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THE AGRICULTURIST

Will be published every

SATURDAY by

ANDREW LIPSETT,

at the

OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,

Opposite City Hall, F'ton, N. B.

Subscription, - $1.00, in advance.

☞ Should the subscription remain unpaid for 3 months from the time the first paper is sent to the subscriber, the price will be $1.50.

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The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher. "AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH. ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

VOL. II. FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 30, 1879. NO. 21.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

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Agriculture.

Sugar Beet and Amber Cane.

Little has been said, lately, about Sugar Beet and Amber Sugar Cane culture. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Department of Agriculture in this Province to induce, by importing the best Beet Seed, the farmers of New Brunswick to cultivate the sacharine root, will be followed by some results. We see it stated that the prospects of the beet crop are very good in the neighboring State. The Maine Beet Sugar Company have contracts for 1,250 acres in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and a very large yield is expected. Elaborate and costly machinery, capable of working 100 tons of beets per day, has been purchased in Germany, and will arrive in good time before the manufacture of sugar commences about the first of October.

What about the Amber Cane culture? The wet weather and frosts in early part of the season were rather against it in this vicinity, but it is to be hoped that enough will be raised to show that it may be grown here with success.

Mr. Alfred Whitehead, President of the New Brunswick Sugar Cane Company, is now on a visit to Minnesota, where the cane is most successfully cultivated. He will, no doubt, give on his return, to those who are interested in the matter, the benefit of his observations on the manner of harvesting the cane there.

A Sussex Farmer's Idea of Profitable Farming.

A correspondent giving the initials "P. F.," and hailing from Sussex Vale, N. B., writes to the *Farmer's Advocate* on farming for profit. He says:—

Experience shows us that the best and surest way to make money from farming is by selling the products of the farms in fattened meat, yet more is required than fattened meat.—Neither the farmer nor any other man can live by that exclusively. He must have wheat, and for this purpose he must make manure to renovate the wornout land and restore its fertility, and this can be best obtained by raising turnips for stall-feeding. As manure depends for its efficacy on the rich feed of the cattle, turnip feeding is the necessity of the farm.—Every one knows that *raw* or green manure does not possess the requisite constituents for a rich fertilizer without fermentation, and to obtain this it is necessary to turn the manure heap as soon as the frost leaves. Our farmers are now turning their attention to raising their potato crops on sod in order to save the manure for the turnip crops. The most obstructive difficulty in turnip-raising is the fly, and this can be greatly remedied by sowing guano or superphosphate, well pulverized, along with the seed, which stimulates its germination and growth so that the plant is soon to strong for the attacks of its enemy. Turnip-sowing is quite a new art in agriculture. It was not till about the year of the battle of Waterloo that Caley first sowed turnip seed in drills on the banks of the Tweed, on the border of Scotland. It was said at the time that he was too fast.

It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher while they are in their prime. It does not take half as much to fatten them. When they get old and thin in order to put them in condition to slaughter, the whole structure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all any ewe should bear; this will bring her to five years, and this is an age when, with little extra care, she will round up to a full carcass. Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more valuable than anything else.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Prof. Mayer of Boston recently put a soft shelled potato bug larva into carbonic acid for three days and then boxed it up and sent it to Europe for a zoological specimen. Nothing daunted by the fifteen days journey under such discouraging circumstances, when it reached the old country the bug was found able to eat potato vine as cheerfully as ever.

The matter of friction in farm machinery is really a serious one to the owners and yet we suppose the owner of farm machinery will go on reaping rich rewards year by year, from the useless wear and tear of machinery, and which they really do not discover, simply because the majority of our farmers depend upon borrowing an agricultural paper, rather than to buy one, and thus often lose more in one day than would pay for a good paper for five years.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Canada Wheat for Antwerp.

The Montreal *Gazette* says:—"A cargo of Canada White Winter Wheat has been purchased in this city for shipment direct to Antwerp, at $1.10, and further inquiries were made for No. 2 Canada Spring on Continental account. Other orders for wheat have been received here from Antwerp grain firms, and the probabilities are that this new export trade will soon develop itself into one of considerable importance to Canada. Antwerp ranks second only to Havre as a large Continental importer of grain, and Bordeaux third. Between July 27th, 1878, and May 2nd, this year, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore shipped to Antwerp 2,300,000 bushels of wheat, and to Havre over 3,000,000 bushels. We are glad to see our exporters turning their attention to the Continental trade as well as to that with Great Britain, for there can be little doubt but that we have been somewhat remiss in allowing our neighbors to monopolize the former entirely, although we trust lost time may yet be made up."

Setting Strawberries in Autumn.

Although spring is the best time generally for transplanting strawberry plants, yet it often becomes desirable to do the work later in the season. The plants, if set in August, make some growth, and obtain a good foothold before winter One of the difficulties with transplanting later is the liability to be thrown out by frost. The work will succeed well in September if the following precautions are observed: Procure strong plants of the same season's growth, with abundant roots, and set in a rich deep and mellow soil which has a good surface and bottom drainage; spread the roots out well like an umbrella, which will prevent heaving out better than if crowded together; if the soil is dry, settle it about the roots with water when the hole is partly filled; mulch with manure, and keep the surface well protected with such a mulching in winter, taking care not to cover the crowns of the plants. If the soil is heavy or clayey, make it slightly convex about the plants, and press it firmly with the foot, leaving a smooth surface to throw off the water of rains.

Age of a Sheep.

The first year a sheep's front teeth are eight in number, and are all of equal size. The second year the two middle shed out and are replaced by two much larger than the others. The third year two very small teeth appear, one on either side of the eight. At the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth. The fifth year all the front teeth are large. The sixth year all begin to show signs of wear.

The average yield of wheat per acre is 5½ bushels in Russia, 12 in the United States, 12½ in Austria, 13 to 15 in Canada, 16½ in France, and 29½ in Great Britain. In the United States the average yield might easily be doubled, but the cheapness of the land, the use of machinery, and the cost of fertilizers, makes it cheaper to cultivate larger areas rather than to work for large averages.

A Maine farmer says: Were I to plant an orchard and had two locations, one in a valley surrounded by hills except on the south side, and the other a high elevation exposed to high winds, I would choose the latter in preference to the former. The great object is to keep back the blooming as long as possible, and this can be done best in northern exposures without shelter.

FALL FALLOWING. — Experience proves, every season, the wisdom of ploughing as much as possible for spring sowing. Early fall ploughing has the benefit of fallowing to some extent, and the earlier it is begun the more advantages are derived from it; it is more beneficial on heavy land than on light, but light land cannot fail to be improved by it.

DRY HAY FOR COWS IN SUMMER.—I have realized beneficial retults from giving the cows an occasional feed of dry hay in the morning, before turning them away to pasture for the day. Especially is it beneficial in fly time, and during warm, wet weather, when grass is largely filled with water or juices, with less solid nutriment.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

M. B. Bateham advises to wash grapevines with a weak solution of carbolic soap, as helping to counteract the work of the steel-blue beetle on the buds, and also as having a tendency to kill off the seeds or sprouts of mildew which exist on the bark and buds of the vines during the winter season.

American and English Farming.

The last number of the London *Economist* gives an interesting, and, as it would seem, very careful comparison between farming in England and farming in America. In England, one acre yields on an average thirty bushels of wheat, while in America it yields on an average only thirteen. The American farmer must, consequently, cultivate two and a half acres in order to produce the same quantity of wheat as the English farmer raises on one acre. How is it then, the paper asks, that the American farmer can, nevertheless, not only compete with the English farmer, but even beat him in his own market? The answer which first presents itself to this question is the enormous difference of rent in England and America, but this difference is, as the paper shows, nearly, if not altogether obliterated, by the cost of transportation from the Western fields to the English market. The real advantage which the American farmer has over the English lies in the cheapness of the cultivation. While the American soil needs little, if any manure at all, in order to yield an average harvest year after year, the English farmer must apply a heavy quantity of artificial manure to the soil every year, if he simply expects to have an average yield, and a similar cheapness reappears at nearly every point of the cultivation, excepting, perhaps, only that of labor. In the settlements along the Red River in Minnesota, a plow may be run through the soft, alluvial soil for miles in a straight line without encountering a stone, a tree or a hill, a feature to which England does not offer the faintest approach. So it is with our Canadian prairies of our great Northwest.—*Factory and Farm.*

How to Manage Celery.

Set celery in shallow furrows, drawn four feet apart by a light plow. The plants should be six inches apart in the row, and pains should be taken to have the soil pressed firmly about the lower part of the root. If the ground is thoroughly moistened at the time of planting, there is no occasion for shading the plants. All that is necessary in the way of culture for some time after transplanting is to keep the soil well stirred between the rows. When the plants have attained a height of from ten to fifteen inches, commence the operation of "earthing up." The soil is first thoroughly loosened upon either side of the rows; then as all the leaves of each plant are gathered together held in an upright position, the soil is gradually drawn around it to the height of several inches. The operation is very simple yet, like everywhere else, requires some experience before it can be skillfully done. In our own practice we have found that three men, or two men and a boy, working together, perform the work in the cheapest and best manner, one man standing upon each side of the row, and with a hoe drawing the earth about the plants, which are held in proper position by the third. As the celery grows, more earth is from time to time drawn up around it. It is not necessary to hoe the plants after the first operation. The only precautions are, not [illegible] to earth up too much at a time, and to be sure that the earth is fine and not lumpy or cloddy. Care should also be exercised to prevent any earth from getting between the stems of outer and inner leaves.—*Ohio Rural.*

A New Breed of Geese.

A prominent writer in one of the foreign journals devoted to agricultural interests, strongly recommends the introduction of the Japanese goose into poultry yards. From the description given of this breed, it is only reasonable to think that they are as well suited to our wants as to those of our British friends who favor the change. This goose is as nearly beautiful in appearance as it is possible for a goose to be; it is equally at home on land or water, and its movements are graceful and swan-like. They withstand changes of climate even better than our own domesticated geese, and can be kept without shelter even in the most severe winter season. The Japanese goose is much more prolific than the ordinary breeds, and commences laying in mid-winter, rarely showing any inclination to sit before June or July, which of course renders it necessary to hatch their eggs under ordinary fowls of some heavy breed. The Cochin-China has been found best adapted to this purpose. As regards food, these birds are by no means fastidious, and the yield of feathers and down is described as something wonderful to see.—*Ex.*

The Maine Beet Sugar Co. will put in this year additional machinery, so as to be prepared to work 100 tons of beets per day, during the next manufacturing season.

Saving Our Own Seed.

It is somewhat trying to the feelings of a tidy farmer to see a thrifty growth of white weed waving luxuriantly over a neighboring tract of mowing ground adjacent to his own, where none was ever known to grow before.

Two years ago, this field was seeded to grass without grain, and to-day the ox-eye daisy is as uniformly scattered over the field as the grass itself, although not so thickly as yet. It is impossible that this could have been introduced in this case in any other way than with the grass seed used. It is in just this way that many of our noxious weeds and plants have been scattered far over the land.

Now how are we to find a remedy for this? We know of none, in neighborhoods which are free from it, but to entirely eschew the use of seed bought from our markets. This can be done. We can raise our own grass seed cheaper than we can buy it, and know that it is clean from all noxious plants. In an experience of thirty-five years of farming, we have never bought a bushel of grass seed.

