NEWS ITEMS.

It is rumored that the Russian commander in Eastern Roumelia, notwithstanding the promises of Russia, has been ordered to delay the completion of the evacuation for a month after the 3rd of July.

Germany is the only nation in Europe that has no outside territory in which to deposit its over-production, and the German press is full of appeals to the Government to adopt a colonizing policy like that of England.

For six whole days Captain Webb kept swimming up and down the Lambeth Baths, London, accomplishing in the time a distance of 74 miles. A Mr. Beurne, the amateur swimming champion, came in second, having accomplished one day less than Capt. Webb.

An English actress, Billy Wallace, was buried according to his dying wish. There was a procession of the performers in costume and paint, the band occupying the gaudy circus carriage the mile long. He died in Cincinnati. As usual as the grave was filled his brother showed turned a somersault over it.

Of 19 female candidates who presented themselves for the first examination for the degree for the University of London, six were placed in the honors division, four were declared entitled to exhibition, and one was second in the whole list of candidates. The standard of the London University is a very high one.

The zeal of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in favor of the Bill for legalizing the marriage with the deceased wife's sister is said to find inspiration in the wish of the Queen that her daughter Beatrice should marry the widowed Prince Louis of Hesse, and take charge of the children of her deceased sister Princess Alice.

An American writing from Spain says the shipment of labor-saving implements thither. Spanish farmers plough with the end of a piece of wood about five inches thick, as was done in the middle ages, sowing and reaping machines are unknown and grain is not threshed. Oxen tread it out, and it is winnowed by women, who toss it in the air to scatter the chaff.

An old farmer in England, hugely puzzled by the meteorological reports and transatlantic prophecies concerning the weather, is said to have delivered himself of the following astounding sentiment:—"Well, sir, I did not mind the weather so much when it was managed and ordered by Providence; but now that it has been handed over to those interfering Yankees, why, the hanged it I can stand it."

The principle guarantees proposed by the French Government's bill with a view to the return of the Chamber to Paris are the maintenance of a special legion of gendarmes, the authorization of summary proceedings for the dispersion of crowds within a certain distance of the Chambers, and the prohibition of the bearing of addresses or petitions to the Chambers by processions. It is now probable the Senate will vote in favor of the return of the Chambers to Paris.

St. Petersburg is to be made a seaport by means of a maritime canal, which will permit the large vessels, obliged now to stop at Cronstadt, to take in and discharge their cargoes in the capital. The works necessary to make St. Petersburg the largest seaport in the Baltic will be executed within six years at a cost of 5,000,000 roubles. The port of Libau, which, according to its situation, is destined to take a leading part in the competition against the Prussian ports, is to be enlarged and deepened.

The *Morning Post* is in receipt of private letters from the Cape which describe the state of affairs in very gloomy colours. The first thing needed is either the proclamation of martial law in Natal or the passing of some measure by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislature which will allow of all necessaries being taken for Government service. As matters stand, the English army is a victim of wholesale robbery. £100 is asked for a waggon, or £100 or £120 a month for its hire. England is making the fortunes of all in Natal, and is being plundered by the very people whose war she is fighting.

Thomas Routledge, a leading English paper manufacturer, is endeavoring to induce capitalists to utilize the pulps of bamboos in India and British Burmah. The young shoots of the jungle grass yield a fibre excellently adapted to paper making, and at a cost, compared with Esparto grass, in the proportion of $7.50 to $60 a ton. The latter grass comes principally from Algeria and other Barbary states, and, in addition to being unsatisfactory in quality, a sufficient quantity cannot be obtained. English paper makers are, therefore, often driven to manufacture with wood fibre and China clay.

