Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 20, 1889.

The Albert Contest.

Mr. Emmerson is again facing the electors of Albert, and the voting on Saturday next will determine whether or not the electors of that County prefer him to his opponent, Mr. Duffy. We believe there is no doubt of Mr. Emmerson's success, however, and that the only question is as to the size of his majority. The proceedings at the nomination were anything but dignified. It is a pity that personal matters should form the staple topics of discussion on the hustings. Mr. Emmerson certainly lays no claim to infallibility, but he is probably as good as the ordinary politician, and much better than some of them and, he has sufficient character and ability to represent Albert in the Legislature or anywhere else. The only feasible objection that can be urged against him, is that of non-residency, and that ought to be a fatal one, but if a majority of the electors prefer him to one of their own men, that is their business. It seems to be accepted in Albert that outsiders are quite competent to represent the constituency in both the Legislature and Parliament, for within two years that County has selected Mr. Emmerson and Prof. Weldon, in preference to home candidates. Regarding Mr. Duffy, we know very little. We take it, however, that he is a respectable man, because he does not seem to have mixed up in the nomination fracas. There will be ample opportunity for him, however, in the future. Mr. Emmerson fairly won his election some months ago, and should be left to the seat for the unexpired term at least. We are quite aware that Mr. Emmerson, when petitioned against, only received a return of the treatment he attempted to accord to Mr. Josiah Wood, but then that to our miud does not make the case any better. We have always taken the ground that it is the people and not the candidate, who are under obligations in political contests, and when a man once wins an election, his success at the polls is punishment enough without unseating him and putting him to additional expense. Representative positions are anything but beds of roses, and the politician's, like the policeman's lot, is not a happy one.

We wish Mr. Emmerson success in his present contest. He will be a valuable addition to the talent of the Assembly, both in wisdom and debating ability. The only objection we have to him is his Gritism, but he is not too old to turn from his political error.

Northumberland.

They have formed two Conservative clubs in Chatham, the material difference between the two organizations being that the constitution of Brother Stewart's club excludes Dominion office holders from its membership. This is quite right, but it should not be necessary to take such a positive stand to exclude the officials. They ought to have sense enough to give every kind of political organization a wide berth, or else be prepared to take the consequences when a change of Government occurs. Any man holding an official position under the Government, has no right to mix himself up in political contests. On this point we are quite in accord with Brother Stewart's club, but if he and his co-workers are opposed to Mr. Adams, we take issue with them. There are two many mugwump Conservatives in Nortumberland now, and that is why that Conservative constituency is represented in Parliament by Hon. Peter Mitchell. No Conservative, with any regard for his party or principles, can consistently support Mr. Mitchell, who, if he had the power to-morrow, would hurl Sir John and his Government from power, that the Grit party might succeed them. We confess to possessing but little knowledge of the inner working of the Northumberland Tories, but when it comes to choosing between Mr. Adams and Mr. Mitchell we have no hesitation. Mr. Adams has been true to his party, Mr. Mitchell has no sympathy for the Conservatives; Mr. Adams resides and earns his bread in Northumberland, Mr. Mitchell is a citizen of Montreal and seldom comes to New Brunswick except to serve his political interests. The FARMER, as a Conservative newspaper, takes no stock in the Conservative combination, that with the assistance of the Grit, Mr. Snowball, hands over the Conservative constituency of Northumberland to the Grit party, and until it observes in the field a more deserving and abler Conservative than Mr. Adams, it will continue to regard this gentleman and his friends as the true exponents of the Government's policy in Northumberland.

The Legislative Session.

The session of the Legislature which opens on the 7th of March, does not promise to be one of unusual interest so far as is known at present. We have not yet heard of any important Government measures likely to be introduced nor yet of striking radical private bills. However there will doubtless be sufficient material to demand the attention of members, and if new bills are not to the front in force, there will be plenty of measures to amend old ones. From a party standpoint, the session, like the last, will be a quiet one. There will not be the Quebec resolutions to form the subject of an animated debated. We believe the Government have very wisely administered public affairs during the past year, and while all demands for expenditure have not been met, it has rather been because of the limited revenue, than of the Government's inattention, or want of desire to do the proper thing. The session will open later than usual, but if the Government shows the same spirit of despatch as evinced in other sessions, there will be no reason why prorogation should not take place before the middle of April.

Mr. Mitchell Corrected.

