Communications.

Letter from Mr. Cornwall.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—There are one or two points in your editorial reference to my connection with the Forestry Exhibition, which create an impression, which I trust you will allow me to correct. I never interfered in any way with Mr. Edward Jack, nor had I the most remote idea that anything I did could have been the cause of his refusal to act. When I returned from England during February, I learned from Mr. Jack himself, that the only effort he had made to prepare for the Exhibition, was to order Mr. Alexander Mitchell of Fredericton, to collect specimens of wood. His time had been fully occupied in collecting information regarding the Province to be used while in Scotland. I then offered, with his sanction and the full approval of the Government and Mr. Burpee, *to assist* Mr. Jack in making a collection of articles, and through the liberality of the newspapers, both Government and opposition, I did succeed in securing a very credible exhibit. Mr. Jack did not take any part in this work in any form, every letter upon the subject he would refer to me. I had not contemplated anything of this kind, and found the work taking up nearly all of my time, as I had personally to canvass many of the manufacturers and give them suggestions. However, as I had voluntarily undertaken the work I continued it, and not until a proposal came from the Government and Mr. Burpee, *through Mr. Jack*, had I any idea of taking any charge of the exhibit, or being officially connected with the Exhibition. I am not in the secrets of either the Government or the Land and Lumber Company, but as far as I can judge from Mr. Jack's communication and correspondence, I do not imagine there was any time when he proposed withdrawing going to Scotland. He did, however, repeatedly assure me that he did not wish to undertake the work of looking after the exhibits. He himself called upon me and asked me to take charge of the work for the Forestry Exhibition, as he could not attempt to do it justice. His time, he said, would be fully occupied in attending to emigration matters, and besides this he assured me that it was the intention that he should go to Scotland at once and leave the matter in my hands to finish up. When I found that I was expected to collect the exhibits, to take them over to the Exhibition and look after them, I naturally expected to be paid for my work. This, I do not think, was unreasonable, but all that I asked was a guarantee that my expenses should be paid. I did not want to make anything out of it directly, as I expected to work up business interests, which would indirectly pay me for my time. I think you will now see that it was not my interference that led to the trouble with Mr. Jack.

It was reported here that Mr. Jack was annoyed at my appointment as Agent for the Province, and I at once sent him the following telegram:—

"They say you will not go because I was appointed Agent of the Province. If you say so I will resign Agency General."

He replied, also by telegraph:—

"Your appointment as Agent has nothing to do with my refusal."

He afterwards assured me that he could not undertake the work of the Exhibition alone, and that if it was not arranged for us both to go it must fall through, and upon this assurance, I did all the work, and it was not until everything was ready, full freights secured and everything in the way of active work was done, that Mr. Jack informed me that he had accepted the work of both Emigration and Forestry Exhibition. Up to the time the *offer was made to me*, I had not any official connection with the Exhibition, and while I hoped to be present for a short time at the Exhibition, it would simply have been as a visitor in the interests of our manufacturers.

I am censured by the Government and the Land and Lumber Company for having worked up the matter in such a way as to have created more expense than was originally intended, but I think that they will exonerate me from any wrong intentions, and have every reason to congratulate themselves that the articles sent are of a different character from those originally intended. It is true a large proportion of the exhibits have been withdrawn owing to my not accompanying them, but still I feel sure the show will be no discredit to the Province.

In order also to show you that I am not as egotistical as you give me credit for, I may give you an extract from a letter I wrote the Attorney General at the time Mr. Jack informed me he would not act. I said, referring to Mr. Jack:—

"His time will be fully occupied upon the other side in the manner I have indicated, and if he were only allowed to visit the London and Liverpool Agents of the Dominion, and impart such information as he can give, it will enable the Agents to use the 'Hand Book' you intend issuing, with more intelligence. I am quite sure the advice he can give will not only show good fruit, but that it will show greatly to the credit of your Provincial Government. If my undertaking a portion of the work will interfere with the original proposal to share Mr. Jack's and other expenses between your Government and the Land and Lumber Company, I shall prefer withdrawing, as I feel his services will be of value to the Province far beyond the allowance made for the whole exhibit."

Now in regard to my high-sounding title, as you style it, it is not one of my invention, but is that used by all the Agents of the Provinces in England. If you will refer to the London *Canadian Gazette*, you will observe the Agent from British Columbia advertises over that title. It is simply used to distinguish Provincial Agents from steamboat runners and others who are drumming up passengers, and style themselves Emigration Agents. I may add that it is that last named class of Agents who are instrumental in sending out the objectionable class of immigrants we hear so much complaint about. They are not responsible to any person, and are only looking for commission upon passage money. Unfortunately our own Agents have to bear all the discredit. Trusting you will excuse my taking up so much of your space.

