Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 27, 1886.

Mr. Chapleau to his Constituents.

The most important event of the past week in Canadian political circles, was the reception of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, in the County of Terrebonne, which he has represented for the past nineteen years. It will be remembered, that during the height of the Riel agitation, it was openly asserted by Mr. Chapleau's enemies, that he need never set his foot again in Terrebonne; that that constituency, which had been faithful to him for so many years, had set its face against him because he declined to interfere to prevent Riel's execution, and had discountenanced the course pursued by the so-called National party. But Mr. Chapleau knew the circumstances better than did his enemies. He foresaw that the wicked, senseless agitation would burn itself out, and that his opportunity would come when men's passions, aroused by demagogues for their own political purposes, had subsided, his constituents would listen to the calm reasoning of common sense. That time arrived, and Mr. Chapleau met his constituents, and a warm welcome he received. An audience of five thousand people assembled at St. Jerome, and the Secretary of State, appearing at his best, made an eloquent speech, that met with the cordial endorsation of his friends and of his enemies too, who were unswayed by prejudice or passion. Mr. Chapleau took high ground against the Riel agitation, Referring to Mr. Blake's remark that he (Blake) would never build up a political platform upon the scaffold of Riel, or cement it with blood, that he would never open the portals of the future with the blood-rusted key of the past, Mr. Chapleau declared that neither would he take such a course. "The Riel question cannot be a political issue in this country," further declared Mr, Chapleau, in his manly patriotic address.

Mr. Chapleau had been charged with want of sympathy for the half-breeds, but he was able to give a practical example of how he had exhibited the contrary feeling on a former occasion. We give an extract from his speech on this point. He said:—

"I have my sympathies for the half-breeds, and I have proved it; I have proved it before to-day. In 1874, when Ambroise Lepine was accused of murder, I travelled over 2,000 miles to defend him. I did not go round passing my hat for subscriptions to pay me for defending the accused. I did it mainly, without any hope of reward. (Cheers.) The insurrection of 1870 had a color of excuse. Men higher than I am in politics have gone so far as to say that there was justification for the rebellion of that day. It was the assertion of the rights of nationality against the cession of territory by a supreme power. I defended my client, and during that defence, I had proof, and the best proof, too, that the killing of the unfortunate Scott was one of the most atrocious murders ever committed. That atrocious murder was without the connivance and without the approval of Lepine, but it was the result of the selfish vengeance of the then dictator of the North-west—Louis Riel. To-day I have still my sympathies with the unfortunate class of half-breeds who have been deluded and brought to misery and death by the ambition and cupidity, and the venal spirit of their leader."

Mr. Chapleau further on in his address, referred to the French Canadians in other provinces taking no stock in the Riel agitation, Said he:—

"It has been said to me that it is insulting to the memory of a dead man to speak as I do of Riel, I do not say anything but what has been proven against him, and I must say that if everybody was "waiting wisely," as Mr. Blake said, waiting for the development of the case before Parliament, we would not have those regretful manifestations we are having in which the best friends of the people have been trampled under foot, hanged and burned in effigy, and so much so that the highest authorities in the Church have been obliged to say that it was a disgrace to the country, and that it was assimilating this orderly Canada of ours to the Commune of Paris. But who do we see sharing in this movement outside this province of Quebec? Nobody. The many groups of our fellow-countrymen in this Confederation have made no demonstration outside of Quebec. I do not speak here of the English people, but I speak of the minorities in other parts of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, there is a French-Canadian population of over 120,000 souls. In New Brunswick the Acadians number 45,000, and in Nova Scotia 60,000. Well, of those important groups of population, similar to ours by their origin, their language and their religion, all of them condemn this agitation. I go further than this. In Manitoba, in the whole of the Northwest, no authorized voice has been raised to blame the Government for the execution of Riel, but on the contrary the men representing public opinion of our people in these regions are deploring what has been done in our province."

Proceeding, Mr, Chapleau reminded his audience, that Sir Richard Carlwright had declared that he could not condemn the Government for the execution of Riel, that Hon. David Mills, another leader of the Grit party had declared that Riel's execution could not be a political question in Ontario, and that Mr. Blake himself, in his London speech, said he declined to construct a political platform out of the Regina scaffold. "Why," said Mr. Cuapleau, "Mr. Blake belongs to the party who had declared Riel an outlaw, and in 1871 had offered five thousand dollars for his head. "On the one hand," said he, "we have all the provinces of Canada except Quebec, unanimous in approving of the conduct of the Government, on the other, the Liberal leaders declaring that if they had been in power, Riel would have been condemned to death as he had been, for a crime that deserved death." "Why should a few individuals" continued Mr. Chapleau, "try to raise a whole province in rebellion to punish a Government for vindicating the law?" Mr. Chapieau said the Riel question was admirably summarized in a remark an old farmer had made to him that day. "Last March," said the old farmer, "when Riel was leading the rebellion, men on both sides of politics exclaimed: "Send up our children—our volunteers—to kill that infamous arch-traitor Riel. Everybody was in favor of his being killed then, and now when Riel has been killed by the hand of the law, after a fair trial, they want to restore him to life and make him a martyr. I do not understand how people change their minds so quickly, but I remain the same. If he deserved to be shot, he deserved to be hanged," continued this honest farmer.