During the discussion on the corn duties the other night in Parliament, Hon. Peter Mitchell, who was one of the warmest friends of the National Policy at its inception, sneered at the claims set up for New Brunswick as to the efficacy of that policy, and when Mr. White, M. P. for Renfrew, pointed out the erection of the Gibson, Moncton, St. Croix and other cotton mills, Mr. Mitchell sneeringly inquired "what dividends they paid." "I am not aware," replied Mr. White "what dividends they pay, but I know this much, that whether they have paid dividends or not, they have paid the hands that have been employed in those factories in the prosecution of these industries." "Two or three hundred hands" again sneered Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. White continued: "Whether it has inured to the benefit of the promoters of the promoters of those industries, it has inured to the general benefit of the whole Province of New Brunswick. I say if it has added to the distribution of money, if it has added materially to the employment of labor, it has thereby materially advanced the interests of the Province."

Now the point we desire to call attention to, is the false impression Mr. Mitchell sought to give regarding the employment in the cotton mills mentioned. Mr. Mitchell ought to know, being a public man, and representing a neighbouring constituency, that over five hundred hands are employed in the Gibson mill alone. We do not know the exact number at work in the St. John, St. Croix and Moncton mills, but we believe that all these mills combined employ at least not less than 2000 hands, yet Mr. Mitchell, to make a point against these industries and the policy that created them, sneers in Parliament, and supports his arguments by assertions entirely at variance with the facts.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Preparations for the Grand Event

That is Agitating Washington Society.

Every condition is favorable for a grand turnout of society's ranks at the coming inauguration ball in the new Pension building, Washington, on the evening of March 4th. The plans for the ball insure every possible comfort and convenience in a large, well heated and well lighted building, that has spacious dressing, cloak, supper and reception rooms on the first floor, and broad iron stairways and tiled galleries for the immense throng who only come to look on. The dancing surface will be as smooth as glass and the promenade belt under the galleries will afford that restful support for chaperons and wall flowers of which they hear so much and generally see so seldom. Richly decorated, brilliantly lighted and peopled with the forms on which the eyes of the nation are metaphorically gazing, the inaugural ball of President Harrison bids fair to be a worthy successor in the distinguished list of fetes that have marked the outset of so many administrations.

A graceful custom obliges the presence of the retiring Executive, the ladies of his family and his cabinet ministers and their wives. Mr. Cleveland was himself inducted into the bewildering scenes of his own inaugural ball by the presence of Mr. Arthur and his Cabinet and their ladies. With Mrs. Cleveland, a star that all hope may not lose its brightness in private life, he will attend the ball of his successor. Mrs. Cleveland's unfailing sweetness of manner, her beauty and her gown will create for her that night the same enthusiasm with which the new hostess of the White House will be welcomed. Broad as the desire to see Mrs. Harrison will be, the interest in Mrs. Cleveland watching the rising star of her successor will be as keen. This administration therefore is giving to the coming ball the strongest attraction in its keeping.

THE DECORATIONS.

For the decorations of the ballroom are promised a massing of color, a glitter of armor, a drapery of flags and the painted gorgeousness of the national and State coat of arms. Their background will be the dead white walls of the yet unfrescoed interior of the big hall. The scheme of decoration will be to drape the gallery all around with flags and garland with laurel, spruce and pine the four big columns which divide the space into three great sections. The pillars around the gallery will be festooned with running pine and laurel, and on the faces will be a State coat of arms. These, reaching up above the gallery railing, will be surmounted by gilded eagles holding in their beaks a stand of the national colors alternating with silver plated armor set on a background of black plush. Suspended from the centre of the dome will be an immense floral ship of state—a three-master and thirty feet long. In the centre of the dancing surface will be erected a sort of Chinese pagoda, right over the fountain. Its lower floor will provide picturesque retreat for the dancers, where they can rest, surrounded by the glamor of flowers, soft light and running water. The second floor will accommodate the band—one hundred performers—who will play the dancing music. Above them, on the third gallery, will be stationed the Marine Band, who are to conduct the promenade concert. The whole structure will be made gay with streamers of bunting, draperies of flags and brilliant with electric lights. It will be without doubt the

MOST TAKING THING

in the whole plan of the decoration, and will break the immense space of the floor with good effect.

The rooms on the south side of the building, where the formal reception of the President and Vice President will take place, will be decorated more lavishly in the detail which is necessary for closer view. The rooms will be richly furnished and cut flowers will be abundantly used. A great ball of flowers will be suspended over the entrance where the Presidential party will enter the ballroom. Mr. Harrison will learn when he reads this that he will be literally showered that night with flowers from his big ball, which at a given signal will open and rain down sweet smelling blossoms over the persons and paths of the distinguished party.

The supper is going to be a good one All the delicacies and substantials that go to make up a sumptuous buffet spread will be provided. Of course it will be a stand up and fire back affair. Impossible to provide chairs for the five or six thousand people who may partake of it. A temporary kitcch will be erected on the north side of the building, but most of the stuff will be brought there cooked and will only need the pantry attention to serve. The supper rooms will be in the offices on the north side, where convenient access to the kitchen and china rooms can be had.