I remain, yours truly,

IRA CORNWALL, JR.

St. John, June 3, 1884.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 11, 1884.

The University.

This is the season of College commencements and Encaenias. In any newspaper we may chance to pick up, coming from whatever part of the country it may, we read of Academical exercises, and see the names of the winners of Collegiate honors. The system of College and University education has a firm hold on this continent, especially so is the case in the United States, where every State has its numerous and well equiped institutions, for the acquirement of the higher education. In old Canada too, though perhaps in a less degree, Colleges and Universities flourish. The reputation of McGill College, Montreal, with its splendid Medical School, is world wide, and it finds worthy rivals in the University of Toronto, the most perfect specimen of College Architecture on the continent, as it has been called, in Queens College, Kingston, and in Laval University. Neither are the people of the Lower Provinces poorly supplied with educational advantages of the higher order. In Nova Scotia, we have Dalhousie College in Halifax, so liberally endowed by that splendid literary pirate, George Munroe, of New York, Acadia, the College of the Baptist denomination, and Kings College, Windsor, an institution under the maintenance of the Church of England. In New Brunswick, we boast of a Provincial University, and the Methodist College at Sackville. Of these institutions, Acadia and Sackville have lately been celebrating the close of the College year, and the graduating class at the former, numbered four, and at the latter, three students. The history of the University of New Brunswick, is too well known to bear repeating here, founded by Royal Charter, soon after the settlement of the Province, it struggled along with varying success, until the year 1860, when its name was changed, and Kings College merged into the University of New Brunswick. Since then its course has been a most successful one, and though its progress has been slow in some cases, it has been always sure. Since 1860, two hundred and eighty students have graduated from its walls, and of this number, seventy-five graduated during the last five years, and this years graduating class will number about sixteen young men of as good abilities and powers of application, we venture to say, as ever left any College. Thus we see that the average annual number of graduates from 1860 to 1883, inclusive, has been over twelve, and the average for the last five years, has been fifteen. In view of these facts, which the College records will substantiate, there seems to be but little in the complaint we have heard that the University does not graduate enough students. In comparison with Acadia and Sackville, the number of its graduates is very large. The University of New Brunswick, has the great advantage of being a non-sectarian institution, in which men of all religious denominations meet on equal footing, and in which as a consequence, young men are not likely to borm narrow minded ideas of sect and creed, as is the case perhaps in the Denominational College. This advantage, as we said, is a great one, and should be especially appreciated in this liberal age, the tendency of which is opposed to sectarianism. Of the students now in College, the religious denominations are as follows:—Episcopalians, 17, Presbyterians, 10, Baptists, 9, Methodists, 7, Roman Catholics, 7, Unitarian, 2, Congregational, 1.

The University has an endowment from the Provincial Funds of $8,844.48 a year. It also owns a block of land in the town plat of Fredericton, and some land in rear of the city, which brings in a certain annual rent and its other chief sources of revenue, are interest on its investments, and the Tuition Fees of its students, who each pay $22.30 a year for their tuition. The advantages of the institution are within the reach of almost everybody, and many of its most distinguished graduates are men who have put themselves through College by their own unaided energy and exertions. The Professorial Staff consists of five members. Dr. Jack, a native of Scotland, and a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, is Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science is Dr. Bailey, an A. M. of Harvard, and a pupil of Agassiz, who not many years ago declined the chair in Cornell University, that was afterwards filled by the late Professor Hartt. The chair of English Literature and Philosophy, is occupied by Thomas Harrison, a New Brunswicker, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, from which distinguished University he holds the Degree of L.L. D. Another New Brunswicker, Henry S. Bridges, A. M., is Professor of Classics, and is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and an Oxford man, while the Professor of the French Language is Mr. F. P. Rivet. In addition to some of its own staff, however, the University has been the training place for several who now hold professors' chairs in other Colleges. To Acadia, it has given Professor Keirstead, who graduated in 1873. The Rev. C. H. Paisley, Principal of the Sackville Academy, is one of its graduates, as is also a gentleman who occupies a chair in Princeton University in the United States. To the teaching profession also, it has been a tower of strength, numbering as it does among its graduates, Principal Mullin of the Normal School, Inspectors Dole, Cox, Gaunce and others, we think also the head masters of the Grammer Schools in Fredericton, Saint John, Chatham, Bathurst, St. Andrews, Sheffield and other places, besides many teachers in other parts of the Province who have all played, and are playing an important part in developing the mental capacities of the young men of this Province, and qualifying them to do well in the race of life. To mention the many graduates who have won for themselves high positions of honor in their different professions and callings, would perhaps be out of place, and unnecessary, as their positions show for themselves, but we cannot now, as a friend of the University, refrain from alluding with pardonable pride, to the fact that out of over a hundred graduates at the University of Edinburgh this year, one of the three who obtained first class honors in Mathematics, was Herbert B. Pickard, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and a Fredericton boy. The Encaenia this year will be held on June 26th, when Prof. Geo. E. Foster, M. P., a graduate, will deliver the Alumni Oration, and Dr. Harrison will speak on behalf of the Faculty.

