Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 25, 1888

Mr. White's Death.

A feeling of sincere and universal regret has possession of the minds of the people of Canada, irrespective of party, in consequence of the sudden death of Hon. Thomas White, M. P. for Cardwell, and Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government. Mr. White's illness lasted only a few days, and he has been called away in the full vigor of manhood, and in the full exercise of his great usefulness as a public man. Here in Fredericton, hundreds of people who heard the deceased gentleman discussing public affairs a little over a year ago with that vigor and intelligence of which he was a complete master, will truly feel the almost irreparable loss the country has suffered by Mr. White's decease. He was a man who had sprung from the lower rounds of the ladder to a commanding position in the councils of his country, and whether as a journalist, a citizen or a statesman, he was respected and revered for his great industry, ability, and integrity. As a newspaper man of extended experience, Mr. White stood at the head of the profession in Canada, and as a statesman, his wonderful gifts were everywhere admitted and admired. Calm in debate, honest in statement, exceedingly mindful of the feelings of others, his most energetic speeches gave personal offence to none. He grasped the details of his department, and controlled its acts with a wisdom that commanded admiration, and in the Cabinet, his council was foremost, as his voice was most influential in the debates of Parliament. At Ottawa he was generally regarded as the certain successor to the Conaervative leadership, when age or other causes laid aside Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. White was only fifty-eight years of age, and his political career may be said to have only fairly opened.

Fiery Peter Mitchell.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, Northumberland's representative in the House of Commons, affords a good deal of fun to the members of Parliament. The Hon. Peter was always credited with a lively temper, and while a member of the Assembly in this Province, is said to have been the central figure in many legislative "scenes," but it is in his old age, and in the wider arena of federal politics that the pugnacious Peter eclipses even himself. The Hon. Peter's temper has not been improved by his exclusion from the Cabinet; hence he kicks on the Government very often, and in his expressions of dissent, does not always use the choicest expressions. When the result of the Commercial Union debate was announced in the Commons, Peter was very angry indeed, and when he left the chamber he was heard to exclaim rather vehemently, "I'll give them h—— in the *Herald* to-morrow," meaning the Moatreal *Herald*, of which he is proprietor. Peter got angry again Friday night in Parliament, and was not less choice in his language. He asked the consideration of a bill be deferred, as he wanted to go to Montreal. Sir Hector Langevin, who was leading the House, said this was an unreasonable request as the session was advancing, and it was desirable to progress as rapidly as possible with legislation. Forthwith Peter commenced to storm and threatened to obstruct the bill if his wishes were not respected. Mr. Speaker left the chair, and then Mr. Mitchell crossed the floor and gesticulated in an exceedingly rash manner to the Minister of Public Works. He was very wrathy that the consideration of the Customs bill had not been postponed and said he could fight, and "by G—" he would. Sir Charles Tupper, who was standing near, quietly remarked that Mr. Mitchell made it impossible for the Government to accede to the request, owing to the impudent threat he had made. This fairly set Peter boiling, and he stamped and stormed about the floor, politely informing the members of the Government, "I don't care a damn for you anyway," and with this choice observation he sallied off to dinner. The incident created both excitement and amusement.

Scott Act Defeats.

The friends of the Scott Act met with a severe reverse in Ontario last Thursday, when in nine counties, the law was repealed by majorities varying from 150 to 2,500. In all these constituencies the act had been adopted by large majorities, but a complete revulsion of public feeling seems to have grown up against the law, and these Ontario counties appear to be more eager to get rid of the Scott Act than they were to adopt it. Various causes are assigned for this crushing defeat. The Toronto *Globe* blames the Dominion Government, the Toronto *Empire* lays it to the door of the Mowatt administration, but most people believe the electors concluded that the Act was not doing the work for which it was designed, and hence its remaining in force while not in operation, was a farce and delusion. The first county to repeal the Act was Halton, Ontario, a few months ago, and the liquor dealers and license party were so encouraged by the result of that election, that they forced the fighting in almost every county under the Act in Ontario. However, the success of the Antis in Thursday's elections does not seem to have discouraged Mr. Jamieson, the recognized prohibition leader in Parliament. When interviewed Friday, he pointed out that the Scott Act in the first instance was not what the Temperance party asked for or wanted. In 1875, at the Montreal convention, they passed a resolution asking the Mackenzie Government to pass a law under which a popular vote or plebiscite could be had on the question. The Government refused on the ground that there was no constitutional precedent for the course suggested, but they offered the Scott Act as a local option. Of late years the Scott Act had been advocated largely for the purpose of educating the people on the question, and secondly for the purpose of testing public sentiment. He had always held that the Scott Act was not a fair test of prohibition sentiment, because it only prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor, and what the temperance party wanted was to get rid of the traffic as regards importation and manufacture.