For the last inauguration there were provided 1,000 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of water ices, 200 roast turkeys, 500 boiled turkeys, 100 hams, 150 tongues, 16 sets roast beef, 2 barrels chicken salad, 6,000 rolls, 1,000 pounds of butter and 150 loaves of bread, while of such dainties as *pate de foie-gras*, consomme, salmon and bass, big quantities were also on hand.

The music will be a feature. The promenade music will be given by the Marine Band, and its leader, Professor Sousa, has written stately production, which he has called "The Presidential Polonaise." This will be performed by the Marine Band, and Beck's Band and orchestra of Philadelphia, who will play the dance music. This consolidation of two big orchestras, which are well known to be under masterful leadership, will open the ball with an artistic concert of great merit.

A Forcible Fact.

Constipation is the most frequent cause of headhches, bad blood, humors, dizziness, vertigo, etc., and becauie should never be allowed to exist. It may be readily cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic cases."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every Quarter.

Mayor McKenzie of Moncton is a candidate for re-election.

McGrath, the murderer of Holden in Montreal, has been committed for trial.

Nevada has defeated the constitutional amendant authorizing a State lottery.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill prohibititing baseball playing on Sunday.

The Woodstock Town Council has decided to continue the tax on commercial travellers.

Rev. Geo. F. Kinnear has became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Buctouche, Kent Co.

A Minneapolis despatch says that Kate Claxton, the actress, has had a severe stroke of paralysis.

Three hundred families are starving and several millions of people suffering in China from famine.

C. J. Bridges, formerly Supt. of the Intercolonial Railway, dropped dead in the street at Winnipeg, Sunday.

All the sophomores of Lafayette college at Easton, Pa., have been suspended for hazing, and have gone home.

M. C. Cameron, ex-M. P. for West Huron, has been stricken with hemorrhage and lies in a critical condition.

The State of Maine bill giving a bounty of ten cents for every crow killed has been approved of by the State Senate.

Gilbert Pugsley, brother of the Speaker of the Assembly has returned from the Northwest and settled permanently in St. John to practice his profession of law.

During the past 21 years only 135 divorces have been granted in the Dominion, while during the same period 375,000 marriage contracts have been set aside in the United States.

President Millsap, of the Capital State Bank at Jackson, Miss., has subscribed $50,000 to build and endow a Methodist college, on condition that the Church furnishes an equal amount.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Halifax last week, the pay of the president and directors was increased from $3000 to $5000 per annum. T. E. Kenny, M. P., was re-elected president.

The British ship Anglo-Indian was lost in Chinese waters recently during a gale. The mate and eight men reached shore, but were stopped by natives, who looted and burned the ship. It is feared the crew were lost.

Superintendant Chase of the Indian school at Geneva, Nebraska, has disappeared with $25,000 belonging to the Government. He is said also to have taken the savings of the children, which were entrusted into his care.

In the House of Commons, Monday night, Cartwright's resolution, that Canada should acquire the right to negotiate commercial treaties, was voted down by 94 to 66. Mr. Skinner of St. John voted with the government.

The bishops of foreign missions of the Methodist Church of the United Staies have had their saleries increased to $3,000 a year, with $1,000 for household expenses, thus putting them on the same footing as the home bishops.

John Carruthers, a wealthy citizen of Kingston, Ontario, whose son married a daughter of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee, died last week. The deceased contested two elections against Sir John Macdonald, but both times was unsuccessful.

John A. McDonaid, door-keeper at a Boston dime museum, is to become the possessor of $100,000 by the will of his uncle, Lieut.-Governor James H, Macdonald of Escanaba, Mich., (a native of Pictou, N. S.,) who was killed in a railroad accident January 26.

Fire at Brandon, Manitoba, Wednesday night, cut a big hole in the centre of the town. The masonic block, the Post Office, the *Mail* printing office, Fraser & Co.'s dry goods store and other buildings were destroyed. Loss, $55,000; insurauce, $28,350.

Alderman Jacques Grenier, for 26 years member of the Montreal city council, was elected mayor Friday, by acclamation, succeeding Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. The mayor elect is the head of the dry goods firm of Jacques Grenier & Co., president of the board of trade and director of three cotton companies.

It is understood the Imperial authorities before consenting to enter into definite arrangements with the Canadian Pacific for mail service from China and Japan, stipulate that the Canadian government must subsidize a fast Atlantic service, so that there may be continuous fast service between Great Britain and the east.

