Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 7, 1886.

LOCAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Nomination, Monday, April 19th.
Polling, Monday, April 26th.
Declaration, Wednesday, April 28th.

The Local Elections.

The country was startled on Friday, by the announcement that the local general elections were set down for Monday the 26th of April—Nomination the 19th inst.

This attempt by the Government to catch the electors of New Brunswick napping, and snatch a favorable verdict before the public questions of the day have been intelligently discussed and understood, is nothing short of a detestable trick, worthy entirely of the source from which it emanates. There is no justification whatever, for holding the elections at this inclement season of the year, when the roads throughout the country are almost impassable, and when hundreds of the electors are in the lumber woods.

Nothing but cowardice on the part of the Government, could have prompted such a decision. Their short reign has been so corrupt, so extravagant and unpopular, that they dare not trust themselves in the hands of the people after the history of their administration had been ventilated in the press and on the platform. With a majority at their back in the Assembly, purchased by promises of office, and the liberal distribution of railway subsidies, the Government hope, by springing the elections on the people, to retain their support, thinking that the time for canvassing the constituencies is so short, that new men will have but little chance of success. We shall see. We believe their cowardly action will have quite a contrary effect from what they anticipate. The electors of New Brunswick will not be so easily deluded. They will take this *coup de etat* of Mr. Blair and his associates as an admission that the Government dare not submit their administrative acts to the full light of day. There is no time for slumbering in the Opposition camp, and we are assured by advices from almost every constituency in the Province, that the enemies of this, the most corrupt Government New Brunswick has ever seen, are already on the alert. We hear of organized opposition already in nearly every county. We believe that an honest united endeavour in this election, will sweep the Government into oblivion, and place more honorable men in the positions of trust so grossly abused by the present occupants of the treasury benches. The Government has been false to its every pledge. It has cast its professions of economy and reform to the winds. The leader himself has declared in the Assembly, that he never meant anything by his bellowing from 1878 to 1882; that all the questions he then raised as vital to the wellbeing of the people, are now, that he is in power, only relics of the past, dead issues, and corruption, extravagance, and prodigality, reign supreme in the administration. Let the people of this Province rise up, and by the might of their ballots, cast the pretenders from power. Let them insist that bogus reformers, sham economists, and tricksters, shall not longer run riot with the public funds.

The Persecutor Foiled.

Nothing could be more complete than the failure of the Attorney General, to substantiate his charges against Mr. Adams, that the latter had improperly and dishonestly assisted certain of his friends, to acquire the lease of certain fishing privileges on the Miramichi. For three years Mr. Blair hurled his foundationless charges against Mr. Adams, but there was to be an end to it. During the past session, Mr. Blair recognizing in Mr. Adams a gentleman extremely popular in his county, powerful in debate, and altogether a dangerous opponent, resolved that Mr. Adams must be crushed at all hazards. He conceived the idea of completely exterminating the ex-Surveyor General, and so in his speech on the budget debate, he made his charges specifically. Mr. Adams very emphatically pronounced Mr. Blair's assertions, "malicious lies," and so the sequel proves. Mr. Adams insisted upon, and challenged a Parliamentary inquiry, and Mr. Blair tabled his charges and had them referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Stockton, Killam and Quinton, three of his own friends, and Messrs. Wetmore and Humphrey two of Mr. Adams friends. The committee met and went into a thorough investigation, Mr. Blair appearing as prosecutor. The Legislature was kept in session for three days that Mr. Blair might, if possible, succeed in his persecution of Mr. Adams, but he miserably failed. Mr. Blairs own friends on the committee, they forming the majority, could find nothing in the investigation reflecting on Mr. Adams, and so they contented themselves with merely submitting the evidence to the House. Messrs. Wetmore and Humphrey presented a report, that the charges had not been sustained, and it is known that although Messrs. Stockton, Killam and Quinton, did not sign that report, they were in full sympathy with what it contained.

During the progress of the investigation, Mr. Blair was ungenerous enough to permit his organ to publish a most scandalous article in condemnation of Mr. Adams, an article that was denounced by every member of the committee without reference to their political feelings. The newspaper in question went so far as to conclude that Mr. Adams was guilty of the charges, before he had even been heard in his own defence, and without a tittle of evidence to warrant its assertions.

The persecution of Mr. Adams will rebound on the man, who from political dread and hatred, instituted it. Mr. Blair's endeavors to crush Mr. Adams, have received a stinging rebuke from the Attorney General's own friends, and the incident will teach him a lesson for the future.