Mr. Hawke's Photograph.

A gentleman just now occupying a large share of public attention, is Mr. John T. Hawke, the editor of the Moncton *Transcript*, whose case before the Supreme Court is referred to elsewhere. Mr. Hawke is a very youthful and innocent looking young man and might be taken for a Frenchman, his swarthy complexion indicating a characteristic of that race. But he is not a Frenchman. He comes from Plymouth, England, has a some 35 summers, and has a wife and three bairns at Moncton. He is below the average height, slight in stature, has long black hair and cultivates a modest Imperial and mustache. In movement, he is lithe and active, and his countenance indicates the bright intellect he undoubtedly possesses. His manner is very genial, and in conversation animated. Mr. Hawke came to Canada about twelve years ago, and has had a wide and useful experience on the press, having served as managing news editor of the Toronto *Globe*, Ottawa correspondent for that paper and the St. John *Telegraph*, and editor of the Ottawa *Free Press*, having filled the last position just previous to his assuming control of the *Transcript*. Like our own Capt. Cropley, Mr. Hawke graduated from the printer's case, and in additien to that is an expert stenographer. Although a uncompromising Grit, Mr. Hawke can recognize worth in his journalistic opponents, and yields homage to those who have made journalism a stepping stone to higher honors and position, a fact exemplified in his letter to the late Hon, Thomas White, on the latters elevation to a Cabinet office, which letter called forth a very cordial reply from the deceased minister, who although frequently the subject of attack from Mr. Hawke's facile pen, highly valued the latter's personal friendship. If Mr. Hawke is condemned to imprisonment as a result of his attack on the Supreme Court, we have no doubt but that the favorable impression he has made on his fellow journalists in this city, will be the means of rendering his enforced residence there as free from monotony as possible.

The Dominion Subsidy.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, evidently writing with authority, says that the policy of economy which the Government has sought with considerable success to apply for some months past is likely to have a new exemplification, it having been decided to grant no further railway subsidies at present. There is a desire, says the writer, to keep down the public expenditure to the lowest possible point consistent with efficient service in the various branches, and to call a halt to the debt incurment. No additions of consequence will be made to the liabilities of the country that can be avoided, and it is felt that a termination of railway subsidies will make a good beginning in the way of retrenchment. The several provinces have been fairly well provided for in the way of railway aid, and until the projected and subsidized lines are built or the vote lapses by reason of failure to carry out the work, no further grants of a general character need be looked for.

The FARMER has been asked if this decision of the Government will apply to the Fredericton and Woodstock Railway, twenty miles of which has not yet been subsidized. We think not, if the *Gazette's* information can be relied on. The policy of the Government evidently only refers to entirely new enterprises, and not to lines of railways that have already been granted subsidies in part.

A SCOTT ACT WATERLOO.

The Measure Repealed in Nine Ontario Counties.

The Scott Act suffered a serious defeat in Ontario Thursday. Petitions for repeal were voted upon in nine counties and the majority was for repeal in every case. The Act was adopted in these counties three years ago by overwhelming majorities and after a full vote had been polled. The change in public sentiment is certainly very great and explanations will be awaited with considerable interest. The following comparison will show the majorities by which the Act was adopted three years ago and the majorities by which it was repealed yesterday:—

	Adopted	Repealed
Bruce	1312	1400
Dufferin	795	167
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry,	1706	2500
Huron	1653	800
Norfolk	1037	700
Renfrew	730	766
Simcoe	1183	900

The counties in which the Act was repealed Thursday are among the largest and most intelligent agricultural counties in Ontario. Together they return fifteen members to the House of Commons at Ottawa and their united population is nearly four hundred thousand, as follows:—

Bruce (3 ridings)	65,318
Dufferin.	——
Dundas	20,598
Stormont	23,198
Glengary	22,221
Huron (3 ridings)	66,504
Norfolk (3 ridings)	39,952
Renfrew (3 ridings)	40,125
Simcoe (3 ridings)	76,026

These counties are not only among the largest and most important in Ontario but their united population, exceeds that of the whole province of New Brunswick.

