Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 13, 1886.

St. Paul's Church Opening.

The local event of the week has been the opening of the new Presbyterian Church, a noble structure, and said by competent judges, to be the best arranged and most comfortable church in the Lower Provinces. The services on Sunday were particularly grand and impressive. A significant feature was the character of the congregations. All denominations were represented, and all seemed to rejoice in the noteworthy event. The princely sum, over one thousand dollars, gathered on the collection plates for the building fund, is the best proof of the practical sympaty the event evoked. Two of the ablest preachers in the Presbyterian denomination in the Lower Provinces, Rev. Dr. Burns of Fort Massey Church, Halifax, and Rev. Dr. Macrae, of St, Stephens Church, St. John, preached the dedicatory sermons, and both were able efforts. The music was very pleasing, and in fact every feature of the services was interesting and impressive. The occasion was auspicious for Presbyterians, and they are receiving the hearty congratulations of sister bodies. To Rev. Mr. Mowatt belongs a large share of the credit for the erection of the new church. May he long be spared to minister to his people in the way of Life.

The Irish Question.

We publish elsewhere an interesting article on the Irish question, in which the writer, an educated Irishman living in Canada, very intelligently discusses the three phases of Home Rule in Ireland, a question which just now is attracting so much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. We observe that Mr. Robert Griffen, LL. D., the statistician of the London Board of Trade, has come forward with a proposal by which Home Rule may be granted to Ireland without exposing property landlords to plunder, and without imposing a serious burden in the Imperial exchequer. His plan is (1) for the Imperial Government to buy out every landlord in Ireland, giving him consols at par, equal in nominal amount to twenty years' purchase of the present judicial rents; (2) to give the land free to the present occupiers, subject only to a rent charge of one-half or two thirds of the present judicial rent, payable to the new local authorities in Ireland, and; (3) to relieve the Imperial exchequer of all payments now made out of it in connection with the local government of Ireland. The plan is, in fact, to throw the cost of local government in Ireland upon Irish resources exclusively, and give the Irish people the rent of the country for the purpose of conducting it. The conflict between landlords and people would thus come to an end, and there would no longer be fear that if England gives Ireland Home Rule, the property of the landlords would be confiscated. Taking the rent of Ireland, as settled judicially, at about £8,000,000, the consols at par to be given in exchange at twenty years' purchase would be £160,000,000, involving an annual charge £5,000,000 on the Imperial exchequer. At present the Government spends annually upon Ireland £400,000, exclusive altogether of the outlay for the army of occupation, for the collection of revenue and other Imperial matters, which would still remain Imperial. The position as regards Irish tenants, would be that where they now pay £8,000,000 they would have to pay only from four to five and a half million pounds. The emergency is one, the writer thinks, for which the Imperial credit should be used. Much of the present Irish difficulty is due to the fact that events have been fatal to the judicial rents fixed a few years ago. The subsequent fall of prices has upset the whole theory of judicial rents. Under the new scheme it would be possible and necessary to let the new local authorities in Ireland have control of the police which would have to be their own rent charge. The collectors of the Imperial Government would retain a small police force of their own to enforce the collection of Imperial taxes required for Imperial purposes, the Imperial laws relating to freedom of commerce, transit and the matters which would remain Imperial as long as there is no separation. The Irish representation at Westminster ought to be reduced to something like the proportions of its contribution to the Imperial revenues, that is something less than five per cent., about 36 out of 670 members.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

A story is going the rounds of the papers, which if true, and an Australia journal vouches for its authenticity, eclipses the most sensational novel. A short time ago there sailed for England, from Australia, a young man, whose career would furnish materials for a romance of the most startling nature.

His father was a younger son of good family, related to a baronet, living on an estate in a midland county. He was wild in his youth, and a clever amateur actor. A junior clerkship was procured for him in the Treasury, and he spent as many evenings as he could in the theatres, where he fell in love with, and married a pretty ballet-girl. Her father was the stage-door keeper, and her mother the wardrobe woman in the theatre. The union gave offence to his friends, who found little difficulty in prevailing upon him to quit England for Australia, accompanied by his wife, and furnished with £500 over and above their passage money. During the voyage, a son was born, but serious disaster befel the child's father. He fell down the hold, injured his spine, and was bedridden from that time forth. He lingered for a twelvemonth after landing and died. His protracted illness exhausted his resources, and his young widow found herself in debt after paying the funeral expense. She was a brave little little woman, obtained an engagement at the Theatre Royal, under her maiden name, and maintained and gave a tolerable education to her boy. She died of cancer before he was 17. His life since then—about five years ago—was full of vicissitude. Latterly he acted as waiter at a restaurant, where a certain inherited elegance of manner and refinement of accent often caused speculation as to his history. A few months ago glancing down the columns of the *Times*, a gentleman noticed an enquiry for a missing heir, and the particulars seemed to tally with those of the waiter. The result was a correspondence with a firm of solicitors in Lincoln's Inn Fields, followed by a remittance from them, and the information that he had succeeded to a baronetcy and £12,000 a year. Three lives had stood between him and it, when the old possessor of the title died. These had been all removed by accident in eighteen months. One was drowned while bathing near Mount Orgueil, in Jersey, a second slipped into a crevasse on the Alps, and the third broke his neck while riding to hounds in his own county.

