POOR COPY

## Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

"A FELLOW FEELING MAKES US WONDROUS KIND."—"SPECIALS AND THEIR SPECIALITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD."

CHICAGO GATES OF SYMPATHY STAND AJAR.—THE COUNTRY AT LARGE, AND WHAT THE PROSPECTS ARE.—CAPITAL VS. LABOUR.

'Tis passing strange that Chicago could not be terror stricken, could not be riven to its centre by tramps and their prospective degredations, by outlaws of divers kinds and not be able to turn out her order loving citizens to do duty as "specials" without your good City being in exactly the same position and condition, and her young order loving citizens likewise turned out to do special duty as patrolmen—but it seems the fever is contagious, and while our fears were indeed too real and have ended in many lives being laid on the sacrificial alters, yours only were imaginary. Chicago sympathizes deeply with you for she has felt the same, and no sooner do her citizens receive word through the St. John papers of the terrific *porcine depredations* committed in your midst, than she yearns to throw around you for your nocturnal protection a "horde of her now disbanded *belted guardians of the night*," that your mothers and maidens may sleep in sweet and restful peace.

Your "specials" are ahead of ours, as no public dinner was given us, although duty had to be done in watches for nearly a fortnight—the only benefit accruing to us was a free pass on the City Railroads on presentation of the badge printed on white silk ribbon "Chicago City Police," and worn on the left breast during hours of the solitary tramp.

Your correspondent regrets exceedingly to see names of your eminently respectable people figuring as *Pig pilferers*, and will honestly wager a million to a cent that Bro. Bingo was not there, nor the Boss either, but that it certainly was all a *dream*, and that ex-alderman B. never had a pig (quadruped) to steal. It must have been gorgeous to behold the smileless faces of these around the festive board as they *hurriedly* drank in silence the toast to the PIG, and how brilliantly these same faces must have shone as another was raised to thirsty and open lips—"The *most noble, learned, upright and merciful Judge*" was proclaimed unto them. With what eagerness was that "Moonlight Barbecue" programme read by the people here, and oh! how their anxious cravings for Pig seized hold of them as the "Turn Over" was effected and the gorgeously illuminated "Bill of fare" presented unto them—but enough. Beverly Jr., never owned a pig, and any Chicagoan can attest to it.

What wisdom was shown on the part of the Committee of Arrangements in holding it on Tuesday evening, is shown in their *pure unselfishness*, for had they postponed it until the following Friday, "our friend on the corner" must have closed his parlour windows to prevent the savoury perfume of unhallowed flesh entering his earthly Tabernacle and thus through his olfactory organs defiling the flesh within.

It is a well known fact in natural law that p-i-g-s are like dogs, quadrupeds, and that had the owner of the animal not faltered, or *forgotten often* to attend to its *daily needs*, that pig would surely have found its way back, which is conclusive proof to our mind that *James* never owned *that pig*. Lost or strayed property is gathered in by him who comes along first, and the Court will find and *rule*, (in this instance) that the pig evidently once belonged to some other person or persons at present unknown to the Court, and at that time was not the property of Mr. B.—If it does not do so it will be certainly contrary to the Statute made and provided, and only originated in the fertile brain of the learned gentleman whose health was drunk on the *P. M.* at the *aforesaid dinner*.

But "he rules well, though somewhat strangely," to use a frequent quotation of an eminent P. Barrister by cognomen P. Mulligan.

"They'll ax me back agin" is an old familiar quotation we oftimes heard used by the latter gentleman when referring to matters around the aforesaid Court of Justice, as things looked somewhat dark and *vain*, and *now*, like the Prophet of old, his prophecies are coming true, and the midnight depredators need his skill to defend them "just as I allays ould dem they would." In these crisises, every City should have its Peer, its Protector its *Philip*—and not subject its "Specials" to the raw unmanufactured "marahy" law-soil existing on the border of the Dominion Cow Pasture.

Foreign New Brunswick awaits with anxiety the rusult of this pig dream of James L's., and suggests taking up a subscription to compensate the proprietor of the Boarding House who so charitably took in and fed the "starving hatred of the Israelitish race."

With us the battle is over and trade once more is regaining its feet, though some weeks must elapse before the regular channels are cleared and confidence is restored.

The Crops throughout the West never in all its history looked more premising, and it is thought that three of the adjoining States will yield in wheat alone nearly fifty millions of dollars more than they ever did before. Corn will be cheap, which in the end will produce an immense quantity of what all Fredericton is now excited about,—*pork*. So you can arrange that in case of a pig being presented to the late loser, we will ship him by express—free—one of the finest specimens of a cloven foot porker that can be produced in the Western Territory.

D.

Chicago, Aug. 7, 1877.

For the Colonial Farmer.

## PASSING NOTES.

DOWN RIVER ITEMS.

