Insurance.

North British & Mercantile Insurance COMPANY

Of Edinburgh and London.

Established in 1809.

Office—Pugsley's Building, Prince William Street.

PRESIDENT

His Grace the Duke of Roxborough, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. C.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. C.
Sir John D. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. P. & K. S. F

Paid and Subscribed Capital,.....	$10.000.000
Gross Fire Surplus and Reserve Fund,....	3,700.000
Net Assets and Life Annuities,.....	13,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company Insures against loss or damage by Fire—Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Property, Merchandise, Vessels on the Stocks or in Harbor, and other insurance property on the most favorable terms. This Company also pays for damage done by Explosion of Gas taking place within the building insured.

Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head Office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Ninety per cent. of the profits are allocated to those insured on the Participating Scale.

INDISPUTABILITY.

After a Policy has been five years in existance it shall be held to be indisputable, and free from Extra Premiums, even if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after that time.

For Rates and other information apply at the office, Armstrong's Building, Union street, between Germain street and Chipman's Hill.

HENRY JACK,
GENERAL AGENT.

oct9

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

Ten Million Dollars.

Annual Income for 1877.....	$2,727,165
Cash Assets on 31st Dec. 1877....	4,122,560
Deposited at Ottawa for the Protection of Dominion Policy Holders.....	151,100

THE Losses by the St. John Conflagration amounted to $732,769,89 all of which was paid in full, without discount, immediately on the adjustment of the claims.

Life Department.

The Life Fund amounts to 66.5 per cent. of the entire net premiums received on every policy in force.

1878 is the Queen Life Bonus year.

C. E. L. JARVIS,
GENERAL AGENT,
118 Prince William Street.

jel4

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

Capital, - - - - - $10,000,000.

Financial Position.

Capital Paid Up, - - - - - - -	$ 1,447,725
Reserved Funds, - - - - - - -	4,343,475
Life Funds, - - - - - - -	11,234,611
Total 31st Dec., 1877,	$16,790,314

Deposited with the Government at Ottawa, according to the Requirements of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, $200,000

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE.
No. 7 Barnhill's Building,
Princess Street, St. John.
AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK sep24

The Liverpool and London AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Insures against loss or damage by fire, property of every description

At Lowest Current Rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

No. 118 Prince Wm. Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.
(nov1)

WESTERN Assurance Company!

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1851.

ASSETS OVER $1,500,000.

OFFICE:

Vernon's Building,
Corner King & Germain Streets.

WARWICK W. STREET
Agent.

1879. 7th APRIL. 1879.

We have in stock and for sale

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES:

3200 BRLS Flour, all grades, from $4 to $10 per barrel;
2300 brls Kiln Dried Corn Meal;
300 brls Oat Meal, Tilsonburg and Switch;
750 brls Extra Heavy Boston Mess Pork, choice article;
45 hhds Scotch Refined Sugar, Nos. 1 and 2;
20 hhds Porto Rico "
100 brls Granulated "
50 casks Choice Barbados Molasses;
65 brls Hand-Picked Beans;
300 half-chests Teas, different qualities;
100 boxes and caddies Tobacco, Backs & Bright's;
150 boxes Raisins;
700 bushels Corn;
4000 bushels Oats;
55 tons Feed, light and heavy;
500 bushels Timothy Seed;
150 bushels Clover Seed.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
apr7 North Wharf.

Stephens & Figgures.

ARE LANDING:

220 CHESTS and Hf-Chests Congou TEA,
50 Kegs BICARB SODA;
1 Case Cassia and Cayenne Pepper (in tins);
2 Barrels FLOUR SULPHUR;
2 Cases MRYTLE NAVY TOBACCO.

For sale very low.

DOCK STREET.
apr12

NOTICE

FOR SALE.—A Complete SETT OF BRASS INSTRUMENTS, comprising 3 E Flat and 3 B Flat Cornets; 4 Altos; 2 Tenors; 1 B Flat Bass; 2 E Flat Bass; 1 Baritone; 2 French Horns; 1 Set Chinese Bells and 2 Drums. Also, 20 Uniform Coats in good order. The above are in good condition and will be sold reasonably for Cash. The Instruments can be seen at St. Malachi's Hall. Intending purchasers can communicate with

T. O'BRIEN, "Globe" Office,
Secretary of the Father Mathew Association of this city. feb21 tf

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS CARD.