CURRENT NOTES.

Montreal erected during 1885, new buildings worth $2,200,000.

Bennet Smith, Nova Scotia's only millionaire, died at Windsor on Monday.

Eight hundred hogs have died in Wabash County, Indiana, since November from hog cholera.

Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess, who is at present in the United States, is dying of consumption.

At Belleville, Ontario, on Monday, ice blocked the river, and the back water flooded two of the principal streets.

Mr. John Bright's election expenses in Birmingham amounted to £650, and Lord Randolph Churchill's were $615.

The Miramichi section of the Northern Western Railway, from Chatham Junction to Doaktown, was formally opened to traffic last Thursday.

The statement of the 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.

The Carleton *Sentinal* says that Mr. Costigan when up river held a public meeting at Three Brooks, Victoria Co., on the Tobique river, and gave the people strong encouragement that they would get the branch railway to the Plaster Rocks.

Prof. Schurman of Dalhousie College, has been appointed to the chair of ethics and philosophy in Cornell University, at a $3000 salary, and a $10.000 residence. He is a native of P. E. Island and a few years ago won the Gilchrist Scholarship.

In a marriage register in the Church of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, says an English journal, the following curious notice appears: "1832, Nov. 5, Christopher Newsam, Charity Morrell. Charity Morrell being entirely without arms, the ring was placed upon the fourth toe of the left foot, and she wrote her name in this register with her right foot."

The rise of families in the new world, says the *Post*, receives an illustration in the case of the newly appointed Governor of Newfoundland. In 1828, a Mr. Shea practiced law in Windsor, N. S., and being but indifferently successful, he removed to St. John's, Newfoundland. His son rose in the political service of that colony, until now as Sir Ambrose Shea, K, C. M. G., the English Government has conferred on him the Governorship of his adopted country.

A couple of American detectives have, by digging about in one particular spot on the American boundary line, recovered sixty-five thousand dollars, the deposits of an American bank cashier now visiting Canada. It is not a penal offence for an American bank cashier to come to Canada, but it is a penal offence for him to bring in stolen money. This particular cashier, to avoid becoming a criminal in the land of his adoption, buried the money before crossing the line. There must be an immense quantity of that kind of money along the American frontier.

John Swisher, a coal miner and Methodist minister, is holding a series of revival meetings at Danville, Illinois, and has brought the people up to a high pitch of excitement. Four members of a family named Allen have become insane, and many others are in danger of losing their mental powers. Swisher is a man of massive physique and vocal strength. He froths at the mouth, jumps over the pulpit, walks on the front seats, and says he will shake sinners over an open hell, so that they can appreciate the climate in heaven. Mr. Swisher evidently discounts the Salvation army,

The venerable Dr. McCulloch of Truro, Nova Scotia, preached his farewell sermon as pastor of the first Presbyterian church on Sunday, the 29th ult. It was a noteworthy occasion. The venerable pastor was severing a very warm and close connection that had existed between himself and congregation for nearly half a century. Some forty-eight years ago he preached his first sermon as pastor of that church from Psalm 49th and eighth verse, "For the redemption of their soul is precious, and it ceaseth for ever." On Sunday Dr. McCulloch preached from the same text, the same sermon. The text, the sermon and the preacher were the same, but only one member of the congregation present on Sunday, Mrs. William Logan, was there forty-eight years ago.

An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto *World* says: The liquor question has been the cause of much trouble in Dominion politics. Now that the McCarthy Act has been declared unconstitutional, and even the Scott Act is doubted, there is a desire among members of the Federal Parliament to get rid of this troublesome matter—in other words to unload the whole business on the Provincial Legislatures. A Cabinet Minister hinted today that Sir John would probably introduce a bill repealing the Scott Act and, not only repeal it, but put a clause in the bill declaring that in view of the recent decisions in England, the whole subject be and is within the jurisdiction of the Provinces. That would then leave the way open to the Local Legislatures to pass prohibitory measures, each for itself as it saw fit. These rumors of course must be taken with many grains of allowance.