Hon. Mr. Leflamme, who was Minister of Justice in the MacKenzie government brought a suit for libel against the Toronto *Mail* and got a verdict for $10,000. The case was appealed and the Supreme Court at Ottawa reduced the amount to $6,000, which the *Mail* has paid over together with costs that make the total amount $11,000,

A romantic marriage is reported at Valcartier, Quebec, the contracting parties being an old gentleman named Freeman, who received some severe burns while escaping from a house in flames at Lorette some time ago, and a widow named Smith, who nursed him until he recovered. Both the bride and groom are over eighty years of age.

Sir Charles Tupper at a London banquet, Friday night, said he was amused at the report of the retirment of Sir John A. Macdonald from the Canadian premiership and the union of Canada with America. While desiring friendly communication with the United States he thought it unlikely that the question of annexation would ever be seriously considered by Canada.

The first of the receptions by the ladies—wives of the liberal members at Ottawa—was held on Saturday night at the Grand Union hotel. Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Laurier, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Davis formerly received and there was a large attendance of senators members, literary men and others, with many ladies. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was also present in excellent spirits.

In his budget speech Thursday, Provincial Treasurer Ross of Ontario, placed the receipts of the Province for 1888 at $3,587,421, of which $1,436,454 was from Crown lands and timber. The total expenditure for 1888 was $3,007,032, over $100,000 less than the estimates and less by nearly $500,000 than the receipts. The railway aid liability of the Province was reduced during the year by $300,000.

On Saturday afternoon, as the express train from Halifax for St. John was passing North River crossing, a young man named Cochrane, who lived at Lewis Mountain, near Moncton, was about to cross over the track with his team. The horses became unmanageable and dashed in front of the engine. They were both killed, while their driver sustained such serious injuries that he died at Petitcodiac forty-five minutes later.

J. Fred. Harley of Newcastle, a former student of the N. B. University, who married into the theatrical profession, has added to the variety of his pursuits by turning leading actor. He is managing "The Paymaster," and recently, in the absence from the caste of Duncan Harrison, he was forced to act the latter's role at a very short notice. He acted the character of Col. Francis Houghton, in Providence last week.

E. E. Gilbert, one of Montreal's wealthiest citizens and Canada's best known contractors died suddenly Thursday evening. He had been to Ottawa attending to business with one of the departments with reference to the contract for the Cornwall canal and arrived home apparently in good health. Being met at the depot by his coachman, Gilbert got into the sleigh. On arriving at Victoria Square the driver thought his master very quiet, and upon down from the seat found him dead.

Owing's block, in Chicago, 14 stories high, one of the tallest office buildings in America, collapsed Sunday morning. A number of workmen barely escaped with their lives. The ten lower stories fell in one after another, leaving the walls of the four upper stories and roof standing in a decidedly shaky condition, when without the slighest warning the great mass of tiles and girding forming the fourth floor crashed to the story below, the [illegible] it to the bottom, carrying that w[illegible]

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver oil itself cannot be borne. Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The News and Gossip of Parliamentary and Social Circles.

THE PREMIER TAKES A SLIDE.

Where is the Grit Majority of One?

Mr. Parkin heard on Imperial Federation.

The Jesuit Bill a Bone of Contention.

Mr. Temple on Fish.

An interesting letter that will repay perusal.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15th, 1889.

The first vote of the House was taken on Wednesday night about ten o'clock, on Mr. Mulock's (the member for the North Riding of York, Ont..) motion to remove the duty on artificial fertilizers. Mr. Mulock introduced his bill on Monday, but Tuesday being governmental day, the private members bills had to stand over. Many of the members were absent, several of them being at Mr. Parkin's lecture, so there was a great hurrying to and fro and calling in of the members. There were just 172 votes cast—101 voting against and 71 for the motion. Several of the Nationalists voted with the government. Sir John estimates that the government will have during this session a working majority of 45 anyway. During the week the debates have not been very interesting. A great number of questions have been asked and notices of motion given. Mr. Foster brought down the estimates on Monday, and on Tuesday they came in for some criticism. Mr. Peter Mitchell took up the cudgel for the opposition in a very enthusiastic style. He censured the government for appealing cases in which they were one of the parties, from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada to the Privy Council. He made a distinction between a private individual and the government urging that the government should not spend the people's money by vain and useless appeals. Sir John Thompson in reply, said that in the past year only one case had been appealed, that of the St. Catherines Milling and Lumber Co., and that this appeal had resulted in

ERTABLISHING THE RIGHT

of the Dominion to be revoked a sum seven times as large as the cost of the whole litigation of the year.

