

METEOROLOGICAL

Reported for the Dominion Gov't by
G. A. Blair, Esq.

DECEMBER.									
DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.
Sun.	18	7.46 a.m.	30	20.8					
		2.44 p.m.	30	27.2	18.2				
		11.45 p.m.	30	25.1					
Mon.	19	7.46 a.m.	30	24.1					
		2.44 p.m.	30	27.2	18.2				
		11.45 p.m.	30	25.1					
Tues.	20	7.46 a.m.	30	24.1					
		2.44 p.m.	30	27.2	18.2				
		11.45 p.m.	30	25.1					
Wed.	21	7.46 a.m.	30	24.1					
		2.44 p.m.	30	27.2	18.2				
		11.45 p.m.	30	25.1					
Thurs.	22	7.46 a.m.	30	24.1					
		2.44 p.m.	30	27.2	18.2				
		11.45 p.m.	30	25.1					
Fri.	23	7.46 a.m.	30	24.1					
		2.44 p.m.	30	27.2	18.2				
		11.45 p.m.	30	25.1					
Sat.	24	7.46 a.m.	30	24.1					
		2.44 p.m.	30	27.2	18.2				
		11.45 p.m.	30	25.1					

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day.

The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

The minus sign thus— at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero.

(Continued from first page.)

the Intercolonial Railway. I feared it was a difficult task. I knew that Mr. Brydges, a man better acquainted with the running of railways than any other man in Canada, had stated to the President of the Grand Trunk Railway in England, that when the Intercolonial Railway was finished—and he was a commissioner engaged in its construction, and well qualified to judge—it would cost \$750,000 a year more than could be got out of it. Mr. Cartwright, in his budget speech, in 1874, told the House of Commons that the deficit on the Intercolonial Railway would be about one million and a quarter per annum. It is a proud position for me to stand here to-night and tell you that the Intercolonial Railway is in a condition to pay such as it never was in before—in such a condition that you can run, as I have run, sixty miles an hour over any portion of the railway. (Cheers.) It is doing the work of the country in a good way, and such has been the increase of traffic and the reduction of expenses that we have been able not only to balance the income and expenditure account, but to secure

A BALANCE ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

(Loud cheering.) Although we are charged with the \$648,000, it has really not been paid by the country, because something more than \$648,000 has been put into the treasury to meet it. Put these two sums together and they amount to \$2,068,198, outside all together of the ordinary expenditure of the country over which the Government has control. And if you take that \$1,381,798 the difference between their expenditure and ours leaves \$686,400 less expended by us, less taken from the pockets of the people by us, than the average taken by our predecessors. Gentlemen, they had not the money to pay; but they spent it. We, on the contrary, have the money but do not spend it, and consequently boast of a surplus. There, sir, what about the taxation? Sir Leonard Tilley showed in the most conclusive manner, by figures which Mr. Blake did not dare dispute, though he had them before him in the *Mail*, a paper which he says he reads, and the commercial columns of which he admires, that the average taxation per head is twenty-six cents less than the average taxation under the late Government. (Applause.)

Farm and Household.

Household Notes.

TO KEEP ORANGE PERF.

This peel may be candied, if you like, as it is very nice, or grate before the fruit is peeled, mix with sugar in the proportion of two table-spoonsful to each orange and put it on a plate or platter, if you have a quantity to dry, stirring often. When dry put it in a wide-mouthed bottle or a fruit jar, and keep tightly closed. It is far finer than any extract, and will keep a long time, retaining the flavor of the freshly grated rind. When used, pound or roll fine. Lemon peel is prepared in the same way. A rather fine grater is the best to use. To candy orange peel, cut in fine strips and measure out each cupful allow a cup of sugar. Put the peel in the water, and let it stand one-half or three-quarters of an hour. Drain off the water, and pour the sugar over the peel, and let it stand one-half hour. There will be sufficient sugar in the peel to disengage. Boil very gently, until the peel is coated with sugar and is dry. The candied peel, or it is apt to be dry and well covered.

SOME PERSONS LIVE IN A PERPETUAL FRET.

