

A Charge Admitted.

The newspaper of which Mr. Gregory is the editor, confesses, without a blush, to having stolen editorial material from the New York Sun, as charged by the Farmer. Here is the alleged explanation:—

"During the unavoidable absence of the editor of this paper from the office from town last month, an article or two from the New York Sun and another foreign paper on timely foreign topics, were reprinted in the Gleaner without credit. The article should certainly not have appeared without due credit being given for them, and that they did so appear was due (in the absence of other editorial copy) to the over-zeal of the person in charge at the time."

The fact that Mr. Gregory happened to be out of town was no excuse for the person who advertises himself as the editor of the Gleaner, to attempt to pass off the product of other men's brains as his own. If Mr. Gregory hasn't time to furnish editorial copy while absent from town, he should see to it that the "over zeal" of the "person" he leaves in charge, does not outrage all the laws of decent journalism. It is no more dishonest for a clergyman to preach another man's sermon, than for a newspaper to appropriate, without credit, the editorial writings of a contemporary.

The Farmer is quite aware that neither the reputed nor advertised editor of the Gleaner, sets up for himself a very high code of morals, but for the respect of an honorable profession, they ought to cease appropriating the result of other men's labors.

Whipping is coming into favor in England, says a recent letter. In the House of Lords a bill has been passed providing for the flogging of burglars found carrying firearms, while in the Commons, Mr. Milvain has introduced a bill to amend and consolidate the law in relation to corporal punishment. It gives power to the court to direct the whipping of youthful offenders under sixteen years of age who have rendered themselves liable to imprisonment with hard labor. It would legalize whipping also in certain other cases—e. g., high misdemeanor, in cases of robbery, cases of burglary where the burglar is armed, in cases of garroting, in cases of indecent assault, in cases of abominable crime, and in cases where girls under thirteen years of age are made victims. Not more than 25 strokes are to be given to youthful offenders, nor 50 in any case. The youthful offender is to be whipped till six months after the passing of the sentence, and the whipping is to be given in the ordinary not in the convict prison. Quarter sessions are to be allowed to order the infliction of not more than twenty strokes.

A Prospective Appointment.

We hear it rumored in well informed circles that Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Solicitor General, will receive the appointment of Police Magistrate of New St. John, and that Mr. B. Lester Peters who at present enjoys the emoluments of both the Police Magistrate and the Common Clerk's office, will retain the latter which is in the gift of the Common Council.

The appointment of Mr. Ritchie to such an important position would be a proper recognition of ability and faithfulness to his party as well. He has occupied a leading position in the legislature for nearly twelve years, and for six years has satisfactorily discharged the duties of Solicitor General. In filling the office of Police Magistrate, the first consideration of course should be to secure a man competent in every respect, and this qualification being secure, the party man claims for recognition that should not be overlooked. Mr. Ritchie has made sacrifices to continue in the representation of St. John in the legislature and Government; he has always faithfully and fully served his constituency, and his appointment to a position, at once lucrative and dignified, would be a graceful act which the country would applaud.

Objection is taken in St. John to the discontinuance of Mr. Peters in a dual position, but this ought to have very little weight. His former position was that of Common Clerk, and his appointment to the police magistracy was made to meet certain contingencies in which Mr. Peters himself was an interested party, but which need not now be mentioned. The necessity for his occupancy of two of the best offices in St. John does not now exist, and while he is all his friends claim him to be a zealous, faithful, high minded judge, no injustice would be done him were to be retained only in the position of Common Clerk.

We do not know what Mr. Ritchie's feelings are in the matter, but if he wants the police magistracy, no living man has a better right to it, and we trust he may receive a well deserved reward. There isn't a decenter gentleman in public life to-day, than the Hon. "Bob" Ritchie.

Chiding Uncle Sam.