The Presidential Contest.

The Republican party in the United States has chosen a strong ticket for the approaching election. At the Convention held in Chicago last week, James A. Blaine, of Maine, was nominated for President, and General John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice President. There were eight nominees for President, and Blaine was chosen on the fourth ballot. His most formidable opponent, was President Arthur, whose choice by the party was confidently hoped for by his friends. On the first ballot, Blaine received 332 votes, Arthur 288, Edmunds, 93, and Logan 57. On the second ballot, Blaine gained 15 votes, while Arthur lost 7, and Logan 5. The third ballot showed a still larger gain for Blaine. The scene in the Convention Hall at this time, must have been a most exciting one. Delegates stood on chairs waving their hats and handkerchiefs, while the spectators in the galleries added to the tumult, by applause of the most vociferous kind. Just before the fourth ballot, it was announced that Logan's strength would be transferred to Blaine. This rendered certain, the nomination of the man from Maine, and the scene that then transpired, is thus described in the press despatches:—

"This only added to the pandemonium already prevailing. Men marched through the aisles with banners inscribed with the name of Blaine, shouting themselves hoarse, and acting like men crazed with excitement. The opponents of Blaine, endeavored to secure an adjournment before another ballot could be taken, but this was voted down amid much disorder, and after a long struggle to secure order the chairman directed that the fourth ballot be proceeded with. Logan's strength on this ballot was transferred to Blaine, as had been predicted, and when enough votes had been given to Blaine to establish his nemination, previous scenes of excitement were re-enacted in a still wilder manner than before. Never before in a Republican Convention were such scenes enacted. Flags were torn from the walls and waved, and the din and noise inside of Convention Hall, were great enough to drown the booming of cannon without. After a long continued struggle, semi-order was restored and balloting proceeded, with the final result as follows:—

Blaine	541
Arthur	207
Edmunds	41
Hawley	15
Logan	7
Lincoln	2

Mr. Blaine is undoubtedly the ablest man in the Republican party of the United States to-day, and is very strong in the Eastern States. His nomination is a triumph for the Protectionists of the party. Born in Pennsylvania about fifty years ago, he graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, at the head of his class, and in 1853 he took up his residence in Maine, owing to the influence of his wife, who was a native of the pine tree State. He entered politics in 1863, and has had a remarkably successful career, first in the Maine Legislature, and later on, in the House of Representatives and Senate at Washington. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidental nomination in 1876, and again in 1880, when he and Gen. Grant, who were the strong men of the party, had to give place to the late President Garfield, who only received two votes on the second ballots. General Logan is a strong man in the Western States, and has a good war record, which will largely command the soldiers votes.

It is extremely doubtful, however, if Blaine and Logan will be elected. It is even said, that it has been stated by the former, that no Republican can be elected President this year. At the Presidental Election of 1880, the Republican majority of the popular vote, was less than one thousand, and since then the Democrats have met with great successes. Popular opinion in the States is inclining to the opinion, that there should be a change of Government. It is remembered that a Democrat was defeated, if such a word can be used, in 1876, only by the grossest fraud, and that Tilden, and not Hayes, was really the choice of the people. The old and strong party lines are now fading away, and all things considered, people generally would not be surprised to see the White House at Washington, occupied by a Democratic President during the next term.

Independence.

