

POOR DOCUMENT

"No Rent" in Scotland.

The beginning of a "no rent" agitation in Scotland is a very significant fact. It begins in the Isle of Skye, but it is reported to be spreading rapidly. Lord Macdonald having sent summonses to twenty of his tenants on the island, the process server was seized, the processes taken from him and burnt, and the officer warned not to set foot on the island again. During the past quarter of a century rents have been raised on the island to double their former rates. In addition to this there are restrictions as to improvements on the land and as to tenure, less onerous than those of Ireland prior to the Land Act, but still very oppressive to the tenant. It is highly probable that concessions will promptly be made to the Scotch tenantry, so as to check the spread of the "no rent" movement. Yet the discussions over the Irish land troubles and the Irish Land Act, have educated the agricultural classes to a knowledge of their disabilities, and have prepared the ground for a rapid spread of revolutionary ideas as to the tenure of land. In England this subject is not confined to the lower classes. The evils of the present tenure of land in England have been profoundly studied by the greatest political economists, lawyers and statesmen. Conservatism simply holds back, fearing that when the changes in the land law begin nobody knows where they may end.

In Scotland the evils of consolidation in landed estates have been carried to a ruinous pitch. There are eleven men who own a very large part of all the land of Scotland. The estates of noble dukes are measured by the hundred square miles. Twelve hundred cottagers were evicted not long ago from the lands on which their fathers and remote ancestors were born, their cottages demolished, and the lands turned into a sheep pasture. The high rents levied upon the lands enabled the landlords to buy up adjoining estates, and the process of consolidation is still going on, the land-owning power and wealth becoming more concentrated, and the yeoman class being reduced to day laborers, or driven into the cities or to emigration. The same evils, to a less degree, exist in England. Yet it is possible that a dislike of Ireland may hinder the spread of a land agitation at present. The land interest is, however, very powerful in Parliament, and the English peasantry are not without a strong affection for the landed aristocracy. Yet the disasters recently attending British agriculture have been such as to produce a profound discontent among the farmers. American competition as to beef, pork, wheat, butter, cheese, lard and other products, has put down prices that the English farmer cannot pay the high rents of former years. For several successive years disastrous spells of rainy weather ruined the grain crops and the hay, and damaged the root crops and the fruit, and caused a deep discouragement that still prevails to a considerable extent, though things look rather better now.

British patriotism and prejudice prevent any warm sympathy with the Irish in their present agitation. But it must not be forgotten that the Liberal victory which brought Gladstone into power was due largely to a recognition of the fact that the Irish land troubles should be remedied. Gladstone felt that his first great duty was to remove the sources of Irish distress by bringing in the Land Act. The Liberal sentiment of England sustained the Land Act, and through the Duke of Argyll was too conservative to endorse it, yet Conservatism has borne it poorly well. But there is a feeling that England and Scotland need a more thorough-going land reform, and this "no rent" agitation that has started in Northern Scotland may be the spark that will kindle the whole question into a blaze.

Re Assassina Guitauea.

Washington, June 9.—Reed to-day secured Guitauea's signature to several affidavits which he proposes to use in further proceedings. He declines to say anything in reference to these proceedings. Guitauea spends most of the time reading the Bible and a religious work given him by a Baltimore gentleman. His mind is bright, and he is able to argue his case with considerable legal sharpness. Last evening he said Reed "has been wrong in his recent moves in the case. Nothing can be done about it now, even if the record is wrong, for it has been ruled upon, and the judgment completes it. The question of jurisdiction has been settled, and there is nothing left of that question. The only hope is in the President. I have told Reed to go to him and let all other things go." Reed has received anonymous letters advising him that it was time to "let up" on the assassin, and closing in the following words with terrific underscoring:—"Unless you come to a halt quite soon in the matter, you may feel assured that your days are numbered. This is no threat, but means just what is said, so beware! beware! A word to the wise is sufficient." This is one of many such, but no attention is paid to them.