Sheffield, the next parish after Maugerville, is a rich, prosperous parish, and for beauty of scenery equals, if not excels it. Its location and appearance is so close to that of Maugerville, that a description of one is with few exceptions, nearly analagous to the other.

Eastey Creek is the dividing line between Maugerville and Sheffield, and is in itself a great curiosity. It was formed not many years ago by an ice jam which drove the ice with such force as to take away a large portion of the bank.

Considerable more business is done in Sheffield than in Maugerville. There is at Taylortown a store run by Mr. Garrison, and a drug store just below, while at the lower end there is a large store kept by Mr. Burpee.

The farmers are very busy at present cutting and getting in their hay. The crop in this section of the country is excellent, and as there is a great deal raised, it will prove an offset to other places where it is almost a failure.

There are three Churches in Sheffield, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist. There is a large Academy, which is a great credit to the place, a Normal School and day school, so I think in point of intelligence, Sheffield is not behind her sister parishes.

On Friday night your correspondent got aboard of the steamer *Soulanges*, bound for St. John. The stricken city has a sad look. Where once huge blocks stood now nothing is to be seen but piles of broken brick and other debris. But the workmen are fast clearing it away, and let us hope that ere long St. John will rise from its ashes brighter and purer than ever.

Travelling east from St. John, and crossing the ferry at Milledgeville, we come into the County of King's and Parish of Westfield.

This parish is pleasantly situated on the Kennebecasis which at this point is about three miles wide. The surface of the land is very much broken and very stony. A strata of lime-rock runs through it which, of course, is unfit for farming purposes.

Moss Glen is a little village situated further on, in the parish of Kingston. It contains a dozen or more houses, and is supported by a mill owned by Mr. Merritt. A large store is also run by Mr. Merritt in connection with his mill.

Clifton is a village of considerable importance. It numbers about fifty houses, has a large store and several other enterprises. A ship-yard at this place owned and run by Mr. Hudson Flewelling gives employment to a large number of men.

Crossing the river at Clifton, we come to the thriving parish of Rothesay. Unlike the parish of Kingston, it is perfectly level, and reposing as it does by the side of the river, it presents a grand appearance.

Rothesay Station is a large and thriving village. The Intercolonial Railway passes through this place and greatly adds to its business.

There is in Westfield one Catholic and one Baptist Church, and at Rothesay a Catholic and Episcopalian. As a general rule liquor is unknown throughout these places, and its absence is noticeable in the improved condition that Temperance is sure to bring.

I sincerely tender my thanks to the people who have ever treated me kindly and considerately, and especially Mr. E. S. Flaglor, the gentlemanly proprietor of Flaglor's Hotel in St. John, from whom I have received many kindnesses.

M. BUTLER.

For the Colonial Farmer.

## FREDERICTON BOATING MATTERS.

The sporting Editor of the *Reporter*, as usual, pays great compliments to the members of St. Ann's, who rowed at the I. O. G. T. Pic-nic last Tuesday. He says the *M. A. Akerley*, rowed by E. Allan, J. Gunn, Robinson and Stevens (stroke) won the race by nearly a length, and what are known as the "Babies" were second. Now I am willing to admit that there are some very large "Babies" up town, but do not think that any one between the ages of 18 and 26 should be considered as belonging to that class. It must certainly be very discouraging to the sporting editor, the "Baby" crew, and other up town sports, especially those who have come down quite heavily with the stamps to get boats and oars for these crews, to hear that a crew from St. Ann's, who never rowed together before the race, can, without any apparent exertions on their part, carry off all the honors. Up town boating men feel very sore over the result of the last race. Just think of it—the new sliding seat Lapstreak built by the great "Harned," of Carleton, being beaten by the old *Akerley*, a boat with stationary seats—a boat that up town boating men consider easy to beat, (but as yet have been unable to accomplish)—a boat that is admitted by St. Ann's man not to be fast. Nevertheless the sporting editor and his baby crew have to unwillingly admit that such is the case. The Baby crew are—Geo. Hildebrand, Stroke; A. Edgecombe, Aft. Mid.; N. Edgecombe, Fore Mid.; C. Hatt, Bow.

For the Colonial Farmer.

MR. EDITOR.—I am glad to see that you still have an eye to the interests of the up-river country. You will be sorry to learn that very much of what little valuable land the province has left here is being taken up *under the land act* by persons who are not and never intend to be active settlers on their lots. Representations to this effect have been made to the Surveyor General but to no effect, If the person complained of is a supporter of our representation he is safe from any official interference. Can't you stir them up a little?

Yours truly

P. O. BYRAM.

St. Leonards Madawaska, August 7th., 1877.

[We propose to give the Crown Land Office a little attention before very long, and will be glad of the assistance of our correspondent in the work of bringing the truth to light. We have heard of very glaring violations of the law.—ED.]


