Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., October 24, 1888

General Laurie Elected.

General Laurie has again beaten the Grits of Shelburne.

His majority over Mr. Congdon in the contest Monday, was 43.

This is not a very large margin, but it is big enough in a county that has been persistently Grit.

Shelburne, like our Queens, was represented in Parliament continuously from 1867 to 1887 by a Grit, a Tory having no show whatever in the constituency.

Here is the record :—In 1867—1872—1873—1874, Thos. Coffin, Grit, was elected by acclamation. In 1878, the Grit majority was 265; in 1882, 127; in 1887, 34.

But it will be observed that from 1878 to 1887, the Tory leaven was working, and in December of that year, after Robertson, who had been elected the previous February over General Laurie, was unseated, the General secured his election by 8 votes.

The election trial that followed, resulted in Laurie being unseated for bribery by agents, and a new election was ordered.

And now came the most determined attempt in election annals to defeat a candidate. The Grits hate General Laurie, and none are more cordially in their hate of him than Premier Fielding. This gentlemen, with his lieutenants MacCoy and Johnson, M. E. C., opened a most lively campaign on the General, whose only assistant on the stump was Mr. Cahan of the Halifax *Mail*. But the General with his young body guard, was apparently more than a match for Fielding, MacCoy, Johnson and Congdon, and all the influence of the local Government, for Laurie has not only been returned to Parliament, but he has increased his majority to a very respectable figure.

The election is a fitting rebuke to the Grits of Halifax, who attempt to work the whole machine from the *Chronicle* office. Whenever a county is declared vacant, the Grit clique in Halifax meet and select a candidate. They tried it for Colchester but were very properly snubbed—they repeated it for Shelburne and Monday's vote is their answer.

How quickly New Brunswick suburban constituencies would resent St. John selecting their candidates. Imagine Harry Thorne, Dr. Barker, Ezekiel McLeod and a few other leading Tories sending a young Tory lawyer up here to contest York; or Dr. Weldon, Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward, Hon. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Ellis telling the people of Charlotte that they must send Mr. Richard O'Brien of the *Globe* to Parliament. Either act would be quite as justifiable as what is done straight along by the Grit porty at Halifax.

However, Mr. Fielding's scheme failed, but possibly when the Nova Scotia local elections come around its intention will not be forgotten by General Laurie.

The good cause is still triumphant. The reaction tide has not set in. We whip the Grits whenever they show their heads. Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, Annexation, Rielism, Gritism and demagogism lift themselves only to be crushed.

Newfoundland and Union.

In an interview at Halifax the other day, Rev. Dr. Howley, prefect apostolic of the West Coast of Newfoundland, referring to Confederation, said: "That is a delicate question. I can only say if you take this vociferous opposition of St. John's as voicing the solid sentiment of the whole people of the island, you will be very much mistaken. I have been all around the island, and spoken with people of all classes and denominations, and I must say there is a strong and almost universal desire for some sort of a change. Even the strongest anti-Confederates in St. Johns are thoroughly disgusted at the present state of things, and say it cannot last. There is a very strong prejudice against Canada, but if the question of annexation came within the sphere of practical politics I believe it would have many supporters among the Antis. There is a strong sense of indignation in the out harbors against St. John's for having at the last hour opposed the delegation to Ottawa on the subject of Confederation, whereas, the Assembly in session convened had pledged their words that it should be sent and particularly as it was not supposed to have power to bind the country to anything. Although it is stated by many that the question of Confederation is dead, yet it is not so. It is a living, active issue, and will most likely be made the turning question of the next elections in the fall of 1889. The decision of the question will depend a good deal on the state of the fishery at the time. if bad, it will be carried; if good, it will be staved off for a little while longer; but all seem to feel that it must come sooner or later."

The death of a well known Detroit physician has brought to light a strange romance of his life. When quite young he met a young lady and after a short acquaintance became engaged to her. Her only relative, her mother, died quite suddenly, and this hastened the doctor's marriage. After marriage he learned that his wife was an insane epileptic of the worst type, and that her friends had purposely kept the fact from him by refusing to let him see her when in that condition. When the doctor went to Indiana he secured a divorce. He had a guardian appointed for his wife, and when he married his second wife they adopted the first wife as a daughter and cared for her. On the death of his second wife the epileptic was placed in charge of sisters of charity in a Wisconsin retreat, the doctor paying all the bills up to the day of his death, and she is still living.

Gen. Laurie has again been elected in Shelburne, but his majority is very low considering that he had a non-resident for an opponent.—*Telegraph.*

If our contemporary wanted to be honest in the matter, it would not withhold the fact that General Laurie is also a non-resident of Shelburne.

The Presidential Contest.