In an article on the relations of the United States and Canada, the New York Times directs the attention of the people of that country to the hurtful course pursued by Americans in their dealings with Canada. For instance, the Times says:—"In the language of frankness let it be said that the United States has never treated Canada in a manner to secure her regard. Though living beside her and speaking the same language, Canada has never been regarded as a mere collection of British dependencies, governed in London. No pains have been taken to find out her natural aims and aspirations. A great deal that is unfriendly to Great Britain is written in American papers and uttered by American public men. In the fisheries dispute, Canada has always been spoken of contemptuously as a mere offshoot of British ill-will, and the United States has been regarded as a mere ally of the British Empire. It is pleasing to observe an occasional expression of opinion of this kind in an American paper."

Looking into the future, the Times further remarks:—

"That the child is now born in the United States who will live to see Canada with a population as large as the British Islands, and probably with as much accumulated wealth. Can the American nation afford to be indifferent to the existence of such a community at its very borders, and abating the occupancy of this great continent of North America?"

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every Quarter.

The town assessment of Woodstock this year is \$14,000. The Grand Trunk Intending putting vestibule cars on their through train. The late Hon. Robert Dunsmyth's estate in British Columbia is valued at \$10,000,000. Hon. Mr. Chaplain and Sir George Stephen arrived in New York Sunday morning from Europe.

The Dominion Government is to place a clock in the tower of the Woodstock post office. The town council of Edinburgh has decided to confer the freedom of the city upon Seeding commenced at the Ottawa experimental farm, Friday—ten days earlier than last year. Donald Morrison, the Lake Michigan out-law, was captured at Marsden, Quebec, Sunday night.

Sir Julian Paucot, the new British Minister to Washington, arrived at New York Sunday. It is reported that cholera is epidemic in the Phillipine Islands, and that out of 1,600 cases 1,000 have proved fatal. An active movement is on foot in Upper Province Ontario, to test the validity of the Jesuit estates bill in the courts.

Honah R. Lawton has obtained a verdict for \$20,185 against the Grand Trunk railway for injuries received in a collision. The manager of the Great American Tea Company at Nebraska City, has disappeared. The stock was found to consist of gold. A package containing \$15,000 in gold has mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Northern Pacific Express Co. at Brainerd, Minn.

Henry E. Pearson, postmaster of New York City died Saturday morning. His successor is Van Cott a recent Republican appointment. A match between O'Connor, the Toronto oarsman, and Searle of Australia, has been arranged to take place in England some time in September. Parliament has revoked the subsidies to the Central Railway from the head of Grand Lake to the Intercolonial, and to the Albert Southern Railways.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of thirteen persons charged with bribery and corruption in connection with legislative measures in Minnesota. Principal Grant of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., will be presented with his portrait at the coming graduation. The graduates this year will number over eighty. Joseph McCall, who is at the point of death in Chicago, has confessed to killing his brother Thomas in a quarrel sixteen years ago, and throwing his body into the water.

Dr. Thomas Walker of St. John, has been elected Grand Master of the Masonic order in New Brunswick, at the annual session of the Grand Lodge now being held at St. John. Felice Viard, aged 72, a professional beggar, died in New Orleans the other day of debility and neglect, in an old slum. The corner discovered hidden around the shanty \$38,000 in cash and securities.

Clinton P. Ferris, the millionaire lumberman of Tacoma, W. T., is reported to have had a disagreement with his wife in Paris, and in a vigorous embrace lost a portion of his nose, which he sprang his jaw. Two men named Riley and Brown, while taking down telegraph wires, were pulled out of a window of the St. Omer hotel, New York, Friday morning by the ropes attached to a falling pole. Both were instantly killed.

John Schofield, residing near Kentville, N. S., and his twelve-year-old son, were killed by lightning during Sunday night's thunder storm. The house was completely wrecked. Mrs. Schofield and three children escaped. Frederick H. McAllister, a New York telegrapher found a wad in the corridor of his office, which he valued at \$200 and in bills and certified checks. He returned the property to a bank in Wall street, and was given \$5 for his honesty.

It is a well-known anecdote made by the C. P. R. officials for running into St. John of their trains by the Short Line is, that they will leave Montreal at 8:30 P. M., and arrive in St. John about 1 P. M. next day, the trip occupying 23 hours. Probably not one in a thousand realizes the fact that, next to England, little Holland, whose King is at present at death's door, is the greatest Colonial power in the world. The Dutch Colonies have a total area of 800,000 square miles, which includes some of the finest Colonial possessions in the world.

