Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 21, 1888

The Short Line.

We believe the time has arrived when the citizens of Fredericton should commence a lively and determined agitation to bring about the construction of the Short Line section of railway from this city or from Harvey to Moncton, and that unless we at once press for our rights in this matter, and at the same time enlist the influence of Halifax and other Nova Scotia towns, of Moncton and the other communities interested in the project, it will be abandoned by the C. P. R. Company. Mr. Temple has been using his best endeavors to ascertain the intentions of the company, but the whole thing appears shrouded in uncertainty. This proposition cannot be disputed, viz: that the contract of the company with the Parliament of Canada, calls for the construction of the Fredericton-Moncton link, and it is the duty of Parliament to demand the carrying out of the contract by the company. We suggest a public meeting, at which resolutions demanding our rights and asking the co-operation of Moncton, Halifax and other interested places in the agitation, may be passed. The time to act is the present, and if we make our weight felt now, we believe the company will be compelled to carry out the contract. We should even go farther than agitate on the ground. We should send petitions to Parliament signed by every man whose signature can be obtained, demanding that the company be compelled to keep faith.

The Meter System.

The Water Committee have found enough backing in the Council to authorize them to go forward with the introduciton of the meter system, or at least to permit them to select a few citizens upon which the experiment shall be made. The hotel and livery stable keepers are the parties upon whom the water committee have descended, and henceforth these offending people must be taxed so much per gallon for all the water they use, while all others may run their water taps with impunity. It is a wonder that the water committee in their enthusiasm to introduce the meters, did not enlarge the circle of their victims; it would have been only equitable in them to have included such institutions as the gas and electric light works, and some of the manufactories, where we understand the amount of water used, is quite as much out of proportion to the charges made, as it is at the hotels and livery stables.

We do not believe in the economy that would tie up the water system of this city so that every drop used by a citizen would be charged against him. Water should be made as free as possible, for with its use are associated cleanliness and health. The citizens have been taxed for the system and they ought not to be hampered in its benefits. Of course we recognize the need of making the income as nearly as possible meet the expenditure, but even at the risk of running the system at a loss, we believe in placing as few restrictions as possible on the use of the water. The Water Committee profess to have found cause for alarm in the increased amount of water consumed during the past year, and the proportionate increase in the cost of running the system, but if their calculations as to the causes leading to this increased consumption are as far astray as the reasons advanced for the water pipes freezing up, then we confess to very little respect for the committee's judgment. But admitting the increased cost at the works, would it not be fairer to tax the whole community the small additional figure, than to pounce upon a few individuals whose water rates are high enough already? Do we single out the man who constantly drives a heavy truck team, and levy a special tax on him, because he wears down the streets more than the citizen who drives a light pleasure buggy? The principle is the same as in the water business, but only folly would dictate its adoption. We do not presume to say that the hotel and livery men are entitled to any more consideration than other citizens, but we believe that if it is agreed that they are not charged enough for their water privileges, they would be quite willing to submit to any reasonable increase in the scale of rates. They do, however, object, and quite naturally object to being made the scape goats of the water Committee's "experiments," while many other individuals and institutions that are quite as amenable to the charge of water wasting as they, escape, for the time being at least, the attentions of the meter committee.

A suggestion is offered for the erection at Ottawa of a public monument to the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Over twenty years have passed since the tragic death of the great orator in one of the streets of Ottawa, and it is represented that public sentiment is now ripe for putting up a suitable memorial to him. Shortly after his assassination a small tablet was erected on the spot by Mr. Desbarate, the owner of the property, but this memorial disappeared with the building, which was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire.

There is everything to gain by a free and full discussion of the roads and streets matter, and we welcome to our columns the communications published elsewhere to-day. Queen street is the most important thoroughfare in the city, and next season it must be put in a good state of repair. How to do this work to the best advantage and within the ability of the taxpayers, is a problem that must be solved before next spring, and any writer having practical views on the subject is welcome to the FARMER'S columns to make such views known.

John Bright, the eminent English statesman is seriously ill.

☞ "Too late to get your advertisement changed this week, Mr. Campbell." "Well I'm sorry, but please say, that Nelson Campbell has received 2 500 pairs Rubbers and Overshoes—1st quality, no seconds—that he will sell at prices that will make his customers rejoice, notwithstanding the recent heavy raise."

The Saloon Influence.