In a few more days the great battle for the Presidency will be settled, and either Cleveland or Harrison will reign in the White House for the next four years. The conflict has been determined, but it will not compare in bitterness to the campaign of 1884. Old campaigners appear to think that the issue hinges entirely on New York, and both parties are making strenuous efforts to carry that state. What makes the result uncertain in this state is the unusual increase in the number of voters since the last Presidential contest. Careful computation puts the total registrrtion in New York city this year at 285,000, against 240,000 four years ago. The total vote is likely to be from 260,000 to 270,000, of which seven or eight thousand will be scattered on Labor and outside candidates. The Democratic calculations concede the Republican vote will reach 100,000, and claim that all the rest will be their majority. The election occurs November 6th.

Mr. Luxton of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and Mr. Burrows of the *Call* have been committed for trial on the charge of criminally libelling Premier Greenway. The trials will come off on the 30th inst., and will create great interest throughout Manitoba. It will be a strange spectacle, a Tory and a Grit editor both on trial of libelling a Grit politician.

The United States Senate has adjourned without taking up Cleveland's retaliation message.

YANKEE BLUSTER

WILL NOT COERCE CANADA.

The Dominion Government's Position on the Fishery Question.

Outlined at the Chapleau Banquet by the Premier.

At the banquet tendered Hon. J. A. Chapleau by the workingmen of Ottawa, last Thursday night, Sir John A. Macdonald was one of the speakers, and touching the Fishery Question the Premier said :—

Gentlemen, I have no doubt some of you have felt rather annoyed or irritated by the language lately used by some of the public men of the United States, by some of the statements made with respect to Canada. by some of the threats held out to Canada, but I am proud of the calm diguity with which Canadians have met these utterances and threats, the coolness with which Canadians have met these utterantes and threats, the coolness with which Canada has looked upon the threats and measures and threatened measure of the neighboring country against us. (Applause.) We can afford to look at them calmly, because we have right and justics on our side. (Prolonged cheers.) If this were an ordinary season in the United States, we might really feel irritated; we might almost feel insulted; but we know it is a mere theatrical display on both sides—o sham battle in fact. The two great parties in the United States and their leaders are trying to gain a majority of the votes of the people and elect their nominee President, and they believe that to abuse England and to abuse Canada as a portion of the British Empire, is really the popular way to affect the voting. Therefore, when a statesman on the one side of politics says anything hard against England or against Canada a statesman on the other side of politics gets up and goes him one better, as they themselves put it. (Loud Laughter) In thus rousing themselves up in their anxiety in this game that is going on, perhaps like other gamesters they are losing their coolness and moderation, and by losing their moderation some of them may lose their succeess. (Cheers.) Gentlemen,

OUR COURSE HES BEEN PLAIN

and will be plain. A treaty was decided upon, as you know, and we Canadians had a distinguished representative as negotiator of the treaty at Washington, Sir Charles Tupper—(loud cheers)—a gentleman whom you all know and and admire. That treaty is an honest, fair and reasonable settlement of all the questions that heretofore had caused irritation between the United States and Canada. It was an honest attempt on the part of the negotiators on both sides to remove forever all cause of ill-feeling between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, there were concessions on our part, and corresponding concessians on the part of the United States, but it was a fair an honorable bargain on both sides. When Sir Charles Tupper came back with that treaty in his pocket, and when we laid it before the Canadian Parliament, how were we met? We were told by the great Liberal party that we had abandoned everything, that we had

SACRIFICED THE INTERESTS OF CANADA,

that we had humiliated Canada, and that England had allowed us to be humiliated by that treaty. Notwithstanding this charge, the Opposition did not dare to vote against the treaty. What do we see now in the States? We see both houses of Congress stating that Canada and England got the best of the bargain. and, as the States had suffered so badly, they absolutely refused to ratify the treaty, because for the first time since the United States had become a nation, they had been jockeyed in making a treaty. Gentlemen, there was no jockeying on either side. It was a fair treaty, and I believe when the Presidential election is over, and the temporary fever into which the people of the United States got every four years—a worse fever than the yellow fever now prevalent at Jacksonville—laughter—(subsides, and the people get down to their normal coolness, they will look with more favorable eyes on that treaty and we will have another arrangement based on the same lines as the treaty which they have rejected with something like contempt. (Hear, hear.) I hope and believe that will be the case. Whether it will be so or not, our course as a Government, the course of Parliament, the course of our people in approving the action of Parliament and the Government will be to say

"WE HAVE MADE A FAIR TREATY

with you, we have ratified that treaty by the vote of our Parliament. We are anxious to extend our intercourse within the reasonable lines of that treaty. If you do not accept it we cannot help it, the responsibility rests upon your shoulders and the consequences must be that we must retire and rest on the law as it now stands on the Treaty of 1818 We demand nothing more than under the treaty we have a right to demand, because that treaty admits that the pretentions o Canada and of England were well foundedf We will rest on the convention of 1818. and if you won't make a treaty, then let the law take its course; but if there be any differences as to the construction of that treaty we must find some tribunal by arbitration or otherwise to settle what the treaty legally means, what the convention of 1818 is." (Loud applause.) That will be the course of the Canadian Government, and I believe it will be approved by the vast majority of the people of Canada. (Renewed cheers.) But, gentlemen, I have no fear that there will be any difficulty with the United States. It is out of the question that people almost of the same lineage, the majority of them speaking the same language, and with Christian principles actuating the majority of the people on both sides of these great lakes and inland waters.