The recent utterances of Sir Richard Cartwright, in Toronto, in favor of Canadian Independence, have awakened but little, if any enthusiasm in Canada. They are recognized as sentiments advanced by the Knight of Deficits, a bait as it were, thrown among the electors of Canada, with a view to ascertaining how it would suit as a new plank in a Liberal party platform in an approaching election. The miscalled Liberal party is dreadfully in need of a platform of some sort, at the present time. Heretofore their policy has been merely of a negative nature, consisting of nothing more than a system of fault-finding with the Administration. It has been a policy of iconoclasts, who wish to break down the policy and measures that are building up and improving the country, and making it a better country to live in than it was under Grit rule, but who advance no measures, or policy, to take the place of the one they would so ruthlessly destroy. Finding that this course has not met with favor from the electors, and seeing the necessity of having some defined and positive platform, on which to appeal to the country at the next election, the valiant Knight, and the so often wrongly called "heaven born financier," Sir Richard Cartwright has thrown out the Independence idea as a "feeler." This is the second time that a Grit leader has advanced one of these visionary schemes. The practical ideas of the present administration of giving employment to our own people, and opening up our own country, are not large enough for these Grit leaders, who live to indulge in visionary flight of the imagination, and cannot descend to the realities that make a country great. Mr. Blake basks in the sunshine, created by his imaginative idea of Imperial Confederation, which means that we should help maintain the army and navy of England, and now his trusty lieutenant, Sir Richard Cartwright, advances the vision of Independence, which is so directly opposed to his leader's scheme of Imperial Federation. There is no unity among these Grit leaders themselves, how then can they expect that many others will agree with them on these questions. Mr. Cartwright's advocacy of Canadian Independence has proved a failure as a "feeler." The time for Independence may come in the far off future, but that time is not yet. The Canadian people feel that under the existing state of things, they are as independent as any people, or any nation on the face of the earth. Their political system is as free and independent one as can exist anywhere, and the country is governed according to the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed by their representatives. Very favorably indeed can we contrast our political system with that of the United States. Business is not stagnated, and trade depressed every four years by a Presidental Election, such as will soon be held there, and we in Canada are never under the mistification of seeing a Cabinet hold power with a majority of the people's representatives opposed to them, as is often the case in the adjoining Republic. In all matters of whatever nature they may be, whether religious, political, social or educational, the people of Canada are as independent and free as the inhabitants of any country in the world. Why then talk about Canadian Independence, while we now enjoy the most perfect kind of independence; an independence that means separation from the mother country, that means a tremendous increase in our expenditure every year for the protection of our shipping, and the maintenance of Consular Agencies, an independence which has no practical advantages, and cannot make us no more independent, than we now are.

It is difficult to understand why the Gilchrist Scholarship has been withdrawn from Canada. There has always been a goodly number of competitors, and the Canadian scholars have almost invariably taken front positions in the Universities of the old world. Many Gilchrist scholars now hold professorships in Canadian Universities, and in this way the Scholarship has been productive of much good. Its non-continuance is to be regretted.

Late London papers contain copies of despatches received by the Secretary of State for War, from the different Generals and Commanding officers in the British Army and Navy in the late Soudan campaign, recommending a large number of officers and men for the Victoria Cross, for distinguished bravery.

The Crops at Home and Abroad.

Now that the spring, with its many thermal changes, is past, we may form a clearer idea of the crops prospects throughout the country. Though March was rather intemperate in the Northwest and several decided cold spells followed in April, the crops in the grain-growing districts generally are probably in a fair, if not forward, condition. The fruit crops have safely weathered the frosty season, and, excepting a few localities in which "black frost" fell last week, they are unusually promising. The last cold spell did little or no damage on the Middle and South Atlantic seaboard. In the mountainous positions of North Carolina and in the Delaware peninsula all the crops, reported by late despatches, have escaped injury. The tobacco crop over the larger area in which it is cultivated has also passed unscathed through the critical period.

It appears probable that the European grain crops have also suffered to some extent from the inclement spring. After all, it may be that Europe will have a greater need for American grain and produce next fall and winter than it was thought when the transatlanic crop prospects, three months ago, were remarkably fine.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Medical men, says the New York *Times*, will be relieved by the result which has been reached in a singular case before the English courts The plaintiff was the father of a child who suffered from "croup." It being necessary to insert a tube in the child's throat to relieve it from threatened suffocation, the operation was skillfully performed. After the insertion of the tube the physicians requested the father to free the accumulated matter with his lips, which he instantly did, the doctor neglected to tell him that he incurred any risk. The child died, and its disease proved to have been diphtheria, by which the father, in turn, was soon attacked. He sued the doctors for damages. The case was tried twice and was much discussed in the English press. Upon the first trial the jury disagreed. But Lord Coleridge told the second jury that the doctors were right in telling the father to free the tube, and a verdict for the defendant was found.

Saved from the Scalpel.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshow, contracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicians attending; all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried and speedily effected a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use.