Major Bell, of Indian Head, N. W. T., and one of the principals of the Bell farm, in a conversation with an Ottawa reporter the other day, stated that the indications were, that there would not be a repetition of the Indian troubles in the Battleford district next spring. The reason, in his opinion, was not so much the victories of the volunteers at Batoche, Fish Creek and Cut Knife as the fact the Indians were practically disarmed. Of the possibilities of a rising among the Bloods and Blackfeet in the western part of the Territories he had little to say. He felt certain, however, that the Mounted Police were prepared effectually to deal with any trouble that might arise. The Indians on the various reserves in Assiniboia were very quiet just now, and apparently not disposed to precipitate a conflict with the whites. Speaking on the same subject Judge Rouleau, of Battleford, stated that he had received several letters from Battleford recently, and refenorence was made in them with regard to the probable Indian uprising. The Judge himself does not fear that such an occurence will take place.

IRISH HOME RULE.

The Progress and Present Position of the Movement.

Three Alternative Schemes.

(M. W. Kirwan in the Montreal Gazette.)

Five years ago, home rule for Ireland was like a political vapor; to-day it is like a political pillar of fire. Five years age, the majority of Englishmen only mentioned home rule to sneer at it; to-day they are forced, too often against their will, to accept it as a burning factor in national affairs. Five years ago English politicians said that Irishmen "could not define what home rule meant," while now we see that both the Liberals and Conservatives imply that they know all about it. Home rule in some form, they admit, is likely to be conceded to Ireland, but in what form is the question? Whether it will be the home rule of Grattan, and which was demanded by O'Connell when he agitated for the repeal of the Union; or of Butt who asked for a federal home rule which would place Ireland in a somewhat similar position towards England as the Province of Quebec occupies towards the Dominion; or of Davitt and the National league, that want to see Ireland posessing the same privileges as a state in the American Republic possesses in its relation to the Union; or

THE HOME RULE WE ENJOY IN CANADA,

with nothing but the "golden link of the crown" tying us to the Empire. Let us see which is the most likely to happen. The home rule of Grattan would revive the constitution of 1782, with its "King, Lords and Commons of Ireland." That is what O'Connell demanded at his monster meetings at the Rath of Mullaghmast, the Curragh of Kildare and the Hill of Tara. The home rule would give the Irish Parliament power over its own military system, its revenues and its tariffs. She would be the ally of Great Britain somewhat the same as Hungary is the ally of Austria. Great Britain and Ireland would then form an offensive and defensive alliance for mutual protection and support, and Ireland would become a nation, but still subject to the crown as we are in Canada. That Ireland has the right even to this radical reform the London *Times* has more than once admitted. The Union of Great Britain and Ireland was purchased by the outlay of $2,000,000 stg. and the corrupting influence of twenty peerages given to the Irish M. P.'s who voted away the liberties of their people. Now let Canadians make the cause their own. How would they feel towards England if she corrupted the representatives of the Dominion by giving them enormous sums of money and distributing titles in order to induce them to return to the days of the Family Compact and rule from Downing street? Suppose the people of Canada found themselves deprived of the

LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE THEY ENJOY,

not by their own free will, but by the treachery of their representatives, is it not certain that Canada would be seething with all the elements of political discontent? Would the people not conspire and says that "England's difficulty would be Canada's opportunity;" and if it would be unjust to do this to Canada, it was more unjust to do it to Ireland. This is a new country with no ancient historical association. Here there is room enough for all and more than all those now living will ever see here. But in Ireland it was, and is, different. The people are attached to the traditions of their soil, the homes of their fathers and the recollections of by-gone glory. Canadians, if they are the men I believe them to be, would, under similar circumstances, not only agitate, but revolt. They are loyal now because they enjoy the liberities to which they are entitled, rob them of those liberties and agitation, riot and insurrection would follow. And so it has been in Ireland. The legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland was, as Lord Byron called it, "the union of the shark with its prey." Every impartial historian that ever wrote on the subject, admits that the Union was a fraud on the people of Ireland, and yet until lately, very few Englishmen would discuse the question at all, and fewer still would admit that justice to Ireland meant the restoration of "the King, Lords and Commons" to our people. Well, this is one kind of home rule which may, some day, occupy the public mind and become the issue of the hour. But then we have the home rule proposed by the late Isaac Butt, who preceded Parnell as the leader of the people. Butt's idea of home rule differed from O'Connell's. Butt proposed that Ireland should occupy a relation towards England such as the provinces of

QUEBEC OR ONTARIO OCCUPIES TOWARDS THE DOMINION.