Select your herdsgrass plot, not over stout, but well headed; let it stand until the heads attain a yellowish cast, then reap with a sickle just low enough to take all the heads; lay the bunches at the side of the plot upon the mown field, in gavels; mow the bottom, which comprises the main bulk, and hay it at once. Turn the gavels occasionally so as to expose the upper and under sides alike. In a few days the hulls will begin to start from the stem at the the bare touch; then care must be taken that it does not waste. When just right, the hull and seed can be whipped off upon the inside of a hogshead in the field, in sufficient quantity to fill a barrel in a very short time. A barrel of hulls and seed, well trodden down, will usually yield from four to five pecks of clean seed. Of course, if the seed does not form well, there will not be so much.

Select a clean piece of clover, well headed but not very stout; mow it when the seed is ripe, and let it lay in the swath until the hull starts easily, turning it occasionally after it is cut. When the hull is sufficiently loose, carry it to the barn and thrash off the heads. Both clover and herdsgrass seed can be sown in the hull as evenly and well as when cleaned, by one who is used to it.

So, also, our garden and other seeds can be raised much cheaper than we can buy them; besides the advantage attained of knowing what we are using, when we produce our own.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

KILLING COLORADO BEETLES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* say:—

Take a teaspoonful of Paris green and gill of plaster to three gallons of water. My neighbor, who cultivates eighty acres, uses five tablespoonfuls of green and a gallon of plaster to a barrel of water. I had seventy-one rows, and treated thirty of them with a tablespoonful of poison in three gallons of water on Saturday. This neighbor sent me word on Sunday to use the plaster. I did [illegible] so on Monday. Tuesday I had to go over the first thirty rows again. Those where the plaster was used were three days afterwards much greener and taller, and still show a better growth and color. This I think much the cheapest and best management for large vines. For small ones I take a fruit can, punch holes in the bottom, nail a lath to the inside of the can for a handle, and sprinkle the Paris green with fifty, sixty or even seventy times its bulk of plaster. If I can do this while the dew is on I do so; if not I put it on when the vines are dry, only stopping for a heavy wind. An active man can poison five or six acres a day in this way in a field of small vines.—*South St. Louis, Mo.*

A dairyman recommends putting down butter in a stone jar and covering with brine. He then puts the jar in a box a little larger than the jar itself, and covered it on all sides with salt an inch or two in thickness. He claims that the butter thus kept is better when six months old than when first put down.

A Jersey cow weighing 800 pounds will give 35 pounds of butter to 100 pounds of live weight; while a Holstein cow, weighing 1300 pounds, will give 36 pounds of butter to 100 pounds of live weight, and 674 pounds of milk to 100 pounds of live weight.—*American Agriculturist.*

In England, sheep of the Cotswold long-wool breed have been known to reach the enormous weight of eighty-four pounds per quarter, or 366 pounds the carcass, while fleeces weighing above twenty pounds are not uncommon.

Rural Ornamentation.

There is a great deal of truth—truth which our farmers would do well to receive, in what "Thornley," a correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says on the subject of "Rural ornamentation:—

Probably no one thing affects more the happiness, or has more influence over the lives of those who live in rural districts, than the degree or character of embellishment with which they surround their dwellings. And yet no subject has greater neglect, or more careless treatment at the hands of those who ought to be most interested in it, than this. Born and reared to a life of toil and labor, apart from the common centres of habitation, and deprived to a large extent of the pleasure derived from an acquaintance with the works and products of art and science, it would seem that country people would naturally imbibe a strong and earnest desire to cultivate the beautiful in nature, and adorn their houses with her ample and pleasing charms. With nature as a guide, and our native taste and ingenuity as aids, great improvements in this line can be accomplished if only the proper interest is taken, and the results of labor necessarily expended, rightly valued.

And right here, no doubt, is one of the principal causes why we see no more attention given to beautifying the surroundings of country residences. Farmers and rural dwellers fail, not, I think, from a lack of natural taste, but from a neglect to cultivate the same, to appreciate the influence on the lives of themselves and families which such objects of beauty and attraction as nicely-kept lawns, growing flowers, and good trees, etc., unquestionably have. The work of such improvements in embellishing the earth is of a particular and fine character, and its results and influence upon the minds of all those engaged in or benefited by it, are of an ennobling, refining, and elevating nature. Those who live by farming come in contact with much that is displeasing and coarse in its effect, and the pleasures derived from observation of beautiful surroundings compensates for this disadvantage, and also affords entertainment and instruction in their isolation from others of mankind. The home is thus rendered more pleasant and attractive, and were matters of this kind given more attention, it is safe to predict that the young people of the family would be far less inclined to quit the farm for other scenes, an inclination now prevalent among young men and women of our country homes to a remarkable and damaging degree. Young people very properly enjoy out-of-door exercises, but they seek and desire the amusing and interesting features of landscape, just as they do similar characteristics within doors, and when wanting about their home they look for these elsewhere. This becomes finally such a habit of custom, that, when any entertainment for the mind is wanted, they instinctively turn from home to find it. What wonder, then, that the young men and women leave the farm as early as possible for town life!

I believe the lawns, the flower beds, the ornamental shrubbery, etc., should be considered as important objects of attention as the corn-field, meadow or orchard. That there is no time aside from that required by the ordinary farm labor to attend to them I deny, and hold that any and all time given to the improvement of our farm house lots or yards will always be well repaid in the enjoyment to be derived from such improvements. Nothing can make home more attractive to all its inmates, next to the love that makes home, than beautiful door-yards, and nothing to my mind is more beautiful about a place than a clean, bright lawn, tastefully dotted with flowers and shrubs, and set with well assorted shade and ornamental trees. This, every farm can and should have. The first cost and labor of arranging it is not necessarily large, and once well established the labor involved in its care is very slight, and withal pleasant, if rightly applied.

With such surroundings children cannot but love home, the housekeeper, the mother and wife, must always feel that she has a home well worth keeping, and the farmer when he returns after his day's labor can but rejoice in the appearance of such attractions His lot will seem much brighter, his calling dignified and ennobled, for he not only causes the earth to fructify with grain and products for food, but helps to beautify her surface in a way that gives himself and all his family a sure and honest pleasure while they live, and serves to bless his posterity after him.

Salt is an excellent manure for strawberry-plants after the berries have been picked. If applied before that time it causes such a growth of foliage as to prevent the berries from ripening.

Dignity of Labor.

The *Maine Farmer* last week had an article on the "Dignity of Labor," in which the editor vindicates the calling of the farmer, and deplores the general tendency of young men to look down upon manuel labor as degrading and to rush into the overstocked, and so called learned and genteel professions. It is a well-worn theme, but the "dignity of labor" cannot well be too persistently insisted upon. It is as we said last week, one of the difficulties of business, that too many men who might make good farmers if they turned their energies in the direction of tilling the soil, prefer trying to make, what they mistakenly suppose to be a more respectable living, by going into trade, into any business in short, on which they can keep white hands, and a ruffled white shirt front. The *Farmer* says:—

"The dignity of labor in any age or in any country, is in exact proportion to the civilization of such age or country. The Greeks and Romans in their palmy days fully recognized the dignity of labor. Their orators, poets, and other great men, or many of them, were practical agriculturists, and by their example and influence stimulated others to engage in like pursuits. But in the long darkness of the Gothic night which followed, war and the chase were regarded as the only pursuits befitting the high born, and during those dark days, agriculture and every other branch of human industry languished. Butchery, rapine and plunder engaged their attention for a part of the time, and during the remainder, the pursuit of a hare or deer with horses, hounds and menials, were the only occupations in which those of "gentle blood" could or would engage. Agriculture was left to the serfs who had few incentives to labor since they could not enjoy the fruits of their toil.

But the feudal age with its barbaric pomp and splendor, at length passed away, and the plow, the emblem of peace and plenty, has overturned the mouldering relics of baronial pride. The cultivator of the soil was no longer a beast of burden. By degrees his occupation has advanced from a mere handicraft to a profession, calling for the application of talent and of scientific principles, and now the profession of agriculture stands even with all professions, both in importance and dignity. While great advances in this direction have been made in the old world, and labor is everywhere asserting its dignity and power, there are still certain privileged classes who regard manual labor as degrading. There are still traces of this same absurd and unmanly prejudice in our own country, which we would like to see eradicated. We would like to see professional men and merchants educate their sons to manual labor; to become producers instead of consumers, but how few there are who do it. And we have known instances where the farmers themselves—recreant to the dignity of their calling, have exhibited an itching desire to save their own sons from a life of labor by educating them for some of the so called learned professions.

In the general mania to escape a life of manual labor, every profession is overstocked. We have ten times as many lawyers, and ten times as many doctors, and we may add ten times as many ministers as we need, and the various schools are grinding out and adding to this already vast army of idlers, thousands upon thousands every year. The increase of consumers over producers, is one of the principal causes of the late depression in business and consequent hard times. During the flush days thousands left the farms and hurried to the cities with the hope of making rapid fortunes, and perhaps one in a hundred did that, while the ninety and nine failed. An encouraging sign of the times is that these same persons grown wiser from their failures, are going back to the farms. Politics too supports a large number of non-producers, and its every avenue to preferment is choked with eager votaries, nine-tenths of whom must be entirely disappointed, and the fortunate few at the next turn of the political wheel will be cast upon the world, out of business, and with habits formed which would make any kind of manual labor or business disagreeable.

We would not create prejudice against the learned professions, nor against any honest calling. The lawyer is a necessary evil as long as vice and wrong doing exist, and the doctor cannot be dispensed with as long as we suffer from the ills to which flesh is heir. The merchant is a co-worker with the farmer and essential to him. What we claim is, that neither the members, of the learned professions, nor the merchants, nor any other class, have any claim to a higher, social position, than the farmer. They are not to be looked up to by the great producing class as a superior or privileged caste; by no manner of means. And in selecting men for office, there is no reason why they should almost invariably be taken from the non-producing class. Why should not the producers who are in the majority, select true men from their own class—men on whose honesty and judgement they can safely rely? We need more producers in Congress and more in the State Legislatures. A man brought up on a farm or to a trade, and has had to bestir himself to provide for the wants of a family may perceive more clearly, discriminate more keenly, and seize on the right means more readily and decisively, than he who has accumulated vast stores of book learning without practical experience. Let farmers and farmers' sons only assert and maintain the dignity of their calling, and no man, nor class of men will dare to gainsay it.

How to Top-dress.

The following practical remarks on the best mode of top-dressing are made by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*:—

The common practice is to mow meadows every year without returning any fertilizer until again plowed for a grain crop. Low lands that receive the wash from uplands will endure such usage, but land that is not very rich, and does not receive any wash from other lands, will show signs of weakness after mowing three or four times. Such meadows should receive careful attention, especially if it is desired to keep them permanently in grass, which is often the case. My plan is to top-dress such meadows, or pastures, in this way: If meadow, as soon as the hay crop is removed, I apply good, well rotted yard manure liberally (according to character of soil,) and harrow thoroughly with a smoothing harrow. If bare spots occur, I apply seed and harrow it in with the manure. I load the harrow sufficiently to grind the manure finer at every time going over. If the harrow contains the requisite number of teeth, about three strokes will make a good job. I do not stint the manure or seed, as it is repaid in the end. In this way I can nearly or quite hide from view 20 to 30 two-horse loads of manure, and the wonder will be where all has gone. If no smoothing harrow can be obtained, use the common harrow once over, and then use a brush until the manure is ground into the grass roots, and if a heavy roller is at hand, roll down to finish. This will pack the seed and manure firmly into the surface, and when the first showers come the roots of grass will revive, and at every shower after the growth will increase. By winter a good protection will be afforded. The next spring the young grass from seed sown will cover the bare spots of the former year, and a good crop can be relied on.

