the committee was thrown out, and the following resolution moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Colwell, that if the Queens County Agricultural Society furnishes the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture with a subscription list and all accounts as the law requires, on or before the 20th day of January 1888, they receive their grant for 1888.

This resulted in a tie vote, Brown, Colwell and Inches, yea; Anderson, Fairweather and Johnston, nay. The President gave a casting vote against the motion, the effect of which is that neither petition was received.

The Secretary observed that he had received an application from 75 residents of Memramcook asking for organization as a society, but as there were four societies already in Westmorland of course the petition could not be entertained.

Adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Geo. W. Maxfield, of Bangor, appeared before the board to obtain their views upon the subject of establishing a refrigerator slaughter house in some central and convenient locality in the province. He wished to understand what aid the board could give. The object was to establish a suitable building for slaughtering beef, mutton, lamb, veal, etc., for shipment to New England and across the water. He believed New Brunswick was on the eve of receiving an increased price on all kinds of meat. There was no mutton like that of New Brunswick in the New England market, and last week Canada lambs brought 6 cents a pound in Buffalo alive. Under proper facilities these provinces would have a monopoly of the New England winter market for mutton. Sheep ranches would probably be established by the company he represented in New Brunswick.

The president said there was no doubt the government would be willing to sell any lands they might have, which the company should want, at a very reasonable figure.

Mr. Maxwell said one great advantage the provinces would have in raising cattle as well as sheep was, that eastern beef was free from all diseases, while the western animals were badly infected. The attention of buyers was now being turned generally in this direction.

The Board seemed to think that a private enterprise of this kind would hardly merit assistance from the public funds. In any event they had no power to grant financial assistance.

The president said the statements of Mr. Maxwell would be placed before the government for their consideration.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Messrs. Johnston, Anderson and Brown, the committee to whom was referred the duty of auditing the accounts of the several agricultural societies, reported: That with the assistance of the secretary they had carefully examined them and made a note of the respective conditions of each, which would be presented to the board for ratification. The societies generally had sent in their returns in a very satisfactory condition, the transactions of which are fully vouched for, though the committee regretted to state that considerable irregularities had taken place with a number in the purchase and disposal of seeds, implements, etc., and strongly advised the board to ask for such legislation as would prevent in the future the abuses to which they referred. With the exception of these, all the societies had sent in their returns, a continued improvement over former years, and showed a disposition to comply generally with the law.

Report adopted.

The secretary then proceeded to give a summary of the audit committee's findings as to the operations of the various societies. A grant was recommended by the board to be issued to Harvey.

The action of the Elgin society in purchasing a bull already in the district for $45 and selling it for $100 was censured by the board and a resolution was passed advising the issue of the grant as soon as the society submit satisfactory evidence to a committee consisting of the president, secretary and Mr. Inches; otherwise, the said committee to adjudge the penalty.

Baltimore Society—Grant recommended.

Carleton County—Grant recommended.

Aberdeen Society—Grant recommended less over expenditure of $43.90 on premiums.

Jacksontown and Wakefield—Grant recommended.

People's Union—Grant recommended.

Charlotte Co. Society—Grant recommended less over expenditure of $15 on plowing match and subject to enquiry into a similar transaction to that of Elgin society, referred to same committee.

St. Croix—Grant recommended.

St. George and Pennfield—Grant recommended subject to reduction of $14 excessive loss on grass seed.

St. Patrick—Referred to a committee respecting excessive loss on bull purchased from local parties.

Inkerman—Grant recommended on condition of two defective vouchers being explained.

New Brandon—Grant recommended.

St. Marys (Kent)—Grant recommended.

Kingston—Grant recommended subject to excessive loss on bull purchased from local parties referred to committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After dinner the remaining grants for the various societies, subject to certain reductions in some cases similar to above, were passed. The action of the St. Mary's (York) Society, in auctioning off seeds which they did not then possess, and afterwards buying the seeds at a much higher figure from Mr. Tibbitts of Fredericton, and paying the deficiency out of the public grant, was particularly condemned.

Mr. Brown, moved, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that the Board recommend the Government to reimburse the Wakefield-Jacksontown Society, in a reasonable amount on account of the bull Norfolk Chief. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Fairweather, that the three societies which have not already reported, be given until January 25th, 1888, to file their accounts. Carried. Also ordered that the Queens Central and Weldford Societies have the same time in which to send in their subscription lists.

The subject of obtaining agricultural returns from the districts embraced by the various societies was discussed, but no action taken.

On motion of Mr. Fairweather, seconded by Mr. Inches, it was resolved, that whereas the societies of Sunbury and Gladstone and those of Kingsclear, Queensbury and Southampton have presented claims in reference to the stallions leased from the Government last spring, the Board would recommend the same to the favorable consideration of the Government.

