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Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B. June 16, 1886.

The Nova Scotia Elections.

The Nova Scotia general provincial elections were held yesterday, and resulted in a most decisive victory for the Fielding Grit-Repeal Government, scarcely a remnant of the Conservative Opposition being returned.

The FARMER is indebted to Mr. H Wier of the Halifax *Herald*, for the following despatch, received at noon to-day:—

"The Provincial general elections took place yesterday, and resulted in the Government being sustained. There was a large vote polled. Halifax city gave a majority for the repealers of about 450, and although complete returns have not yet been received, they claim the County by 600 majority. The returns already in, give the following result:—

Guysboro—Weeks and Fraser, Liberal;

Halifax—Fielding, Power and Roche Liberal;

Lunenburg—Church and Ross, Liberal;

Queens—Mack and Cook, Liberal;

Shelburne—Johnson and MacCoy, Liberal;

Yarmouth—Gayton and Law, Liberal;

Digby—McNeill and Robichean, Liberal;

Annapolis—Ellison and Andrews, Conservative;

Kings—Rand, Liberal; second seat, doubtful;

Hants—Haley and Frame, Liberal:

Cumberland—R. L. Black, Conservative; and T. R. Black, Liberal;

Colchester—Laurence and Clarke, Liberal;

Pictou—Bell, Conservative; McColl, Liberal; third seat doubtful.

Antigonish—McGillivray and McIsaac, Liberal;

Inverness—McNeill and McKinnon, Liberal;

Victoria—Fraser and Bethune, Liberal;

Cape Breton—McKay and Chisholm, Conservative;

Richmond—Metheson, Liberal; the other seat uncertain."

The most notable results of the election are the defeat of Attorney General Longley and his colleague in Annapolis, and the loss of Colchester to the Conservatives. All the other members of the Government, except Longley were returned, these being Fielding in Halifax, McNeill in Inverness, McGillivray in Antigonish, Church in Lunenburg, and Johnson in Shelburne. Mr. A. C. Bell, leader of the Opposition is returned in Pictou, but his colleagues, Hockin and Munro, are probably both defeated.

The Conservatives have only assured to them, one seat in Cumberland, two in Annapolis, one in Pictou, and two in Cape Breton, a total of six in a House of thirty-eight, with one seat in Kings, one in Pictou, and one in Richmond uncertain.

Now that Mr. Fielding has won such a signal triumph at the polls on the question of Repeal, he will be expected to shoulder his rifle, if all other means fail to secure his object. Poor Longley however, will not be there with his gun. He has fallen in the first sikrmish. Laurence of Colchester or MacCoy of Shelburne will likely succeed to the Attorney Generalship. Longley was an annexationist, but was rejected by loyal Annapolis. He enjoyed the honor of being Attorney General for three short weeks, beating Mr. E. McLeod's record in New Brunswick.

English Political Parties.

The appeal to the country that Mr. Gladstone has resolved upon will, undoubtedly, says the Montreal *Gazette*, be one of the most memorable struggles that have taken place in the history of England. What the result may be, it is, of course, most difficult to say. Party lines have been to a great extent obliterated, and the old-time standards for gauging the feelings of the electorate are not to be relied upon. But, looking at all the visible parties in the problem, bearing in mind the large support gained in the House of Commons for Mr. Gladstone's measure, complicated and unsatisfactory as it must be considered, and that a change of sixteen votes would have committed Parliament to the principle of the bill—remembering the circumstances of the last election, how Parnell's influence was exerted first in favor of one party and then of the other, how powerful that influence is with his followers, how those followers held the balance of power in not a few English constituencies, and that they will now solidly support the Liberals—remembering also the vast popularity Mr. Gladstone enjoys among the common people, and the wonderful influence his eloquence has in the past exerted over their feelings—it does not seem improbable that the ministry may be sustained. Much will depend upon Scotland. If the people of that kingdom remain true to their traditions, and send to Westminister as solid a phalanx of Liberals as they have done in the past, supported, as it will be, by an almost unanimous Irish delegation—for there is no reason to think that the Conservatives will be more successful in that island in 1886 than they were in 1885—the battle will be more than half won. The Radical element in England will do the rest, and it will be a Liberal, and not a Conservative, administration that will grant home rule, in some form, to the people of Ireland.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—The Grits are all ready for a general election now, with the trifling exception that they have no policy.