The New York *Times* seems to think that mankind in general is becoming more temperate. The crusade against the abuse of spirituous liquors must have produced some improvement or it would be altogether useless. The returns showing the votes of those who responded to the appeal of the anti-liquor party and its champion in the late election campaign shows a considerable gain over previous years. Still the influence of the liquor interest in American politics is virtually incalculable. The real centres of government, it has been said, are the saloons and bar-rooms. It is computed that, in proportion to population, their number in some of the cities of the union reaches a figure which ranges from one for every five hundred to one for every eighty or ninety inhabitants. In New York the number is set down at 9,197, or one to 138; in Philadelphia there are 5,959, or about one to 142; in Brooklyn, 3 006, or one to 296 Indianapolis has 348, or one to 288, St. Paul, 600, or one to 221; Cleveland, 1,540, or one to 129; Chicago, 3,760, or one to 213; St. Louis, 1 600, or one to 312; and Kansas City, 405, or one to 309 Of the whole returns before us, Omaha seems to be the best off city with respect to this phase of the liquor traffic, having only 176 saloons, or one in 426 of the population. San Francisco on the other hand, has a perpetual carnival of saloon drinking, its ratio being one in 84 This brief and incomplete statement shows how much the reformers have still to accomplish

A War Scare.

A new war scare is being worked up on the Continent, but like many others it will end with the scare. The serious element is the union between Germany and England ostensibly for the suppression of the slave trade on the East African coast. As a matter of fact, the object of both countries is to promote their commercial interests, and trouble may arise should the German warships take advantage of circumstances unnecessarily to annoy Frence navigation.

The chief cause of alarm, however, among professional makers of war scares lies in the unusual activity of the Russian troops and the readiness with which France has responded to the Russian demand for a loan of 500,000,000 francs. The Rothschilds would not take up the loan, say the wise men, which shows that they doubted the purpose for which it was meant and France will gladly lend money, thinking it to be used in breaking up Germany and the triple alliance. Lack of money, however, is no such rare thing with the Russian bear as to call for so much speculation.

The Berlin *Post* says: The increase of France's military forces brings us nearer to war. This increase is being made at a rate with which the peace powers are scarcely able to keep pace. The same remark may be applied to Russia, the increase of whose military strength cannot be explained as a defensive measure.

"MASHED" ON MARY.

How a Countryman Loved the Actress and Chased Her all over the World.

James M. Dougherty, an awkward looking countryman from Salem, N. Y., was a prisoner at New York police headquarters the other day. The charge against him was that he has admired Mary Anderson too ardently for his own good. Dr. Hamilton Griffin, Miss Anderson's step-father, went to police headquarters on the day after election, and advised Inspector Byrnes of Dougherty's pursuit of the actress. He complained that the fellow had persecuted his step-daughter with his attention for years, and that he had followed her to England and preceded her to this country to continue his insane conduct. Dr. Griffin feared that he might make a scene and asked the Inspector to do something to prevent it. A detective, who was present when Miss Anderson arrived from Europe, saw Dougherty at the steamer and kept him under surveillance until yesterday, when he arrested him. He had in his possession a loaded self-cocking 44 calibre revolver, which he said he intended to use to protect himself against the actress's jealous suitors who had conspired to keep him away from her. Inspector Byrnes got at him today in presence of Miss Anderson and demanded an explanation of his conduct. Dougherty said that he first saw Miss Anderson at Elmira, while performing in the "Lady of Lyons," six years ago. He felt that her heart went out to him, and it was a case of love at first sight on his part. He tried to go to her on the stage, but was restrained. She left Elmira the following day and Dougherty said he pursued her here and followed her to England, where he bombarded her with letters and photographs of himself. His money gave out and he returned here. He recrossed the ocean when his financial condition permitted. He went to the play, and at the fall of the curtain on the first act sought out his love. A lady came to him from the stage disguised, and made ready to fall into his arms. He believed that a trap was being set for him and allowed the lady to fall, but not into his arms. In the next act Miss Anderson's sorrowful looks convinced him that he had missed the chance of his life and left the country in disgust. He had not been in America long before he learned that Miss Anderson was ill, and he posted back to England with offers of sympathy. He chased her from London to Paris back to London, and thence to Liverpool, where he had an interview with her brother. The interview made him happy, and he returned full of hope that he and Miss Mary were to be married as soon as she returned from abroad. He said that his arrest was, therefore, a great surprise to him. At the conclusion of his story Miss Anderson told him that she felt sorry for him, but that she would not marry him for the world. The poor fellow looked surprised, but solemnly promised never to trouble her if she would not make a charge against him. Miss Anderson begged the Inspector to let the man go, but he declined to do so. He will have Dougherty examined as to his sanity, so that he may be put out of harm's way.

TWO INTERESTING LADIES.

Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the President-elect, is thus described by an exuberant correspondent. She is small, probably not more than 5 feet 2, and has a plump figure. Her dimpled fingers display her marriage ring and three diamonds. Her sleeves were tight and plain, showing the outlines of a finely moulded arm, and enamelled gold bracelets clasped the fair wrists. Her eyes are large and a soft brown, and her hair contrasts beautifully, being grey. Her mouth is the right size for beauty. She wears a soft, fluffy bang and her hair coiled low on her neck.

Of Mrs Morton, wife of the vice-president elect, the same correspondent says: She is handsome—undeniably handsome. She is 5 feet 6 inches in height. She would be a little too heavy for a girl—although there are as many girls as heavy—but she has a tapering waist and beautifully moulded neck and arms. Her eyes are large, bluish gray and very expressive. Her complexion is a health white. She can boast of her nose, and her mouth is exquisitely aristocratic. Her lips are curved and full, and every smile awakens the most bewitching dimples I have almost ever seen. Although Mrs Morton's face has not one wrinkle, and her years scarcely seem to warrent it, her hair looked quite grey in the dimly lighted room. Grey hair is always an attraction, even when combined with a youthful face. It was dressed very neatly, twisted to the crown of the head and there rested in heavy smooth coils, met by a wavy fringe on the forehead.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings

Gathered from every Quarter.

A petition has been filed against R. S. White, M. P. for Cardwell.

A branch of the Imperial Federation League has been formed at St. John.

The British cruiser "Hyacinthe" has taken possession of Cook Islands in the name of the British Government.

John McDonald of McDonald's point, Queens county, was accidentally shot in the arm one day last week. His arm had to be amputated.

Dominion election to-day in East Northumberland, Ontario. The candidates are Cochrane, Conservative, lately unseated, and Mallory, Grit.

It is stated the British cabinet has approved the proposed expenditures for new war vessels. The scheme is to build eight first-class men-of-war, a score of swift cruisers and many torpedo vessels.

George Otty, who represented Kings Co. for several years in the House of Assembly previous to Confederation, died at Hampton. Wednesday night. He was a gentleman very highly respected in Kings.

Miss Macdonald, sister of Sir John Macdonald, died in Kingston Sunday. She was an active member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and very philanthropic. Sir John was with her when she died.

Every Roman Catholic in the Archdiocese of Montreal is to be called upon to contribute one cent each per month for two years in order to raise an additional sum of $100,000 to the amounts already promised for the completion of the new St. Peter's cathedral on Dominion square.

Mr. and Mrs. Gobe, who reside near Kingston, Ontario, backed their savings amounting to $900 in an old stocking, hiding it under the bed. Their children transferred the stocking to an empty stove, and the other day when the first fire of the season was lighted the accumulations of years were destroyed.

James McGregor, a prominent resident of New Glasgow, was found dead at ten o'clock Saturday night. He left the store of R Grant and Co., about that time by the rear door and is supposed to have fallen off the steps and struck on the side of his head. He was picked up dead fifteen minutes after leaving the store.

A letter received from Chas. Sumner by his mother, Mrs. W. H. T. Sumner, at Moncton, and dated Ponoma, Cal., Nov. 9, says: "Tell father if the statement that I wrote the Murchison letter gets into the papers to have it denied, as I did not have anything to do with the dirty piece of business, and further that I did not vote for Harrison, but for Fiske, the prohibition candidate."

Dr. W. H. Weeks, of Dartmouth, N. S., brother of ex-Attorney General Weeks, M. P. P., has been committed to the Supreme Court for trial for feloniously and maliciously setting fire to the residence of Mrs. Fiinn, his next door neighbor. He committed the act Wednesday afternoon while crazed with drink, and after being refused admittance to the house. He is addicted to excessive drinking.

At Brandon last week when Webb the wife murderer received the death sentence, a most touching scene occurred in the court room. The prisoner broke down and wept bitterly, and his little boy, who was present almost broke his heart crying on realizing the awful position his father occupied. The cause of the murder was drink. Webb and his wife were English people of more than ordinary education and have been well-to-do. Webb will hang on Dec. 28th.

Before his sermon in the Moncton Baptist church, Sunday, Rev. Mr. Hinson made a few remarks in a general way. After consideration, he said, he had come to the conclusion that there were certain things which a preacher of the gospel should not do. He should not peddle books, or canvass for life-insurance; in fact, he should find his principal work in the pulpit, and in coming to this conclusion he had also come to the conclusion that it was not his duty to take any further active part in the enforcement of the legal machinery of the Scott Act.

