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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, All prepared by thoroughly Experienced, Intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE, For anyone to consult these many hints and suggestions each one of which is worth many times the small cost of this Journal for a whole year.

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A Pointer, ONLY a few days more to the season of Cheval's Pointers, the most valuable and best of all pointer dogs.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT, JOHN E. SANDSON and Robert S. SANDSON, of the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick.

CAPT. DREYFUS DEGRADED. Public Ceremony in Paris Over His Downfall.

He Declares He is Innocent. The formal degradation of Capt. Albert Dreyfus, sentenced to deprivation of his military rank, and confinement in a fortress for life for betraying government secrets, took place at Paris Saturday morning on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire in the presence of 5,000 troops.

Another Account Says that Dreyfus slept well and was awakened at five o'clock in the morning, when he was informed that this was the day fixed for his degradation in public. He displayed no emotion until he was dressed in the full uniform of his rank and prepared to leave the Terebeche-Midi prison, in which he had been confined since his arrest.

When Dreyfus arrived at the military school he was placed in an improvised detachment from every regiment of the garrison of Paris being assembled on the Place de Fontenoy, and by 9 a.m., fully 5,000 troops were around the square. At 9 o'clock Dreyfus was conducted to the square and was led before General D'Armes who was in command of the troops, and the sentence of the court martial was read to the prisoner.

The general then briefly addressed Dreyfus, saying: "You are adjudged unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people, I degrade you." General D'Armes then gave a sharp word of command, and a non-commissioned officer of the Republican Guards approached Dreyfus, the infantry presented arms, the cavalry presented swords, and there was a long solemn roll from the massed drums.

Dreyfus started back as the non-commissioned officer touched him and shouted: "I am innocent. I swear it—Vive La France!" The non-commissioned officer then tore off the detachments from every regiment of the garrison of Paris being assembled on the Place de Fontenoy, and by 9 a.m., fully 5,000 troops were around the square.

He was greatly excited and shouted more than once: "I am innocent. I swear it." But every time the prisoner spoke, in accordance with orders issued, his voice was drowned by the roll of drums. As Dreyfus passed in front of the place occupied by the representatives of the press, he shouted: "Tell the whole of France that I am innocent."

Meanwhile the crowd in the rear of the soldiers shouted a motley refrain. The ceremony up to this time had lasted only fifty minutes. The degraded man's march along the four sides of the square is what is known as Le parade d'execution. The scene was very impressive and many of the younger soldiers turned their heads away. Captain Dreyfus marched firm and soldierly, with a quick, short pace.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS. Interesting and Spicy Details from Our Active Correspondents.

Lakerville Corner. Jan. 1.—We have had quite a snow storm, enough to make the roads very good and spoil the skating.

SUNBURY NEWS. The Judge Took Her Home and Commanded Her About it for a Week. The celebrated Martin-Donnelly parrot controversy has been decided. Justice Dunne, after commencing with the bird for over a week, gave judgment in favor of the Martins, and on Christmas eve there was a deep and abiding sorrow in the home of the Donnellys.

PARROT DECIDED HER OWN CASE. The Judge Took Her Home and Commanded Her About it for a Week. The celebrated Martin-Donnelly parrot controversy has been decided. Justice Dunne, after commencing with the bird for over a week, gave judgment in favor of the Martins, and on Christmas eve there was a deep and abiding sorrow in the home of the Donnellys.

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BARROOMS IN NORWAY. Observations of the Workings of What is Known as the Götterburg System.

From the (Fredericton) Republican. Dr. Moxon explained the Götterburg or Norwegian system in detail, giving us its vital principle that the State shall make the liquor business an absolute monopoly, and put it into the control of responsible men, whose motive is to reduce, instead of increasing the rate of consumption. The effect is also to reduce the number of saloons to a marked degree. The profits accrue not to the company, but to the people, in the shape of public institutions, amusement halls, etc.

"I saw something of the workings of the system in Sweden and Norway," said Dr. Moxon, "I visited more saloons last summer than I had seen before in my life. I examined the liquors carefully, found out what kinds were sold, and how many glasses a man can buy. In Bergen there are in the neighborhood of a dozen places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle. Each is a plain room, perfectly clean, without even a picture on the wall. There is not even a chair in the room, except a stool behind the counter for the official in charge. He is a respectable man, probably a member of the church. On the walls are printed the rules of the company, which all must obey. If a man asks for aqua vita, he lays down his coin—there is no credit—and pure, undrugged spirits is poured out for him. He is not allowed to remain in the room, and if he does another glass, he is told to come back in three hours. The glass is so small that he might take a glass every three hours in the day and not get drunk. A working-man cannot take a pin on his way to work, for the saloons do not open till eight, nor close till a quarter of nine, and in winter it is half past seven, and in summer eight o'clock. The day before a holiday they close at noon, and they are closed before the workmen are paid off."