A Toronto *Globe* writer has been examining the report on the adulteration of food, and finds that it contains many curious statements. There is a good deal of adulteration going on, but it appears thas the most of it is with substances which, after all, are not very injurious. Thus, out of 75 samples of tea, 51 were free from adulteration, ten were adulterated with foreign leaves, one with spent leaves, and one with sand dust. Spices were not so encouraging. Of 60 samples of ground ginger, 29 were adulterated with wheat flour, not to the injury of the stomach, but considerably of the pocket.

Dr. Ellis, the Toronto anaiyst, says that of the 185 samples of food and drink he had analyzed, 121 were genuine, 63 adulterated, and one doubtful. Mustard, cinnamon and tea are chiefly unfortunate. Among all the samples of these analyzed he did not find one genuine. Pepper and ginger, however, fared badly—half and half. Of butter, all the samples were genuine. Cream of tatrar, also, was bad. One specimen had no cream of tartar at all, all gypsum; others not much better. Some of the remarks of the analysts are funny enough, and ought to be pondered by consumers. For instance one specimen of whiskey "contains from 70 to 75 per cent. of water," Another of gin has "from 75 to 80 per cent of water; bad." Just as one thinks.

The advocates of higher education for women have scored another triumph, the trustees of Columbia College, New York's great university, having decided that in the future their classes shall be open to men and women alike. This was not, it is understood, resolved upon in deference to the pressure of the "women's sympathizers," but is the unanimous recognition of the trustees that the current of thought to-day is that, as regards facilities for obtaining an education, the sexes should be on perfect equality. They have also decided that, on passing the required examinations, women graduates shall have conferred on them the same degrees as their male associates, and have given effect to their new regulation by making Miss Winifred Egerton, a student in the scientific department, a doctor of philosophy. The new "doctor," it appears, has well earned her honors, as she has performed some really meritorious work in practical astronomy and mathematics.

The Scott Act does not work as smoothly in Sarnia, Ontario, as in Fredericton. A recent despatch from the former place says:—An attack with dynamite or some such explosive was made last night on the residence of J. G. McCrae, a warm supporter of the Scott Act, and who has taken an active interest in securing the appointment of a Police Magistrate. The explosive was apparently thrown, and struck the side of the front door, shattering the door and sill, breaking a couple of windows and damaging a verandah. No one was injured. An attempt was made to fire the residence of Magistrate Houston, another Scott Act advocate, but the fire was discovered in time. The Mayor has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the guilty parties. The County Council last evening passed a resolution in favor of a Police Magistrate, and the outrages were committed about three hours later.

Gladstone has issued a manifesto to the electors of Midlothian. Among the benefits which he anticipates from an acceptance by the people of his Irish Home Rule policy are these:—Consolidation of the united empire and a great addition to its strength; the stoppage of a heavy, constant and demoralizing waste of the public treasury; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of a free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and lastly, the restoration of parliament to its dignity and efficiency and regular progress of business of the country.

The Conservative party in Ontario is beginning to display activity in preparaaration for the electoral campaign, whenever it may come. Already candidates have been selected in many counties now held by Liberals, and for those represented by supporters of the Government, the sitting members will probably again appeal to the electors. The party is full of confidence, counting upon the gain of more than a dozen seats in the Province with earnest work, and the signs certainly warrant this expectation. The Conservatives have a majority of eighteen from Ontario in the present Parliament; they cannot as one reads the outlook, lose ground, and they may realize the count of thirty majority in the next House.

Discussing the Belfast riots, a Montreal paper truly remarks, that the recrudescence of the old sore of religious hatred could not be more importune than it is to-day. It makes little difference from what side the provocation arose, or that, in its manifestations, it has so far been mainly local. The evil unless checked by all the influence that can be brought to bear on it, is sure to spread till the baneful fire has wrapt the whole land in its flames. One shudders at the thought of what would happen if the spirit evoked in Belfast should become general,

Prince Edward Island Grits are about as consistent as their New Brunswick brethren. In Charlottetown, the chief city of the Scott Act Province of P. E. Island, they have selected as their leading candidate in the coming local elections, a prominent liquor dealer. Temperance appears to have been dropped from the revised edition of the Grit party platform, rum and disloyalty having the most prominent places.

A London correspondent of the New York *Times* referring to the trouble in Western Ireland, says that there is grave fear entertained of a terrible outbreak on the 12th of July, for which day the Orangemen are planning a monster concerted demonstration. The Irish nationalists, he adds are moving heaven and earth to prevent their friends from giving any provocation to violence on that day

A HISTORICAL SCENE.

In the English House of Commons, Immediately preceding the Defeat of the Home Rule Bill.

Gladstone's Warm Reception.