Mr. Chapleau, in concluding, stated his own position. He would never be a party to a war of races in Canada. He wished to be left free to exercise his own judgment on public questions, and not a slave to the whims of the people. But his concluding sentences were so fine, and so full of burning eloquence, yet practical withal, that we give them in full. Said he:—

"If I were to tell you that Riel is a saint—he who has been the cause direct of the murder of the missionaries in the Northwest; if I were to tell you that you were to call him a saint, he who has kept priests in captivity and insulted the holy sisters, he who according to the evidence of the Indians at the trial of the Indians at Battleford, had induced these poor children of the praries to commit the atrocities they were convicted of, he who induced them by the declaration that before the leaves would have grown in the spring of 1885, all the whites (this is the ignominious appellation which the half-breeds who followed Riel applied to our nationality) would have disappeared beyond the northern shores of the Saskatchewan—if I were to tell you that Riel is a martyr for the cause of liberty, that he was to be likened to the martyrs of 1837, who were fighting for a responsible Government and for the liberties of the people, I would speak a blasphemy. Those men of 1837 would blush in their graves if they were to be compared to the man who offered to sell himself for $35,000. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) If I were to call Riel a patriot, a man who according to the evidence of Nolin, a witness that cannot be gainsaid, stated that if he had $100,000 from the Government of Canada, he would go to the United States and endeavor to stir up a Fenian movement against Canada; he would stir up these discontented people in the United States to conquer the Northwest; if I were to tell you that man was a patrlot, you are too honest, too noble, too law-abiding, not to give him the title which I have given and now give to Riel, the title of a traitor to his country."

Mr. Chapleau was followed by Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, and several French Canadian orators, and the meeting before adjourning, passed resolutions approving of Mr. Chapleau's course, and condemning the Riel agitation. The experience in Terrebonne, we have no doubt, will be repeated in other counties of Quebec, and we believe that when the ministers have had an opportunity of ventilating the Riel question in Parliament, as Mr. Chapleau has had the opportunity before his constituents, the Nationalist movement will die, as it deserves, an ignoble death. There can be no hope for the Grit party on this question. During the last election in St. John, we were told that the Government, weakened by the withdrawal of its Quebec supporters, was tottering to its fall. Thirty-three French Conservatives had severed their allegiance, and only awaited the opportunity to kick the Government out. What is the fact to-day. The number of bolters can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and our authority is the Montreal *Star*, an independent journal, if there is sueh in Canada to-day. Ah no, our Grit friends will have to invent some new cry, they will be compelled to manufacture a policy better than they have yet presented to the people of Canada, before they can hope to drive the present Government from power.

The Irish Question in Parliament.

The Irish question is a burning one in the British Parliament, which assembled last Thursday. The Queen who opened Parliament in person, in referring to Irish affairs, used these words in her speech. "I have seen with deep sorrow the renewal, since I last addressed you, or the attempts to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and in restricting it, I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my parliament and my people." There could be no doubt of the meaning of this paragraph in the Speech. The Salisbury Government would take no action towards giving home rule to Ireland. In the debate that followed, Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords declared:—

"That the Government had refrained from renewing the Crimes Act in Ireland, because there had been a prospect of returning order in that country. The experiment, however, had failed, although every chance had been given to make it succeed. Nothing, he said, could exceed the patience of the Earl of Carnarvon in carrying out his mission of peace. The disease, said Lord Salisbury, existed in Westminster and not in Ireland, and the Government must try to stamp it out here. The words of Mr. Gladstone, he declared, were answerable for many Irish evils. Mr. Gladstone had not spoken, he said, with sufficient firmness concerning the integrity of the Empire."

Mr. Gladstone in the Commons said:

"He was convinced that only a gentle and conciliatory handling of the Irish question would be effectual. He had always striven to eliminate the elements of wrath and passion in discussing the Irish question. The exercise of candor and justice could alone afford the smallest hope of solving the difficulty. Whatever it may be necessary to do for Ireland should be done promptly. In the name of Heaven, let us maintain the union. We have been maintaining it for eighty-five—yes! six hundred—years. Let us not deviate from the path of good temper and self-command, but, forgetful of every prejudice, let us strive to do justice to the great, the gigantic interests committed to our charge. In seeking re-election he was mainly guided by a wish to proceed with proposals in regard to both the legislative and the social position of Ireland. Only the Government; however, was able to act in such a manner. He, believing it would be mischevious to do so, did not intend to introduce proposals of his own, but he would reserve his opinion. He could also reserve his decision, whether to alter or to add to the proposals embodied in his election manifesto. He pleaded for a patient hearing of the opinions of the Irish Nationalists."