The President mentioned the claim of the lessee of Sir Peter who on advice of himself and the Secretary had taken the stallion (not sold at the sale) off the hands of the Government for the season, the transaction having been a loss to him. Referred on motion of Mr. Fairweather to favorable consideration of the Government.

Mr. Johnston asked what reasons induced the Government to build a barn for the imported horses in Fredericton, instead of placing them on the Stock Farm.

The President replied that it would have cost much more to have had the barn built in or near St. John, from the conversations he had had with builders. It was necessary to have suitable accommodation for such valuable horses. It would not have been wise to have placed the horses at the Stock Farm as the lease would expire in a few years, and no Government would think of renewing the lease. The chances for getting lumber were better in Fredericton than elsewhere. The location was more central, the climate and facilities for exercise different, the snow remaining constantly on the ground in the winter season. The Fredericton Park Association paid the Government $100 for use of the barn in the summer season, which was interest on $2,000, (the barn cost $2,500,) and gave the use of their track free, which he considered worth at least $50 or $60 for exercising purposes. He would not like to place the care of these valuable stallions in the hands of lunatics at the annex farm.

The President also expressed himself in favor of transferring the Stock Farm to the vicinity of St. John, to be run in connection with the annex farm. The milk of twelve additional cows would be required for the use of the patients.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of motion; that in consideration of the enormous cost of keep and attendance of the stock on the present Stock Farm for the number of cattle now there, which entails an unnecessary expense to the province, we believe it would be to the interests of this province if the cattle were removed from the Stock Farm and placed on the annex farm at St. John.

Mr. Colwell, seconded by Mr. Fairweather, moved that the Board recommend the Government, in leasing the horses, to allow the lessees the privilege, if they so desired, of changing a maximum fee of $12 for services of the draft horses as well as the coach horses and Cleveland bays.

Mr. Johnston strongly objected to raising fee of draft horses. Object of Government should not be to make money out of horses, but farmers should have benefit of horses at lowest possible figure.

Mr. Fairweather said measure was optional and value of horses should be kept up rather than down.

Mr. Brown believed in bringing down price rather than raising. Otherwise the poor man would be barred out.

Resolution lost, the mover and seconder being the only yeas.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Barker submitted his report of operations on Stock Farm. Hay raised, 90 good and 8 swamp—20 tons more than last year; oats 385 bushels on 16 acres; buckwheat 102 bushels—average 31 bushels; potatoes 240 bushels on two acres, suffered from rust; turnips 2½ acres 1450 bushels. Stock on the farm same quantity as last year; stock in first-class condition, much better than usual at this season of the year.

The Secretary remarked that expenses of the farm were about $2,800 including rental income $700 and on each calf raised the Province lost at least $150.

Report adopted.

Mr, Fairweather and Mr. Colwell were appointed Stock Farm committee.

The Secretary said the President who was not present wished the Board to express an opinion as to the desirability of moving the stock to the Asylum annex and supplying the patients with milk.

Mr. Inches thought there was something preposterous in the idea of such a description of stock—the best that money could procure—being used to supply lunatics with milk. It was also ridiculous to place the stock under the control of Doctor Steeves who already had 500 lunatics and a number of farmers and builders to look after. The stock however could be in no worse position than at present.

Mr. Johnston said the present stock farm was undoubtedly a failure in every way for the profitable production of stock. He moved seconded by Mr. Brown the following resolution:

Resolved, That in consideration of the unsuitableness of the present Steck Farm for stock raising purposes, and the large cost to the Province per head of cattle raised, it would be to the best interests of the Province to remove the stock to the annex farm at St. John where the agricultural interest could be equally well conserved, and

Further Resolved, that this Board would recommend the Government to make the best possible arrangement with the owners of the Stock Farm towards abandoning the unexpired lease and if necessary to increase the acreage of annex farm by the purchase of suitable land providing it can be procured.

His opinion had been confirmed year after year, that the present farm was totally inadequate, and large deficit this year supplied still further proof. He was in favor of the addition of new stock—probably of the Holstein breed. His views agreed with those of the President in regard to the desirability of moving stock to annex farm.

Mr. Fairweather said he regretted it was necessary for Board to take this action. He believed it was intention of Government to move stock to annex farm at an early date. While it was desirable to take this step, it was not necessary to throw discredit on present farm. Over 100 head of stock had been been sold from present farm. Probably reduced prices had been caused by societies being already pretty well supplied. It came a little tough on him to have to admit that the Stock Farm should be removed, but he could not advocate its retention in present locality if better one could be secured. He did not know anything about the suitability of proposed farm. But he rather agreed with Mr. Inches in disapproving of using the Government's fine stock as wet nurses for the lunatics.

