Hard Times scared to Death!

"We cannot tell a lie, we did it with our little hatchet" when we knocked the covers off our immense, low priced

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

And now we are ready to give you a welcome that means business. We have laid in a new

SPRING STOCK

OF

English, Scotch, French, German, Canadian, and Domestic Cloths.

"Simon pure" Goods.

Ready made clothing

which will equal any lot in the Province

Men's and Youths'

Boots and Shoes,

positively in prices a surprise to all

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

in all the latest styles.

HATS AND CAPS.

Zinc, Leather & Wood

TRUNKS.

Latest Fashion Plates,

Just received—away up.

We astonish the sight-seer with an unrivalled collection of

Elegant Styles and Beautiful Fabrics.

We delight the purchaser with prices, which were never so low. We afford all an opportunity to secure the

NEWEST AND BEST

Spring Garments

at prices within their means.

These plain facts demand your attention; and we respectfully advise an early examination, and invite it.

T. W. Smith & Son

CLOTHIERS,

AND

Low priced Boot and Shoe Men.

Fredericton, May 11

ALBION HOUSE!

JULY 12th.

NEW GOODS!

In addition to Spring importations, I am receiving shipments of new

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Every week, thus keeping the stock fresh and well assorted.

JUST RECEIVED:

New Black & Colored Satins,

BLACK AND FANCY

MOIRE WATERED SILK,

Black Broche Silk.

LACES:

- Black Beaded Lace.
- Black Spanish Lace.
- Cream Spanish Lace.
- Maltese Lace.
- Bretonne Lace.
- Torchon Lace.
- Edelweisse Lace.
- Point D'Alencan.
- Guipure D'Art Lace.
- Insertion Lace.
- Hamburg Embroideries.
- Lace Collars & Fichues.
- Black and Cream Scarf LACE.

Watered and Brocade Ribbons Gents and Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery, New Corsets in all styles and popular makes, Buttons and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Also a full line of Staple Goods, in *Cottons, Ducks, Ticking, Prints, Shirtings, Tweeds, &c., &c.,* with leading novelties in *Gents' Furnishing Goods.*

Parks' Warps and Knitting Cottons, in all numbers.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

—AND—

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, July 12

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 26, 1882.

Egypt.

The inaction, after the British guns demolished the forts of Alexandria and Admiral Seymour with his sailors and marines took charge of the burning city, has greatly incouraged Arabi Pasha. By all accounts the dreadful destruction wrought by the shells overcame his personal courage. But he was not so frightened as to lose possession of his wits. He fairly drew the wool over the Admiral's eyes by his false flag of truce, and under its cover got safely away with a remnant of the army in Alexandria. If he could have been followed up immediately and forced to fight, his insurrection might now have been a thing of the past. But, delay has given time for his courage or presumption to revive, to increase his force and to intrench himself. Delay is a policy that works into his hands; it gives him opportunity to work upon all the fanatical element in the country, and to bring over to his standard all the wavering adherents of the Khedive, against whom he and his party—among the military, ulemas and notables—are now in open rebellion; and it allows time for the "False Prophet," El Medhi, to make his march with his black Mussulman hordes from the Soudan, and to shorten the long distance which yet intervenes between him and Cairo or Damanhour. It will be nearly a month before the false prophet will make his appearance in Lower Egypt, if nothing happens in the interval to stop his march, and always supposing that all this is said of the numbers, enthusiasm and purpose of his followers is true. It seems evident that Arabi counts religious fanaticism to be his strongest ally in the contest upon which he has entered.

It is a fact that at the present time there is a great stirring among the Mahommedan peoples from Morroco to Mecca, from Mecca to India; and the story of Arabi's movements and the action of the British fleet at Alexandria is told with Oriental exaggeration in all the bazaars, and greatly to the glorification of Arabi, who is looked upon by myriads as a prophet raised up to exterminate the Christian infidels. The Sultan is Caliph of the Faithful, but the Mahommedan peoples are divided into sects, and in North Africa and Egypt, the Sunnite sectarians who carry their zeal for their religion to the very strictest belief and practice do not acknowledge the Sultan as their spiritual head. This fact, no doubt, encourages Arabi and deters the Sultan from taking any offensive measures againt him. Were he to send troops to put down Arabi, he would raise up against him the wrath of myriads of sectaries in Egypt, North Africa, Arabia, and Syria, and there is no saying what would be the consequence to the Turkish Empire. It is likely that the Sultan will refuse to intervene in Egypt. Even were he in deference to the request of the Conference to send troops, they might go ostensibly as mandatories to put down rebellion, but in reality as allies of Arabi. Here is what a Turk extremely well informed as to Stamboul Palace politics told a London *Times* correspondent, "Let me beg you to give this warning in the most emphatic manner you can employ. Stake your reputation upon its truth, and if it be attempted to disprove it, give my name, and I will give you proof and under an authority which the Sultan will not deny. Every Turkish soldier that lands in Egypt—be the guarantee of Turkey what it may—will be within a month the ally of the Egyptian military party, and will be opposed to European interference in Egypt in a far more efficacious fashion than Arabi or the whole party now in Egypt are. The day that such troops are sighted, I leave behind me Egypt, Turkey and the East, convinced that it can only result in a European war, which will terminate the existence of Turkey." The Sultan, in truth, is in a awkward position; act or not act, his power is threatened. Upon the whole, it will be better for himself, and England, and perchance of all Europe, if he refuse to intervene in Egypt.