A Warning to Public Men.

[St. John Sun.]

The death of the minister of the interior from overwork and over worry is another warning such as history has furnished a large number of late years. The care and hard work of a position of great responsibility broke down Sir Leonard Tilley before his time. Sir Charles Tupper, who was believed to have a constitution of iron, is able still to administer the affairs of his portfolio, but he has been several times obliged to withdraw from the strain of departmental management for long periods. The late Hon. Joseph Howe was worn out in the political fight that began when he withdrew his opposition to Sir John Macdonald and became a minister of the crown. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie a few years ago a hard, wiry man, who would be selected among many as capable of great endurance is to-day a complete physical wreck, an object of sympathy to all beholders. Mr, Blake is in foreign lands trying to restore a system shattered by a few years of the work, worry and responsibility of the leadership of the opposition. There is a lesson in these examples to which the younger statesmen willdo well to take heed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings

Gathered from every Quarter.

May 18th will be Arbour Day in the New Brunswick schools.

☞ Read Dr. McAllister's new advertisement in this issue.

The manhood suffrage bill has passed the Manitoba legislature.

John Miller, a Gloucester J. P., has been dismissed from office.

Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, a distinguished New York physician is dead.

The British American fleet is expected to arrive at Halifax on June 4, from the West Indies.

Elections to the Quebec Assembly take place Saturday in Hochelaga, Maskinonge and Missisequoi.

John C. Brown & Co., have leased the Albert railway and will shortly have it in operation again.

Hon. Mr. Pope, minister of railways, is still very ill and is not expected to appear in his place this session.

Roscoe Conkling, the celebrated New York lawyer and ex-senator died last Wednesday after a very brief illness.

GOOD FLAVORING EXTRACTS are cheaper than poor ones because they go further. Try the "Royal" and be convinced.

In 1850, the province paid a bounty on the snouts of ten wolves—three killed in York, two in Carleton, and five in Charlotte Co.

Lt. Col. Hughes, a veteran of the Fenian raid and late brigade major for the district of Montreal, has been appointed Chief of the Montreal police force.

Geo. D. Fuchs, late manager of the Hotel Brunswick, Moncton, resigns his position on the first of June to take the management of the Inch-Arran at Dalhousie.

Mr. Bonstead an East Indian merchant, has bequeathed £5000 to Mr. Spurgeon, £8000 to Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage and Tabernacle and £3000 to Dr. Barnardo's Home.

The M. P.'s and Senators from the Northwest have presented Sir John A. Macdonald with a prairie souvenir, consisting of a pair of polished buffalo horns upon a raised ebony pedestal. Between the horns is a miniature buffalo in gold and silver, the whole forming a very pretty and suggestive momento.

Hon. T. W. Anglin was elected separate school trustee in St. Andrew's ward, Toronto, yesterday, defeating Dunbar, the ballot candidate, by 950. The election, which caused great excitement in Catholic circles, will be protested on the ground of undue clerical interference by pastorals and other means.

The FARMER regrets to chronicle the sudden death of Mr. James H. Ganong, ex-Mayor of St. Stephen, which occurred at his home Saturday afternoon. He leaves a widow and six children, the eldest of whom, Mr. W. F. Ganong, was married at Boston only a few days ago to Miss Murray Carman of this city.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the Sixth Fusileers of that city, are arranging for a visit to St. John, N. B., some time during the summer, probably on Dominion day. The corps would undoubtedly be right royally received by the St. John people, and their visit would be an event of great interest in military and other circles.

Since the death of the Emperor of Germany, the oldest sovereign in Europe is Leo XIII., 79 years old; next comes the King of Holland, 71 years; then the Queen of England and the King of Denmark, 69 years; the King of Sweden, 59 years; Frederic III., 57 years. The youngest sovereign is the King of Spain, Alphonso XIII., who is but two years old.

Senator Thibadeau of Montreal is justly indignant at the New York *Herald* having published a despatch from Montreal to the effect that it was his daughter who eloped with an ex-policeman some time ago. The hon. gentleman states with a great deal of force that his two daughters are aged 9 and 11 years, and it is not likely that such notions would ever enter their youthful heads.

