THE

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LORAN C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 5, 1887.

An Unfounded Claim.

Mr. Blair, in the interest of himself and the party that supports him in the Assembly, ought to muzzle the *Telegraph*. Day after day, the country is told by our contemporary of the great Liberal victory achieved by Mr. Blair in the local elections last April. Mr. Blair himself knows, and admits, that his striking success on that occasion, was not a triumph for the Liberal party. Mr. Blair knows and realizes, if his dishonest organ does not, that a majority of the members returned to the new Assembly are not Liberals, but Conservatives. Mr. Blair is aware, and the *Telegraph* must also have the information, that not more than one Liberal holds a seat in the new Assembly, from Restigouche to Kings, both these counties included. Mr. Blair has the knowledge, even if the *Telegraph* is too stupid to admit it, that three members of his Executive, one half his Government, are Conservatives, and will use their best efforts to elect Conservatives to the Commons in their respective counties, In Gloucester Hon. P. G. Ryan is the personal friend and warm political supporter of Mr. Burns, the Conservative M. P., for that county. In Albert, Hon. G. S, Turner is now, and always has been in the front rank of the Conservative party, his name even having been mentioned as a likely Conservative candidate for the Commons. With regard to Hon. James Mitchell, we need but recall the fact that at the Conservative convention, which nominated Mr. J. D. Chipman the candidate in Charlotte for the Commons, he took a prominent part, and is pledged to do his best for Mr. Chipman's election. So much for the Conservative members of the Govcrnment, and now a word as to the private members of the Assembly. There is Mr. Murray, Mr. LaBillois, Mr. Wheten, Mr. LeBlanc, Mr. Killam, Mr. Black, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Hanington, Mr. Adams, Mr. Park, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Young, Mr. Pugsley, Mr. White, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Baird and Dr. Lewis, every one of them Conservatives, and adding to these, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Turner and Mr. Ryan, we have TWENTY-TWO Conservatives in the Assembly, as against nineteen Liberals. We believe also, that Mr. Hutchison might quite properly be added to this list, increasing the number of Conservatives to twenty-three, and decreasing the Liberals to eighteen. What then becomes of the *Telegraph*'s absurd and unfounded claim, that the late local election in New Brunswick, was a triumph for Liberalism. Our contemporary must not imagine that St. John constitutes the whole Province, or what obtains in that ambitious city, governs the universe. We do not concede, that even in the St. John election, the result indicated the success of Liberalism, and we can quote as an authority, which possibly the *Telegraph* will accept as fairly authentic, Attorney General Blair himself, that the return of Messrs. McLellan, Stockton, Ellis, Quinton, Berryman and Ritchie, did not mean the triumph of the Liberal party in that constituency. Mr. Blair said that on the hustings in St. John, at the declaration proceedings. If the *Telegraph* wants to honestly state the political standing of parties in the Assembly, why does it not furnish a list of the Conservatives and of the Liberals But that would not answer our contemporary's purpose. It chooses rather to herald abroad, what is specifically and historically untrue, that the fact of Mr. Blair's government having been sustained at the polls, is convincing evidence that the Conservatives were defeated in the contest, and that Conservativism is on the wane in New Brunswick.

The Ontario Elections.

After all, when the facts are known, Mr. Mowatt has not achieved such a wonderful victory in Ontario. True, he has a large majority, but he had a large majority in the last Assembly, and when it is considered that he gerrymandered forty-four constituencies; that he had the full Roman Catholic vote, because of the insane "No Popery" cry set up by the Toronto *Mail*; that he had the benefit of the Riel cry in three or four counties, in which the population is almost exclusively French; and more important than all, the record of good Government, it is no wonder he won handsomely. However the change is not so radical as at first was indicated. Mowatt's majority in the late Assembly was nineteen; in the new one it will be twenty-six, an increase of seven. But the Oppositionled by Mr. Meredith has suffered, besides numerically. Two of its most prominent members, Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Sol White, are among the defeated, and another, Mr. Creighton escaped by a bare majority. The Ministers majorities were large, ranging from Mr. Mowatt's, 665, to G. W. Ross' 200, but several Government supporters got in with narrow margins.

The interest in the elections, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, was not whether Mowatt was, or was not sustained, but in the bearing his defeat or success will have on the approaching Dominion elections. Because Mowatt swept Ontario, the Grit party assert Blake will do the same. This is a great mistake. The lines that divide the parties in Ontario are quite distinct, and while Mowatt has triumphed in 1882, that did not prevent Sir John A. Macdonald from achieving even greater success than Mowatt a few months later. There i no reason why the same thing may not happen again. Not Mowatt's, but Sir John's gerrymander will get in its work next summer. The "No Popery" cry will have no place in Sir John's programme, but the patriotic progressive record of the Conservative Government will be an issue, and Ontario will elect, as she did in 1882, that Sir John shall remain at the head of affairs for another term at least.

