—that is, a cylinder one and one-half inches in diameter and two inches long will take five hours to melt away into gas.

A man in New Orleans has tried the experiment of setting a hen on a double-yoked egg with entire success. On Sunday last a little head came through each end of the egg, and when the shell was removed to chicks were found. They were slightly united, but were easily seperated.

The *Great Eastern* steamer is now moored in the Sloyne, not far from the training ships in the Mersey, and variety entertainments, are conducted on it. Boats run to the vessel every half-hour from the Prince's landing stage, Liverpool, and the general arrangements are so complete that visitors may remain on board a considerable time.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

The promise is good for a large wheat crop in the United States the present season, while at the same time the prospect for a quick market is not encouraging. People may confidently depend on eating cheap flour another year. This is hard on producers, but consumers need not feel very bad over the situation.

The Society for the Suppression of Mendicancy in Philadelphia has two wood-sawed yards where all able-bodied beggars and tramps are compelled to work four hours a day in return for their accommodations in the way of food and lodgings. If the tramp refuses to work he will be sent to the House of Correction as a vagrant.

A curious advertisement appeared recently in an English paper, which went to show the strong affection of a girl for her parents. It is stated that the young lady was twenty-one years of age, a member of an honorable family, and offered her love in marriage to a man who would come to the aid of her parents. Age or looks were of no account, but he must have a good establishment.

For the thorough and speedy cure of all Blood Diseases and Eruptions of the Skin, take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. Mrs. B. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time; commenced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and she is now completely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Agne or any low Fever.

After much dallying and hesitation, the British War Office has decided to adopt the machine gun for the army. Three-barrelled Nordenfeldts, each weighing sixty pounds and firing 400 bullets in one minute, and five barrelled guns of 136 pounds and firing 600 rounds a minute, are to be sent to Egypt and India. The twelve-barrelled gun, that fires 1,200 rounds a minute, is being experimented with.

A lady in Essex, England, played at a first rate cricket match the other day, and made 44 runs in her second innings, without giving a single chance? Mrs. Theobald—this wonderful cricketress—is the wife of Mr. James Theobald of Bedfords, Lord of the Manner of Grays Thurrock. She not only played with much skill and made some hard hits, but looked extremely graceful in an elegant costume designed expressly for her. Mrs. Theobald bowls well, and makes an excellent captain, and insists on being obeyed.

A Fair Proposition.

There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy, if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial.

SPRING, 1886.

White Cottons,
Grey Cottons,
White Sheetings,
Grey Sheetings,

Plain ang Twilled.

PILLOW COTTONS,

40, 42, 45 and 54 inches wide.

PRINTS,

Canadian, English & American

CRETONNES,

some elegant Patterns.

ST. CROIX GINGHAMS,

Morse, Kaley & Co.'s

KNITTING COTTONS.

Nos. 4 to 20, best in the Market, no fear of contradiction.

6000 YARDS

Hamburg Embroideries,

better value than ever

Cotton Batting,

from the Gibson Mills.

POUND CALICO,

PARK'S COTTON WARPS,

—IN—

WHITE, BLUE and COLORED.

Carpet Warps,

all Colors, all of which will be sold as LOW as any Retail House in the DOMINION.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Also Agent for Gilbert's Lane Dye Works, St. John, and McCall's New York Bazaar Glove Fitting Patterns. Catalogues and Monthlies free upon application.

Fredericton, February 17.

HAMBURG

EMBROIDERIES,

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TENNANT,

DAVIES & Co.,

are now showing a splendid assortment of

FINE EMBROIDERIES,

IN ALL WIDTHS,

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