THE

ENCORE	*Lancet.*—"Wholesome and pleasant"	WHISKY
ENCORE	*British Medical Journal.*—"A safe stimulant."	WHISKY
ENCORE	*Medical Times.*—"Very wholesome. May be safely used."	WHISKY
ENCORE	*Medical Press.*—"Invaluable as an alcholic stimulant."	WHISKY
ENCORE	*Medical Record.*—"The purest of alcoholic stimulants."	WHISKY

EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED EQUALLY PURE.

Bottled specially for me at the Distillery, under the inspection of Her Majesty's Excise.

JAMES DUFFY,
WINE MERCHANT,
—AND—
Importer of Pure Malt Whiskies,
PORTLAND BRIDGE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Established 1842.) may25

HAVANA CIGARS.

In Stock in bond and duty paid:

38,000 EL HIJO PRADIGO Cigars of the following sizes, unquestionably the finest in the market:—
NON PLUS ULTRA; REINA VICTORIA;
Regalia Britanica; do do Especial;
do de la Reina Fina, Habaneros;
do Comme il faut, Panatelas;
do de Conchas, Infantes;
Damas Imperiales.
10,000 Guardians, Conchas;
15,000 in assorted lots, various sizes.

Daily Expected:

15,000 LaReal Regalia de la Reina;
5,000 Leticia Conchas.
Now is the time to buy, before the duty is increased.

M. A. FINN,
feb15 Hotel Dufferin Building.

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Foreign Liqueurs, &c., &c., &c.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy;
Vine Growers Brandy;
Encore Whisky;
Teamloch Highland Whisky;
Glenlivet (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
Dublin Old Still Whiskies;
Cinnahant & L. Whiskey;
Atkins's Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Geneva;
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS.—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
Sherry Wine.—Shipped by John C. Gordon, Zere de Fronters;
Porto.—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagne.—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fills, Petrot; Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens, and Heidsieck;
Burgandies.—Shipped by DeBeuverand, and DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines.—Shipped by A. Jordon.

JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
Portland Bridge.
nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

LANDING

Ex. "T. H. Armstrong, from Charente:"

150 OCTAVES Pale and Brown BRANDY;
20 qr. casks OLD MARTELL BRANDY;
100 casks quarts BRANDY Pale and Dark;
100 " Pints " " "
100 " ½ pints " " "
50 " ¼ pints " " "
Nice CLARET.

IN BONDED WAREHOUSE:

35 cases 3 STAR BRANDY;
50 " Geo. Roe & Co.'s 3 Star I WHISKEY;
70 qr casks HOLLAND GIN;
600 cases " " "
300 " quarts BRANDY Pale and Dark:
300 " ½ pints " " "
100 " ¼ pints " " "
100 " IRISH WHISKEY pints and quarts;
100 " Scotch WHISKEY pints and quarts;
50 " Kinahan's L. L. WHISKEY;
30 " Barnes Hooter & Co. B. WHISKEY;
50 " SYRUPS, all kinds;
100 barrels Ale and Porter pints and quarts;
2 puncheons very fine Old Jamaica RUM;
60 octaves Tawny PORT WINE;
25 quarter casks " "
25 octaves Selected SHERRY;
15 quarter casks " "
10 " " Four Diamond PORT;
10 " " Superior SHERRY.

For sale low, by

LEE & LOGAN,
y6 45 and 47 Dock Street.

WALTHAM WATCH.

THE subscriber being the only Authorized Agent of the WALTHAM WATCH CO in this city can sell ALL GRADES AND STYLES, at the lowest possible prices.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., all of the BEST MAKERS. For sale at as low prices as at any establishments in the City.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

THE NEW HALL RESTORATIVE ALWAYS IN STOCK.

D. O. WARLOCK,
Trinity Block, King street.

CLOCKS.

Parlor, Office and Kitchen Clocks,

In Great Variety.

PRICES LOW, AT

JEWELLERS HALL,
14 King Street,
T. L. COUGHLAN.
(aug16)

IN CASES.

Rose's Lime Juice Cordial.

Rose' Prepared Lime Juice

PREPARED from the WEST INDIA LIME FRUIT —now so favorably known as supplying delicious wholesome beverages—highly medicinal and preserved from the ACTION OF HEAT.

Analytical reports on application. For sale by

THOMAS GILLESPIE,
nov30 106 Water street,
Agent for the Refinery.

Whiskey. Whiskey.

Just arrived per steamer "Waldensian," from Glasgow, via Halifax:—

40 Quarter Casks Highland Malt Whiskey,

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
sep18 VICTORIA WHARF, Smyth st.

Fish, Flour, Tea, etc.