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Including the ten new Cardinals recently created, the Sacred College numbers sixty-four members, thirty-two of whom are Italians, and thirty-two foreigners—namely, ten Frenchmen, one Corsican, three Englishmen, one American of the United States, four Austrians, three Hungarians, one Belgian, one Pole, two Portuguese, one German, four Spaniards, and one Bavarian. Leo XIII. has restored the college to exactly the same number it counted at the time of his election, but in doing so he has increased the foreign element to an utmost, if not altogether, unprecedented extent, and given to the college an European as distinguished from an Italian character it never before possessed.

A recent review of Burmese troops is thus peschbed by an eye witness: "The number of men drawn up on the parade ground was 5,000, including infantry and cavalry, in addition to which there were 85 elephants. The infantry looked like so many monkeys: for size and soldierly bearing they are utterly contemptible. The cavalry were mounted upon thin and puny ponies. The guns of the elephant battery were of no greater bore than the common English duck gun. The Burmese were immensely excited over their warlike display; but it would be difficult to imagine anything more ridiculous than such a sight to any one with the slightest acquaintance with the armies of Europe."

The Grange, or an Association akin to, is being formed among the English farmers. The objects sought are:—1. To secure the better representation of tenant farmers in Parliament. 2. To stimulate and encourage the improved cultivation of the land, by obtaining security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvements of their holdings. 3. To obtain the abolition of class privileges involved in the laws of distress and hypothec. 4. To promote the reform of Game laws. 5. To obtain the alteration of all legal presumptions which operate unfairly against tenant farmers. 6. To secure ratepayers their legitimate share in county government, an a fair apportionment of local burdens.

At the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Melbourne International Exhibition last February, Sir George Bowen, the retiring Governor of the colony, expressed a hope that the exhibition of Sydney and Melbourne might turn out to be a first step toward the confederation of Australasia. "These forthcoming exhibitions," he added, "can hardly be deemed premature when it is recollected that Australasia, if federated like Canada in one Dominion, in loyal allegiance to the Crown, would at once rank in wealth and commerce among the 10 or 12 foremost nations of the world, for it would have an aggregate annual income of about £16,000,000 sterling, and an aggregate trade exceeding in value £90,000,000."

Frightful as it may seem that King Theebau, of Burmah, should put several ladies of his court in chains and leave them to die of starvation, as the cable stated the other day he had done, it is not an uncommon form of punishment in that barbarous country. Frequently political and other offenders are subject to the same treatment; and when the English were preparing to bombard Rangoon, the Burmese Governor ordered several native Christians to be hung up by the wrists and left to perish of thirst and hunger. Neither is death by famine the most horrible method of disposing of objectionable persons known in the East. A darker and more diabolical means employed is to mix with the doomed man's food a tiger's whiskers chopped small, which, from the internal inflammation caused by them makes the victim's death in the most terrible agony a mere question of time. Another device which produces the same result is the employment of diamond dust in a similar manner, a method which received unexpected publicity several years ago, when the Gaekwar of Baroda attempted to take the life of Col. Phayre, the British Resident at his court.

Communications.

[illegible]

SIR,—It is with mingled feelings of [illegible] and grow that I write to you, sir, [illegible] wretches who make a practice of [illegible] to name a few [illegible] hold. I have plants [illegible] which were [illegible] spring. Last year [illegible] more. Yes, sir, I [illegible] the head of the disease. Only [illegible] four acres I planted a [illegible] disease; [illegible] spared enough [illegible] to pack the barrels. I [illegible] hands. Last Sunday evening [illegible] the depredators of the [illegible] level field. I [illegible] on the street and [illegible] open in the [illegible] and conditions.

I wish you all [illegible] Only [illegible] English people [illegible] laughing [illegible] the O.C.I. branch [illegible] the City [illegible] number of people [illegible] ing and [illegible] place [illegible] I believe the [illegible] the O.C.I. branch [illegible] the City [illegible]

I know the [illegible] the flowers and [illegible] them if they continue [illegible] evidence. It seems [illegible] gratitude to enjoy the with the [illegible] lights of flower and [illegible] graves of [illegible] with [illegible] ing, stalled to [illegible] of life. Let us keep [illegible] Mr. Editor I will [illegible]

Fredericton, June 9th, 1879.