If the land was quite thin when laid by, a repetition of two or three seasons will form a permanent sod and a perfect protection from the sun's heat and from extreme freezing, and the land will rapidly recuperate under this treatment. I know some will say the expense is too great, and too much labor is involved, but it is better than to let the land run down and become worthless. Certain things must be observed to insure success; surplus water must be drawn off entirely. Do not try this plan and condemn it unless the land is dry and kept dry, and if it is meadow set the machine high in mowing, and do not go over with a horse rake more than to rake into windrows. I seldom go over to glean the little left after the first raking. Only on a firm, thick set turf, should a rake be used more than once. The little that is left will pay better by its aid in the protection necessary to the newly bared roots. I have learned many lessons of patience and endurance from doing thorough work in all farm operations, hence I advise my readers not to weary if they would succeed.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—The constitution of the Royal British Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression is not likely to satisfy tenant farmers, however agreeable to landlords. So far as party politics is concerned, the composition of the Commission seems fair enough. The names include some genuine representatives of the agricultural interest, whose services are likely to be valuable, but there is a disappointing omission of the Scotch tenant farmer element. The names of Mr. Barclay and Mr. C. S. Read are conspicuous by their absence; and it is no less disappointing to find that the name of the Marquis of Huntly, who took the initiative in bringing the question before Parliament, has no place in the list of Commissioners. Unless these glaring omissions can yet be remedied, the Commission is by no means likely to have the confidence of tenant farmers, for whose benefit it was ostensibly formed.

The World's Ingratitude.

The ingratitude of the world to its heroes is a never failing source of cynicism. We read the following paragraph in an English paper of late date:—

"Thomas Welsh, a soldier who had fought at Rorke's Drift, was sent to jail for three days by the Britol magistrates for drunkenness. He was on his way from Netley Hospital to Ireland."

This fight at Rorke's Drift was one of one hottest and most deadly of all the campaign. It is a very valley of the shadow of death. Poor Thomas Welsh was wounded and invalided. On going home after his fight he gets drunk and is imprisoned. Now, a man who fought at Rorke's Drift ought *not* to have got drunk: but since it is not such a deadly crime after all, a magistrate *might* have let him go, after one of those touching sermons which magistrates know how to bestow.

As a commentary on the foregoing paragraph which is even more suggestive than the other, were give the following from the very same paper:

"The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Colonel McNiell, paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. Her Majesty was received on landing by Col. Stewart, commandant of the hospital, and was conducted through the hospital by Surgeons-General Massy, C. B., and Longmore, C. B. Before leaving Her Majesty *decorated Private Hitch, of the 1st battalion, 24th Regiment, who was wounded in the defence of Rorke's Drift, with the Victoria Cross*, in the presence of the invalid, who were drawn up in front of the hospital. Private Hitch had saved the lives of wounded men in the hospital at Rorke's Drift, which was burned, and had brought them into the fort at the risk of his own life."

The moral of the story is, we suppose, that Private Hitch did not get drunk while Private Welsh did. But the satire of circumstances may be such that that was Welsh's first offence, while Hitch may be an old toper.

Lord Dufferin's New Appointment.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:—Lord Dufferin's appointment to succeed Sir Henry Layard has become a subject of much interest. I hear that Mr Montagu Corry, the Premier's confidential secretary, intends to visit Constantinople and spend part of the autumn there. The relations known to exist between this gentleman and Lord Beaconsfield invest his proposed journey with unusual significance, but I incline to the opinion that any semi-official service he may be engaged in will have strict reference to our Embassy. It is true, as I understand, that Colonel Baker is going to Kurdistan, and that he will have charge of the Amenian frontier. Another matter which gives occasion for comment is the appointment of Mr. St. John as Consul at Asterabad, instead of Bagdad, as was first intended. It is not strange that this concurrence of movements should be taken to indicate a general plan on the part of the Government. With Lord Dufferin at Constantinople, Colonel Baker on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey, military consuls in Asia Minor, and a military man on the Caspian to watch the northern frontier of Persia, it would be difficult to doubt that the English Government, while working with Russia to put pressure on Turkey, are going to make a show at least of carrying out their undertakings in regard to the Asiatic possessions of the Porte, and it is remarkable that these movements become visible at the moment when Russia has been got out of Turkish territory.

Business Facts and Anticipations at the West.

"Everything," says the Chicago *Times*, "looks highly encouraging for a prosperous retail trade in lumber, general merchandise, cattle, hogs, provisions, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and, in short, in all lines of commerce, not even excepting lake freights, which have been in a healthier condition this season than had been anticipated, owing in part to a revival of the iron trade calling for increased shipments of iron ore. Of course, with the competition of mammoth propellers and the numerous lines of railroads, owners of sail vessels can hardly expect to amass much wealth in the grain, lumber, coal, salt or ore carrying trade: but they have done better than they had dared to expect, and many of the large craft and most of the big steamers are doing quite fairly. The lake shipments of the several articles enumerated above have been much larger than in ordinary years during the present navigation season, and on several occasions during last week the supply of vessels in our harbor sell so far short of the demands of grain shippers that freights advanced sharply. A good deal of grain and provisions was also shipped out by rail, but it is probable that the bulk of such shipments were made on contracts effected prior to the adoption of the present railroad tariff, which went into effect on Monday."

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN GERMANY.—The quarrel between protectionists and free-traders has become so violent in the town of Herborn, near Wiesbaden, that a numerously signed petition has been addressed to the municipal council, demanding the abandonment of the national festival hitherto held to commemorate the battle of Sedan. The reason given for this request is that the battle is commemorated as having been the foundation of German unity and freedom, while recent political and social events have shown that, if Germany is united, it is as yet doubtful whether German people have achieved their freedom. It is said that the council is disposed to accede to the request of the petitioners, especially as several societies have decided that if the festival should take place they will not take part in it, but arrange a national festival of their own for the last week in August. The Hanover *Courier*, in an article on the subject, remarks that it by no means approves of the present political and commercial tendencies of the Government, but that it does not understand the satisfaction which is being expressed by many National Liberal papers at the petition of the Herborners. "Those who think that the value of the present organization of Germany is diminished by the fact that a policy to which they are opposed has temporarily obtained the upper hand cannot be very serious in desiring that Germany should remain united. We do not think that Herr Windthorst will soon become the Chancellor of the Empire; but even if this should be the case, we should still rejoice on the 3nd of September that the German Empire has been established."

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—On the night of Sunday, July 6, at Prague, an Austrian regiment of infantry was being paraded (preparatory to some night manœuvres) in the yard of the Karolinenthal Barrack, and the soldiers inspected by the regimenial officers. Lieutenant Wondracsek espied one private, Frank Franck, whose cravat seemed to him too high. He seized the soldier by the collar of his tunic, tore the cravat off his neck, and struck the unfortunate man a blow over the left eye with the buckle. The soldier put his hand to his eye with a loud shriek, and the regimental surgeon coming up at the moment, ascertained that the eye was destroyed. The buckle had literally knocked out the ball of the eye. The man was taken to the hospital, and the officer placed under arrest.

CONFEDERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Sir M. Hicks-Baach's despatch on the subject of confederation has been received at Capetown, and is expected to be laid before the Cape Parliament, now in session, during the present week. It is understood to be an invitation to the Cape and sister Governments to forward the scheme of an Unitey South Africa on lines of the Dominion Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament a couple of years ago. The question of defence is the main point, however, and it is said there is a proposal on the part of Her Majesty's Government to continue for a period of five years an annual grant equivalent to the total amount which the several colonial governments may contribute for the maintenance of a defensive force in the country.

A new thing in London shows is a bull fight by a circus performer and a trained bull. The beast plays his part wonderfully well, making a pretence of furious rage, tossing the man, and tramping on him, but does it all so carefully that no injury is done.

Communications.

"For the Agriculturist."

SIR,—Can you inform the public whether Lieut. Col. Marsh has complied with the Militia Regulations by reporting to Head Quarters the Communication from the Captain of No. 5 Company, 71st Batt., which appeared in the St. John *Telegraph* lately. The good of the service requires that the Militia Regulations should be strictly carried out, and the public are anxious to know if the Lieut. Col. has done his duty in the matter.

Yours,
RED COAT.

Fredericton, August 29, 1879.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 30, 1879.

The Return of the Knights.

The three knights errant, leading members of the Dominion Government, are expected back again in Canada. Sir Charles and Sir Leonard, to-day, or soon: Sir John, some time in September. The Toronto *Mail* makes a flourish of trumpets over their return, and the success of their mission; but it is difficult to make out why it is so jubilant. Perhaps the flourish is made to hide its confusion. It may be granted that Sir Leonard Tilley has obtained a good loan, but it is not a matter for rejoicing that money was borrowed, however good the terms; that Sir John has been sworn in member of the Imperial Privy Council, but though the honor is very gratifying to himself, it will hardly strengthen the position of Canada in the Councils of the Empire as the *Mail* presumes. But what has Sir Charles Tupper done with the aid of his two colleagues? Nothing but order 45,000 tons of steel rails to be delivered at Montreal for the Pacific Railway. He has secured them at 97s. 6d., say $20 per ton, and the Ottawa *Citizen* chuckles that he has got them $30 cheaper than Mr. McKenzie who paid $54, and received unlimited abuse. But surely Sir Charles is not entitled to much credit. He has failed to obtain a guarantee for the Pacific Railway, and there is no certainty that an Imperial Commissioner, as he and his colleagues desire, will be appointed to act in conjunction with the Dominion Commissioner to have charge of the lands hypothecated for the construction of the railway. Since they cannot get the guarantee they would like to commit the Imperial Government to an emigration scheme, but they are not likely to be successful. The *Mail* says, as if it meant something, whereas it is pretty evident that it is blankly disappointed, "that negotiations have been going on. What has been actually done, it is not our province to state. Enough, we are convinced, that what has been done will be satisfactory to the people, and that the scheme of the government for building the Pacific Railway will not have to be abandoned for want of energy, wisdom and means on the part of the ministry." No definite statement of the object and policy of the Ministers, it says, will probably be made till meeting of Parliament. As if, had the three knights done anything tangible the *Mail* would not have heard of it, and triumphantly proclaimed it to the confusion of the *Globe*, and all opponents of the Ministry! But the generous people of Canada will not grudge the three knights their pleasant trip to England, though they have done very little.

The Commissioners.

The eyes of large sections of the inhabitants of Great Britain are now, it may be said cast with considerable anxiety on America. Peopled mainly by men of the same blood and lineage, they possess the same perseverance, doggedness and pertinacity which characterise themselves, with, it is acknowledged by some, a certain well defined freshness of ingenuity and adaptability which British people generally do not to anything like the same extent possess. Truly these Americans those distant relations, those cousins so to speak, are growing up to be their formidable rivals, bent on wresting the trade of the world, if possible, from their hands. Those in England who look deeply into the state of trade, and agriculture, are growing more and more dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, and look anxiously to the future.

The depression which has rested so long on all branches of trade, which presses so very heavily on the agricultural interest is exceptional. In several branches of trade there are symptoms of revival, but it is felt, or it is feared, that the full tide of prosperity will not return again, unless some special effort is made to bring it back. Masters and men must shake themselves out of the apathy, and their contempt of foreigners and outsiders, and adapt themselves to the changing conditions of the world. Masters must study how it is that many American goods are beginning to supplant their own, in their own and foreign markets, and manufacture a style of articles that will suit foreign customers better, and the men must consent to work longer hours, for lower wages, in order to enable the masters to lower their prices, and bear up against American competition.