200 BBLS. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR; 200 bf-bbls. No. 1 HERRING; 50 bbls. No. 1 HERRING; 200 qtls. CODFISH; 50 qtls. POLLOCK; 60 bbls. HERRING OIL; 50 hf-chests choice CONGOU TEA; RICE, STARCH, PICKLES, and GENERAL GROCERIES. For sale at lowest prices.

J. C. FERGUSON,
oct17 30 and 31 South wharf, West end.

Port and Sherry Wines.

Received ex Stm. "Nova Scotian," via Halifax:

23 qr. casks Port and Sherry Wines, some very choice.

For sale by

JOHN O'GORMAN,
je26 8 and 10 Dock St

Hardware.

TIN.

CHARCOAL.	COKE
290 BOXES	115 BOXES
1 C. 10x14 and 14x20 1 X 12x12 and 10x14 D. C. 12½x17	10x14 and 14x20 Ingot Tin. Strip Tin.

In Stock, and just Arrived by "Caspian."

For sale low by

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
jun15

JAMES McDADE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Copper & Galvanized Iron Cornicing

DORMER WINDOWS, WINDOW CAPS Flashing Couping, Gutters, Conductors, &c., Made to Order.

Cast-Iron Work

Of all Description, Including Railing, Cresting, Gutters, O G or Half-Round, furnished to Order. Orders promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Mill street, near Railway Crossing,

ST JOHN, N. B.
(apr25)

T. McAVITY & SONS,

DEALERS IN

Builders' Hardware,

PLUMBERS' GOODS,

Paints, Oils, Glass,

Lubricating Oils,

Leather and Rubber Belting,

Cutlery,

Blasting Powder and Steel.

13 KING STREET.
(jly19)

PIG IRON IN STOCK.

The Subscriber has on hand:

350 Tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron,

of the following Brands, viz.:

Summerlee, Clyde and Moukland.

For Sale Low.

George Carvill.
Nelson street.

Wholesale Warehouse, CANTERBURY STREET.

SPRING, 1878. SPRING.

WE have now open and ready for inspection, the greater portion of our usual large and well assorted stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Worsted Coatings in Great Variety;
Black and Blue Broadcloths;
Scotch and English Tweeds;
Canadian Tweeds; Dress Goods;
Prints; Shirtings; Clothing.

An Immense Assortment of

HABERDASHERY & SMALL WARES.

Further shipments by every Steamer.

☞The attention of buyers is directed to our stock in which will be found the best assortment in the city.

Terms Liberal to Good Parties.

T. R. JONES & CO.

mar13

AMERICAN GOODS

JUST RECEIVED:

100 Packages American Goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons.

Cotton Flannels, Ducks,

Jeans, Battings, Waddings, &c.

For sale low, with special rates to large buyers.

mar13 (sp) T. R. JONES & CO.

Raccoon Fur Trimming,

A FRESH LOT JUST FINISHED

The Finest we Have Ever yet Shown

Black and Grey Trimmings,

ALL WIDTHS.

PRICES LOW.

D. MAGEE & CO.,
dec14 HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE,
57 King street.

ONIONS, ONIONS.

Just received from Boston:

17 Bbls. Silver Skin Onions

In Splendid Order.

For sale low by

apr19 LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

Sugar, Tea, Starch, etc.

Just arrived from England:

10 HDS No. 1 and 2 Scotch Refined Sugar;
60 hf.-chests English Congou Tea;
20 caddies " "
50 cases Colman's No. 1 Starch;
50 " Morton's Pickles;
60 kegs Bi-Carb. Soda.

For sale low by

HARDING & HATHEWAY.
apr 19 17 and 18 South wharf.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Just received from London:

300 BBLS. best quality PORTLAND CEMENT.

—ON HAND—

400 bbls. Newark Lime and Cement Co.'s CEMENT.

—ALSO—

50,000 feet Terra Cotta Sewer Pipe, various sizes.

—TO ARRIVE—

400 bbls. best quality CALCINED PLASTER.

For sale by JOHN D. DEVOE,
nov23 No. 223 Charlotte street.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & Co.,

Are Receiving from London, Liverpool, etc.:

70 CHESTS FINE BLACK TEAS;
35 half chests Fine OOLONG TEA;
15 casks No. 1 Scotch SUGAR;
10 " No. 2 " "
10 bags FINEST JAVA COFFEE.