The scene in the House was one never to be forgotten. The House was crowded from floor to ceiling. The Peers' Gallery was filled to overflowing. In the serried ranks of spectators stood many foreign ambassadors. The strangers' galleries were full to suffocation.

Mr. Gladstone rose to speak at half-past eleven P. M., and was received with loud and long continued cheering. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley were on his right and Messrs. Childers and Mundella on his left. Lord Hartington and Sir Charles Dike were immediately behind. Mr. Chamberlain occupied a corner seat on the second bench below the gangway closely beside Mr. Caine. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach looked confident. Lord Randolph Churchill nervously twitched his mustache. Mr. Parnell sat between Mr. Sexton and Thomas O'Connor, and Messrs. Dillon. Healey and O'Brien were near by.

Mr. Gladstone spoke with great energy. His thrusts at Mr. Chamberlain were keenly relished and excited roars of laughter. Mr. Chamberlain sat with his head resting on his left arm, not moving a muscle. Mr. Gladstone finished at seven minutes past one A. M., having spoken one hour and forty minutes.

The Speaker forthwith put the question, and

A TREMENDOUS SHOUT AROSE

when he asked those in favor to say "aye," and an equally loud cry when he asked for the "noes."

The Speaker instructed the ayes to go to the right and the noes to the left. Messrs. Morley and Majorbanks were appointed tellers for the ayes and Messrs. Brand and Cain for the noes. The members filed out rapidly. At a quarter past one A. M. they returned to their seats and the space below became crowded. Way was made for Mr. Gladstone. The Irish members cheered the Premier and howled at Mr. Chamberlain. The latter paid no attention to the derisive yells of the Isish contingent.

When Mr. Brand announced the result the pent up excitement culminated in loud, long and triumphant unionist cheers. The conservative rank and file shouted themselves hoarse. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Caine sat immovable. The Ministers appeared resigned. The Parnellites waited patiently for the conservatives to exhaust their strength, then *en masse*, as a concerted signal, they set up a louder shout. A voice cried out, "Three cheers for the Grand Old Man!" and the House seemed to rise at the call. The liberals and Parnellites vied in applauding the Premier, and the galleries seemed to join in doing him honor. The House appeared to be charged with electricity. A voice cried, "Three groans for Chamberlain!" and a few responded.

Mr. Gladstone, in a voice scarcely shaken by emotion, moved to adjourn. For a few seconds a scene was threatened, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Healy rising excitedly and addressing the House. The Speaker refused to allow them to interfere with the usual course.

Members began to leave amid discordant cries against the dissentient liberals.

IT WAS AN HISTORICAL SCENE,

the greatest since the passage of the Reform act in 1832. Many of the members conversed in the lobby for an hour after adjourument. A large crowd gathered outside the Parliament buildings. The announcement of the result of the division was received with cheers and groans.

Mr. Gladstone went to his room, where he remained some time. He then, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstoue, left the House and entered an open carriage. The mob waited until the carriage passed out of the yard and greeted the occupants with ringing cheers and some hooting. The carriage was driven rapidly, the mob following, groaning and cheering. When it entered Downing street the mob gave three cheers for Mr. Gladstone and three for the unity of the Empire.

BLOODY RIOTS.

Sad Sequel to the defeat of Gladstone's Bill.

Several bloody riots took place last week, in Belfast, Ireland, the opposing factions being for the most part Orangemen and the Police. The first row took place on Tuesday. Since then fighting has been resumed nearly every day. Many lives have been lost, and scores of persons injured.

An eye witness of the riots on Wednesday gives the following description of the scenes attending the mob's attack on Bower's Hill police station:—"Women with pokers pried up paving stones and broke them into suitable sizes for the use of rioters when they ran short of missiles. Women and young girls desperately entreated the men to continue the fight whenever they flagged, offering them aprons full of fresh stones, and when entreaties failed the women and girls drove the men on by savage threats. The police station is a moderate sized dwelling house. When the mob attacked the building the police responded with a volley fired from the doorway, but the rioters soon drove the officials in and they retreated upstairs and renewed the fight by shooting from the windows on the second floor. They held their position for half an hour, during which the

BATTLE WAS HOT AND SAVAGE

on both sides, when they were reinforced by the arrival of seventy fresh officers. The increased energy of the police warfare served but to aggravate the mob, and they became ferocious. They were maddened by the sight of their wounded comrades writhing and howling with agony in the streets. I have since heard old officers say they never knew a mob to show greater viciousness, violence, pluck and determination. Despite their desperation the rioters hurled their missiles with regularity as if they had been drilled in stone throwing. When the men in front had exhausted their ammunition they would retire to the rear to receive fresh armfuls from the women and thus make way for their comrades with new supplies. Some of the stone throwing was quite extraordinary. I saw a man throw a stone with such vigor that it crashed through a window, struck a rear wall and rebounded with such force that it struck and hurt a policeman. The better armed of the rioters carried what we call here 'Belfast kidneys.' These are stones about five and a half inches long and three and a half inches wide, aud weigh on an average about one and a half pounds. There were many boys among the rioters, and they were as