# The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1877.


In a very short time the Legislature will assemble. The business which will be laid before the House will be principally relative to the City of St. John. The Session, however, is just as much a session as one called at the usual time and under the usual circumstances, and the discussion of all subjects relative to the condition of the Province will be perfectly legitimate. Possibly it is not desirable that at this season of the year any thing should be gone into which will necessitate a long session; but some matters, and notably the position of the Statute Law, urgently demand consideration. The Attorney General is the gentleman to whom the House and the country look for the proper administration of the Government responsibilities in connection with the Statutes, and it has become customary to set Mr. King on a little higher plane than his colleagues, call him an able man and one above the criticism of the press. This reputation is all the more difficult to assail successfully because it was never earned: but as we condemn Mr. Kelly as a Commissioner of Public Works because dishonesty and extravagance have flourished under his administration; as we call Mr. Stevenson an utter failure as a Surveyor General because of the Gloucester and Carleton lumber seizures and the immigration muddle; as we place Mr. Fraser at the very foot of the financial class for an innumerable host of reasons; so we say that Mr. King is not fit to be entrusted with the supervision of the Statute Law because his public acts are not calculated to inspire confidence, but the reverse. On what does his fame rest? Not upon the Gloucester criminal trials when the laws of the land were brought into contempt; not upon the Common Law Procedure Act which is condemned by every one who has to work it out, from the Chief Justice down; not upon the Attachment Law which has been amended over and over again, and is vastly imperfect now; not upon the Garnishee Act with its "absurdities, inconsistencies and anomalies;" not upon his Assessment Act which was so imperfect that he withdrew it from the Committee and passed it into the Consolidated Statutes as it stood with all its blunders; not upon his Municipal Act, nearly every section of which had to be amended; but upon the fact that he was the Attorney General in the Government which accepted Dr. Palmer's amendment to their School Bill; and upon his possessing a considerable degree of oratorical power. We have every desire to do Mr. King justice; but really cannot see what other claims he has (we mean from his public acts,) to a high rank as a professional man. His private law practice may have gained him a reputation for skill, research and sound judgment; but we have nothing to do with his or any other man's private affairs, and at any rate there is no record of any thing of the sort.

Our object in speaking of these things is to show that Mr. King's public career is no guarantee that he will satisfactorily discharge the duties imposed upon him in respect to the Consolidation of the Statutes: for it seems to us that the position in which the Statutes have been left at the request of the Government is one which calls upon us to enquire into the ability of Mr. King to discharge these duties.

The Commission to Consolidate the Statutes was appointed early in 1874, over three years ago, and the work is not done yet. The Commissioners turned out their work in a most imperfect condition; the House labored at a completion of the work, and beyond a doubt added an error in the place of every one it corrected: Some of the Chapters were passed *en bloc* on an understanding that they should be brought down again the next session and amended, but they were not so brought down; a comprehensive power of Attorney was given Mr. King to make any amendments he thought necessary; a long Schedule was passed which was never read in the House, and the contents of which no living man knows but the person who drew it, and it is doubtful if he can tell us, for the Schedule was, in all probability, burned in St. John with the rest of the law which had not been sent to the printer; laws came in force on the first of May, 1877, and no one yet knows what they were or how they have been altered since, and a book is being published which is to be called "The Consolidated Statutes," which book may be law, and may not be law. There is nothing in the Act authorizing the publication of the book, which says that when published it shall be law, and if it is not then there is no Statute law in New Brunswick, and will not be until the Legislature enacts some. Such is a brief yet truthful history of Mr. King's Consolidation project, and we say it demands the serious consideration of the Assembly. It is a matter of perfect indifference to us whether the the Opposition can pass a vote of Want of Confidence upon this question or not. There will be a general election next summer, and that will be the death blow of the local government. But we do feel concerned as to the condition of the Statutes.

Our suggestion is that an Act be passed repealing the Consolidated Statutes and bringing into operation the Acts of Assembly in force in Jan'y, 1876. This is the shortest, quickest and best way out of the difficulty. A new Commission can then be appointed, say some three of the County Court Judges, and let the work be thoroughly done. There is no reason why an Act of Assembly should require amending every year; Judge Fisher's Acts do not; but we tell the public that if our suggestion is not acted upon in some way or another, future legislatures for years to come will be kept busy with the passage of amendments.

If nothing of the kind can be done, then we hope the Opposition will, for their own credit's sake, put on record something which will express their condemnation of this crowning piece of mal-administration.

The Normal School was formally opened on Tuesday morning by appropriate exercises. A very large and highly representative audience assembled in the fine School Hall, including nearly four hundred Teachers and Student-Teachers. The Lieutenant Governor occupied the Chair, and a Choir under the leadership of Prof. Cadwallader furnished suitable music. The first speaker was the Provincial Secretary, who gave an account of the building of the School, beginning with Mr. Elder's resolution. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Rand for his care and judgment displayed in perfecting the plans and looking out the details of the work. Mr. Rand was the next speaker, and he gave a lengthy but exceedingly interesting history of Education in New Brunswick from the beginning of the present century. We cannot summarize this really fine address so as to give a correct idea of its character, and shall endeavor to procure the whole for publication. Mr. Crockett, Principal of the School, next spoke. As was fitting, he showed a high satisfaction at being installed in so beautiful a building, and expressed a hope (and we have no doubt about it being realized) that he would be able to discharge, in a manner more satisfactory to the Province than ever, the important responsibilities of his position. He did ample justice, but nothing more, to his staff of assistants, and thanked the Legislature most heartily for their appreciation of the requirements of the educational interests of New Brunswick.