And in Stock:

250 boxes BLUE and WHITE STARCH;
100 " CORN STARCH—Benson's;
350 half chests, } FINE CONGOU TEAS;
200 boxes, }
50 sacks Rice; 100 kegs Bi-Carb SODA;
28 bbls Whiting; 50 bbls. BARLEY;
25 " Split Peas; 75 bbls Oatmeal, etc.;
5 " Granulated Oatmeal, etc.

apr12 78 and 80 King street.

DRUNKENNESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A recent report by a select committee of the House of Lords shows a sad increase of intemperance in Great Britain. The report states that the amount expended in intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom in 1860 was £84,222,172., or £2 18s. 6½d. per head; in 1870 the amount expended was £118,836,284., or £3 16s. 2½. per head; in 1876 £147,288,750., £4 9s. 3-4d. per head. The number of persons arrested in England and Wales for drunkenness has also increased, it being in 1860, 88,361; in 1867, 100,357; in 1870; 131,870; and in 1875, 303,989. The increase in drinking seems to have been principally in the large cities and towns, and is attributed by the committee "to the prosperity of the years following 1869, the increase of wages and the greater amount of leisure enjoyed by the working classes." The hard times which have followed seem only to have confirmed the bad habits formed in the season of prosperity, according to the theory of the committee. Whether the report be right or wrong as to the cause, it seems only too certain that intemperance has been seriously on the increase in Great Britain of late years. With that practical turn of mind so eminently characteristic of the British legislation, the committee do not waste time in vain speculation or sentimental gush, but address themselves directly to the discovery of the best method of mitigating the evil. Several plans are discussed, but the one which receives the favourable recommendation of the committee is the Gothenburg system, so called from the Swedish town of that name, in which it was first adopted. By this system the whole liquor traffic of a town is put into the hands of a "limited liability company, which is bound to conduct it in the interests of temperance and morality, to make no profit out of it for itself beyond the ordinary rate of interest on its paid-up capital, nor permit any one acting under it to do so and to turn over the net profits, over and above its interest dividend, to the town treasurer." In Gothenburg, where the plan was first tried, it was found to work so admirably, both in the interests of temperance and public order, that it has since been adopted in nearly every town in Sweden. The committee recommended the adoption of the main features of the Swedish system, but suggest that the town authorities carry on the business themselves, instead of committing it to a private corporation.

On Monday night, Mr. Dillwyn asked the Challencor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to a passage in Mr. Archibald Forbe's article in the new monthly periodical called "Times," to the following effect,—that Lord Lytton, "following the example of Colonels Mansfield and Wellesley in the recent Russo-Turkish war, has maintained direct communication on the Anglo-Afghan imbroglio with Her Majesty the Queen." "How copious and detailed this must have been," pursued Mr. Forbes, "may be judged from the fact that a single telegram from the Viceroy to the Queen, at an important and difficult crisis, was so long that the cost of it was 1,100 rupees. Who paid for it, whether the Sovereign or the Viceroy, England or India, I know not, but I do know that it cost what I have stated;" and Mr. Dillwyn wanted to know, whether the assertion as to this elaborate direct communication between the Viceroy and the Queen was substantially correct. Sir Stafford Northcote's answer was strictly know-nothing. Viceroys have habitually written to the Queen, he said, and the Queen corresponded with them. These communications are not official,—they are purely private; and the Government knows no more of them than of the other private correspondence of Her Majesty. Thereupon, Dillwyn gave the notice of motion which we have copied and discussed in another column. And it was high time he should. What is to be feared is that the Crown should claim practically to dictate the foreign policy, which the Government is only permitted to modify, and if this be so, it is no matter how emphatically it is given out that the Government is responsible for everything. What we want to secure is not its nominal responsibility, but its real initiative. If that is in danger, it matters not in the least how ready it is to take all the praise on itself, for the English people have not got what they bargained for, a policy decided on by a popular government, under the influence of the principles which have raised it to popularity. We do not want to lose now, by sheer indifference and negligence, the cause "for which Hampden died on the field, and Sydney on the scaffold."—[London Spectator.

The number of cities and towns in Canada with more than five thousand inhabitants is continually increasing, and may be expected to do so in every succeeding census.

There are five of this class given in the census of 1871 as belonging to Quebec, twelve to Ontario, two to New Brunswick, and one to Nova Scotia. In 1851 only nine of these would have been entitled to a place in such a list, while in 1861 sixteen would have claimed the requisite qualification.