In truth the situation in England is very difficult. The soundness of the principle of free trade is being sorely tested. Weak kneed disciples are loosing heart, and writing to their apostle, Bright, for light and comfort, but receive nothing but a surly answer, that free trade will come out all right in the end. But many are not disposed to wait, Manchester men see cheap, and superior American calicoes taking the place of their own in Lancashire stores; sheffield men see American cutlery underselling their own at their own doors; and the unfortunate British farmers, rendered gloomy and morose by the detestable weather, and the certainty of short crops, see droves of cattle, cargoes of dead meat, shiploads of agricultural produce landed on their shores, bringing down their profits to zero.

Something must be done, it is felt, to protect the farmer and the manufacturer, but how to do that something is the difficulty. In order to obtain some clew to the solution of that difficulty, gentlemen acting in the interest of the manufacturer and the farmer, have arrived, or will shortly arrive in America, Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, member of Rochdale, and chairman of the Cobden Club, who is now in the United States, and Mr. C. S. Reade, President of the Norfolk Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Albert Pell, chairman of the central chamber of Agriculture, who have been appointed by the British government to take evidence for the Imperial Commission of Agriculture, who are expected shortly. The object of Mr. Potter is to obtain, if possible, a modification of the American tariff, to persuade the Americans to break down some of their trade barriers, and admit some lines of British manufactures which are now excluded. The object of Messrs. Reade and Pell, is to investigate the agricultural capabilities and facilities of the United and Canada States.

It is to be feared that Mr. Potter's mission will prove abortive. The manufacturers and farmers of the United States, however much they appreciate the free trade policy of England, as furthering their own interests, have no idea, as long as that policy obtains there, of favoring a relaxation of their own tariff in the interest of the British manufacturer. What Messrs. Reade and Pell hope to accomplish it were hard to say. Probably like Sir George Campbell, a prominent member of British Parliament, who visited the United States two years ago, and wrote a book, they will be impressed by nothing so much throughout their tour, "as the great extent of country, north, south, east and west, in which the farmers are going into cattle breeding for our own market with enthusiasm," when they come to Canada, and if they visit the Dominion Exhibition in Ottawa, they will see, that there is a vast extent of fine agricultural land there, and that the farmers are capable of raising any amount of fine cattle, sheep and swine and produce for the English market also, but how their evidence as to the vast agricultural capabilities of the United States and Canada is going to benefit the English farmer, it is hard to see. If their evidence could persuade a number of English farmers of means to settle in Canada it would do some good, but a partial emigration would not relieve the general agricultural distress in England.

The result of the mission of the Commissioners will possibly be, that the growing feeling for a modified protection or reciprocity, as it is called in England, will gain strength, and that an endeavor will be made to protect manufacturers in England, by laying a duty on certain discription of American goods, and to put some tax on live stock and produce imported from Canada and the United States in the interest of the British farmer. Mr. Potter leans to the reciprocity idea, and Mr. Reade, who has long been the farmer's champion in Parliament has lately given in the Toronto *Globe* says:—"An unequivocal adhesion to the doctrine of protection for British farmers."

Cetewayo and Ta Whiao.

In the British Empire the gates of the temple of Janus are never closed. There is always war going on in some part of its vast bounds. No sooner is one little war off than there is another little war on. Now that the war in Zululand is seemingly passing off, trouble is threatened in New Zealand. There is great uncertainty, though, whether King Cetewayo and the northern tribes are humbled enough to sue for peace, and equal doubt whether King Ta Whiao and his Maori adherents in the center bush country of the North Island, New Zealand, will venture to resist the Colonists. But the great likelihood is, that the old African lion will be thoroughly tamed ere long, and that an end will be made of the independence of the Maori king.

If war does break out in New Zealand, the whole brunt of the fighting and the cost of the war will fall on the colonists themselves, and the knowledge of that fact may make them restrain their impetuosity. The Maoris are doomed people. Like the red Indians of North America, they have withered away before the presence of the whites, and like these same Indians they have been treated with equal hardness, unscrupulosity, by the Christian palefaces with whom they came in contact, and like them, again, have, while being driven back, turned upon their hunters and time and again, bloodily avenged themselves. Forty years ago there was, it was computed, 100,000 Maoris in New Zealand, now there is probably not more than 40,000, and the most aggressive of the colonists are eager to wipe out that small remnant.

The last Maori war took place some ten years ago. At its close King Ta Whiao and his adherents "the Kingites" retired to the interior of their inaccessible bush, and from that time have maintained an attitude of sullen reserve towards the white colonists. By an act called their "magna charta," the Maoris were maintained in the possession of their lands but the colonists looked upon the said act with hostility, and denounced it as standing in the way of the settlement of the country, and proceeding on a presumption of native rights and possession, where frequently neither existed. To a certain order of colonists, no black man, Zulu or Maori has any rights he is bound to respect. For the last ten years there has then been latent hostility between the black and whites in New Zealand, and the cause that has made it flame out is thus explained. At the close of the war the Waimate plains were confiscated by the government, but for ten years no steps were taken to occupy these lands or eject the Maori residents. A few months ago without warning being given to the occupants, a survey was begun and the lands were advertised for sale. This proceeding naturally aroused the Maoris and their fanaticism and ferocity were further excited by a Prophet, who announced that it was revealed to him that some great calamity was impending over the whites. One of the natives was so worked upon as to shoot a surveyor, and all Europeans were warned off the confiscated land. Unless the Colonial government exercise great discretion, and restrain the aggressive portion of the Europeans in New Zealand, and unless Ta Whaio and the Kingites shrink from a contest, in which they will be greatly overmatched, war will follow from this incident. The Colonists are very confident that they can make short work of the Maoris but not more confident than Sir Bartle and the Cape Colonists, that they could eat up the Zulus. But Cetewayo, before he was beaten, if he is yet beaten, made his assailants repent their attack, and so may Ta Whiao.

Sir Rowland Hill, the author of the penny post system, died last Tuesday at the venerable age of 84. He was the son of a Birmingham schoolmaster, and therefore not of the order to whom promotion comes as of right, but he rose steadily, against opposition and illusage. He held the position of Secretary to the Commissioners for the colonization of South Australia in 1835, and in 1837 published a pamphlet developing the cheap postal system. Three years afterwards, in 1840, it was carried into effect. He received an appointment in the Treasury, but was turned out in 1842, on the ground that his services were not required. This act of illiberality was the making of him, for a generous British people showered their gifts upon him, the most substantial, being a testimonial of the value of £13,360. He was subsequently reinstated in office, Knighted and awarded a pension of £2,000 a year, and a parliamentary grant of £20,000. Sir Rowland Hill lived to see his cheap postal system which has given a great impulse to epistolary correspondence, fully developed, and prevailing over the world. It has been wonderfully aided by steam and rail, and will grow in volume as the world advances, though telegraph and telephone come more and more into competition, for rapid communication.

A remarkable railway bridge is in the course of erection in Scotland. The centre pier, that on Inch Garvie, a small island in the centre of the Forth, is 530 feet high, about 100 feet higher than the loftiest chimney, and nearly equal to the combined heights of the London Monument and St. Paul's Cathedral.

Lecture on the Jews.

On Thursday evening, the Rev. Jacob Freshman, the son of a converted Rabbi, and a Methodist minister, lectured on the Jews before a very respectable audience, Judge Steadman in the chair. The Rev. gentleman had to contend against the distraction of the Reform Club Band, whose strains were heard through the open windows of the hall, but being young, vivacious, and full voiced, he succeeded in rivetting the attention of his hearers. He treated his subject in a masterly manner, giving many interesting particulars, of the customs, religious ceremonies and literature of the Jews. He wore the robe of a Rabbi and exhibited articles used in Jewish ceremonial worship. One could not fail to be impressed, as he listened to the lecturer, with the wonderful, marked character, and the strange destiny of the ancient people, with the tenacity with which they have clung to their national characteristics and customs through centuries of the most barborous persecution, and ostracism, and with the faith in their grand and exceptional destiny that has sustained them and kept them separate through long ages and the darkest of days. It was a mistake for the reverend gentleman to import into his lecture stale jokes, and not particularly choice anecdotes, with a view of enlivening his theme; it was quite interesting in itself, and did not need the aid of anything approaching to Joe Millenious, and we think that his enthusiasm, as a convertite, carried him away in the latter part of his lecture, when dwelling on the causes which indisposed the Jewish people to embrace Christianity, to speak too bitterly against the Catholic church. He could tone down his diatribe without impairing the force of his lecture.

At the request of a number of citizens, Rev. Mr. Freshman will repeat his lecture on Wednesday evening, in the City Hall.

Supplies Stopped.

The enemies of M. Letellier and M. Joly have shown their teeth. The conservative party in the Quebec Legislature, have acted as their bitterest enemies said they would, endeavor to obstruct the Joly government by all means in their power. It was said that they would obstruct the passage of the supplies, and they have done it. The party in Assembly attempted it, but were defeated on a square decision by 3 votes, but the Council 15 to 7 refused to pass the Supply Bill. A crisis has been reached and M. Joly may appeal to the country. In all the Provinces there is a feeling against "the Upper Bodies" in the Legislature, and this obstructive act of the Legislative Council of Quebec, will strengthen the prejudice against them in the minds of those who would like to see them abolished. What with reckless and bloody labor riots, and frantic partyism, the reputation of Quebec has suffered.

The Cattle Trade in New Brunswick.

We learn from the *News*, that McDonald & Co., of St. John, and Mr. H. O'Leary, of Richibucto, intend despatching by rail from Moncton, seventy-five head of cattle purchased in Sackville, and 400 sheep in P. E. Island, to Point Levis, where they will be shipped on board of the steamer, and conveyed to the English market.

The same firm will despatch from the same place, by the same route, to the same destination, a second venture of 45 head of Nova Scotia cattle and 400 P. E. Island sheep, on the 24th of September. It is to be hoped that this trade will grow to large proportions.

THE DOUBLE PIC-NIC.—The double picnic on Wednesday, in Kenny's grove, was a pleasant affair. About 300 of the St. Aloysius brethern, joined the St. Dunstan's, and contested the various games with great spirit. The Carleton Serenade Band and the Band of the 71st. Batt. furnished a continual flow of choice music. The refreshments served were excellent. After the St. John section left, the St. Dunstan's had a dance, which they kept up in the nicely illuminated grounds and neath the moonlight, until 10 o'clock.

A late telegraph despatch states that a Mr. Scott, a well known agricultural authority, estimates the outcome of the grain crops in England one-third less than the average; inflicting a loss of £25,000,000 upon cultivators, and that 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 quarters of wheat will be required from abroad. Scott also estimates that the deficiency in the potatoe crop will cause a loss to cultivators of £15,000,000, and the deficiency in beans, peas, and rye, a loss of £3,000,000.

EXCURSION TO GRAND FALLS.—Messrs. J. F. Leslie and T. S. Glasier have organized an excursion to the Grand Falls, and offer extraordinary inducements to parties to join. They have put the price of the ticket at $3.50, which will cover all expenses of the trip, going and returning, with board, ball and bed, and guides to the Falls. Everybody should see the Grand Falls, and so favorable an opportunity seldom offers.

Lieutenant F. P. Robinson, son of Beverly Robinson, Esq., of Nashwaaksis, has returned to Fredericton from the Northwest, where he has been doing duty with the Mounted Police, after an absence of three years. The country and the service has, evidently, agreed remarkably well with his constitution. His many friends are pleased to see him again in their midst for a prolonged stay.

HONORARY.—Mr. David S. Stockford has been elected an honorary member of the "Silsby" Company, in recognization of his efficient services with the Company at the fire this morning.