The weather is always objectionable; the temperature is never satisfactory. They have too much to do, and are driven to death, or too little, and have no resources. If they are ill, they know that they shall never get well; if they are well, they expect soon to be ill. Their daily work is either drudgery, which they hate, or so difficult and complex that they cannot execute it. In contrast to these we sometimes meet with men and

ally suffer most from this nausea. A journey by rail has for them all the discomfort and suffering that an ocean voyage has to the majority of travellers. A lady who had occasion to take a short trip on the Lowell road—and she never travels by rail for pleasure—was, as is usual with her, as thoroughly sick as ever a landman is on the "heaving deep" by the time she had ridden a dozen miles. The conductor of the palace car, who was apparently familiar with such cases, told the sufferer's companion that a sheet of writing-paper, worn next to the person, directly over the chest, was a sure preventative of the trouble nine cases out of ten. He had recommended it to hundreds of travellers, and never knew it to fail. The lady was skeptical, but thought there would be no harm in trying so perfectly simple a remedy. For the return trip a sheet of common writing paper was fastened inside the clothing as directed. Result: a perfectly comfortable journey, without a hint of the old sickness that had for years made travel by rail a horror. It was so much like a superstition or a happy accident, however, that the lady would not accept it as real until subjected to a more severe test. This came in a day journey to New York, and that hardest of all—a night trip in an "alleged" sleeping car. Both were taken in triumph. The "charm" worked. The cure is simply wonderful—almost too good to be true.

Fast Trotting vs. Fast Walking.

Why are no premiums offered by agricultural societies for fast walking horses? For all the purposes of a farm or for general usefulness, a fast walking horse is more to be desired than a fast trotter; not that fast trotting, within a reasonable limit, should not be encouraged, but the speed that wins on the turf would be worse than useless on the farm or for ordinary driving on the road. A horse that can trot with a carriage a mile in four or five minutes on a common road, has a speed that is just as good for any useful purpose as it might almost say for any respectable purpose—as the speed that wins on the race course. The fast trotters are mainly valuable for trotting purposes. They may, it is true, fall into the hands of an owner that will not permit them to be put to such uses, but that is the exception rather than the rule. The race course on the fair grounds, and the payment of disproportionately large premiums for fast horses, has at least a tendency to encourage gambling. The "agricultural horse trot" is believed to help the society by increasing the attendance, and consequently the receipts; otherwise few agricultural societies would combine horse racing with their exhibitions. Perhaps a trial of walking speed would be a partial substitute for the attractions of the race. Such a trial would certainly have the advantage of encouraging something useful rather than demoralizing, and would attract, from its novelty, a horse could afford to walk pretty spry for a prize half as large as is paid for the fastest trotters. If as much attention was given to increasing the speed of the walking gait, as has been devoted to breeding and training fast trotters, we should have a race of horses improved in a direction to be of more real service on the farm or for ordinary driving on the road.—*Mar. Farmer.*

Salmon Fishery.

The following communication was addressed to the President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec by a gentleman well versed in fish culture:—

I wrote you last year respecting the failure of the salmon fishery on our shores, and it is much to be regretted that the catch has again this season proved most unprofitable to net fishermen. In my former remarks I said, "I am not disposed this year to assign positive cause for the failure, as another year may perhaps solve the mystery."

Now, what I meant by this was that, had the salmon, as supposed, been driven back by the large quantity of ice at the entrance of the Gulf in 1880, they would probably have come in large numbers this year, but such has not been the case. I believe that the cause of the scarcity of the fish is through havoc made among them by sharks and seals and perhaps by other voracious fish. It is a fact that porpoises drive or frighten away codfish, and why not salmon also? It is confidently expected that the salmon will return in large numbers very soon, but perhaps not next season. Old salmon fishermen state that they have always noticed two and sometimes three bad fishing seasons consecutively, so that there is no need to be discouraged about the fish failing.

We must remember that high freshets in our rivers, coming as they generally do at the end of May and early in June, often injure the young fish, which are only hatched out in the rivers a few weeks. I recollect four years since, in April, 1877, the ice went down the river, and the water was so high that it carried several hundred tons of driftwood down to the high lands, where, for the generous patronage extended to him, and would assure them that no pains will be spared to retain their customers, as it is his aim to have all work performed in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. Particular attention is given to all orders from the country.

