Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 18, 1888

A Conservative Choice.

The Conservatives of Colchester, Nova Scotia, met in convention Friday, and unanimously selected ex-Governor Sir Adams Archibald as their candidate for the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the appointment of Hon. A. W. McLelan to the Governorship. Sir Adams is an old man—he has passed seventy-four—but he is yet hale and vigorous both in mind and body. He is the most distinguished of Colchester's sons, and while he has already seen long public service, he has not passed the stage of active sympathy and participation in the affairs of the country. He was born at Truro in 1814, was educated to the law, acquired an immense practice in his profession, and entered politics in 1851, when he was elected to the Nova Scotia Assembly, in which he occupied a seat until the union in 1867. He was Solicitor-General in the Nova Scotia Government from 1856 to 1857, and Attorney General from 1860 to 1863. He was sworn in Secretary of State in the first Dominion Cabinet in 1867, but failing to secure his election in Colchester, having been defeated on the question of confederation by the present Governor McLelan, he resigned his seat in the Government. In 1869, however, McLelan resigned his seat in the Commons for a Senatorship, and Archibald was elected to the vacancy, defeating the late F. M. Pearson. Archibald sat in the Commons till his appointment as Governor of Manitoba in 1870. Resigning the Governorship of the prairie Province in May 1873, he was appointed Judge in Equity for Nova Scotia the following month, but Governor Howe dying early in July, Archibald was appointed to the vacancy, and he continued Governor of his native Province for ten years. Since 1883 Sir Adams has been living quietly, but has taken an active interest in political and social affairs. He has rendered good service to Colchester during his long public career, and that constituency will doubtless rally warmly around its old friend in the present contest. Sir Adams was an ardent Confederate, as he is a staunch Conservative. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, an excellent speaker, and in private life, a noble man. It is seldom in Canada that one of his age re enters active political life, but with his rugged constitution, his well preserved mental facilities, and the prestige of his past record, he will prove an able and powerful representative for Colchester.

Railway Development.

A special correspondent of the Toronto *Empire* is doing excellent work for New Brunswick by his exhaustive letters on some of our great interests. The first letter that came under our notice treated of the great St. John river valley, an extract from which regarding Fredericton and Marysville, we print elsewhere to-day, and the second letter published in the *Empire* Saturday, goes very fully into the question of railway development in this Province. Speaking editorially of this latter letter, which occupies five closely printed columns, the *Empire* says:—

"The grumblers and growlers that infest the Maritime Provinces have led some of the people of these Upper Provinces to believe that under Confederation the Provinces by the sea have made no progress. To-day, in an interesting if somewhat lengthy paper, we present our readers throughout the Dominion with an example of the railway progress of one of those provinces—New Brunswick. Here is a population of less than 350,000, and the record of railway construction is as follows: finished railways, 1,248 miles; under construction, 195 miles; chartered and to be built, 342 miles—a total of finished and under construction of 1,443 miles, and a full total of 1,785. As a rule railways chartered in New Brunswick mean railways built. Even if a few of the schemes do not materialize, the Province is certain to have within the next two years a couple of hundred of miles to add to the 1,443 which are finished and being built. This would give the Province a mile of railway to every 213 people! To affim that New Brunswick can be thus girdled with railways without the material interests of the people being enormously advanced would be utter nonsense. As a matter of fact, the Province is eminently prosperous, and this is largely due to its excellent railway system, nearly all of which the Province has secured since, and as a result of, Confederation. Before the union only about 90 miles of railway were in operation—the line from St. John to Shediac, a sort of base line for the Province, and now forming a portion of the Intercolonial. For one or two other lines subsidies had been provided by the Province prior to Confederation, but the great bulk of the mileage has been built since 1867, and the most of it under Dominion subsidies, or at the Dominion's expense, as in the case of the long stretch of the Intercolonial railway extending from the border of Nova Scotia to the Quebec boundary."

The *Empire* is doing an excellent work for New Brunswick by the publication of these letters, which deal with the most practical affairs of the Province. The letters themselves are admirably written, are correct as to facts, and encouraging as to prophecy. We are glad that so able an exponent of public opinion as the *Empire* has considered it the proper thing to extend its influence to New Brunswick, and we believe that its course in this matter will lead Upper Province people to arrive at the conclusion, that all Canada is not included within the boundaries of Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest, and that in the Lower Provinces there are interests to be conserved, resources to be developed, and public opinion to be consulted, as well as in the larger Provinces of the Dominion.

The Grity party are exhibiting singular cowardice in the bye-elections. In fact, the party which claimed a majority of one in the general election of 1887, seems entirely dispirited and broken up. They allowed Pictou to go by default; they failed to put up a candidate in Cumberland, where Mr. Dickey's majority over Mr. Casey the prohibition candidate Friday was nearly 800, and yesterday in Nicolet they had no candidate. The party may make a show in Colchester, but they have no hope of success against Sir Adams Archibald. Grit disorganization, is apparently as complete all over Canada, as it is in our own county.