Principal Calkin, of Truro, Chief Justice Allen and Dr. Jack made short addresses, after which His Honor the Lieut. Governor rose and made a very excellent speech. Two points were made by His Honor which are particularly worthy of mention. One was that his connection with the Board of Education from 1854 to 1867, and again from 1873 to the present, enabled him to testify to the growth of popular appreciation of education. The Legislature, he said, fairly represented the sentiments of the country, and the fact that a vote of $50,000 could pass the House without a dissenting voice, proved that the country at large was prepared for such an expenditure. Such a vote could not have been passed before 1867 unanimously, if at all. The other point was, and it argues well for the future of our Province, that out of the 1400 teachers in the Province very few indeed ever needed to be disciplined by the Board of Education for immorality or intemperance. We join with His Honor in congratulating the country on this auspicious fact.

The meeting was a very agreeable one and although the exercises occupied nearly three hours, the large audience displayed the greatest attention throughout.

The Teachers' Institute opened on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock with nearly four hundred persons, exclusive of visitors but including the pupils of the Normal School, in attendance. We have seen many a well trained force upon the ground where the School House stands, with their flags bearing legends which told of hand fought battles and laurels gained at the cannon's mouth; we have seen war scared veterans, their breasts decorated with medals and crossed, standing shoulder to shoulder on the ground, and have felt a glow of pride at the thought that these were the soldiers of our country upon whose brave and loyal breasts so much of the present honor and dignity of the empire rested. On Wednesday we looked upon a different scene. Another and a different scene was represented there, but as we thought of the honest earnestness of the leaders, and looked upon the bright, intelligent faces of the rank and file, we felt that the future honor and dignity of this portion of the empire was in safe hands. We are proud of our army of teachers, and though we differ at times with the Chief Superindendent in the details of his administration, we cheerfully admit that he is an earnest, zealous worker, a practical man, whose whole heart is in his work, and who will leave nothing undone which to his judgment appears desirable to promote the educational interests of New Brunswick if it is in his power to accomplish it. Of Mr. Crocket and his coadjutors we cannot speak in too high terms. They are building a monument daily which will last when the beautiful building, which has just been opened, is in the dust.

But to return to the Institute. The exercises consisted of addresses on various subjects bearing upon the art of learning, with practical illustrations. The programme was as follows:—

1ST SESSION.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

1. Dr. Rand, who presided over the Institute, opened the Session with a short address.
2. Principal Crocket—Method applied to the teaching of Arithmetic and Geometry.
3. Miss Clark—Physical and Vocal Exercises: Position and Carriage of Body.
4. Mr. Creed—The Mechanics of School Management;—with practical illustrations.

2ND SESSION.—WEDNESDAY MORNING.

5. Dr. Bailey, of the University of N. B.—How Teachers may Awaken an Interest in the Study of Nature.
6. Miss Clark—Physical and Vocal Exercises; Breathing, and Production of Tone.
7. Principal Calkin, of the N. S. Normal School—The Observing Powers.

4TH SESSION.—THURSDAY MORNING.

8. Dr. Rand—Morals, and the Morality of School Discipline.
9. Miss Clark—Physical and Vocal Exercises; Support and Projection of Tone; Defects of Tone.
10. Mr. Creed—Hints for the Teaching of Geography, with illustrations.
11. Principal Crocket—Jacotot and his Paradoxes.

5TH SESSION.—THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

12. President Jack—The Form, Size and Motions of the Earth, with the Cause of the Seasons; illustrated with diagrams, etc.
13. Miss Clark—Vocal Exercises, Articulation, etc.
14. Mr. Creed—Hints on Reading.
15. Mr. Cadwallader—Hints for the teaching of Singing in Schools, with practical exercises.

At the close Dr. Rand introduced the Hon. Provincial Secretary, who addressed the Institute in appropriate terms.

6th SESSION.—THURSDAY EVENING.

The Institute met in the Temperance Hall, arrangements being not yet completed for lighting the Normal School with gas.

More than one hour was devoted to the Question Box, Dr. Rand opening the box and replying to the numerous inquiries made in a very happy and satisfactory manner.

After arrangements had been made for furnishing travelling certificates to the persons in attendance, in accordance with previous announcements, the Chief Superintendent declared the Institute closed.

He then proceeded to organize the permanent

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

of the Province, under Regulation 23 of the Board of Education, as recently revised.