The FARMER congratulates Mr. J. P. Jaffray one of the clever young Canadians of that name who run the Chicago *Canadian American*, on his recent marriage to a Canadian lady. Our contemporary will more than ever, be able to devote its attention to Canadian interests and to the success of Canadians in the republic, but while it gives prominence to Ontario people in the States let it not forget New Brunswickers.

It is said at Ottawa, that the Opposition will not bring the Inter-Provincial Conference resolutions before the House of Commons at this session. It was thought inadvisable to do so until the Quebec and Manitoba Legislatures should have an opportunity to endorse them, and it was also feared that the delegates to lay the resolutions before the Imperial Government would find their case weakened by the adverse vote of the Commons.

A census of the Canadian House of Commons shows that there are at least "three just men" in that assemblage. Mr. Freeman the member for Queens, N. S., is a local preacher of some renown; Hon. David Mills, the sage of Bothwell, teaches a Sunday school class in London the less, and Mr. Davin sometimes wears a gown and reads the Anglican church lessons. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Davin are conservatives; Mr. Mill sits in the front row on the opposition side of the House.

Jacob Haller of Calhoun county, West Virginia, who was away selling cattle, on returning home late on Wednesday night in company with a peddler, discovered a light in the window of his home, and when he looked in saw his wife and two children lying dead on the floor. He saw also four men in the room. The peddler drew his revolver and was told to make a noise at the back of the house, when the men inside rushed out and three of them were shot down by Haller, and the fourth badly wounded.

A newspaper warfare has been going on at Kingston, Ontario, between E. J. B. Pense, proprietor of the *Whig*, and Captain Gaskin. In a reply made by the former Mr. Pense, reflected on the respectability of the staff of the *News*, in which Captain Gaskin published his letter, and the other night R. J. Gowdy, a *News* reporter, met Mr. Pense and demanded an explanation, and the result was a pitched battle on the street. It is said that Gowdy struck Mr. Pense, when a clinch ensued, and after the combatants had rolled on the road for some minutes they were separated.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* thus compares the orators Laurier and Chapleau. The two statesmen, stand in the front rank as parliamentary speakers. The one is famous for his choice language, the elegance of his periods, the gracefulness of his delivery. The other is peculiar for his silvery voice, his dramatic attitudes, his persuasive manner. What the one lacks the other possesses. Laurier is mild in voice, but there Chapleau is strong. He is timid in utterance where Chapleau is bold. Chapleau, on the other hand, is inclined to be verbose, where Laurier is exceedingly careful in the use of words, and loose in the construction of his English sentences, while Laurier is as accurate as mortal man can be. Chapleau's oratory sounds better than it reads; Laurier's reads better than it sounds. Were the excellencies of the two men possessed by any one speaker, we should have in the fortunate owner of such talent an orator without a peer.

Mrs. Josephine C. Miln, the wife of the tragedian, George C. Miln, well known in Fredericton, and ex-pastor of Unity church, appeared before Judge Jamieson at Chicago last week and piteously begged the court to grant her a divorce from her husband, whom she charged with infidelity, the leading lady of his company being the other guilty person. Mrs. Miln was so greatly agitated during the recital of the sad story that she nearly fell to the floor. Mrs. Miln said that her husband was without property or substantial income, and declared him an unfit person to take charge of their three little children. Judge Jamieson will probably grant a divorce. Mrs. Miln has suffered much in the past six years. After her husband was removed from the pulpit of the Unity Church for free speech of a nature which shocked the church members, she moved from a beautiful home, and has kept going down the scale until during the past year she has been glad to provide a few small rooms for herself and children.

They "Swore like our Army in Flanders,"

may be said of many sufferers from biliousness, headache, constipation, indigestion, and their resultant irritability, intellectual sluggishness, ennui, etc. The temptation to thus violate a sacred commandment, however, is speedily and permanently removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—tiny, little, sugar-coated anti-bilious Granules; nothing like them. One a dose. Druggists.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

New York uses 7,000 barrels of potatoes a day.

New York has over 500 miles of telegraph wires under ground.

A new thing in dudes' imported hats this spring would be brains.

Boulanger thinks the French Constitution should be remodelled on the American plan.

CHILDREN LIKE CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC Compound, it is so pleasant to take, and acts without griping.

There are three factories in the United States devoted exclusively to the manufacture of crutches. Some cost as high as $100 a pair.