Yesterday there were no less than 3 votes taken, all bearing on the trade relations of the country. Mr. Landerkin, (South Riding of Grey, Ont.,) moved that inasmuch as corn for distilling purpose was allowed a rebate, similar privilege etc., be extended in cases where farmers used it for feeding purposes. Major General Laurie, (Shelburne, N, S.) said he would be inclined to regard the motion with favor if it were so amended as to place corn on the free list. After some discussion, Mr. Fisher of (Brome), moved an amendment to that effect, and later on Mr. Flynn, (N. S.,) seconded by Mr. Peter Mitchell moved as an amendment to the amendment that corn meal be put on the free list. There was quite a prolonged debate on the various amendments, the House sitting until after midnight. Finally, votes were taken on the amendment and the original motion, resulting as follows. For free corn meal, yeas 70, nays 112, two Liberals. Messrs Brien of Essex, and Campbell of Kent, Ont., voting with the government. On the amendment it was lost on a division of 71 to 111, General Laurie voted with the opposition, and the two before mentioned Liberals voted with the government. On the main motion resulting 71 for, 111 against, General Laurie returned to his first love and supported the government, and Mr. Campbell slid back to the opposition, Brien of Essex still voting with the Conservatives. Mr. Wood, (Westmorland,) in the course of the debate, said while he was inclined to be in favor of the free admission of corn, he would not look at the matter from a sectional standpoint, but would vote for what he regarded as the interests of the country at large.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MEMBERS.

are all here excepting Skinner of St. John, and Weldon of Albert, and they are expected to-day. Mr. Baird of Kings and Mr, Weldon of St. John arrived the first of the week. It appears very much as if the opposition meant to stick tenaciously to their anti-protection ideas. The idea, I presume is to endeavor as much as possible to enlist the sympathies of the farmers, as their continual grievance is that in the make up of the National Policy their interests have been made quite secondary. Yesterday the newly elected member for Haldimand was introduced amid great applause from the opposition benches, by Sir Richard Cartwright. This must have been a real source of genuine delight to the gallant knight. Next to Sir John and Sir Chas. Tupper, probably the most hated man by Sir Richard is Dr. Montague. Last session that gentleman gave him such a wigging that the story of it passed from one end of the country to the other. Sir Richard is an excellent hater, he now has his revenge, but it is hoped it will not be for long.

On Saturday evening last the Oshkosh toboggan slide was formally opened by Sir John Macdonald, who made the descent. About a year ago, he went through the same ordeal. The shute is a very steep one, and the G. O. M. went hurrying down at a tremendous rate. Before getting on the toboggan, Sir John made one of his accustomed humorous speeches, He said he was going down this chute, and he was also going down the decline of life, and just as he would soon on the chute make an upward course, so he hoped soon in the future to take an upward flight in life. The descent was made in perfect safety, but the club has come to the wise conclusion that they will not again ask the old gentleman to take the trip. It was rather a peculiar thing, but none the less true, that public opinion in Ottawa was entirely in accord with that expressed by the members of the Oshkosh. The least accident

MIGHT KILL SIR JOHN,

and his life is too valuable to be risked unnecessarily.

Mr. Geo. R. Parkin had no small task imposed upon him in being called upon to address an Ottawa audienee on Imperial Federation, so soon after Association Hall had rung with the eloquence of Principal Grant. Yet he proved quite equal to the occasion, and if one were called npon to judge between the powers and eloquence of the two men, one would be inclined to try and get out of the quandry with the evasive exclamation, "How happy would I be with either, were t'other gay charmer away." The meeting was a very large and representative one. Mr. Sanford Fleming presided, and among the prominent gentlemen present were: Sir Adams Archibald, M. P., Major Gen. Laurie, M. P., Alex. McNeill, M. P., W. E. O'Brien, M. P., Col. Denison, M. P., Thomas Temple, M. P., Fred. Hale, M. P., Mr. Justice Gwynne, Sen. Dever and others. The lecture throughout was a most masterly effort, and as Mr. Watters, the mover of the vote of thanks said, was a fitting sequel to the admirable address just delivered by President Grant. There was very little attempt at mere rhetoric, though at times so much were the audience enamored with the speaker, that they could not refrain from applauding before he had concluded a brilliant sentence. Mr. Parkin referred to the conception of the idea of annexation as a shameful and disgraceful thing, He disputed the claim that such a sentiment in Nova Scotia was anything more than the merest froth on the tide of politics, and in his support of this contenttion quoted leading Nova Scotians, Conservative and Liberal. As for