IT IS OUT OF THE QUESTION

I say that we can go to war, that we can really have hostile action with one another in this enlightened nineteenth century—(app) —when we can do as we did before if there be any question of law, any question of the construction of the treaty, that is, leave it to some tribunal selected by both sides to settle what these points are. (Applause.) I see that the Ottawa *Free Press* to-night says that we are going to give up everything, that we are going to make concessions of every kind, notwithstanding all our apparent and boasted firmness. Gentlemen, we have made no boasts or threats; we merely say we will stand on our legal rights. We ask no more than by law we have a right to ask, no more than the United States, as represented by the President, say we have a right to ask, and gentlemen, we will not yield our rights to any bluster or threats of politicians roused for the moment to an unwholesome state of agitation. (Prolonged cheering.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every Quarter.

The Tobique tragedy cost Victoria Co. $1400

Hon. Samuel Chipman of Cornwallis, was 99 years old Thursday.

Seventy new buildings have been erected in Amherst, N. S., this year.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a half yearly dividend of 5 per cent.

Nailor has been committed for trial at the November term of the Charlotte Circuit.

Rev. S. H. Weyman has been expelled by the N. B. Free Baptist Conference for immorality.

Angus Boyd, of the Antigonish *Casket*, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Antigonish.

Rev F W Vroom a native of St. Stephen has been appointed profesor of divinity in Kings College.

Col. R. M. Pulsifer, for many years publisher of the Boston *Herald*, was found dead at Islington on Friday.

It is officially announced that Lord Dufferin has received the titles of Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava.

A St. John man named McNulty has been sentenced to death at San Francisco, for shooting a longshoreman with whom he quarrelled.

During the Toronto Hunt Club races Saturday afternoon, a jocky named Cook was crushed under the horse he was riding and fatally injured.

President Cleveland intends to declare non-intercourse with Canada on the eve of the Presidental election and thus ensure to the Democratic party, the votes of the enemies of Canada England.

Major Bedson, warden of the Manitoba penitentiary, has sold his herd of buffalo to Kansas ranchmen for $18,000, and it will be shipped there immediately. This is the only herd on the continent.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick at Woodstock last week, passed a prohibitory resolution and took steps to have petitions circulated through the province asking for a prohibitory law.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the greatest excitement prevails in financial and business as well as social circles over the defalcation of City Treasurer Thos. Axworth, who has fled to Europe. An investigation of the accounts shows a deficit of $420,437.

After a trial extending over six days, the jury last night at Halifax, acquitted Mrs. Doyle of being accessory with Preeper, now under conviction, to the murder of her husband. The principal witnesses against her were her little seven year old son and her sixteen year old sister.

The Free Baptist Conference at Blissville, Sunbury Co., last week, expelled Revs. G. W. McDonald, Sussex; W. Kinghorn, Nashwaaksis; B. Colpitts, Jacksonville; G. B. Trafton, Brown's Flat, K. C.; G. T. Hartley, Upper Woodstock, for preaching the doctrine of entire sanctification.

Judge Mathieu, at Montreal, has granted a petition to quash a capias in the case of Hon. Peter Mitchell vs. Arthur Shirley Benn. Benn was arrested some time ago, late in the evening at the Windsor Hotel, where he was staying with his young wife. The petition was granted on the ground that plaintiff did not mention in his declaration the reasons that led to believe that defendant was about to leave the province.

Renewed efforts are being made to agitate for a repeal of the Scott Act in Colchester Co., N. S. Mayor Craig and W. D. Dimock of Truro have already delivered addresses in favor of the movement. The Templars of Bass River, where the strongest sympathies have been held in favor of the retention of the Scott Act, recently decided to aid in its repeal. It is therefore likely that a vote will be attempted early in 1889.

The following gentlemen have passed as attorneys of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, after a most searching and creditable examination extending over five days, and have been sworn in: Joseph J. Porter, A. P. Barnhill, S. B. Bustin, Geo. G. Gilbert, Gerard G. Ruel, St. John; Arthur L. Robinson, Arthur Simonds, Frank J. Sweeny, Geo. H. Turner, J. R. Campbell, Arthur N. Charters, Ernest L. Ford, Westmorland county; J. C. Hartley, Woodstock, and Ernest A. McKay, Fredericton.