It is learned to-night that Reed's interview with Guitauea at the goal was a stormy one; that Guitauea was much excited, shook his fist in Reed's face, and told him to go to Arthur and demand commutation of the sentence and he would not dare to refuse. After Reed left it was some time before Guitauea could be quieted.

American Pre-Historic Remains.

Prof. John S. Newberry, of New York, thus sums up the knowledge on this subject: When the savages were pressed back by advancing civilization until they had passed what was once the great natural water-gap between the lakes and the Mexican Gulf, it was discovered that they were not autochthonous, for mounds, caves, palaces and remains of cities showed the existence of a race that lived in the highest style of civilization. Investigation and research by historians, geologists, and archaeologists have brought much to light concerning these wonderful people. They can be divided into two classes, which, with local differences, are generally the same. One is the mound-builders, who lived in the fertile valley of the Mississippi, following a sedentary and peaceful life. Mounds built by them and instruments and pottery and copper ornaments made by them have been discovered all through the Mississippi Valley. They were miners, farmers, raised tobacco, and remains of their oil wells still exist at Titusville, Penn. In numbers they probably equalled the inhabitants of the region at present, and enough is known of their osteology to say that they were of medium size, fair proportions, with a cranial development not unlike our red Indian. Their teeth were large and strong. They buried their dead with great ceremony. When and why the mound builders disappeared we don't know. Their ultimate fate was probably entire extinction. The second class of these early Americans was spread from Chilk to the south of Utah on the north, reaching their greatest degree of power and civilization in Central America, Mexico and Peru. The Incas and Montezumas were types of this race, and though when swept from the face of the earth by the brutality of Pizarro and Cortes, their glory was already in the decadence, we can scarcely conceive of the extent of their magnificence. This Mexican and Peruvian race far surpassed anything in our day in the construction of public works, roads, aqueducts, palaces and cities. The macadamized road that led from Callao to Lima exceeds in cost the Union Pacific Railroad, and if all the forts within our border were put into one it would not equal the fortified structure that is yet to be seen on the Peruvian coast.

Louis Hoffman, an engineer, who was with Maximilian, has described the ruins of a large seaport town on the Pacific coast of Mexico. The Central American country abounds in evidences of the Aztec race, and last winter many archaeologists went thither, and from their labors we will soon learn more of their wonderful people. Their origin is lost in antiquity. They may have come from the sea borne across the sea by Phoenician traders, perhaps they sprang from the fabled race of Atlantis. They were either indigenous or imported in an embryonic state from the Oriental Archipelago—the latter the most likely.

The Man of Brattle's.

As I sat on the hotel steps at Dalton, Ga., talking with a drummer from Cincinnati, the landlord came out and asked us if we wanted to see a man who was carrying six bullets about with him. Of course we did, and we were walked down to the other end of the veranda and introduced to Colonel Beach. I was going to approach him slowly and gracefully, but the drummer rushed right at him with:

"So you are carrying six bullets about with you, eh?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do they pain you much?"
"Oh, no."
"Lands alive! but I don't see how you lived through it. How many battles were you in?"
"Eighteen."
"Did you get all those bullets at once?"
"Yes, all at once."
"By George! Well, I never heard the likes of it! Colonel, I don't want to be impudent, but—but—"
"You want to know where they are located?"
"Exactly—exactly."
"I'm carrying 'em in this pocket to-day," was the quiet reply, as he fished down and brought up six old bullets picked up off the battlefield.

It was a job put up on me, but the drummer got in ahead, and he was so mad about it that he wouldn't eat any supper.

A WARNING FROM THE GRAVE.—An engineer while riding on his engine in front of a train down the mountain steps of the Clearfield branch the other day, after testing the quantity of water in his boiler by using the two upper gauges, which indicated that it was right, heard a voice. "Try the lower gauge." The voice was loud and distinct, and he says was the voice of his father, who has been dead for some years. After looking around to see him he opened the lower gauge, and to his surprise found no water. The boiler was foaming, and the engineer says but for his timely warning all would have been blown to atoms in ten minutes. How is this?—Williamsport Sun.