DESPERATE AND PLUCKY.

as the men. The battle at the station ceased only when 250 soldiers came to the aid of the police. The soldiers were from the Highlanders and the Fusileers, and they soon drove the mob away." A witness belonging to a tavern adjacant to the Bower's hill police station was shot through the brain. A youth standing at the bar in a tavern opposite the station was shot. A girl named Minnie McAlister, who was out to buy a pair of shoes, was shot in the cheek. A boy named Kale was shot in the breast. A barmaid named Hill was shot through the skull. A stranger was found shot dead in a house into which he had evidently run to witness the riot. The corpse, when found, was surrounded by a lot of gossips, who were bending over it and peering in its face with the aid of a lamp. The people living in the neighborhood where the rioting began say it was caused by the police, under a mistaken impression, molesting and cudgling some orderly workmen leaving a foundry. According to this story

THE POPULACE GOT ANGRY

at the police and attempted to make them desist when a conflict became imminent. The story goes that the mob offered to behave if the police were withdrawn but not otherwise. People at the Shankhill road meeting attacked the police. The military were summoned and the crowd was dispersed. It is now stated that the meeting was summoned to denounce the police and also all other persons for attacking the houses and property of peaceable people, and to urge upon citizens their duty to do the utmost in their power to bring the disturbers of the peace to justice, irrespective of creed or party." The convention appointed a deputation to ask to mayor of Belfast for the names of the officers in charge of Shankhill police barracks yesterday morning.

THE EXCITEMENT GROWING.

The funeral of Thomas Gallagher, the Orangeman who was shot and killed during the riot at Lurgan on Tuesday, took place on the 10 inst. The funeral procession was protected by 100 soldiers and 200 policemen. A mob of Catholics jeered the mourners and threatened to stop the hearse, but the police held them in check. The political and religious excitement is leading to dangerous quarrels among women in factories in Lurgan. At one factory the Protestant females have struck work, demanding the dismissal of the Catholics. Rioting was resumed to-night. An infuriated mob held possession of the streets and wrecked and pillaged the taverns. The police were compelled to fire buchshot into the mob. So far as known no one was fatally hurt, but many police were badly hurt by stones. The appeals of the clergy to the rioters to disperse were futile. Eventually the troops cleared the streets.

Mr Herbert Cladstone, speaking at Leeds last evening, attributed the Belfast riots to Lord Randolph Churchill's violent speeches. The riots were not due, he says, to religious antagonism, but were deliberately planned attacks on the police and the excutive. Orange riots have broken out in Fintona county, Tyrone. Many houses have been wrecked by the mob.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gladstone was asked by Mr. Johnston (Conservative) of Ballykilbeg, if it was true, as reported, that the Earl of Aberdeen, the Irish Viceroy, during his recent visit to Cork, had knelt at the altar of the Catholic Cathedral in that city. Mr. Gladstone replied that if the Earl of Aberdeen had done the kneeling of which he was accused, he (Mr. Gladstone) was not aware of it. He added, "We must decline to institute an inquiry into such a question. It lights the fire of religious discord. I can say, however, that I have never known a better Christian nor a more perfect Protestant than the Earl of Aberdeen."

Major Saunderson (Conservative) asked whether a sworn inquiry would be held concerning the causes of the Belfast riots. Mr. Gladstone answered that Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was at present in Dublin for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into those grave occurrences. The Government were unable to anticipate the decision they might arrive at when Mr. Morley finished his examination.

Mr. Thomas Sexton (Parnelite) asked:—"Are the Government possessed of any advices showing that the Orangemen commenced the Belfast rioting?" Mr. Childers, Home Secretary, replied that the only telegrams received from Mr. Morley were those stating that no fatal results had ensued when he telegraphed. From the rioting of last night that but one policeman had been reported shot; that there were now 1,600 constables and 250 soldiers at Belfast. A later telegram stated that the police had been obliged to fire on the mob, of whom several were severely wounded. The taverns in Belfast, Mr. Childers said, would be closed in the evening during the excitement, and orders had been given to prevent assemblages in the streets.

A number of Protestant residents of Sligo held a meeting on Monday, and declared themselves innocent of the charge of having damaged the bishop's palace.