The St. John *Globe* makes an attempt to be funny at the FARMER's expense, but when the *Globe* affects wit, it is always ludicrous. The *Globe* thinks it smart to sneer at the excellent social influence of Lady Tilley in this community, and at the respect and esteem in which she is held by the people. Well, when we reflect, that if the *Globe* had its way, there would not be any Government House, and that if the *Globe's* ideas prevailed, Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley would not be in a position to dispense the hospitalities of Government House, in addition to discharging the responsible official duties connected therewith, we do not wonder at the *Globe*. The FARMER makes no objection to being termed a "country paper," or "bucolic." The FARMER *is* this country's paper, a friend of New Brunswick, of Canada and of British connexion.

A very satisfactory financial statement was read to the congregation of the Baptist Church, by Mr. H. C. Creed, the clerk of the church, on Sunday morning last. At the beginning of 1886 there was a deficit in current account of $350. The expenses of the present year, amounting to over $2,000, have been met, and the deficit also, leaving a balance of $60 in hand. Besides this the congregation have also paid off $3,000 on the building debt, leaving a balance of only $4,000, now standing against the building, which cost upwards of $20,000. This is a very excellent showing indeed, and considering the discouragements with which our Baptist friends have been met, is creditable to them, as a congregation, and as individuals.

There seems to be an impression that the general elections for the Dominion, will not be held until after another session of Parliament. We do not know how much truth there may be in this report, but whether it is true or not, it is not too soon to suggest to the counties that have not yet placed Government candidates in the field that they ought to organize and select their men. This remark will apply to Carleton, and in St John, to the seat held by Mr. Weldon, and in these constituencies a special effort should be made to secure strong candidates. We believe that New Brunswick will do better for Sir John A. Macdonald in the coming elections than ever before. All that is required is honest, intelligent organization.

The congregation of St. Dunstan's Church are to be congratulated on its resolve to erect a new place of worship. While the present church is fairly comfortable, and has been the scene of many years of earnest and profitable work, it is not in keeping with modern church architecture, or worthy so large and influential a congregation as St. Dunstan's. The fact announced at the morning service last Sunday, by Rev. Mr. McDevitt, that the congregation does not owe a dollar, is evidence that the people of St. Dunstan's are in a position to build a handsome church, and the efforts of the Rev. Father to forward the erection of a new building, will doubtless be enthusiastically aided by his parishioners.

The constituencies in Ontario represented in the Commons by the Ministers, voted straight, and heavily against Mowatt in the local elections last week. Carleton, Sir John's county, gave a Conservative majority of 1119; Cardwell, represented by Hon, Mr. White, a majority of 603; London, Hon. Mr. Carling's constituency, a majority of 213, and in Hon. Mr. Bowell's riding, the majority against Mowatt was 463. These figures would indicate that Sir John and his colleagues are safe for another term in their own constituencies.

A correspondent in a city contemporary, complains of the old Kirk, which was cold and cheerless, being used for the Union Prayer Service, Monday evening. The correspondent is on the right track. The new church wasn't too good for the Provincial Sunday School Convention last autumn, and it ought to have been thrown open Monday night. Somebody blundered.

The Charlottetown *Examiner* says that Hon, Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, during their recent visit to Ottawa, succeeded in having nearly a half a million dollars placed to the credit of Prince Edward Island.

The full returns from Ontario. indicate that Mr. Mowatt will have fifty-eight supporters in the new Assembly, and Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition, thirty-two, a majority of twenty-six for the Government.

A British Columbia despatch says that violets, pansies and roses were picked in a garden there one day last week. British Columbia is described by Mr. Blake as "a sea of mountains."

Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice at Antigonish, yesterday was unanimously nominated for the Commons, and he accepted, addressing the convention in an able speech.

Hon. Messrs. Foster, Costigan, Thompson and Bowell, address public meetings at Newcastle and Chatham, to day, at Woodstock to-morrow, and Andover Friday

Mr. Goschen, formerly Gladstone's first lieutenant, and a member of successive Liberal Governments, has succeeded Churchill as Chancellor of the Exhequer.

Ten editors ran for the Ontario Assembly, and six were elected. Wonder if this will be a good year for editors, Brother McCready.

COLIN IN THE BOX.

How he bore Sir Charles Russell's Cross-Examination.

Evidences of the very best Society Manner—An Accomplish Advocate's Method in an English Court.