Kindly Sentiments.

Canada has some better friends beyond her borders, in the United States, than certain of her own sons who see everything that is to be admired across the line, while they observe nothing good or progressive in their own country. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, while opposed to the Fishery Treaty, is to be credited with the expression of the most kindly feelings towards our young Dominion. In the United States Senate the other day while discussing the Treaty, he gave vent to the following regarding Canada:—"We look with no contempt or dislike upon Canada. We are glad to see the spirit of her young nationality stirring in her veins. We behold with admiration the growth of her magnificent railroad system, and the conrage and enterprise with which her statesmen are adding these new links to the chain with which England, like a mighty snake, is winding her coils about the world. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald may well give a lesson to both sides of this chamber. She is not afraid to create or to control the great railroads that are essential to her commercial prosperity. She does not send away her famous engineers when they place their genius at her command, humbled and baffled, from her legislative chamber to die in sorrow and disappointment. She is not afraid to build a ship railway or even to create a navy."

European Topics.

The inefficiency of the English army and navy and the extravagance shown in their management, continues to excite great interest in the old country. Investigation has proved that England pays 281 admirals who do nothing at all, and that of these 281, only 60 could be employed if one were to be put into each of sea-going armored ships on which an admiral can make himself useful. Thirteen admirals actually employed in the navy cost £37,600 a year, of which they apparently earn a very small portion. In the way of generals, too, England seems very well supplied. They number, all told, 140, and of these 109 have nothing in the world to do. A full general, who does nothing, receives $4,000 a year just for wearing the title. A great majority of these generals, according to Lord Wolseley, could not be advantageously employed, even if called upon. This state of affairs causes England to be compared to the ancient German principality, in which the army consisted of three generals, one colonel, one major, seven captains and eleven privates. The question as to whether or not England could promptly repel an attempt to land forces on her coast is about to be solved by some naval manœuvres now coming on. A portion of the English fleet is to play at being enemy, and will attempt to land wherever the admiral in command may think he has the best chance of escaping detection. The admiralty will telegraph everywhere as soon as a landing is attempted, and it will be interesting to see how soon a fleet can be mobilized of sufficient strength to repel the invasion. The admiralty will also be able to calculate how much damage the attacking force could have done before it was driven off, and for the first time the newspaper men are to be allowed to accompany the fleet and witness the manœuvres, so that we may get some idea of what the experiment really amounts to. Reports, however, will be kept back twenty-four hours, in order that the enemy may not benefit by the information provided.

The new German Emperor speaks from the throne in a most peaceable manner, but the alarmisst, soothed for the moment, are now again trembling with fear, because William II, who is going to make a round of imperial calls, intends first to visit the Czar of Russia, and only afterward to call on his ally, Francis Joseph, of Austria. A commonplace view of the matter is that the new Emperor would like very much to whip somebody, particularly France, and be great. Just now it would not do to try France, because Russia would take advantage of circumstances to help herself to things, and in his speech he alludes to the Czar as his personal friend, and then projects going off to Russia to see if he can't make friends and arrange for Russia not to interfere with his dreams of glory. It is all right to snub Francis Joseph a little, because he is very much afraid of Russia also, and cannot afford to be seriously offended. William II. intends to travel in great state, with eight big ironclads to accompany his yacht, and a host of princes and statesmen in his suit; but when all the pomp and show is over Bismarck will say what is to be done, and it will be done.

Greenway swept Manitoba in the Provincial elections last week, electing 33 supporters in a house 38. Norquay himself had a narrow escape, carrying his constituency by a majority of only two.

A FOOLISH VENTURE.

Instantaneous Death of a Steeple Climber.

A foolhardy attempt to measure the height of the steeple of St. Michael's church, Buffalo, resulted in the instantaneous death of Chas. Sullivan, a professional steeple climber the other day. Sullivan, it is said, made a bet that the steeple of St. Michael's was higher than that of St. Mary's, and to prove his assertion, went to the church to measure it. Upon going up into the church Sullivan was told by the bell-ringers that he could not go out to the steeple. He managed to slip out on the roof, however, when the bell men were busy and walked out to the steeple where he grasped the lightning rod and began climbing the slender piece of iron. He was watched from below by a large crowd of men who saw him ascend hand over hand on his hazardous trip, gradually approaching the top. He had just reached the large gilded cross at the end of his perilous journey when one of the men below cried out, "the lightning rod is broken," and as he spoke Sullivan was seen to fall backward and drop. He struck with a sickening crash on the roof with such force as to break a hole in it. He fell head downward almost the entire distance of fully 100 feet and when he struck his neck was broken and he was lifeless before anyone could reach him.