"No man can make a cent from the business. The man behind the counter is employed for his personal character. He gets a fairly good salary, but not a cent from the business. If he deviates from the rules of the company he is bounced at once. He is promoted for making as small a sale as possible. The policy of the whole system is to crowd down the consumption of alcohol. In 1876 the per capita consumption was 3.8 quarts; in 1892 it was reduced to 3.3 quarts. Norway and Sweden were the most drunken countries in Europe; now Norway is three times as sober as the United States. It is the exact reverse of a license system, under which the licensed dealers stimulate trade as much as possible to get back the money they have paid for their licenses. I think it would be better to have free whiskey than a license system as we have in American cities. The difference between that and this is as great as the difference between day and night. The Norwegian system eliminates politics entirely. It has been argued that it makes drunkenness respectable, but its effect has been to elevate the public spirit, and array it against drunkenness. The system has been recognized as working against the monster of drink, and it has become less respectable to patronize a saloon."

"Many people maintain," Dr. Moxon continued, "that having anything to do with liquor in any way is a sin. The position is absolutely untenable. There is no basis in ethics that will justify the proposition that per se the taking of alcohol is a sin. It certainly is a sin to take it in excess, but the abstract question cannot by any possibility be based on this ground. If we cannot kill the evil at a blow, it is the part of righteousness to conquer it by degrees. If men will not do that, they are not only impractical, but unrighteous, because they hinder the good that can be done. It is also argued that some temperance people are opposed to it. But unfortunately temperance sentiments are not always a guarantee of wisdom. There are many temperance people whose sentiments we respect, but whose ideas are perverse. It is also argued that some temperance people are opposed to the law, and we had the spectacle of the liquor dealers and the Women's Christian Temperance Union fighting side by side to defeat the measure. It was a thing to make angels weep, and it is a thing to make angels weep that they could laugh. It is also objected that the system is not adapted to our uses. But it is the principle we wish to apply, and the principle can be applied anywhere. Norway and America are not so unlike but that they can be applied here. It is absurd and cowardly to say that we cannot do it."

AN ELECTRIC CAR RUNS AWAY. It Slides on an Icy Track Down a Hill and Crashes Into a Brick Building. An electric car of the Kingston, N. Y., city railway, was unmanageable on the steep Broadway hill in that city last Sunday morning and dashed with terrific speed down the hill for a distance of nearly half a mile. At the foot of the street, where the track turns at right angles into Ferry street, the car left the rails and crashed into the large brick Cornell building, mauling half its length into the office of the Cornell Steamboat Co., snapping a large iron pillar as if it had been paste-board. The car had five passengers in it when it broke away. Mrs. Kate Mullen, Thomas F. Ostrander, and two men whose names are not known, were on the hill when it fell, with only one on the rails, making them very slippery. The moment the car struck the sharp grade the wheels slipped, and though the front and rear brakes were screwed up tight and the motor reversed the car went on going at a speed of at least fifty miles an hour before it ran into the building. At Rogers street Dr. Ostrander jumped, and was thrown with great violence along the slippery street for nearly half a block, receiving painful injuries. Mrs. Seiffarth also leaped from the car, but was prevented by the conductor.

When the car broke through the building motorman Link was horribly crushed and cut by broken glass. His skull was fractured and he was injured internally, so that there is no hope of his recovery. He was taken to the Kingston city hospital. When the car struck, all inside of it were thrown with great violence and badly cut by broken glass and debris. One of the strangers had his nose broken and the other had one of his legs severely cut. Conductor Norton was only slightly injured, and the women escaped with only a few trifling bruises. Mrs. Seiffarth fainted when she was rescued from the debris of the broken car. The car was wrecked beyond repair.

BORROWED \$7,000,000. The Dominion public accounts for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894, have been printed, and form the annual report of the Minister of Finance, the Hon. G. E. Foster. They show that Mr. Foster has covered all his liabilities, run his business, and is short in his accounts for the past year, has expended on account of capital the largest sum expended in four years, and, altogether, has well earned the title of spendthrift.

The gross debt was increased by \$8,300,000, and the net debt by \$4,502,000. The amount of the gross debt at the close of the fiscal year was \$308,348,023, and the amount of the net debt, \$240,183,028. The following are the main items accounting for the gross increase of debt: Capital expenditures, \$3,054,118; railway subsidies, \$1,223,885; Savings Bank, \$1,437,220; deficit, \$1,210,332.

There is considerable lumbering being done in this vicinity this winter, and all are praying for snow. FROM NORTHUMBERLAND. Boiestown. Dec. 31.—On the 24th inst., a very successful pie social was held in the school house at Pleasant Ridge, York county, realizing \$75.