Mr. Parnell said that he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of self-government, the statement of the details would not be found a difficult task, and that there would be no great difficulty in securing the Empire against separation. He himself, although a Protestant, feared no danger to the minority in Ireland from the Catholics. The whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents.

Neither Liberals nor Parnelites appearing to be inclined to challenge the Government. Lord Randolph Churchill Secretary of State for India, proposed that the debate be adjourned. He wished the House to clearly understand, however, that it would be impossible for the present Government to sanction an Irish parliament. He added, that the Government would be prepared, when the proper time arrived, with a scheme to improve local government in Ireland, The debate left the impression that both parties are anxious to conciliate the Parnelites, and have no desire to enforce strong coercive measures. At the same time it is believed that there is no chance of either Conservatives or Liberals proposing at this session, any Home Rule measure likely to satisfy the Irish.

Patrick Egan, president of the Irish National League of America, was interviewed regarding that portion of the Queen's speech which touches upon the Irish question. "Pronouncements of that kind," he said, "mean nothing. Her Majesty says nothing new. We all know of her dislike to home rule movements. The situation is such that no matter what she may say Parliament will be compelled to deal with the home rule question and grant it to Ireland."

"Under this menace," said ex-Congressman Finerty, after he had read the Queen's speech, "the Irish people must make up their minds to meet the crisis with a courage displayed by the American colonists in dealing with the Queen's grandfather, George III. The speech seals the fate of the Salisbury ministry and then should Mr. Gladstone, upon returning to power, refuse to meet the Irish demand in a fair spirit, no recourse will be left to Ireland to obtain her rights but to resort to first principles; in other words, she will be compelled to make the physical sacrifices that have been made by all other peoples similarly circumstanced."

The Salisbury Government was defeated in the Commons last night on the Irish question, by the Liberal and Parnellites combined. The vote stood 329 to 250. The Cabinet will resign tomorrow, and Gladstone will be recalled to the head of affairs.

CURRENT NOTES.

Last year the fishermen of P. E. Island caught $1,150,000 worth of fish.

The Toronto City Council is now opened by prayer, Mayor Howland having introduced the innovation.

Hon. R. LeFlamme of Montreal, brought a suit for libel against the Toronto *Mail*, and got a verdict for $10,000.

Messrs. C. G. D. Roberts and J. E. Collins, are among the contributors to the *Wide Awake* series of "True adventures."

The Dominion Parliament will meet on Thursday, February 25th, the same date on which the New Brunswick Legislature assembles.

Sir Frederick Middleton has reported in favor of a military demonstration near the Blackfeet reserve which would have a good effect. The Government continue to receive information the most satisfactory sort as to the attitude of the Indians.

The Charlottetown *Examiner* learns that it is the intention of Her Majesty the Queen this year, to bestow the honor of knighthood upon mayors of cities throughout the British realm, to mark Her Majesty's golden jubilee. How would Sir George Fenety sound?

This is the hardest winter Scotland has experienced in twenty years. Snow is two feet deep, sheep are starving and perishing, and wild birds are flocking to the towns and villages to obtain food. Railway companies find it very difficult to keep their trains moving.

The Montreal smallpox epidemic cost the city $145,000. This does not cover private losses from decrease of business, suspension of industries, &c. Of the amount stated, $9,988 is the cost of the anti-vaccination riots, damages to property being $2,034 and volunteers pay list $7,952.

The militia department has decided to replace the knapsacks at present in use with the valise equipment, which has given complete satisfaction in the imperial army. The department will likely supply the leading battalions first, but it is expected that in the course of a year or so the whole force will be supplied.

During a trotting race on the ice at Pugwash, N. S. Thursday, there was a collision between two sleighs, and the famous and valuable trotting horse Vanity Fair was killed. Two young ladies, Misses McIver and Woodloch, riding in the sleigh drawn by Vanity Fair, were seriously, and the former, perhaps, fatally, injured.

It is said that after making a thorough canvass of the new House of Commons the Marriage Law Reform Association has found its supporters more numerous than ever, and there is some hope that a sufficiently large majority will be given in favor of the repeal of the "deceased wife's sister" law to influence the House of Lords to sanction it.

It is not perhaps generally known, that young Lovatt Rawson who so gallantly led the troops of Lord Wolseley across the desert to the victory of Tel-el-Kebir and whose dying words to his commander were; "General did I not lead them straight?" was a graduate of a Canadian university, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec.