Broken Down.

"After suffering with Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters, took two bottles and am happy to say feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every Quarter.

Charles Patton, a retired St. John merchant, reached his 80th birthday, yesterday.

There have been nine murders in the state of Maine since the commencement of this year.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Press Association will be held in Moncton the second week in September.

John Hickman's residence, Dorchester, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning; insurance, $2,200, loss about $6,000.

Reports from Victoria, B. C., say that there is serious trouble among Skeena river Indians. It is stated that they murdered Mr. Clifford in charge of the Hudson Bay station at Hazelton and a special constable. "C" battery has been sent to Skeena from Victoria.

The Rev. Ralph Brecken of Charlottetown, whose father recently died worth $200,000, will give $15,000 of the great fortune left his by his father to the Sackville institutions, to be equally applied to enlarge the theological library, founding a chair and assisting impecunious students.

Quebec Presbyterians sent Rev. Mr. Matthews as their representative to the Pan-Presbyterian Council. Mr. Matthews had been acting secretary for the council, and the Presbyterians of the world were so well satisfied with him that they elected him permanent secretary at a salary of $2,500 a year.

The North of Scotland Canadian Cattle Company have contracted with William Thompson & Sons of Dundee, for the tonnage necessary to transport from Montreal to Aberdeen between two and three thousand head of Canadian store cattle in six shipments, beginning early in August and closing early in November.

The London *Standard* Friday, had an editorial most complimentary to Canada. It comments on the enormous resources of the Dominion and adds: "Canada's greatest advantage is her position. She astride the civilized word, with territories lying on the very track of one of the greatest lines of commerce of the future."

Premier Floquet of France, and General Boulanger fought a duel Thursday, and the latter was severely wounded in the throat. Floquet sent the coallenge. General Boulanger's offence was given in the chamber of deputies by calling the first minister "a badly educated school-usher," and adding, "I tell him now that he impudently lies.

A despatch from Winnipeg says the half-breeds on the Saskatchewan are getting desperate and preparing for another armed rebellion against the Dominion Government. This is the same despatch that has been sent out once a month ever since the last rebellion was suppressed. The author ought really to apply his inventive faculties to some new field.

At Coney Island, Sunday night, Samuel Young made an ascent of 1,000 feet in a hot air balloon and let go to make the descent in a parachute. The parachute for 900 feet did not open and he went down into 25 feet of water in the river and sank to the bottom. When he came up he got tangled on the parachute and was rescued by boatmen unhurt.

The steel bridge which spans the Magaguadavic river on the New Brunswick Railway, fell into the river last Wednesday morning just as a freight train had passed over it. The snowplow and the end of the train fell into the river. No one was injured. The accident was caused by the snowplough wing striking a truss. A temporary structure has been erected in the meantime.

At the Department of Agriculture it is ascertained that the number of Icelandic settlers in the Northwest is about 8,000, or one-tenth of the population of Iceland. The population of Gimli, the first Icelandic settlement, is rapidly increasing and settlements are being opened up along the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Large numbers of Mormons are coming by way of Fort McLeod to a settlement in Athabaska district.

Says the *Courier*:—After perusing the Aroostook *Pioneer's* boastful report of the success of the Houlton firemen at Fredericton, a member of the St. Stephen company remarked that the Houlton men know that the post office address of the border company is St. Stephen, and that the up-river men can be accommodated at any time and for any amount of money and on terms that may be mutually arranged.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald, arrived at Dalhouse, Wednesday evening, and have taken up their quarters at the Inch Arran hotel. The town is rapidly filling up with visitors from the United States and Western Canada. Sir John Ross the new commander of the forces in British North America, is also at the Irish Arran. The Governor General and party, who are salmon fishing on the Cascapedia, 40 miles north, have met with great succees.

Quite a number of robberies have taken place in Portland, St. John, within the past few days—one, which was not much known until Saturday, involving the sum of $1,000 in cash. On thursday last Capt. Porter had quite a crowd on his boat. He was busy and left his stateroom without closing the door. In the room was $1,000 in cash in one of the drawers of the bureau. The next time Capt. Porter looked into the drawer of the bureau the money was gone. No clue whatever to the thief.

Dr. Tache, who has been Deputy Minister of Agriculture since 1864, has been superannuated on account of ill-health, and John Lowe, Secretary of the Department has been promoted to the position of Deputy Minister. Mr. Lowe has been in the Department for eighteen years, during which time he has proved himself an able and efficient officer, his previous extensive newspaper training having stood him in excellent stead. Mr. Lowe was once a writer on the Montreal *Gazette* with Brown Chamberlin, the present Queen's printer at Ottawa.