A Sunbury Job.

There is every appearance of a shady political job in connexion with the erection of a certain number of piers, in Mr. John E. Smith's mill pond, in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury County. The facts as related to the FARMER are, that Mr. Smith being a very enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Glasier, M. P. P., and the Local Government, found it profitable to induce the Government to erect these piers in his mill pond, presumably to protect certain bridges in the stream below. The whole cost of the piers amounted to $504.90, Mr. Smith himself being the contractor. The erection of the piers, we are informed, serves no public purpose, but are very useful to assist Mr. Smith in keeping his logs in the pond. The bridges which were to be protected by the piers, we are told, are respectively, two and six miles below Mr. Smith's mill pond, and will really receive no protection from the piers.

Mr. Smith was also the contractor for the repair of a certain bridge over the Southwest Branch of the Oromocto, for which he received $478. The specifications as submitted to the Assembly in reply to a motion by Mr. Wetmore the other day, required that the abutments should be built of cedar, but we are informed, not one cedar log was put into the bridge. The price paid Mr. Smith was, it is said, fully double what the work was worth, but he had to be rewarded for his political support, and the cheapest way was to do it out of the public treasury. These matters naturally have given rise to much discussion in Sunbury, and the Government and Mr. Glasier are strongly condemned for assisting in the perpetration of so grave an abuse of the public trust.

The French Acadians.

The French Acadian people of this Province, forming as they do, one sixth of our population, have a just right to their share in the control of public affairs. This principle was fully recognized by the late Government, when Hon. P. A. Landry was admitted to a seat and a prominent portfolio in the administration, and when Hon. A. D, Richard was elevated to the Legislative Council. We have before referred to the success of Mr. Landry, to his ability, and to the leading position he has taken in both Local and Federal politics. But Mr. Landry on taking leave of the local train, had the satisfaction of seeing a worthy French Acadian step in to fill his place as the representative of his people in the Legislature. Hon. Mr. Richard, although young in political life, has already made his mark as a good common sense legislator, and as a most ready and fluent debater. He has done excellent work in moulding legislation in the Upper Chamber, but his tastes, we think would be better suited to the more active service of the popular branch of the Legislature. It has been stated that Mr. Richard intends resigning his present position to run in Westmorland for the Assembly, and should he decide upon such a course, we are quite sure his action would meet with the hearty approbation, not only of his own people, but of all classes in the Province, who appreciate ability, sterling integrity and a thorough knowledge of public affairs, in our representative men.

A Double Family Compact.

Down in Sunbury, the Grit machine politicians, taking the cue from our opponents in York, are trying to organize a double family compact. They already have uncle Charles Burpee in the House of Commons, his nephew, Mr. Arch. Harrison, in the Legislative Council, and now they seek to send Mr. Charles Harrison, another nephew of Mr. Burpee, and a brother of Mr. Arch Harrison, to the Assembly. Then again they have Mr. John Glasier in the Dominion Senate, and his son, Mr. Arthur Glasier in the Assembly. If the scheme of these scheming gentlemen in Sunbury succeeds to the fullest of their anticipations, the constituency will be entirely handed over to the control of two families, and the whole machine can be worked without friction.

The electors of Sunbury ought to effectually sit down on the calculations of Mr. Arch. Harrison. What claim has he on the confidence of the people in that county. Elected by them to the Assembly to oppose the School Bill, he had scarcely warmed his seat, before he ratted to the Government of the day, the price of his political dishonesty being the promise of a seat in the Legislative Council, which he afterwards obtained. He never went back for re-election; he didn't dare face the music, but now he has the temerity to dictate to Sunbury in the choice of its representatives, and attempt to foist his own brother on the constituency.

A Recent Appointment.

The *Carleton Sentinel* in noting Mr. Geo. W. White's translation to the Legislative Council, says that "he has heretofore expressed himself in favor of abolishing the upper branch, and, of course, will now be expected to give his assistance in that direction as opportunity offers."

Our contemporary will be surprised to learn possibly, that when the bill for the abolition of the Upper House came before that body the other day, Mr. White sat as if glued to his seat. He never called for a division on the bill, but when it had been safely relegated beyond his reach, Mr. White got up and said he *intended* to have opposed the bill.

The appointment of Mr. White to the Council, is the most malicious act yet performed by the Government. If it was their intention to bring the Council into contempt, they could not have taken a more effective step to accomplish that object.