At Boiestown on the 24th, the ladies of our village held a pie social. For the rough state of the roads, quite a good attendance and a nice sum raised for the funds of I. O. E. new hall.

The teams of Messrs. John Fairley and J. McKiel, while taking the road from the railway cars, ran away, but none were seriously hurt. Christmas day passed away quietly, everyone enjoying themselves, and that without rum, because of the enforcement of the Scott Act.

At Bloomfield Ridge on Christmas night a very successful pie social, under the management of the ladies of the community, was held. The pies were sold by Wm. Hinchey, and the fruits of his efforts brought in for the funds of the new church, \$45.

David McClellan met with an accident while in the woods falling a tree, hurting his side. We hope soon to see him home. There is much interest over the conviction of one for violation of the Scott act at Campbellton, and many anxiously waiting for the decision of your city magistrate in the second case.

THE NEWS IN QUEENS. Upper Gagetown. Jan. 2.—The basket social and fancy sale which was held in the temperance hall on Christmas night, proved a success, although the weather was very unfavorable. The bidding on the baskets was quite exciting. The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$26.50, and all had a good time.

Miss Dora I. Chase who has been attending Normal school at Fredericton, is spending her holidays at home. Miss Kate Ferguson, of Lakerville, is visiting at H. A. Chase's. Wellington Mills fell the other day on the ice and cut his head quite badly; also Chas. Kitchen, which affected his head for some time after.

W. Garter, teacher in District No. 5, is not to teach here coming term. B. Webb, teacher District No. 6, has resigned. Miss Lottie Hopper has gone to Boston.

REV. SAM JONES. The Revivalists Had a Parting Bit of Fun With His Audience. An amusing incident occurred at the close of Sam Jones' sermon at Pleasant Ridge the other day. Stepping down from the pulpit, folding his hands across his breast, and looking solemnly over the audience, the great revivalist said: "I want all the women in this crowd who have not spoken a harsh word or harbored an unkind thought toward their husbands for a month past to stand up."

One old woman, apparently on the shady side of sixty, stood up. "Come forward and give me your hand," said the preacher. The woman did so, whereupon Jones said: "Now turn around and let the audience see the best looking woman in the country."

After taking her seat the revivalist addressed the men: "Now I want all the men in this crowd who have not spoken a harsh word or harbored an unkind thought toward their wives for a month past to stand up."

Twenty-seven great big strapping fellows hopped out of the audience with all the alacrity of champagne corks. "Come forward and give me your hands, my dear boys." Jones gave each one a vigorous shake, after which he ranged all of them side by side in front of the pulpit and facing the audience. He looked them over carefully and solemnly, and then turning around to the audience, he said: "I want you all to take a good look at the twenty-seven biggest liars in the State of Tennessee." [Hartwell Globe.]

THE TORONTO GLOBE BURNED OUT. Fire was discovered in the basement of the Globe newspaper building at Toronto, shortly before 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The alarm was given, but before the first reel arrived flames were bursting through every window from basement to attic. The wind was blowing briskly from the south and the fire continued to spread. Another alarm was given and the entire fire department was soon on the spot.

Chief Anlagh and five men of the brigade mounted up on the cornice running around the first story of the Globe office, and were breaking windows to introduce the hose, when the northwest wall, from the cornice up, five stories, fell with a crash. Chief Anlagh was badly hurt about the head and had to be removed in a cab.

Robert Owers received such injuries that he was taken to the hospital, where he subsequently died. Charlie Snider, Francis Forsyth, Robert Foster, James Davidson and Harry Saunders are severely injured.

The Globe building was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$80,000, and had a plant valued at \$60,000. It was soon a complete wreck. Insured for \$55,000.

The Toronto Lithographing company, which occupied a floor in the building, loses all its press and many valuable stores. From the Globe building the flames crossed the street to Harry Webb's restaurant, and that building was gutted from roof to cellar. Loss on the building, \$20,000; on the stock, \$50,000.

The wind now changed blowing from the east, and McKinnon & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store was soon wiped out of existence, entailing a loss of \$70,000 on the building and \$100,000 on stock which had only been moved in a few days ago.

The total loss by the fire is \$600,000; total insurance, \$451,000.

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The total loss by the fire is \$600,000; total insurance, \$451,000.

The Dominion public accounts for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894, have been printed, and form the annual report of the Minister of Finance, the Hon. G. E. Foster. They show that Mr. Foster has covered all his liabilities, run his business, and is short in his accounts for the past year, has expended on account of capital the largest sum expended in four years, and, altogether, has well earned the title of spendthrift.

The gross debt was increased by \$8,300,000, and the net debt by \$4,502,000. The amount of the gross debt at the close of the fiscal year was \$308,348,023, and the amount of the net debt, \$240,183,028. The following are the main items accounting for the gross increase of debt: Capital expenditures, \$3,0