Despatches from Rome say that the *Moniteur de Rome*, organ of the Vatican, expresses annoyance and disgust at the opposition displayed in the Queen's speech at the sundering of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. The *Moniteur* longs for the time to come, when the world shall see Protestantism entirely extirpated from Ireland and Catholicism universally recognized.

Messrs. White, Springer and Sinclair and Hon. Mr. Hardy are Ontario legislators. The Toronto *World* says it once heard "a debate in the legislature—a debate conducted for fun only—in which Sol. White spoke French, Moses Springer, low Dutch, Sinclair of Bruce Gaelic, Hardy interjected a quotation from the Latin, and Sol. White again wound up in the mother tongue of the Six Nation Indians, with whom he claims kindred and chiefship."

The St. John *Globe* having stated recently that the average rate of wages in the Gibson Cotton Mill is $3.87½ per week. Mr. Gibson writes a letter to the *Telegraph* correcting the statement, Mr. Gibson says: "The remuneration paid the workers in the Gibson Cotton Mill is $6.18 each per week, and not $3.87½. Now, when it is taken into account that at least half the operatives working in the mill are learners, or children under 16 years of age, I think it will be admitted that the employes are paid fair value for their services—fully 25 per cent, more than is paid in similar mills in the United States, and *I submit, that such wages are not near so likely to produce the evils referred to in the "Globe," as is the abuse of everything Canadian so persistently indulged in by that journal.*"

The Canadian Pacific is engaged just now in demonstrating its value to the English government. A British man-of-war recently put into the Esquimalt naval station on the Pacific with her main steam cylinder cracked. It was at first thought she would have to be towed down the Pacific coast, through the Straits of Magellan, and thence across the Atlantic to Great Britain for repairs. Manager Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, thought differently, and requested the government to let him show what the road would do. His request was granted, and a cylinder for the war steamer placed on board one of the fast Allan line boats, and delivered at Montreal in eight days from date of sailing. It was then loaded on a Canadian Pacific flat car and landed at the Esquimault navy yard in 6½ days, or 15½ days from Liverpool.

The agent of a New Mexico ranchman paid his semi-annual visit to a distant grazing ground, only to find the sheep herder dead and the sheep quietly feeding in a fertile canon near by, jealously guarded by his dog. In the rear of the corral, into which the sheep were driven every night, lay the bleaching skeletons of a dozen or more sheep. Astonished at the sagacity of the dog, the ranchman secreted himself and waited until night. As the sun began to sink, the sheep came trooping in, with the dog in the rear. They crowded into the corral through a narrow opening, and as the last one pushed forward, the dog seized and killed him, and dragged the lifeless body to the rear of the corral, where he made a comfortable supper off a portion of the carcase, leaving the balance for future meals. He had been doing this ever since the death of his master, and would probably have continued his guardianship over the flock until he died.

A SUCCESSFUL P. E. ISLANDER.

How Prof. Schurman secured Wealth and Fame.

(Halifax Cor. Montreal Gazette.)

The news of the appointment of Dr. Shurman, professor of philosopy and ethics in Dalhousie college, to the professorship of philosophy in Cornell university, in New York, was received here with great surprise and regret. Dr. Schurman is one of the most brilliant and promising young Canadians occupying a professorial chair in any college in the Dominion. As a matter of fact, there is no man in the lower provinces whose name is mentioned as being qualified to succeed to his chair in Dalhousie, and his loss will be severely felt. While studying in Germany, Schurman became acquainted with Andrew D. White, then United States minister to Germany. White subsequently became president of Cornell University. Schurman returned to Canada and accepted a chair in Acadia college, Wolfville, presided over for a quarter of a century by Dr. Cramp, father of the late Thomas Cramp of Montreal. Schurman soon attained more than provincial fame while in Acadia, and did a great deal of strengthen that provincial and denominational college. About this time Dalhousie college, Halifax, was making strenuous efforts to gather in as many young men of ability and promise as it could provide for, upon the strength of the munificence of George Munro, the New York publisher, and by doubling the salary paid by Acadia, secured Dr. Schurman's services for the chair of philosophy and ethics in Dalhousie endowed by George Munro. Acadia felt sore over the sudden loss and Dalhousie was jubilant over the acquisition of the brilliant young philosopher. Four years have elapsed since then. During those four years Dalhousie has made more real progress than it did during the previous fourteen. Shortly after his appointment to Dalhousie, Schnrman fell in love with and

MARRIED MILLIONAIRE MUNRO'S EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER.