Mr. Anderson did not wish to vote on resolution unless he knew that proposed farm was suitable.

Mr. Inches described the annex farm and pronounced favorably upon its productiveness. There should be 40 pure-bred cows on this farm to supply the lunatics, whereas there are really only 20 head of common stock. But he was entirely opposed to the Government Stock Farm being annexed to the Asylum. How was it possible that Dr. Steeves, already over worked, could assume the charge of a breeding farm. While the Board had made mistakes before this would be the biggest mistake of all. The Board should not be called upon to render a decision on imperfect information now in its possession. He reviewed, in a very interesting manner, the past history of the Stock Farm question, and remarked that the present farm was never selected or approved by the Board of Agriculture. He denied that he had been instrumental in stopping improvements on the farm for the purpose of injuring it. It was done under conviction of Government that greater expense on the farm would be useless. The farm had proved utterly unsuitable and had resulted most disastrously to the sheep which, when imported, were as fine a lot of sheep as he had ever seen. He thought perhaps the best thing the Government could do was to move the stock to the annex farm, but he hoped the Board would hesitate before recommending the Government to move the stock there, as continuing the Stock Farm,

Mr. Anderson moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Colwell:

Resolved, that while the Board is of opinion that the present Stock Farm is unfit for the purpose for which it is now used and would prefer that the Government would make an effort to procure a more suitable farm, still from the limited information possessed by the Board of the capability of the Asylum farm (so-called) they would consider it imprudent at present to advise the removing of the stock from the present stock farm to the one near the Asylum.

Amendment carried—Anderson, Colwell, Fairweather, Inches, yea; Brown and Johnston, nay.

The question of the collection of Agricultural statistics was then discussed at length. A motion of Mr. Fairweather's recommending the Government to take steps through the medium of the officers of various agricultural societies to establish such system of statistics, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brown, resolved that this Board disapproves entirely of the purchase by agricultural societies of stock from their members and hereafter such transactions will not be allowed. Carried.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Colwell, and passed, expressing the opinion of the Board that some changes should be made in the law relating to Agriculture, but deferring action for lack of time.

After votes of thanks to the President and Secretary, all of the members referred in the most eulogistic terms to the able and courteous manner in which the latter discharged his duties. Mr. Lugrin very feelingly expressed his acknowledgments.

Board adjourned *sine die*.

MANITOBA POLITICS.

Resignation of Premier Norquay and Treasurer Lariviere.

Dr. Harrison to lead the Government

The Conservative caucus at Winnipeg, Thursday was largely attended, only three members being absent, Brown, Leacock and Alexander. Mr. Brown wrote a conciliatory letter, and Mr. Leacock was ill. The whole afternoon was spent in discussing the situation, and while members are naturally reticent and declined being interviewed as to what transpired, it was learned that in the words of one leading gentleman present, things were going on smoothly. The resignation of Mr. Lariviere was made to the caucus, and it was stated Mr. Norquay placed himself in their hands and expressed his willingness to accept whatever decision they might reach as to the course he should pursue. It is also stated that Attorney-General Hamilton, Dr. Harrison and Dr. Wilson had placed their resignations in their hands of the Premier, and it is believed this is true, at all events so far as it relates to the two first named. Mr. Lariviere's resignation will likely be accepted, and as the Reformers, according to the Winnipeg *Free Press*, absolutely refuse under any circumstances to enter into coalition, the only alternative is a reconstructed government of straight Conservative principles.

A later despatch says that the caucus did not adjourn till after midnight. It is learned that Messrs Norquay and Lariviere sent in their resignations and insisted on their acceptance. The other ministers will continue to hold their portfolios and will fill the vacancies at an early date. Dr. Harrison, of course will take the Premiership. The caucus is said to have been harmonious throughtout.

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip E. Erant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishingly good results."

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 28, 1887.

The Exhibition of 1888,

The movement for a District Exhibition in Fredericton next autumn, is beginning to assume tangible shape. Especially commendable was the manner in which the co-operation of the various societies in Charlotte, Queens, Sunbury, York, Northumberland and the up-river counties was seconded by the Fredericton committee. To Mr. Inches we believe our citizens are largely indebted for the enterprise so successfully inaugurated, and the fact that he is throwing himself into the project with his oldtime energy and ability, augurs a happy issue to the labors of the central committee. The Board of Agriculture did well to present the matter to the favorable consideration of the Government. They could scarcely have done less, perhaps, considering that the claims made upon them were so meritorious and so ably seconded by the large and influential delegation, from the counties interested present. However, it is not well to look a gift horse in the mouth, especially at Christmas times, and it is to be hoped that the financial aid which the Board as a body was not willing to give out of the Exhibition grant, will be furnished by an allowance sufficient for the purpose from the Government. The following letter from an influential source will repay perusal:—