There will be lively times in Westmorland and St. John over the local elections. Square opposition tickets will be run in both Counties. The St. John Liberal Conservatives meets to-morrow evening to nominate their candidates the Local Government having forced Dominion issues into the contest there. The opposition will open the campaign in Westmorland Saturday evening by a meeting at Moncton, which will be addressed by Hon. D. L. Hannington and other gentlemen. Mr. Killam is trying to form a Government ticket, bnt he is likely to be badly left.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Wetmore started on a stumping tour yesterday in the Western Parishes of the County.

The Government Convention in York will be held to-morrow, for the nomination of candidates.

John McMahon a Kingston, Ontario lawyer has skipped out with $18,000 belonging to his clients.

The Parnellities threaten to oppose every Scotch measure, if the Scotch members oppose Mr. Gladstone's Irish Home Rule bill.

Col. Irvine has resigned his position as commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, and is succeeded by Lawrence W. Herchmer.

A square opposition ticket has taken the field in Northumberland. It consists of Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchison, and they will sweep the County.

A great mass meeting at London, G. B., Friday afternoon adopted resolutions condemning Mr. Gladstone for attempting to hand over Ireland to Mr. Parnell.

A National Revolution, such as no century but ours has on record, is announced namely, that Corea has abolished slavery, one half of the people having heretofore been slaves.

T. C. Hersey the founder of the International line of steamships, between St. John and Boston, fell from the third story window of a Philadelphia hotel Friday, and was immediately killed.

Mr. Jesse Collings, who moved the amendment that defeated the Salisbury Government, and was afterwards unseated for corrupt practices, has resigned the secretaryship of the Local Government Board.

It is said that the cost of the ceremonies attending Cardinal Taschereau's installation at Quebec in June, will be $16,000. One cure alone, the Rev. Mr. Poire, has subscribed $1,000 toward the fund.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has passed the second reading of a very stringent license measure by an almost unanimous vote. It is much more stringent than either the Scott Act or Canada Licenfe Act.

Hon. W. E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland under Gladstone, is dead. He was familiarly known to the Irish people as "Buckshot" Forster, from the coercive measures he adopted while ruling the country.

On a vote of want of confidence motion in the House of Commons Monday night, the only French Conservative bolters from the Government were Desjardins, Coursol, Bergeron, Amyot, Gigault, Gaudet and Dupont, —seven.

The Czar and the members of his court started from St. Petersburg for the Crimea on Thursday. The utmost precautions were taken for the protection of His Majesty's person. The railway route over which the party passed was guarded by a hundred thousand men. Unhappy Czar.

We learn by telegram to-day, that in Sunbury, Mr. George A. Perley has retired from the local contest in favor of his father, Hon. W. E. Perley, who with Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Jr., forms the opposition ticket in that constituency. They make a stiff team and we look for their election by a rousing majority.

The loss of the Telephone Company in the *Mail* fire at Toronto, Thursday, is estimated at $35,000. The damage to the *Mail* building will not exceed $15,000. Both are covered by insurance. A number of architect firms, who were tenants in the building, lose heavily in books and plans on some of which there was no insurance.

A bit of gossip at Ottawa is that Hon. Alexander Mackenzie will be spared a political contest in East York next election. The Conservatives admire the vote he gave against Mr. Landry's motion, and they would like to show their appreciation of it in some way. They will let him have a walk over if he should wish to continue in Parliament, which is doubtful enough.

There are 6184 married men in the Canadian North-West Territories and 5715 married women. The reason for the inequality probably is, that many of the settlers have left their wives in the east while they prepare a home for them in the West. That there was not such a dearth of women out there as is generally supposed is evident from the fact that there are 1008 widows, according to the latest census, and only 359 widowers.

The Greek minister of war has returned from a tour of inspection of the frontier defences. He expressed his delight at the efficiency of the works. Before leaving Arta he requested the officers to inform their men that they were destined to uphold the honor of Greece on the field of battle, and would not return to their homes until that honor was satisfied. The expressions used by him are taken to indicate a speedy declaration of war.

A large crowd of idle men from the city and outports of St. John's Newfoundland, gathered around the Legislative buildings Thursday night, forced an entrance into the Assembly chambers, and planting a flag bearing the inscription "Railways" before the Speaker, asked for work. The House promised to provide labor for them and they withdrew peacefully. On entering the building, several doors and a number of windows were smashed by the crowd.

At the next prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association there will be no extra series match at 200 yards, a Snider match at 600 yards being established. One of the 500 yards Martini matches will give place to a match at 600 yards. The long range Martini match and the Any rifle match will be kept open throughout the meeting, and will each day be at 800 and 900 yards. Owing to the abolition of sighting shots, it is expected that the aggregate matches will be finished in three days.