FINE STOCK OF CLOTH

SUITABLE FOR

Spring & Summer

W. S. MORRIS

Chatham, April 30, 1877.

FREDERICTON

Custom Tailoring & Clothing

ESTABLISHMENT.

James R. Howie

MARBLE HALL, QUEEN ST.

DESIRE to return his thanks to his many patrons in the North and elsewhere, for the generous patronage extended to him, and would assure them that no pains will be spared to retain their customers, as it is his aim to have all work performed in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. Particular attention is given to all orders from the country.

Now in hand

Each a rise in the price of the goods carried

were flooded

the season

the water that year

occurred here on

the recollection

the water were

of other matter, else they would never print such stuff. A man may as well declaim against agriculture as fish culture. The day for argument on this subject is passed. By artificial fish hatching we can do away in a great measure with the risks to which the fry hatched in the rivers are exposed, as we can raise 90 per cent of the vitalized eggs placed in the troughs; whereas if these eggs were left to the dangers of the river, more than three-fourths of the fry would be destroyed, especially by the rapid run of water in the spring, just at the time when they are so tender. Besides all this loss, we must take into account all the ova which are lost by the bad eggs. It may not be generally known that when one egg turns white, if it is not removed, it soon creates a fungus, and I have seen 6 and 8 other eggs stick to that one, all of which would perish unless the white one was removed.

Fish culture in Canada is only in its infancy. Some years hence we will, no doubt, see vast improvements in the work.

Gaspé, December, 1881.

London, Dec. 16.—The name of the gentleman who has contributed \$25,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the theatre fire is Goettel. He is an Austrian by birth and is a naturalized American citizen. A Vienna despatch to the *Daily News* says:—"Some sensation has been caused by a baker's statement that after escaping from the burning theatre he purchased three candles and hastened back in the hope of saving some of the audience, but that the police arrested him and refused to let him enter the building." The authorities of Liverpool and of Glasgow are recommending precautions to be taken against fires at theatres. The Paris Municipal Council has voted to give \$1,000 to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Vienna theatre fire. The Paris Prefect of Police has prohibited the public from visiting the Theatre until necessary alterations for the safety of the audience are effected. It is stated that similar measures will be taken in the case of four other theatres.

Substantial progress is being made in the work of boring the tunnel under the English Channel, on the French side a distance of 1,800 metres and on the English one of 1,600 or 3,400 metres in all, which is something more than one tenth of the entire distance to be pierced. It is believed that if the required \$100,000,000 can be raised the work might be finished in a comparatively short time. One estimate is that the tunnel could be made fit for traffic in four years. About two months were consumed in moving from the Abbot's cliff heading to the Shakespeare cliff the machinery in use there.

CAIRO, Dec. 19.—Serious troubles have broken out in Sudan. A false prophet with 1,500 followers has totally annihilated Governor Keshid's force of 350 Egyptians, and killed the Governor.

AN UPLAND CHRISTMAS BOX.—The Garfield and Hancock club of Myersville, Pennsylvania, the other day sent Galtman a box containing a hangman's rope.

Paris contains 80,000 houses with no water supply, and 260 miles of streets the inhabitants of which have no means of getting rid of their sewage.

G. A. BLAIR,

Merchant Tailor,

Chatham, N. B.

On hand, a first class stock of

English, Scotch & Canadian

TWEEDS.

BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c.

AND A GOOD VARIETY OF

Overcoatings.

Which will be made up to order promptly, and in the best and most fashionable styles.

Particular attention given to orders from a distance.

The Latest New York Fashions

Regularly Received.

STAND—Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Fallon's, Water Street.

Chatham, Nov. 16, 1880.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

THE Subscriber has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by M. T. H. and now, and owned by the Hon. William Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street Chatham.

Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order for

SPRING AND SUMMER

will do well to examine his splendid assortment of

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS

to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of a First Class Cutter.

Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.