In Augusta, Ga., a tree, felled in early morning, was, before nightfall of the same day, converted into paper and sent out bearing the current news.

FOR CHILLS and Sudden Colds, nothing is so good as Pain-Killer.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is about to establish work-shops equipped with sewing-machines where poor seamstresses can go and use them at a low charge.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada from January 1st to the end of March was 24,404 against 18,874 during the corresponding period of 1887.

The revenues of the Church of England have declined enormously, as an instance, the living of Rochdale that used to be worth $50,000 or $60,000, is new worth only $20,000.

Orders have been received at Sussex, Kings Co., from Toronto for potatoes to be sent to that city. A number of carloads were shipped to that city last spring at remunerative prices.

Forty-five thousand metal busts of Boulanger were made a few years ago, to be ready in the event of his becoming the ruler of France. They are still regarded as a good speculation.

The consumption of beer is largely on the increase both in the United States and in England, nearly a thousand million gallons of beer having been consumed in 1887 in the Mother Country.

The managers of the Eastern Maine Fair go in for all of the attractions, and have decided that owing to the great popularity of the baby and cat shows last year, they will repeat them this season.

Russia has put a stop to the operations of the American Bible Society in the Baltic Provinces. The Society is not allowed to circulate any more bibles. No reason for the intolerance is given.

Never before in the history of Castle Garden, New York, has the proportion of paupers, cripples, lunatics and generally objectionable persons among the arriving immigrants been so large as have been this year.

Within the last two years Canada has lost $3,000,000 through embezzlers, who have escaped to the United States with the money. During the same time American embezzlers have brought $20,000,000 into Canada.

A "corner" in arsenic is the latest sensation in the British commercial world. A syndicate, consisting of twelve members, has bought up all there is in the market, and secured all that is likely to come into it for months hence.

The United States Congress has just passed a law, fully defining the former act, permitting the free importation of breeding stock from other countries. The new act says that the importation shall be free, "whether for the importer's own use, or for sale."

Boston has received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in the United States. He is five feet in height when standing erect, and measures seven feet from the end of one outstretched hand to the other. He exhibits enormous strength compared with which that of man seems like a child's.

Many predict that the coming sculling champion is O'Connor. He certainly classes high up. An expert in such matters, says that O'Connor is a better sculler than Hanlan. It is also said that there is plenty of money behind him to make a match with the best American oarsman.

Gen. Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, has been in Chicago, making arrangements to open a vigorous campaign throughout the Western States. They will travel with bands of music, and tents in which to live. The Army already numbers half a million in the United States.

The newest thing in veils in England, is a strip of fine wire gauze. It is as delicate as the dainty silk affairs which women persist in pulling down over their noses, and much less injurious to the eyes than the dotted or figure net so common upon the streets. A veil of silver thread is very ornamental.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:—"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence to try *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds.

The 7,000,000 colored people of the United States propose to hold an exposition at Atlanta this year, of the result of their inventions, labor and productions in this, the twenty-fifth year of the emancipation of their race from slavery, to illustrate their progress and achievements and to furnish the Government information as to their educational and industrial status.

Manitoba farmers are going more largely into barley growing. A malting firm at Detroit used between thirty and forty thousand bushels of Manitoba barley last season, and they report that the yield of ale from this barley is much greater than any other used by them. It is very hard and bright. The total crop of the province last year was estimated at two million bushels.

The impression prevails in London that the annexation of the Penhryn islands in the Pacific, indicates that the Pacific survey, which always regarded the annexation as essential to establish the practicability of a Pacific cable, is to be undertaken. Apart from the commercial value of the cable it will serve to bring several British naval stations within touch of each other.

This is the season of the year when in house cleaning and renovating the home, the papering of rooms is in order. In doing this great care should be taken to remove all the old paper. It will cost something, but it will pay; indeed, it is a dangerous practice to let it remain on, as it is said typhoid and other fevers, throat troubles, and the beginnings of other diseases are directly traceable to this neglect, in letting the old paper remain on the walls.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes:—"I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

Great Britain has added three of the Polynesian islands, Christmass, Penhryn and Fanning, to her possessions. For size none of these islands are important, it is their position which gives them their value. They lie in the direct route taken by vessels between British Columbia and New Zealand, and will form convenient coaling stations in the mid-Pacific. Christmass is about three degrees north of the Equator, Fanning five and Penrhyn nine degrees south of the Equator. They are the only possessions of Great Britain west of the Fiji group, until America is reached.