The tour of the German Emperor in Austria and Italy will cost not less than $200,000. The amount which he has given away to the servants of the sovereigns whom he visits is something fabulous, and his presents of various kinds cost a frightful sum. The Emperor took with him from Berlin eighty diamond rings, one hundred and fifty silver stars, fifty scarfpins, all richly jewelled, thirty diamond bracelets, six splendid presentation swords, thirty large photographs of himself, with the Empress and their children, all in gold frames, thirty gold watches with chains, one hundred cigar cases with the Imperial arms and monogram in gold, and thirty stars in diamond of the Orders of Black and Red Eagle.

Information has been laid before the Montreal authorities of a fiendish assault upon a good looking young French Canadian girl named Genereaux. It appears she frequented the dances of a certain club, where she met a young fellow of dissolute habits, and with whom she became infatuated. He basely betrayed her and one night, about three weeks ago, he took her to a saloon on Notre Dame street, and made her drink some liquor, after which he took her to a hayloft in the vicinity where eight of his chums were waiting, to whose mercies he surrendered her. She was so brutally treated that she died a few days afterward. It was not known at the time that she met with such brutality, but the facts have since come to light. The body was exhumed and some of the suspects have already been arrested.

The third annual meeting of the maritime branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling club was held Wednesday afternoon at Moncton. The reports of the officers showed the Association to be in a flourishing condition. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Patron, Sir S. L. Tilley; president, S. F. Matthews, St. John; first vice-president, John Yorstan, Pictou; second vice-president, A. F. Street, Fredericton; chaplain, Rev. John McMillan, Halifax. It was decided to hold the bonspeil for the McLellan cup at Halifax on the 15th January or as soon thereafter as possible. The Halifax club have promised a silver cup, valued at $100 to become the property of the club winning the McLellan trophy.

A sad sight was witnessed at Pleasant Valley, Pa., last week where 27 victims of the Lehigh Valley railway disaster were interred at the same hour in the same cemetery. Simultaneously at each grave the solemn service of the Catholic Church was begun. At that moment the cemetery presented a sight perhaps never before seen in this country—twenty-seven open graves and at each grave a priest, his voice lifted in the service for the dead and surrounded by the bowed forms of weeping relatives. The awful nature of the disaster that had dealt such wholesale death found its most impressive evidence in this strange and solemn spectacle. As the services closed and the earth began to fall on the coffins, the grief and anguish of some of the relatives present burst through all restraint.

Citizen George Francis Train who addressed the members of the legislature here last winter, has been lecturing recently in New York and to one of his audience he gave a little personal sketch that brought tears to the peoples eyes. "When two years old," he said, "my parents moved to New Orleans. In 1833, when I was four years old, the great fever raged. This epidemic at Jacksonville seems ridiculous in comparison. Only 300 have died there, while 300 died every day at Memphis, and New Orleans was worse. I was only four years, but I remember they had no coffins at New Orleans, no gravestones, no hearses, but every day a great cart came lumbering down the street and a hoarse cry would resound: 'Awhoo-o-o; bring out your dead.' Then my little sister Lulu died. They put her in a little pine box. Then my sister Ellen died, as frail a little flower as ever bloomed. That child's face has never left my memory, and when she was put into the box I waited wonderingly for the call, 'Bring out your dead!' The water splashed up into the wagon in the graveyard. Then my dear old mother followed, and then my nurse. My father then received a letter from my grandmother. 'For God's sake, send one of the family North before they are all dead. Can't you send George Francis to me, and save a remnant of our race?' A tag was then fastened to me marked 'John Clark, Boston. Take good care of the little fellow. They are all dead but him.' I was put on a steamer and I floated down the Mississippi, up the Gulf stream to Boston, and I seem to be floating still. Our family of eleven died in that epidemic."

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

How a Chicago Daily Scooped its Contemporaries.

Just as his paper was about to go to press one morning a Chicago editor heard that there had been a sensational suicide at a leading hotel. This was private information which did not come through the police, and therefore there was a chance that the other papers would not hear of it. If there is anything that makes a city editor's blood run warm it is an opportunity of this sort. Hastily telephoning his "night police" reporters, he told them the rumor and bade them jump into a a cab and get to the L—— hotel as quickly as possible, but to make sure they were not followed by other reporters. Then he whistled down stairs to have the presses held a few minutes. His two young men, after leaving headquarters lazily and securing a cab a block or two away, drove with all speed to the hotel. There was a little excitement in the office, though only a few persons awake at that hour. The reporters entered and wanted to know where she was. The clerk met them with a calm gaze and a fine bluff.