The banquet in London, G. B., by Canadians, Thursday night, to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the Dominion was a great success, among those present being Senator Sanford, Sir Adam Wilson, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Lord Knutsford, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Charles Tupper, Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., Duncan McIntyre, and Donald Macmaster, Q. C. The toast of the Dominion was responded to by Sir Chas. Tupper and Premier Mowatt. The latter gentleman referred to Tupper as a giant in party politics, in Canada, He hoped, therefore, that Tupper would remain in his present post always where he discharged the duties in a manner above criticism, actuated by pure regard for the welfare of the Dominion.

Some workmen engaged last Saturday evening tearing down an old house belonging to Bowen Smith, Cocagne station on the I. C. R., made a rather unexpected discovery. In the walls of the house near the roof, was found a skeleton of an infant wrapped in old cotton skirts, on which, it is said, marks of blood were still visible. One strange fact in connection with this discovery was that the hair on the head of the infant had grown after being hid in the wall to fully eight inches in length. The house had been occupied a few months ago, and it is supposed that the girl who resided there some ten years ago, and is now in the United States, was concerned in the disappearance of the child.

The FARMER is indebted to Mr. James Jack, manager of Dun Wiman & Co's Commercial Agency at St. John, for the following statement of failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first half of 1888:

Province.	Number.	Amt. Liabs.
Ontario,	516	$3 919 180
Quebec,	218	2,319 566
New Brunswick,	36	583 341
P. E. Island,	5	114 278
Nova Scotia,	57	464 403
British Columbia,	5	77 649
Manitoba,	27	350.406
Total,	868	$7,768,822

There is every indication of a war in Zululand, but Parliament, as on a former occasion, is so busy with politics that no attention has been paid to the situation. For months past there have been whispers now and then of a conspiracy among the Boers to revive the old trouble. They have a natural conviction, born of the English policy after the battle of Majuba Hill, that only one good defeat is necessary to bring the English to terms. The breach shows no sign of healing, and boats are being turned from the Cape to the scene of action as fast as possible. The Boers are known to be arming vigorously and organizing horse artillery. They are excellent fighters, and that they are behind the uprising nobody doubts. Altogether, between South Africa, Afghaniston and Thibet, several outlets are becoming apparent for British military activity, which for some months past has mainly confined itself to speeches.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign. Dominion, and Provincial Happenings

Gathered from every Quarter.

John Palmer, 99 years old, his son and his grandson, are all serving on the Grand Jury this week in the Westmorland Circuit Court.

Mr. Dickey's official majority in Cumberland is 764. He polled 2491 votes, or 23 more than Sir Charles Tupper did in November last.

A consignment of 40,000 Havana cigars to a prominent wholesale house in Montreal has been seized by customs officials for alleged undervaluation.

It is expected that the railway between River du Loup and Edmundston will be formally opened August 1st, and that after that date trains will run regularly between those places.

The Lunenburg, N. S., *Progress* says one day recently six men, at one of the town stores, ate ten quarts of a trawberries, two galloss of cream and $1 worth of granulated sugar.

Moses Burpee, the well-known and popular Chief Engineer of the N. B. Railway, attended the recent annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers held at Milwaukee.

Through the efforts of a prominent St. Stephen lady, a sufficient sum has been subscribed to erect a handsome drinking fountain, which will be placed near the corner of King and Water streets in that town.

Mr. Chas. D. Macdonald editor of the Pictou *News*, and Miss Sophie Robinson, formerly of Fredericton, daughter of the late Major Robinson, were married at Trinity church, St. John, on the 12th inst. Congratulations.

A London despatch of the 11th inst. said: The weather through England is abominably cold. Snow has fallen in the suburbs of London, and the peaks of Skiddaw and other mountains are covered with snow. This is the first time snow has been known in this country in July.

Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, yesterday morning took five special officers, surrounded a house in the vicinity of Ashland street, arrested the owner and captured twelve dynamite bombs, revolvers and knives. He subsequently arrested two other men in the neighborhood. Bonfield said they were anarchists. About twenty determined murderers were in the conspiracy. At a certain hour after midnight, they were to be at the homes of persons prominent in the prosecution of the anarchists. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses and the powerful explosives were to be touched off simultaneously. The board of trade was to be blown to the sky, and at the same time a wholesale reign of terror was to be inaugurated.

The congregation of St. Bartholomew's church, New Edinburgh near Ottawa, are agitated over the introduction of what many consider ritulastic practices. Many dissatisfied members complain of the introduction of the choral service on Friday nights, the turning to the east for the creed at morning and evening prayers, and the rector turning his back to the congregation while officiating at the Communion table by standing at the front instead of at the end of the table. Again a short time ago Rev. Mr. Hanington secured the services of a young student, Mr. Norrey of Trinity College, as his curate, and the new curate still further annoyed the Low Church men at the beginning of the service by putting up a cross over the Communion table, and upon entering the church to begin service by bowing to this cross; also at the conclusion of his sermon he turned his back on the congregation to bow to the cross.