If our correspondent [illegible] blame and defend those who [illegible] the graves, any thing we might [illegible] had leave the effect. [illegible] can do anything to prevent the potatoes [illegible] are sure they will decay with [illegible] Since writing the above [illegible] dent complains that the flower [illegible] graves have been broken, and that [illegible] grounds are the resort of [illegible] boys, who by their loitering and [illegible] make requirement impossible. The [illegible] yard is made a thoroughfare [illegible] it does not tell in favor of [illegible] people passing through and [illegible] do not all respect the graves [illegible] themselves with [illegible] decency. The only remedy would be to lock up the [illegible] yard, though it is hard to deprive many of a privilege for the faults of the few. We are afraid, that the city would [illegible] these, as our correspondent [illegible] constables to end accordingly.

The Agriculturist.

Fredericton, N. B., June [illegible]

The Vice Regal Visit.

No official notification has yet been received as to the exact time when the Governor-General and Princess Louise will visit Fredericton, but it is generally [illegible] Excellencies will be here early in July. The citizens of the capital will, [illegible] unite to give the Vice-Regal party a [illegible] that will testify to the warmth of loyalty, and that may be better shown by hearty manifestations of welcome than by show and parade. Fredericton in summer time, almost only requires the sunshine to put on gala order, and surely, any gloomy a June we may expect is bright July. We say almost, for the authorities will have to do something to sweep away the deformities which mar the natural beauties of the city, or if the authorities will not, the citizens themselves must take the matter in hand. As the Vice-Regal pair will be anxious to view the celebrated scenery of the noble St. John, will appear the capital by the water, it will be necessary to see that the banks of the river near the place of landing are put in a seemly condition. It will never do to allow the ruins of the old D.W.I. wharf to remain as they are—something must be done in that direction. As the Vice-Regal party will be driven along Queen street, and will pass the Officer's Square, will the citizens allow that it should present to their eyes evident signs of neglect and decay? The Princess will be told that the buildings which overlook the square were the quarters of the officers of many a gallant regiment of Her Majesty's line, and it would be well to give H. R. H. no occasion to wonder that the citizens should allow so interesting, and naturally lovely a spot to run to decay and mar the beauty of "the noble daughter of the woods." As the Vice-Regal party, in their drive to Government House, must pass the Normal School, that hideous blue shanty will affront their gaze, if it is allowed to stand. Will the citizens allow it to stand to make ridiculous the fine buildings to which in color and design it is so curious a contrast? The citizens will never have so good an opportunity as the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General and Princess Louise will present, to insist on the removal of all eyesores and nuisances, and they should seize it.

The Panama Canal.

A project of world wide importance, which has long been talked about, is now in a fair way of being carried out—the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. It has been approved of by a congress that sat lately at Paris, who have determined, on consideration of two plans, a canal with lockage, or a canal on the level, with tunnels, to adopt the latter. Great, almost unsurmountable difficulties have always been said lay in the way of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, but nothing is too difficult for modern science to overcome, or a task too arduous for M. Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, who has thrown himself with ardor into the project. The scheme, it is said, is popular in France, where all the capital for the scheme may be obtained. Besides, in Europe now there is an immense deal of capital waiting to be invested in some likely enterprise. England looked rather coldly on the Suez Canal; but after the success that has attended it, her capitalists and business men will have more faith in the new gigantic undertaking that M. Lesseps has taken in hand. A company has been formed, and a subscription for $200,000,000 of capital has been opened. The work will be commenced on the 1st of January, when M. Lesseps will take out the first spade-full of earth. Between the commencement and the completion of this vast project, what political convulsions in the world will likely take place.

The Liberals in Quebec carried the constituency of Rouville, on Thursday. The Joly Government will thereby be strengthened. Should the Liberals also carry Chambly where an election comes off on the 26th, it will show that the political tide is running very strong in their favor.