Mr. W. Dell Perley was banquetted at Wolseley, N. W. T., on his return from his recent visit to Ottawa, to urge the claims of the North West Council of which he i a member. A Regina exchange says that the banquet was one of the most successful ever given in the territory. The Court was sitting and the town was garnished with barristers and farmers from almost every district in the riding during the day, and towards night the town was full. A magnificent spread was arranged, and at nine o'clock between two and three hundred sat down to dinner. After the usual toasts were proposed and drunk with immense eclat, viz: the Governor-General, the Lieut-Governor, N. W. Council etc, Mr. Marshallsay was called on to reply to the North-West Council, and during his speech he paid a glowing tribute to the energy, perseverance and sterling qualities of the guest of the evening, concluding by saying that in Mr. Perley, his constituents has a man of whom they might well feel proud The health of the guest of the evening was next proposed, and Mr. Perley on rising was received with an applause that fairly quaked the building and continued for fully five minutes. He began his speech by referring to the sessions of the N. W. Council in 1883 1884 and summed up what had been done during these sessions for the country. He then went fully into the work of the Council at the last sitting and concluded by saying that before he met Mr. Dewdney he thought he was a terrible man and did not know what to say about him—but when he got to know him thoroughly, (and he had a good opportunity at the Council Board), he realized the Governor's worth and all he had to say was that he is a first class man and a perfect gentleman. Mr. Perley then went fully into the matter of the delegation that went to Ottawa. He stated that the members of the delegation and himself were treated with every respect and consideration. In fact, he said he did not believe any delegation or deputation had ever received more consideration at the hands of Sir John Macdonald and his cabinet than the representatives of the Northwest Council did,

THE SCOTT ACT.

The Approaching Contest in St. John.

(St. John Cor. Halifax Mail.)

There is very little opportunity for levity in the approaching Scott Act elections. I have been informed that Mr. Scott, the inventor of this species of prohibitory legislation, was a very worthy man. Whether he was or not, does not enter into a consideration of the approaching election contest. But one thing is most certain, that the election, like its predecessor of five years ago, will produce the most bitter hatred of one faction by the other. A Scott Act election is a genuine faction fight, not so bloody as some of the orange and green riots of Ireland used to be, but a fight in which the worst qualities of men who at other times might fixedly be put down as good citizens, display themselves. Therefore had Mr. Scott, the aforesaid inventor, been a far-seeing man, he would have paused before he invited the Mackenzie government to make the Canada Temperance Act a government measure, and betook himself with the original manuscript of the bill, to some far away island of the sea, and neglected to return. It is a matter of congratulation that people have reached that stage of civilization that they can differ in politics without desiring to gouge each other; and it is to be regretted that some of the good deacons of the church, who favor the Scott Act, would not tear a leaf from that horrid politician's note book, and recognize an important truth, viz., that a man may honestly differ in opinion from them and still be a good subject of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria. The last Scott Act fight was

A BATTLE OF GALL AND WORMWOOD

This one promises to be one of the same nature. It is too early yet to tell what the result will be. The friends of the act are confident of its success by a large majority. Many who are more moderate in their views believe the result to be still in doubt. Property owners, who think their civic assessment sufficiently burdensome already, want to know how the Scoot Act people propose to make good the direct and indirect loss on the city treasury that would follow the passage of the act. This would amount to about $20,000 direct loss, to say nothing of the indirect loss to property owners due the placing of 125 shops, large and small, on the market for rental. They argue that to pass the act means that they have to pay more taxes, and have less means to pay them with. This is an argument that will take in a city where one has to pay $12 annually, besides poll tax, for the privilege of owning $1,000 worth of property or drawing $1,000 income. Besides that, all attempts to enforce the act in New Brunswick have proved abortive. Rum is as easily procured in Scott Act towns in this province as water. Letters of introduction, physician's prescriptions, and other equally well-known tricks for evading the Maine liquor law are not necessary in New Brunswick. All one requires is the ability to say 'whiskey," and put down ten cents each, and the bottle is forthcoming.

THE MURDER OF SCOTT.

The Story as told by Eyewitnesses of the Great Tragedy.

The Murderer for whose Execution Blake expressed Sympathy.