About two years ago Isaac Waldorf a Brooklyn N. Y. merchant well known in Jewish mercantile circles, while walking on Broadway noticed a young girl of about 18 crying. He accosted her and, on being questioned as to the reason of her distress, she told him she was a stranger and penniless, having come from Vienna to seek friends in this country. He invited her to his home, and being a widower with three children, he hired her as his housekeeper. Three months afterwards they were married, and all went well till one day last week, when the girl's mother arrived from Austria on a visit. It turns out that the woman was Waldorf's first wife, whom he deserted nearly twenty years ago. As the girl went by another name there was nothing to indicate that she was in any way related to him, and he unknowingly committed the crime of marrying his own daughter. The latter became a mother a few days ago.

The Inter-provincial Educational Institute, opened at St. John last night, when addresses of welcome to the visitors were delivered by Mayor Thorne, Mayor Chesley and Judge King, and replies were made by Superintendents Allison of N. S., Crocket of N. B. and Montgomery of P. E. I. The following were elected officers for the convention:—President, Dr. Allison; vice-presidents, Superintendents Crocket of N. B. and Montgomery of P. E. I.; general secretary and treasurer, John March, St. John; recording secretary, L. A. McKenna of Dartmouth, N. S.; enrolment secretaries, Supervisor McKay of Halifax, H. C. Creed of Fredericton and Geo. E Robinson of P. E. I. Among the distinguished educationalists present, are Sir Wm. Dawson President of McGill University, Montreal. Dr. J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, N. Y. Col. Francis W. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Prof. Ray Greene Huling, New Bedford, Mass.; Superintendents Crocket (N. B.), Allison (N. S.), and Montgomery (P. E. I.); Drs. Harrison and Brydges, N. B. U.; Rev. Dr. Forrest, Dalhousie College; Dr. Inch, Mount Allison; Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, King's College, Windsor; Rev. Dr. Sawyer and Prof. Kierstead, Acadia College Dr. Anderson, Prince of Wales College; Principal Mullin, Normal School, N. B.; J. J. B. Calkin, Normal School, Truro.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S VISIT.

General Sir Fred. Middleton, commanding the Militia of the Dominion, accompanied by Capt. Wise, A. D. C., arrived here Thursday, and both officers took up their quarters at the quarters of Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., Commandant of the Infantry School Corps in the Barracks.

Friday morning, the General inspected the Corps. After a minute inspeation of the clothing, arms and accoutrements of every non-commissioned officer and man, the General reviewed the corps, which was first put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Gordon; then Lieut, and Adjutant Young was called to the front, and put the corps throght the bayonet exercise; after which Lieuts. Hemming, Drolet, Ward, Eaton and Benn, by the General's order, handled the corps in Battalion drill, the various movements of which were executed in an exceedingly creditably manner. After advancing in review order, the parade was dismissed. A large number of lady and gentlemen spectators were present. The corps certainly looked in splendid order, the clothing and arms and equipment being faultlessly clean and bright; and the General expressed his entire satisfaction with the appearance and drill of the corps, and with the condition of the barracks and guard rooms, the hospital, drill hall and armouries.

The same afternoon, General Middleton delivered a lecture in the Drill Hall, on "Outposts," and other kindred subjects, before the Commandant and officers and men of the Royal School of Infantry, and the attached officers of the Corps and some of the officers of the 71st Battalion.

Friday evening the general was dined at the mess the other gentlemen present including Col. Maunsell, Judge Fraser, Judge Wetmore, Mr. Temple, M. P., Col. Marsh, Major Gordon, Major A, G. Beckwith, Adjt. Young, Surgeon Brown, Lieut. Hemming, Capt. Drolet, Capt, Cropley, Lieut. Ward, Lieut Eaton, Lieut. Benn.

Saturday afternoon the general was entertained at a picnic in his honor at Fern Hill, and yesterday morning he left by boat for St. John.

The Light of Home.

A cheerful, healthy woman is the light of home, but through over-exertion in her efforts to minister to the happiness of the household, her health is often impaired, or weakness, or displacement brought on, making life miserable, and clouding an otherwise happy home with gloom. The thoughtful and tender husband, in such cases, should be intelligent enough to perceive the cause of such gloom and suffering, relieve the faithful wife from drudgery, and furnish her with that best of friends to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now recognized and used in thousands of homes as a certain cure for all those delicate afflictions peculiar to the female sex. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Eloped with a Parson.