"I am informed that the prospect of our having an exhibition next year is not encouraging from the fact that the gentleman, who have the matter in hand, cannot obtain suitable land on which to erect buildings. Surely this is not correct, with so much vacant land around this city such a difficulty should not exist, but I am informed it is the principal impediment in the way just now. A lease cannot be obtained of the land on which the old building stood, the land at the lower end of the city can only be had from year to year and buildings cannot be erected on such terms. The committee were sanguine of getting a lease of suitable land near the new Park and were willing to pay a much higher rent than the land now yields, but after wearisome negotiations and giving way to the idiosyncrasy of the owner in every way possible, they are compelled to abandon further efforts.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is too bad that all extension of this city, either up or down, should be hindred by such a narrow minded policy on the part of the owners of large blocks of land situated right in the city, where it is required for the much needed extension of buildings. It was only after lengthened negotiations that the the Park Association obtained a lease of a poor sterile piece of swamp land, yielding little or no rent and situated in the middle of a large tract, without a front on any street or road, and consequently useless for building lots, for which they have to pay high rent. Having succeeded so well in squeezing such a good bargain in this case the owner seems to think he can obtain any terms he may dictate.

I do not presume to say that the owner of land has not a right to put his own value on his property, but has he a right to insist upon a more nominal value being put on it when the Assessors are making the tax bill. There is a difference of only three or four hundred per cent between his value of the property to the Assessors and the price he demands when asked to sell or lease. Are the Assessors justified in continuing such exemption from paying a fair share of the city taxes. The progress of the city is retarded by such conduct, many persons wanting to build a home for themselves are driven to the other side of the river, as they cannot obtain a lot except at an exorbitant rent on this side.

Many people express surprise that the population of Fredericton does not increase faster, how can it extend under such a policy, while hundreds of acres are vacant all round the occupied lots. If the people, who have been driven to the other side of the river had been fairly treated and encouraged to build on this side, a fair increase in the population would be the result, and those same owners would obtain a fair advance on present prices in a legitimate way and encourage building, but they defeat their own object by the course pursued.

Should the present opportunity to obtain the Exhibition be defeated it will be a serious loss to the city as other districts will prove their claims and the present plan of giving aid to each in their turn will keep us out for many years.

We have had enough of this do nothing policy, and it is time it came to an end.

Mr. Chamberlain's Views.

Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, in an interview with representatives of the several Canadian papers at Ottawa, Thursday, said, regarding Commercial Union: that while the great majority of the people of England were in favor of free trade and opposed to protection, they did not object to Canada managing her own tariff to suit herself, so long as she did not discriminate against the Mother Country. Under the present tariff arrangements in Canada, he said the child treated the mother as well as it did the stranger, but with Commercial Union the child would be treating the stranger better than the mother, and it could hardly be expected that such an arrangement would be satisfactory. He remarked that during his stay in New York and Washington he had not heard an intelligent man speak of the matter, except in the sense that it would lead to annexation, and that he did not know of a prominent American who advocated the scheme seriously. Continuing, in the course of conversation, he said that if the people of Canada really wanted to be independent of the Mother Country, or to be annexed to the United States, he did not think the Mother Country would seriously object. He felt certain that England would never make war on a colony again to retain it in the Empire, as had been done when the thirteen American colonies revolted. In reply to a question as to Canada's being given the right to make her own treaties, he said that practically Canada was almost independent, but it would not be fair to expect that she should make her own treaties and then depend on the Mother Country to see that those treaties were enforced.

Referring again to Commercial Union Mr. Chamberlain remarked: If the tariff was arranged at Washington, Canada must surely lose her independence, for the tariff would surely be arranged in the interests of the 60,000,000 population in the States and not of the 5,000,000 in Canada. He referred to President Cleveland's message advocating a reduction of the tariff, and pretty clearly intimated his opinion that in the event of Commercial Union, Canada would find that she would have practically no voice in framing the tarifi.

The Queens County election takes place on the 18th of January, and the candidates are Geo. F. Baird and G. G. King.

The Grits lost east Northumberland, where Dr. Mallory the unseated candidate was beaten by Cochran, Conservative. As a result of the bye-elections the Government have gained six on a division.

Mr. C. E. Knapp, the Dorchester lawyer, wrote an annexation letter to the St. John *Globe* last week, and the *Telegraph* demands his dismissal from the office of Registrar of Probates.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings

Gathered from every Quarter.

Daniel Manning, ex-secretary of the United States treasury is dead.

Electric lights are now being used by submarine divers with great effect.

Mrs. Daniel Patton, of St. John, sister of Mrs. R. J. Ritchie, died last week.