The story of the tragedy of 1869-70 at Fort Garry, has been told once more by one who was an unwilling actor in some of its most deplorable scenes, and reading it, we feel (apart from all questions of law) that if ever just retribution overtook a bad man, it was on the 16.h of November last, Major Boulton, whose narrative is simple, direct and soldierly, is the last man to exaggerate. He barely escaped death himself at the hands of the tyrant of Fort Garry, and was a reluctant listener to the fatal shots that preluded poor Scott's doom. After passing through his own ordeal of peril. he one day heard a racket in the guard room and recognized the voice of Scott, whom he knew. He was asking for a pocket-book which some of his captors had taken from him. After some scuffling Scott was thrust into a room next to that in which Major Boulton was confined. Later on Riel and O'Donoghue visited the prison and used violent language towards Scott. His offence had been his having advised some of the prisoners to refuse to vote for Riel or council. A court martial was convened, of which Lepine was president and some of the guards were members, and sentence of death was pronounced upon him. Riel had procured this result by working on the feelings of the judges, saying that Scott was a dangerous man

WHO WOULD TAKE REVENGE

if he got his liberty. On the morning of the murder, Riel came into Major Boulton's room and the latter tried to dissuade him from perpetrating such a deed, holding out the terrors of British law. Riel said he had not come to talk about that and went away. About noon they heard preparations for the execution and soon after Scott came to bid the Major good-bye. He then went out between the guards, his hands being tied behind his back and a white rag over his head to cover his face when the fatal shots were fired. For fifteen minutes there was dead silence, Then they heard the shots fired beneath the walls of the fort. A few minutes after the Rev. Mr. Young came in, his eyes blinded with tears, and returned Major Boulton his Bible. In the evening a servant of the Hudson's Bay company, who brought the Major his meals, told him that Scott had been put in one of the bastions of the fort where he had been heard to cry out, "My God! put an end to me!" He had, it seems, lain there for some hours unconscious, and had then come to his senses. "How he was finally despatched," says the author of "Reminiscences," "has never been settled, but in corroboration of the foul and brutal manner in which he was treated, I give the testimony of John Bruce, a French half-breed, who was the first president of Riel's provisional government. Bruce had been appointed by Riel as president and, no doubt, accepted the position at the commencement of the outbreak, hoping by constitutional means to obtain a recognition of the rights of the population which existed in the country previous to the transfer. Bruce, however, disappeared from among the active workers when Riel resorted to extreme measures.

Bruce's account is to the effect that six soldiers were appointed to shoot Scott but one of them, Parisien, took the cap off his gun. The two shots that took effect not being sufficient to kill him, one Guillemette discharged a pistol close to Scott's head, as he lay on the ground. Still alive,

THE WOUNDED MAN WAS PLACED IN THE ROUGH COFFIN,

which was nailed down and placed in the south-eastern bastion. Bruce says the story would be hard to believe, were there not several credible witnesses, who between five and six in the evening (the execution having taken place at half-past twelve), heard Scott speaking under the lid of the coffin. "What a long and horrible agony," he exclaims, "and what ferocious cruelty was this on the part of his butchers!" Bruce's account thus ends: "The words heard and understood by the French Metis were only these, "My God! My God!" Some English Metis, and those understanding English, heard distinctly these words: 'For God's sake take me out of here or kill me.' Towards 11 o'clock—that is, after ten and a half hours of frightful agony—a person, whose name I shall withhold for the present, went into the bastion and, according to some, gave him the finishing stroke with a butcher's knife—with a pistol, according to others. After having inflicted the last blow on poor Scott, that person said, as he was coming back from the bastion: He is dead this time! The corpse was left for a few days in the southeastern bastion, being guarded by the soldiers, relieving each other in turn."

Major Boulton, in his "Reminiscences," also gives the account written by the Rev. Mr. Young to Mr. Hugh Scott, brother of the murdered man, which is most affecting, though it says nothing of Scott's surviving the shooting. Both Mr. Young and the Bishop of Rupert's Land were afterwards refused the body and it was currently reported that the murderers had sewed it up in a sack, weighted it with cannon balls, and sunk it beneath the ice at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Red river.

One day last week while one of the divers was on the deck of the "Oregon," over one hundred feet below the surface of the sea, a curious fact was noticed. It has been a matter of speculation for years as to how far beneath the surface the roll of the ocean could be felt. Antonio Anderson, the diver on this occasion, says that in one of the alleyways between the houses on the deck of the Oregon he seized a trunk, und while trying to make fact to it and send it up to the surface, the roll of the sea continually swept him and the trunk athwart ships. It has been ascertained by soundings that the Oregon lies in 114 feet of water.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Contentment is better then money, and just about as scarce.