The brutality of the procedure in an English divorce court, says George W. Smalley, writing to the New York *Tribune* from London on Dec. 14, has never been more signally shown than in the case which for the last fortnight has occupied the court and the attention of the public. To this tribunal nothing is sacred. The mysteries of matrimony, to use the phrase occurring in a letter of Lady Colin Campbell, are all unveiled to the general gaze. The relations between Lord Colin and his wife are inquired into with a materialistic minuteness which might put a class of medical students to the blush. The modesty of the divorce court is the modesty of the dissecting room. Physical passion and physical ailments are probed, not with the spirit of purely scientific curiosity, but in the keenness of professional pursuit of a verdict. Counsel sometimes preface a particularly crude question with an apology, but I suppose Sir Charles Russell took the deciding line when he said in his opening address to the jury: "This is not a case for apologies; it is a case for stating facts." And beyond question facts have been stated—and not always facts either—with the most appalling plainness of speech. No case in modern times has been tried out so elaborately, so cynically, as this Campbell case. Darwin's investigations into the love-making of wood-pigeons and rabbits, were not carried on with a more complete indifference to the sensibilities, if they have any, of those interesting animals. No less remarkable is the disclosure of the spirit in which Lord Colin Campbell has dealt with his wife. No man has gone lower than he has gone; to go lower would be impossible to any man. On some of the worst points I can neither refer you to the testimony, nor repeat it, nor even hint at it. There are some things which even the English papers have not ventured to print. But you know, in a general way, the story of the early married life of these two young people, you may tax your imagination to conceive the full horrors of Lord Colin's treatment of the beautiful creature whom he married. You will tax it in vain. What the effect was on her she has described in a passage of which the pathos is the greater because none was meant. There can be few things sadder in this world than the laying bare of the hideous processes by which girlish innocence and girlish illusions were destroyed. Lord Colin said his say on this and other matters in the witness box

WITH A COOL EFFRONTERY

which itself was proof enough of the demoralization of what may have been once a loyal nature. I heard his cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell. It came out that Lord Colin, who has tried directorship and other financial experiments, is now a lawyer. He has had an experience by which he may profit, and will, I dare say, rise in his profession—he is only 33. But the stage is what he is best fitted for. No comedian could have played this difficult part better. He has many natural advantages. Alone among "those Campbell's," Lord Colin is good looking. Under medium height, like all his brothers, his figure is slight enough to enhance his stature. He has had the high forehead which the Duke Argyle has bestowed on all his sons, and it is full at the temples and upper angles. Brown hair, sweeping in a well considered curve across this fine brow; light brown eyes, sometimes sinister in expression; flowing moustache, lighter still; features all of the sort which one of the many menials on whose stories his case rests called high class features. His bearing would, I doubt not, strike the same menial as equally high class, and this verdict would be confirmed by better judges. Lord Colin really has an air of refinement, of good breeding, of distinction. For the purpose of his cross-examination, he gave us his very best society manner. If he were pressed too hard, a faint flush came into his cheeks, and the tone of the answer became slightly, very slightly supercilious. But he adopted in the beginning and kept to the end, the note of the drawing-room. The voice was never raised, there was no gesture beyond clasping the hands or caressing the two gold rings which he wore on the third finger of the left hand; the attitude was correct, or was until the fatigue showed itself in a half-lounging position, one elbow generally the left, resting on the oak rail of the witness box. He met the most inconvenient interrogatories with composure. Obviously, he had thought out his case. If he had not always conveyed the impression of a man striving to tell the exact truth and the whole truth, he at least convinced his audience that he had definite views as to what facts made for his own side of the case and what did not. He understood all that was to be gained by

AN APPEARANCE OF INSENSIBILITY,

by assuming that what others might think base or unmanly in his conduct could not be base or unmanly when done by Lord Colin Campbell. Sir Charles Russell asked him whether he had not sworn at his female nurses and struck them. Lord Colin answered serenely, that he had, no doubt, been irritable, and very likely had raised his hand. Perhaps there are not many men who would complete a confession of that sort without some token of shame, but none appeared on Lord Colin's face. He explained with entire self-complacency, how he had set spies on his wife, how she had been dogged by his orders at home and abroad, how bent he was upon disgracing her, how he had set his heart upon her ruin. He was questioned about his attempt to arrest his wife in Paris and consign her to a prison. He responded with polite indifference, that he had left that matter very much in the hands of his solicitor. Judge, jury, bar, the whole court room expected some protest, some attempt at denial, some outburst of indignation at an accusation so horrible. There was none. To Lord Colin's mind, this unspeakable outrage was but an ordinary incident of the campaign he had undertaken. He was ready to pursue it and her to the bitter end. To the infamy which it had brought upon him he was, or seemed, perfectly insensible. If the questions came too rapidly or pressed too hard on a weak spot, he would not be hurried. He gained time just as he would have gained time at the dinner table for