He did not know what the young men wanted, and when told of the suicide denied that any such thing had occurred in the house. But the reporters were not to be bluffed away. Then ran up stairs and found two or three porters standing before one of the rooms, whispering mysteriously. No policemen were on hand. "Have the police been notified?" asked of the reporters of a porter. "Yes." "But we can't wait for the police," said the other reporter, "for our paper must go to press in ten minutes." "No, we can't wait, and won't," replied the first. So they burst open the door of the bedroom. A strange scene lay before them. Every gas jet in the room was lighted; in the middle of the chamber, in a big chair, sat a young and beautiful woman, handsomely dressed, with her head bent forward on her breast and the blood oozing from a hole in her head and trickling down over her immaculate gatments and snowy skin. The reporters were the first to touch her. They lifted her head that they might see her face. They pulled open her eyes to get the color. They pried open her clenched fists to ascertain if any notes were held therein. They pulled off her rings and noted the initials engraved therein. They searched her dressing case for proof of her identity or correspondence which might throw light upon the mystery. In five minutes the scene was photographed upon their minds. They had even the monogram from the corner of her handkerchief which one had drawn from her bosom—a bosom in which there was yet warmth but no life. The quick eye of the reporter had not failed to observe that the dead woman wore fine silk stockings, and that throughout her attire was of the richest and finest, as if she had decked herself in her best before firing the fatal shot. Just as the police arrived the young men rushed down stairs. A few questions of the clerk and they jumped into their cab. On the way to the office they agreed upon a division of the work of writing. At their desks two pencils flew over paper as rapidly as nervous, eager men could push them. As fast as one them wrote a dozen words the city editor snatched the sheet away and whisked it upstairs to the printers. Another man wrote the headlines. In ten minutes all had finished. In ten minutes more the papers were rolling from the press, papers which contained three-quarters of a column of double leaded account of the suicide. The first part of that account was written by one reporter, the other half by another. Neither crossed the track of the other. You could not tell where one began and the other left off. It was a spirited, graphic, factful narrative. How did the city editor hear of the case so quickly? By the kindness of a night porter whom he had once befriended. This porter ran out of the hotel to a drug store and telephoned the news while the woman was dying. The reporters arrived before her body was cold. That was called a "luck" beat, and luck it was, but there was the intelligence, the nerve, the skill to take advantage of the luck and make the most of it, This is newspaper genius.

A NEW NAVAL CRUISER.

Great Britain's latest class of Swift Naval Vessels.

The protected cruiser Melpomene, which has been advanced with great rapidity, was launched at Portsmouth last week. The keel of this vessel, which was laid down as recently as the 10th of October last year, is the same class as the Marathon, Magicienne, Medea and Medusa, now building at Chatham They compose the squadron of swift cruisers ordered by the Admiralty, and with their great speed are admirably adapted either for scouts or for the protection of commerce. They are new types of ships, designed by the director of naval construction at the Admiralty, and are wholly destitute of side armor. depending for their powers as fighting vessels upon their speed and the ease with which their guns can be manipulated.

The Melpomene measures 265 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth, and has a depth of 23 feet. Her freeboard is 12 feet; and when fully equipped and loaded with coal and stores she will have a mean draught of 17 feet 6 inches and displacement of 2 950 tons, The hull is built of Siemens-Martin ⅜ inch steel, covered with two thicknesses of teak. The stem, which is formed as a ram, is a phosphor-bronze casting, and is sustained in the rear by the protective deck and frame work of the ship. The life of the Melpomene is mainly defended against the projectiles of an enemy by a steel turtle deck, 2 in. thick in the sloping parts at the sides and 1 in. where it is horizontal. This deck is below the water line, and from its position and contour it is held that any shot striking it would be deflected upwards and over the bulwarks, The safety of the ship, however, is further insured by the double bottom and the coal bunkers, which are disposed all along the sides above the protective deck, and by the fact that the skin of the vessel is subdivided to such an extent as to form no fewer than 73 watertight compartments, 12 of which, composing the double skin, are capable of being used as water ballast. The engines are of the triple-expansion type, and are to be of the collective power of 9 000 horses, or 4,5000 to each set, and to run at 140 revolutions per minute when driving at her full speed of 19¾ knots. The coal carried is 400 tons, which it is estimated will enable the ship to steam 8,000 knots. Both hand and steam steering gear will be fitted, and when in action the machinery, steering arrangements and the firing of the torpedoes will be under complete control in the conning towers forward and aft. The armament of the Melpomene will consist of six 6 in. breechloaders on Vavasseur's central pivot mountings, two carried in sponsons on the upper deck, two on the poop and two on the forecastle, and all possessing great firing range; nine 6-pounder quick-firing and three Nordenfelt machine guns. The vessel will also carry six torpedo tubes, four of which are fixed on the broadside, and others forward and aft, and all above the water-line. She will be lighted throughout internally by electricity, about 200 incandescent lamps being required for the service. Search lights are also fitted, one on the conning tower forward and two in sponsons on the upper deck aft. Sails will only be carried for steadying purposes in a gale, and the masts will have no military tops. The total cost of the Melpomene is estimated at £153,642.