A consignment of eighty polled cattle left the Clyde last week for Mexico.

During the last five years 66,000 persons have died of consumption in Paris.

The Washington *Critic* thinks an honest alderman the scarcest work of God.

A black parrot from Madagascar lived in the Zoological Gardens, London, for fifty-four years.

The ice of Fresh Pond, near Cambridge, Mass., is cut almost wholly for export to India.

The man who wouldn't pay his tailor was non-suited. That is, the tailor took the clothes back.

It is reported that 150 patents for manufactured butter are registered in the American Patent Office.

The bed of the ocean, says a foreign writer, is to an enormous extent covered with lava and pumice stone.

Switzerland is about to regulate by law the amount of corset pressure the ladies may put upon themselves.

A funeral procession in Geneva, New York, stopped long enough to allow the body to be taken into a gallery and photographed.

There is an average of one voter to every four persons in the United States, while there is one voter to every seven in Great Britain.

A line of soundings just completed across the South Pacific from New Zealand to the Straits of Magellan, by Commander Barker, U. S. N., found 3,002 fathoms, near Chatham Island, the greatest depth.

One little girl was heard to say to a playmate:—"When I grown up I'm going to be a school teacher." "Well, I'm going to be a mamma and have six children." "When they come to school to me I'm going to whip 'em, whip 'em." "You mean thing! What have they ever done to you?"

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a sure cure. In severe cases great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

In Palatka, Florida, the Mayor suspended the marshal and the Council reinstated him. The Mayor issued another order of suspension. Then the marshal thrashed the Mayor. The Court fined the pugnacious officer and sympathizing citizens paid the fine. At this point hostilities were suspended.

Three men who have made their mark in Germany will soon pass away. The Emperor William, who completed his 89th year on the 22nd inst., Count Von Moltke, who will be 86 on the 26th of October next, and Prince Bismarck, who on the 1st of April was 71 years of age, are all in very poor health.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, Chemists, Bowmanville, write: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market.

Trench says the tendency of words is to deteriorate. For instance, the word villian once meant simply a farmer and alderman meant a nobleman, and was applied by the Anglo-Saxons to dukes, earls, bishops, ect. Nowadays a farmer is not a villain (not necessarily) and aldermen are not usually classed with the nobility.

Great rivalry as to speed exists among the sailing ships that annually take grain and flour to England from Oregon and California. The distance is 18,000 miles, and three crack ships competed this year, this winner. Lucknow, making the voyage to Southampton in 100 days, and the second best reaching Queenstown in 116 days.

The baseball season opens rather spiritedly. The first reports naturally come from the sunny South. In a game played at Charleston, S. C., last week, between the Charleston and Philadelphia clubs, the centre-fielder of the Charlestons broke his knee-cap, which will disable him for life, and another member of the same club lost a valuable finger.

The hangman of Vienna, Heinrich Willenbacher, who died the other day in his 51st year, held his office for 24 years, and during that time executed 36 criminals. This is not a large number for a city with a million of inhabitants; but murders, and, indeed, all crimes of violence are of rare occurrence in Vienna, the manners of the inhabitants being proverbially gentle.

A passenger on a small schooner sailing from London to Constantinople says that for five or six days a pilot fish swam steadily by the side of the vessel and only a few inches from it. At last a gale arose and it disappeared. As the vessel was sailing quite rapidly, the fish could not have slept during all the time. A pilot fish has been known to follow a ship for more than two weeks.

At Krupp's in Essen, a railroad truck has just been built with 16 axles. It was made for the special purpose of transporting by rail, a cannon, which is 50 feet long and weighs nearly 136 tons, from Essen to Spezzia, in Italy, by way of the St. Gothard tunnel. The truck is 76 feet long, and the axles are divided into groups of four, which easily adapt themselves to the curves of the road.

The ex-Confederate General Preston said to an interviewer:—"Once when Sir Garnet Wolseley asked me at a dinner party at Montreal if the South could not have held out longer, I replied, 'As a mere matter of physical endurance, yes; but do you know, sir, that in the four years of war through which we passed, the South alone, with its few millions of people, lost more men in battle than England did in all its wars from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria?"

One of the most energetic of the Ulster representatives in the new House of Commons is Colonel Waring, whom the "patriots" have styled "Waring of the Green. Thereby hangs a tale, Colonel Waring commanded the old South Down Militia, a very smart red corps. They have now been amalgamated with the Rifles, and are green in consequence. Hence their commanding officer, who it was said rather fancied the old red uniform, has gained his sobriquet, he himself being a very determined Orangeman.