A REPARTEE TO AN AWKWARD THRUST:

"I beg pardon, Sir Charles, will you repeat the question?" or what is it you refer to?" Or again: "I am not sure that I understand you, Sir Charles." The use of the Sir Charles implied, according to the unwritten code which governs social intercourse in London, that a conversation was being conducted between two men on terms of perfect equality. It struck me that Sir Charles did not quite relish the assumption, and that more than once he made Lord Colin pay dearly for what, perhaps was, from a professional point of view, an impertinence. It is no holiday business to face a cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell. That accomplished advocate is a very formidable antagonist even to a witness who has a straightforward story to tell. To one who has to make things fit together, according to a settled theory, he is more formidable still. Certainly he did not spare Lord Colin. His method with some of the earlier witnesses—some of those spying servants—had been one which here is thought perfectly legitimate. He did not shrink from a line of examination calculated to make a witness ridiculous. He said sharp things sometimes to a hesitating lady's maid, and poured a pretty fierce light on the pompous absurdities of a discharged butler. He pssessed home contradictions on minor points and inconsistencies, and italicised trivial equivocations. Nothing escaped him; he had facts and dates at his fingers ends, and he often took long circuits in order to arrive unexpectedly at the critical point on which he wanted to impale his witness, as he generally did. With Lord Colin, Sir Charles' manner was different. He

SHOWED HIM NO MERCY,

but much courtesy. If his style lacked anything, it lacked finish. He occasionally, out of the fulness of his own mind, put two questions at once, which gave Lord Colin an opportunity to answer that one of the two which he found least embarrassing. I must say I thought he overlabored little matters. Mr. Justice Burtt, perched aloft on his bench, sat at his ease, regarding the fray below as if it concerned him little. During long periods of this cross-examination, he hardly took a note, and more than once he interposed with a query whether a particular line of inquiry was really material. Once or twice he threw his judicial robe about Lord Colin, whose need of a shield was certainly more obvious to others than to himself, so well satisfied was he with his own performance till the end drew near. But there were moments, and finally there came a long hour, when the imperturbable self-assurance, characteristic of the Campbells, gave way, and when Lord Colin evidently felt that Sir Charles was carrying the jury with him.

HON. PIERRE A. LANDRY, M. P.,

Banquetted at Moncton by his fellow French Acadians.

A Round of Toasting and Speech Making.

The Acadian demonstration Thursday night at Moncton, in honor of Hon. P. A. Landry, M. P. for Kent, was an unqualified success. Some two hundred and fifty representatives of the French population of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island sat down to a grand banquet at the Brunswick House, the dining hall having been especially enlarged for the occasion. Senator Poirer presided over the banquet, Fred Robidoux of the *Moniteur Acadien* acting as vice-chairman. The guest of the evening occupied a seat on the right of the chair, and Revs. Fathers Michaud, Meahan, F. X. Cormier, A. D. Cormier and D. Legere were seated at the main table, School Inspector Boudreau, R. Benoit, Collector of Customs at Arichat, N. S., Sheriff Doucet, Dr. LeBlanc and N. A. Landry of Bathurst; Dr. Belliveau, O. M. Melanson, J. V. Bourque, A. S. Poirer, Dr. Gaudet, Max Richard, M. D. Gaudet of Memramcook; Leon Alloin of Buctouche, Charles Cormier and a number of French Acadians from all parts of the Province were present. Moncton was largely represented.

After removing the cloth the chair proposed the health of the Queen and the royal family, which was heartily drank, as was also that of Governor General, etc.

In proposing the toast to the Clergy, the chair gave it as one that was most deserving from all whatever may be their origin. The clergy belongs to all nationalities and yet looks after them all.

Father Meahan of Moncton, was called upon to answer, and did so in English in a neat little speech. He was glad to do honor to Mr. Landry for he loves to do *honneur an mirite*. It was the clergy that first started the college at Memramcook, where Hon. Mr. Landry and so many of his confederates received the education that is giving Acadia the position it is entitled to.

Dr. Gaudet then read letters of excuse received from Revs. Father Lefebvre, H. A. Doucet, J. A. Babineau, J. Herbert, A. Ouellet, E. Labbe, Belliveau and Boucher, Prof. Belliveau, Thomas Golman, Louis Alvin, O. J. LeBlanc, M. P. P., Venouk Bourfue, Aime Belliveau, D. D. Landry, etc.

Hon. A. D. Richard was called away at the last minute by urgent legal business. Urbain Johnson, St. Louis; A. Renaud, Buctouche; Hon. Jos. O. Arsenault, M. P. P., Egmont Roy, P. E. I., also wired the committee regretting their inability to attend.