Of these the extent of surface within the corporation is very various. Montreal is little more than half the size of Toronto in superficial area, while Fredericton, in New Brunswick, has more than double the area of Toronto. It is rather an interesting fact that the city of Guelph has more room for expansion within the bounds of the corparation than Montreal has, for while the latter has 5.13 square miles of area, the former has 5.44. For a city like St. John, N. B., to have only 810 acres is surely not wise; while, on the other hand, it may also be doubted if it is wise for Fredericton to have an incorporated area, of 14,000 acres. The population of St. John is more crowded together than that of any town or city in the Dominion, having reached in 1871 to the rate of 38.5 persons to the square acre. Montreal stood next, at 32.5, while Toronto had only 9.4, Hamilton had 11.2, and Ottawa 12.3. Guelph, with its ten thousand inhabitants, is set down as having 2 to the acre, and Fredericton 0.4.

In the decade ending 1871 there was a considerable change in the rate of increase. In no case was the advance so marked, and in two cases, viz., Kingston and Quebec, there was an absolute decline, accounted for chiefly by the withdrawal of the Imperial troops. Still the increase in some cases was very satisfactory. Ottawa made most advance during these ten years, viz.:—46.3 per cent., and we can scarcely wonder that such should have been the case. Without any such adventitious help as having the seat of Government may afford, London increased 36.9 per cent., and Toronto 25.1. The progress of Hamilton was next to that of Ottawa—being 39.9 per cent., or from 19,096 in 1861 to 26,716 in 1871.

Yakoob Khan has so completely triumphed, that the Sirdars in charge of his father's treasure at Balkh are bringing it to Cabul, whence he intends to carry on the war, confident that even if the English win, they will not be able to remain. He has stirred up all the tribes of the Hills, until, as the correspondents report, it is necessary to shoot any armed man who even approaches a British officer; and the great tribes near Jellalabad have become so hostile that an expedition has been sent against them, so well organized that the first incident in its march has been the destruction by crowning of a whole squadron of the 10th Hussars. Yakoob, it is clear, means fighting; the snows are melting fast on the hills so that the troops suffer from the heat in Jellalabad; and about April 15th a march forward must be made, both by General Browne and General Roberts, upon Cabul. There is no other resource. If we do not attack, Yakoob will, for our outposts, such as Jellalabad, are beyond the "scientific frontier" which Lord Beaconsfield boasts about; and even if we retire to Dhakka, to hold the Hills, with the tribes buzzing like angry bees, would require 10,000 men, and a million a year probably for ten years; while the unrest of India would still endure. Peace can be secured only at Cabul, and probably not there. It is certain that this march on the Afghan capital, however successful, will involve considerable loss, immense outlay for transport, and an expenditure day by day of officers who, like Major Wigram Battye, get killed because they are so efficient, and so nearly irreplaceable. Their comrades on the grounds, we believe—that their duty is in front, they are as visible among natives as camels among sheep, and every Afghan who hopes for heaven tries the short-est to get there—that is, slays an officer, and quits the world believing and contented. It will be necessary, even if we succeed without a siege of Cabul, to reinforce the fighting army with at least three-fifths of General Maude's division, moving up another to guard the communications through the Khyber, while communications over the Peiwar are trusted to the contingents of the Sikh States, a gallant and very faithful men, but half-disciplined, and creating none of the awe among the Hillmen which is created by the Europeans. Of course, the work can be done. The Indian military Monarch is very strong when supported by the British Treasury, but the expense, the waste, and the burden will be enormous. In Zululand, in Afghanistan, in Roumelia, and possibly in Burmah, the Government is slowly wasting away the British Army—that wonderful, but small and costly machine—and all to gain what? In Roumelia, to keep a European people under an Asiatic rule. In Zululand, to annex a province or gain an authority which will be, by the acknowledgement of that Government itself, a simple nuisance. In Afghanistan, to acquire the right of garrisoning three Passes which there is nobody to go through; and in Burmah, to seize, at the best, a rich but unpeopled province, which we do not want. Of course, in the latter case, we may have no option; but to be left an option is the very object of wise statesmanship, not to get into, or fall into, a position from which there is no honorable road but one. We do not believe in ultimate defeat, or even great coming disaster, but we do believe that the strength of the Empire is being frittered away in the silliest fashion, for objects which are of no interest whatever to the people. Lord Beaconsfield excepted, who are giving away so freely their money, their children, and their future.

In the Public Schools of the United States, according to the last census, the female teachers outnumber the male teachers by nearly fifty per cent.; but when absenteism is made of the South, where in only four instances (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Louisiana) the male teachers are exceeded by the female, and generally exceed them from twenty-five to three hundred per cent., the proportion is vastly more favourable to the latter. Thus, in 1870 there were 2,600 female teachers in New Hampshire to 510 male; while in Massachusetts there were 5,987 female to 753 male.