It seems to be thought by some that as the peculiar interest of England in Egypt is the Suez Canal and the short route to India, that her main object, in concert with France, should be to protect the Canal, and she might do that without making war on Arabi. But, while Egypt is in the hands of an outlaw chief and insurgent soldiery, and is in a blaze with fanaticism and hatred against England and all European control, it would be extremely difficult to maintain a passive defence of the Canal. This great work is at one or two points open to be choked up, or greatly lowered in depth, or so damaged as to be made useless for a long time, by hostile parties penetrating to the parts where it runs through the level desert, and where its banks are a weak erection of sand, or by cutting the fresh water canal from the Nile which runs with it from Ismailla to Suez. The Canal will not be safe until Arabi and the military party are put down,—till the people are impressed by a display of her might, and England has brought order out of the present "confusion worse confounded." Along with France, she has determined to take immediate measures to protect as far as can be that great salt water outlet of commerce.

But she has other work cut out for her soldiers. It is not absolutely known where Arabi is, but somewhere in the triangle between Alexandria and Damietta and Cairo. Arabi has made a great show of fortifying himself at Kafr-el-Dwar, some fifteen miles from Alexandria on lines to Aboukir. He has cut the Mahmoudeh fresh water canal, and flooded the front of the position thereby strengthening it, and causing great alarm in Alexandria over the dreaded stoppage of its water supply. But the bulk of his forces may not after all be there. They may be concentrated some twenty miles north of Cairo, where is a position—a fort—of exceeding strength, which an attacking force would be unable to turn on either flank, and which it would have to take in front. The English army will have need of the heaviest seige guns they can carry over the sandy country, where there are no passable roads. The great difficulty in the coming campaign will be to get Arabi to stand at bay.

The Queen has issued a proclamation calling for the Army Reserves to assemble Aug. 2nd.

British Harvest.

A few weeks ago we reported that the prospects of the harvest in Great Britain, as the state of the weather and crops then fully warranted, were excellent. But there has been much unpropitious weather since. Another bad harvest in succession to several will be very hard on the farmers. Things may not turn out so bad as they threaten, but, from late accounts, the agricultural outlook was far from encouraging. The London *Telegraph* says:—

"Unless we very speedily get a favourable and lasting change the harvest will be seriously imperilled. Up to the present moment the feports from the country are far from encouraging. In many places the hay crop is being spoiled for want of sunshine, and the farmers are beginning to grow anxious for the safety of their wheat and other cereals. The accounts from Kent, Sussex, and Worcestershire of the hops are, on the whole, somewhat better than they were a week or two ago, and the weather generally during the last few days has not been unfavourable to this extremely tender and delicate plant. But the hops have, so to speak, a great deal of lee-way to make up, owing to the virulent attacks of their destructive enemy 'the fly,' from which they have suffered during their early growth; and, indeed, in many places it is impossible to repair the damage caused by the ravages of vermin." In every county farmers are talking of emigration.

Nova Scotia Politics.

The Nova Scotia Local Government having been defeated in the Elections on the 20th of June, resigned last week, and Mr. Gayton of Yarmouth has been called upon to form a new Government. Our friends in the sister Province take a much more active interest in local politics than we in New Brunswick, which is due perhaps to the fact that party lines there are defined largely by Dominion issues. The changes that have taken place since 1867 in the complexion and *personnel* of parties and their present position are striking, and have furnished the press on both sides with material out of which has grown very warm political and personal controversie.