Talmage the great Brooklyn preacher says he is proud of the high moral character of Gen. Harrison the new President. He is a communicant of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, Ind., and, unlike most public men, with whom religion is only on outward show, he has daily prayers in his house. A friend of Talmage's who visited Gen. Harrison told the former that he never heard so devout and impressive a prayer by a layman as he heard Harrison offer. With a Christian professor in the White House, Talmage is confident that the nation will be in safe hands and that the Government will be properly administered.

Says the Moncton *Times*: In consequence of a proposition made, the liquor dealers of Moncton and Petitcodiac met on Saturday to consider the matter of paying the amount of costs, etc., for which the united temperance committee are liable in the enforcemant of the Scott Act. The proposition was that the liquor dealers should pay over the amount of $480, all pending cases to be withdrawn and a bond to be given that no further prosecutions would be undertaken. Some members of the temperance committee are understood to deny that the proposition came from them; at least they know nothing of the giving of a bond in the matter.

Some time late in 1875, Benjamin Harding of Carleton, St. John, a man well over 70 years of age, went to Charlotte county prospect for silver. Mr. Harding thoroughly believed that silver in immense quantities existed in parts of that county, and was always on the verge of discovering it. From his trip in 1875 he never returned, and the conclusion was irresistible that he had died in the woods. Search was made for him without avail. The other day two lads who were out gunning from Pennfield, came upon a skeleton, alongside of which were an old valise, the remains of a pocket book, and one or two other articles. There is little doubt that the skeleton is that of Mr. Harding. The old man probably sunk down exhausted on one of his tramps, and his life thus ended.

A Dallas, Tex., despatch says: Mrs. Judge Hirsh, of Navarro county, gave birth to six children on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 3rd. The mother and children are doing well, and the father is trying to be happy. A reporter who visited the homestead found about 100 persons present, all examining the babies. There are four boys and two girls. The father, George Hirsch, is 31 and his wife 27. The have been married five years, and have three children besides the recent accession. Hirsch is of German descent, and has named the boys Frederick, Mills, Cleveland and Thurman. The girls are Victoria and Louise. All are perfectly proportioned, but very small. The babies all seem to be healthy. The Hirsch family is poor, and the mother is a large healthy woman. The babes are all tagged to preserve their identity,

The Halifax *Echo*, Friday evening, contained a paragraph which Capt. Block, R. A., considering as reflecting on his personal conduct, and the same evening, in company with a friend, the officer called at the *Echo* for satisfaction. He enquired for and found W. R. Dunn of the *Echo* staff, and wanted to know if he (Dunn) wrote the offening paragraph, accompanying the question with a threat of personal violence. Dunn arose from his desk to secure a stick with which to defend himself when the Captain struck the scribe a stinging blow on the temple with his fist. The row brought the other members of the *Echo* staff to Dunn's assistance, and grappling with irate officer they held him secure till the police, who had been telephoned, arrived on the scene and took the officer and his friend into custody. The next morning in the the police court Capt. Block was fined $40 for assault, and with his companion was bound over to keep the peace. Block is a stout, sturdy man, and a boxer, while Dunn is youthful, slight and near sighted, so that the parties to the encounter were unequally matched. The offensive paragraph merely stated that Capt. Block had been married, recently, to a Mrs. Boteler at Boston, Why he objected to the publication of his marriage is not published.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

On our 3rd page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

MR. C. H. LUGRIN DISCUSSES THEIR RELATIONS.

In the University Lecture Course.

The lecture of Mr. C. H. Lugrin, secretary for agriculture, in the course under the auspices of the University Debating Society, last Wednesday evening, was one well calculated to furnish food for thought among those who heard it. The subject was, The relations of Canada and the United States After some introductory remarks the lecturer referred at considerable length to the intimacy of the present commercial and social relations of the United States and Canada—an intimacy

WITHOUT PRECEDENT OR PARALLEL.

The countries were coterminous for some 3,000 miles without any natural line of demarkation between them, and in resources and products one is the complement of the other. This fact was at the basis of their future relations. Under those circumstances it is useless to look to the old world for guidance. America must work out its own destiny upon lines peculiar to itself. The first question to be considered was what would be the result of the rapid increase in population in the United States, which at the expiration of 30 years was expected to be 120,000,000? The vast number of people would have to be fed, clothed, and provided with appliances of civilization, and here again it is useless to refer to the old world for an estimate of the area of land necessary to meet these requirements. The

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,

as compared with the great bulk of the population in Europe and the Asiatic countries must be taken note of, especially their extravagance in land. The habit of living practiced by the people of this continent are very different from those of any other nationality, and it is not reasonable to expect any change in this respect on the part of this and the next generation. Hence the amount of land which the population of the United States will require 30 years from now will be practically the same per capita as the present. A fair estimate gives the acreage in farms in the United States as 700,000,000 acres, and it was demonstrable that the farm area which would be required in Nov. 1820 would be 1,550,000,000, allowance being made for fuel reserves, etc. There is