AN OCEAN CHASE FOR LOVE.

A Happy Reunion and Secret Wedding at Newark.

Engineer Kinnard's Sad Romance and its Present Rosy Hue—Two Hearts Palpitating as One.

Miss Jennie Eads Martin was the belle of one of the prettiest hamlets near Paisley, Scotland, six years ago. She sang in the village choir and had charged of the Sunday school of the church. Robert M. Kinnard, a handsome young man, who was apprenticed to a surveyor and mining engineer in Edinburgh, won her love.

One evening at a country dance the lovers had a spat, and young Kinnard, hot-tempered and jealous, fled from the hamlet without attempting to "kiss and make up" with his brown-haired, blue-eyed little sweetheart. A few weeks later news came from Edinburgh that Kinnard had sailed for the United States, Miss Martin was at first disposed to be angry, and her mother and relatives urged her to forget her faithless lover. In spite of his singular actions she clung to him, and when her mother died she quitted the home of her childhood. None of her friends knew whither she had gone.

Five weeks ago Miss Martin, who had been mourned for dead, wrote to her aunt in Newark, New Jersey, from Dakota that she was coming on to pay her a visit. In a few days she arrived and her aunt, who had not seen her since she was in her "teens," was delighted with her appearance. She had developed from a pretty Scotch lassie into a comely and charming young woman. Her comeliness and accomplishments flattered the pride of aunt and uncle, and her gentleness and kindness won their love.

One afternoon the uncle was called to the door, where he saw a tall and fine looking young man, who had fearless blue eyes, a bronzed and handsome face, and crisp-curling blond hair and mustache. The stranger inquired if a young woman from Dakota was in the house, and on being answered in the affirmative a flash of delight sprang into his eyes. He said he must see her at once. He was shown into the parlor, where Miss Martin was seated, and the instant he espied her he rushed up to her.

"Jennie, you cannot escape me now!" he said, and his passionate love sparkled in his eyes and burned on his flushed cheeks. "I have followed you from Dakota and have crossed the ocean twice to find you. I will never go away until I take you as my wife."

Mingled amazement and pleasure shone in Miss Martin's dark blue eyes, but she controlled her feelings so well that her uncle could not tell whether she was pleased or otherwise. She introduced the stranger as Robert M. Kinnard, a mining engineer, who was her suitor in Dakota. Then she went upstairs and told her aunt quietly that a gentleman from Dakota had called to see her. Her aunt suspected at once that the young man was the lover of her niece, but the latter would neither admit nor deny. Aunt and uncle, who had never heard of Kinnard before, were charmed with him.

After a chat, he and Miss Martin started for New York, ostensibly to go to a theatre, but at 11 o'clock they returned, and the niece showed her aunt a marriage certificate. They had been married quietly by a Methodist clergyman in New York, and the servants of the minister were the witnesses. The aunt and uncle prepared a feast and sent for friends, a score of whom gathered an hour later to celebrate the impromptu ceremonies.

Kinnard said that after quitting Scotland he became a minning engineer in Omaha, Dakota and Nevada, and he accumulated considerable wealth. Although he met many charming women he could not forget the Scotch lassie he fled from in jealous anger. Thinking that she had married some other admirer he became despondent and turned all his energies to hoarding money. One day he saw a face at the window of a large mine-owner's house that made his heart leap to his throat. It was the Jennie he had fled from over five years ago. She was the governess of the miner's children. He met her and she was cold. When he pleaded she became silent, and several times she changed her dwelling-place to other towns.

Finally she disappeared. Thinking she had returned to Scotland he proceeded thither.

"On arriving at the village where we lived as children," Mr. Kinnard continued, "I learned that Jennie had not returned to the place. A relative told me that she had an aunt in Newwark, New Jersey, and that same day I started for New York again. On reaching Newark I called upon a score of Martins, but none of them could tell me about my lass. Finally I ascertained that her aunt had moved a second time, and then I found her. Jennie will sail with me for Scotland week after next for a long trip.

"I ran away," blushing Mrs. Kinnard said, "in order to make him feel what I felt when he fled from me five years ago. His experience has cured him, and now I will not be afraid that he will run away again. Foolish lad! He was jealous, but he had no cause, for I loved him so much that I really came to this country to find him."

Why suffer from weak nerves, want of appetite, and general debility? letting the loss of sleep and rest impovesish the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and nervous affections of all kinds. It is also beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, never be without it. It will strengthen you, keep your system in regular order, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do, It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Druggists sell it.