Nothing succeeds like success, and in a comparatively very few years, young Schurman had, by his own ability and energy, worked his way through the world from very humble life in Prince Edward Island to material wealth and the foremost rank of American philosophers, and he is not yet thirty-two years old. Last summer Andrew D. White was reading a newly published work on ethics by Dr. Schurman. He remembered that as the name of a very brilliant young man who had been introduced to him in Berlin. Henry W. Sage, one of the governors of Cornell, had just endowed a new chair of philosophy to the extent of $50,000. Dr. Schurman was immediately fixed upon as the new professor, negotiations were opened, and a few days ago the appointment was officially announced. Dr. Schurman will become the head of the philosophical department of Cornell University, with a $3,000 salary, the free use of a new $10,000 residence, and will be provided with the services of an assistant. He will make the third Canadian among the sixty or seventy members of Cornell's staff—the other two being Goldwin Smith and George W. Harris, a Nova Scotian. Prof. Hartt, a New Brunswicker, was professor of natural science at Cornell, but he obtained a three years' vacation to accept the temporary appointment of chief of the Brazil Geological Survey expedition at the personal request of the Emperor, and $10,000 a year, was attacked by fever out there, and died. Prof. Hartt was an alumnus of Acadia college. I may add that Cornell is now the third largest and best equipped university in America, with a graduating class of 250 this year, an annual revenue of $250,000, and preperty valued at $5,000,000.

A Bigamists' Speedy Downfall.

ARRESTED ON THE DAY OF HIS SECOND MARRIAGE AND SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

A bigamy case, which resulted in the prompt punishment of the guilty party, occurred at Brockville Ont., on the 16th inst. In the autumn of last year a young man named Silas E. Shaper who was engaged in peddling sewing machines and silverware, there, made the acquaintance of a girl named Maud Vandewater, between 15 and 16 years of age, who had lived with her grand parents. He at once began to pay his addresses to her, and after two weeks' courtship proposed and was referred to her grandfather, who refused his consent owing to Shaper's lack of means and prospects, and the girl returned his presents, after which he left town. On Tuesday the 12th inst., she received a letter from him from Omemee, in which he informed her that he had established himself in a grocery business and was doing well, and stating that if he could be readmitted to her favor he would come at once. Miss Vandewater showed the letters to her grandparents, whose excuse being removed, an affirmative answer was sent. On the following Thursday, the girl received another letter from Shaper, in which he stated that business would prevent his coming as early as he wished, and asking her to send her photograph, which she mailed to him with a loving letter the same day. On Friday, however, Shaper arrived with a horse and cutter, and, and, urging an immediate marriage, the couple were united by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, pastor of the Bridge Street Church, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday morning. After dinner they drove to Mr. Redford's on the front of Sidney, about ten miles from town, where Shaper was arrested by the chief of police of Blockville as he was putting up his horse in the stable. The cause of the arrest was that on Saturday morning, the chief received a telegram from Mr. Morris, conductor of the Peterboro' train, asking him to meet the train at North Hastings junction. He did so and was put in communication with E. Dancey, of Omemee, and Mrs. Shaper, wife of Mr. Silas E. Shaper of Omemee. The former stated he had loaned his horse and cutter to Shaper, who said he was to see a sister of his wife who was very ill. Meeting Mrs. Shaper, he learned that the story was false, and as she had received Miss Vandewater's last letter to her husband she and Mr. Dancey had started for Brockville, the former to look after her husband and the latter to recover his horse and cutter. The chief at once arrested Shaper, who was taken to the cells and confronted with his wife. He at first denied all knowledge of her, but subsequently acknowledged his guilt. Mrs. Shaper, who was formerly Miss Kate Walsh, of Lindsay, was married to Shaper at Peterboro on the 1st December last. She was the daughter of a widow, and had about $650 in cash with which Shaper established himself in business. He is about 25 or 30 years of age, and comes from back of Cornwall, Ontario. He was arraigned in the Police Court, elected to be tried summarily, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

The Clean Newspaper.

There is a growing feeling, in healthy communities, against journals which make it their special object to minister to a perverted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form, disgusting and licentious revelations. There is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper is more highly prized to-day than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to predict that, as people in all ranks of life who protect their own, at least, from contamination, become more conscious of the pernicious influence of a certain class of journals, called enterprising, because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be careful to see that the journals they permit to be read in the family circle are the class that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their attention called to the pernicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable efforts to counteract the same by causing sound literature to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any previous date. The sickly sentimental story paper, and the wild ranger and pirate story books are slowly but surely yielding the field to worthier claimants. To the praise of the decent newspaper, it may be said, that where it has a place in the family, and has been read for years by young as well as old, it has developed such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the literature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of such families is increasing in the land, and as they increase, the journal that devotes itself to sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters only among those classes who practise vice and crime, or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways.—*Printer's Circular.*

Swelled Neck.

Mrs. Henry Dobbs, of Berridale, Parry Sound, testifies to a prompt cure of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Yellow Oil is a sure relief for all painful conditions.