NOT NEARLY AS MUCH FARM LAND

as this in the republic, the best estimates placing the acreage of arable land at 1,500,000 square miles, or 960,000,000 acres. Mr. Lugrin then discussed the probability of improved methods of cultivation being adopted in a sufficient degree to enable the farms to support the people; but while admitting that this would afford relief and enormously increase the capacity of the country to produce food and other necessaries, he claimed that long before the lesson could be learned, the question of supply would become acute, and the United States would be compelled either to throw its markets open to the products of the Dominion, or otherwise. The facts leading up to this conclusion are already receiving consideration among leaders of public thought in the United States, although the conclusion iiself has not yet been prominently promulgated. Recent events have shown that both political parties in the republic in their anxiety to

ENLIST THE ANTI-BRITISH ELEMENT

of the electorate, are prepared to go to unreasonable and unjustifiable extremes, and it is by no means impossible that at some of the periodical crises, which occur every four years, a reckless political leader may commit his party to, say, a reopening of the North West boundary question. No doubt if the dominion had no desire to be absorbed into the United States, the whole power of the empire would be exerted to prevent such a consummation; but at the same time it is always to be kept in mind that commercial considerations hold scarcely a second place in the minds of the British people. It was of the utmost importance, therefore, if the integrity of the dominion is to be preserved, that anything like serious friction between Manitoba and the North West on the one hand and the Dominion Government on the other should be avoided, lest a colorable excuse might be given for

AN INTERFERENCE BY OUR NEIGHBORS

in our affairs. Without any disposition to look upon the dark side of thidgs, the lecturer said that he feared that influence were at work, the tendency of which would be greatly to complicate the relations between the United States and Canada. As to what the dominion's power of resistance would be, he was not prepared to say; but he felt sure the people of Canada would not assent to annexation through fear of conquest. He discussed in detail the resources of Canada, showing that the North West south of Cass' line of "fifty-four forty or fight," was not more than sufficient with the vacant land in the United States to provide for the wants of the increase of population in that country during the next 30 years at present ratios, and that its products would be called for if a great change did not take place socially and economically in the habits of the American people. He dealt with the dominion as a whole

EXPLAINING THE PHYSICAL CAUSES

which render the summer isotherms of the North West independent of the parallels of latitude, and drew the conclusion from a variety of data that Canada could sustain, without recourse to any closer system of cultivation, than now prevails, a population of fully 100 000 000, and said that a nation of 100,000,000 people, fed on good wheat and beef and nurtured under free, popular institutions was something the world had yet to see. He believed that in the great game of international politics, of which this continent was to be the scene, Canada holds the winning cards, if she is strong enough and courageous enough to play them. Hence he believed it to be the first duty of the people of the dominion to cultivate a national sentiment, and this could only be done when the capabilities of the country and its really commanding position were understood. He favored the discussion of unrestricted reciprocity only upon the basis that we have

AS MUCH TO GIVE AS WE CAN RECEIVE.

He believed in the utmost freedom of discussion, and could hear, without calling hard names, the advocate of several schemes including imperial federation advocate their respective schemes. He did not feel called upon to formulate any plan, or give in his adherance to one formed by any one else. His reading of history taught him that our institutions are not made, but that they developed. Hence it did not seem necessary to be in haste to decide what our future ought to be. We should concern ourselves with the problems of the present and leave to posterity the solution of those which will arise a half century from now. He condemned the loose talk of war, so freely indulged in on both sides of the line, and claimed that it was the duty of the dominion to maintain a firm, dignified, yet at the same time courteous attitude to her great neighbor.

THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

Important Testimony which may lead to the Miscreant's Capture.

A cablegram from London say: The hopes of the police of catching the Whitechapel murderer, which had almost entirely died out, have been raised to the acme of bouyancy in consequence of the inquest of George Hutchinson, a groom, who has known the victim for some years and who saw her with a male companion shortly before two o'clock on the morning of the murder. Hutchison said he that saw a well dressed man with a Jewish cast of countenance accost the woman on the street at the hour mentioned on Friday morning, and the circumstance of his acquaintance with her induced him to follow the pair as they walked together. He looked straight in the man's face as he turned to accompany the woman, and followed them to Miller court out of mere curiosity. He had no thought of the previous murders, and certainly no suspicion that the man contemplated violence, since his conspicuous manifestations of affection for his companion, as they walked along, formed a large part of the incentive to keep them in sight. After the couple entered the house Hutchinson heard sounds of merriment in the girl's room and remained at the entrance of the court for fully three-quarters of an hour. About three o'clock the sounds ceased and he walked into the court, but finding that the light in the room had been extinguished, he went home. During the hour occupied in standing at the entrance to, or promenading the court, he did not see a policeman. There is every reason to believe Hutchinson's statement, and the police place great reliance upon his description of the man, believing that it will enable them to run him down.