A Baptist Clergyman's Fall.

He runs away with a Halifax Belle

Leaving a Sorrowing Wife and Child.

The Halifax *Echo* Monday evening published this story:—"The few people who heard to-day that a young lady moving in the best Halifax society had run away with a married clergyman hailing from St. John, were considerably shocked at the news and would hardly believe it. It is true, nevertheless, and the young woman's father has satisfied himself that it is only too true. Miss Gertie Smith, youngest and one of the brightest and best looking of Henry Smith's three daughters, left the city on Saturday morning and is now in Boston, it is believed, in company with a rascally Baptist minister who has deserted his wife, leaving her in New Brunswick to paddle her own canoe as best she can. Henry Smith is a well known and popular Irishman who came to this country several years ago with his three daughters. Most of that time they have lived at Mrs. Wylde's fashionable boarding house at the south end of Hollis street. Mr. Smith, who is a gentleman of wealth, became a member of the Halifax Club and his family moved

IN THE VERY BEST SOCIETY.

The young ladies were accomplished and well liked, Miss Gertie, the youngest, being a particularly lively and pleasant young lady. About a month and a half ago Mr. Smith and his daughter went to Wolfville, where they spent some weeks, returning home only a few days ago. While in Wolfville a Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, and his wife and young child, arrived and became acquainted with Mr. Smith and his daughter. Mr. Hutchinson is a man of middle age, and has been engaged in missionary work in India and the East Indies for a number of years, and a short time ago arrived in St. John where he has been living most of the time since. It was a case of love at first sight with Hutchinson and the young lady, and they were to be seen together very often—rather to often for the proprieties. Eventually Miss Smith and her father returned to Halifax, while the clergyman and his family proceeded to St. John. It is known that after their separation some correspondence passed between the married clergyman and the unmarried young lady, and there is no doubt they lost no time in

PLANNING AN ELOPEMENT.

On Saturday morning the young woman rose from her bed at seven o'clock, dressed herself and started out saying she was going to the market. She has not since been seen by her friends. She was apparently attired only for an ordinary walk on the street, but since her flight it has been discovered that she had more than one dress on her back, and had otherwise prepared herself for an absence from home. It was nearly nine o'clock when her father, coming down to breakfast, discovered that the young lady had left the house. He was told that she had left word that she was going out to do a little marketing, so he did not feel at all alarmed, but when a couple more hours passed he took steps to find out what had become of her. Detective Powers's services were enlisted, and he, with Mr. Smith and Mr. Dakin of the New York Mutual Life, made enquiries at North street railway depot. It was learned that a young lady answering to Miss Smith's description had purchased a ticket for St. John and departed on the early train, alone. A telegram was sent to the conductor, asking if she was on board, and he answered that she was not. It was felt, however, that he was mistaken, and that she must be on the train; so an order was telegraphed Chief of Police Marshall of St. John to look out for a runaway girl and arrest her on the complaint of her father that she had

RUN AWAY WITH A MARRIED MAN.

To this no answer was received, and it is known that the St. John police did not make any discovery. No word of the young woman was received till this morning, when an unsigned telegram was received from Boston by her father, stating that she was in that city. Her friends entertain no doubt that she is with the reverend scoundrel, who, it is known, was not in St. John on Saturday. It is supposed she left the St. John train and proceeded on her way by the Windsor and Annapolis line, taking one of the Boston steamers at Yarmouth or Annapolis. Miss Smith is 21 years of age and was known to her acquaintances by the name of "True." The wife of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson is described as a very nice lady, devoted to her husband. The child is only a few years old. Hutchinson must have supplied the girl with money with which to run away, and it is thought he met her on the line of railway.

The reverend gentleman, says the *Sun*, above referred to is well known in St. John. Somewhere about a year ago he returned from India, attended the conference at Hampton and the convention at Charlottetown, and in other ways took a prominent part in Baptist religious work. From St. John he proceeded to Wolfville, where he received a degree. It was while there he met Miss Smith and their love affair began. This summer the clergyman and his wife came back to St. John. Towards the latter end of June he went up to Fredericton. During his absence his voluminous correspondence by mail was delivered here to his loving and unsuspecting wife. On the first of July Mrs. Hutchinson received several letters addressed to her husband, among them a bulky letter that she supposed contained printed manuscript—Dr. Hutchinson being a regular writer for the religious press. In handling the envelope, it was accidentally torn open, and Mrs. H. was surprised to see that the enclosed writing.

WAS IN A LADY'S HAND.