The army, navy, post office, lighthouses, questions of war and peace, the appointment of ambassadors to foreign courts, and every measure that affected the interests of the empire at large were to be under the direct control of the Imperial Parliament in England. In that Parliament, Ireland would have its representatives, just as we send representatives from Quebec and Ontario, to Ottawa. All the Home Rule movement under the direction of Isaac Butt asked for was that Irishmen should have the management of their own local affairs: the building of their railroads, the drainage of their waste lands, the erection of their gas works, the management of their schools, their laws affecting marriage, the relations of landlord and tenant, the appointment of their local officials, and the control of their own constabulary. A more reasonable proposition was never put before a people, and yet Mr. Gladstone refused to allow a Parliamentary enquiry in to the demand, and Lord Hartington said that the Irish people would "never," get home rule. I was in the gallery of the House of Commons when the Marquis of Hartington made use of that "never," and I shall never forget the scathing reply of the late A. M. Sullivan, who said:—"Once, in the House of Lords, a noble duke, and the brother of the King, said that the Irish people would "never" get Catholic emancipation, so help his God. But the Irish people," said Mr. Sullivan pointing to the Marquis of Hartington with his index finger—"the Irish people have outlived the 'never' of the noble marquis." Well after Repeal of the Union and Federaton there is still

THE HOME RULE DEMAND BY DAVITT

and the Irish National league. This, if granted, would leave Ireland bearing the same relation to England that one State in the Union bears to the Republic. As for the two first programmes I have not ventured to say which I regard as best. In fact on the point I have nothing to say. The Irish at home will decide what they want and the Irish abroad will consent whatever it may be. But the Home rule programme, adopted by the National league, is a different thing. It is, I fear, open to too much criticism to pass unchallenged among thinking men, and I am inclined to believe that it was adopted without due deliberation. To me it appears that a measure of home rule that would place Ieland in the position of a state in the American Union is a republic in a republic; but Ireland, possessing the rights and privilages of a state, would be a republic in a monarchy, and that, appears to me, to be out of the question. Ireland, for instance, would have the power of electing all her own officials, while in England, officials holding similar offices would be appointed by the Crown. Dublin would thus become an Albany or a Richmond, but London would not become

THE WASHINGTON OF GREAT BRITAIN.

This would be anomalous. Government under such circumstances would be difficult, if not impossible. To me it appears that such a state of things could not last, and I cannot believe that the resolution that was adopted by the National league, to ask for Ireland such a local government as each state in the Union enjoys, was intended as a definite solution of the difficultv. It is, indeed, more than likely that the National league accepted this view of home rule to illustrate a principle more than anything else. It brought the theory of home rule home to the American mind, and enabled people to understand something about the principles involved without going to the trouble of reading much of the details. Every American could understand what was meant by home rule such as each state in the Union enjoyed, and the sympathy of a large class of people was at once enlisted in the cause. But of the three home rule programmes I have briefly sketched, to me it appears that Federalism is the most logical and the most likely to succeed. It leaves the English people to just grounds to suspect that such a measure of home rule would mean "the disintegration of the empire." It would give Ireland

A VOICE IN IMPERIAL AFFAIRS

and a share in the patronage of the Empire. The only difficulty in the way of granting such a measure of home rule by England is the question of tariff. England will, no doubt, be slow to give Ireland the right of imposing a protective tariff on goods of English manufacture if Ireland was disposed to do so, and follow Dean Swift's advice, to "burn everything English but her coals." Ireland, on the other hand, cannot surrender her right to make such tariffs; whether she ever would do so or not would be her own business. She had that right before the Union, and no doubt she will have it again in any final agreement that may be come to between the two peoples. But to men who have followed the home rule agitation since its inception, it has had many instructive lessons. Isaac Butt was denounced as being the champion of "veiled rebellion," and the people and the press echoed the phrase until a "Home Ruler" was looked upon by Englishmen with suspicion and distrust. And then Parnell came on the scene. He is far more revolutionary than Butt, but he has more power, and even "the truly loyal" are beginning to accept the inevitable, and they see too that the security of the empire may one day hinge in making the Irish people contented, by giving them what Thomas Davis called "their own again"—Repeal or Federation—which?

A MISERLY WOMAN'S HOARD.

Eleven Thousand Pounds Concealed in Nooks and Crannies.

[Leeds Mercury.]

Further particulars have during the past week been brought to light with regard to the recent discovery of a large sum of money which had been secreted in out of the way places in a house lately occupied by an old maiden lady, named Mary Minnett, at the village of Girton. The old lady's bedstead was one of the old sacking-bottomed description, and round the cords of this bedstead were found fastened a number of bank notes. Other notes and coins were discovered in most unlikely nooks. For instance, a £5 note was rolled up in a duster, which was found crammed into a hole in the wall; money to the amount of £35 was concealed amongst the coals, and at the back of the closet door was a large roll of bank notes, so bulky that it required a person to use both hands to grasp the bundle. Three of the £5 notes brought to light were on examination found to be of the date of George the First's reign, and of course, valueless at the present day. Twenty spade-ace guineas were discovered in various parts of the premises, some of them under the floor of an outhouse. It is stated that some time ago the old lady had £300 in crown pieces stowed away in a chamber service, and simply covered over with brown paper.

THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY

which belonged to the deceased, together with the money found in the house, is supposed to be about £11,000. The house in which she resided for many years past is a good-sized residence, and stands in its own grounds, surrounded by trees, on the road leading from Newark to Gainsborough. Of late she had been in the habit of keeping the doors chained inside, and of having the window blinds down, to give the place the appearance of being untenanted. The old lady owned a small freehold farm at Fledborough, and also a cottage at Scarle, and whenever the latter happened to be without a tenant she used to reduce her ordinary meagre expenditure; and although she was fond of a cup of tea, she denied herself at those times by taking a smaller quantity than usual from the dealer who travelled with that article of commodity from Newark. It appears that some time ago she lost about a thousand pounds, which she had placed in the hands of a solicitor, who decamped from the neighbourhood; and also £300 by the failure of a farmer, to whom she lent £400. She had for a long time past

LIVED IN SUCH A MEAN STYLE

that some of her neighbours thought she was really in indigent circumstances. and they had occasionally sent her food, which was received with such apparent thankfulness as to strengthen their belief. And yet the gold, silver and copper coins found in the house were such a great weight that a strong man could not carry them. The "ruling passion" of this eccentric old lady was strong up to her death, for it is stated she had a silver cup and a silver cream jug on either side of her head in her last moments. The old lady as stated previously, has made a will, in which she left legacies to members of the Minnett family living at Welbourn, and also £500 ta a local policeman; but as it was not signed, the whole property is claimed by her nephew, who is the nearest of kin, and who was in the habit of visiting her twice a week. Great self-denial was, it is said, displayed by the police officer above alluded to. A short time ago Miss Minnett offered to give him £500; but, marvellous to relate, he then declined to accept it, as he seems to think it would be as safe with her as in his own possession.

A Chat with a New Brunswick Stock Breeder.

Where the Nova Scotians are Ahead of the New Brunswickers.

(Moncton Times.)

The *Times* was favored with a call the other day from Mr. C. E. Grosvenor, who is well-known as the proprietor of a stock farm at Canterbury, York Co., in this Province. Canterbury is the center of a rich agricultural district about 12 miles from Woodstock and 8 miles from Canterbury station on the New Brunswick Railway. Mr. Grosvenor has just returned from a trip through Nova Scotia, where a large number of cattle bred on his farm have been sold, Dr. McKay and Mr. Edwards of Truro, Mr. Hatt of Cape Breton and others being among the buyers. He makes a specialty of Jerseys and has a herd of 30 females and also the famous bull "Velpeau," No. 2, 146, which he imported specially for his farm. The $3000 cow "Mulberry Maud," lost by Mr. A. C. Thompson of New Glasgow, N. S., a week or two ago, was bred at Mr. Grosvenor's farm. "Mulberry Maud" had a record of over 20 pounds of butter in 7 days and had she lived her owner confidently expected it would reach 30 pounds after her next calving.

Mr. Grosvenor spent a day or two in Sackville inspecting the barns of Messrs Josiah Wood, Chas. Fawcett, Harmon Humphrey and others. He finds that Sackville stock men pay all attention to beef, and very little to milk, which he supposes is a result of the large extent of marsh and the abundance of roots. In Amherst, and in nearly all parts of Nova Scotia, however, more attention is paid to milk. At Amherst the extensive barns of J. E. Page & Sons, were visited and their fine herd of Holsteins much admired. Mr. J. C. Mahon of Truro is also the owner of a fine herd of Holsteins, but with these exceptions, there are few of these fine looking cattle in that Province, and excepting a stray one here and there none at all in New Brunswick. Mr. Grosvenor stated that while he had sold about 20 high price Jerseys in Nova Scotia, he had disposed of comparatively few in New Brunswick. This shows either recklessness on the part of Nova Scotia farmers or a lack of appreciation of good stock on the part of New Brunswick farmers—and those who know Nova Scotia and its fatmers are well aware that they are as a rule far ahead of the farmers in this Province.

Beside stock breeding, Mr. Grosvenor devotes considerable attention to fruit growing and horticulture generally, and has represented New Brunswick at the Boston Pomological Society during the past two years. He raised 200 barrels of apples last year, and is surprised that the farmers of New Brunswick generally do not take a greater interest in a business which if worked on proper principles is capable of yielding not only a good living but a competence in time. Fruit growing, Mr. Grosvenor thinks, may be profitably carried on in New Brunswick. It is a pity perhaps that we had not more farmers in this Province of the same way of thinking and doing things.

Dun, Wiman & Co.'s annual report gives the total number of failures in the Dominion for the year just ended at 1,256, with liabilities aggregating $8,861,609, a reduction compared with 1884 of seventy-one in the number, and of $10,329,465 in the liabilities.