Sabbath Observance.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts preached a few Sabbath evenings ago in the Eighty-sixth Street Presbyterian Church, New York, on the subject, "What degree of Sabbath Observance can be secured in the Nineteenth Century?" He said, among other things:—

"The ideal Sabbath is that of the fourth commandment, which was originally given to Adam in his unfallen purity, and by him to all nations, which was republished by Moses, reindorsed and explained by Christ, and has come down to us by the hands of apostles and martyrs, bidding all men on the sacred day abstain from all employment except works of real necessity and mercy. Can such an idea be realized in the nineteenth century cities? I do not propose to theorize about what may, can, or must, might, could or should be done, but shall rather answer the question What could be done? by showing what is done, on the principle that what one city has done another can do in this matter.

"The cities of San Francisco, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Chicago have open theatres on Sunday, processions and baseball matches. New Orleans and Chicago have Sunday horse races. From there we point to the higher grade of larger cities, such as Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston and New York, in none of which any of these Sabbath desecrations are allowed. What Chicago is to-day in these matters New York was in 1857, when good citizens organized the New York Sabbath Committee, by whose efforts, backed by the people, these Sunday nusiances were abolished. But this better grade of American cities may, in their turn, learn what can be done in the way of improvement by looking at what has been done even in London, where there is not even a Sunday edition of the daily papers or a Sunday handling of the mails.

"All English and American cities may learn still more what degree of Sabbath observance is possible by looking at Scotland's Edinburgh, where even the employes of the horse cars and the hack drivers, the bakers, butchers, barbers, grocers and nearly all other tradesmen have their Sunday rest."

"Edinburgh and all other cities of the world may, in their turn, learn that better Sabbath observance is possible by looking at Toronto, the best Sabbath keeping city in the world. The only stores open on the Sabbath there are those for selling milk and medicine, and these only for an hour or two in the morning and eveing—the druggists not being allowed, as they are in other places, to do business as universal providers, selling confectionery, cigars, drinks and knick-knacks. While even druggists and milkmen have got most of the day for rest the telegraph employes also have the Sabbath for home and thought, one man only being kept at the central office for emergencies. Postal employes rest for Saturday at seven o'clock till Monday at six o'clock during which time also the saloonists have a rest. There are no Sunday newspapers, no local trains, no theatres, only hotel barbers work, and these but in the forenoon. The same is true of bootblacks. Almost the only difference between the Toronto Sabbath and the ideal Sabbath is the fact that there are three through trains, caused by American competition, and an occasional steamboat excursion, which is promptly punished by the courts. Even the coachmen of the rich generally have the Sabbath for rest, a habit very generally prevailing of walking to the churches, which are attended by nearly all the people, old and young. The people like their quiet, restful Sunday, and if it were put to vote very few would ask a change, the whole community having adjusted itself to a state of things which allows almost the entire population to spend the Sabbath in rest, and get seven days' pay for six days' work, rather than the American fashion of doing seven days' work for six days' pay."

New Fire Extinguisher.

Some years ago a poor chemist named Harden, a native of Connecticut, compounded a chemical for extinguishing fire, but as usual in such cases, had neither the money nor the influence to demonstrate its value. In the month of September last he removed to Chicago, where he showed his discovery to some leading gentlemen, who at once formed a company with a capital of $100,000 to manufacture it on a large scale, and to-day they are manufacturing 500 dozen a day, and are away behind their orders. The article is known as the Harden hand grenade fire extinguisher and consists of a glass globe filled with a chemical fluid, highly saturated with, and generating in fire heat an immense volume of fire extinguishing gas, in which it is impossible for combustion to continue. The fluid itself is perfectly harmless to person or clothing. These grenades, when broken on a fire, discharge large quantities of fire-extinguishing gas, sufficient to cover a very broad surface of flame, and the action of the fire upon the fluid causes still further generation of the gas. The rapidity and effectiveness of its operation are said to be simply wonderful. The American papers give long notices of successful use wherever tested, and all factories, wherehouses and other places are rapidly securing them. An exhibition was given at Yarmouth the other day of which the papers speak in unqualified terms. One of them says:—

"A large fire was built of packing cases and wood saturated with coal tar and kerosene. This was lighted and in a moment a column of blaze and smoke shot upwards, and so fierce was the heat given off that the company began to move farther away. Mr. Filing took two of the glass hand gregades in his hands after the flames had become strongest and advancing as close as possible to the fire cracked one of the globes by striking it against the other and threw it into the flames. The effect was wonderful and instantaneous. Every vestige of the fire was gone where a second before there had been a veritable tower of flames. The company gathered around amazed and an attempt was made to light one of the sticks of wood covered with tar which had been extinguished, but notwithstanding the inflammable nature of the material, so powerful was the effect of the extinguishing gas generated by the fluid in the grenade, that the sticks could not be lighted."