Picking up a sheet she read a few lines, and then fainted. She had opened a love letter to her husband from Miss Smith. When consciousness returned, the now thoroughly awakened wife mastered the entire contents of the amatory epistle, the language of which established her husband's perfidy. Day by day, other letters came rolling in, till Mrs. H. had amased a bunch of evidence sufficient for purpose. Armed with these letters, the wronged wife proceeded to Halifax and had an interview with Miss Smith. It was to say the least a warm meeting. During her absence in Halifax Dr. Hutchinson returned to St. John and carried off their child. After Mrs. Hutchinson's return, the doctor met her and offered to return the child if his wif would give up Miss Smith's letters. To this offer she at first returned an absolute refusal. The fallen pastor confessed his infatuation for the Halifax belle, and plainly told his wife he thanked God for the new love that had come into his life, and that Providence had decreed that he and Miss Smith should some time meet and love each other. Eventually the sinner was forgiven and Dr. Hutchinson and his wife left this city together some little time ago for Nova Scotia. The later developments are told by the Halifax *Echo*, as given above.

The Baptist Foreign Mission Board of the Maritime provinces have accepted Dr. Hutchinson's resignation.

The latest force or fluid, which permeates all matters, and which bears the conventional name of Electricity, is widely appreciated and recognized as a means of cure in various diseases. Its effect in the form of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* are shown by the relief of pain, both Neuralgiac and Rheumatic, as well as the throat and lungs, and in various other healing ways.

It appears from the returns that the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is increasing, but the most striking feature in the trade is the larger proportion of tea grown within the British Empire. In the season of 1885 6 little more than sixty and a half million pounds from India and Ceylon had been entered for consumption, while the quantity from China was a hundred and a quarter million. In the season of 1887-8 the amount from India and Ceylon had risen to ninety-eight and a half million pounds, while the quantity from China and Japan had fallen to eighty-five and a half million pounds. The wide extended British Empire can in one part or another produce nearly all that its people require.

Causing an Impression.

Many cures made by B. B. B. have been those of chronic sufferers known throughout the district the very fact of their having been afflicted for years. This naturally creates a strong impression in favor of this valuable family medicine.

The last bulletin of statistics concerning imports in the United States, show that for ten months ending April 30th, there was imported 7.500.000 bushels of potatoes as against 1,000,000 for the same period in 1887.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Continued from first page.*)

afford to sell an ounce of raw products. We must raise beef, butter, mutton, pork, etc., to run the farm at a profit. These fields must be fed to secure a crop. You must put back in the fields as you take from them.

Dr. Twitchell advised the consideration of these things by farm organizations. There should be a farmer's club in every parish, where they could meet and discuss these things. The hope of the Province lay in its cultivated fields. The study of these problems calls for the best brains and complete manhood. Do not be content to travel in the ruts of your ancestors.

A hearty round of applause greeted the conclusion of Dr. Twitchell's interesting lecture.

The chairman said questions were now in order.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS:

In reply, Dr. Twitchell said he had no experience in silos, but had heard much about them. If you can sell your cream to a butter factory or can make good butter, a silo will pay. He had never fed ensilage himself. All ensilage is fermented. There is none sweet. Parties who wanted green winter feed for poultry could make a little silo by packing short-cut second crop clover into a hogshead and weighting it down well, excluding the air. Large silos were made on the same principles. A silo need not be frost proof. There is no need of expensive silos. Some farmers frame off a section of their barn.

For weighing milk Dr. T. used a pair of spring balances hanging in the barn, and recorded it at the time. You must weigh it every day. If a cow is off a little, this will tell it quicker than anything. If you milk your cow half an hour late Sunday morning, she will not come to her full rations again till Tuesday.

Ten to twelve tons of fodder can be grown on an acre. The value of ensilage is above its chemical value, possibly because it keeps the digestive organs in such a state as to more readily digest and assimilate the richer foods.

A set of cream testers can be bought for 25 cents.

He weighed his hay on a little frame hung at one end of a pole, with a pail holding the weights at the other.

He had fed a peck of turnips a day without affecting the taste of the butter.

Pedigree of itself is nothing. There must be value in the ancestors.

He fed hay whole. It was a question if a man could cut his hay cheaper than the animal can. Cutting and steaming hay saves the animal so much. This is done chiefly in large horse stables, etc., where the animals are wanted for immediate work.

The most successful dairymen and breeders feed but twice a day, at exact hours. So with milking, a uniform hour must be observed. We usually feed all grain dry.

GEO. E. BAXTER

spoke at the close of the debate. He said it was a fact most cows here were fed on straw in the winter. In dairying we were behind Ontario and Nova Scotia. More addresses were needed to stimulate the farmers. He wanted a dairymen's association formed, to meet twice a year, with government aid as in Nova Scotia. Some concentrated action is needed at once.