A reunion of the old graduates of St. Joseph's College, Monmouth, will be held at the college on the 25th and 26th days of June next. A grand celebration will be arranged on the 26th June, which is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the college. The Dominion Government has renewed the contract with the Allan Steamship Company for the carriage of Atlantic mails for another year on the same terms as the present contract. Meanwhile the directors are at present considering proposals for entering into a contract for a fast service next year.

James Adams of St. John, a gentleman well known in Fredericton as a former partner of S. J. Jones in the brewing business, dropped dead from heart failure on Tuesday a few hundred yards from his home, last Thursday night. The deceased was very prominent in Masonic and Pythian circles. The quantity of lumber of all kinds cut on the New Brunswick river during the year 1888, is greater than for many years past. It is estimated that 75,000 railway ties will come from the various streams this spring. The total value of the lumber cut in the Dominion last year of nearly ten million feet.

The total miles of completed railway in the Dominion to June 30th, 1888, were 12,701. Capital expended, \$1,340,000,000; passengers carried, 11,416,791; tons of freight carried, 17,172,750; miles run, 97,301,206 passengers killed, 20. St. John is to have a Sailors' Home, which will be a credit to the port. Miss Hutchinson, a benevolent lady, has been interested herself in the welfare of the sailors and providing them with a room to spend their evenings in innocent amusement. She has now undertaken to establish a resort where meals can be procured, lodgings obtained, baggage stored, and where religious services may be held. The building will be 65 by 50 feet, and will cost \$10,000. The contracts are let, and work will go on at once.

A statement has been published of the fruit prospects of the United States, for the coming season, the reports having been prepared by the best informed parties in their respective States. The strawberry crop is the largest ever known. The apple crop will be much smaller than last year, it being the off year for a crop. The strawberry crop is hardly up to the average, yet much larger than that of 1888, which was the lightest in many years. The pear crop will average light, through their great enemy, the blight. Mr. William Logan, a well-known and very highly respected business man of St. John, died at his home there, Saturday afternoon, after quite a lengthy illness from paralysis. The deceased gentleman was a native of Ireland and came to St. John in 1842, establishing soon afterwards the Atlantic soap works, an industry that prospered under the touch of Mr. Logan's industry until it is now one of the leading manufacturing concerns in the province. Mr. Logan was a devoted Presbyterian, a good man and an excellent citizen. He leaves behind him one son, Mr. James W. Logan who succeeds him in business, and three daughters, one of whom is the estimable wife of our fellow citizen, Mr. Albert W. Edgecombe.

A Stanley correspondent, writing on the 10th inst., says:—"Weather very fine. Spring a fortnight earlier than usual. Those Gilroy commenced ploughing yesterday, the earliest on record. Streets are beginning to commence. Mr. Gibson's men have been going by the Village en route to the upper Newbank. E. Lynch was here yesterday hiring drivers for Burnt Hill and Clearwater streams. The farmers' Grange organized the 23rd of February last, is doing finely. It has 140 members at present, and expects to reach 200 by the first of June; they are about to start a general store, and have the Board of Directors are: Dr. Moore, M. P. P., Wm. Currier, Donald Fullerton, Wm. Boyd, Thos. Buchanan, Rev. H. T. Farley, Fred. White.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

During the American civil war, 207 Union soldiers were executed for desertion. The estimated cost of the Toronto police force for the present year is \$105,000. The chief objection to the half holiday is that so many insist on making it a "full day."

The city of Victoria, B. C., purposes expending \$45,000 on its streets, highways and bridges this year. The emigration from the south-west of Ireland is causing alarm. The country is being rapidly depopulated. In the city of New York there are upwards of fifty able M. Methodist preachers who are paid less than \$500 per year.