Hon. Edward Blake has met the Quebec leader, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, at Ottawa to exchange views on the Riel question and plan for Parliamentary action. It is said that Mr. Blake is trying to persuade his Quebec friends not to bring up the Riel question in Parliament.

The Ottawa College Debating Club the other night crowned the list of subjects usually discussed at such gatherings, by a debate on "Whether it is better to be born a boy than a girl." After a learned debate the umpire was so perplexed that he reserved his decision until after the summer vacation.

Easter falls this year on the latest date on which it possibly can occur, April 25, that being the next Sunday after the full moon first following the 21st day of March. Its earliest possible date is March 22nd. It is one hundred fifty-two years since Easter day has been so late. It will not again fall on that day till 1943. Ash Wednesday will fall this year on the 10th of March.

St. Paul's Church Dedicated.

A Sketch of the Services held on Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1886.

A Splendid Collection.

Some Remniscences of the old Kirk.

Sunday was a red letter day in the history of the Presbyterians of this city. It saw the realization of their hopes, the opening of their new, commodious, and magnificent church, a full description of which appeared in the FARMER some weeks ago. The day was beautifully fine, and immense congregations gathered in the church at all the services, every church and denomination being represented. Rev. Dr. Burns of Halifax, preached at the forenoon service, taking as his text, Rev. XXI—22: "I saw no temple therein," from which he preached an exceedingly able sermon, at the close of which he heartily congratulated the people of St. Paul's on the great work they had accomplished in rearing such a beautiful church. Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John offered the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. Mr. Mowatt, the pastor, read portions of scripture. The choir, reinforced by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lemont, Miss Lugrin, Mr. Wilson and Prof. Bridges, rendered as as the opening piece, the anthem "Lord of Hosts," Prof. Sterne, however, preceding it with a beautiful voluntary on the organ. The entire service was of the most interesting character, and was listened to with rapt attention by the large congregation, among whom were Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Sunday School anniversary was an interesting feature of the opening exercises at the new Presbyterian Church. It was held at 3 P. M., and there was a very large attendance of visitors.

The children, teachers and officers of the school occupied the centre of the church, and the visitors the side pews and the gallery. Mr. L. W. Johnston, Superintendent of the school, presided, and there were present Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr. Macrae, Rev. F. D. Crawley, Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Rev. Joseph McLeod, Mr. W. G. Gaunce, President of the New Brunswick Sunday School Association, and Messrs. Martin Lemont. J. A. VanWart and J. W. Spurden, Superintendents respectively of the Methodist, Free Baptist Sunday Schools. The children sang as the opening piece, "All hail the power of Jesus name," Miss Bridges presiding at the organ. Mr. Johnston read a passage of Scripture, and Rev. Mr. Mowatt offered prayer.

The Superintendent read some statistics from his report of the school for 1885, from which it appeared there were enrolled during the year, 24 officers and teachers, and 179 scholars. The average attendance was 153, and the collections amounted to $138.45, which was expended as follows: upon the school for books, lesson sheets, hymnals, etc., $101.87; missions, $21.33; stationery and sundries, $14,25. Thirteen members of the school, during the year, were added to the list of church communicants. Mr. Johnston next reviewed the school on the Shorter Catechism, and Mr. D. R. Forgan questioned the scholars on the last quarter's lessons, the answers being promptly and correctly given. The children sung "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," and then followed prize presentation by Rev. Dr. Macrae, who had a pleasant word for the little ones as they came forward. The prize winners were Effie Cooper, George Stanger, Sarah Thompson, Hannah Lockhart, Annie Stanger, Elsie McKee, Kelsie Ross, Eva Lockhart, Sarah McKee, Jean Lawson, Florence Buchanan, Jessie Clark, Ella Whittaker, Hanford McKee, James Robertson, Armour McKee, Jos. Doherty, Alex. Buchanan, Robt. Rosborough, Fred. Ross and Herbert Crawford. The prizes, which were in very handsomely illustrated bound books, were presented by Mrs. L. W. Johnston, Jas. Hodge, Miss Fleming, Frank Gregory, Wm. Anderson, Thomas Stanger, James Tennant, Miss Wark, J. F. McMurray, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Helen Rosborough, Miss Young, John Fleming, J. L. Inches and W. E. Miller. The names of the successful competitors were tastefully engrossed on the fly-leaf by Capt. Loggie. After the presentation, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr, Macrae, W. G. Gaunce, J. A. VanWart, J. W. Spurden and Martin Lemont, and a hymn closed the interesting proceedings.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