South Africa

[illegible]

The Great Boat Race.

News of the result of the great race for $1,000 and the *Sportsman* Champ. Challenge Cup between Hanlan and Elliot, which came off on the Tyne, a little after noon on Monday, reached Fredericton where it was long in the morning with us. That Hanlan is another feather in the Canadian cap, another feather in Hanlan's laurel wreath. It is not, now, necessary to mention more than the facts. The race excited extraordinary interest. The river was thick with steam collers and tugs, barges, boats, crafts of every description laden down to the water's edge with sight-seers, while 50,000 spectators crowded on the bridges, in the dockyards, and meadows, and on the banks along the course. Twenty steamers followed in the wake of the rowers. Hanlan and Elliot both in splendid condition, put in their appearance at the stake boat at 11.10 p. m. The course was from opposite the Mansion House to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, three miles and a half. The start was made at 12.15 p. m. Elliot won the toss and took the northern side, and made a magnificent dash rowing 40 to the minute. Hanlan 42. By the end of the first half mile, with his long sweep and steady stroke, Hanlan was a length ahead, easily increasing his distance, while Elliot in the rear struggled gamely to put himself in line with Hanlan. The latter came in ten lengths a head and might have made more if he had exerted himself extraordinarily, but he did not, and won in 20 minutes and 30 seconds. The immense crowd displayed the utmost enthusiasm and cheered the Canadian long to the echo. Hanlan is now the Champion oarsman of England. The only thing that spoils of his laurels is Trickett the Australian. He is reported to be anxious to return to Canada, and, it may be supposed, from the enthusiasm which his victories have excited throughout the Dominion that he will receive a perfect ovation on his return.

Those Shanties.

Time and again the attention of the authorities has been directed to the ugly black shanties in rear of the Normal School Building. If they were only a deformity, the patience of the pensive and long suffering public might put up with them, but some of them are in a condition, during a hot summer to breed pestilential vapors. One of them at least is in the state of the Augean stables which Hercules was set to clean out as one of his first labors. When the authorities know this will they supinely allow these dreadful shanties to stand, not merely to offend the eyes of the citizens, and strangers, illustrious or otherwise, which is a comparatively small matter, but to endanger the health and the lives of the Principal, Professors and Pupils, and tender children of the Training and Model Schools. A fearful responsibility rests upon them.

TROT.—The trot between M. Tennant's mare, "Bessie Minor," and P. McPeake's mare, "Jessie," took place on the York Driving Park this afternoon, and was won by "Bessie Minor" in three straight heats. Time, 3.05, 3.03½, 3.05. A large number of the sporting fraternity were present.

Victoria County Notes.

[illegible] has been very cold and backward in comparison of which all kinds of farm work are rather late, and the early sown grain, particularly corn, is suffering for want of heat. The frost was so severe on the Friday and Saturday nights (6th and 7th) that potatoes and buckwheat in exposed places were cut down. Only a few acres of potatoes in this county are planted as early as this in any former year, and if the weather be favorable during the month of June the former will be rewarded for his labor. The grass looks well everywhere and the hay crop will be [illegible] in this county are [illegible] the extent of [illegible] many of the farmers have [illegible] which [illegible] Actually that these [illegible] as well as in the [illegible] of last year has [illegible] when the season is [illegible] many of the settlers will [illegible] for their own use, and [illegible] be very unfavorable, [illegible] amount of money received last [illegible] has induced many to [illegible] and should the yield be as [illegible] years back there will be an [illegible] exportation. The potato [illegible] proportions in this [illegible] and there is little doubt will increase [illegible] next year. When our farmers raise [illegible] and sell beef, mutton, [illegible] and potatoes they will indeed [illegible] prosperous condition, and there is [illegible] to prove it their doing so by any ex[illegible]

New Denmark should have a good [illegible] from the settlement to the river, by which the roads could be reached in less [illegible] than the distance now travelled.