President Cleveland will leave the White House $75,000 richer than he entered it.

THE POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

Some of the Marvels of Oratory in Ancient and Modern Times.

(From the Gentleman's Magazine.)

There is no gift so rare as that of oratory, and Philip of Macedon did not estimate its power of a whit too highly when he offered a town of 10 000 inhabitants for one orator. Where we can enumerate a long list of masters in every other art, we can count on our fingers those who attained the highest success in public speaking. Greece can boast her three great dramatic poets, besides her epic; but the mantle of Demosthenes lies where it fell. In like manner Roman oratory, which is upheld by Cicero alone. It is the orator who in all ages has revolutionized the world. Demosthenes with his burning eloquence roused the Athenian populace to rise in arms against Philip; and the tyrant himself bore an eloquent tribute to the influence of the great orator, for he said: "Had I been there he would have persuaded me to take up arms against myself." This—or what was equal to it—was actually accomplished by Cicero, who not only confounded Cataline and silenced Hortensius, but made the trembling Cæsar acquit the man he had determined to condemn. With the great enchanters of speech the same experience occurs frequently. "For half an hour," said Warren Hastings in describing his trial, "I looked up at the orator (Burke) in a revery of wonder, and actually felt myself to be the most culpable man on earth."

A man who has left to history but the simple name of Peter the Hermit, roused thousands—kings and people—to engage in the crusades; and two centuries later arose the

Solitary monk that shook the world,

to quote Montgomery's line, referring to Luther. Later still, and history was made by the defiant tones of the French Demosthenes, Mirabeau, as he cried to the messenger of the king, "Slave, go tell your master that we are here by the will of the people, and that we will depart only at the point of the bayonet!" But for this defiant interposition, the spirit of the Tiers-etat would have been broken, the National Assembly would have dispersed, and despotism would have continued to exercise its fell away.

AN ORATOR MADE, NOT BORN.

It is encouraging to young speakers to know that there never has been, and never will be, such a thing as a "born orator." There has never yet been an instance of an orator becoming famous who did not apply himself assiduously to the cultivation of his art. Many even had to overcome great physical infirmities that rendered it almost hopeless for them to adopt the career of a public speaker. The best known instance is that of Demosthenes, who passed some months in a subterranean cell, shaving one side of his head so that he could not appear in public He there practiced with pebbles in his mouth to overcome a defect in his speech and gesticulated beneath a suspended sword to rid himself of an ungraceful movement of the shoulder. Even then he was hissed from the bema in his early efforts, but he persevered—the world knows with what success. When Robert Walpole first spoke in the House he paused for the want of words and continued only to stutter and stammer.

Curran was known at school as "stuttering Jack Curran," and in a debating society which he joined, as "Orator Mum." Every one will also readily recall Disraeli's failure when he rose to make his maiden speech. Cobden's first effort was also a humiliating failure.

But one should not conclude from these instances that every speaker who breaks down is sure to blossom into fame subsequently. We have been quoting the exceptions to the general rule. More frequently speakers' mishaps are like that of the Earl of Rochester. "My lords," said he on one occasion, "I—I—I rise this time, my lords, I—I—I divide my discourse into four branches." Here he came to a woful pause; and then he added: "My lords, if ever I rise again in this house, I give you leave to cut me off root and branch forever."

NERVOUSNESS OF SPEAKERS.

Many of these orators have, even to their latest efforts, felt a tremor on rising to speak Erskine said that on his rising to plead for the first time he should have sat down in confusion had he not felt his children tugging at his gown. The Earl of Derby, "the Rupert of debate," always knew when he was going to speak well by his nervousness on rising. This was also a characteristic of Canning. At a dinner given by the Mayor of Liverpool he was so nervous before being called to speak that he had twice to leave the room to collect his thoughts.