At the evening service there was scarcely standing room in the church, which, brilliantly lighted and packed with a representative congregation, presented a scene long to be remembered by those present. Prof. Sterne opened with an organ voluntary, and the choir followed with the anthem "Oh, praise the Lord." A hymn was next sung, and Rev. Dr. Macrae, after offering prayer, opened a fine discourse from Gen. 28–17th: "And Jacob was afraid and said, how dreadful is this place; this is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Dr. Macrae closed his able effort by congratulating the congregation upon the suspicious character of the event which had brought them together, enhanced as it was by the fact that the day was the anniversary of their pastor's entrance upon his work among them, and by an expression of the wish that for many a day, new St. Paul's might be to them the House of God and the Gate of Heaven. During the taking up of the collection, Miss Lugrin, Mrs. Lemont, Mr. Wilson and Prof. Bridges rendered in fine style a quartette, entitled "Protect us,"—Miss Lugrin taking the soprano solo with excellent taste and voice. Before closing the service, Rev. Mr. Mowatt cordially thanked the outside friends who had showh such interest in the day's proceedings, and thanked them also with his own people for their very liberal contributions, which during the three services reached the magnificent sum of $1,022.08

THE OLD KIRK.

Mr. Peter Haining, Janitor of the County Court House, who was present at the opening services on Sunday, was also present on the occasion of the opening of the old Kirk in 1830. Mr. Haining, in conversa tion with the FARMER, related many incidents in the history of that ancient structure around which so many hallowed memories cling. The frame of the old church was cut at Ogden's Hill, on the Flannigan road, three miles back of the city, and the shingles which yet cover the walls, or a portion of them at least, were presented to the Committee of erection by Mr. Haining's father, the late Alexander Haining, who with his son manufactured them for the purpose. The day of "raising" was a great occasion, and men came from miles around to assist. On the Sunday previous, at St. Dunstan's Church, the late Rev. Father Sweeny from his pulpit, urged his people to assist at the "raising," and subsequently contributed £5 towards the building fund. Rev. Mr. Souter of Miramichi was the preacher at the opening service, and his sermon was drawn from the text, "Behold the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee: how much less this house which I have builded"—Kings I–27. The congregation had no settled pastor then, and when opened, the church was not interiorily completed. James Taylor, however, filled the place of minister, and the following summer Rev. Mr. Johnston, a travelling preacher, conducted the services for three months, and then in 1832, Rev. Dr. Birkmire came out from Scotland, and assumed the pastoral charge of the church, continuing till Rev. Dr. Brook's pastorate commenced. The first precentor was James Ray, and the first sexton, John Watson. The only parties now living who witnessed the opening services besides Mr. Haining, are Mrs. John McBeth, Capt. Currier, Mrs. Robert Rosborough, Mrs. Hooper, mother of Mr. W. S. Hooper, Express agent, James Campbell of Kingsclear, and Adam and Archie Charters of Maryland. The pulpit was built by John McBeth, brother of the late William McBeth of this city. The site for the church was donated by William Taylor. The bell was given by James Taylor, Sr., and it cost £100 stg. It was cast in 1832, and placed in position the same year. It now occupies a place in the tower of the new church, and its tone is nearly as good as it was over half a century ago. Mr. E. H. Wilmot remembers distinctly the day it was placed in position in the old church tower. He was then a school boy, and was in the tower when it was first rung. Mr. Haining remembers Sir Archibald Campbell, who, when Governor came to the Kirk preceded by his piper in full Highland costume. When Sir Alexander first attended the church, James Taylor, in the absence of a settled pastor, used to read the services. Mr. Taylor also occupied the position of Commissioner for Government House, and Sir Archibald one day remarked, that his friend Taylor looked after his (Sir Archibald's) spiritual, as well as histemporal welfare. Capt. Currier and his wife was the second couple married in the old church.

To the Invalid, the convalescent, the aged and infirm we would recommend the use of Baird's Beef Iron & Wine. It gives Tone and Vigor to the whole system, and is rightly termed a Food Medicine.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

Chicago is to have elevated street electrical railroads.

Edinburgh has 181 churches, of which 124 are Presbyterian.

The latest edition of Webster contains the words "boycott" and "dude."

The United States House of Representatives pay it chaplain $5 for every five-minutes prayer.

A horse that can move about on roller skates adds to the attractions of a roller rink at Sing Sing, N. Y.

A Georgia man swallowed his tongue, and came near strangling before a doctor could get it back into position.

Sixty million people speak the German language, it is stated, 45,000,000 the French, and 100,000,000 the English.

A single London dealer last year sold nearly 800,000 tropical birds of gay plumage for the trimming of hats and costumes.

A tree at Tampa, Fla., yielded 11,643 oranges, which is said to be the largest number ever known to be taken from one tree.

Winnipeg *News*:—Bright moonlight—good sleighing—fast horses—stylish cutter—young man—pretty girl—heaven on earth!

The premiums obtained at the annua rental of pews in Henry Ward Beecher's church amounted to £14,887, $513 less than last year.

According to the Boston *Herald* the Pilgrim Fathers were the original mugwumps. "They were not satisfied with the 'machine' in England, and so bolted."