The "Mail" asseverates in one column that the National Policy is giving universal satisfaction. In twenty other columns it gives opinions of the people which prove incontestibly that only the few who have enormous protection are pleased. In one column it congratulates the farmer on the increased price of his oats. In another it quotes the price of oats at figures as low as or lower than those prevailing before the tariff was issued. It prints whole columns of items designed to show that business is "booming," that activity and confidence prevail everywhere, and that these are the direct results of the National Policy. And then it says, in Thursday's issue, in speaking of the state of the produce trade in Toronto:—

"The past week has been an unusually dull period in this market, and this dullness has extended over nearly every part of it. Were we to judge by the reported transactions only it might fairly be said that there has been next door to nothing doing; but as our readers understand as well as ourselves that not a tenth part of the business done here is reported, we shall not go so far as to judge by reports only. Still, after all, there can be no doubt whatever that sales have been few and far between; the demand generally very slack, and prices generally easier."

The commercial man and the editors are evidently out of accord, but there is no doubt the commercial man has the right end of it. —[Toronto Globe.

If this tariff should continue in operation for five years, the people will at the end of the time have paid for their sugar $5,261,160 more than is necessary, all of which might as well be thrown into the sea so far as they are concerned. The only return for the immense amount will be found in the pleasure which all men will feel who love to note the formation of a fabulously wealthy plutocracy. If the total increased price of sugar were added to the sinking fund, the Canadian debt would be wiped out in less than thirty years. If it were devoted to public works, the Pacific Railway might be speedily built from that fund alone, or every harbour, railway, and canal at present required could be soon pushed to completion. If it were used for purposes of defence, General Selby Smyth's passionate desire for a toy army might be gratified, and that warrior made happy even in this benighted land. It would pay all the expenses of the North-West Mounted Police, and leave a balance nearly big enough to pay all the Senators, all the members of the House of Commons, and all the expenses of legislation. It would nearly pay the cost of civil government and the administration of justice put together. But it will pay Messrs. Redpath and Co., of Montreal, for their valuable services in supplying the country with an article which can be procured for $1,052,232 less money elsewhere.—[Toronto Globe.

If our fiscal laws had been left alone we should have come out of the doldrums very soon. We were coming out. There is no doubt that American business is beginning to revive, and that the British depression has no further depths to descend. The accumulation of money at the trade centres shows that all danger of panic is over. The Bank of England has now £9,000,000 more in reserve than it had this time last year. Consols have touched the highest point for many years. Every bank is full of money waiting for employment. The United States are similarly situated. When Secretary Sherman last week invited tenders for $150,000,000 of four per cent. bonds with which to redeem the 10-40 bonds, he received tenders for $190,000,000—a circumstance which would have appeared the height of improbability a few months ago. There is in fact, a plethora of money lying idle, with absolutely nothing to do. This means, as we have said, that all danger of further failures on account of scarcity of money is over, and so far it is a cheering sign. It also means not only that there is almost absolute stagnation in business circles, no confidence, and no demand for money, but also that this same state of affairs must soon cease. The owners of money cannot permit it to lie idle. If money is not earning money it is losing it. In self-defence the owners of money must soon gain confidence, and once the forward movement begins there are plenty of willing hands to help it along. The worst sign in the horizon is the depression among British farmers, and as they have artificial grievances possibly some remedy in the way of legislation may be found—or, rather, must be found, for a dangerous feeling is growing up among them.—[Toronto Globe.

The revenue officers have caught two adroit smugglers in New York harbor. It was known that large quantities of fine Cuban cigars were put upon the market without having paid duty, and officers were dispatched in a small tugboat to watch all incoming Havana steamers. They were finally rewarded by observing two men in a rowboat, picking up packages from the surface of the water, whereupon the detectives gave chase to the boat and captured the men and their booty, which proved to be choice Havana cigars, wrapped carefully in India rubber bags, which had been thrown overboard from an incoming steamer.

Mr. Livesey has introduced a process in London by which gas is enriched with the vapour of naphtaline—a refuse of gas manufacture. At a trifling cost the intensity of the light is said to be five times increased, and in some experiments as much as twenty times. Mr. W. H. Preece, writing in *Nature*, asserts his belief that no electric light will be able to supplant gas till new discoveries in electricity have been made. The stock of the gas companies has risen in all English cities, despite the price to which it fell on the news of Edison's inventions, and unless he soon succeeds in cheapening the process which he claims to have perfected the English world will be inclined to vote him a humbug, and place all the old confidence in the gas light.