The anti-confederate Government which assumed the reins of power in 1867, had a long lease, having ruled the Province from that date until the general eleotion of 1878, when they were swept out of existence. Their tenure of office was charged by their opponents as abounding in financial mismanagement and personal malfeasance, and prominent among the powerful agencies that aroused against them the feeling that crushed them in 1878, were Mr. D. B. Woodworth, now M. P. for King's and the Halifax *Herald*. Charge after charge was preferred against the Annand Administration by Mr. Woodworth, and as often proved, until the Government found it necessary by a most flagrant abuse of parliamentary privilege to expel him from the Assembly, and to declare his seat vacant. In all his efforts Mr. Woodworth was strongly supported by the *Herald*, which shortly sprang to an influential position as an enterprising and successful daily. The dissolution in 1878, however, still found the Government backed by a large majority, but no Government was more disastrously whipped than were they in the elections that followed. Every member of the Administration, with the exception of Mr. Gayton, who is to be the new premier was beaten at the polls, and they succeeded in electing only four others of their party out of a House of thirty-eight. The Government at once resigned and Mr. S. H. Holmes, Pictou, of the old opposition was called to His Honor's Council, Mr. Woodworth having in the meantime been defeated in his candidacy for the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Holmes was able to form a strong administration with himself as Provincial Secretary and Mr. J. S. D. Thompson, an able Halifax Barrister, and representing Antigonish, as Attorney General. The new Government started out with the inauguration of a financial reform and succeeded in reestablishing the Provincial credit. They originated and carried through the Legislature such useful measures as the Road and Bridge Bill, the County Corporation Act, and the Bill handing over the Railways to a powerful syndicate, a measure that met the opposition of only three members in the whole Assembly. But there is no accounting for political upheavings, and the Government, that had the backing of almost every constituency from 1878 to 1882, and which had managed the affairs of the Province with prudence and skill, were hopelessly defeated, when they appealed to the people on the 20th June last.

Perhaps one cause, more than any other, that led to this great change of sentiment towards the Government, was the withdrawal of the Premier, Hon. Mr. Holmes, just previous to the elections, he having accepted the position of Prothonatary, or as we call it in New Brunswick, the office of Clerk of the Pleas. Then Hon. J. F. Stairs, of Halifax, and Hon. J. S. McDonald, King's, retired from the Government and from public life. Hon. H. F. McDougall, Cape Breton, and Hon. Mr. White, Shelburne, withdrew, and ran for the Commons, both being defeated. Hon. Mr. Bell, Pictou, succeed Mr. Holmes as Provincial Secretary, and the Government went to the country with the other vacancies unfilled. In the elections Hon. Mr. Troop, a member of the Executive, was defeated. Hon. Mr. Townsend, another member, has returned by some five votes, while his colleague in Cumberland, Mr. Vickery, was beaten by a strong Opposition man, Mr. W. T. Pipes, who will likely be Attorney-General in the new Government. After the elections the Government was only a remnant, composed of Hon. Mr. Thompson, Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Bell, Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Creelman, M. L. C., Commissioner of Mines and Works, and Hon. Mr. Townsend, without portfolio, leaving five vacancies. We believe an effort at recoustruction was attempted, but whatever promise of success there might have been in that plan it was defeated by the proposed retirement of the Attorney-General, who is to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court Bench, caused by the resignation of Mr. Justice Ritchie. With a depleted Government and a still more depleted following, there remained no other course but resignation.

While the result of the elections materially weakoned, the Government, not only in numbers, but in men of ability, the Opposition came out of the contest most successfully, carrying nearly every one of their strong candidates, including Mr. Longley, a young lawyer of much ability, and editor of the Halifax *Recorder*, representing Annapolis, Mr. Weeks, Halifax, once Attorney-General, strong in ability, but weak socially, representing Gusboro, Mr. MacCoy, another Halifax lawyer, representing Shelburne, Mr. Pipes, Cumberland, ex-Attorney-General White, Cape Breton, Mr. Gayton, Yarmouth, and Mr. Fielding, Halifax, the clever young editor of the *Chronicle*. There may be some difficulty in forming a Government from this party, as it is known there are several aspirants for the same portfolios. The new Government will count on a majority of eight.

Midsummer Feeling.