Secretary Lugrin was in hope something would be done in the line spoken of by Mr. Baxter. The Government had given evidence of their desire in the past three years to help and encourage the farmers. The horse importation was due primarily to S. S. Hall of St. John through the agricultural societies up to the Government. There were 600 half-bred colts in the Province as a result of this stock importation. He was in hope of seeing a farmer's meeting in Fredericton in December to discuss dairying etc., and from it he looked for great good.

The Government had acted well in bringing Dr. Twitchell to the Province, but there were gentlemen in the Province, such as Messrs. Shaw, Pickett, Hubbard and others present, who could give some interesting and instructive addresses. Mr. Hubbard had raised a good point in the FARMER as to better markets for our meats and so better prices. Co-operation among the farmers was needed to do away with the heavy losses they met with every year at the hands of the middle men. In the administration of the agricultural grant, the Government were anxious to find out what the farmers wanted done with it. Personally, he knew it was very desirable for the farmers to speak out now. Hon. McLellan has gone to England to buy sheep and mare colts, which will be sold outright at Fredericton on October 3rd and 4th. On those days the Government will give a series of prizes to colts bred from these Government horses. The Fredericton park will also give prizes in the same line. It was intended to make this annual horse show a feature in developing the horse trade of New Brunswick. He believed the most money for farmers would be in draft horses. He endorsed Dr. Twitchell's remarks as to the growing demand for pure bred stock and cited figures to prove his position. Mr. Lugrin asked for their views as to the agricultural societies, their information, etc., and would be pleased to receive letters on this topic. More should be done with the agricultural grant than heretofore.

Hans Peter Peterson advocated stated fairs as a means of securing better prices for stock and avoiding middlemen. He gave some interesting facts relative to stock feeding in Denmark, his native country.

At the closing session of the Association Dr. Twitchell lectured on associated dairying a synopsis of which appeared in the FARMER last week.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMENDED

(From the Woodstock Press.)

The Government enterprise in the purchase of horses was so generally commended, and the advantages of the same evident at the first year, becoming more apparent, that they have decided to go a step farther and import some excellent sheep. For their selection and purchase the Hon. D. McLellan, Provincial Secretary has gone to England. We are not aware that Mr. McLellan has a very extensive knowledge of sheep, but we do not feel prepared to condemn his appointment. We should think, however, that some practical farmer might have been better fitted for the place. After seeing, though, how excellent a secretary for agricultural, a lawyer and journalist has made, we feel less like saying that a lumber dealer is not a good judge of sheep. If the Provincial Secretary does as well in his selection of sheep as he did in that of horses, no complaint can be reasonably made. The enterprise and practical common sense of the Government in this matter cannot be too highly commended. If there are any specialties for which New Brunswick is adapted, they are the raising of horses and sheep. Climate, soil and pasturage unite to produce excellent results in either kind of stock. Both stocks command good prices and are readily converted into cash. New Brunswick lamb and mutton are regarded as very superior, and considering the prices obtained, it is a wonder that more attention is not bestowed by our farmers on the subject. Doubtless an impetus to sheep raising will be given this movement by the the Government. The sheep purchased will be sold to the public early in October at Fredericton. At the same time prizes will be given by the Government for colts from the government stallions. The list of prizes embraces seven classes, and in each class there are four prizes amounting in each class to $85. The following are the prizes and classes: 1st prize, $35; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $15 and 4th, $10 The classes will include (1) Wilkes colts, (2) Aurora, (3) Cleveland, (5) Shires, (6) Percherons, (7) yearlings from Gypsy Boy, Angus Chief and Arian. These prizes will without doubt provoke greater spirit among our farmers in the matter of raising good horses. The Fredericton Park Association have signified the intention of offering prizes for competition at the same time and place open to driving stock. By this united effort this proposed horse show will become in all probability an annual fair to which may be brought not only animals for competition, but also for sale. Thus buyers and sellers from all over the country will come to regard the occasion where there will be both demand and supply of the very best animals we raise. Elsewhere such fairs have proved a great attraction and a great boon. Whether for the sale of horses or sheep or cheese, the bringing of dealers into direct contact with each other must be of value to all. Our present Government has been very generally commended by competent men in the neighboring State, for its efforts to increase the value and quality of the stock raised here, and in fact comparisons rather unfavorable to Maine have been frequently made as to the horses of the countries. We fully believe that New Brunswick's future depends on the raising of horses and sheep, the development of its mineral resources, and the unequalled character of its fishing and health resorts, and any efforts which shall be taken by governments or individuals to develop any or all of these should meet with universal favor.

JULY 18, 1888

John J. Weddall.

CORSETS

IN ALL THE

NEWEST SHAPES,

Parasols

—AND—

Sunshades.

SILK AND TAFFETA

GLOVES,

Lace Mitts,

VICTORIA LAWNS,

Hamburg Flouncings,

WATERPROOF CLOAKS