MOTHERS, TAKE HEED

Thousands of Children perish annually from one cause, and that is worms. Why will you neglect the first symptoms of these pests of humanity and wait until it is too late before you administer the remedy. McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY is the only PURELY VEGETABLE remedy in existence If there are no worms it only acts as a gentle purgative and cannot harm an infant. If Worms exist it kills them. Every family should have a package of McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY in the house.

Price 15 Cents per Package—Sold by all Dealers.

Read this Certificate,—If you doubt. write Mr. Galer.

WILLIAMSBURG, [., 258 Grand St.,
June 11, 1868.

Messrs. B L. Jud.rs & Co.,

GENTS: It is with great pleasure I write these few lines, not only as a recommendation, but as I feel a great deal of benefit derive. from taking your Worm Candy (Dead Shot). I have suffered much for 10 years past, tried many medicines, been under treatment of physicians in this city, but all to no avail. I felt gnawing sensation in my bowels, sleepless nights and very nervous. I have now taken about ten ..icks, and quite a number of tape worms, one several yards long, have come from me. I continue taking it, feeling quite a new man, my sensation quite different; and I recommend the same to the community at large, feeling confident, from practical experience, it is the best eradicator of worms in use

Yours most respectfully,
DAVID GALER.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, } ss
KING'S COUNTY. }

David Galer being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the same person described in the above certificate and that the statement herein made by him is in every respect correct.

DAVID GALER. L. S.

Sworn before me on this }
2nd day of June, 1868. }

In numbers there is safety. It was upon this principle that the formula of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills was prepared. It was not the result of one man's knowledge. Dr. Judson, intending to spend a fortune in advertising his Pills, consulted the most intelligent and learned physicians of the age, and the result was the production of a simple but efficacious medicine the Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. These pills cure Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Female Irregularities, &c. They have now been used many years by the public, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their virtues. As a family medicine they are unrivalled Sold by all dealers.

How true and how strange that people shoul t have belief in the hieroglyphics of a doctor's prescription when they can buy as good, and nine times out of ten a better remedy than most doctors give, for the insignificant sum of 25 cents. We refer to Morse's Indian Root Pills. These Pills cure Headache, Fever, Complaints, Indigestion, Female Irregularities, and all Billious disorders. They are prepared from a formula pronounced by the most learned physicians of the country to be the best and most universal of family medicines. Give them a fair trial and you will never be without Morse's Indian Root Pills. Sold by al dealers

HORSES HORSES! HORSES! *Carlton's Condition Powders*, for Horses and also for Cows Sheep and in stock. Fattening Stock. Farmers will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using hese Pow rs. When fattening Stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that i will make one bushel of feed do more good than two bushels given without the Powders In feeding one hundred bushels of grain a man can save at least fifteen bushels by using these Powders. Use them and you find it so The many diseases of Horses can almost all be prevented or cured by these Powders. One Powder drives out Worms. One Powder cures Bots. One Powder puts a Horse in condition. One Powder makes a Horse shed his coat. One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair. One Powder cures the Horse distemper fl cattle.

The Carlton's Condition Powders, given ac rding to direction, are the best thing in the world to strengthen a Horse, and to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure to hard work.

These Powders cause a healthy action of the di gestive organs, and purify the blood of animals, there in equalizing the circulation of the blood, and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an improvement in the appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty,

Mr. Warlock, King street, now offers for sale hair restorative which certainly does possess some extraordinary qualities. It is not a dye but in a very short time it restores the appearance of the original colour, renewing its strength and softness, It is also very serviceable to those suffering from or threatened with baldness. Mr. Warlock will satisfy any one who calls on him that it possesses all the virtues which are claimed as belonging to it.

Dry Goods

NEW GOODS.

Ex S. S. Victoria via Halifax:

NOW OPENING:

NEW FLOWERS;
NEW FEATHERS;
NEW DRESS GOODS;
Black and Colored Velveteens;
FRILLINGS, LACES and EDGINGS;
LACE CURTAINS;
ANTIMACASSARS;
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
CORSETS (new make), etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

H. & H. A. McCullough,
Prince Wm. Street.

apr12

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES MANSON

Would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he has purchased a large lot of American

HOUSEHOLD GOODS suitable for family use at a GREAT REDUCTION from former prices. As the times are dull, and money scarce, he will sell off these goods at very low prices. Inspection respectfully invited.