At this midsummer time, a weariness of their pursuits, comes over the city toilers. They "scunner" at the thought of political wrangling and contests, and are inclined to ask "what does it all signify?" languor comes over them as they enter the dusty law courts; the argumentative keenness of the pleaders is blunted; the patient attention of the bench is interrupted by yawns; in the counting house, and behind the counter thoughts wander from the business in hand to the river, and the common salutation is "what magnificent weather for fishing." The latent, savage instinct in the breast of man revives, and he longs for the water and the woods, and the solitude. The fair part of creation, in whom civilization has all but extinguished this instinct, prefer watering places more or less fashionable, or mere change to new scenes; but, probably most men, if left to themselves, would fly to nature. Speaking of this instinct, a writer says:—

In savage life the pursuit of wild beasts or the capture of fish has always been a necessity, and in all ages and in all civilized countries many persons have found their most exquisite employments in the same pursuit. As a general rule these persons are lovers of nature unmarred by the hand of man. They love to hear the rushing of mighty waters, and they love the soft cadence of the murmuring brooks. They love the deep shade of the primeval forest, and they love the broad expanse of the wild prairie with its green grassy carpet, gemmed all over with brilliant wild flowers, whose fragrance they inhale with a new delight. They love the rocky canon and the mountain crag, where the throes of nature have upheaved the earth's crust, and thrown all into a field of confusion, as if in anger an Almighty hand had there dashed the *debris* of another world. They love to sleep beneath the old pine tree, and listen to the sighing of the wind as it softly creeps through the long and slender leaves, or upon the soft grass by the side of the spring of water under the broad spreading oak, the rustling of whose leaves soothes to quiet repose. They love to listen to the raging storm, and see its wild work all about them; and so they love the soothing influence of the quiet calm, when nature seems in profound repose. At the break of day upon the mountain side they love to count the stars, and witness the waking of animated nature, where the birds fly forth to sing, and the beasts leave their lairs to seek their food while yet the dew softens the herbage. They love to catch the sun's first first rays as they dart from beneath the distant horizon, feeling new life and vigor as they shine upon them, and with a swelling heart they watch him rise, as if from a bed of rest, and cast his smile upon the new-born day. It is a glorious joy to be where the defacing hand of man has never marred the harmonious beauty which pervades nature's handiwork. Far away from the ever-restless city life, and its surging crowd and its tainted air, we love to breathe the air of freedom sweet and uncontaminated, where every breath revives the spirits, stimulates the circulation, awakens the dormant energies, and inspires new life within us."

Banking Facilities.

Fredericton has, within the last two weeks or so, been given increased bank facilities. It is a good sign, surely, that the banks—in this instance the "Maritime" and "Nova Scotia"—have thought it worth their while to do business here. It may be presumed that the Management of these Banks did not, without previous inquiry as to whether their was any field for them, determine to establish themselves; that they have not done it out of a mere feeling of rivalry, or a wish to make it appear that their business is extending. The spirit of the times goes with pushing business. Banks are looked upon as rather conservative institutions,—and some banks are conservative,—keep to their system of caution, unmoved by the go-ahead spirit of the times. And, probably, they sometimes lose by it. In the case of the "Maritime" and "Nova Scotia" Banks, we conclude that it is a desire to push business and the conviction that there is room to do it here, which has encouraged them to establish their branches. It is a good sign, as we said; it shows that the city and county, as we understand it, are fairly prospering, or that, at least, the times are not nearly so hard, as the common talk was two or three years ago. As one effect of the better times, the farmers in the county are finding themselves more comfortable, and easier in circumstances, and able to make purchases of new wagons and harness, and agricultural machines and tools; to furnish rooms in their houses which before, perhaps, stood empty, while their wives and daughters patronise more extensively the dry goods' establishments. The merchants are able to clear their shelves more readily and feel encouraged to import and buy more largely, and will be able to do so when accommodation is easier, which it must be when banking facilities are greater. It may be that a wave of "expansion" is coming, and that there is a danger of business being overdone. But we are strongly inclined to think that banking will not be carried on here to anything like a reckless or disastrous extent.

Ex and Ruling Khedive.

Ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, has a "splendid time of it" in Italy, in the "Villa Telfener", and is on good terms with the King and the Pope, and all the high Society of Rome. He is little, short, fair complexioned, man of 60, good humoured and courteous, with half closed eyes and a perceptible squint. And yet he is not happy, with his enormous fortune, and his ease, and wants to be back in Egypt. He has, it is said, spent a good deal of his superfluous gold in formenting the troubles there. A writer describes the Ex-Khedive at home and Society:—