A Methodist minister, during his prayer—preliminary to preaching—while full of zeal, used the following expression: "Oh, Lord! we prav Thee curtail the devil's power in this place!" An old negro, who was also ready for a response, leaped upon his feet and exclaimed: "Amen! dat right! Lord! cut de tail smack and smoove off!"

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisely Chronicled.

Ludwig, recently deposed from the Bavarian throne, has committed suicide by drowning.

The Mayor of Toronto has received a despatch stating that Vancouver, British Columbia, is in ashes, that 3,000 persons are homeless, and that aid is needed immediately.

The shell race at Pullman, Ill, on Saturday between Teemer and Gadaur, three miles, was won by the latter in 20m. 20secs. At the turn Teemer's left arm gave out and he was forced to give up the race.

The year's business has been a profitable one for the Bank of Montreal, and it has been able to pay shareholders eleven per cent., while placing a balance to the credit of profit and loss of $148,986, besides providing for expenditure upon bank premises of $111,000.

Eighteen years ago a lad who had been adopted by a lady who now lives at St. Thomas, Ont., ran away from home and nothing was heard from him until Saturday last, when he walked into the house of a Methodist minister attending the annual conference of that body being held in the city.

The Chatham *World* says that Mr. John P. Burchill will probably be the Opposition candidate in that county, in the event of a Dominion election this fall, that Mr. Adams is talked of as the Government candidate, and that Mr. Mitchell may possibly run as an Independent.

A telegran from Moline, Ill., on Saturday evening, announced the death of Francis J. Dickens, son of the celebrated novelist, Charles Dickens. He was instructor of the Canadian North-West Mounted Police, but had to resign his position in February last on account of ill health. His escape with a small force from Fort Pitt by boat to Battleford was one of the dramatic incidents of the late rebellion.

The richest little girl in the world is the seven-year-old daughter of Captain George R. Perkins of the Navy. She is worth $7,000,000 in her own name, the amount having been left her recently by her grandfather, William F. Weld of Boston. This is supposed to be the reason why there are so many bachelors in New York. They are all waiting to take their chances when she grows up.

A fashionable christening occured on Wednesday afternoon last in the English Cathedral, Quebec, when the infant son of Captain and Lady Streatfield was admitted into the Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector Rev. G. V. Housman, and the name given to the child was "Henry Sydney John." The godfathers were the Governor-General and Sir John Macdonald and the godmother the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The grand secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada has received from the grand secretary of England, a jewel for Sir John MacDonald as representative in Canada of the Grand Lodge of England. The jewel is an exceedingly handsome one. Accompanying it is the following letter: "I am instructed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, grand master of the Grand Lodge of England, to transmit to you the accompanying jewel and to request that our representative at your Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B., may be duly invested therewith."

The prize list of the Dominion Rifle Association matches, to open at Rideau rifle range on Monday, August 30, is published. The number of matches is the same as last year. The number of prizes is 20 for teams, valued at $669, and individual prizes, 850, are valued at $5,225, The team prizes are the same as last year, but the individual prizes are 30 more, and the money value shows an increase of $70. The total amount offered in money, besides usual cups and shields, is $5,994, which is the largest sum ever offered at any rifle competition in Canada.

The Canadain Pacific authorities have drawn up the time schedules between Montreal and Vancouver. The first train left Montreal on Monday at 8 P. M., and will reach the new city of Vancouver on the following Sunday, making the journey of 2900 miles in 136 hours, beating the time between New York and San Francisco by twenty hours. When the road is thoroughly ballasted and in good working order the trip across the continent by the Canadian Pacific will be made in 120 hours and eventually the authorities hope to be able to reduce this further to 90 hours.

Messrs. Brennan & White, shoe manufacturess, 80 Grand street, Brooklyn, announce that they have been obliged to retire from business as the result of their unsuccessful struggle against the boycott put upon their goods a year ago by the Knights of Labor. The trouble grew out of the firm's refusal to increase the pay of one man, whom they considered incompetent. The employees then all struck. New men and girls were employed, whereupon a boycott was ordered, and the firm have been unable to sell goods enough to pay expenses. At the time the trouble began they employed 150 hands, and were doing a large and rapidly increasing business.

The religious rite of marriage between Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini was performed Friday in the Protestant parish church at Ystradgyais, Wales, about seven miles from Craig-Y-Nos, Mme. Patti's residence. The diva wore a blue silk dress covered with cream-colored lace. The seven miles of road along the Swansea valley between Craig-Y-Nos and the church was spanned with triumphal arches, and the entire population of hhe valley turned out in holiday attire to pay a tribute to the couple and witness the wedding. M. Mayran, editor of the Paris *Figaro*, gave the bride away, and Herr Graz, tho operatic conductor. acted as best man for the groom. There were no bridesmaids.