A memorial window in honor of John Bunyan is to be placed in Elstow church. Thus the man who spent twelve years in jail on account of his heresy and schism is avenged. Amid all his dreams the great dreamer probably never imagined such an honor as this.

A Child's Talk.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION OVERHEARD ON THE CAR.—WHAT LITTLE WILLIE SAID.

One day I sat in a car on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern road behind a pale, careworn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that article?" the little boy asked, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh.

"Oh, that's hay," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, aunty?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"No makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does He make it in the daytime or in the night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sundays, aunty?"

"Oh, I don't know. Keep still, Willie, there's a dear. Auntie is tired."

And after remaining quiet a moment little Willie broke out with:

"Where do the stars come from?"

"I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so, replied the lady."

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me."

A short silence, when Willie broke out again:

"Benny says oxins is an owl, aunty; is that so?"

"Oh, perhaps so."

"I think a whale could lay eggs, do you?"

"Oh, yes, I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on its nest?"

"Oh, I guess so."

"Where?"

"I mean no, Willie, you must be still, I'm getting crasy."

"What makes you crasy?"

"Oh, dear! I ask you so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still, or I'll shake you. Now not another word!"

And the lady pointed her finger at the little boy, as if she was going to stink it through him. If she had been a wicked woman she would have sworn.

There are eight million little boys like Willie.

Lager Beer.

I have finally come to the conclusion that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxicating.

I have been told so by a German who drank it all night long, just to try the experiment, and was obliged to go home sober in the morning. I have seen this same man drink eighteen glasses, an if he was drunk it was in German and nobody could understand it.

It is proper enough to state that this man kept a lager beer saloon, and could have no object in stating what was not strictly true.

I believe him to the full extent of my ability. I never drank but three glasses of lager in my life, and that made my head swim, and it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told it was owing to my bile being out of place; and I thought it was so, for I never billed over was than I did when I got home that night. My wife told I was going to die, and I was afraid I shouldn't for it seemed as if everything I had ever eaten in my life was coming to the surface; and I believe if my wife hadn't pulled off my boots just as she did, they would have come thundering up too.

O, how sick I was! Fourteen years ago, and I can taste it now!

I never had so much experience in so short a time!

If any man should tell me that lager beer is not intoxicating, I should believe him, but if he should tell me that I wasn't drunk that night, and that my stummuck was out of order, I should ask him to state in a few words just how a man felt and acted when he was set up.

If I wasn't drunk that night, I had some of the most natural sinitums that a man ever had and kept sober.

In the first place it was about eighty rods from where I drank the lager beer to my house, and I was just two hours on the road, and a hole busted through each one of my pantaloons nees, and I didn't have any hat, and tried to open the door by the bell pull, and hicoughed awfully, and saw everything in the room trying to get round on the backside of me, and sitting down on a chair, I did not wait long enough for it to get exactly under me when I was going round, and I set down a little too soon and missed the chair by twelve inches, and couldn't get up soon enough to take the next one that came along; and that ain't awl, my wife said I was drunk as a bear, and, as I said before, I began to spin up things freely.

If lager beer is not intoxicating, it used me most awfully mean—that I know.

CHAS. H. STERLING,

(Successor to C. L. Estabrooks, Deq.)

DEALER IN
FLOUR, MEAL, FEAS and GENERAL
GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS &
STATIONERY.

HARDWARE, GLASS and CROCKERY.
WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.

CHAS. H. STERLING,
ST. MARY'S FERRY, YORK CO.
St. Mary's Ferry, June 1

NOTICE

HAVING sold my stock and trade to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successor.

C. L. ESTABROOKS,
June 1, 1882—
St. Mary's Ferry.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against George Hallett, Trader, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN HALLET,
Executor.

Millville, June 1—w tf

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have added to our stock during April:

254 Packages Hardware, &c.
227 Bundles Hardware, &c.

And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our

"SAMPLE ROOM."