The enrolment of names and the appointment of members for the Executive Committee occupied the time till a late hour.

Over one hundred and fifty licensed teachers and school officers subscribed their names as members. The officers of the Educational Institute for the ensuing year are as follows:

*President*—The Chief Superintendent of Education.

*Executive Committee*—The Chief Supt., the President of the University, the Provincial Examiners, the Principal of the Normal School, *ex officio*; and the following gentlemen by election:—Arthur I. Trueman, A. B.; W. P. Day, E. P. Flewelling, W. G. Gaunce, A. B.; W. B. Wiggins, A. B., and G. R. Parkin, A. M.

*Secretary*—H. C. Creed, A. M.

Considerably over two hundred persons were in attendance at the Teachers Institute, about one half of them were ladies.

The success which has attended the inauguration of the Institute must repay in some measure Dr. Rand and those associated with him for their arduous labors. We are careful to place on record our appreciation of the services of these gentlemen because they are, in one sense of the word, gratuitous; that is, no complaint for non-performance of their official duties could have been made had they confined themselves strictly to the routine of the Educational Department.

The Press visitors were very outspoken in their admiration of the gardens of Fredericton and the liberality of the owners of them. In both these respects they said that the Ontario cities lost by a comparison with Fredericton. They stated that flowers appeared to come to greater perfection with us than with them, and that it was only by constantly watering the gardens that they could be cultivated with any degree of success. This is perhaps due to the geographical situation of New Brunswick and the consequent humidity of its atmosphere. We dont know to what exactly, we are to attribute the open hearted-ness of the owners of our gardens, but it is really something to admire. It results in every citizen feeling a sense of proprietorship in the beautiful grounds which some of the more favored among them have surrounded their homes. In fact Fredericton is a flowery city, nearly every house has its window or two filled with plants, in every garden patch, however small, there is something that blomes. And this is as it should be. Let us have a flowery city in Summer and a Musical one in winter.

## ABOUT TOWN.

The public Schools will re-open on Monday.

The past week has been quite rainy and as a consequence the river has risen considerably.

We thought that Bryson's band played very nicely while marching through the streets on Tuesday morning.

J. F. Anderson Esq. of Portland Me., famous as a breader of Devon Cattle, favored us with a call during the week.

The Temperance meeting on Sunday and Monday evening were remarkably well attended. The speakers were very enthusistic.

We have got a "town pump" in front of our office. Several of our neighboring merchants have placed it there, and it will prove a decided accommodation.

Mr R. Sutherland has in his garden on Queen Street a hill of early blue Potatoes on which the stalks are over six feet high and stout and thrifty.

The body of Mr. John Magee was found in Glasier's boom on Friday last. It will be remembered that Magee had been missing since sometime in May last.

Our streets are horribly dirty. Certainly one would suppose that in so dry and sandy a soil as that of Fredericton, roads could be made which would not be so muddy as to be almost impassible.

If any member of the Y. M. C. A. will be kind enough some fine night to throw into the river that little shanty which stands in front of the Normal School, they will confer a small favor on the community.

We know our readers will be more than pleased to learn that Mr. M. S. Hall has prevailed upon the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage to reconsider his decision of not lecturing here this season. A telegram from the Rev gentleman received on Saturday morning says that he will lecture here no the 4th of September next.

Prof. Carnes, the blind musician, gave an entertainment in the City Hall on Friday evening. The attendance was not very large—not nearly so large as the merits of the performance would call for. Owing to a severe cold the Professor was unable to do himself justice, however the audience was well pleased, and we feel assurred that should he decide upon repeating the entertainment he will be greeted with a full house.

A special meeting of the Fredericton Railway Co. was held at the office of the Secretary, Mr. J. Richards, on Thursday last. It was decided to lease the road to Messrs. E. R. Burpee, Receiver of the E. & N. A. R. and F. B. Edgecomb, Superintendent of the Fredericton road, for five years, commencing 1st July last.

It was also decided to narrow the guage of the road sometime about the middle of September to correspond with the proposed gauge of the E. & N. A. R.

Maj. Gen. Selby Smith, arrived in the city in the *David Weston* on Thursday. The rain ceased falling long enough to permit Capt. Cropley, with his Company headed by the Battalion Band to form a guard of honor.

The Company, notwithstanding they had but a few hours notice to parade, presented a very creditable appearance.

In introducing Capt. Cropley to the General, the Deputy Adjutant General remarked that "Capt. Cropley was a very active and thoroughly intelligent officer."

The General asked how long the uniforms were in use. "Five years," was the reply. "They are certainly very smart and soldier-like," said the General.

"They are very well up in drill. The Inspection of the Company the other day was exceedingly creditable. The Rifles were in the best order," replied Col. Maunsell.

We understand that the Major-General informed Col. Maunsell, A. A. G., that the Guard was the finest and most soldier-like looking body of men, and the steadiest under arms, that he had seen since he came to Canada.