The Surveyor General is now visiting the [illegible] and will do all in his power [illegible] interest. In many cases [illegible] and will need great service. Some [illegible] being without roads of any [illegible] the settlements are advancing faster than the roads are being made. Sixty-four [illegible] have reached New Denmark this [illegible] and twice that number are expected during the summer or early next [illegible] the number may be much larger.

Mr. Robert Connors large drove of logs [illegible] over the Falls on Tuesday [illegible] the Falls at the present height [illegible] and those who desire to spend a few [illegible] should visit the Grand Falls [illegible] at this season of indeed at any time during the summer months. The [illegible] has become to such a [illegible] that it attracts large numbers [illegible] and [illegible] a large number of visitors. Mr. Connors is fortunate in procuring so suitable a place as Captain Herbert, who has had experience in that line in the United States, to take charge at home. The comfort, earlier to be found at this hotel and the ease by which it can be reached by the New Brunswick Railway should cause a large increase in the number of visitors from the adjacent towns, rivers and easy of access from Grand Falls.

It is encouraging that the people of this part of the Province have enclosed the present [illegible] arrangements so long. It was only natural to suppose that when the railway was opened that the mails would be sent by the cars, but they are still forwarded by the [illegible] wretched old fashioned waggons, all the way to Edmundston, although in the trains run daily to that place in about half or ten hours. The railway has been open to Grand Falls for about twenty months, and to Edmundston for eight months, and still no effort is made to give the people the advantages they are justly entitled to. No other section of the Province would put up with such treatment.

THE METHODIST BAZAAR.—The Methodist Bazaar was held in the Exhibition Building on Thursday, and the attractions held out to draw visitors were real, not imaginary. Great pains were taken to decorate the inside of the building, and to raise bowers and grottoes of evergreen. The tables were tastefully laid out and charmingly spread; and the fancy goods had not only fair sales, but fair sellers. Viands were plentiful and good. Square dinners and bountiful teas were served at moderate prices in side rooms, lighter refreshments were dispensed at open tables and fees, and cool temperance drinks in and outside the spruce bower. The Vienna Chocolate and the German flower girls attracted attention by their costumes, and met with much custom. Towards evening people pour into the Exhibition Building until there were at least a thousand, chatting in groups on the ground floor and around the bazaar tables, sitting in the green "ice bower, and on the galleries and tables, leaning contemplative against the gallery posts, promenading the galleries, and sitting by their railings looking down on the animated scene below. The Reform Band in the high music gallery, played at short intervals a variety of fine and stirring pieces, and kept everything moving and lively. So successful was the Bazaar in the evening that it was reopened on Friday from 5 to 11.

THE UNIVERSITY.—During this week the written examination of the students attending the Senior, Junior, and Freshman classes have come on in the University. The public oral Examinations will be held in the Library on Monday morning. A large attendance of friends interested in the advancement of the pupils, and in the cause of higher education would afford gratification to the President and Professor. On Tuesday and Wednesday there will be the examinations for Degrees, Thursday afternoon, at 3, the Encenia will take place, an occasion which always attracts a large assemblage. Mr. Pugsley of St. John will deliver the Alumni Oration. In the morning there will be a meeting of the Senate of the University.

On Tuesday, Judge Palmer, the newly appointed Equity Judge, was sworn in. The Supreme Court, according to the provisions of the act for facilitating its business, passed last session of the Local Legislature, now sits in two divisions. In old Supreme Court Chamber, are Chief Justice and the two Junior Judges Duff and Palmer; in the second, in the House of Assembly, the Senior Judges, Weldon, Fisher and Wetmore. The blocks of business in the Supreme Court, which has been long and much complained of, ought to be soon reduced by this division of labour.

MURDER IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A terrible murder was, last Wednesday evening, perpetrated in Wolfville. Dr. DeWolfe (who at one time of his life was an inmate of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, but has since then been considered in perfectly sound mind) married a young woman named Bessie Harris two years ago, but separated from her immediately after the ceremony. Maddened by her refusal to live with him he shot her, and she died about an hour after receiving the fatal wound.