Clarke, Kerr & Thorne,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
St. John, N. B.
St. John, May 4—2 mos

British House,

WILMOT'S BLOCK

CARPETS, CARPETS,
CARPETS.

Brussels,
Tapestry,
Wool,
Union,
Hemp,
Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

JOHN McDONALD
QUEEN STREET.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTIMER

Has Removed

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

to the Store in

Machum's Brick Building,
Next door below Dever Bros.
Dry Goods Establishment.

And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
P'ton, May 4, 1882.

COAL COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another cargo of

SUPERIOR SOF COAL,

For sale cheap from cars or shed.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON,
12-17-81

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.
FREDERICTON.

GROUND BONES.

Just Received and for sale Low,
3 Tons Fine Ground Bones.

GEORGE T. WHELPLEY,
may 22, 1882.

GRGORY & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
AT-LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC,
FREDERICTON.

Geo. F. GARRO ANDREW G. BLAIR

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
HEADSTONES—Granite and Freestone.

In all its branches, as cheap as anywhere in the Province.

Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JUST BELOW NORMAL SCHOOL,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

2-12-81 JOHN MOORE.

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 19th, Trains will run as follows:

9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.

1.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock and Gibson.

1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston, 1.00 p. m., Grand Falls, for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

2.00 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.

Train arrives at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for points north remain until 8.00 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Aroostook, remain till morning at Aroostook, or will be carried to Fort Fairfield, free, where good hotel accommodation can be procured.

Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Toronto, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John and all points East, West and South, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6.00 a. m. train, and delivered at the Freight House at or before 4.00 p. m., the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Ticket for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.

A. J. MILES, Asst. Superintendent.
Master of Transportation.
Gibson, June 17, 1882.

FREDERICTON

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40 CASES

Rubber Boots and Shoes

Just received at

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store.

In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boy's and Child-
ren's sizes.
Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure it as soon as it is used. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. A person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

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Make Hens Lay!

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Feeders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Gavy Condition Powders are absolutely pure and (unusually valuable). Nothing on earth is so good as the Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

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Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bradley's Superphosphates,
Timothy Seed,
Clover Seed,
Alaska Seed,
White Fyfe Seed Wheat,
Seed Peas,
Silver Hill Seed Buckwheat,
Buckwheat Rough Seed,
Black F. E. L. Seed Oats,
White Russian Seed Oats,
English, Portland and Newark Cements,
Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.

Offices and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall.

JAMES TIBBITS.
May 4, 1882.

FISH.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPERIOR LOT OF

Fresh Salmon,

SEA SHAD,
Halibut and Lobsters.

A good variety of

FRESH SMOKE, PICKLED AND DRY FISH ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

THEODOR P. NOBLE,
Fredericton, June 10, 1882—44w

Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;
5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);
5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;
5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's Porous Plasters;
18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;
4 gross Packer's Tar Soap;
1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,

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Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENO'S-TRADE MARK

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AN INFALLIBLE
CURE FOR
Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Hemorrhoids, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, or Excess of the Venereal System.

BEFORE TAKING Universal Laxative AFTER TAKING Laxative, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Frequent Urine, and many other diseases that lead to Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at 25 per package, or six packages for \$3, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money or addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

HO! HO!
A LARGE line of Children's Cabs and Perambulators, and every variety of LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

BABY'S CHAIR ROCKERS & DEXTER HORSES
May 8
at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Farmers Attention.
CHURNS, Butter Tubs, Butter Ladles, Buttermilk Trays and butter Prints in great variety at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Milk Pans. Crocks.
4,680 PINTS Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, etc., very low, at wholesale and retail, at LEMONT'S Variety Store.
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CHURNS, Butter Tubs, Butter Ladles, Buttermilk Trays and butter Prints in great variety at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Milk Pans. Crocks.
4,680 PINTS Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, etc., very low, at wholesale and retail, at LEMONT'S Variety Store.
May 8