The following were the successful candidatef in the recent examinations for admission to study law :—Geo. E. Shaw entered with John Willet, St. John; Boyer S. Smith with G. S. Smith, St. John; J. T. Hutchinson with Hanington, Teed & Co., Dorchester Co.; Frank A. Harrison with H. A. Powell, Sackville; J. F. Maher with G. Sydney Smith, St. John; Chas. H. McLean with Hugh H. McLean, St. John; W. J. Mahoney with D. Mullin, St. John; Archibald R. Tibbitts with Black & Hazen, Fredericton; Omar E Campbell with Leonard Allison, Sussex; A. R. Slipp with J. A. & W. Vanwart, Fredericton; W. H. Fry with A. I. Trueman, St. John; Phillip Adams with M. McMonagle, St. Stephen; Wm. L. Diarmid with Geo. B. Seely, St. John; J. Oliver Macaulay with A. S. White, Sussex; Jas. F. Weston with Silas Alward, St. John; John Montgomery with C N. Skinner, St. John; W. Clifford Read with J. R. Murphy, Woodstock; Alfred W. Lepage with H. A. Powell, Sackville.

The following were admitted without examination having a college degree :—Chas. J Milligan entered with Arch Miligan, St. John; W. J. S. Myles with Hon. W. Pugsley, St. John; Robt. W. Hanington with D. L. Hanington, Dorchester; Geo. L. Wilson with W. Wilson, Fredericton; Hedley C. Taylor with C. A. Stockton, St. John.

PRAISEWORTHY.

"Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint. A friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters, I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much."—John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

A late censns gives Paris a population of 2,260,945.

Ninety-two thousand paupers was the London census for September.

Mild, soothing and healing is Dr.Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, Australia, claims a population of 400,000.

Live geese are regularly shipped from Prince Edward Island to the New England markets.

The estimated Catholic population of England and wales is 1 354,000. Scotland 325,000 and Ireland, 3.961.000.

In 1880 the physicians of New York City carried their own medicine and charged at the rate of twelve cents a dose.

The National Horse Show, at New York, will open November 5th and will continue for six days. The prizes amount to over $15,000.

It is computed that this year's corn crop if loaded for railway shipment, would fill 2 078 571 miles, or two-thirds of the way around the world.

John L. Sullivan has had over $80,000 in cash in his possession during the last five years yet to-day he is penniless and with-out an influential friend.

No fears of a wheat blockade are anticipated on the Canadian Pacific this season. The Company has 3 000 cars, nearly double the number used last season.

A horse belonging to a man in Westville. N. S, was found dead the other day. One of the animal's legs had been sawn off and it was otherwise horribly mutilated.

Tomato vinegar is patented in England. It is made by reducing ripe tomatoes to pulp, steeping the pulp in water twenty-four hours, then drawing off the liquid, adding sugar and allowing it to ferment.

The waltz decided upon for the coming season by the convention of dancing masters will embrace several new figures. It wouldn't be much of a dance unless there was considerable embracing about it.

A large emigration of crofter fisherman to British Columba is probable next spring. A number of the leading cannery owners are arranging to emigrate 120 families, about 600 souls, to take the place of Indians and Chinese in the canneries.

It appears probable that a competitor for the American cup is to come from a new quarter of the globe. The Australians not content with the rowing championship, intend building a yacht to compete in the summer of 1890, with the then holder of the cup.

That Manitoba wheat should be at the top of the market in England is another feather in the cap of Canada. Almost daily there is some new proof of the capabilites of our country, and some fresh inducement displayed before the world for those who are looking for a new home to choose the Dominion,

The *American Analyst* states that much of the so-called ivory now in use is simply potato. A sound potato washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution and slowly dried is all ready to be turned into buttons and innumerable other things that ivory was used for.

A $10,000 monument, in memory of Boston's firemen, will soon be placed in position in Forest Hills Cemetery, in that city. The shaft is surmounted by a seven foot figure of a fireman, represented in the act of command, and the figures of other firemen in active duty are represented about the four corners of the pedestal.

A Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes—"I have sold some hundreds of bottles of *Dr Tomas' Electric oil*, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats.&c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."

In 1855, Judge Dean of Brooklyn, New York, sentenced Michael Gorman to be hanged for stabbing to death two brothers named Johnston in a drunken quarrel. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and he was sent to Sing Sing. Gorman was released last week, Gov. Hill having signed the man's pardon, after having served over thirty-two years in prison, and during that long period his father and mother and all his relatives have died.