Clark's Vegetable Field.

As an example of what can be done in the way of vegetable culture in Fredericton, we will briefly sketch what has been accomplished by Mr. James Clark, last year, and what he is doing this season. For the last three years he has held that one field running parallel and opposite to Government House and grounds. It is ten and a half acres in extent, ten are ploughed, and the dwelling house and out houses occupy the remaining half acre. A road may be said of the line straighter and broader surrounding. The field is oblong in shape, about three times longer than it is broad. The neat white dwelling house is situated well to its western side but further to that side, toward the Asylum, house are ranged the out or kitchen houses. A small clump of trees, and a straight pole on the eastern side hoist it [illegible] The field is well fenced by trees, thick and high, but which take away all appearance of barrenness, and give a welcome shade and break the force of the wind. On the east and the east side the trees are [illegible] and low them, and on the west where the field adjoins the avenue of the Old Burying Ground oak and maple. Looking beyond it to the south a fine sylvan scene meets the eye; the level pasturage where graceful elms give it a park like appearance, from which the ground divided into fields, ascend till it ends in woods, whose line of dark green boscage cuts the sky at a hilly elevation. The field is not parceled out into divisions artificially, but certain portions of it are set apart for the cultivation of certain roots. At the east or city side by the fence, a strip is planted in potatoes, next to it is one in beans and onions, and then comes sections given up to corn and and squash, cucumbers, tomatoes and cabbage. There is an additional plot for beans on the western side of the house. The vegetables raised comprise all that Mr. Clark raises, and these, except potatoes, which he raises only for family use, cultivates most extensively as the following figures he has given us show. Last year he took up from the ground, 50 tons of squash, 14 tons of tomatoes, 25,000 dozen of green Indian corn for the market, and 10 bushels of shell corn, 250 barrels of beans and the same quantity of onions, 2000 cabbages and 50 barrels of potatoes, 225 barrels of large cucumbers and 98,000 cucumbers for pickles. This present season he intends raising 5000 heads of cabbage, and has prepared his ground to grow the same yield of vegetables that it gave the last year, of which the above quantities are the data.

There are three hot houses in the field, two 80 feet long, and one 25 feet long. Here the tomatoes are kept of certain size under glass in a temperature of 50° from the 20th of February, when they are first planted, to June, until the [illegible] are fit for transplanting to such a large growth they are then removed to the field, taken out of their boxes and planted in rows four feet apart, where they mature in the open air and under the following sun. The pressure of season is very heavy, but the rains and the cold have done no material damage, warm and sunny weather for the next three or four weeks will work a wonderful change in the field, which as yet shows feeble signs of vegetation. Nothing shows above ground save the tomato planted tomatoes.

Mr. Clark employs from five to ten hands according to the season. He finds in Fredericton, St. John and Halifax the principal markets for his produce, and sometimes sells quantities of vegetables to Woodstock and Bangor. Last year, though the prices of produce ranged low, he realized a reasonable profit. The result of the year's operation was satisfactory and encouraging for the future. Mr. Clark looks on the cheerful side of things, and does not indulge in the practice too common with farmers and tillers of the soil, in grumbling in and out of season, with or without cause. He shows what can be done on a comparatively small area of fair soil, by system, perseverance and labour.

The Chili-Peru War.