Queen Victoria is not partial to journalists as a class. But her determination to exclude anything in the shape of a newspaper representative from the recent circus performance at Windsor Castle was frustrated by one enterprising journalist, who dressed himself up as a groom, and held up paper hoops for the equestriennes to jump through. This dauntless individual had a narrow escape, for his very literary-looking spectacles did not favour the impression that he was a circus groom, and were the subject of Royal suspicion and remark.

James Filkins, a young farmer of Edgerton, Mich., at a public gathering the other night so far forgot himself in the heat of argument as to say "damn." This so shocked some of his neighbors that they brought suit against him, under an obsolete statute, for swearing. At the trial twenty-one young women testified that James did say "damn," but that nevertheless he was a good young man. Other young women testified that they had never heard James say "damn," and that he was a good young man. The jury disagreed.

The late Dr. Austin Flint, of New York was once called in consultation to a case of typhoid fever. The patient, a young lady, was becoming very weak because unable to retain the milk mixed with limewater which her attending physician had prescribed.—"Why not try milk mixed with barley-water?" suggested Dr. Flint. The change was made, and the food agreed with the sufferer so well that she could take several quarts of it every twenty-four hours. Her recovery was assured, and she cherished the memory of Dr. Flint.

There is a woman in the Chicago Post-office whose employment is to correct misdirected letters. Her brain is a business directory of the United States, and she knows where to locate every firm of any sort of prominence. If a clerk calls out a misdirected letter as "Smith, Jones & Co., Chicago," she will very often indicate the correct address, as Louisville, Milwaukee, or Springfield, Mass., without taking her attention from the work she is engaged in. During her term of service, some 200,000 misdirected letters have been saved from the dead letter office.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

For Wasting Children.

Dr. S. W. COHEN of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting, with good results. It not only restores wasted tissue, but gives strength and I heartily recommend it for diseases attended by atrophy."

MR. ADAMS' SPEECH.

(Contmued from first page)

interest, $84,000, for Education, $168,000, and for the roads and bridges and a few other items, and all you have left is $111,000, sometimes a little less and sometimes a little more, and to distribute that sum nine men are required in the Executive Council! Why it is monstrous to think of it, that it should require nine men to transact a business of $111,000, a much less sum than is handled by scores of merchants in the cities of St. John and Fredericton every year. Look at the

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT

alone. We have Mr. Blair's travelling expenses $396; Mr. Ritchie's $337.03; Mr. Ryan's, $825; Mr. Mitchell's, $450; Mr. McLellan's, $250; Mr. Beckwith and others, $1043 58; Mr. Crocket, Chief Superintendent of Education, $600; and Mr. Beek's, $63 05; aggregating the enormous amount of $3570.41 paid by the people for the incidental expenses of nine men and their subordinates. I say that it is the result of the Executive Government of this country. I say that if the Government consisted of five heads of departments instead of nine they could do all the travelling that is required to be done. It may be said that is all foolishness on my part to go through the accounts and bring these matters to the attention of the House. Yet I think the financial condition of the Province warrants this scrutiny. When it is considered that while in 1883

THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

of this Province was $936,00, that in 1884 it was $1.381,100, and that in 1885 it has risen to $1,721,800, surely this is a subject of sufficient importance for the people of this country and the tax payers of this Province to consider whether or not the time has not arrived to deal with this whole question. An increase in two years of nearly $900,000 in the debenture indebtednesa of this Province! Is not that a matter for serious consideration? A total debenture debt of $785,800 in three years, a yearly average, sir, of $261,933! And then there is our

INTEREST ACCOUNT

which must always increase. In 1882 it was $46,695; in 1883, $59,440; in 1884, $52,685 and according to the statement tabled by the Provincial Secretary in 1885 we paid $71,971.95, and sir, that was not all the interest that was due. The balance yet due on the 31st December was between $8,000 or $9,000 so that instead of an admitted deficit of $21,000, had this Government paid the full debenture interest the deficit last year would have been $30,000. It was charged against the old Government that we left deficit after deficit each year, that whatever surplus we had when we started out at first we gradually lessened it, and that, besides doing this, we left a floating debt upon the Province of something like $300,000. Well, sir, this may be said for the old Government that we paid for many public works out of the current revenue. Take the school-houses we built in poor districts after the inauguration of the School Law. I need not discuss that. I need not refer to the fact that we redemed $69,000 of debentures from the current revenue, built the Normal School and other works and all out of current revenue. Look at the figures. In 1885 our interest has increased over 1884 $19,266.95, over 1883 $12,331.95, over 1882, $25,276.95, and this year it will increase $24,000 more. Admitting that our legislation in the past has been of such a character as to force this responsibitity upon the present government, yet, sir, in view of the fact that we have bonded $250,000 of our debt, that we have not practically anything in our treasury and during the past year have taken for our only available asset $75,000, why should we go on in the same old groove, the same old rut, as in the past ten or fifteen years.