Editor Spooner of the Sussex *Record*, has been gazetted a lieutenant in the 74th Batt.

The Shelburne recount resulted in General Laurie being confirmed in his seat by a majority of eight votes.

Mr. Shakespeare, M. P. for Victoria, B. C., has resigned his seat in the Housr of Commons to accept the Victoria Postmastership.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has accepted the invitation of the Toronto board of trade to attend their annual dinner next Friday evening.

The Dominion election in East Northumberland, Ontario, Thursday, resulted in the election of Mr. Cochrane, conservative, by a majority of 120.

Lewis Henry Peterson, recently elected Justice of the Peace in Plainfield, N. J., is a good-looking negro, the second colored man thus honored in the State.

At Ottawa, Sunday, Lord Lansdowne was the victim of a painful accident, caused by a fall on some shell ice. The result is that his face bears a most disfigured appearance.

It is said that some queer devolpments may be expected in the Ottawa county local election case. The Conservatives claim that the Mercier Government spent over $20,000 on the election.

The writ for the Dorchester, Quebec, Dominion Election, has been issued. Nomination takes place on the 7th of January and the election on the 14th. The only writ unissued now is that for Kent.

Father Matthew Ryan, of county Limerick, one of the projectors of the plan of campaign, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment without hard labor for inciting the people to commit illegal acts.

Dr. Roland Bunting the well known veterinary surgeon of St. John who purchased the horse *Harry Wilkes* for the Local Government, died very suddenly in the St. John market Saturday morning of heart disease.

Smallpox has somewhat abated in Havana, but it is raging with increased virulence in the suburbs. During the seven months ended November 30, there were 1280 deaths from the disease in Havana, of which 829 were whites. From December 10 to December 12 there were 92 deaths.

Among the bills introduced in the house of representatives at Washington, last week under the new rule was one by Representative Boutelle of Maine, appropriating $60,000 for the construction of four bridges across the St. John and St. Francis rivers, which form the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick provided the government of Canada appropriate a like sum.

Adjutant-General Powell, of Ottawa, denies the cablegram from a London correspondent, alleging that the War Office authorities regard the Canadian militia as disorganized and almost without discipline, and says that the organization of the militia is most excellent and discipline has been maintained without any considerable effort. The men are capable enough to perform their duty without coercion.

An explosion of dynamite at a limestone quarry near Brookfield, Colchester County. N. S. Thursday morning, killed four men, one of them being Alexander McDonald, the proprietor of the quarry. They were warming dynamite previous to using it for a blast, when it exploded, it is supposed from overheating. A man and woman escaped with slight injury, while the other four present were killed. The building in which they were was destroyed.

The rats have, during the last few months, so annoyed the farmers ner Washington, Pa., that in many places "rat hunts" have been indulged in. The most successful one has just ended with a big supper at Lone Pine. W. C. Condit was the captain of one of the sides hunting the rats, and succeeded in killing 7,000. The other side, with S. D. Miller, as captain, got away with 5,462, making a total of 12,462.

The United States steamer *Enterprize*, Capt. McCalla, when 135 miles southwest by south from Nantucket shoals, fell in with an immense number of logs from the big lumber raft, proving beyond doubt that the raft is broken up. The steamer was among the logs all day and part of Friday night. None of the logs were lashed together, but were floating singly and spread as they travelled with the tide. The logs are not in the line of ocean steamers and Captain McCalla fears no danger from that source.

Chas. and Wm. Stevens were operating a straw chopper on the 12th concession, London township, Ont., when the machine becoming choked, Charles undertook to clear the feed. He ran his left hand into the knives, and in a moment was caught, the hand and arm, about six inches up from the wrist, being literally chopped into mincemeat. William endeavored to extricate his brother from the terrible position, and in doing so his left hand caught in the wheels and was ground and smashed to pieces. The motive power of the machine was furnished by steam, so it was not easy to stop it. Both the sufferers had their arms amputated.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

John A. Lynch's Tragic Death.