The following were the Officers of the Guard:—Capt. Cropley, Lieut. Barker, and Ens. Boone.

## AT HOME.

Diptheria prevails in Sackville and Dorchester.

Petitions for a Provincial guarantee for a building loan are circulating in St John.

A man named Condon was run over by a train on the Intercolonial near Passekeag, Sunday morning and killed.

Bank of New Brunswick Stock sold in St. John on Saturday for 178: Provincial bonds commanded two per cent. premium.

Premier Mackenzie attended a political pic-nic at Berwick N. S. and made a speech. Mr. D. B. Woodworth, M. P. P. also spoke.

There is some talk of impeaching the Attorney General of Quebec.—No particulars at hand.

And now St. John wants a free ferry. Excellent. The argument is the Suspension Bridge is free. Therefore the ferry should be free. Under these circumstances we don't despair of the future of St. John.

The following officers of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. have been elected for the current year:

Gilbert Murdock, Grand Master;
Harris VanBlarcom, Dep. Grand Master;
W. C. Desbrisay, Grand Warden;
J. C. P. Frazee, Grand Secretary;
C. A. Taylor, Grand Treasurer;
W. W. Stumbles, Grand Representative.
N. A. Cliff, Marshal;
W. A. Moore, Grand Conductor;
Wm. M. McLean, Grand Guardian;
D. B. Stewart, Grand Herald;
Mr. Wotherspoon, Grand Chaplin.

## ABROAD.

A general levy is to be made in Poland.

The French Republic is fast losing all traces of freedom.

London reports say that the late strikes will destroy American credit in Europe.

Greece is clamoring for war. Reports of massacres of Greek colonists on the Black Sea enrages the people.

The opposition in Parliament have expressed their confidence in the neutral position taken by the British Government.

The press is thoroughly gagged, and the Courts are busy suppressing anything resembling freedom of expression on political subjects in ordinary conversation. Consequently a *Coup d'etate* is believed probable and a proclamation of martial law is expected.

## STANLEY ITEMS.

A little boy named Willie Ray, went fishing a few Sundays ago and fell and hurt his back. He suffered during the succeeding week and on the following Sunday was taken much worse and died on the next Monday morning.—A little girl named Emma Denison experienced a sun stroke while berrying on 30th ult.—Robert Brewer of Cross Creek has been fined for selling liquor without a license.—The Temperance Lodge is doing excellent work.—Preparations are being made already for the Cattle Show, and our correspondent hopes that visitors will keep sober.—Hay is light, other crops look well considering the drought.—The bridge at McLaggan,s is nearly completed, that at Stanley is undergoing much needed repairs.

## WAR NEWS.

Everything tends to show that Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha are making great efforts to effect a junction by Slivno Pass, so as to dislodge the Russians from Ternova. If they succeed in effecting a junction a great battle will ensue, which will decided this year's campaign.

Forty-eight thousand Russian troops are on the way to the seat of war. The guards will follow in ten days. These include eight thousand cavalry and six thousand infantry. Two hundred and fifty cannon will also be sent. Of the Landwehr only picked regiments go to Bulgarsa.

The Turkish right wing assumed the offensive on the 5th inst. along the whole line from Tschingy Pass to Karavansarai Pass. A number of Bashi-Bazouks and Burds, supported by six infantry battalions, coming from Yara and Kundschacha, drove in the Russian picket lines the whole day. After occupying Aliikotschak the Turks endeavored to take Khalfala, but were repulsed. The Russian losses were four officers killed and twelve officers and thirteen men wounded. The Turks left twenty killed on the field. The Turkish corps is now concentrating in the direction of Anakotichak. General Tergukasoff's army has been reinforced by a column from the main body, and is concentrating towards Izdyr.

One hundred and fifty Greek volunteers left Alexandria Saturday for Patras.

Measures have been taken at the Russian headquarters to shortly enable the troops to resume the offensive.

A Vienna despatch says the Turkish prisoners in the hands of Russians exceed ten thousand. This includes the troops captured at Nicopolis.

Twelve military trains pass over the Russian railway lines to Roumania daily. The passenger traffic on all roads is subordinated to military necessities. There are indications that an enormous quantity of military stores will be accumulated along the Danube and in Bulgaria for the army should it be compelled to go into winter quarters.

Throughout Greece the fiercest indignation prevails at the continuel massacres of Greeks in the Colonies along the Black Sea shore by Turks. The slaughter also extends into Thessaly and Epirus, where horrible outrages have been perpetrated.

The report of Grand Duke Nicholas, dated Ternova, July 21st, states that on the 18th in the heat of the fight, the Turks displayed a white flag to enter into negotiations, and then opened fire on the party which responded to the flag. He says that Signitz, of the German Embassy, and a correspendent of the London *Times* were acquainted with these facts.