The mighty and resistless power of the Falls of Niagara is no longer to go to waste but is to be utilized for the promotion of man's industrial enterprises. In 1886 a company was incorporated in the state of New York to consummate this end, and enough money has been subscribed to justify the necessary work of construction being commenced. The scheme is to utilize the force of the Niagara River by constructing a tunnel from the water level below the falls, about 200 feet under the high bank of the river and extending it parallel with the shore of the river for nearly two miles, at a depth of 100 feet below the surface of the earth and at a distance of 400 feet from the navigable water of the river, with which it will be connected by means of conduits or lateral tunnels. The conduits are to lead to wells sunk to the tunnel, and in these wells will be placed turbine wheels which will be operated by the weight of water in the wells. The estimated capacity of the tunnel will give 119,000 horse power, which is greater than all the other water power of the United States combined. The cost of construction is put at $3,000,000. Both Cleveland and Buffalo will use the power in lighting the streets by electricity.

Making Sure.

There are many people who adopt health and diet rules when attacked by disease of the stomach, liver or bowels, this is quite right, but those who add to this treatment the use of B. B. B. according to directions, make sure of being quickly and easily cured.

THE REAPER DEATH

Claims a Cabinet Minister.

LAMENTED DECEASE OF HON. THOMAS WHITE.

A Touching Scene in Parliament.

Hon. Thomas White, M. P. for Cardwell, Ontario, and Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government, died at Ottawa at at 10 o'clock Saturday night, after only a weeks illness. "It would be difficult," says an Ottawa despatch of Sunday, "to exaggerate the profound sensation produced among all classes and parties at the capital when it was announced yesterday that Dr. Howard, who had been summoned from Montreal to the bedside of Hon. Thomas White, had declared his case hopeless, and when shortly after 10 o'clock in the evening it was announced that the honorable gentleman had breathed his last, the whole city seemed impressed with a great sorrow. It is safe to say that no man in Canada occupying as prominent a position as the deceased minister, and as active for so long a time in political contests, had so few enemies. Publicly and privately he was alike popular and respected, and his death is most emphatically a public bereavement. Whatever the immediate cause of his death, about which there appears to be some difference of opinion, it is unanimously conceded in Ottawa that the deceased minister was literally killed by hard work. The department over which he presided requires the greatest amount of labor of any department in the Government, the correspondence alone involving the reading and writing of about two thousand letters a day. It has already killed two deputy heads, and Mr. Burgess, the present deputy, has more than once had to give up work through sheer exhaustion. Mr. White took charge of the department at a time when it was being seriously criticised, and devoted his whole attention to regaining for it the full confidence of the country. That he succeeded does not not admit of doubt, but he did so at the sacrifice of his health, which for some time was noticeably failing.

THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT.

One of the most affecting scenes ever witnessed in the Canadian parliament took place on assembling of the House of Commons Monday afternoon. Sir John Macdonald rose to move the adjournment of the House, but so overcome was he with emotion, that he was unable to say a word, and after standing silent for more than a minute, sank into his chair sobbing and crying like a child. Sir Hector Langevin then rose and moved that in view of the death of Hon. Thomas White the House adjourn and stand adjourned until Wednesday afternoon. He referred briefly to the immense loss the Government, the House and and the whole country has sustained in Mr. White's death, and paid a high tribute to the deceased gentleman's ability and unbanity, his clearness of perception as well as his remarkable industry and carefulness. No man was ever more emphatically a martyr to public life than Thomas White. Hon. Mr. Laurier seconded the motion in a brief but eloquent address, in which he referred in touching terms to the sympathy the House felt with the venerable Premier in the loss of an able lieutenant and warm-heart personal friend. After a short speech from Mr. Brown of Hamilton, who referred to his life-long acquaintance and friendship with the late Minister of the Interior, the motion was declared carried and the House adjourned. During the speeches a large number of members on both sides of the House were moved tears, and old members say they never saw the House so generally and powerfully impressed over the death of a fellow member.