He rises, receives you most courteously, offers you at once a cigar or a cigarette, whichever you prefer, insists, whatever remonstrance you may make, on holding the light for you when you are lighting your cigar, and will then proceed to chat on all possible subjects with equal courtesy and ease. He speaks excellent, indeed perfect, French, is full of *bon mots* and epigrams, and is overflowing with anecdote. Perhaps he will invite you to stay to luncheon, at which all the secretaries are present. Later in the day the large gates of the Villa Telfener are thrown open, and our Oriental friend may be seen setting out for his afternoon drive to the Pincio or the Villa Borghese in his dark caleche or brougham, with the red wheels, the dark blue liveries, and the two fine grey horses. At the Pincio or the Villa Borghese there is a universal bowing and greeting whenever he comes, above all between the ladies and himself, for he is a prodigious favourite with the fair sex. Once a month, perhaps, when he sets forth for his drive in a magnificent state carriage with four grey horses, and coachman and footman wear, gorgeous light blue and gold State liveries. The state carriage takes the direction of the Quirinal palace, where the sentinels present arms before he enters and after he has finished his visit to King Humbert. Sometimes the state carriage goes in another direction. Our Oriental friend is equally at home on the right and the left side of the Tibet, and when he drives up to the gates of the Vatican all the Swiss guards are called out, and this believer in Mohammed is treated with all the forms of old Papal etiquette by the successor of St. Peter.

After these drives and visits he returns to the Villa Telfener, and no evening during his stay in Rome is allowed to pass over without a dinner party of some eight or ten guests, at least one-half consisting of ladies; these guests, chosen with singular tact from the most influential political or social circles without any distinction of party, in the Italian capital. And if the saying ascribed to Lord Palmerston be true, that *la vraie base de la diplomacie c'est la cuisine*, our Oriental friend's dinners are the highest triumphs of diplomatic art. The host is a neologian in his interpretation of the maxims of the Koran respecting wine. There are wet Mohammedans as well as wet Quakers, and as the libations of Johannisberg follow the Madeira, and the Chateau La Rose or Chambertin follow the Johannisberg, and Veuve Cliquot, with all her creamy attractions, follows the claret or Burgundy, the guests cannot help thinking that unless they are moderate in their draughts they may themselves exhibit the spectacle of "wet Europeans." After dinner the host does the honors of his saloon with untiring gaiety and urbanity. He passes from one fair guest to another, keeping all in good humor with his jokes and stories, so that the impression which they carry away is even more that of good will toward their host than of admiration for the splendour of the banquet. Rarely indeed, if ever, have they partaken of a banquet where the table groaned beneath such quantities of massive silver and gold plate.

The Khedive, Tewfik, has not nearly so fine a time as the old oriental retired from business, his father. His Palace, Ras-el-teen, has had much of its elegance and luxurious accommodations destroyed by English shells, and he has not now much time to devote to hospitality and polite society. The old ex-Kedive's salutations in public are made in a hearty and natural manner. But here is the way his son returns them:—

He wears an artificial arm, which is kept in motion by machinery, paying compliments of courtesy to the people as he rides along. He uses this false arm, although he has two sound, natural arms, which by this little pious fraud are relieved from being fatigued." The gentleman said he detected it as the Khedive passed Sheppard's Hotel, where he was stopping. Although there was no crowd on the street the artificial arm kept performing its accustomed duty. He supposed it was run by a sort of clock work machinery that was wound up to run about an hour.

"Commercial Honesty" in a communication in another column discusses one phase of the business question in this city, and the Licence Fee question. If the facts are as stated the particular case referred to should receive the attention of our local representatives.

Some changes have been made in the Fredericton Railway summer time table, to take effect on Monday, July 31st, and continue until further notice. The train for Fredericton Junction will leave Fredericton at 9 A. M., to connect there with train leaving St. John for the West at 8.15 The train will leave Fredericton Junction at 10.35 A. M., after connecting with train from St. John for Fredericton, arriving at 11.45 A. M.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

War Preparations.

The preparations for war in England are on a large scale, which show that the Government, once entered on the contest, are determined to carry it through with vigor. The are not going to commit the fatal error of despising their enemy, and sending a small inadequate force against him. The army for Egypt will number 20,000 men of all arms. Sir Garnet Wolsely will be in command, with Sir Evelyn Wood as his Chief of Staff. An important command will be given Col. Redvers H. Buller, V. C. C., B. C. M. G., who distinguished himself greatly in the South African campaigns. H. R. H., Duke of Connaught, will, it is said, have the command of four Brigades, if the Queen does not forbid him taking active service in Egypt. The Duke of Edinburgh, now in command of the reserve squadron at Gibraltar, may be sent to the East.