The grenade has a wire around it, by which it can be hung up anywhere in a room, and will explode when the heat reaches 180 degrees. It will stand a temperature of 15 degrees below zero, and will keep for years in any climate. Among other points of supremacy claimed for them, may be mentioned:—

1.—It is small and convenient for handling, can be hung up around every floor of your house, office or factory, accessible at an instant's notice. Night watchmen can carry them in their pockets while making their regular rounds.

2.—It is always ready for immediate use. They do not require an engine to use them, nor a man to convey them. Any man, woman or child, capable of throwing a ball, can use them efficiently.

3.—They are hermetically sealed, will keep for years in any climate. In other extinguishers the charge, to be effectual, must be used soon or be replaced.

4.—The fluid contained in them is perfectly harmless, and will not injure person or clothing.

5.—It is efficient, and is sure to do all that is claimed for it. They have been tested before the fire departments of different cities, and their use recommended by all. No home or factory in the country should be without them.

The national monument at Washington, when finished, will be the leftiest structure in the world, by about thirty feet. The towers of the cathedral at Cologne, just finished, have a height of 524 feet and 11 inches; tower of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch; cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 469 feet 2 inches; cathedral spire at Strasburg, 465 feet 11 inches; pyramid of Cheops, 449 feet 5 inches; tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 10 inches; tower of St. Martin's Landshut, 434 feet 8 inches; cathedral spire at Freiburg, 410 feet 1 inch; cathedral of Antwerp, 404 feet 10 inches; St. Paul's, London, 365 feet 1 inch; cathedral tower at Magdeburg, 339 feet 11 inches; tower of the new votive church at Vienna 314 feet 11 inches; tower of the Rathhaus at Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches; towers of Notre Dame, Paris, 232 feet 11 inches; cathedral of Florence, 390 feet 5 inches. Of American structures, the Washington monument, Baltimore, is 210 feet; Bunker Hill monument, 221 feet; Trinity Church, New York, 284 feet; St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, to be 330 feet.

If farmers and others continue to buy dust and ashes put up in big packs and sold for condition powders it won't be our fault. We have exposed the swindle time and again. *Sheridan's Powders* are the only kind we know of worth carrying home.

A British Parliamentary return just issued shows the number of electors in Great Britian upon the register now in force. The total is 2,660,445 in England and Wales, 331,264 in Scotland and 230,156 in Ireland.

CURRENT COIN.

Sitting Bull gets $50 a week to travel with a circus.

Toronto ministers are agitating against Sunday military parades.

It is the custom among the French to kiss the forehead and not the lips.

Ostrich eggs are now on the breakfast bill-of-fare of a town in California.

The immigrants arriving in Canada during the month of May were 24,460.

The Wesleyan churches of Great Britain have 58,000 members more than they had in 1871.

It costs in fees $2,500 to be a Knight of St. Patrick and $5,000 to be a Knight of the Garter.

When a young girl finds a four-leaf clover it is a sign that she will be married within a year.

In San Francisco all of the day district telegraph work is done by women. They are paid from $40 to $60 a month.

Dr. Alfred Carpenter, the English physician, thinks that drunkeness is a disease which can be cured only by lengthened abstention.

Rents are frightfully high in New York. The fashion there now is to live in flats, and any sort of flat at all costs from $1,000 to $5,000 a year.

Returns received by the Department of Agriculture show that 9,114 cattle and 652 sheep were shipped from Montreal for Great Britain last month.

A complaining Chicagoan, in his suit for divorce, declares that his wife has made everything hot for him in the married life except his tea and coffee.

Col. Burnside, who recently stole $45,000 from the U. S. Post Office Department, held a very high social position, and was one of the best shots in America.

There are now thirty-nine circuses travelling through the United States, and a large number of them have the only sacred white elephant.

Thomas Murray dropped his cigar while smoking in his bed-room in New York. It fell into a powder flask, and the explosion blew his right hand off.

Returns received by the Department of Agriculture alleges that 61,586 immigrants have arrived in Canada since the 1st January last, of whom 36,061 remained in Canada.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Nebraska, lawyer, last week, "there were just thirty-six hogs in the drove. Please remember the fact—just three times as many as in the jury-box, gentlemen."

The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland has a membership of 178,105. The total income from all sources last year amounted to £397,288, being £10,570 more than the previous year.

The Astors own certainly a sixteenth of the real estate of New York. And they are the very best of landlords. Their prices are moderate, and they never refuse any reasonable demand for repairs.