MR. WHITE'S CAREER

Hon. Thomas White was born at Montreal in 1830, where his father who had emigrated to this country from County Westmeath, Ireland, in 1826, carried on business for many years as a leather merchant. He received his education at the Montreal high school. Mr. White was for some time reeve of Peterboro and served in that town and also in Hamilton as a member of the grammar school boards. He was a representative for a number of years of the Montreal board or trade in the Dominion board; was a member for three years of the executive council of the Dominion board and for five years represented that body at the National board of trade of the United States. Mr. White founded the Peterboro *Review* in 1853, acquired the Hamilton *Spectator* in 1865, and in 1870 secured the ownership of the Montreal *Gazette*, of all of which journals he was the chief editor. He was first returned to parliament in the general election of 1878 for Cardwell, but prior to that suffered four defeats, being an unsuccessful candidate for South Wentworth in 1867 for the legislative assembly of Ontario; for the commons in Prescott, Ontario, in 1874, and for Montreal West in 1875 and again in 1876. The aggregate of majorities against him in the first three elections was only sixteen.

THE INTERMENT.

The funeral of Hon. Thomas White took place at Montreal yesterday, a special train conveying members of parliament, members of press gallery, and a number of the civil service, from Ottawa to be present on the occasion. The special funeral train bearing the remains of the late Minister and 174 members of the commons and senate arrived from Ottawa at 1.30 p. m. The station was draped and the streets lined with people to pay the last tribute to the dead minister. After service in St. George's church, the cortege, which was nearly a mile in length, proceeded to Mount Royal cemetery. All the cabinet ministers except Sir John MacDonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolph Caron, were present. The premier acted as pallbearer at Ottawa but felt unequal to the fatigue of going to Montreal. All the flags in the city are at half mast, and tokens of mourning are general on all sides.

A Toronto Clergyman's Trouble.

Rev. B. Longley, Resigns his Pastorate.

[Toronto Globe, Friday.]

For some weeks past it has been a matter of rumor that trouble existed between Rev. Benjamin Longley, pastor of the Queen street Methodist church, and his congregation. These rumors reached a climax yesterday, when it was stated that he had resigned. Public report accuses him of acting indiscreetly toward a lady who had been under his pastoral charge, and the following circumstances are alleged as evidence. He meets his class each Thursday afternoon in the parlor of the church, and, after fulfilling this duty three weeks ago yesterday, he took the young lady against whom the onus of the charge lies, into an adjoining room and, locking the door, remained with her for about an hour. On the following Tuesday he engaged a private room in a city hotel, registered under and assumed name, and remained with the same lady there upwards of two hours. Suspicions having been aroused among the girl's relatives as to her conduct, it is alleged that a detective was employed to watch her, with the results above outlined.

Rev. Mr. Longley, the subject of the scandal, was seen yesterday afternoon by a *Globe* reporter. He was not inclined to talk, but when questioned as to the truth of the damaging rumors afloat concerning him, he said:—I have stated already in the most emphatic way that there was nothing criminal either done or attempted, and not only that, but as a matter of fact the whole drift of the conversation was the proper advising of the girl for her own good." Rev. Mr. Longley admits the two alleged interviews with the young lady in the church and at the hotel, and, while he indignantly denies any improper motives or objects in connection with them, he says that consideration for the young lady debars him from giving a full explanation at present. It is the Rev. gentleman's present intention to make an affidavit within a short time explaining entirely the entire transaction from first to last Asked whether it was true that he had resigned his position, the Rev. gentleman replied that he had done so. "Under the circumstances," said he, "any one will understand that I could not continue my work there."

[Toronto Globe, Saturday.]

MR. LONGLEY LEAVES TOWN.

The only fresh development in the unfortunate scandal with which the name of Rev. B. Longley, pastor of the Queen street Methodist church, is mixed up, is the fact that Rev. Mr. Longley left Toronto at 7 A. M. yesterday and is now at Niagara Falls, on the American side.

Mrs. Longley was asked by a *Globe* representative if she expected her husband to return, and she replied that she "thought he had no intention of coming back."

Rev. Dr. Potts was spoken of last evening and stated that early next week he will meet the officials of the church and arrange for pastoral work until the close of the present conference year. "As a matter of fact," said the doctor, "I have no official knowledge of anything in regard to Mr. Longley except the fact that he has sent me his resignation. We all thought highly of him, and if I had been asked to name any one likely to err on that line the last man I would have thought of would have been Benjamin Longley." The fact of Mr. Longley having resigned his pastorate will not, he said, in the least interfere with the discipline of the Church being carried out against him. The history of the Methodist church, Dr. Potts thought, would compare favorably with that of any other religious body in Canada, but although he was ready to protect Mr. Longley, if he was innocent, he must insist upon the discipline being carried out.