This may have been, however, owing to the comparative novelty of his position. Many an orator outside his accustomed haunts is completely lost. Lord Eldon said he was always somewhat nervous in speaking at the Goldsmiths' dinner, though he could talk before Parliament as though he were addressing so many rows of cabbage plants, Mr. Gordon, speaking of Lord John Russell, said: "On the boards of the House of Commons Johnny is one of the most subtle and dangerous of opponents; take him off these boards and I care nothing for him." To few was it given as to O'Connell to succeed equally with all audiences. Before he entered the House he was declared to be a mere "mob orator;" but in 1830 he was returned, and in 1831 he was organized as leader. Whether in swaying a multitude on a hillside, appealing to the more educated assembly in Parliament, or in persuading a jury in a court house, he was equally at home.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE ON AN AUDIENCE

Richard Lalor Sheil was called the "silver-tongued" because of the magical influence he exerted over the Irish people; but this was in spite of his diminutive stature, an ungraceful and a harsh voice that sometimes rose into a positive shriek. No doubt it was the earnestness and sincerity of the speaker that made them guage the effect by their sympathies. The earnest speaker who has at heart the cause he advocates will always stand a far greater chance than he who relies on his mere command of words and the art of rhetoric.

"A fine speech is a fine thing," said O'Connell, "but the verdict is the thing." This is a maxim which will be found lying on the root of every reputation made by an orator. People will always judge by effect and not by temporary sensation.

The orator secures but a poor success who makes people exclaim, "What a fine speech!" but he is entirely successful who persuades them to his thinking. This is what Fenelon meant in his "Dialogues of the Dead" when he represents Demosthenes as saying to Cicero, "Thou madest people say, 'How well he speaks!' but I made them say, 'Let us march against Philip!'" That an orator will create no impression who does not seem to feel his words is a certainty. The languid manner of Marcus Callidius in accusing one of an attempt to poison him was urged by Cicero as an argument in proof of the falsity of the charge.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

The Victim Crawls into His Coffin.

An inquest was held at St. George last Wednesday on the body of an old farmer named James Troke, which was found in a coffin, covered over with brush, in the woods some distance from the house in which he lived, near Lake Utopia. Troke had been missing for about a fortnight, and the coffin was only discovered on Tuesday. When left home he took with him an axe and bottle of poison. The bottle was not full when found, and it is supposed Troke drank some of it, and getting into the coffin pulled the lid down. Some brush was attached to the lid, which almost completely concealed it Troke, who was about 80 years of age, had been regarded as a fit inmate for the asylum for a number of years. About four years ago some of his neighbors discovered a coffin in the woods near Troke's place. The lid was raised and held into position by a rope, by means of which it could be pulled down by a person in the coffin. A quantity of earth wrs lying where it would tumble down on the lid when it was lowered It was shown that Troke had put this coffin where where it was found and that he had intended to take poison and get into the coffin and pull the lid down on him, It had been suspected ever since that time that Troke would make another attempt to end his life in this way, and soon after his disappearance a party began to scour the woods in search of his body. On the discovery of the body the coroner was notified, and an inquest was held. The verdict returned was in accordance with the facts. Troke married a widow some years ago but they do not appear to have lived happily together. The woman had not been living with him for some time.

Will be Fully Met,

Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach, or a Choking or Gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has cured the worst cases on record.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

New York City has 428 miles of street sewers.

The estate of Tom King, the deceased pugilist, is valued at $272,360.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1639.

Calico was first introduced into England, by the East Indian Company in 1631.

Nearly twenty thousand men have been naturalized in New York city this year.

Many English builders now mix sugar with mortar, to protect the brickwork from damage by frost.

It is noted as a curious fact that Great Britian exports more horses to Canada than to any other country.

Two Adamses and two Harrisons have been elected to the office of President of the United States.

The Canadian Pacific railway, it is said, are completing arrangements for extending the road to Battleford next season.

Benjamin Harrison will be 55 years 6 months and 14 days old when he is inaugurated President of the United States.

The Germain military budget contains an item of 32 000 marks for the breeding, training and maintenance of carrier pigeons.

Silver dollars to the number of 23 300 000—weighing about 700 tons—have just been stowed away in the new Treasury vaults at Washington.

The Canadian Pacific's short line across Maine is described by the Boston *Herald* as "one of the most substantially built railroads on the American continent."

The Canadian Pacific Railway has this fall done a good business in cattle carrying Fully 5,000 head from the ranches near Calgary have passed east over the line.

The Russian authorities are going to use dogs for sentry purposes. They are to be attached to the field artillery, and are meant to guard against a surprise from an enemy.

A weather prophet at Vera Cruz predicted a tidal wave for the 4th of November and lots of people left the city to escape it. Next day the prophet left the city to escape lots of citizens.

The largest flag-stones in New York will form the side-walk in front of Frederick Vanderbilt's house on Fifth avenue. There are 20 of them each 20 feet long, and from 10 to 15 feet wide, being 12 inches thick.