The City Treasurer wishes to remind Tax Payers that Monday next is the last day of discount upon Taxes, and that the office will close at the usual hour, 4 o'clock P. M.

In the first six months of 1879, 14,365 more emigrants arrived in New York, than during the same six months of 1878. The figures are 37,919 in 1878, 52,284 in 1879.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held at the City Council Room on Tuesday, 2nd September, at 7.30 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Freshman will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church to-morrow evening.

Prof. Foster will speak in the Free Baptist Church, to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening.

POLITICAL CRICKET MATCH.—Yesterday afternoon the Grits beat the Liberal Conservatives by a score of 66 to 36, two to one.

The postponed Bazaar at Marysville is postponed until further notice.

An incredibly large number of settlers have located between the western boundary of Manitoba and Oak River this season, extending southward for some distance beyond the Assiniboine River. Last summer emigrants wandered for days around the country, trying to decide where they would select their homestead. But this summer a much larger number have spent a greater length of time rambling in search of vacant quarter sections.

Disastrous Fire.

About one o'clock this morning flames were seen on the roof of a barn in Cork Alley way between King and Queen Streets and the alarm bell was struck. Fire could hardly have caught in a more dangerous neighborhood, and had there been a strong wind blowing it would have stood hard with the whole square, formed by King, Regent and Queen streets, and Cork Alley. Fortunately the morning was still, not a breath of wind was blowing, and the moon, in the cloudless sky looked down on the ravages of the fire, which speedily destroyed five houses, and turned out ten families with their household goods on the streets. The fire companies answered promptly to the alarm, the "Silsby" was stationed at the large tank opposite McGrath's factory on King Street, and the "Alexandra" at the ferry slip, behind the County Court House, and the No. 4 Hand Engine at the tank near the old Telegraph Office. The state of the hose most unfortunately nullified to some extent the force of the engines, and the exertions of the firemen; several of the joints burst, causing a waste of power at a most critical time.

The fire first broke out in a barn belonging to Mr. Kelliher, and then caught Mr. James Howie's house fronting in Cork Alley, and Mrs. Driscoll's adjacent, it spread to Mr. S. Akerley's house, at the corner of the Alleyway, and fronting on King Street, and to Mr. Kelliher's and Mrs. Hagarty's next the upper Alleyway, and opposite Mr. Moran's, making a clean sweep. The roof of Mr. Minchin's barn caught fire, and was considerably charred, and a great pile of hard wood was burnt. The barn in rear of the Queen Hotel was, with difficulty, saved, if it had gone, there is no saying how much further the fire would have spread.

The alarm roused the citizens from their first sleep, and they crowded to the scene of the fire on King Street. The inmates of the doomed houses were able, with aid to save a large part of their bedding, furniture and clothes, but the disaster has fallen heavily on some of them.

Ten families will have to seek other homes. In Mrs. Hagarty's house dwelt Mr. Alex. Orr, carpenter, and Mr. Heustis teamster. In the Kelliher house, Mrs. James Kelliher and family. In Mr. S. Akerley's, James Christie, employee of Queen Hotel, and W. McGeorge, laborer. In Mr. J. Howie's house, John Kelliher, Jas. Rae, laborers, Wm. McMahon, moulder, and Robt. Tracey, mechanic. Mrs. Driscoll with her daughter, occupied her own house.

The losses of the owners of the tenement houses are in great part covered by insurance. Among the occupiers none seem to have suffered more than Mr. Tracey, who lost six dozen of chairs, and other articles of furniture, upon which he was about to put the finishing touches. This fire should surely arouse the citizens to a sense of the danger to which the city is exposed. They should imperatively demand that the fire department be furnished with an adequate supply of the best hose; without it their expensive and powerful steam fire engines are all but useless. There should be no delay in procuring it, for the alarm may sound again at any time, and under very different conditions of the weather, in a gale instead of a calm.

J. R. Howie is insured for $1,500, $1,000 in the Western, and $500 in the North British and Mercantile. The estate of M. Driscoll is covered by insurance in the North British and Mercantile, in the same Company Agnes Hagerty is insured for $500, Jas. Kelliher for $400 in the Commercial Union. S. A. Akerley for $600 in the Central Company, G. H. Minchin's loss, also M. Moran's (city building) are covered in the same Company.

Sport on the York Driving Park.

Mr. J. H. Reid offers horsemen and all lovers of the race two days great sport on the York Driving Park, next Thursday and Friday, 4th and 5th of September. The racing and trotting matches will be held under the auspices of the York Agricultural Society, and premiums amounting to $1,200, gold, are offered. So handsome an inducement should cause entries of first class horses to be made. Entries will close on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Every precaution will be taken to have the races come off on the square. The American Jockey Club rules for racing, and the National Trotting rules will be stringently enforced, and the names of the stewards are a guarantee that fair play will be shown and good order will be kept. If it is favored with fine weather we have no doubt that the gathering will be most successful. The following is the programme:

FIRST DAY.

1st Race, City Plate, $200. Open to all comers. Two-mile heats, best two in three. Weight for age.

2nd Race, Maritime Stake, $150. Open to all Maritime bred horses. One mile heats best two in three. Weight for age. Winner of first race excepted.

1st Trot, Purse $150. Open to Maritime bred horses that have never beaten 2.50. Mile heats, three in five, to harness.

2nd Trot, Purse $200. Open to all comers that have never beaten 2.34. Mile heats, three in five, to harness.

SECOND DAY.

3rd Trot, Purse $150. Open to all Maritime bred horses that have never beaten 2.40 Mile heats, three in five, to harness.

4th Trot, $200. Free for all. Mile heats, three in five, to harness.

3rd Race, Steeple Chase. Open to all. Purse $150. 3 years old, 147 lbs.; 4 years old, 154 lbs.; 5 years old, 161 lbs. All the leaps will be on the grass inside the track, and to consist of one water leap, fifteen feet across, three hurdles, three and one half feet high, one single ditch, six feet across, and bank three feet high, about one and one-eighth mile, best two in three.

THE ROSS-SMITH RACE.—Wind, weather and the fates are against the Ross-Smith race. Five times has it been postponed; the water of Bedford Basin having been as rough at four o'clock to-day, as at any time since last Tuesday, when the race should have come off. The St. John men who have laid a pile on Ross, are terribly disgusted.

The business of the Suez Canal shows a slight decline for last year, the tonnage being 3,291,535, against 3,418,919 in 1877. The revenue declined in about the same proportion, being, 1878, 31,098,299 francs. Of the 3,291,535 tons in 1878, 2,630,259 were British vessels. As compared with other nations, the British traffic through the canal declined 2.54 per cent.: the Danish, 53; and the Egyptian, 47. On one day, March 19, there were 25 ocean steamers in the canal, which is one-sixteenth of the entire number that passed through in the whole year 1870, the first complete year of the canal's history. The passage of the Indian troops to Malta put 1,200,000 francs in the Company's coffers. English opinion seems to be that the traffic of the canal has attained its greatest development—at least, for several years to come.

The British army, if not very large, has certainly plenty to do. During the years 1878-9 not fewer than 8,000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry have been employed in the Jowaki, Afghanistan and African campaigns. All these combatants are entitled to war decorations. This force was composed of 17 regiments of cavalry (12 Indian) about 40 batteries of artillery (5 Indian), 3 companies of royal engineers, and 63 battalions of foot, 35 of which were Indian regiments. Two hundred and forty guns were in the field.

The Japs are not wanting in dash and pluck. The dispute betweed China and Japan with respect to the sovereignty of the Loo Chow islands has been brought to a crisis by the latter power annexing the islands. They are thirty-six in number, and are situated in the Pacific, about half way between Formosa and Japan. The King of Loo Chow has formally acknowledged his dependency upon China on several occasions. He has, however, been deposed by the Japs, who have changed the whole administration, and confined the principal islanders suspected of Chinese proclivities. The naval strength of the Japanese has enabled them to throw down the gauntlet to the Chinese, for, should a contest ensue, it must be waged at sea. Several war vessels are being built by private English firms for the Pekin Government, and they may play an important part in future engagements. The Chinese are also reorganizing their military troops on the European system, and arming them with improved weapons. Trouble is undoubtedly brewing in that quarter of the world, the Emperor of the flowery kingdom having quarrels on hand with both Japan and Russia.

The London *Echo* thus discourses on the new Agent General of Canada:—Sir Alexander T. Galt, who arrived in England by the Allan Line steamer from Quebec, is a distinguished statesman, and is the son of John Galt the Scottish novelist. He was the British Commissioner on the Fisheries Arbitration, and was a party to the award of $5,500,000 against the United States. But he is most notable as the anti-Papal champion in Canada, and has written an effective pamphlet condemnatory of the Vatican decrees, following the lead of Mr. Gladstone in this country. He has done good service, too, in calling attention to the dangerous development of Ultramontanism in the Province of Quebec, the exercise of undue influence on the part of the priests at the polls, and the danger to the State of an appeal from Her Majesty's Judges in the Provinces to the authority of a foreign potentate in the person of the Pope. It is a strange anomaly that Sir Alexander should be identified with the Tory party.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—Some one signing himself "B" has published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* three articles giving a description of the miseries attending a steerage passage in a Cunard steamer. The facts stated are so startling, so disgraceful and so apparently truthful, that they may cause a great sensation and bring the managers of the Cunard boats out in reply. The story, as told by "B," is certainly one of the ugliest stories of petty insolence, great hardships and inhuman suffering, needlessly inflicted on people who should have the especial care of the officers. As a rule the officers of the sea-going steamers do treat the steerage passengers with great rudeness and indifference; but "B's" story is one which calls for the expression of a public opinion that will force an investigation and a reform.

New York has its Guibord case. The authorities of Calvary cemetery have refused to permit the body of Dennis Copper to be interred in a lot which had been purchased by the deceased during his life time. Copper was a Roman Catholic, but had become a Freemason. The funeral procession was allowed to proceed to the cemetery gate before the fact of the refusal was made known. The Roman Catholic authorities boldly take the ground that the exclusion of Copper's remains from the cemetery was that he had violated the regulations of the Church by belonging to a secret society; and hence that his body was not entitled to be buried in consecrated ground. Legal proceedings have been instituted, similar to those which took place in the celebrated Guibord case, and the contest promises to be equally bitter.

There is, it seems, a growing coolness between the Vatican and Camden House, Chiselhurst. Pope Leo, it is said, conveyed his condolences to the Empress Eugenie on the death of Prince Louis Napolean through Cardinal Bonaparte only, making no direct communication himself. This Eugenie resents, as being so different from the conduct of Pio Nono on the occasion of the death of Napolean III. Not content with transmitting a telegram of condolence himself, he sent an official letter through Cardinal Antonelli. The widowed Empress thinks Pope Leo might have been equally attentive on the death of her son; and, to show her irritation, it is said that the Pope was not asked to celebrate the usual requiem for the repose of her son's soul.

Fuss is being made in Paris about a new breed of horses brought by some Nubians to the Jardin d'Acclimatation. The animals are of the Dongola breed, and are brought from the mountains of Abyssinia. Bruce in his "Travels" describes the breed. They are supposed to be of Arab blood, average 16 hands, have good shoulders and forelegs, a blood-like head, and a long well-set neck. In color they are bay, black, or white, never grey. Is is not likely that the horses of western Europe can be improved by this new importation, for it is a pretty well ascertained fact that the best of Arab blood can be distanced and outlasted by the thoroughbreds of England, which, however, owe a great part of their speed and stamina to the Arabs.