HIS NATIVE PROVINCE,

New Brunswick, when the political vocabulary of abuse was quite exhausted, a political opponent was branded as an "Annexationist." It is entirely out of the question to attempt to give any idea of the arguments advanced by Mr. Parkin, in this limited space, but I may say that his lecture, and that of Dr. Grant have done wonders to clear up many of the difficulties that seemed to stare the Imperial Federationist in the face. Mr. Parkin especially urged all federationist members of Parliament to use all the influence in their power toward securing the complet[illegible] of the Canadian-Australian cable, and [illegible]tablishment of lines of steamers [illegible] and Northern [illegible] also the establish[illegible] across the Northern Atlantic [illegible] Pacific, from Canadian ports. The question of Imperial Federation is really coming to the front. Last year the mass meeting in Toronto was enormous, and a stranger would be impressed with large audiences that have greeted the lecturers on this subject in the capital. Last evening the subject in somewhat an original manner was dealt with by a gifted speaker, Rev. Dr. Wild of Toronto. It may be as well to say here that Dr. Wild is the pastor of the Bond street Congregational church in Toronto, and that so many are the people who flock to him on Sunday evenings that admission has to be given by ticket. Dr. Wild's hobby—if indeed hobby it may be called—is that the British people are the ten lost tribes of Israel, the United States being Manassah. While, to a crowded house in the Grand Opera last night, the Dr. in spite of their will almost convinced his audience that they were the

LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM,

he entirely scorned the idea of the dismemberment of the Empire, as he considers that we are God's peculiar people, endowed with peculiar qualities, whose destiny it is to Christianize and civilize the world, and finally to bring about the millenium. After the lecture, Dr. Wild attended a very brilliant banquet given at the Russell by the Ottawa branch of the Sons of England, in honor of the Grand Lodge which is holding is annual session in the city. I may say that this banquet was one of the most imposing held in Ottawa for a long time. In the absence of Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., who was called to the House, Dr. Wild responded to the toast of the Empire, and in spite of his erratic ideas, his speech was a magnificent effort. He is a man with a most imposing presence, and possessed of a wonderful stock of original humor. At this banquet were two British Columbia members, Col. Prior, M. P for Victoria, and Mr. Mara, M. P. for Yale. They both made excellent speeches. The members from the far west are considered small numerically but in no other way. In fact half a dozen men more suited for the duties pertaining to members of Parliament it would be difficult to find in the Dominion.

It is said that the Conservatives of Ottawa intend to give a banquet during March to

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN,

who is very popular both in a social and official capacity among those with whom he has to do.

The Jesuit Bill is a great subject for discussion within and without political circles. and the Protestant horse has been duly produced from the stables and mounted, although he appears to be consideredable "more in the imagination than in the performance." The attack in the *Mail* which appeared a week or so ago, has tended to aggravate matters a good deal, and following in the wake of its big contemporary, the *Journal* of this city, has become very condemnatory of His Holiness the Pope and all his belongings. The *Empire* is accused of dancing when the government pulls the reins, but as a matter of fact, the article in the *Journal* on the subject, while not couched in such brilliant language as that of the *Mail* was characterized by quite as much common sense and unfortunately more discretion. It is purely a question of rights as between the Federal and Provincial goverements, and there seems no doubt that the people of Quebec have a right to dispose of the funds under their control as they will. The time to have agitated against the Bill was while it was under the consideration of the Local House. Yet never a word of disapprobation was there expressed. This everlasting howl at Roman Catholicism, this ceaseless barking, while there is not even courage enough to attempt to bite, is

DISGUSTING MODERATE PROTESTANTS,

who consider that modern thoughts and modern education is influencing their Roman Catholic friends for good, as well as themselves The talk of intolerance—who is more so than your William the Fourth—no surrender, spread eagle Protestant.

Mr. Temple, M. P., made his first speech for the session on Wednesday last. The question of jurisdiction over the lakes of the Dominion was under discussion, and the member for York seized the opportunity to refer to the lakes on the boundary between New Brunswich and Maine. On the American side of their waters, officials protect the fishing interest, and he wished to know if the Canadian government would not deem it advisable to provide similar protection on the Canadian waters. At present he urged there was no protection whatever. The Minister of Marine will take the matter into consideration.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The Oldest Presbyterian Minister in Nova Scotia Congratulated.

The golden jubilee of the ordination of Rev. Dr. McCulloch, as pastor of the first Presbyterian church, Truro, N. S., was celebrated there Thursday with great eclat. This church is the oldest Presbyterian church in Canada, and has only had four pastors during its one hundred and eighteen years history. Dr. McCulloch became its third pastor, and was ordained fifty years ago Thusday. There was a very large attendance of Presbyterian ministers from all parts of the province as well as prominent laymen. Of the communion roll half a century ago there are only their survivors, and twelve of these are women. An address was read to Dr. McCulloch, accompanied by twelve hundred dollars in gold. The doctor replied in an affecting manner. There were also presents and tributes of esteem from many other bodies. Congratulatory cablegrams were received from Scotland, telegrams from various parts of the provinces, and letters from Sir William Dawson and Rev. Dr. Fraser of Barrie, joint secretary of the general assembly, who is Dr. McColloch's only surviving fellow-student. Jubilee addresses were delivered by J. F. Blanchard, Revs. John Mc Millan, Dr. Pollock and E. Scott. The ladies of the congregation entertainad hundred of clergy and visitors to tea, and in the evening there was a reception in the spacious church, addressed by leading Presbyterian divines in the province. Dr. McCulloch is nearly eighty years of age, but does not look more than seventy.