General Yourkha reports shocking barbarities by the Turks on the prisoners and wounded.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs under date of August 8th, that two Russian columns have attacked our positions at Kadukiar. A third column has marched on Ani, and left wing has also been attacked between Solian and Guenliviren. The Russians, although reinforced, were twice repulsed and compelled to retire to their camp.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of August 11th, that he has occupied Guerdith Pass unopposed. The Russians have evacuated Kain Boghase Pass.

It is stated on good authority that the Turkish Ambassador at London recently wrote to the Porte that he had reason to believe that the British Government would shortly ask authorization for a fleet to enter the Bosphorus in certain contingencies, in order to protect Christains. It is said the Porte replied that a fleet could only come as an avowed ally of Turkey.

A Constantinople despatch to the *Times* says: "Appalling accounts continue to come from Karahurat of the misery of fugitives from the district devastated by the Bashi-Bazouks and Bulgarians. Thousands of women and children are homeless and perishing for shelter. Medical attendance and food, immediate help on the largest possible scale, is sorely needed. The Pasha in command here proposes to distribute the fugitives about Constantinople, Adrianople and Philippolis, but no arrangements were made to receive tehem." Thousand of people are homeless. Crops are rotting on the ground, and no sort of provision is made for the winter. The correspondent speaks favorably of the conduct of the Turkish regulars, but severely blames the Government for employing or not controlling the irregulars who scour the country, committing the worst excesses. Even fugitives, women and children, who come for protection to the Turks, have to be guarded by regular troops lest they should be further injured by these savages.

The governor of Tirnova sources: At Balak 100 houses were burned; 200 men and 300 women perished. At Balouan 250 houses were burned and 700 men and 1200 women perished. One person only escaped massacre. At Caba Bonnas 100 houses were burned and 200 men and 300 women perished. Two persons escaped. At Kestawbol 150 houses were burned and 300 men and 600 women perished. At Chems 600 houses were destroyed and 120 men and 200 women perished. One person escaped. At Tundja 100 houses were destroyed and 250 men and 400 women perished. A number of houses were set on fire in villages abandoned by the inhabitants before the enemy's arrival. At Franichi Honri 40, Beran 150, Odalar 180, Amdlou 80, Boreuck 100, Kodjina 70, Okdjer 200. Total 820. Between 40 and 50 mixed villages, each containing a minium of 100 houses, are also mentioned, and the whole Mussulman inhabitants had surrendered to the Russians. Their fate is unknown. The Russians and Bulgarians massacred every inhabitant except three women and two men of the village of Yeni Keui. The English Consul Read, and the French Military Attache Torey, visited 12 wounded refugees—ten women and eleven children, the latter mostly infants, from the Russian massacre. On withdrawing from Cantons of Chouumla and Zaarchanli the enemy destroyed everything in their retreat—houses, plantations and farmis—leaving the population in most dreadful destitution, without food or shelter.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—"Although it is denied in official quarters it is an unbounted fact that Gortschakoff, at at the close of July, tendered his resignation.

An English steamer arrived at Kustendji, for the protection of Europeans while the place is bombarded by the Turks.

Germany has remonstrated against Turkish atrocities, and has intimated to the Porte the absolute necessity for stricter discipline.

In an engagement on Monday, at Topkeny, the Russians defeated the Turks, and captured five cannon.

The Russians are retreating from Topkeny; they have been reinforced.

There are symptoms of uneasiness in Russian Poland. Many country inhabitants appear to have arms.

Fifteen thousand Turks are concentrating at Mostar to march on Gatzko.

By the last military operation south of the Balkans, a loss of 12,000 killed and wounded, was inflicted on the Russians and the enemy driven from all localities south of the mountains.

Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, is spoken of as the future sovereign of Bulgaria. He was educated in Germany, and it is assrted the suggestion of his name as Prince of Bulgaria is regarded favorably at Berlin, and will be supported by England.

Suleiman Pasha announces that his vanguard, without opposition, pushed as far as Ferdinckinj on the road to Elina and entrance to the defile of the same name, and it seems as if the Russians wish to abandon the pass.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that several hundred Russians were killed in an ambuscade near Caulé.

The Greek Cabinet has decided to undertake naval preparations, and will ask a special credit of thirty million drachmas.

During the Russian retreat from Kalover, the heavy fire of the Turks exploded the powder magazine. The Russians lost 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, principally by the explosion.

Information from Greece leads to the belief that their will be no action at present. Though considerable excitement and warlike enthusiasm exists in Athens, the undercurrent of popular opinion favors armed observation.

The fortifications of Gallipoli are nearly completed.

Two Turkish ironclads sunk a big vessel cruising off Cirigro.

The Christian population of the province of Jennie are fleeing to escape the tyranny of the Turks.

The Russian centre is now heavily reinforced and has commenced a serious offensive movement.

The Turkish army of 35,000, in province of Bagdag, is summoned to Constantinople, and will be replaced by the militia.

The Russians, instead of Turks, as reported, were defeated and lost five cannon at the battle of Japaoi.