Said John L. Sullivan to a newspaper man while sick, "I am tired of lying here, for it is over six weeks since I was able to be up and out. I've had plenty of time to reflect on my past doings since I've been here. There was a time in my sickness when I was thought to be dying, but God was good to me and gave me one more chance. I've fully made up my mind what to do with that chance, and I will never again touch a glass of beer or a drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor."

Mr C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used: to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of billious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

Gen. Booth's houshold band, numbering 27 pieces, arrived at Quebec last week, and arrangements are now being made for their giving concerts throughout the Dominion and the United States. The bandmaster, Staff Capt. Appleby, held a similar position in one of Her Majesty's regiments, and it is said plays the cornet with exquisite taste and skill. All the members of the band are good players and singers. They devote their whole time to the service of the Salvation Army, receiving only in return their daily fare, uniform and travelling expenses. The playing of the band is highly spoken of by the press of Montreal and Toronto.

They have a baby in New York that weighed only 2 lbs. 3½ ounces when it was born, and its measurements were as follows: The length of the babe is not more than twelve inches. Around the waist it measures eight inches. The face is about two inches long and the neck hardly as large around as a trade dollar. The trunk is about six inches in length, the arms to the tip of the middle finger four and a half inches, and the legs five inches. The hands could be covered by a silver quarter, and Dr. Thomas, taking a ring from his little finger, could easily slip it over either foot and up over the knees. The feet are not more than two inches long.

Monday a third attempt was made to obstruct the track of Central railway, but it was fortunately discovered by the train men before any accident occurred. Twice before, by the removal of fish plates and in other ways, some parties have tried to wreck construction trains on this line about thirteen miles out from Norton, between Case Settlement and Ward's creek, but in each case the intention of the scoundrels was frustrated by the vigilance of the railway employees. The company have not been idle in the meantime. Detectives have been put on the track of suspected parties and some startling developments are expected. The last attempt has, however, precipitated matters and the company now offer a reward of fifty dollars for evidence that will lead to the instant conviction of the guilty parties.

On Saturday, 10 cars of a train with 400 excursionists returning from the Naples fetes, were crushed in a remote portion of that district by a land slide. The scene that followed was horrible. A hundred and fifty dead and wounded have been identified. Many of the victims were unknown. An entire theatrical company was killed. Several headless and armless corpses were found in the neighboring river. A mother who had been driven mad by the catastrophe refused to release from her embrace two dead children. A young priest was buried two hours and when extricated it was found his hair had turned white. An entire family, consisting of six persons, were killed. All officials attached to the train were killed. It is estimated 200,000 cubic metres of earth fell upon the line. Many passengers who escaped left the scene immediately after the accident and it is impossible to tell the exact number killed.

Shortly before closing hour at the Quebec bank one day last week the paying teller was busily engaged making up his accounts with the different city banks, and amongst the parcels of bills lying within arm's reach of the offical in question was one containing Montreal banks notes amounting to $2.500. A young man was seen to rush in from the street with an ordinary soap box in his hand which in the twinkling of an eye he placed on the floor, jumped upon it, reached over the guard which separated the teller from the public, grabbed the bundle of bills referred to and was out of the bank before the thunder-stricken officer could grasp the situation and realize what was going on around him. A rush was made for the door, but the thief was nowhere to be seen, and the soap box, which he had left behind in his hurried flight, was all that remained to tell the tale. There is yet no clue to the identity of the daring robber.

Canada's Celestial City.

FREDERICTON AND ITS BEAUTIFUL AVENUES.

Shaded with Majestic Elm and Maple Trees—One of the Most Beautiful Towns in the Wide Dominion.

(W. Dennis in the Halifax Mail)

There are many beautiful towns in the Maritime Provinces, but Fredericton is by far the most beautiful of them all. Located on a bend of the St. John river—the Canadian Rhine—its natural charms have been greatly added to by the taste and culture of its æsthetic and enterprising citizens. The town site is as level as a piece of prairie land. Its streets run at right angles. There are five main streets, four of which are each one mile in length, and the fifth, Queen street, is one mile and a half long; with nine cross streets I have said "streets," but they are beautiful avenues, shaded by majestic elm and maple trees, the like of which are not to be found in any other town in Canada. These trees are the glory of the town. Fredericton is a place where one would

love to roam
Among the rugged columns towering high—
Grand, unhewn, stately pillars, firm as rock—
Pillars unhewn of Nature's God-built temple,
Bearing their leafy canopy o'erhead,
And spreading their protection over all.
Fit emblem of the kindly love of heaven.

Some of these grand old elms are said to be 100 feet high, and there are nine miles of these beautiful avenues. The sight of these trees alone is worth going to Fredericton to see. The town was settled 105 years ago by the O'Dells, Saunders, Shores and others. These old loyalists brought their love of trees with them from New England, and when they located on this bend of the majestic St. John, 85 miles from its mouth, and in the heart of the "river counties" they established "Fredericton the beautiful." It is now generally known as

"THE CELESTIAL CITY."