The health of Our Host was then proposed by the chairman in a few well chosen words. This banquet in honor of Mr. Landry is well deserved. As our leader, his abilities, his talents and his perfect integrity have given him a large place in the hearts of the Acadian people following in the footsteps of his regretted father, Amed Landry, and of M. Urbain Johnston.

HON. MR. LANDRY

was greeted by a thunder of applause. Never before, he said, was he so much embarrassed in speaking before an audience. He only wished he could open his heart before them, so that they might see the emotions that were now agitating him. In all his actions as a public man, as the representative of his com patriots, he always remembered that he was the representative of the Acadian people, and he tried to be a representative of their aspirations, of their intelligence, of their patriotism, and of their national characteristics. He was glad tonight to witness the absence of any liquor and of any wine at the banquet tendered him, for in all his career he had always avoided the use of liquors, and in doing so he was only trying to imitate our good old fathers. This demonstration, he took, was not for the party man, but for the public man, who always endeavored to serve the public interests to the best of his knowledge and ability. They were kind enough to call him and to consider him as their leader. In that capacity, although he no doubt erred more than once, he had always done his best to act so that the general interests of the country at large and those of the French people in particular, would be benefitted, but in doing so he never for a moment believed he was acting against any other nationality. As an Acadian was it not his duty to direct his efforts to the advancement of his people and put them on a fair footing with their English, Irish and Scotch friends in the struggle of life? The speaker now referred to the progress the French people had made since a quarter of a century, and to the legitimate expectations we may have for the future. At a meeting like this, it was not out of place to refer to the controversy that took place between Sir Adams G. Archibald and His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, about

THE EXPULSION OF OUR FOREFATHERS IN 1775.

According to several English authorities of renown, the records of the country about that time were destroyed. Only those that were favorable to their views kept by the English, and that being so, how could Sir Adams publicly justify this barbaous expulsion? The Acadians had some hesitation in taking an oath, which some understood to bind them to forsake not only their allegiance but their language and their religion, but, however, a great number subscribed to the oath of fidelity to the King of England from 1713 up to 1755. Lawrence, then English Governor in Acadia, stated positively that one of the happy results which he had in view in expatriating the Acadians was to take possession of the lands and their property. The alleged refusal to take the oath of allegiance was the pretext—the acquisition of their lands was the object. The Acadians of to-day are loyal to the crown. All the authorities and all the writers agree in acknowledging it and being loyal, the Acadians of to-day are only following in the footsteps of their fathers. Mr. Landry said he hoped this demonstration will be more to the general good of the Canadians than to his own, and in that spirit he thanked them most hearily for having honored him in so pleasant and agreeable a manner,

OUR BROTHER ACADIANS.

of P. E. I. and Nova Scotia was then proposed by the chair, who referred to the successful efforts made by some of the large hearted compatriots for the raising of the educational and political level of our brothers of Nova Scotia.

M. Remi Benoit of Arichat responded. He referred to the stories of the French people in Nova Scotia. He congratulated the Acadians of New Brunswick upon their progress and their advancement. This demonstration gave him a high opinion of them and their leader—the leader of the whole French Acadian people.

The General and Local Parliaments, proposed by the vice-chairman, was responded to in a few well chosen words by Hon. Senator Poirier.

Agriculture by Jos T. Richard, Chas. Cormier, Leon Allorin and Rev. Father Michaud.

Education was responded to by Revs. F. X. Cormier and A. D. Cormier and Inspector Boudreau.

THE BIGGERT DIAMOND

Ever taken from the fields of South Africa.

Great crowds collect every evening at Ely place, Holborn, to see the process of polishing what is deemed the champion diamond of the world. Within sight, through the large plate glass window the artist sits at his bench before the little upright wooden stand on which, fastened with the composition used for the purpose, stands the half polished diamond, one part described as being rough and dull as rock salt, the other flaming with internal fire. The artist works on the stone with a curious looking polisher, an instrument described as resembling a thickish bit of ordinary firewood, with one end cut wedgewise and covered with composition, and keeps scrubbing and scrubbing with a gentle firmness. It is stated that the diamond, which is from South Africa, will when full cut, number a third karats more than the Koh-i-noor, which will have to hide its diminished head in the presence of a luminary bigger than a billiard ball. The jewel is valued at half a million. The very chips that are cut off in the polishing fetch small fortunes. The King of Portugal gave $40,000 for one of them. It is proposed to purchase this magnificent gem by a national subscription as a jubilee present to the Queen, to which the admirers of England and the English will be permitted to subscribe.

A controlling interest in the Shiktehawk steam saw mill, has been sold by Mr. Fred. Hale of Woodstock, to Edward Gillmor of Aberdeen.