To August 1st, there had been constructed this year in the United States, 1122 miles of new railroad, an increase of 222 miles over the same period last year, and the largest recorded construction of the same time of any year since 1873. New companies are constantly organizing and building, and the old lines are constructing feeders, branches and connections, and generally strengthening their systems. It is in nearly every case undertaken in response to a legitimate demand for increased transportation facilities, and is, therefore, a healthy movement, assuring actual and permanent advantage to the public and the country, and profitable returns to the projectors.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.—A rural rector in England being entreated by his parishoners to supplicate fine weather, stepped meditatively to the barometer, tapped it, and said, "Gentlemen, I think we had better wait till the glass rises a little." Far preferable to such levity or forgetfulness was the simple earnestness of the Orkney minister who, being asked to pray for better weather, went into the task heartily as follows: "Lord, send us braw weather, and a bit sough of breeze that will dree the stra' and winna harm the heads: but if ye blaw us a tearin' rivin' bletherin' gale, like what we've been ha'ing, ye'll play the vara mischief wi' the aits, and fairly spoil a'."

It appears that *La Galissonniere*, the French frigate at present in the harbor of Quebec, is named after the Count De La Galissonniere, a distinguished naval officer of France, who acted as Governor General of Canada for a short period, about the middle of the 18th century. His appointment was rendered necessary by the capture of the Marquis De La Jonquiere, on his way to Canada to assume the Government. La Galissonniere is described as a very small man and deformed, but an able and brilliant officer and a scientist of great ability. The arrival of the Marquis De La Jonquiere terminated the Governor Generalship of La Galissonniere in 1749.

At first Lieut. Carey was condemned to death by court-martial. He was condemned by public opinion. He would have been mobbed, if that were possible. He was ordered under arrest, suspended and sent home. Now he has been reinstated and the latest news is that the Commander-in-Chief has written him a letter apparently of congratulation. It only remains now to present him with a silver tea-set and a colonel's commission, and the rehabilitation will be complete.

There would appear to be a splendid chance to export hay to England this year. The price of clover hay in London is $30 and $32 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Here it is only $10 or $11, baled per ton of 2,000 pounds. No doubt there will be considerable quantities exported from the United States as well as from the Dominion.—*Toronto Globe*.

We offer no apology for frequently calling attention to *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, as it is the most valuable remedy that has ever been produced. It is a sure cure for diarrhœa, dysenterey and cholera morbus.

War, famine and pestilence all combined do not produce the evil consequences to a nation which result from impure blood in our veins. *Parson's Purgative Pills* make *new* rich blood and prevent all manner of diseases.

The New Classical Professor.

We take the following from the Toronto *Globe* of 22nd inst.:—

"Mr. John Fletcher, a graduate and gold medalist in Classics in Toronto University, has, after a four years' course in Oxford, graduated there with first-class honors in classics. Mr. Fletcher received all his previous training in Toronto, passing from the Public School to Upper Canada College, where he was head boy of his year. He spent the ordinary time in University College, and was a distinguished proficiency scholar in the University of Toronto. Mr. Fletcher has been appointed to the Classical chair in the University of New Brunswick."

The above paragraph puts to rest the rumor that Mr. Fletcher, having been appointed to a classical chair in the Toronto University, would not fill the chair in the New Brunswick University to which he had been elected. We hope that Mr. Fletcher, who though acceptable as a High School teacher, and distinguished as a scholar, is untried as a Professor, will prove to be "the right man in the right place." Especially it is to be hoped that by his general acquirements and character, and his manner of conducting his important class, he will give no cause of doleful complaint to the party who hold that the chair ought to have been given to a New Brunswicker. We agree with the Toronto *Mail*, in speaking of the appointments to the vacant chair in Toronto University, that the interests of superior education should not be subordinated to the vulgar prejudices of mere nativeism which is perhaps the unworthiest of all unworthy passions. "Those," it says, "who know little and care less about academic education are sure to be the loudest brawlers for native Canadian professors. There is no taint of know-nothingism in this view. Mr. Flether though not a "native, and to want born," is a Canadian, or at least one-half of the objection to his appointment as a stranger falls to the ground. In appointing a classical professor or any professor, the progress of the Uuniversity and the elevation of the standard of learning should be the chief objects kept in view. And we may say that, it is to be hoped, that Mr. Fletcher will not give those who have no sympathy with nativism, either particular or general, cause to regret that the testimonials of a ripe and good scholar, a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, were overturned.

The Programme of the Nihilists.

Land and Liberty, the Russian Nihilist organ, has recently published the Nihilist programme, which is as follows:—1. Security of personal freedom (*habeas corpus*). 2. Religious liberty. 3. Freedom of the press, of speech, and of association. 4. Self-government of cities, of districts, and of provinces. 5. The assemblies of the elected representatives of the people shall control the administration. 6. Investigation of the economical and social condition of the people. 7. General amnesty.

There does not appear to be anything bad, mad, or unreasonable on the face of the above programme. It only in the main, ask what English, Canadian and American people now enjoy. But Englishmen had to go through revolution before they attained their present liberties, and the Americans and Canadians, had to do considerable fighting and struggling before they attained their present position of civil and religious liberty, and it is certain the Russians will not obtain their programme except by revolution, which will be fierce and bloody in proportion to the severity of the repression under which they have so long groaned. But the programme is, it is to be feared only plausible. How are the Russians who have never been educated to liberty to reach the high estate of freemen at one bound? It took the French ninety years in course of which one great revolution which overturned everything, and two lesser ones broke out, and many changes from kingly to republican and imperial government, and back again to republic, kingly, and imperial government, took place before it attained its present position, which is yet not secure. What reason is there to expect, if Russia breaks out on the revolutionary path, that her experience will not be something similar.

There is in Cincinnati, a National Association for the Promotion of Marriage. Its constitution says: "We have viewed with alarm and the deepest concern the rapidly-growing tendency of the people of the country (particularly those living in the large cities,) to remain unmarried—a condition unnatural and prejudicial to the welfare, success, and happiness of the country—therefore, to correct this evil, we do establish and organize a society." The aim of the society is declared to be, "in all honorable ways, to to promote the marriage of citizens; and to secure such an end this society will, so far as in its power, assist and give material aid to young couples in beginning married life, such as helping them to secure homes and the husbands in getting employment, or in any other manner within the province of the association." The society has not been long enough in existence to afford the means of judging of its practical value. It held a picnic on Sunday last, at which the attraction was the marriage of three couples; but it was not claimed that the mating had been brought about in an unusual way. Six thousand persons paid 25 cents each for admission, and there was a great deal of dancing and beer drinking. The marriage ceremony was performed on a high platform so that all could see. The bridegrooms were an engraver, a painter, and a peddler, and the newspaper reporters gallantly describe all the brides as beautiful.

Presidential politics among our neighbours are a series of surprises. The latest surprises comprise the announcement of General Grant that he declines to re-enter the political field, and the circumstance that this decision should be first announced to the Chinese viceroy as Tien Tsin. The New York *Herald* believes the report to be accurate; but other journals doubt its authenticity, and the question is now being keenly debated by the American press. But Grant's statements during the interview with the Chinese official are almost identical in sentiment with those contained in a letter written by him four years ago. He then said that he "never sought the office for a second, or even for the first nomination;" that he did "not want" the third term "any more than the first," and that he would not accept a nomination for a third term "unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty." He declared that in accepting the first term he had made "sacritices" and remarked:—"I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice." The ex-President now says that the "place" is "distasteful" to him and that he has no further claims upon it. The true explanation may, therefore, prove to be this—that General Grant made the statement attributed to him, and that his future actions will be guided by the success attending the Grant "boom."

THE SINCERITY OF THE GREAT FREDERICK.—He writes to the Russian Ambassador on the occasion of the death of the Empress Anne: "It would be impossible to express the loss of this great Princess, for she was endowed with every virtue, was the delight of the people and her numerous friends, among whom I hardly dare to assume even a modest place." The day before he had written to his own Minister: "The Empress of Russia is dead; Lord favor us, and luck is on our side."

Dr. Evans, the American dentist, who identified the remains of the Prince Imperial by the "filling," is probably the only man who ever snatched an advertisement literally from the jaws of death. He is the same Dr. Evans of whom Secretary Evarts at one of the banquets after the Geneva Award gracefully observed that "the princes and sovereigns of the earth, so reticent with most people, had freely opened their mouths to him."

The Panama Canal.

It appears that there has been more enthusiasm than earnestness over the Panama Canal Scheme. The 800,000 shares have not been covered. M. De Lesseps announces in a circular, that he prefers to let the company drop at present, and to wait until more light has been thrown on the value of the attacks which have been directed against the scheme at the last moment. He is coming to America. The *Engineering News* says:—

"The De Lesseps Darien Canal scheme is a failure. Only a small number of shares were taken in Europe and none were taken in America. The Pope's blessing was obtained for the purpose of influencing the lower classes of people in France and Belgium to take shares, but it didn't work. Neither did the stories of favor toward the canal in America influence anything. We are glad that this scheme has failed. We have as capable engineers in America as De Lesseps is; men who have received their training in the successful completion of the grandest engineering enterprises in the world and to them belongs whatever honor and profit may result to the profession from the carrying out of this great work. Meanwhile, Capt. Eads is pushing his railway scheme, which is indorsed by some of the best known and most competent engineers in the country as being perfectly feasible. The Nicaraguan Government has also taken up the matter in earnest, and having already improved some portions of the route, are negotiating for the completion of the Nicaraguan route. It is very evident that the subject is well stated, and it is possible that this century will witness its successful solution."

French Engineers are daring, they sometimes succeed and sometimes fail. De Lesseps may yet construct a canal through the Isthmus. It would not be as difficult, we fancy, as to throw a bridge or viaduct over the channel, and connect England and France as M. de Sainte Anne proposes to do. The distance from Cape Grignez to Folkestone is 22 miles, the greatest depth of water 700 feet. He would have to erect 170 enormous piers and pillars, at great enough intervals, and sufficiently high not to impede navigation, and to lay his roadway over them. Capitalists will be more shy of this French bridge scheme than they are of the canal business. Yet though capitalists button their pockets and unmonied people make fun, a future generation may see these schemes, (and many more extraordinary ones) carried out, and laugh at "our" incredulity and want of enterprise.

The British Fleet.

There is no limit to the inventive genius of the designers for the Royal Navy. As soon as one formidable engine of destruction is complete another is projected. Millions have been spent in this way, and the vast expenditure is held to be strictly necessary. As England must continue to rule the waves at any price. The British Navy is fast loosing the beautiful and imposing which the wooden walls under a cloud of canvas used to present, and its most efficient vessels are ugly complicated engines, for the greater part under water. The Glatten, a ship of the latter description, is a late addition to the Navy, but a later and more formidable addition is the Polyphemus. A Scotch paper thus describes and contrasts them:—

"The Glatton is a turret-ship ram. Its single turret carries two 25-ton guns, and its ram, which is eight feet below the water-line, projects twelve feet from the bow. It has two decks—an exposed main deck and a protected hurricane deck; but when the ship goes into action the water ballast is increased so as to sink the main deck below the water level, and then nothing but the hurricane deck and the turret is exposed to the enemy's fire. Now, excepting that the Polyphemus has no turret, its general appearance will be very similar to that of the Glatton when in action. Its hull will not be wholly submerged, but its most prominent feature will be its hurricane deck, which extends to nearly two-thirds of the length of the vessel, and is about half its breadth. The upper part of the hull is made convex, so as to deflect any shot which may strike it; but it is flattened on the top, beneath the structure which carries the hurricane deck. The lower part of the hull is angular. The design as a whole presents the appearance of a half-cylinder resting on a prolonged wedge, and with pointed ends, while a section of the has been appropriately likened to the section of a peg-top. The top of the cylindrical hull will be only 4½ feet above the water-line; and the hull, throughout its entire length, is covered with steel armor, 3 inches in thickness, which is carried to a depth of 6 or 7 feet below the water-line. Like the Glatton, the Polyphemus will carry a powerful ram projecting 12 feet in advance of the stem, and so fitted as to be removable when not required for use. The great difference between the two vessels will consist in their armaments. Both have low or submerged main decks and exposed hurricane decks, and both are powerful rams. But the Polyphemus has no turret, and carries no heavy guns. It carries a few light shell guns and Gatlings on the hurricane deck for the purpose of repelling boat attacks; but the destructive power on which, after its ram, it mainly relies is concentrated in its torpedo batteries. While, therefore, the Glatton is a turret-ship ram, the Polyphemus is correctly described as a torpedo ram. The torpedo ports are three in number—one at the bow, under the ram, and one on each side amidships, so that Whitehead torpedoes may be ejected both ahead and from the broadsides.