Egyptians under Prince Hassan commenced on Saturday and offensive movement from Varna towards Trajan's wall. An attack on Kustendji will be made by Turks after arrival of Hobart Pasha's fleet, which embarked troops at Sukum Kaleh.

A Vienna despatch states the passage of the Danube by the Roumanian army has been postponed until large Russian reinforcement arrives.

A letter from Constantinople states that Turkey has concluded a loan of £2,5000,000 in London.

Eight thousand Grecian troops of the reserves have joined the army, also five thousand volunteers and many Greeks from abroad.

The *News* correspondent says he received the following from fugitives:—The day the Russians evacuated Eski Saghra the Turks ordered all Christians—men, women and children—to be shot as they left their houses. Those who remained within were burned alive. An order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property in the place. Many leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair. It contained a large population of Christian inhabitants, over thirty churches and five-hundred schools and and colleges, all of which were burned. Also the villages of Boghtian Mahalesi, Rani Mahalesi and many others, in all about sixty, containing from 150 to 200 families each. Scarcely fifty persons escaped. Bulgarian fugitives at Gibrova and Selvi estimated that from twelve to fifteen thousand Christians were massacred in Eski Saghra and Tehirpan districts alone. Soldiers are posted along the road from Eski Saghra to Kazanlik with orders to shoot everybody passing.

The Russian centre and left are advancing to attack Mukhtar Pasha who is near Zalm. A great battle is impending.

Russian reinforcements are more than counterbalanced by troops the Turks are receiving from Asia.

The sanitary condition of the Russians is so much worse than the Turks that the gaps occasioned by sickness among the former have almost established an equilibrium of forces between the combatants.

It is feared that the particulars concerning Eski Saghra massacres are understated, If the slaughter continues many days longer not a single Christian will be left alive on the slopes of Southern Balkans.

Gen. Melekoff attacked the Turkish advance posts at Erzerourn on the 13th, but was compelled to withdraw. Kurds defeated the Russians twice at Ardaban. In the second engagement the Russians lost 600 killed and wounded 500.

—Russians have evacuated Elena and Beboana, and nearly all the country up to Tirnova.

Suleiman Pasha's advance guard is close to Gabrova. He received heavy reinforcements from Constantinople.

The Czar has joined the Grand Duke Nicholas here.

The Prince of Montenegro will be obliged to raise the siege of Nicsics to march against the Turkish troops who are endeavoring to enter Montenegro.

The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 14,459 killed and wounded to August 9th.

Turkish massacres awaken horror and indignation here.

An Imperial decree calls to arms all hitherto exonerated. Those who have already served but not attained their fortieth year will be divided into national guards, who may ultimately be sent to the seat of war.

*Blackwood's Magazine* says: "Though nothing would compensate England for the transfer of Constantinople to Russia, the possession of Crete would go far to neutralize the evils that would possibly accrue from Russia's gaining the outlets of the Black Sea. No other island of the Ægean or the Levant possesses similar advantages. Equidistant from Malta and Port Said (with its unfortified harbour on the north of the Suez Canal,) possessed of a harbour in which the whole British fleet might lie safely at anchor in a gale from any quarter of the compass, capable of being fortified so as to be impregnable by land or sea, Crete, and Crete alone, combines every strategical advantage we need, while its possession by a possible enemy would be fatal to all sense of security. With Crete in the hands of a strong, hostile, naval power our communication between Malta and Egypt would be untenable. With Crete in English hands, they would be absolutely secure. In a word, if ever the Bosphorus is opened up to Russia, Crete becomes a necessary link in the chain of fortified harbours which secures our communications with the East."

Young man don't be a loafer; don't keep company with loafers; don't hang about loafing places. Better work for nothing than sit around day after day with your hands in your pockets. It is better for your health, better for your prospects, and vastly better for your reputation. Bustle about, if you mean to have anything to bustle for. Many a lawyer has got a paying client by working for a poor man who could not pay. Many a poor doctor has got a good practice by attending closely to a poor one. Such is the world; to him that hath shall be given. Quit dreaming and complaining; keep busy, and mind your chances.

"How noble! What a kind heart that girl has," says an enraptured spectator at a party the other evening to a friend. "Do you not observe," he continued, "with what delicacy and devotion the beautiful girl devotes herself to the homeliest of her sex, who otherwise would attract no attention?" "Mister man," replied the person addressed, "she knows her biz, if I, who am her brother says it who shouldn't? She is there every time. Why, when she sticks alongside of an ugly girl it makes her look twice as handsome as she would beside of a pretty one. I tel you her head is level if it isn't her own hair she has on the roof of it. Don't give yourself away."


THE INVIGORATING, FATTENING, and nutritive properties of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime are such as would indicate its sufficiency to sustain the body in the performance of its various functions, with the aid of but little solid food. Hence its superior remedial worth in the "Wasting Diseases of Childhood"—the "W