A horrible story comes from Nova Scotia. David McGrath, aged 24, belonging to Dartmouth, was fishing out of Shelburne on the schooner *John Putney*. He was engaged to a girl named Katherine Goulden, belonging to Jordan Bay, near Shelburne. During his last trip to Grand Banks, she heard things derogatory about his character, and when he returned from the voyage on Saturday and went to see her on Sunday night, she jilted him. On Monday he left his work on the deck of the vessel, went to the forecastle, got a gun loaded to the muzzle with slugs and heavy shot, lay in his bunk, pressed the trigger with a stick and blew his left side open, the lungs and entrails protruding through. He died instantly.

A daring attempt was made at Palmerston, Ontario, the other day, to rob Scott's Bank. The manager has been summoned by a bogus telegram to meet Scott, the proprietor. About eleven o'clock a person closely veiled and dressed in woman's clothes came into the office and said she wished to deposit $2,000. The teller invited her to take a seat in the private office until he got through with the customers, several of whom were in the office. As soon as the office was clear, the visitor asked that the door be locked until she made the deposit, and as appeared very nervous, the teller complied with her request. On returning to the private office she opened a satchel and took out a large knife and ordered the teller into the washroom. He refused to go, and a struggle ensued, the teller getting fiadly cut and otherwise injured, but finally overpowered the robber and took the knife from him, and on stripping the veil from his face, found himself almost confronted by one Ben Rigg, a resident of the town. The teller, for his pluck, got his salary doubled.

The Wibledon team will sail from Quebec on the 24th inst., under command of Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., with Captain Prevost, of the 65th Battalion, second in command. The team is believed to be exceptionally strong as the whole of the first twenty, with one exception, will go. The following is the list:—Capt. Hood, 5th Battalion; Capt. J. Adam, 13th Battalion; Lieut. Maxwell, Halifax Garrison Artillery; Lieut. Blair. 78th Battalion; Lieut. Russell, 45th Battalion; Staff-Sergt. B. Mitchell, 45 Battalion; Sergt. W. King, 45th Battalion; Sergt. Alex. Wilson, 33rd Battalion; Sergt. W. J. Proud, 37 Battalion; Sergt. J. A. Armstrong, G. G. F. G.; Sergt. J. Rolston, 37th Battalion; Sergt. A. Bell, 12th Battalion; Sergt. Thornbull, 78th Battalion; Sergt. Loggie, 73rd Battalion; Sergt. Mumford, 63rd Battalion; Pte. J. Riddle, 8th Battalion; Pte. O. S. Stanton, 60th Battalion; Pte. W. Longley, 62nd Battalion; Pte. A. S. Kimmerly, 49th Battalion; Trooper Beatty, 8th Cavalry. The only name omitted is that of Capt. Corbin, fifth on the list last year, but who was debarred on account of having visited Wimbledon twice already.

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.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

Dr. Sunderland received a $100 fee for marrying the President.

A Methodist missionary has been appointed chief physician of the Chinese army.

The manufacture of wine from oranges is becoming an extensive industry in Florida.

There are 76,000 cattle in the immediate vicinity of Fort MacLeod, N. W. Territory.

One of the best kinds of insurance one can have is the good will of one's neighbours.

The losses by fire during the month of May in the United States and Canada was $7,000,000.

According to the new rules of the Knights of Labor strikes must be ordered only by secret ballot.

Miss Lilian Smith of California, a young lady of 14 years, has broken 323 glass balls in succession with the rifle.

The most modest man ever heard of was in a row boat in a storm. He got swamped and drowned because he refused to hug the shore.

New York was astonished last week by the arrival of a cargo of ice from Norway. The article is sometimes taken from Maine to india.

There are in the city of New York at the present time, 8,557 licensed liquor-saloons, or one for every 23 voters. This is the proportion for the whole city.

Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist, who is now wheeling round the world, is a slight man, of medium height, and has spent all his life west of the Mississippi as a ranchman. He is 22 years old.

William E. Marshall's famous painting of "Our Saviour" was damaged by water and smoke in New York, Saturday. The picture covered nearly fifty feet square of canvas and was valued at $70,000.

A German inventor is building at a cost of $125,000, a balloon five hundred feet in length, to be operated by steam. He is very sanguine of success and has been offered $150,000 for his patent.

The most notable feat in modern railroading has been the change in less than two days of the gauge of 13,000 miles of track in the Southern States from five feet to the standard of four feet nine.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Rochford, Ill., has boycotted an ice company of that town because the president signed the application of one of his patrons for a liquor liscense.