The Chilians and the Peruvians have beenthey doing each other as much damage as possible, and vastly inconvenicing all nations who have an interest in the South American trade. There have been reports of intended interference by Germany to stop the war; of remonstrances having been addressed by England to the belligerents, but the ruinous contest proceeds nevertheless. A naval engagement took place near Iquique on the 22nd of May, of which late despatches give the following account:—

The Chilian fleet appeared off Callao harbor on May 22nd, but on learning the first division of the Peruvian fleet had gone south, at once steamed away in pursuit. In the meantime the Peruvian fleet learned from passing vessels and by telegraph that the Chilian ironclads had sailed from Iquique, leaving there only the small wooden corvette *Esmeralda*, the armed tug *Lamago*, the transport *Lamore Honsear*, and the *Independencia*. The Peruvian ironclads immediately steamed to Iquique and attacked these vessels. The *Huascar*, after summoning the *Esmeralda* two or three times to surrender, which was answered by broadsides, at last rammed the latter, which sank almost immediately, carrying down about 150 men. About 40 men were rescued and sent on shore as prisoners of war. In the meantime the *Independencia* made a chase after the *Cavadonga* and *Lamora*, which the commander was anxious to capture but not destroy. The *Cavadonga*, whose captain was very familiar with the coast, steered a very close course, leading the *Independencia* into water where she was certain of destruction. The *Independencia* sailed blindly, and at a place known as Point Gruesa, while going at full speed, struck a rock and became a total wreck. The *Huascar* came to her assistance, and finding it impossible to save her, took the crew off and part of her armament, and then set fire to the vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The *Cavadonga* and *Lamore* escaped. Thompson, the commander of the *Esmeralda*, on his vessel being struck by the *Huascar*, leaped on board of the latter with a handful of men, to attempt apparently the forlorn hope of taking her, but he and his men were all shot down after a desperate resistance, in which Lieut. Velarde, of the *Huascar*, was killed. Commander Moore of the *Independencia*, is stated to be half mad in consequence of the loss of his ship at such a critical time, and has to be guarded for fear of his attempting to take his own life.

We have received Rose Belford's *Canadian Monthly* for June. It contains installments of the novels, "Fallen Leaves," by Wilkie Collins, and "Under One Roof," by James Payn. There is a readable article on the succulent subject of "Dinners and Diners," by Fred A. Dixon, Ottawa, a right thinking paper on the New Ideal of Womanhood; our dissertations, on the subjects of "Depreciation of Bank Stock," "the Philosophy of Immigration," "the Growth of the Post Office," and "the Alliance of Democracy and Protection; an account of a visit to the Home and Grave of Washington Irving, by a hero worshipper; several pieces of poetry, and the usual chit chat "Round the Table," and "Book Reviews." The tables of contents are varied, and on on the whole, it is a good number.

Mr. Arthur Limerick has purchased the general right to advertise in the ground floor of the Market House, and is open to sublet to those who desire the privilege.

The Street Lamps.

Last [illegible] that the City Lamps would not be lighted, as the city authorities had determined to terminate the contract with the Gas Company, for the reasons, as we were [illegible] to understand, that the price charged was much higher than the lamps paid for in other places, and that generally they were not supplied. We will imagine that the authorities of the city in [illegible] the contract with the Gas Company is fairly entitled to the gratitude of the citizens, [illegible] performed pleasant service. They will be [illegible] the City in [illegible] be shown who [illegible] They will be [illegible] and in [illegible] the City Council [illegible] the Company should look into it. As we have [illegible] the Gas Company, [illegible] Wallace [illegible] the lowest possible price for [illegible] lighting, if [illegible] they would [illegible] lighting of the City [illegible] the Gas Company, we take the liberty of suggesting that some one be appointed to investigate this matter on their behalf.

Whittier & Hooper, general dealers in dry goods, [illegible] and general goods, have on sale a nice, new, useful article which ought to be brought under the notice of housekeepers. Housekeepers complain that when tea is purchased in packages, they are found of inferior quality. Messrs. W. A. H. alleviate this complaint, import from the United States light caddies in market pasteboard, with tasteful designs in 5, 10, and 20 colors, and with a lining of tinfoil which keeps the tea fresh and free from all impurities. These caddies are made of all sizes from 2 to 15 pounds, and may be filled from the large chests of tea of different grades, so that there can be no deception as to quality. Go and inspect for yourselves.