Speaking of the war preparations, a London dispatch states, that a light seige train has already been despatched from Malta, and another is in readiness at home to be followed, if required, by a heavy seige train, with the force required to work them, namely, eight batteries for each. The same dispatch states also, that:—

The war ships now at Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus will be utilized to carry the infantry and engineer companies now at these stations to their various destinations in Egypt. The troops *en route* from Cyprus and those still to leave that island are four companies of the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment (late 35th Foot) with a detachment of the Royal Engineers. These will be brigaded with the Naval Brigade at Port Said, and will look after the gatlings and the field artillery. From Malta the regiments ordered are the 1st Battalion Lothian Regiment (late First Royal Scots,) the 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment (late 38th Foot,) 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders (late 75th Foot,) 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment (late 96th Foot,) 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (late 60th Rifles,) and the 17th Company Royal Engineers. This contingent is under the command of Major-General the Hon. Percy R. Basil Feilding, C. B., now commanding a brigade at Malta, leaving General Sir Arthur Borton, G. C. M. G., still on that island as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the garrison. The Indian troops, for which warning has been sent to Simla, are the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment (late 63rd foot); the 1st battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd Highlanders); the 1st, 7th, 20th, and 45th Regiments Bengal Infantry; the 13th Bengal Lancers; the 1st, 13th, and 5th. Batteries of the 8th, 9th, and 11th Brigades of the Royal Artillery, two native regiments from the Bombay army, three from that of Madras—two to remain at Aden as a reserve; two companies of the Bengal Engineers and two companies of the Royal Engineers from Madras, in all 7,000 men, under the command of Sir Herbert Macpherson, with General R. Hughes and Colonel O. V. Turner as Brigadiers. The Gibraltar contingent consists of the 2nd battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (late 46th foot); 1st battalion Derbyshire Regiment (late 45th foot); 1st battalion Cameron Highlanders (late 79th foot); 1st battalion Berkshire Regiment (late 49th foot); and the 10th, 21st, and 32nd companies Royal Engineers. From the United Kingdom will be sent the three battalions Grenadier Guards from Cork; 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, from Dublin; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (late 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish) from the Curragh; 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (late 84th Foot) from the Curragh; 1st Battalion Shropshire Regiment (late 53rd Foot) from Dublin; 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (late 104th) from Aldershot; 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (late 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish) from Aldershot; 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (late 74th Foot;) 1st Battalion Royal Highlander (late 42nd Foot,) "Black Watch;" 1st Battery of Royal Horse Artillery; two batteries Field Artillery, thirteen pounder; two batteries Field Artillery, sixteen pounder; one battery of seven pounder (200 lb.) guns, and a battery of seven pounder (400 lb.) guns, with detachments from the Garrison Batteries at Woolwich. Five hundred of the Household Cavalry, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 19th Hussars are also under orders, as well as four Field companies, the Field Park, the Pontoon Troop, and Telegraph Troops of the Royal Engineers, and a strong detachment of the Army Hospital, commissariat, and transport corps. The places of the troops thus withdrawn at home and in the Mediterranean will be taken by the Militia and Volunteer Artillery.

As if to disabuse the public mind of any anxiety as to the loyalty of the Irish Militia, several regiments have volunteered for active service. They cannot be sent to fight, but they can be made use of to occupy the garrisons in the Mediterranean, which have been depleted by the calls on them for troops to go to Egypt. Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, who was recently appointed Director of the newly formed Irish Criminal Department, has, it is stated, resigned that office for the more congenial occupatian of serving with the expeditionary force. Indian's contingent is being busily got ready. There will probably be changes in the regiments now designated for service. As many Sikhs as possible will be detailed, especially for the cavalry and artillery arms. The Mohammedan element will be kept down as low as possible, as in case of a holy war being proclaimed their presence would be dangerous. Tenders are being invited at Calcutta for transports to convey 5,000 men and 600 mules to Egypt.

The Halifax *Herald* says:—"It is generally stated, and we believe correctly, that Colonel J. W. Laurie has again sent in an offer to raise a regiment in Nova Scotia for active service with the British in Egypt. The offer made by him in 1877 was very favourably received by the Imperial authorities, and the arrangements in anticipation of the organization were so far advanced that Col. Laurie was able to report that he could have his regiment at full strength in barracks at Halifax in thirty days from the date he would be actually allowed to commence enrolment. Everything points to a serious outbreak of war in the East, and our rough country lads have both the physical development and the self-reliance that will make grand soldiers. Col. Laurie seems determined to see some fighting, and, after his abortive trip to the Cape last year, if there is to be fighting we hope his wishes may be fulfilled."

The Tomato.

The generality of people, hitherto have been of the opinion, that the tomato, was a very healthy esculent, that it was sovereign against liver complaints. But a scientist, one of these men who are always making unpleasant discoveries, and disarranging our notions of common things, brings a dreadful charge against it, and alleges that it breeds cancer. It is hoped that a further inquiry his charge will be found to be entirely without foundation.