A distressing occurance, in which one life was lost, occurred here at 1 P. M. Monday. John A. Lynch, the well known fish dealer, drove up to Alonzo Smiler's billiard hall and the latter got into the sleigh to go home to dinner, but instead of proceeding directly down street Lynch proposed to go on the river for a trot on the ice, he being anxious to show Smiler his horse's speed. They went on the river at the City Hall, and Mr. Lynch commenced to speed the horse down river at a rapid gait. They were approaching the draw pier of the highway bridge when Smiler, observing a large opening in the ice, warned Lynch of the danger, but it was too late. In an instant the horse, sleigh and two men were in the bottom of the river. Smiler soon came to the surface, but neither Lynch nor the horse were ever again seen alive. Smiler, being a strong swimmer, struck out for the top of the opening, but made poor progress against the swift current, and, being impeded by a heavy overcoat, he cried for help, and some men of the Infantry school were attracted by the alarm. They hastily carried a boat down and after considerable difficulty, Smiler was rescued in an exhausted condition by private Chas. Shanks. He was driven to his home, and Dr. Coulthard called and administered the necessary attention to remove the thorough chilling his patient had received. Mr. Smiler was feeling quite well the same evening, when the FARMER called to congratulate him on his very narrow escape and learn the particulars of the sad affair. Smiler thinks he was in the water fully seven minutes and he considers his escape from death most providential. He was around again yesterday all right. Meantime, while Smiler was being rescued, hundreds of people gathered at the scene of the drowning to search for the body of Lynch, but it was two hours after the accident that his body was grappled and brought to the surface by Mr. G. Sisson, the rescuers also bringing up the horses's remains and the sleigh. Smiler believes that Lynch had the reins wound around his wrists the better to control the horse, which was of a fiery character, and that this fact accounts for his remaining at the bottom and meeting his death. Coroner Brown, M. D., held an inquest on Lynch's body and the verdict was accidental drowning. The deceased, who was well known in the city, has been a resident of Fredericton for a dozen years and had very many friends. He leaves a widow and four children. A great many people called at the bereaved home on Regent street Monday afternoon and evening to tender their condolence to Mrs. Lynch, who was completely prostrated by her husband's violent death. Lynch was 39 years old. His remains were interred this afternoon.

A BANK ROBBER

CAPTURED AT HALIFAX

And his Booty Recovered.

Frank C. McNeally, who robbed the savings bank at Saco, Me., of $279,000 in cash and secusities, was arrested at Halifax, Friday morning. The arrest was cleverly effected by detective Power. McNeally was being traced by the Boston *Globe*, which had laid out an elaborate plan to scoop all its contemporaries. For some days the *Globe* has been in telegraphic correspondence with its Halifax correspondent. Saturday night its special staff correspondent, D. J. McGrath, arrived via Yarmouth, and registered at the Halifax. He was met on his arrival by a confrere, Mr. Dennis, and both immediately consulted with Consul General Phelan. Mr. Hesslein was subsequently consulted. The result was that at midnight McNeally, the long looked for thief, was defiantly located as a guest at the Halifax hotel, registered under the name of "W. E. Stuyvesant, Washington, D. C.," who was a passenger by the Polynesian, from England. Stuyvesant had kept very quiet at the hotel, and was seldom seen around the office. He was met here by his brother, Harry, who made arrangements for his board at the hotel, and remarked that he might be there several weeks. There is very little doubt but that his brother obtained possession of all the bonds and securities and left for home on Wednesday, leaving McNeally with but $55 in cash, but a most gorgeous outfit of clothing, etc., purchased in London. Stuyvesant was recognized at the breakfast table by the *Globe* man, McGrath, and Consul-General Phelan, as McNeally, beyond the shadow of a doubt. Arrangements were being made for his arrest, and just as he left to go to his room Detective Power stepped up and arrested him, scooping the newspaper men. The young man was dumbfounded. He protested that there was a mistake, that he was not the man, and would prove it. At the station, McNeally completely broken down and with tears in his eyes confessed to the consul-general that he was the man. His effects were searched by the detective at the hotel in the presence of the reporters, the consul general and Mr. Hesslein. Among his effects were a magnificent breach-loader, a supply of ammunition, a murderous looking dagger, and a quantity of jewelry and diamonds. A heavy calibre revolver, fully loaded, was found upon him when arrested. There is a reward of $2,500 offered for his arrest and $5,000 for his bonds.

Why the young fellow should stay here when the newspapers announced that he was expected by the steamer is a mystery. He is guilty of nothing greater than theft and of course can't be extradicted. When arrested he had a new revolver with every chamber loaded on his person and a gold watch and chain. His wardrobe is a magnificent one and he has over a dozen suits of cloths. In his room was a rifle, and his trunk was filled with everything necessary for effecting disguises.

A Halifax despatch of Monday says: Harry A. McNeally, agent of the Saco bank, arrived here to-day and presented letters from the bank demanding the release of his brother. The police demurred for some time and the services of Consul General Phelan and Stipendiary Motton were called into requisition to settle a dispute between Harry McNeally and C. H. Smith, counsel for Detective Power, about the possession of the letters of authority. The prisoner engaged N. H. Meagher as counsel and at 11 o'clock Monday night the prisoner was unceremoniously ordered out of the police station into the streets, the detective formally handing him over to his brother.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.

A Man eaten Alive by a Pet Dog.