A GRAND ANSE LAWSUIT.

Suing his old Love for Gifts Presented to her.

(From the Miramichi Advance.)

A Grand Anse correspondent writes as follows:—Last year a youthful couple of an average age of 40 summers and long cold winters, spent their evenings in eating taffy, and watching the moon set, boating and fishing—in fact went through the whole turtle dove business. During the fall their love-dream was cut short by the lover having to go to Quebec. After the departure of the lover, the lady mourned for a second and got him in the person of a discreet and prudent young farmer. He, however, meaning business, grew tired of being up late at night, so cut the wooing short and got married, thus putting an end to all "sparking" and "taffy." On the return of the old lover, he, finding his wooing at an end in the old quarter, was very wrathful and entered an action at law. Hence the case:

Gustave Frigault, Plff., vs. Elizabeth Dorlon and L. Abear, Defts., in an action to recover the following:

2 k'chiefs	20c.	Presents given Elizabeth Dorlon during courtship with Gustave Frigault and for which he received no value.
1 silver ring	25c.	
1 pearl "	25c.	
1 pr. slippers	20c.	
Horse hire	50c.	
½ lb. candy	20c.	
½ lb. raisins	15c.	
2 lb. cotton chain	10c.	

The defendants entered a contra account for 3 gals. oil used during courtship and time lost by the lady's mother setting up at night, as she says, to watch the couple. There was no charge for broken chairs, etc. A great many witnesses were called on both sides of the case, principal being the girl's mother, who testified to loss of oil, sleep, etc.; also, that the kerchiefs were given on the following terms. It appears they were cotton handkerchiefs woven in pairs, bought probably by the ardent lover as a symbol of their love—two yet one. However, the lady, as was the case in their love affairs, ruthlessly cut them apart so as to keep one for hemming the two. The plaintiff and defendants' cases were ably continued by T. Blanchard and P. Foley respectively. The jury was composed of Toffield Landay, (foreman,) John Landry and Fabian Landry. The case occupied all day and after short deliberation the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant and relieved the lady of all charges on account of her old courtship.

Imprisoned in a Mine.

THIRTY-SEVEM MEN SHUT UP BY AN EXPLOSION IN A WEST VIRGINIA MINE. ALL THOUGHT TO BE DEAD.

A Wheeling, West Virginia, despatch of the 22nd January, states, that on the previous afternoon an explosion of fire damp occurred in a shaft of the Newburg Oriel Coal Co., Newburg, West Va. The force of the explosion blocked the air passage so close that no one would venture into the main heading to ascertain the fate of the imprisoned, until an air passage could be established. This work was pushed vigorously up to mid-night, but no bodies were recovered. It is supposed that thirty-seven men are imprisoned, and probably all are dead. The scenes at the shaft are heart-rending. Fathers, mothers, wives and children lie in groups with pallid faces anxiously waiting some tidings from their loved ones. The theory advanced as to the cause of the explosion is that fire damp had accumulated in one of the rooms and was accidently ignited by a miner's lamp.

Too bad to lose both Worlds.

On a recent Sunday a preacher in the country held forth on Christian marriages as the ordinary state and heaven-ordained way of salvation for Christian men in the world. Leaving celibacy aside as the higher and more ethereal state for the select and heroic few, he plied the bachelors of the congregation with a ready flow of damnatory invective. Waxing warm as he advanced, he declared, in his peroration, his belief that hell is thickly strewn with old bachelors. You should smile if you witnessed how the countenances of the fairer portion of the audience became irradiated with hopeful and vindictive pleasure on hearing that apodictic and masterful home thrust' A silent vote of thanks gleamed in every fair countenance. After the service, a notorious old bachelor, who, during the discourse, tried to screen himself behind a pillar, was heard to observe that he had made up his mind to pop the question on the way home, "because," said he, "it is too bad to lose both worlds."

A Millionaire's Will.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, is greatly agitated over the will of the millionaire, Bennet Smith, who died a few days ago. His eldest son, Thomas B. Smith, for many years representative in the Legislature for Hants Co., and who was leader of the Liberal Opposition, from 1878 to 1882 is cut off without a dollar, but twenty dollars a month is left for the support of his family. Two hundred and fifty dollars per annum is left to each of his married daughters, the wives of Dr. Haley, M. P. P., for Hants, S. A. Shaw and Capt. Alyward. Insignificant sums are left to the children of these ladies. The whole of the vast shipping interests, marine insurance and bank stocks and land is left to his two sons, Charles and John Smith, and the residue of of the estate to their, children. Not a cent is left to any charitable or religious institution. His only unmarried daughter is to get seven thousand dollars and a house. The estate is so tied up that it cannot be distributed for many years.

Vanderbilt's Fortune.