"The tomato has been impeached by a number of medical men, who say that the popular vegetable is the parent of cancer. Evidence in proof of the tomato theory has been brought forward, and it is shown that of late people who have fallen victims to the dread disease have been great tomato consumers. It is difficult to believe that a pleasant article of food will produce a complaint, and it is just possible that if inquiries were set on foot it would be discovered that persons who have suffered from cancer have eaten not merely of tomatoes but also of bread and beef. It is to be hoped that bread and beef are not the parents of the disease; but it must be confessed that on the face of it the evidence is as strong against them as it is against the tomato. On the other hand it is possible that the tomato may contain poisons which when taken into the system lead to the complaint. If it does, and the doctors prove it, a medical discovery of vast importance will have been made."

Mr. Alex Haining of Marylard has a fine heifer just 14 months old on July 24th, when she dropped a heifer calf, both doing well. The calf is an extra large one and the mother promises to be a fine milker. She is a cross between the Short Horn and Ayrshire. Mr. Haining thinks the Stock Farm cannot beat this. We shall see.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Prof. Walter Smith of Boston, Tuesday afternoon, addressed the student teachers of the Normal School on the subject of Drawing.

CURRENT COIN.

Hanlan positively refuses to row any races this year.

Queen Victoria's income amounts to only $6,270 a day.

Five Sundays, five Mondays, and five Saturdays in this month.

Heavy rains have so beaten down the English wheat crop that not half a crop will be in condition for harvesting.

San Francisco is clamoring for brass bands in churches. Extreme measures must be taken to keep San Francisco people awake, evidently.

The Guiteau jurors have petitioned Congress to pay them $5 per day each, for their services on the trial.

It is estimated that Boston people pay $500 a day for spring water. A man selling water by the glass from a wagon in a good position will sell 1500 glasses in a day.

CINGALESE. A name well known in connection with the HAIR RENEWER, which restores grey hair to its natural color by a few weeks use. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

In the last five years 1,894 dead bodies have been taken from the Thames in the various districts of London. About one-third of these were women.

IT IS SO PLEASANT.—It is so certain and easy in its action. It invigorates the nerve brain, and muscle. ZOPESA does these things simply by giving active Digestion, and regulating the Stomach and Liver.

The peach train over the New York & New England Railroad will begin to run about the 1st of August. The crops though backward will be a very large one this year.

PERUVIAN SYRUP cures Dyspepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Chronic Diarrhea, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood.

Two Indiana farmers quarrelled about a wrench, and went to law. The costs of court and counsel fees have reached $1,700, both litigants have mortgaged their property to raise the money, and the case is continued.

PROCLAIM it far and wide that DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE not only immediately relieves all kidney diseases, but what is more important to the unfortunate sufferer, will ultimately cure him effectually.

The crops in the north-west of Ireland are reported to be in a frightful condition owing to the prolonged wet weather. The potatoes are blighted, and the hay is lying in pools of water,

YOUNG MEN suffering from early indiscretions, lack brain and nerve force Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, supplies this want and thus cures when all other preperations fail.

A project is on foot to construct a canal connecting Lake Superior with the rivers of the Canadian North-West. Forty miles of canal it is claimed will give connection with the Red, Assiniboine, and Saskatchewan Rivers.

☞ AFTER AN ATTACK OF FEVER, MEASLES, Diphtheria, or any wasting disease, Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron is the best medicine to take. It gives lasting strength.

Two years ago Dr. Roberts was shot dead at Millville, Mo., by Dr. Keys, who was twice tried and sent to an insane asylum. He was pronounced cured last week, and returned to Millville, where he was shot dead by the son of the man he had killed.

A REWARD—Of one dozen "TEABERRY" to any one sending the best four line rhyme on "TEABERRY," the remarkable little gem for the Teeth and Breath. Ask your druggist for address.

Mr. J. M. Beck, of Cambridge, Mass. shipped a case containing 30 dozen living frogs to England by the steamship Batavia, which sailed from East Boston, July 8. They were consigned to Prof. H. M. Mosely, of Oxford University, and it is the first attempt ever made to send live frogs across the water.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

It is reported that Texas will produce about 140,000,000 bushels of corn this year, which will be ready for market in September. Of this amount it is estimated that there will be a surplus for shipment mainly to the other Southern and Western States of 50,000,000 bushels.