THE MEETING AT THE HOTEL.

It has transpired that the hotel at which the second interview between Rev. Mr. Longley and the young woman involved with him in the scandal took place, was the Albion. It is remembered now by several of the attendants that he corresponds with a visitor to the hotel on April 3rd, who came in company with a young woman and registered himself as "E. Shorey, Bolton." It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, and they were shown to a room on the third flat. No. 30. Detective Matt. Howie, who had been engaged to work up the case, followed them into the hotel, of course unobserved by them, and on their being shown to the room asked the chambermaid to keep an eye on them. The two remained in this room with locked door until five o'clock, when they came out together and walked down to the first landing. Here they separated, the "lady" leaving the hotel alone, followed by a detective, whilst another detective looked after Mr. Longley, who remained for a time in one of the sittingrooms. Another interview is said to have taken place at Markham.

Dr. W. W. Ogden, a prominent member and official of the Queen street Methodist church, said to a *Globe* reporter last evening in reference to the scandal: "I have the fullest possible knowledge of the whole affair. have heard both sides and know more about the matter than any other third party, and I say most positively that I know of nothing of a criminal nature in the relations between the Rev. Mr. Longley and the young lady." [Mr. Longley was principal of the Sackville Male Academy in 1878, and is said to be a relative of Attorney General Longley of Halifax.—FARMER.]

APRIL, 1888.

John J. Weddall.

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DRESS SILKS.

Extra Value.

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Dress Cambrics.

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☞ Ask to See the "Yatisi."

White Cottons,
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PARKS' WARPS,

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LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Fashion Sheets free. "Ask for one."

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

204 Queen St.

April 18

224 QUEEN ST.

WE CALL ATTENTION

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GENTS' SCARFS,

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We have a large range of these goods, and the prices are regulated to suit the times.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

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March 21

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WE are prepared to insure all kinds of Insurable Property in the City and County, at the lowest current rates, in any of the following old and MOST RELIABLE Companies:—

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Fredericton, December 7, 1887

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P. S.—2000 feet Picture Frame Mouldings, latest designs, in Bronzes and Gold. Call and have your pictures framed. Cheap for cash.

GEO. W. SCHLEYER, Opp. Normal School.

Fredericton, December 7, 1887

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Ginger Wafers, Charcoal, Water Wafers, Thin Caption, Leaflets, Oswego and others.

SUGAR CURED HAMS, GERMAN MUSTARD,

Celluloid Starch, Surprise and Sea Foam Soap.

☞ Another new lot of Fresh Made CANDY.

Also, 90 Half Chests TEA direct from London, in Oolong, Congou and Young Hyson.

FOR SALE CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

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February 15

New York Life Insurance Co'y,

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Condition January 1st, 1888:

Cash Assets,	$83,079,845.00
Surplus,	11,846,793.00
Annual Income,	23,052,787.00
New Risks Assumed,	106,749,295.00
Total Risks in force,	358,935,536.00

H. A. AUSTIN,
General Agent for N. B.

HENRY G. ESTEY,
Agent for York County.

FREDERICTON, March 28, 1888.

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

JACKET CLOTHS,

House Furnishings,

Etc., Etc.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.

are now showing a splendid assortment of

NEW SPRING

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PRINTS,

Cambrics, Chambreys.

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NEW CARPETS,

Brussels,
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March 28

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☞ Every Lady should call and see for herself. It will be always a pleasure to show the Goods.

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April 11.

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JUST RECEIVED:—

8 BELLOWS for Blacksmiths, 8 Anvils for Blacksmiths, 12 Bench Vices for Blacksmiths, 1 case Vice Pins only, 5 Bundles Galvanized Water Pails, 1 Bundle Sheet Brass and Copper, 1 Cask Garden Tools, Mill Files and Carpenters Tools assorted, 1 Case Scotch Augers, assorted sizes, 5 Cases General Hardware, 19 Bundles Hay Wire, 300 Fathoms Large Chain. Balance of our Spring stock to arrive in May next, and all for sale at Bottom Prices.

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April 18