Prussian railways are experimenting with axle-boxes filled with bearings of vegetable parchment in place of brass. The parchment is strongly compressed before being used and and it is thoroughly dried to prevent shrinkage.

"Gentleman, I am starving! for God's sake help me to buy a meal!" said an old chap in New Orleans just before he fainted They took him to the hospital, and they found over $4,000 sewed into the lining of his vest.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 men in America who get shaved three times a week. That means an expenditure of 30 cents a week or $15.60 a year for each man or for the 3,000,000 the sum of $46,800,000 annually.

Whiskey vinegar is now outlawed in New York State by a recent enactment of the Legislature which requires that all vinegar shall be made from fruit. Previously, the bulk of the vinegar in that State was made from whiskey.

The Lady Godiva must have had exceptionally long hair since it completely concealed her lovely person. Since Ayer's Hair Vigor came into use such examples are not so rare as formerly. It not only promotes the growth of the hair, but gives it a rich, silken texture.

Great Britain has formally annexed British North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei, or about one-third of the whole island of Borneo, an area of about ninety-six thousand square miles. This territory is very valuable, the cultivation of tobacco being enormously profitable, and it is said is fully equal to that grown in Havana.

Miss Annie Beckwith, the noted English female swimmer, is to contest with a Boston woman, a Miss Rose Adams, in a six days' floating match. The novel exhibition now assumes the form of an international affair, an American woman against an English woman in contest of pluck and endurance. The strange undertaking will come off soon.

A new name has been coined for an American substance which has been for a long time on the American and British markets and which is alleged to be eatable. It is called "cheesine," indicating that it is first cousin to those disreputable counterfeits, "butterine" and "oleomargarine." "Cheesine" is cheese made from milk, the natural fat of which has been extracted at the butter factory, to which very cheap animal fat is added.

The Italians have just launched their great armor-clad, the Re Umberto. Her displacement will be 13,298 tons, or 1,358 more than the Trafalgar and the Nile, which are the largest British war ships. She is 400 feet long. Her barbettes have 19 inches of armor, she has an armored deck of 3½ inches, and her sides and bottom have three steel skins. Her principal armament will be four 104-ton guns and twelve 4½ ton guns.

A letter in an English paper brings out the interesting fact that Scotland, with its population of under 4,000 000, adds to itself every year by balance between death-rate and birth-rate, 54,000 persons. France, with a population of 38,000,000, adds to itself only 52,500 persons. In a couple of hundred years, unless some catastrophe occurs to the English-speaking people, they will number about 500 times the speakers of French.

Crazy wagers have been more numerous than usual during the campaign just closed. One of the oddest was made by Miss Mina Webster of Cleveland, Ohio, who agreed with her lover, Elmer Thomas, that she would marry him inauguration day if Cleveland won, and made him agree to wait four years if Harrison was his successor. Now they are both upset, because both want to get married, and neither will ask the other to call the bet off.

The theory is held by a noted Professor, that petroleum is produced by water, which penetrates the earth's crust, and comes in contact with glowing carbides of metals, especially those of iron. The water is decomposed into its constituent gases, the oxygen uniting with the iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon and ascends to a higher region, where part of it is condensed into mineral oil, and part remains as natural gas, to escape whenever and wherever it can get an outlet.

All the money the world possesses to-day would only purchase one-third of its railways, since to-day the railroads of the world are worth nearly $30,000,000,000, or about one-tenth of the of the total monetary wealth of the civilized nations, and over one-quarter of their invested capital. In comparison with this sum the amount of money invested in banking throughout the entire world is but a trifle. The railroad business is one which is increasing at an almost incredible rate of speed.

James McCloud of Lodi, Dakota, owns a horse which has eight feet. It is perfectly formed in all respects except that it has eight feet. Not until the pastern or fetlock joint is reached in the descent from the shoulder to the foot is there any apparent difference between this horse and any other. But at the pastern joint, or lower end of the shin bone, the branch begins, and two perfectly formed feet are found on each of the four legs. The horse runs on the range the same as any of the others. McCloud wants $5 000 for the animal.

The statistics which were recently published of the number of offences against law or discipline committed by British soldiers provoked many sapient comments from the American press, all reflecting more or less upon the character of the rank and file of the British army. It appears from the latest report relative to the United States army that our neighbors make a less favorable showing than Great Britain. The maximum enlisted strength of the United States army is 25 000 men, and during the past year there have been no fewer than 1,730 court-martial and 10,447 trials before garrison and regimental courts for various offences. These figures give an exceedingly high average of infractions of discipline.

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Wisdom avails not, powerless is wealth
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Your life's full course may run.

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