IT'S EVERY ONE'S DUTY—To improve the opportunities presented for health, cheerfulness, and comfort. *See to it*, that ZOPESA is used in your family for Dyspepsia and Biliousness. It is guaranteed to remove them.

Eleven of the United States railroad magnates are worth as follows: William H. Vanderbilt, said to be worth $200,000,000; Leland Stanford, $100,000,000; Jay Gould, $80,000,000, Collins P. Huntingdon, $50,000,000; Chas. Crocker, $40,000,000; Mrs. Hopkins, $40,000,000; estate of Tom Scott, $20,000,000; Cyrus W. Field, $15,000,000; Russell Sage, $40,000,000; Samuel J. Tilden $15,000,000; John W. Garrett, $10,000,000. Total, $670,000,000.

A SIMPLE herb found on the sunny plains of a Southern clime has, under the skillful manipulation of DR. VAN BUREN, proved one of the greatest blessings ever sent to suffering humanity. DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE is acknowledged all the world over as the only perfect remedy for kidney troubles. Your druggist has it.

In the contest for the Kolapore Challenge Cup the Canadian team were defeated by 16 points—the home team Scoring 636 to the Canadians 520. They in turn have the satisfaction, however, of defeating the Jersey and Guernsey teams. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Canadian camp on the 19th inst., when Her Royal Highness pinned the badge upon the breast of Lieut. Mitchell, of the 32nd Batt., the fortunate winner of the Prince of Wales' prize.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS are frequently troubled with excessive langour, (especially in the mornings) want of appetite, dimness of vision, confused mind, and imperfect memory. A few doses of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, speedily remove these manifestations of a debilitated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

China in something of a country. It has four hundred canals, equal to all the rest in the world. Some of them are five thousand years old; the longest was dug six hundred years ago, and is twice as long as the Erie Canal. That Titanic wall of defence, the Chinese Wall, was built more than one hundred years B. C.; it is from twenty to thirty five feet high, fifteen feet broad, and fifteen hundred miles long, and represents more labour than any other structure on the globe.

Improvements in the Gatling Gun.

Dr. Gatling writes to the *Army and Navy Journal*, as follows concerning some improvements he has been making in the original machine gun—the Gatling:—"The new improvements recently made in the feed of the Gatling gun have proved a great success. This improved feed is positive and certain in its action and enables the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation, or depression, and gives it a power and effectiveness not heretofore attained by any other firearm. In other words, with this new improvement, balls can be fired into the air from the gun at the rate of over a thousand per minute, and by giving the gun the required degrees of elevation, the balls so discharged can be made to fall on men behind entrenched positions at any distances, say from 100 to 3,500 yards from the gun. This principle of high angle, or mortar fire, from machine guns opens up as it were, a new idea in the science of gunnery; at all events furnishes a new and certain means of destroying men in entrenched positions. It is a fact, well known to scientific gun-men, that musket balls fired into the air descend with sufficient force to penetrate two or four inches of timber, and showers of such balls fired from a Gatling gun (by giving the gun proper elevation) would be as effective as if discharged directly from the gun at the object penetrated. By the use of range-finders and other means distances can be easily determined, and as stated, by giving the gun certain degrees of elevation the balls discharged from it can be made to fall with certainty at the point desired, and as the range of the gun can be maintained while it is being fired, a continuous shower of balls can be discharged in the air and rained down, as it were, on the heads of men behind ordinary breastworks. The foregoing results can be easily attained by the intelligent use of the Gatling gun as now constructed."

Beware Of Frauds.

The Original and only genuine "Rough on Rats" is manufactured by and has the name of Ephaim S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., on each box.

He employs no Traveling Agents nor Peddlers.

MAY 25, 1882

JOHN. J. WEDDALL'S

STOCK OF

First-Class Dry Goods

Is complete in every Department. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

JOHN J. WEDDALL, Opp. Normal School.

WATERPROOF

TWEED COATS!

A large assortment very low in price,

5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 9.00, and 11.50,

AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

UMBRELLAS.

A full line. Good value.

75cts, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.40.

AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

BALBRIGGAN

UNDERCLOTHING.

A large variety, all sizes, in Shirts and Drawers, at

C. H. Thomas & Co's,

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Lion Brand—the best collars in the market—at

C. H. Thomas & Co's,

Fton, March 30, 1882.

BABBITT'S

JEWELLERY ESTAB'MENT,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

- Gold and Silver WATCHES.
- Gold and Silver NECKLETS
- Gold and Silver LOCKETS.
- Elegant Gold Setts Jewellery
- Fine Gold CHAINS.
- Sleeve