On Wednesday night as Lerol Atkinson a peaceful and respected resident of Sackville was proceeding along Cemetery Street, on his way from his place to his home in the Lower village, he was shot at from behind. The shots entered wounding him and over his back and penetrating the left lung. His injuries are very serious, but his case is not considered altogether hopeless. There is some mystery about the affair, as the man who fired the shot could not have contemplated robbery, as he fled immediately, and Atkinson cannot remember of any one attempting to kill him from feelings of revenge. The would be assassin was not caught up to Friday.

A LONG BRIDGE.—The bridge across the Volga, in the government of Samara, Russia, on the line of the Siberian railroad, is described as the largest in Europe. It will be completed next year. At that point the Volga is about four miles wide in the spring season, and in autumn is 4,592 feet. The bridge will be supported by 12 piers, 80 feet high, with ice cutters, 35 feet high, at a distance of every 364 feet. The ice cutters are covered with granite. A temporary colony is established for working men employed on the bridge, it occupies about 50 acres, and has 60 different buildings, insured at 100,000 rubles. Two thousand men are employed, among them are 100 Italian masons. Three steamers and seventy barks are used constantly for forwarding wood, stone, iron, and other material. The bridge will cost 1,650,000 rubles, or about $1,500,000.

THE MARRIAGE ISSUE.—London *Truth* hears that the visit of the Crown Prince of Sweden to England has more in it than a wish to see the metropolis, and that he is not indisposed to form a closer alliance with it. The young prince is tall and dark, with good features, but his general appearance is marred by his being obliged to wear spectacles. In every other respect, *Truth* considers, referring to H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice, it would be a suitable and popular alliance. The Swedes are more like Englishmen than any other foreigners, and though the present dynasty does not date from the dark ages, there is no throne in Europe more secure than that of King Oscar of Sweden.

WHAT A STRIKE COSTS IN ENGLAND.—The cost of a strike is enormous—enormous both for the manufacturers and for the operatives. The expenses of the recent strike of which the shops on the Clyde were the theatre, were estimated by the newspapers at about £150,000 ($750,000) for sums expended by the unions for the maintenance of the strikers, and for that of the carpenters who were discharged as a retaliatory measure by the shipbuilders, and at £312,000 ($1,560,000) as lost wages. It is said also that $400,000 were sacrificed by the workmen, and that $1,500,000 were lost by the manufacturers at the time of the Manchester strike.

Death of the Prince Imperial.

News reached London [illegible] 19th, via Madeira, from Capetown, June 8th, that Louis Napoleon, Ex-Prince Imperial of France was killed while on a reconnoitering excursion from Col. Wood's camp. His body was recovered. The news seems to be too circumstantial to allow of doubt, but there is still room for hoping that it may be incorrect, seeing how often rumor intelligence is flashed across cable and wires. If true, the poor Prince has had a short career; but he may be one of the happier than the world's son of the great Emperor, Napoleon I, who succumbed to the combined efforts of a furious Europe; in that, he died, as he became, in active warfare. It is said the Prince Imperial cherished the hope of one day ascending the Imperial Throne; but looking at the turn that political movements are taking in France, that hope would have, in all likelihood, turned out vain. France has seemingly cooled her infatuation for the Napoleons.

The latest despatches leave no room for doubt. The official account, telegraphed from Pietermaritzburg, says "that the Prince, Lieut. Carey, six men and one from Zulu had dismounted ten miles from camp. Just as the Prince gave orders to mount a volley was fired from ambush in the bushes twenty paces in front. The men and four troopers fled to camp and reported that the Prince and two troopers were missing. A party of troopers with ambulance started on the 2nd June to cover the body of the Prince which was found and brought in. When found it was stripped as usual stabbed in the breast, piercing the body from chest to back, two assegais, and one destroying the right eye. A locket, with hair medallions and religious, was found around the neck. The face wore a placid expression. He had evidently mounted a steep bank to mount, and the leather of his leggings, in his hurry, had broken.