The most of these ingenious, intricate, mechanical monsters of the deep, is that those on board (if such a phrase can be used) run almost as much danger from the internal disarrangement of their parts as from external broadsides of the enemy.

A couple of mishaps in criminal trials which have occurred in England have materially tended to weaken public confidence in the jury system. At the murder trial of Gerald Mainwaring, a gentleman who on a drunken spree in London shot a policeman, the jurors balloted for a verdict, and six of them voted murder and six manslaughter. According to a communication which was filed about a fortnight ago with the Home Secretary by the foreman of the jury, his fellows, without any opportunity of preconcert, and therefore by a plain submission of the whole matter to chance, balloted for a chairman, whose decision it was agreed, should be the sworn verdict. None of the twelve knew which way the others had specifically voted, so that the selection in question was an unbiassed one. The choice of the majority of the twelve happened to fall upon one of the six who had voted for murder, and accordingly the jurors returned into court, and there rendered a verdict in conformity with their agreement. The second mishap was in the case of Hannah Dobbs, who last month was acquitted of the Euston Square murder. She was tried for the killing of her mistress, whose body had been discovered in the cellar of a lodging-house many months after death. Dobbs was acquitted because it was doubtful whether the victim had been murdered or had died a natural death; and there were no circumstances to show any motive for the killing or any connection with it on the part of the accused girl. But within a fortnight after the acquittal, an old-clothes dealing woman appeared to claim the reward for discovering the murderer, and she most conclusively showed that within a few days after the disappearance of the murdered mistress, Hannah Dobbs had sold the entire wardrobe and jewellery of the unfortunate lady.

There is some likelihood of an agitation in the States in favor of and amendment of the constitution to provide for a general and uniform marriage law throughout the Union. The conflict of opinion and practice is lamentable. As regards divorce there are dozens of different laws in force, while as to the formation of the marriage relation the diversity is equally real. In one State simple consent of the parties is all that is necessary to a legal marriage. In another certain ceremonies more or less religious are indispensable, an so on in endless variety.

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the British army has a big job before it. The Franco-German war convinced the Government of Great Britain that some steps must be taken to increase the number of trained men who could, should any exigency arise, be called into the service, and for this purpose the Secretary of War of the Gladstone Administration, the presedt Lord Cardwell, arranged a system of short-term service, by means of which those who enlist night, after a brief period, pass, if they chose, into the reserves, which were only to be called upon for active duty at critical times. Experience has seemingly shown that this system, is far from satisfactory, for not only is it found that the recruits do not stay in the ranks long enough to acquire soldierly habits, but the constant mustering out of the men keeps the regiments in a practically unserviceable condition. It will be remembered that when reinforcements were sent to Lord Chelmsford, in Zululand, the regiments which were supposed to be in a condition to perform active service abroad were so far deficient in the number of their men that soldiers from other regiments had to be added to them to make up their quotas. At the present time there are 18 regiments on the list for foreign service, which should have a combined strength of 14,400, whereas in reality they are not 10,500 strong. But these are exceptional regiments, which, in consequence of their order of service, have been specially considered by the administrative branch of the army, as will be seen when it is said that the 38 other regiments now in service in the United Kingdom could not put into the field 10,000 effective soldiers. The Fifty-fifth Foot, for instance, which was a few years ago one of the crack regiments in the army has not at present 100 privates fit for active duty.

A VENTURESOME MURDERER.—There is one murderer who will certainly kill himself if he is allowed to escape often enough. This individual is Asa Broughton, of Albion, New York. Last May the papers contained an account of his crime and of his thrilling escape by crossing the Niagara chasm hand over hand on the single wire that spans the river at Queenstown. He was arrested and taken back to Albion. Last week he again escaped and made straight for the old suspension bridge again. He repeated the perilous feat of crossing the single wire, 150 feet above the boiling current. On Sunday night he was again captured, and will be once more lodged in Albion gaol. If the authorities merely let him escape often enough he will, no doubt, save the State the expense of hanging him. He will do his favorite slack wire performance once too often. If the Albion people wish to be economical, they might grease that lone wire towards the centre and then let Mr. Broughton escape once more.

TARIFF CHANGES IN EUROPE.—Now that the new German protective tariff has been formally sanctioned by the Legislature, some curiosity is being manifested respecting the intentions of the German Government in regard to the commercial treaties. The provisional treaty with Austria-Hungary will terminate at the end of the current year, and the treaties with Belgium, Italy and Switzerland will expire at the same time. Only the "most favored nation" treaties, concluded by Germany with England and France, will then remain in force. Against the period in question, Germany, Austria and Italy have advanced their tariffs, and Switzerland has prepared a new tariff, which has not yet become law. Italy has already concluded a treaty with Austria-Hungary. Belgium has yet given no indication of an intention to advance her tariff. The character of the new French tariff is still a matter of uncertainty.

New Bulgaria has bloomed into a nation. The first Ministry has been constituted after the most approved fashion among western powers, among the portfolios being that of Minister of Education. Already there are two parties in the State, Conservative and Liberal, and the present Ministry is altogether Conservative. Attempts were made to form a Liberal Administration, but they failed. A coalition was then tried, with a similar result. Universal suffrage is the law, every man of twenty-one years of age having the right to vote. The two great questions before the people are the proposed limitation of the freedom of the press and the establishment of a Council of State. It is a significant fact that almost all the deputies who have received their education in Russia, where the censorship is very severe, advocate the entire liberty of the press. The youthful State has made a good beginning in life.

What it is claimed will be the largest ferry boat in the world is now being constructed at San Francisco by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to ply between Martinez and Benicia. It is to be longer than the great Pacific steamship *City of Peking* even, and has a greater breadth of beam than any vessel afloat. Its length is 424 feet, width 116 feet, and wheels 30 feet in diameter, and it will be propelled by steam generated in eight steel boilers, each 28 feet long. The boat is a double-ender, and is steered by four rudders at each end. The hold is divided into 11 water-tight compartments, which will make it impossible to sink her. Four tracks will be placed upon the decks, which will accommodate 48 freight cars or 24 passenger coaches.

That boy-murderer, Jesse Pomeroy, in the Massachusetts State Prison, is a perpetual source not only of newspaper paragraphs, but of anxiety on the part of his keepers. When all the prisoners were removed from the old prison to the new one, a camp-folding chair, which had belonged to Jesse, was left behind. A subsequent accidental examination of this piece of furniture disclosed the fact that a stone-cutter's chisel, ten inches long and weighing nearly two pounds, was concealed neatly in one of the arms which had been hollowed out to receive it, leaving only the bare shell of the wood. If the chair had been sent to Concord and placed in Pomeroy's cell, it is the opinion of experts that in an hour's time he would have regained his liberty, being possessed of so deadly a weapon.

A Russian Socialist, condemned to the mines of Siberia, desired to commit suicide, but the cell in which he was confined, at Odassa, contained nothing that could be used in any ordinary way against his life. So he tore off the top of his lamp, lighted the petroleum oil in it, and sat over it in such a way as slowly to burn to death. "Such was the man's determination," says a correspondent of the London *Times*, "that neither during the act nor at the hospital whither he was removed only to linger and die, did he utter a word or give any sign indicative of suffering, and no one appears to be able to account for the strange deed."

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by physicians and the people generally that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, &c. Out of the 50,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Quebec proposes to save from $10,000 to $12,000 per annum by the abolition of useless coroners' inquests. It is asserted that coroners are in the habit of holding inquiries simply for the sake of the fees, when the cause of death is self-evident. Some of the inquests held in Ontario are absurdities. Frequently there is no necessity for holding them; often they are conducted in a manner tending to bring the administration of the law into contempt. While a medical practitioner here appears to be deemed the proper person to hold the office of coroner, the struggle between the doctor and the lawyer in England for supremacy in this position has resulted in a Parliamentary committee reporting in favor of a legal practitioner. The Quebec experiment will be watched with interest. *Mail.*

Deaths.

At the residence of Chas. Currie, Esq., Marysville, Tuesday evening, August 26th, Annie, beloved wife of Chas. T. Clowes, aged 19 years.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discoverd by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D New York City.*

DELICATE WOMEN, *Palefaced, Sickly* Children, the Aged and Infirm, alike, are benefitted by the Strengthing and Blood Making Power of "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron." It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite; and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the *best* medicine you can take to give you *lasting* Strength.

The HORRIBLE, UNSIGHTLY, BLOTCHES and PIMPLES, and the SALLOW, COLORLESS COMPLEXION can be QUICKLY and EFFECTUALLY replaced, by a CLEAR HEALTHY skin. The remedy is CERTAIN and EASILY PROCURED, and is simply "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron," taken according to directions. Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 cents per bottle; 6 for $2.50. For sale by all druggists.

New Advertisements.

THANKS.

ON behalf of the Fire Department, I beg to return thanks to T. G. O'CONNOR, Esq., for his kindness and liberality in supplying the firemen with refreshments this morning.

ANDREW LIPSETT,
Chief Engineer.

Fredericton, Aug. 30, 1879

THE JEWS.

AT the request of a number of our citizens,

REV. JACOB FRESHMAN,

son of a converted Jewish Rabbi, will deliver a second Lecture on the Jews, their manners, customs, religious ceremonies, &c., in the

CITY HALL,
ON
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 3rd,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The lecturer will appear in the garb of a Jewish Rabbi, and will exhibit all the articles used in the Jewish worship, such as Phylacteries, Fringes, &c.

All Sabbath School workers and all who are interested in God's Ancient People should not fail to be present.

Admission, Adults 20 cents, Children 10 cents

F'ton, August 30.

'Queen City' Soap,

BEST IN USE.

"Banner Soap,"

CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale at St. John prices by

WHITTIER & HOOPER.

F'ton, August 22, 1879.

Flour Sieves.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 DOZ. new style Flour Sieves;
21 doz. Pocket Knives;
50 setts Plate Castors;
6 doz. Hook and Eye Hinges;
50 lbs. Copper Wire;
50 " Brass Wire;
1 barrel T Hinges, (asst).
1 case Axle Grease;
150 Flasks Half Gun Powder;
and for sale low by

Aug. 30. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Turpentine, &c.

Per schooner from Boston.

3 BARRELS Turpentine;
1 Cask Paris Whiting;
1 Cask Metallic Paint;
Ultramarine Blue;
Carmoslan Lake;
Drop Black, in Japan;
Dry Red Lead.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Z. R. EVERETT.

F'ton, August 30, 1879.

CARRIAGE STOCK.