The sand-paper factory at Hallowell, Me., is turning out about three miles of sand-paper a day. It is made in strips from 28 to 44 inches wide, then cut up in sheets, packed and marked according to grade.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing of his efforts on a recent Sunday evening to obtain liquor in Portland, Me., says: "In another place our liquor was brought on sealed in egg-shells, the meat having been blown out."

The farmers in Aroostook, Me., are rejoicing over the prospects for a great hay crop. The grass is looking finely at present and all that is needed are frequent showers through the present month to make the crop one of the largest for years.

The register-general of Great Britain states that the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1886 is estimated at 36,707,418 persons; the of England and Wales at 27,870,580, of Scotland at 3,959,393, and of Ireland at 4,887,439.

A Presque Isle man's house took fire the other day. His neighbors not only assembled and helped him put out the fire, but stayed and re-shingled the roof, which was burned, and took up a collection to pay for the shingles, the whole work being finished before night.

Old Dr. Johnson was a benefactor. Seventy-five years ago he invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Linment*, the wonderful success of which in the cure of diseases of the head, throat and lungs is truly astonishing. No family should be without it.

A Boston photographer was called to the morgue the other day to take a photograph of a corpse for purposes of identification. Having adjusted his apparatus and everything being prepared, he uncovered the plate, saying, with a wave of his hand, "Now don't move."

Eighteen years ago a lad who had been adopted by a lady who now lives at St. Thomas ran away from home, and nothing was heard from him until Saturday last, when he walked into the house a Methodist minister attending the annual Conference of that body being held in that city.

A Chicago citizen talks of transplanting one of the big California trees to his summer residence near that city. The one he has selected is 300 feet high and 93 in circumference. It is estimated that the transportation will cost him $18,000. The weight of the leviathan is about 40,0000 pounds.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best refults. Do not be persuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

In Italy a living scorpion is dropped into a wide-neck bottle, which contains a few drops of olive oil of the finest quality. More oil is poured on instantly, until the bottle is filled, and the scorpion dead. In its struggles to free itself it ejects all its poison into the oil, and this poisoned oil forms a sovereign remedy for the sting of a scorpion.

In a Moravian graveyard at Greensboro', N. C., the married women are buried in one square, the married men in another, in still another square the maiden ladies, while together rest the unmarried men. Then in two other squares are found on one side the boys and on the other the girls.

The story goes that a manufacturer in a Massachusetts town paid to his army of employees 700 bright, crisp $10 bills. Each man got one with his pay. They were all marked so as to be recognized. By Tuesday 410 them had been deposited in the banks of the city by saloonkeepers. When the facts became known to the workmen they organized a temperance society.

Why suffer from disorders caused by impure blood, when thousands are being cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery? It removes Pimples add all eruptions of the skin. Mr. John C. Fox, Olinda, writes, "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is giving good satisfaction. Those who have used it say it has done them more good than anything they have ever taken."

The wedding day of a young lady of Portland, Me., was fixed for Wednesday of this week, and she was making preparations for the happy occasion. The other day she left the dinner table and proceeded to the sewing-room, where, all at once a shriek was heard, and the the family rushed to the room, to hear her cry most piteously, "I cannot see." A leading surgeon was sent for who said she was suffering from paralysis of the optic nerve and would never recover her sight.

The design on the Cleveland wedding cake boxes was the President's own. He gave his whole attention to it the Sunday before the ceremony. He said that he wanted his guests to have the boxes for souvenirs. The autographs on the cards on top of the wedding cake boxes were written by the President and his bride after four o'clock in the afternoon, though there were 150 of them. The names read Frances Folsom, Grover Cleveland. Her handwriting is good and clear but larger than his. On the boxes beneath the monagram "C. F." is a linden leaf, which is the old emblem of marriage.

A party of young ladies climbed to the top of the fire-bell tower, 60 feet high, to obtain a good view of the city of Denver, Col. Eppa Stewart stepped to the edge of the tower and was leaning against a corner post, looking over the country, when the janitor, not knowing of the presence of the ladies, seized the bell rope to call a meeting of the fire company. The sudden clang of the bell started Miss Stewart, and she plunged from the dizzy height to the pavement. Both legs were badly crushed, the feet having been driven to within a few inches of the knees. The bones of the left arm were also broken into splinters, and five ribs on the right side were broken and torn loose from the spine.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

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

SPRING, 1886.

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

Plain ang Twilled.

PILLOW COTTONS,

40,