Some men are born great; some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them of all responsibility. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is still a fact that sober argument is not always adhered to by temperance speakers. A spelling bee is an absolute necessity in a school. A Judge of the Municipal Court in describing a man called "barrel."

Five prisoners overpowered the jailer and a guard at St. Joseph de Beauce, Quebec, Thursday and got away. Two were recaptured. "If Bismarck lives five years longer free press and free speech will be unknown in Europe." This is a paragraph which sent a German editor to prison. The tinfol so commonly used with wrapping gum, various kinds of candy and chewing tobacco, is now pronounced dangerous on account of the lead in it.

The wife of Messrs Wenzler, a Wall street coffee broker, in her suit for divorce against him, has been very successful in her claim to his toilet and toilet two perfumes bath a day. Here is Dakota with another plague. Mice are so plenty there that the cat market has gone up, and toms and tabbys are being sold in great numbers and sold at \$5 apiece. Mark Twain describes baseball as the very symbol, the outward and visible expression of the drive and push and rush and struggle and raving, tearing, booming nineteenth century.

Newfoundland's luck is as thick as her fog. The treasury has a surplus; and her ships have just come after a fortnight's cruise with a million dollars' worth of seal fat for their hides. Father McMahon, the priest of St. Andrew's Church, Duane street, New York, is one of the wealthiest divines in the United States. He is estimated to be worth \$400,000, and having sold his wife's property he has accumulated in real estate speculation. For nearly half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the most popular cough remedy in the world. The constantly increasing demand for this remedy proves it to be the best of all for colds, coughs, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

C. A. Livingston, Plattsville, Va., says:—"I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism." A new invention to prevent collisions at sea, consisting of a small plate fixed at the bow of the vessel, has been very successfully tried on the Thames. Electricity is the active agent. The approach of another vessel within two miles causes a bell to sound on the ship carrying an arrow shows the direction where it comes.

A coal dealer in Yorkshire, England, had been in the habit of giving over-weight in selling, the weighing machine being so constructed as to register about twenty-four pounds in excess. He did this out of pure benevolence. But strangely enough his kindness was declared to be illegal by the authorities, who arrested and fined him for the practice. Among the warmest advocates of the use of Northrop & Lumsden's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are ladies foremost in delicate health, whose vigor and bodily health has been restored by it. Cases of biliousness, long standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, female ailments, and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it.

In the centre of the alomby African forest, St. John has been the scene of a civil war which has excited the curiosity of the world since they were first described by Paul Du Chailu. Stanley reports them to be the most annoying foes encountered on his whole African tour. He did not die of the disease, and shot at the white men with poisoned arrows. No advances can win their friendship.

A man in New York makes his living by cutting up the bodies of the dead at fire, and has attended two thousand fires within the last five years. He stays day and night in the office of the Brush Electric Light Company, and his work is going on all night long. He is surrounded, and while the district covered by the Brush system he picks up his tools and starts to the fire. His duty is to prevent the lives of the firemen from being imperilled.

A huge piece of coal, weighing five tons net, has been cut at the Abernethy Colliery, to be sent to the Paris Exhibition as a specimen of the Welsh mining industry. The block, which weighed 10,000 lbs., was cut from a vein of coal which measures seven feet six inches in height, five feet six inches wide, and three feet six inches deep. It is said that it was hauled for about a mile along the workings to the cutting, where it had to be trimmed before it could be brought to the bank. Five other blocks, each weighing two and a half tons, accompany it to Paris.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Record of Business during 1888.

An abstract of the statements of insurance companies doing business in Canada has been issued by the Department of Finance. It shows that the business of the insurance companies in Canada during the year 1888 has been a large advance over the preceding years. In the case of fire insurance the amount of risk at the end of last year was \$249,500,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over the amount of risk at the end of the previous year. The amount of risk at the end of the year was \$265,500,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over the amount of risk at the end of the previous year. The amount of risk at the end of the year was \$281,500,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over the amount of risk at the end of the previous year.