FAITHFUL.

J. R. Faithful of Stroud, Ont., says he suffered from quinsy for several years, until cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which medicine is a specific for all painful complaints.

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisely Chronicled.

Woodstock is delighted with the electric light.

McLeod Stewart was elected Mayor of Ottawa, Monday. He is a Conservative, and defeated a Liberal.

Dr. Mary C. Lowell, of Bangor, has been appointed female assistant physician to the Maine insane hospital.

H. A. Costigan, son of the Hon. John Costigan, has been appointed collector of inland revenue at Winnipeg.

The Chatham *World* says that at Mill Branch, Kent Co., every man and woman except one was converted at the recent revival.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M. P., for Argenteuil, has been nominated for the Mayoralty of Montreal and Mayor Beaugrand has retired in Mr. Abbott's favor.

The Arctic wave reached Halifax last Wednesday night and the thermometer went down to fifteen degrees below zero, the lowest reading in Halifax for the month of December for seven years.

A project is on foot to found a memorial scholarship to the late Dr. Jack. It is proposed to open a subcription among the alumni and graduates of the university, and raise one thousand dollars.

The body of Capt. McLean, who died at New Orleans of hemorrhage of the lungs on the 17th December last arrived at St. John, Sunday. Capt. McLean was commander of the bark Patagonia and a native of Chatham.

Some excitement has been caused in Montreal circles by the announcement that Lieut.-Colonel Vanstraubenzie, D. A. G., and Lieut.-Colonel Mathee, B. M., of the 5th military district, have received orders from Ottawa to vacate their positions in April next.

Mr. John C. Brown, C. E., has contracted with the St. Louis, Richibucto and Buctouche Railway Co., to build the railway from Kingston Station on the Kent Northern Railway to Buctouche, a distance of sixteen miles. Work will be commenced early in the spring.

The deal exports from New Brunswick for the past year were one hundred and thirtyf four million superficial feet, a decrease or eighteen and a half millions from last year. The exports of birch and pine timber also show a large falling of, having decreased seven thousand tons. The steady decline in wooden shipbuilding continues.

Sadie Bigelow, aged 18, and Lizzie Hart, aged 19, suicide in Boston Christmas night, being out of employment and having quarreled with their lovers. They went to Boston from St. John, N. B., several years ago, and a friendship of extraordinary strength is said to have existed between them, any money that one earned being always shared with the other.

A mammoth flouring mill is soon to be commenced at Keewatin, Manitoba, which is the beginning of a movement that will in time make this locality the Minneapolis of the North-West. The principal mover in the concern is Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Montreal. The mill will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels per day. In connection with it is to be built a huge elevator with a capacity of 1.000,000 bushels of wheat.

Dun, Wiman's circular for 1886, issued to their patrons, says at the beginning of 1886 there were 3,029 traders in Manitoba and the North West Territories. 425 have been added during the year, and 317 gave up business, leaving an actual increase of 105. The volume of business done this year is much greater than last. There is a great reduction in the number of failures this year compared with last. The circular takes a very hopeful view of the future.

The Restigouche and Victoria railroad locating party are within about twenty miles of Grand Falls, and expect to be through about the 19th of January. The route is reported very favorable, with considerable good land. The missing link from Edmundston to River du Loup is now in a fair way of early completion, and it is high time it was. A branch will be started from Edmunston to St. Francis and Fish rivers next spring, men who mean business having taken it in hand.

The prevailing sensation in Halifax, is the will of the late Thompson Woodill, which was published in the papers. He was supposed to be worth from $100,000 to $150,000 and, being childless, his brothers and nephews took more than usual interest in his affairs. They all had great expectations, and they are not a little digusted to find that with the exception of a trifling sum of $250 a year to a niece, he leaves the whole estate to a young man named Fultz, a nephew of his second wife, who, for years past, has managed his large and profitable butchering business. The deceased died of softening of of the brain, and the will will undoubtedly be contested by the disappointed relatives.

Since the close of the war with France the German army has been steadily growing. In 1870 its peace strength was 378,000; in 1871 it was 401,000; to-day it numbers 427.000, and when the bill now under discussion becomes law it will consist of 468,000 men. In France the same rule has been observed. From 358,000 in 1870 the army has swollen to 471,000, and this though its population is less than that of its jealous rival. Like Germany, it also proposes to increase its armed strength, the new levy to number 44,000 men. Russia has an infantry and artillery of 547,000 men, exclusive of officers. Germany is weakest in artillery, having but 1,404 horsed guns, to 1,856 of France, and 1,736 of Russia.