Han Qua, a Chinese banker of Canton, is said to be worth $1,400,000,000, and to pay taxes on an estate of $450,000,000. By the side of his, even Vanderbilt's wealth was insignificant.

An autograph letter from the Pope accompanied the decoration of the Order of Christ, was lately conferred upon Prince Bismark by His Holiness. The decoration was richly set with brilliants.

There are several ships in the British navy armed with guns that are sighted up to 8,700 yards, and with a charge of 16 lbs. of powder can throw a projectile 50 lbs. weight and hit a ship at five miles.

A New York negro pleaded not guilty to a charge of highway robbery with such fervor that he might have escaped had he not pulled out the complainant's handkerchief to mop his perspiring brow.

The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of Jan. 5th, estimates the fire losses in the United States and Canada, during the year 1885, at $94,200,000, or $15,000,000 less than during the previous year.

Heretofore ships have been permitted to pass through the Suez Canal only in daylight; but now war ships and steamers provided with electric lights of sufficient power to illuminate the canal 1,200 yards ahead may go at night.

St. Louis boasts that it is soon to have the tallest commercial building in the world. An insurance company is soon to add four storeys to its eight storey structure in that city in order to provide officers for the Gould Southwestern railway system.

Paris manufacturers are imitating cod liver oil by soaking herring in olive oil, which quickly takes up the fishy odor and closely resembles light cod liver oil. The brown oil is produced by allowing the fish to soak for about ten days.

If we could speak in tones of thunder we would use our voice to advise all people everywhere to get at once a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. As a preventive of diphtheria, pneumonia, congestion, and all dangerous throat and lung diseases its value *is priceless*.

The telegraph system of the British Islands, under control of the postoffice, now amounts to 156,000 miles, and employs 17,000 instruments. The standard rate is twelve words for a sixpence, address included. Press messages alone now average a million words a day.

Chief Justice McAdam of New York city, has decided that every dog is entitled to one bite before he can be killed or his owner sued for damages. The learned judge, in giving a decision, cited a sheep-worrying case in which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn decided that "every dog is entitled to one worry."

The new German ironclad, Oldenburg, will be of entirely novel construction. It is a broadside ship, with ten ten-inch guns—five on each side, two above and three below deck, but the whole five can be concentrated on the same point with sufficient force, it is estimated, to disable even the strongest ironclad.

A physician, examining a student as to his progress, asked him:—"Should a man fall into a well forty feet deep, and strike his head against one of the tools with which he had been digging, what would be your course if called in as a surgeon?" The student replied:—"I should advise him to let the man lie, and fill up the well."

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville. P. Q., writes: 'Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

In 1693, William Penn fought a duel in Paris. It was not a duel according to the code, but when, for some affront, a gentleman drew his sword, Penn drew his. The Quaker showed that he was the best swordsman, disarmed his adversary, and inflicted upon him only a sermon on the evils of a quick temper.

An organ grinder leaned against an electric light pole in New Orleans; there was instantly a flash of electricity and he fell dead. A companion stooped to pick up the dead man but on touching the corpse he was knocked off his feet and his hand was burned to a crisp. A loose hoisting wire was responsible for the mischief.

Certain parties have been for years flooding the country with *immense* packs of horse and cattle powders which are utterly worthless. Don't be deceived by them, Sheridan's powders are the only kind uow known in this country which are strictly pure. They are very powerful.

The Paris fire brigade is composed 1,743 men and 51 officers, divided into twelve companies occupying as many barracks in different parts of the city. Important features of the system are the 46 look-out stations, and the telegraph which connects all the stations with one another, and with head quarters, and is used for no other purpose.

"Ah! dearest," sighed the young man, kneeling at the feet of his ownest own, "does thou know what of all outward things is nearest my heart?" "Really, I can't say," she replied, "but if you have regard for your health in this changeable weather I should think it was a flannel shirt." She was too practical, and it broke the engagement.

AS AGE CREEPS ON APACE, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performanee. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and constipation, should give renewed impetus to the action of the stomach, bile-secreting organ and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, from which aid is never sought in vain. It works wonders as a blood purifier.

A beautiful woman who some years ago had quite a local reputation in New York city as an amateur rower and athlete, and has of late years been a nurse in one of the public institutions, has become a lunatic from the use of hair dye to make raven tresses a beautiful blonde. It is doubtful whether she can be cured. She has a brother in the same institution whose mind is affected, and it is believed the antimony in the wash that she used on her hair developed her hereditary tendency to insanity, and wrecked her strong physical constitution and apparently well-balanced mind.

The latest craze which has stuck the Washington belle is the carrying of canes. A few weeks ago a young leader in society returned from England, and the next day she surprised her friends by appearing on the street with a cane. It wasn't the ord