In life insurance the net amount in force on 31st December last year, was \$212,400,000, an increase of \$20,750,000 over the amount in force at the end of the year 1887. The amount of risk at the end of the year was \$212,400,000, an increase of \$20,750,000 over the amount of risk at the end of the year 1887. The amount of risk at the end of the year was \$212,400,000, an increase of \$20,750,000 over the amount of risk at the end of the year 1887.

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Like Half a Dollar. About 8 years ago my feet and legs became very sore and it was a great deal of trouble to get about. I tried many remedies, but they did not do me any good. At last I found a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I took it, and in a few days my feet and legs were completely cured. I am now able to walk about as usual. I am very much obliged to you for the Bitters. Joseph Guyon, Tupperville, Ont.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

Debated in Parliament.

And the Subsidy Voted.

From recess till five minutes of midnight, Saturday, the Halifax Post Office committee discussed Hon. Mr. Foster's resolution to the fast Atlantic mail service. Finally the resolution was adopted without division. The debate was opened by Mr. Weldon of St. John, who objected to passing the resolution till the government had taken the house into its confidence as to the terminal ports on both sides of the Atlantic, the style of steamers, etc. He stated that the physical and physical considerations would prevent much Atlantic passenger traffic going via Halifax. New York vessels in winter take the southern route, and in summer the northern route. So it was with the mails, which are carried daily from New York. Years ago we believed that when railway connection was made with the United States, Halifax would handle the bulk of the American mails and passengers. History shows that we were not to get them, and Halifax had then the best mail steamer on the Atlantic. For the attempt was to be made again, St. John should be put on the same level as Halifax.

Mr. Weldon showed that from November to April, St. John is a port of call for 100 hours of fog per month, and that the harbor was easy of access at all times. He quoted statistics to show the extent of our steamship service, and pointed out that St. John was the only port north of the Baltimore never encumbered with ice. The fact that the Halifax and other large transatlantic lines had not taken St. John during the Trent affair and the Great Republic, the largest sailing vessel that ever floated, had loaded in St. John, showed the ability of our port to accommodate the passenger traffic of the ocean.

He then admitted that Halifax was better situated geographically than St. John, so far as ocean voyage was concerned, but argued that St. John offset that by its shorter land route to the government, intended to run the steamers from an English to a French port they should likewise let them touch at St. John as well as Halifax. Mr. Skinner of St. John followed. He forcibly informed the House that St. John was greatly worked up to its reasonable rights and anticipations which dated back to the day the union was formed, and which, after many disappointments, had not been expected to be accomplished, this fast ocean service being the complement of the construction of the great transcontinental railway system. Now that the Great Line had been opened in a few days, the business men of St. John naturally look forward to their city being the Atlantic terminus for the ocean freight traffic of Canada.

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MILLIONS GONE IN FLAMES.

Tremendous Conflagration in the Heart of New York.

The biggest fire New York has witnessed in this generation, swept the east bank of North River clear, on Friday last, from 50th street to 65th street. It destroyed property belonging to the New York Central Railroad; laid, floor, and like belonging to other persons, notably N. K. Fairbanks, the great Chicago lard merchant; two big elevators of the Merchants' Building; a big brick building stretching from 50th to 65th street, the piers and pier sheds connected with the elevator system were badly damaged and rendered temporarily useless. There were three immense quantities of 200,000 quarts of melted lard and cotton seed oil, and when the flames reached them the mixture exploded, throwing the burning fluid in all directions. At least a quarter of a million people turned out to watch the brilliant sight from beyond the police lines on Twelfth avenue. The police reserves were called out to preserve order. Every fire engine above Fourteenth street was called out.

THE STORY OF THE CONFLAGRATION. The fire originated in the five-story brick building which occupied the block from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets facing the river front. It was 200 feet in width and 100 feet in depth. The walls were 100 feet deep and were constructed of the best material. It was in the engine room of Fairbank's refinery, the old establishment of W. J. Wilcox Co., one of the largest lard refining concerns in the country, that the fire broke out. Soaked in grease as the old building was, it was a matter of time before the flames would reach the roof. The men at work in every storey dropped their tools and ran for life.