Edward Hugues, a German barber of New York, narrowly escaped being literally eaten alive by a ferocious dog early last week. As it was, he was only rescued after being so horribly mangled that his recovery is a matter of grave doubt. Hugues has a little cigar store in front of his barber shop in the rear of which he and his wife sleep. At 2.30 in the morning Mrs. Hugues ran out into the street screaming for help. Henry Freeman and William Schwartz, who were standing at the corner immediately ran to the spot. "For God's sake, help!" gasped Mrs. Hugues. "the dog's killing my husband!" Running back into the barber shop the men found Hugues lying half dressed on his back on the floor, and crouched on his breast a big black and white dog, whose fangs were buried in the prostrate man's face. The brute's ferocious growls mingled with the agonized moans of the victim, who was by this time too far gone to do more than struggle feebly. The disordered condition of the room showed that a desperate encounter had taken place.

Freeman seized a chair and breaking it took a leg and showered blows on the dog. This, however, merely served to increase his rage and made him bury his fangs still deeper in the unfortunate barber's face. Schwartz ran out to summon help and returned in a few moments with David Bull, who drew his revolver and at the imminent risk of shooting the man, planted six bullets in the dog's body. Even then the furious creature maintained its hold and only released it after Bull had broken his club across his back, when he retreated to a corner and lay down to die. By this time several policemen ran in, but not one of them had a revolver. One went out and returned with an old-fashioned cavalry sabre, with which he finished the dying dog. Hugues, who fainted when the dog released his hold, presented a sickening appearance, his face being chewed into an unrecognizable mass. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was found that his head was literally covered with wounds, and that he had received numerous bites on the hands feet and thighs. One wound on the chin extended nearly to the throat, and narrowly escaped severing the wine-pipe. Mrs. Hugues says that she was aroused from sleep by her husband's cries and the growls of the dog, and on entering the barber shop found that the dog had got her husband down. Being unable to force the creature to loose his hold, she ran out for assistance. At the hospital Hugues said that he was teasing the dog when it sprang at his throat and bore him to the floor. The dog, which went by the name of Rover, was a big black and white mongrel, and had been in Hugues's possession for about six months. The brute's temper was uncertain, and only a week before he bit a little girl who was playing with him.

New Liberal-Conservative Paper.

The management of *The Empire*, the new Liberal-Conservative paper, announce the first issue of that journal for Tuesday, 27th inst; *The Weekly Empire* following two days later. The new paper starts under the most promising auspices. The capital of $250,000 is ample, and guarantees financial soundness. The directorate and stockholders, composed of the leading public and business men of Canada, are a powerful interest in its favor. The staff has been selected with the greatest care. David Creighton, Esq., M. P. P., is Managing Director, Mr John Livingston is editor-in-chief, Mr. Louis P. Kribs, news and city editor, Mr. H. J. P. Good, sporting editor, Mr. J. B. McLean, commercial editor, Mr. Frank Krauss, M. A., night editor, while the staff of writers comprises such well-known journalists as Messrs. E. J. Tookr, T. A. Gregg, A. H. U. Colquhoun, Herbert Burrows J. B. Kerr, C. Dell Smith, P. F. Cronin, J. Brown, T. C. Ketchum and many others. The staff of correspondents includes representatives in all the cities, towns and districts of Canada, and the principal cities of England and the United States. The facilities of the *Empire* for the collection of news are not equalled now, and never have been equelled in Canada. The mechanical department is complete in every respect, with presses and apparatus of the latest make that surpasses in all essentials the equipment of any other office in the Dominion. Each department of the paper is presided over by experienced and efficient men, whose efforts are supplemented by those of an able staff of assistants. Neither expense nor trouble is being spared to make the *Empire* superior, as a newspaper, to any of its Toronto contemporaries, and the public may rest assured that its appearance will mark a new era in progressive Canadian journalism.

"Logic is Logic."

Now there was the case of our friend McKay:
He said to himself, in his resolute way,
That a cough, which was growing from bad to worse
Must be cured, in spite of a slender purse.
An ocean voyage was out of the question.
A Florida trip a useless suggestion;
Yet die he wouldn't! His money he paid
For the "Golden Medical Discovery," by Dr. Pierce made;
And as sound as a nut is his health to-day—
"Logic is logic, that's all I say."

Will You Read This for $500

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are abundantly responsible financially, as any one can easily ascertain by enquiry, have offered, in good faith, a standing reward of $500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how or how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by all druggists at 50 cents.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

India sent to England this year about 32,000,000 pounds of tea.

Experiments with electricity for moving street cars are now being made.

MAUD S. CONDITION POWDER is a capital thing to mix in food for Poultry.

Seventy tons of Canadian turkeys were shipped to England week before last.

New York dealers contracted with western farmers for 150,000 turkeys for Christmas.