And now, sir, I turn to the Auditor General's Report page one, for 1883, and I find that the

REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES

in that year amounted to $882,889.14. But to make up that amount the government had to borrow on the subsidy account of 1884 from the Dominion Government $225,429.69. Why, sir, if the Government had confined themselves to the general revenue that came in, the actual revenue for that year would have been only $597,459.45; and on the same page, sir, I find that with that revenue they spent that year $810,514.32, an over expenditure for 1883 of $213,114.87. My hon. friend the Attorney General, may express his dissent, but that is the statement of the Auditor General's Report. Turning to 1884, sir, we will see how far we have retrograded. In that year the gross revenue from all sources was $909,466.10. But in this is included for loans and debentures $509,000, so that the actual revenue of the country was only $400.466.10. They may say, well, but $225,429.69 of the subsidy for that year was drawn in 1883. Well, sir, I give them credit for that and what do we find. We find that the total revenue of 1884 was $625.895.78, and the expenditure was $633,658.34, leaving a deficit of $7,762.55. Well, sir, I need not discuss the figures as to last year. The expenditures to the end of the fiscal year have not yet all been tabled, and it is impossible for any gentleman in this House to discuss the question intelligently, because we do not possess that information. But if we add to the deficit of $20,000 the amount of $8,000 or $9,000 interest not paid up to Dec. 31st, and I am satisfied there are other items, we have a deficit of nearly $30.000. My friend the Chief Commissioner acknowledges I think an over expenditure of $21,000 in his department. The total amount he acknowledges, including what should have been paid from the ordinary revenue of 1884 is more than that I believe. It was carried over by the acceptance of drafts and placed in the year 1885, a new and ingenious plan which the Government employed to make the deficit as small as possible.

And now, sir, a few words in regard to

THE FREDERICTON BRIDGE.

No member in this Legislature to-day outside of the Government themselves understands whether that work is costing $73,000, as it is placed in the report, or whether (and I do not know whether I am correctly informed on this or not,) it is likely to cost this Province samething in the neighborhood of $95,000, although the contract price of the bridge was something like $56,000.

HON. MR. BLAIR.—"Not at all."

MR. ADAMS.—About $57,000, I think.

HON. MR. BLAIR.—"That was outside of the piers altogether."

MR. ADAMS.—Well, practically, we will have to pay about twice the contract price before the bridge is finished. Now, Sir, I am unable to continue any longer. I am suffering so much that it is even cruelty to myself to speak here to-day, yet, Mr. Speaker this being the last session I will make one other remark. I am not perfect in every way, I have my failings and faults, yet, Sir, my desire at this time is not so much to attack the Government or their policy in the past or future. My desire has been to go through the different departments and service and bring them before the notice of the representatives in this Assembly. I do not think, Sir, that I have nearly exhausted the subject because there are other gentlemen here who could deal with it more effectually than myself, and bring more industry to bear upon it, because what I have said is only the result of two or three hours work. Be it good or bad I simply ask that the whole question be reconsidered by the Government during vacation, that they may see whether they cannot go to work and formulate some scheme that will remedy the evils I have alluded to. While the old ship has been generous to you, has sheltered you, has provided you a fair salary and liberal prize-money, while you have thus enabled to launch out thousands and thousands of dollars to your particular friends, do not wreck the old ship at last. Because, Sir, I am satisfied, that the country will not allow your Government or any Government to run recklessly into hopeless indebtedness. They will condemn you eventually. They many condone [illegible] offences and sins now, but they will sooner or later, demand a general reckoning, and I believe the sentiment of this country will then be of such a character as not only in all probability to defeat the Government, but defeat all for the manner in which we have so long dealt with the many public services of the country. (Prolonged applause and cheering.)

Twenty-three bakers in Lyons have been heavily fined for putting alum and other adulterations in their bread, and have been ordered to keep a notice of the penalty inflicted upon them affixed to their shop doors for a period of two weeks.

Near Starvation's Door.

Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers.

SPRING, 1886.

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Fredericton, February 17.

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