THE MEN WHO WERE THE ONLY WAY OUT. They fled themselves out by scores heading long and behind them a flood of millions of people came out and carried away by friends. Crying wives and mothers crowded out of the doors, shouting for their husbands and sons or begging for news of them. The northern section of the building that extended to Sixty-third street, was occupied by the Boston Storage Warehouse Company. In it were stored about 1,000 casks of oil, and in the section occupied by the refining company were thousands of barrels of lard material. This was all destroyed. A strong brick wall divided the building in the middle. Upon this wall the firemen hung their hopes for half an hour of desperate effort, but the flames, fed by melted lard, leaped above and around it, and reached across Sixty-third street and the slip. The walls of this structure

WELL WITH A FRIGHTFUL CRASH shortly before 6:30 o'clock and it was by a second only that the firemen at work at the north end escaped being buried under the ruins. Meanwhile the fire had burned so fiercely that grain elevator A, the biggest of the enormous elevators of the New York Central road, which occupied the block from Sixty-third to Sixty-fifth street and which cost half a million, had ignited and was well on its way to be destroyed. Elevator B stood 500 feet further up the river between the elevator or water from Sixty-third street and next the union stock yards half a mile and the Chief Charles telegraphed for the fire boats, for the Charity Commissioners' two boats and for the police boat patrol. The patrol was called up for repairs, but the others responded. They came on with four or five boats, belonging to the railway company and put their pumps to work to throw water on the threatened buildings. Soon every hose was playing a steady stream of water on the fire, directed things. It was almost impossible for the firemen to get to the building. At this time the building of the Lard Refining Company and the Boston Storage Warehouse was still burning furiously in three places.

BURNING GRANDLY IN THREE PLACES. And the flames were shooting heavenward from the great grain elevator. The two lower storeys or foundation proper were built of brick, but the five upper storeys were of slate and were of iron. When the outer covering rolled off a great cracking crust, the flames shot upwards for hundreds of feet, and burning pieces of material flew in all directions. The firemen were on both sides of the sheds on the piers from Fifty-eighth street as far north as Sixty-fourth street now in a mass of flames. The approach of darkness added to the difficulty of the scene. With the apparent helplessness of the firemen to check the conflagration, the moment was deemed tragic. The slaughter house of Mr. W. J. Wilcox was partially destroyed. The premises were in flames. The fire boats were prevented from rendering efficient aid, owing to danger of taking fire if they came near shore. When several boats were partially destroyed the fire boats were enabled to run in between the docks and do good work. The damage is estimated at \$3,500,000.

LAND MAILS THREE QUICKER than by sailing to Halifax and forwarding her mails by the Intercolonial. After emphasizing these great advantages of St. John over Halifax, as the winter port of Canada, Mr. Skinner illustrated the importance of our port by official statistics, showing the tonnage inward and outward last year to be within a shade equal to that of Montreal, a city with five times the population of St. John. He had no antagonism to Halifax, but stood on its merits. Its people felt that their interests had been discriminated against by the Intercolonial, and he felt that the government should be asked to note the fact that the ocean steamship business from Halifax has not been a success in the past, and to consider the fact that the Intercolonial, then in a few years White Star, or the same reason, must supplant Halifax. St. John of Quebec port claims on the broader ground of the Intercolonial, closer connection with the interior of Canada, and greater nearness to the Atlantic business portions of the United States.

Mr. Ellis of St. John, said the common sense of the people of the Maritime Provinces was opposed to the vain attempt to carry the bulk of Canadian passenger and mail traffic via Halifax. As this was not a freight line, Mr. Skinner's contention that the steamships were the complement of the Canadian Pacific Railway fell to the ground. It would be better to aid a freight line, if aid were to be given at all, than to subsidize a passenger line. THE LATER STRENGTHS for the benefit of the rich alone. He did not believe the people west of Montreal could be tempted to sail via Halifax or St. John. Mr. Ellis then, in reply to charges against the day of the Intercolonial, said that the pamphlet issued some time ago by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Wood agreed with Mr. Ellis that Halifax was not a good port, but in the face of his contention