Bertha Clear, the Philadelphia girl who was divorced from the "living skeleton" soon after marrying him, didn't know when she was well off. He died the other day and left a fortune of $50,000.

Over 20,000 women work at the watch making trade in Switzerland. They do much of the finest, most delicate work. There are two sisters who carry on a watchmaking and jewelry establishment of their own.

Every successive year additional medicinal virtues are claimed for the strawberry, and if all said of the delicious fruit is true, it is not half appreciated. Consumption and gout are now said to be relieved by strawberries.

New York imports weekly 30,000 bushels of bananas. Amongst the imports found the other day in bunches by a New York dealer were a live snake a yard long, a tarantula, and a spider with its next of a hundred eggs.

It is asserted that the Maine First Heavy Artillery lost more in "killed and died of wounds," in the war of the rebellion than any other Union regiment, the exact figures being 2,502 men enrolled and 415 killed and died of wounds, or 18.8 per cent.

The recent Papal encyclical against the Free Masons is aimed at no less than 138,065 lodges throughout the world, with 14,160,543 members, whose annual receipts are estimated to amount to about $800,000,000, of which sum fully two-thirds are expended in charities.

Last year the women of the United States gave $600,000 towards christianizing the heathen. Of this large sum Presbyterian women gave nearly $200,000, Baptist women $156,000, Congregational women, $130,000, Northern Methodist women, $108,000, and Southern Methodist women, over $25,000.

Russia has 1,000,000 horses fit for military service, and is making preparations that will enable her to put 300,000 cavalry soldiers in the field. These men, armed with the Berdan repeating rifle, will fight on foot, the horse being used for transportation only. This is Russia's solution of the cavalry problem.

The Duke of Albany had a presentiment of his death. Two days before he died he said he would like a military funeral, and added:—"For two nights now Princess Alice has appeared to me in my dreams, and says she is quite happy, and that she wants me to come and join her. That's what makes me so thoughtful."

Every man must sleep according to his temperament. Eight hours is the average. If a man requires a little more or less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever by work, or by pleasure, sorrow, or any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time, but nature keeps close accounts and no one can deceive her.

The hair and beard of James Campion of Rochester, Minn., which have always been so black as to give him the sobriquet of "Black Jim," suddenly began to turn gray, and in less than one week, says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, became as white as the driven snow. Mr. Campion is about 45 years old, was in perfect health at the time and can assign no reason for the singular occurence.

One hundred tons of human hair are bought and sold each year, much of it being from the heads of the female convicts of Europe. Between the age of fifteen and forty a woman can raise seven crops of hair, and the peasant women of Germany, France, Switzerland, and other countries drive a thriving trade with the travelling peddlars who go about seeking whom they may deprive of their tresses.

The Canadian *Gazette* points out that though only eight years have passed since Canadian phosphate was first put on the market, and the trade then was not thought to have a great future before it, the demand for the article has grown so rapidly that last year no less than 19,000 tons of phosphate were shipped from Montreal, and the shipment this year is expected to amount to 24,000 tons.

Sir William Harcourt, home secretary, has advised the government to place at the disposal of the chiefs of police, a large sum of secret service money with which to buy information regarding treasonable and other criminal projects, without revealing the informers. The chiefs of police report that certain conspirators are ready to sell information which they possess, provided their names are kept secret.

A large number of deer forests in Scotland are going a begging for tenants. Meoble, on Lock Moras, is for sale—an estate of 20,000 acres, capable of holding a stock of 6,000 sheep, but all cleared away. Still northward for miles and miles desolate glens tell the same tale. Lord Lovat's forest, in Kinlochmoras, Cameron of L'chiel's Ar Kaig, and Glenquoich, Grenmoriston, and Strathgrass are all tenantless wildernesses.

A leading photographer, of New York, says, that in a few months at the most, it will be possible to instantaneously photograph races and like events, and transfer the negatives, by certain chemical agencies upon metal plates, which can be used in printing for illustrated papers. The whole work can be done in less than two hours, and at a cost that will be absurdly low. The proofs will look like the proofs of first-class woodcuts.

The popular belief which assigns the origin of the bagpipe to Scotland is a mistake. Long before it sounded "the war note of Lochiel" it had been heard in various countries of Europe, especially in Rome, where it was held in so much esteem that Nero gave it a place on the coin of the Empire. The famous instrument has not always been popular in Scotland. The magistrates of Aberdeen in 1630 forbade its being played in the streets of that city.

Danger in the Air.

The recent strange planetary movements and electrical phenomena have developed the fact that the earth is passing through a dangerous period when amospheric influence will seriously affect human health. Fortify the weakened system with that grand tonic regulator, Burdock Blood Bitters, and avoid malarial blood poisons.