Henry Womac, a young farmer of Monroe, Georgia, and his wife have met a terrible death from a cat's bite. Mr. Womac was sitting by the fire with one hand hanging down, when suddenly one of the house cats sprung upon his hand and fastened her teeth in one of his fingers. He slung her loose, and, seizing a shovel, killed her immediately. The wound in his finger soon healed, but just one week later, the other cat suddenly showed signs of fight, and with bristles raised ran under the bed in whish Mrs. Womac was lying. When she got up and her feet struck the floor, the cat bit her on the heel. Her husband, hearing her scream, rushed in, choked the cat off and killed it. About noon his finger began to swell and pain him, and at night he was attacked by spasms, which continued until he became so wild that his friends were compelled to fasten him up in a room by himself, where he died a most terrible death from what is pronounced hydrophobia. Mrs. Womac's foot swelled to a most unnatural size and her death followed twenty-four hours after receiving the bite.

La Presse of Quebec, publishes the following strange story regarding Miss Josephine Bedard of Tingwick, who is said not to have eaten a morsel of food since the beginning of 1882, living entirely on water for a period of over two thousand five hundred and fifty days. The girl, who is 17 years old, lived like other people until Christmas Day, 1881, when she was sick for three weeks with a severe attack of diptheria, and immediately after her recovery the strange phenomenon of living without food began. She feels no desire for food and does not drink any more water than an ordinary person. Her health is good and she is described as well developed, weighing 125 pounds. At the request of some physicians, the girl was locked up in her room for two weeks last year. in order to test the truth of her living without food, and when she came out hea health was as good as ever. She plays and enjoys life like other young people of her age.

Col. Ruth Goshen, the largest man Barnnm ever had, died on on the 12th at 1.10 P. M., at Clyde, N. J., a station on the Pennsylvania railroad, just beyond New Brunswick, where he has lived during the winter for the past 10 years. Many people remember him as one of Barnum's many freaks. The children who go to "Barnum's show" now will miss the kind word or pat on the head that he always had for little ones. After an illness of six months, he died Tuesday of dropsy. During his illness he had four men in attendance all the time. It took their combined strength to move him about in bed with a block and fall. He stood 7 feet 2 inches in his stockings, measured 2 feet 6 inches across the shoulders, 28 inches through the chest, and weighed 630 pounds when in health. From papers found at his home he is supposed to be about 70 years of age, and was born in Egypt about the year 1819 or 1821.

"Advanced" champions of labor in the United States have sent out a circular an[illegible] that a secret court is being organ[illegible] who betray the unions in [illegible] the princi[illegible]nouncing [illegible] ised to punish men w[illegible] their struggles with corporations, [illegible] pal punishment to be cutting off their ears.

A Rochester, N. Y., paper reports that the great English beer syndicate has secured control of the four largest breweries in that city.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

Telephrase is announced as the new name for telephone messages.

Thirteen tons of postage stamps were sold in New York last year.

In the five Dominion penitentiaries there are now 1,074 convicts.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family is now computed at $274,000,000.

A physician says that more wrinkles come from laughing than from worrying.

Nine fully equipped English dramatic companies appear in America next season.

There are no less than six undertakers in the Common Council of New York City.

By a recent census the population of Portland, Maine, was found to be about 42,000.

It is expected that Kennebec, Maine, lumber men will cut about 100,000,000 feet this season.

The fishery negotiations at Washington involved an expenditure on the Dominion of $19,979.

A solid bed of alum forty feet thick and a mile long has been discovered in British Columbia.

The United States produced last year 6,490,736 tons of pig iron, the largest quantity yet turned out.

Deaths from mining explosions in England for 1888 were only 43. This is the lowest record since 1851.

Thirteen vessels were engaged in the protection of the fisheries last year costing the Dominion $101,527.

Mt. Hercules, in New Guinea, is the highest mountain in the world. Its height is given as 32,768 feet.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Large rosettes of the very narrowest ribbon are at once the newest and most stylish trimming for bonnets.

Their were 1,941 orphan children brought out from England last year, all of whom were found homes in the Dominion.

New York's oldest cattle dealers say that beef is now lower than it has been any winter within the last thirty-five years.

There was 354 bears slain in the State of Maine in 1888, for each of these the State Treasurer paid a bounty of five dollars.