I asked Charles H. Lugrin the origin of that phase. Said he: "That name was originally applied to St, John by the late George K Lugrin. His brother-in-law, Henry Chubb, who was then running the St. John *Courier*, took it up, fastened it upon Fredericton, and it has stuck to us ever since." But from a term of reproach it has become a source of pride. The seat of the government and capital of the Province, the location of the University of New Brunswick and of the English cathedral of the diocese, Fredericton was "an old fashioned town" and it was run by semi and would be an aristocratic people upon a combination of old country and old fashioned ideas. That's what it *was*. But now young Canada has come to the front and has taken charge. In the words of one of the venerable and well meaning old timers "this man Temple has converted Fredericton into a commercial town you know!" Mr. Temple, ex-sheriff, the popular M. P. for York County, and the wide awake speculator and business man, rejoices in the fact that he has had a hand in transforming Fredericton from what it was into what it is. Though not young in years, he is young in spirit and combines the experience of age with the enthusiasm and ardor of youth in his efforts to build up Fredericton and develop the resources of New Brunswick. The town was incorporated as a city the same year that Halifax enjoyed a similar honor. To-day its affairs are presided over by J. D. Hazen, aged 27, the youngest mayor in Canada and a young man of ability and a promising future. It has a population of 7,500, with 3 500 living in the adjining towns. Its civic debt is $200,000, of which $110,000 was incurred for water works. [Here follow some flattering things regarding the FARMER people, whose modesty of course forbid their re-publication. FARMER.]

AMONG THE FEATURES OF THE TOWN

are its pretty little parks—Phœnix square, fronting on the city hall; Barrack square and Parliament square—all fronting on the river. The new $120,000 parliament building is a very handsome structure. A $30 000 departmental building is in course of erection. Government house is an old-fashioned mansion built nearly a century ago, now occupied by Governor Tilley and his esteemed lady. A $60 000 Normal School building excels the structure at Truro. The City Hall is the finest in the provinces outside St. John. The $100,000 Cathedral is the chief structure of a diocese presided over by the Metropolitan of Canada, with one exception the oldest bishop in the English church, and a man who enjoys the distinguished honor of having three sons in the ministry. The Catholic convent, the Presbyterian stone church, presided over by Rev. A. J. Mowatt; the Baptist stone church, and the Methodist church with its spire rising 200 feet heavenward, are all very fine edifices that would be a credit to a city of twice the population. The principal stores are on Queen street. They are spacious and present a very attractive appearance. The pavements on this street are of asphalt, and rival some of Toronto's best streets. The thought of Halifax sidewalks made the writer melancholy. The leading hotels—"the Queen" and "Barker House"—in their management, equipment, and culinary departments, are a surprise to visitors, and rival in every respect (except size) the Halifax and Queen. I must not omit to mention the stables in connection with these two houses. They are excellently kept and the horses and equipages would be a credit to any city. New Brunswick has solved the University question. It has

A STATE UNIVERSITY.

The building was erected in 1829. It was then called King's college. There was a time in its history when it only had one student—the late W. H. Needham. But it is now a flourishing institution that meets all the wants of higher education in New Brunswick. Dr, Harrison is the accomplished and successful president of the institution. The Victoria Hospital is a handsome little structure erected last year through the efforts of Lady Tilley at a cost of $6,000. The Royal Infantry School is located here, in the old building used in the old time as a barracks for Imperial troops. Col. Maunsell, late 15th foot, is commandant, with Major Gordon of Kingston, Ontario, second in command. There are 100 odd men in the corps. It was a pleasure to witness this nucleus of Canada's army performing their drill. They were undergoing their first taste of calisthenics, the new exercises adopted by the Imperial authorities, and under the instruction of that old Lucknow vetern, Sergt-Major McKenzie. The men made a splendid showing. The quarters of the men were scrupulously clean, and one of the features in each room (except the billiard room) were scripture texts and mottoes. The band of the regiment has attained a high state of efficiency, and treats the citizens to choice musical programmes once a week. Fredericton is not far behind Halifax in its newspapers. It rejoices in five—the FARMER, the Gleaner, (tri-weekly), the Capital, the Reporter, and the Religious Intelligencer. They are all well conducted, have a large advertising patronage, all, of course, claim a large circulation, and all seem to be flourishing. The men who conduct them are wide-awake, progressive, and public spirited, who take an active and prominent part in public affairs—municipal and political. They are representative of the entire population. There is the usual cliques and small talk among women, and several silly grades of "sassiety," but the men are sensible and enterprising, fight like Trojans at election times and then shake hands and work together like beavers for anything and everything that tends to develop their town and advance its interests. This is one town where

POLITICS IS ONE THING A