Vanderbilt could give $4.00 a piece to every man, woman and child in the United States. The counting of his fortune of $200,000,000 would require six years and 125 days supposing it to be in one dollar bills and counting $2.00 per second and working 12 hours each day. If those bills were placed end to end, they would make a belt sufficiently long to reach clean around the world, and if made into one sheet would cover an area of 14,000 acres. In standard silver coin it would weigh about 6,000 tons, and would load a train of cars nearly 4 miles long which would require 45 or 60 engines to haul. In nickel it would weigh 20,000 tons and would load a train of cars 12 to 15 miles in length and would require 170 engines to haul it. In gold it would weigh between threee and four hundred tons. How far would this go in Solomon's temple?

A surgical journal tells of a man who lived five years with a ball in his head. We have known girls to live twice as long with nothing but balls in their heads.

It is when a hen rushes up and down the bank full of maternal anxiety, lest peradventure, her little ducks get drowned, that she fully realizes the fact that she is not in the swim.

A new game has been introduced. It is called "eye-peeping," and the fun consists in trying to guess the unknown owner of an eye which is shown to the spectators through a hole in the curtain.

Come, now, Bertie, kiss your little sister and make up with her, said mamma to her little ten-year-old boy. What! the Pawnee Chief bow low to pale face Cry Baby! Mother, you ask too much."

We advise every farmer or stock raiser to invest in *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* and feed them out to their herds this winter. Depend upon it, it will pay big interest. Don't buy the large packs as some of them are worthless.

"You have a distinguished company," remarked old MacShoddeigh, who was the first to make his appearance at a select dinner given by his city friend. "Distinguished!" said the host. "They are the waiters. Very few of the guests have arrived."

Times are pretty hard with some of the small brokers. A deaf and dumb man went into an office the other day, and, seizing a paper, wrote:—"I am hungry." The broker took the piece of paper, read the unhappy words, and scrawled under them, "So am I."

Mamma (reading)—and Daniel was cast into the lions' den, but they did not harm him, for——. Little Billy (bursting into tears)—Oh! Ooo! I thought the lions were going to eat him. Mamma—But the naughty lions did not eat good Daniel, my own tender hearted little lamb. Little Billy (angrily)—But I wanted the lions to eat Daniel. I hate Daniel. Besides, it would have been more exciting.

Lord Brougham, who has just passed away at the age of 90 odd, is not the first nonagenarian of his family. His elder brother Henry, the versatile Lord Chancellor, was just 90 when he died; and their mother lived not only to see her son seated on the wool-sack, but also to enter on, if not to complete, her ninth year. She enjoyed all her faculties to the last, and wrote an excellent hand to the year of her death, as is shown by a letter addressed to her son Henry. It is not often that three members of one family live jointly 270 years.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

Two Chicago men each pay $10,000 a year for their church pews.

The production of gold in California last year was put at $15,000,000.

There are 150 newspapers in the United States printed by colored men.

Dr. Pancoast of Philadelphia, fixes the end of the world for the year 2232.

There are in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, about 200,000 Indians.

The Irish societies of Boston, Mass., have decided not to parade on St. Patrick's day.

Bad news for short-armed men: The latest edict of fashion is that slim waists must go.

A story comes from California that a navigable river was blown dry during a recent windstorm.

A French engineer says that he can transform the Desert of Sahara into an inland sea for the comparatively trifling sum of $30,000,000.

The late cold snap killed cabbages in the gardens in the neighborhood of Mobile, Alabama, which if they had matured would have sold for $100,000.

"Death from exposure," was the verdict recently rendered by an Helena, M. T., jury on the body of a horse thief who had been hanged by vigilantes.

It is stated that fifteen thousand children employed in New Jersey factories are compelled to work fourteen hours a day and are denied the opportunities of education.

There were sixteen fire-damp explosions in English colleries during 1885, with a loss of 322 lives, the largest total since 1880. Three of these explosions destroyed 300 lives.

The people of Langel Valley, Oregon, catch wild geese by soaking wheat in alcohol and leaving it for the geese to feed upon. The birds become drunk and are easily captured.

When a menagerie was wrecked in Georgia the other day, a $5,000 elephant was sold for $300, the lions brought $200 each, and two camels were knocked down for the trifle of $325.

In an address at New York the other day, before the American Temperance Association, Joseph Cook of Boston, said the people of the United States were the most drunken race on the planet.

There is nothing you could present to an invalid or care worn friend, that would be more appreciated than a bottle of *Baird's Beef Iron & Wine*, it enriches the blood, gives strength and comfort and does permanent good.

The English language consists of about 38,000 words, yet when a man is pulling on a tight boot, or waiting for his wife to dress, he nearly always invents a few extra words to express his feelings.