At the eleven elections for the repeal of the Scott Act last year, the total number of votes cast for repeal was 35,954 and against 25,608.

There is a company in company in Birmigham, England, that makes about 10,000,000 of pins every day, the weight averaging five tons per week.

Colored people in Alabama are endeavoring to have Joseph W. Brandale, a barber and prominent colored politician, taken into Harrison's Cabinet.

As originally designed, the New York State capitol building at Albany was to cost $4,000 000. The sum of $18,000,000 has thus far been expended on it, and it remains uncompleted.

Sunday labor has been greatly increasing during the last few years. In the city of New York alone there are fully 100,000 men and women who work every Sueday at their trade or vocations.

All the slow-going British gunboats on foreign services are to be brought home and devoted to coast defences and their former duties assigned to new vessels of greater speed and armaments.

A woman who, well nigh half a century ago, bent President Harrison over her knee and spanked him soundly, is walking the streets of Indianapolis, old, white-haired, widowed, penniless, looking for housework.

A Russian officer who has made a tour of observation through India concludes that English rule there is "far from tottering to its fall. It has struck out so many deep roots that to disturb it would be no easy task."

The Indian population of the Dominion numbers 69,613 distrrbuted among the provinces: Ontario, 16,963; Quebec, 6,731; New Brunswick, 1,594: Nova Scotia, 2,145; P. E. Island, 319; Manitoba and the N. W., 23,940; British Columbia, 17,921.

A new way of fighting the liquor traffic has lately been tried with success by some of the Catholic priests of Brooklyn, N. Y. Hundreds of boys and young men have been pledged to shun the saloons and cigar-stores for a stated number of years.

The world-wide reputation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the natural result of its surpassing value as a blood medicine. Nothing, in the whole pharmacopœia, effects more astonishing results, in scrofula, rheumatism, general debility, and all forms of blood disease, than this remedy.

There is a fashion even in tombstones. White marble monuments in the United States are going out, and but few are now made for the fashionable dead in white material. Granite in dark shades is the prevailing rage, and nearly all the new monuments are being made in that material.

The *Canada Gazette*, published in London, gives details of the first meeting of the Crofters' Colonization commission. It says sixty families, in all about three hundred souls, will be emigrated this spring. Preparations are being made for their settlement in the Northwest.

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—the great external remedy for physicial suffering and means for relieving pains. A very small quanity achieves results of the most gratifying kind.

The State of Pennsylvania has passed a bill requiring a United States flag, costing not less than ten dollars, to be hoisted on every school house in the State, while the school is in session. It is intended as an object lesson in patriotism. There are about twenty thousand school houses in the State.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dumville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

On the morning of April 30, 1889, at nine o'clock, it has been arranged that the church bells all over the United States shall ring, to celebrate the event of 100 years ago, when the church bells throughout the thirteen States rang out to call the people together to pray for the success and prosperity of the country under Gen. Washington, that day inaugurated president of the United States.

The Eiffell Tower and the Gallery of Machines are apparently to be the two great spectacles of the Paris Exposition. The arrangements for hoisting people to the top, which will be raised to its thousand feet by March 31, will consist of two lifts carrying fifty to one hundred persons each. The complete ascent will take four minutes, and it will be possible to take to the top 750 visitors an hour.

At the Royal Powder Factory at Wetteren, in Belgium, a new gunpowder is being made. They call it poudre-papier, a paper powder, and it is said that a charge of 39 grains gives, in a rifle of small calibre, an initial velocity of 660 yards to the ball. This is equal to, if it does not beat the Lebel powder. The additional advantages are attributed to it of not smearing the barrel, of producing no smoke and of causing no recoil.

A new military rifle, called the Cooper-Cashmere, has been perfected and patented by Mr. W. M. Cooper of Toronto, which, it is said, meets all the requirements for modern warfare. It is so arranged that it can be used with an attachable and detachable magazine, which carries twenty-five cartridges. The operation of loading and firing is performed by a simple lever action similar to that of the Martini-Henry. The weapon is very strong and simple and can be changed from a repeater to a single shooter and *vice versa*, and is so simple that any person of ordinary intelligence can readily understand how to use it.

First Class English Fire Insurance Companies.

The North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, Liverpool & London & Globe of London, Royal of Liverpool, Phœnix of London, Commercial Union of London, and National of Dublin, Ireland, are represented here by

MORRISON & FREEZE.

The rates are as low as any, and some special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having detached buildings, can insure for 3 years at very low [illegible] Over $36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886. Office [illegible] Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B., opposite the Post Office, next door below Telegraph Office.

rates.

January 30th.

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GENTLEMEN'S GOODS

—FOR—

EVENING WEAR.

White Kid Gloves,

White Neck Ties,

NEWEST SHAPES IN

L