MAY 14 1884 MAY 14

JUST ARRIVED AT

EDGECOMBE'S

A beautiful showing of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

In all Leading Novelties

BLACK SILKS

(QUALITY GUARANTEED)

Trimmings of all Kinds to Match.

NEW PRINTS,

Grey and White Cottons,

TABLE LINEN,

NAPKINS, OIL CLOTHS,

TOWELS,

Carpets, Lace Curtains,

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS.

Gents' Tweeds and Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs.

A choice line of

Ladies' Underclothing.

With a fashionable and varied assortment of

New Millinery,

Small Wares & Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE.

Fredericton, May 14, 1884

THOMAS W. SMITH

Has just completed his importation of

English, Scotch and Canadian

TWEEDS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN

Suiting and Trousering,

Making the largest and most complete assortment of CLOTHS in this city.

Call and examine our stock and leave your measures. We warrant every Garment to Fit, and Styles and Finish not outdone by any in the trade.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

Boots and Shoes,

—AND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

on hand as usual, and very cheap for Cash.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, April 9, 1884

FEBRUARY 20th, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED

—AT—

Lottimer's

Fashionable Shoe Store,

a Large and Splendid Assortment of

LADIES' and MISSES'

FINE KID SLIPPERS.

—o—

ALSO:

LADIES' FINE KID

Tie Shoes,

very nice for Evening wear.

A LOT OF

Ladies' White Jean,

ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS

at less than cost to clear.

Gents', Boys and Youths'

DANCING PUMPS

AT

Lottimer's Shoe Store.

Gents' Kid and Patent Leather

DRESS BOOTS

AT

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

Fredericton, February 20.

SPRING 1884.

NEW GOODS

NOW OPENING

—AT—

John J. Weddall's.

WHITE COTTONS.

GREY COTTONS.

WHITE SHEETINGS.

GREY SHEETINGS.

PILLOW COTTONS.

NEW PRINTS.

HAMBURGS

Best Value ever shown in this City.

Hollins & Co's. Angola,

BEST MAKE.

Parks' Knitting Cottons,

No. 4 to 40.

Patchwork.

CHECKED SHIRTINGS.

Park's Carpet Warps,

ALL COLORS MADE.

☞ Parks' Colored and White Warps ALWAYS ON HAND.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

CORSETS!

CORSETS!

Tennant, Davies & Co.,

have just received TWO CASES of those celebrated CORSETS from the Manufactory of the

Worcester Corset Co.,

INCLUDING THE

Double Hip Abdomial,

Every Pair Warranted,

Improved Bon Ton,

Every Pair Warranted,

Dermatoid,

Every Pair Warranted.

Elastic Adjustable Hip,

Carnival, &c., &c.,

which are made of the best materials, and also contain their celebrated Busk Protector and Patent Lock Clasp, which prevents the Steels from unhooking while being worn.

HAVE ALSO RECEIVED:

New Grey Cotton,

New Grey Sheetings,

New White Cottons,

White Sheeting,

Pillow Cottons, &c.

Park's Knitting Cotton;

Park's and Moncton Cotton Warps, &c.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED. ☜

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

February 20, 1884

NEW GOODS

NOW OPENING

—AT—

DEVER BROS.

New Dress Goods.

New Corsets.

New Hamburgs.

New Prints and Cambrics.

New Gloves.

New Hosiery.

Grey Cottons.

White Cottons.

White and Grey Sheetings.

Pillow Cottons.

White and Blue Warps.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, March 26

FIELD,

GARDEN,

AND

Flower Seeds,

AT

Davis, Staples & Co.,

Opposite City Hall.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

NEW STYLES

—IN—

GENTS'

NECK WEAR.

SCARFS,

BOW'S,

TIE'S, &c.

We have now in Stock and making up daily the Latest Styles in Neck Wear, you can get a choice from sixty nine different patterns of silks, at

C.H. Thomas & Co's,

QUEEN STREET.

April 2, 1884

FAILING!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found, is Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood, purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine will cure Dispepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, General Debility, etc. etc.

BURTON, Sun. Co., July 17, 1883

GEO. H. DAVIS:

DEAR SIR,—I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing, and was growing weaker every day. I tried Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite and am getting stronger.

Yours,

JOSEPH MCCAWLEY

Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is a simple preparation of Iron and Quinine that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Ask for Davis' and take no other, Price 50 cents. Prepared only by

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Cor. Queen & Regent Sts.

Fredericton, Jan. 23, 1884