W. S. MORRIS

Chatham, April 30, 1877.

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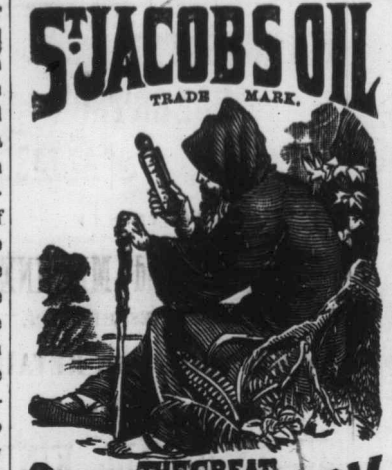
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JACOBSON'S OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Soreness of the Chest,

Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacob's Oil as a safe, pure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial will test the comparative value of the oil, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

We call your attention to our further continued arrival of new Goods, and can now supply every household with their daily wants.

24 Boxes Boneless Codfish. Pure meat, and no waste in these, save money, save time.

SCASKS HOME LIGHT OIL,

no smell, and throws out a clear bright light. Every home should be lighted with it.

12 Bedroom Sets very low in price, 16 doz. Chairs, 3 doz. Rockers, 6 doz. Wash Stands.

Our Hardware is certainly the cheapest, and best in town and also the largest assortment.

Ask for anything and you can get it.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation.

Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 31 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents sent free.

Dec. 7, 1881.

McEWEN & BUCK.

FALL NOTICE.

Our Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

is now complete. We are showing over

\$36,000.00 WORTH

of Merchandise, consisting of everything NEW, CHEAP, DURABLE and STYLISH to be found for Winter wear, in all SHADES, COLORS and TINTS, which are

Rich, Soft & Comfortable Looking

for the approaching cold weather. Our stock is too varied for enumeration, and our prices are lower than any house in this Province.

Wholesale & Retail.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

Newcastle, Oct. 11, 1881.

"HOMELIGHT OIL."

THE BEST AMERICAN OIL IN THIS MARKET.

This is the very highest grade of oil in every particular, colorless as spring water, stands a fire test of 150 degrees. Perfect burning qualities, odorless and does not crust the wick.

Be sure and ask the party with whom you deal for "HOME LIGHT" Oil, and if they tell you they have an Oil just as good, let it alone; for you may be sure they want to sell you an inferior Oil, enabling them to obtain a larger profit.

All reliable dealers take pride in selling "HOME LIGHT" Oil, and never try to palm off an inferior Oil on their customers.

For Sale by

J. Bullock,

Sole Agent

Robertson Place, Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

Sept. 28, 1881.

Now Landing ex Bark Paramatta.

17,763 Bars Spike and Best Refined Iron;

310 BLS. OAKUM.

Ex S. S. Hubertian, Last Week.

175 Bds. Sled Shoe Steel; 151 Steel Plow Plates

3 Cases Best Galvanized Sheet Iron; 91 Boiler Plates.

Per S. S. Caspian, This Week.

139 BOILER PLATES! Best B. B., B. B. B. and Lowmoor.

500 Bds. Plating and Hoops, various Sizes and Gauges;

818 Bds. Nos. 25, 25, 34 and 36;

310 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18;

286 Bundles SLED SHOE STEEL;

47 Bundles TOR CALK STEEL;

87 Bundles and 15 Bars Refined Machine and Pin Steel, 5-16 to 3 in.

To arrive per S. S. Phoenix, from Antwerp—15 Casks SHEET ZINC.

Nov. 8, 1881.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

Dock Street, St. John.

MIRAMICHI

FOUNDRY COMPANY,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

H. A. MUIRHEAD, Manager. J. M. RUDDOCK, Mechanical Superintendent

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers and Shingle Machines.

WE HAVE THE SOLE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE

POND'S WISCONSIN PATENT ROTARY SAW CARRIAGE,

capable of doing the work of a gang, with 4 men less

Ship and Mill Castings, of all kinds—Brass or Iron.

Forging in all its branches.

Presses and Dies for Fish or Meat Cuts.

Marine and Stationary Engines and Boilers of all sizes.