The Farmers' Union of Manitoba, an organization which applied itself principally to opposing the Dominion Government, broke up in disorder the other day at Winnipeg and is now practically dead.

At the Munster Assizes, sentences ranging from six to twenty years were passed upon a number of prisoners convicted of moonlighting, attempting to murder policemen, and wounding and shooting at other persons.

The statement of exports of grain from New York to Europe during the year 1885, shows the fact that not a single vessel crossed the ocean last year carrying grain, either by sail or steam, under the flag of the United States.

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn. writes: I was suffering the most excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles affected a permanent cure.

Arcot, the new residence of King Thebaw, is a small walled native city of ten thousand inhabitants, situated sixty-three miles from Madras, on the line of railroad to Beypore. It possesses some good mosques and tombs, with the remains of a ruined palace and fort.

Chicago has reached the acme of amateur photography. Some ingenious person has invented a hat, in which a camera is concaaled, so that the wearer can take a picture as he walks along the street. The young men are utilizing the invention to secure portraits of all the pretty girls they meet.

The wicked book agent has been at it again. One of the fraternity induced a citizen of Cadillac, Michigan, to buy a book for a Christmas present to his wife, and then sold a copy of the same book to the wife for a present for her husband. It is needless to say that there is grief in that household.

This is the way in which a Western paper gives the news:—"In the Solferino mine, Nevadaville, Col., a loose rock knocked A. Warren out of the bucket. A piece of jaw bone was found at the 1,200 foot level, and a piece of skull and a coat at the 1,300 foot level. These comprised his recoverable effects."

A remarkable explosion which occurred in Germany shows the force possessed by dust. A sack of flour falling downstairs opened, and scattered the contents in a cloud through the lower room, where a burning gas flame set fire to the dust, causing an explosion which lifted a part of the roof off the mill, and broke almost all the windows.

Six thousand loads of snow were collected in New York on Sunday, mainly in Broadway, and dumped into the river. Broadway was thoroughly cleaned, but the job was an expensive one. Some snow-melting contrivances will be devised presently that will do the business for New York better and more cheaply than the clumsy carting process.

The fisheries of the world furnish a greater supply of food to the people yearly than would be credited. Last year in Great Britain 550,000 tons of fish were taken, which in weight is equivalent to 15,000,000 sheep, allowing 28 sheep to the ton. In Canada last year 273,059 tons were caught, or about an equivalent in weight to 7,644,000 sheep.

A Chicago firm is engaged in making bricks out of a mixture of sawdust and clay. They are subjected to a heavy pressure, burned like common brick, and in some way made waterproof. They measure 13x6x4 inches, and having two square holes running through them lengthwise they weigh little more than common brick, although four times as large. They are laid between the outer and inner courses of a wall.

The once mighty Euphrates seems likely to disappear altogether. For some years past the river banks below Babylon have been giving way so that the stream spread out into a marsh, until steamers could not pass, and only a narrow channel remained for native boats. Now this passage is becoming obliterated, and unless matters improve the towns on the banks will be ruined, and the famous river itself will be swallowed up by the desert.

The success of the incandescent electric lamp for private carriages in Paris, as a substitute for candles and oil lamps, is pronounced complete. Not only the regular side lights are included in this plan, but the interior of the vehicle is illuminated by a lamp sufficiently powerful to read by, and in some instances a similar lamp is placed, for a novelty, on the head of the horse. The lamps are connected by wires with small accumulators placed under the driver's seat.

There seems to be just now quite a rage for turning island cities into seaports by means of ship canals. The last proposal of this nature comes from an Italian engineer, Mr. Gabussi, who suggests that Rome should be connected with the sea by a channel fifteen and a half miles in length. The proposed canal, which it is estimated would cost nearly seven millions and a half sterling, would have a width at the bottom of seventy-two feet, so that merchant-ships of the largest kind could take advantage of it.

The results of the quinquennial numbering of the population of Germany, which was made on the 1st of December last, have been so far ascertained that we know accurately the population of all the large towns. In December, 1880, the number of towns with a population exceeding 50,000 was 41, of which 14 had a population exceeding 100,000. Last month the number with over 50,000 inhabitants had increased to 45, of which no less than 21 count more than 100,000 inhabitants. Dusseldorf, Berlin, Madgeburg, Chemnitz, Nuremburg, Hamburg, and Leipsic show an increase during the five years of over 14 per cent., Crefelld over 21 per cent., Kiel, Dortmund, Mannheim, and Carlsruhe over 15 per cent. In Dantzic the population has increased only 5 per cent., while in Memel there has been a decrease of nearly 4½ per cent.

Diseases of the Skin.

Most diseases of the skin arise from bad blood and lack of cleanliness, except when caused by grubs or insects. Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples and all Humors of the blood are curable by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purifies the blood.