John L. Sullivan cleared about $500 every night he gave an "exhibition" in England.

It is said that M. Ferry's life was saved by his having on a steel shirt under his waistcoat.

The importation of eggs for the month of October, in the United States, increased from 1,500,000 to 2,100,000.

Among the gifts to the Pope is a contrivance by a French engineer for ringing large church bells by electricity.

☞ The cheapest place to buy in Fredericton is at Samuel Owen's, Queen street, opposite the Stone Barracks.—Advt.

A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate providing for the expenditure of $125,000,000 on coast defences.

Duster, the well-known Bangor trotter, died on the 18th inst., of pneumonia. He was valued at three thousand dollars.

Scotch potatoes are arriving in New York at the present time, at the rate of 30,000 bags per week, these bags holding almost a barrel each.

Charles S. Roberts, a son of the famous Gen. Roberts, died in the Selkirk asylum, Manitoba, where he had been staying for some months.

An electrical mode of executing death sentences is favored by a commission in New York, appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the subject.

The Whiskey Trust of the United States has a capital of $40,000,000. It is thought it will be able to control the whole liquor trade of the country.

DON'T BE FOOLED.—When you require a worm expeller ask for NELSON'S CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE and take no other. Always reliable and pleasant to take.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn received a Christmas present from his old parishoners in the shape of a purse of about $1,600—more than the salary he used to receive as pastor.

There is a new thing in flowers in New York. It is a lily of the valley of a bright pink hue, but preserving all the pleasant odor and other attractive qualities of the original white blossom.

The British Government has decided to banish King Jaja, of Oporbo, West Africa, to St. Helena. The king recently caused 150 of his subjects to be beheaded as a warning to others not to permit traders to go into the interior.

Wheezing, gasping sufferers from Asthma, receive quick and permanent relief by using Southern Asthma Cure. Sold by druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

Quill toothpicks came from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of use it was turned into a toothpick mill.

In Russia there is no crime punishable by death, except against the Crown. A man may murder a whole houseful of people in cold blood and escape with but a five-year sentence, but if he criticises the Government, the Czar, a member of his family or an officer, he is shot or exiled to Siberia.

A church in Middletown, Conn., takes the prize for originality in entertainments. Ten cents admission was recently charged to see some men piecing bedquilts. The next week the same admission fee entitled the purchaser of a ticket to see the girls saw wood. Rather odd ways to get money to spread the gospel.

The Pope has ordered 50,000 tickets of admission to the Jubilee mass at St. Peter's. The estimated value of the gifts to him is £3,000,000 sterling. They include 60,000 chasubles, 12,000 cups, 8,000 crucifixes and an immense number of mitres, garments and slippers. On exhibition they resemble a huge bazaar.

At the last session of Congress an appropiation was made for the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce in every State of the Union. These statistics, which are now being gathered, will show when and where the parties were married and when and where divorced, how many children there were by each marriage, and for what cause the divorce was granted.

The Union, published in Dublin, prints an account which it call the National Land League's budget, the figures of which are worthy of attention. It appears that the receipts of the League during the present year have amounted to £34,949 14s. 8d., out of which sum £5,583 has been disbursed to tenants evicted, leaving a balance of £29,366 14s. 8d. unaccounted for.

Italy has, next to England, the best navy in Europe. She maintains a standing army of nearly 200,000 soldiers and sailors, and she has a reserve of 1,550,000 men who have been carefully drilled and are home upon unlimited furloughs. In case of war she could soon throw an army of 1,750,000 men into the field—an army more than twice as large as Cæsar ever commanded during the palmiest days of old Rome.

Nearlly all of the 600 native newspapers in India are bitterly opposed to Christianity. Societies are being organized for the dissemination of the sceptical writing of England and America. Native rajahs interest themselves in the distribution of Hindu tracts. One rajah circulated at the great fairs 2,000,000 Hindu tracts. The passion for reading has struck every part of India. What they read will decide what they shall be.

An order-in-council was passed some time ago making provision for the widow of Bugler Burke, of the mounted police force, who was killed at Cut Knife Hill in May, 1885. The widow receives one year's pay of her husband (about $275) and four months pay for each of her six children. In addition to this she will receive an allowance of 37½ cents a day for herself while she remains alive, with 7½ cents a day for each of her five boys until they attain the age of 18 years, and a like sum to her daughter until she becomes of the age of 21 years, unless she marries sooner. These allowances all date from the 3rd of May, 1885.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

A story from the diamond fields tell of a Kaffir who was suspected of being in possession of uncut diamonds, and was pursued by the officers of the law. When they came up with him he had just shot one of his oxen. Then they proceeded to search him. They ransacked his scanty clothing, they combed his woolly head, they t