Observe how Low the Prices are:

Unbleached Cottons—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 cents;
BLEACHED COTTONS—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 cents;
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS at all prices;
WIDE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS at all prices;
PILLOW COTTONS all Widths and Prices;
Bed Tickings—12½, 15, 17, 20, 23, 25, 30 cents;
Towellings, from 5c. up;
Shirtings, 10c. up;
PRINTS—6, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15 cents;
CORSETS—From 25c. up;
A Large Lot of Remnants of Cambric.
PRINTS and SHIRTINGS, only 6 cents per yard, worth 9c.

Purchasers will do well to take advantage of these Prices before the NEW TARIFF goes into operation.

JAMES MANSON,
Commercial Palace, King Street.

Fourth Week.

GREAT SUCCESS OF OUR SPECIAL CHEAP SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, now in its fourth week. Our actual sales for the above time being much larger than any special sale we have yet held. In order to swell our sales to the largest possible amount for the present month of April, we are prepared to offer Extra Inducements to those who purchase at our Establishment for the next THREE WEEKS.

We buy no Goods on time but strictly for cash; we are therefore enabled to give our customers the benefit of our LARGE CASH DISCOUNTS.

We import all our Cloths and Trimmings direct from first-class Houses, and all our garments are cut and made up under the personal supervision of the senior member of the firm, who being a practical tailor, our patrons may rely upon getting good fitting garments, well made and well trimmed at the very lowest prices.

Our $3.00 Suits are the surprise of all who see them; they certainly are good value. Suits $9.00, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and upwards, cannot be bought outside our Store to-day for less than from $3.00 to $4.00 a suit extra. Men's Tweed Pants and Vests we offer at $4.50, all wool 5-4; Pants $2.00, Vest $1.50, all neat dark patterns.

No such value has ever before been offered by this or any other House in Saint John. They are selling very fast.

Persons at a distance who cannot attend this sale, by sending their size will receive just as good value as if they were on the spot themselves.

Every Garment in our establishment marked in plain figures. We hold an unusually large stock this year.

J. CULLINAN & SON,
Popular Clothing House,
apr12 216 Union Street, opp. Dockrill Hall.

1879. HARDWARE. 1879.

WE have now in store the following stock of good which we are prepared to sell at Low Prices for CASH or Approved Notes:—

110 brls Paint Oils; 40 brls Lubricating Oils;
20 brls Lard Oils; 10 brls Olive Oils;
20 brls Turpentine; 10 brls Rosin;
140 brls Tar and Pitch; 25 tons Brandram's Whi Lead; 4 brls Colored Paints;
2 tons Carson's Paints (Anti-corosive);
2 tons Putty; 20 brls Fire-Proof Paint;
20 casks Sheet Zinc; 2 tons Spelter;
4500 boxes Window Glass; 10 tons Sheathing Paper
105 bdls Cast Steel; 150 boxes Scythe Stones;
500 doz Scythes; 1000 doz Rakes; 50 doz Hay Fork
30 doz Manure Forks; 5 doz Spading Forks;
200 bdls Shovels and Spades; 20 bdls Irish Spades
30 bales Fishing Twines; 1 bale Cotton Net;
100 doz Hoes; 50 doz Scythe Snaths.

Belting and Mill Supplies

25 rolls Rubber Belting; 12 rolls Leather Belting
45 sides Lacing; 5 cwt Babbit Metal;
40 Mill Saws; 30 coils Packing;
5 rolls Sheet Rubber; 30 cases Butt Hinges;
60 cases Mortise Locks; 15 cases Screws;
5 brls T. Hinges; 40 cases Scales;
50 bales Cotton Waste; 500 kegs Blasting Powde
140 kegs Sporting Powder; 100 kegs Horse Shoes;
350 boxes Horse Nails; 11 tons Sheet Lead;
6 tons Lead Pipe; 5 tons Shot; 22 cases Tacks an Brads; 3 bales Cod Lines; 1 case Cod Hooks;
20 cases Door Latches and Coat Hooks;
10 cases Axle Grease; 2 cases Hand Saws;
2 cases Thompson's Augers; 100 doz Axes;
20 kegs Punched Nuts; 1 case Carriage Nuts;
100 packages of Assorted Shelf Hardware.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square.

Peas, Extra Early sorts.

CARTER'S FIRST CROP—One of the earliest varieties.

Carcaceus, true Early—Productive and good flavor
Double Blossom Frame—Prolific and fine flavor.
Early Emperor—Early, variety desirable.
Early Washington—Early, variety desirable.
Tom Thumb—Early Dwarf, excellent quality, very prolific.
McLean's Little Gem—