An important meeting of the foreign mission committee of the eastern division of the Presbyterian church was held at Truro last Thursday. The following gentleman are the members of committee appointed by the general assembly. Rev. Alex. McLean, convener; Rev. Dr. McCulloch, Dr. Burns, Halifax, A. McLean Sinclair, E. A. McCurdy, E. Scott, E. Smith, Joseph Hogg, ministers; and Hon. David Laird of Charlottetown, L. W. Johnston of Fredericton, elders. The object of the meeting was the appointment of a missionary to proceed with Rev. Mr. Annand to Santo, but after a very careful review of all the circumstances connected with the political situation of the New Hebrides, it was deemed advisable to defer action for the present.

A very sad affair occurred at Winterport, Maine, Thursday. William M. Lane, one of the best known and highly respected young men of the town, started for a hunting trip in the forenoon. At nearly four o'clock two young men heard cries in the woods about two miles from the village and started in that direction. After some little difficulty they found Lane holding on to his left leg, from which the blood was steadily flowing. It seems that several hours before he had slipped and fell down, discharging his gun. The contents, a heavy load of shot, entered the inside of his left leg near his body, inflicting a terrible wound. He tried hard to stop the flow of blood and shouted for hours until he was finally heard. The young men carried him home and he was completely exhausted from cold and loss of blood. Three physicians were called who did all in their power for the unfortunate young man, but were unable to save him and he died about half-past eight the same evening. He leaves a young widow.

Episcopal circles in New Brunswick are agitated over the fall from grace of Rev. Wm. Almon Desbrisay, rector of St. Martin's [illegible] Co. He is one of a family of preachers and lawyers, all brilliant and eloquent men. Wm. Almon is the black sheep of the family, but he contracted an unconquerable appetite for drink. Some years ago he was relieved from his appointment in the provinces, and banished to Sable Island as missionary in charge of that desolate graveyard of the North Atlantic ocean, the dismal scene of so many great catastrophes. His new parish was a barren sandbank three miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide, and even that small area is being constantly washed away by the sea. His congregation consisted of 20 persons attached to the life-saving service. Absolute prohibition reigns there, except when a vessel is wrecked with liquors on board, when all hands are said to help themselves. The reverend gentleman spent some years in exile in this lonely spot and it was fondly hoped had conquered his appetite. Two years ago he came back to civilization, and delivered a series of exceedingly interesting lectures in Halifax on the weird story of Sable Island. Subsequently he was appointed to the rectorship of St. Martin's where he for months captivated his congregation by his eloquence. A few Sundays ago, he left the pulpit in what his congregation supposed was a state of intoxication and the next Sunday he was not fit to preach. He will be tried ecclesiastically.

A Severe Trial.

"I tried all the doctors in this locality for liver and kidney troubles (which I had for years) with no benefit. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me," says Lemuel Allan, Lisle, Ont.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

There are now 22 Protestant churches in Rome.

The newly-elected New York Legislature contains six newspaper men.

All French employees on the Alsace-Lorraine railway are to be dismissed and replaced by Germans.

The Spanish Government are asking for means to build forts along the Mediterranean coasts and at Cadiz.

The toboggan slide in Fond du Lac., Wis., descends between an undertaker's shop and a marble cutter's yard.

The clearing away of the snow shows that about two hundred lives were lost in the recent storm in Germany

The total strength of the North-West Mounted Police is now one thousand men and nine hundred horses.

The exports of frozen meats from New Zealand are reported to be about 700,000 carcasses of mutton annually.

The Church of England Temperance Society has a membership of 733,150, an increase of 75,000 over last year.

Boston has got to have an elevated railroad. The horse cars are entirely inadequate to do the required business.

At Zurich twenty-nine women are now pursuing the study of medicine; in London, forty-eight; and at Paris, 103.

The latest thing in 'cycling in England is the performance of a Chinaman who rides a bicycle down an inclined wire.

Harvard college received $400,000 from the will of John O. Williams filed in Suffolk County probate court the other day.

The official estimated value of New Brunswick's fisheries for 1886 is $4,200,000, an increase of $200,000 over last year.

It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 blind persons living to-day. In Cairo, Egypt, there is one blind person to every twenty residents.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 barrels of beer are consumed in New York city annually, from which the Brewers' Association realize $38,400,000.

More than fifty colored men hold positions as clerks in the executive departments at Washington. Their salaries range from $1,000 to $1,600 per annum.

Mrs. Lucy Tempest of England, has left her money to the Battersea Home for Lost Dogs on condition that the dogs shall fast on each anniversary of her death.

Mr. Spurgeon says of the Salvation Army: "If it were wiped out of London, 5,000 extra policemen could not fill its place in the repression of crime and disorder."

The number of deaf mutes in the world at the present time is estimated to be from 700,000 to 900,000. In the care of this vast number only about 400 institutions are provided.

The London *Times* says Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation will do more for economic reform in one year than his administration would have been able to do in a dozen.

Premier Goblet said he thought there was no immediate danger of war, but in order that France might view with equanimity the possibility of war she must be in a state of readiness for it.

The coffee-house substitute for the saloon is to be tried in New York by the Church Temperance Society. Mr. Frederick Gore, of England, is the direct promoter of this excellent enterprise.

Valerian and a tincture of opium are used in the manufacture of one of the most popular brands of cigarettes. A poison called melilotis is also used, seven grains of which is sufficient to kill a dog.

If your child is suffering from worms, we would recommend you to give at once Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, it is not only a safe and effectual remedy, but an exceedingly pleasant one.

Connection between diphtheria and croup and the keeping of pigeons (in which he says he found microbes of diphtheria) is traced by a Brussels physician, who asks the members of a local medical society to investigate his history.

Ambrose Lepine, who was concerned in the first Riel rebellion, but who acted most loyally during the last outbreak, has obtained the reinstatement of all his civil rights, which he lost in accepting a commutation of his death sentence.

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick and sluggish, or when it is thin and impovished. Such conditions give rise to boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies, invigorates, and vitalizes the blood.

The average annual catch of lobsters on the Maine coast has been 15 millions per thirty years, or 450 millions within that period. About 200 millions have been used by the canning establishments. No wonder the lobster has decreased in size and numbers.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Such is the rapid growth of population in London, particularly in the east, that it is stated on good authority that 65,000 persons are now being added yearly to a population already numbering 5,000,000, so that it is quite certain that both Barking and Crossness will in a few years be surrounded with population and dwellings.

Monday was the coldest morning of the year in Chicago, at 6 the thermometer registering 15 below zero, and it was 14 below at 7 o'clock. The suffering of live stock on its way to the market was very great. The platforms were crowded with dead cattle and hogs that serished from cold and starvation on their way to market.

To show how enormously the cost of a first-class ironclad has increased of late years, Lord Brassey states that the propelling machinery of the English man-of-war Howe has cost $515,000, as against the $316,000 of the Devastation; and the latter ship had no hydraulic machinery, which in the Howe adds to the expense $375,000.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The Trade of Nova Scotia in a bright and healthy Condition.

A commercial review of the past year shows Nova Scotia's trade to be in a safe and healthy condition, while the outlook for 1887 is brighter than for years past. There were 156 failures in the three Maritimes Provinces with liabilities of one million dollars in round figures, as reported by Dunn, Wiman & Co. This is the smallest for many years. Nothwithstanding Nova Scotia's supposed dependence upon the American markets, which were to be lost by the abrogation of the fishery treaty, there has been no material falling off of exports, which are fully equal to past years. As a matter of fact, the value of the fish exports to the American markets will be nearly as large, if not actually larger, this year than last, owing to the extraordinary high price of mackerel, which the Yankees are compelled to buy from the Canadians There has been very little fluctuation in the Province as a whole in the trade with the States. The importation of American flour has been almost totally abandoned in favor of Canadian flour, which comes in bond from Boston. For instance, two years ago Weymouth imported five thousand four hundred barrels of American flour, and this year only one hundred and fifty-three barrels. There has been a general increase in the interprovincial trade. Wooden shipbuilding, in the Maritime Provinces as elsewhere the world over, is doomed. But comparatively few new vessels have been added, and the losses and sales are in marked excess. Of the new vessels added the fish exporting centres of Hawkesbury, Lunenburg, Lockport and Yarmouth make engouraging returns, and the most hopeful predictions are made concerning the outlook for the New Year.

The Brand on Cain.

was not more fearful than are the marks of skin diseases, and yet Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure for all of them. Blotches, pimples, eruptions, pustules, scaly incrustations, lumps, inflamed patches, salt rheum, tetter, boils, carbuncles, ulcers, old sores, are by its use healed quickly and permanently.

REMNANTS

AT

HALF-PRICE,

DURING THIS MONTH,

AT

John J. Weddall's.

BLANKETS,

COMFORTABLES,

Fur Shoulder Capes,

ASTRACHAN JACKETS,

JACKET CLOTHS, &c.,

will be sold at a

REDUCTION,

THIS MONTH.

John J. Weddall.

Fredericton, January 5, 1887.

JANUARY 5, 1887.

JUST OPENED

AT

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NEW GOODS

FOR

EVENING WEAR,

Gauze Broches,

In all Shades,

SATIN MERVELEUSE,

BROCHE SATINS,

Rich Black Silks,

PLUSHES, &c.,

VEILINGS, MUSLINS, &c.,

Gloves, Nets, Laces.

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