60 SETTS Rims, assorted sizes;
6 doz. Rough Shafts;
8 " Finished Shafts;
1 " Express Wagon Shafts;
50 Setts Light Wagon Spokes;
1000 Team Wagon Spokes;
6 Pair Sleigh Runners;
6 large Sleigh Backs;
6 " " Dashers.

Aug. 30. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Jug and Bottle CORKS.

NOW IN STOCK:

50 GROSS OF CORKS,

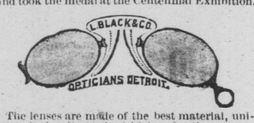
Imported direct from the manufactureres, for sale at low prices.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,

August 23. Druggists, opp City Hall.

L. BLACK & CO'S SPHEROIDAL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

Are the best for the preservation of the sight, and took the medal at the Centennial Exhibition.



The lenses are made of the best material, uniform in density, and of high refractive power, their perfect polish and spheroidal shape adapt them to ease and improve the sight of the wearer.

The eye being the most delicate organ, great care should be exercised in selecting Spectacles. It is not enough that the glass be of the right focus, but the lenses must be perfectly centered and in many cases perfect relief is only given by having each eye fitted separately. To effect this, the lenses are made interchangeable, and having an Optometer to measure the sight, a perfect fit is guaranteed.

Call and examine before purchasing any other kind.

A full stock in Steel, Rubber, and Gold Frames and prices to suit all pockets.

S. F. SHUTE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Sole agent for Fredericton and vicinity

August 23.

Hardware from Boston.

Received per Rail:

3 CASES Hardware containing Carriage Bolts, Glue, Hinges, Auger Bitts, Gimlet Bitts, Chalk Lines, Steel Squares; Mortice Gauges, Cocks wrenches; Self-boring Molasses Gates, Nail Setts; Picture Knobs, &c.

Aug. 16. Z. R. EVERETT.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of the late Charles W. Smith of Gagetown, are hereby requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL W. BABBITT,
JOHN BABBITT,
SAMUEL WESTON, } Executors.

August 16, 1879.—3 mos

"Just what the doctor ordered."

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer,

SURE DEATH FOR FLIES at

GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store,
Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.

F'ton, July 19.

Waverly House,

REGENT STREET,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

☞ Convenient to Public Offices, Free Market, and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate. Stabling and yard accommodation of the very best.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

A LARGE and well assorted stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery.

SCISSORS AND RAZORS

on hand and for sale very low for cash, wholesale and retail.

Z. R. EVERETT.

F'ton, July 25, 1879.

B. D. B.

A MILKMAN from Queen's Ward asked us in a joking way the following:—"If twenty seven inches of snow make three of water, how much milk will a cow give if fed upon good turnips?" *We gave it up*, but promised to figure it out and let him know next week.

We don't sell turnips, but have plenty of milkpans for sale.

August 9. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

NEW PLATED WARE!

Two cases just opened, containing

BUTTER DISHES,
SPOON HOLDERS, PICKLE STANDS,
CASTORS, CARD RECEIVERS,
SALVERS,
CHILDREN'S CUPS, VASES.

Prices Extremly low.

AT

S. F. SHUTE'S.

August 2. Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS.
Accounts collected and Loans negotiated

DON'T LINGER where "your love lies dreaming." Wake her up, and tell her to go to Chestnut's Hardware Store and get a set of Mrs Potts' double pointed improved SMOOTHING or SAD IRONS, or two pairs of the New York SAD IRONS, machine planed with a true face, at very low prices; or even a **Clothes Wringer**, which is a useful article in a family.

F'ton, August 2nd. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

IMPROVED HOWE SCALES.

Just Received

3 PORTABLE Iron Platform Scales, capacity of weighing 600 lbs., 2 Improved Union Scales single beam.
1 Improved Union Scale, double beam;
2 " Grocer's Scales;
3 Patent even balance Scales with brass and tin scoop;
2 do. do. with brass side beam;
1 doz. cheap Family Scales at $1.25, with weights The above Scales will be sold at wholesale prices.

August 16.—Rep JAS. S. NEILL.

J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

TAKE this method to inform the public generally, that they are prepared to fill all orders for Furniture, such as

DESKS, WHATNOTS,
Sideboards, Wardrobes
TABLES, &c.,

well made from dry stock in

PINE, WALNUT AND ASH.

which together with our usual stock of

DOORS, SASHES, MOULDINGS

will be sold low. Those in want of the above will please give us a call at the SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, Cor. Queen and Smythe Sts.

Fredericton, June 14, 1879.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
Dry Goods, &c.

LUSTRES, PERSIAN CORDS, REPPS,
MERINOS AND CASHMERES,
GRASS CLOTH AND
LINENS,
VERY CHEAP.

P. McPEAKE.

MILLINERY, &c.

Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces. Prices all reduced to clear.

P. McPEAKE.

CORSETS, &c.

Corsets, unshades, Kid Gloves, Hosiery,
All at Reduced Prices.

P. McPEAKE.

CHEAP COTTONS!

TICKINGS, DUCKS, JEANS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Reduced Prices.

P. McPEAKE.

Canadian Tweeds.

For real hard wear. Very cheap.

P. McPEAKE.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, CRUMB CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
At Low Prices.

P. McPEAKE.

CUSTOM TAILORING

ALWAYS IN STOCK,

SCOTCH,
WEST OF ENGLAND,
AND CANADIAN

CLOTHS

of the very best quality.

A Perfect Fit in any case.

P. M'PEAKE.

Fredericton, July 26, 1879.

DEVER BROS.

Are opening to-day, July 23rd,

BROWN CAMBRICS,
BLACK CAMBRICS,
NEW FRILLINGS,
AND
PIQUES.
HAMBOURGS,
Black Satins,
CHECKED DUCKS,
DRESS BUTTONS,
Dress Linens,
BLACK MERINOS
DRAB
CORSETS,
BLACK GRASS FRINGES,
BLACK AND BROWN
SUNSHADES,
BERLIN
SLIPPER PATTERNS,
AND
Table Linen.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, July 26, 1879.

PARIS GREEN

AT

DAVIS & DIBBLEE'S.

PARIS GREEN

AT

DAVIS & DIBBLEE'S.

PARIS GREEN

AT

DAVIS & DIBBLEE'.

JUST RECEIVED:—

100 lbs. of Paris Green

AT

DAVIS & DIBBLEE.

F'ton, July 19, 1879

PURE
PARIS GREEN

FOR SALE BY

JAMES S. NEILL.

F'ton, July, 19,

Telephone Matches

AT WHOLESALE BY

Whittier & Hooper.

F'ton, July 19.

PAINTS. OILS.

Received per schooner from Boston:

PURE Proof Paint, Paraffine Oil, Lubricating Oil, Colored Paints, in 1, 2, and 3 lb cans.

Z. R. EVERETT.

F'ton, June 19, 1879.

SHINGLES, Clapboards, &c.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale a large stock of

DRY AND SEASONED LUMBER,

suitable for building and other purposes. The stock at present consists of the following:

100 000 Extra Sawed Cedar Shingles.
100 000 Clear " " "
150 000 2nd Clear " " "
200 000 Extra No. 1 " " "
50 000 " Spruce Clapboards
40 000 Clear " "
50 000 2nd Clear " "
45 000 Extra No. 1 Spruce Clapboards.
20 000 Pine Plank, 2 inch.
20 000 " " 1 inch.
10 000 " Board, 1 inch.
8 000 Black Ash Plank, 2 inch.
7 000 " " " 1 inch.
20 000 Hemlock Boards.

The above lumber was manufactured by Mr. James Pinder, on the Nacawic, and will be sold at MILL PRICES, and may be seen at my yard, in the rear of my shoe store.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL LUCY.

F'ton, July 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respect all persons indebted to the late firm of ORR & RICHEY to make payment to him at the office of the BARKER HOUSE LIVERY STABLES.

M. RICHEY.

June 13, 1879.—2 mos.

NEW GOODS! FRESH STOCK! LOW PRICES!

☞ Times are hard, but people require Clothing cheap to make them comfortable.

☞ Look out for the new advertisement of THOMAS W. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, in a few days.

He expects an IMMENSE STOCK of

GOODS

FOR THE

FALL & WINTER TRADE.

A JOB LOT OF

GENTS' Furnishing Goods,

will be sold out at a very small advance.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

T. W. SMITH,

Merchant Tailor,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

F'ton, August 30, 1879.

University of New Brunswick.

THE first Term of the next Academical year begins on **THURSDAY, 18th September**, and ends on the 21st of December.

For admission to the full undergraduate course, Students will be examined in the Greek and Latin Grammars, the first book of Cæsar's Commentaries, the first two books of the Æneid, the first book of the Odes of Horace, and the first book of the Iliad; in Arithmetic, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, and the first four books of Euclid; in English Grammar and Composition, History and Geography.

Students admitted to a partial course will be examined only in such portions of the above as will test their fitness to pursue the studies upon which they wish to enter.

Students may board in the University building or in the city, in such private houses as are approved by the President.

The Scholarships for the undermentioned Counties are now vacant:—*Albert, Carleton, Gloucester, Kings, Queens, Restigouche, Saint John, Westmorland, Victoria, York.*

These Scholarships are of the annual value of $89, and tenable for two years. The holders are also exempt from the usual tuition fee of $22.50 per annum.

For further particulars regarding the course of study, the admission of Free Scholars, the exemption of School Teachers from payment of tuition fees, &c., see the *Calendar*, copies of which can be had on application to the President or the Registrar of the University.

E. H. WILMOT, *Registrar.*

F'ton, August 16, 1879—Wkly Sun. 4 ins.

MILK PANS.

IN ANSWER to our friend, the Milk Man from Queen's Ward, we have come to the conclus that the only way he can get the proper answer to his question

"Is to multiply the flakes by the hair upon the cow's tail, divide the product by a turnip, add a pound of white chalk and the sum will be the answer."

CHURNS, CHURNS.

A new kind of Churn at

August 23 R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

WINDOW PULLEYS.

Just received from the Manufacturers:

106 DOZEN Improved Window Pulleys, enduring, noiseless and cord saving,

BEST PULLEY OUT.

5 BARRELS splendid Bright String Glue,—Cheap by the barrel.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

August 23.

SUGAR. SUGAR.

JUST RECEIVED:

25 BBLS. Redpath's Granulated Sugar;
10 Boxes Paris Lump Sugar;
1 Bbl Excellent Ground Sugar.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

F'ton, July 26.

Golden Fleece.

NEW WALL PAPER

Over 25,000 Rolls,

which I will sell at old prices, as I received them before the LARGE ADVANCE of duties on this class of Goods came into operation.

NEW CARPETS

IN

BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
WOLL AND HEMP RUGS to match.

NEW SILKS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
and a general assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Fredericton, May 10, 1879.

E. B. KIERSTEAD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
REID'S BUILDING,
Opposite R. C. Rooms.

WE make a specialty of the manufactures of Ganong Bros., St. Stephen. Also,

Fine Havana Cigars and Tobaccos.

We are in a position to sell at wholesale Havana and Domestic Cigars at BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

F'ton, June 21, 1879.

PER SCHOONER "GLAD TIDINGS" FROM BOSTON

30 BUNDLES Refined Iron;
31 Bars Refined Iron;
1 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine;
1 case Refined Borax.

Just received and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

July 19.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & CO, Marshall, Mich.

SUMMER GOODS

Received and now showing at

LOGAN'S

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
DRESS LINENS,
GRENADINES,
BUNTINGS,
DEBAZES,
Colored Hamburg Trimming,
LINEN FRINGES,
Prints,
Muslins,
Plain and Printed
CAMBRICS.

SUN SHADES
—AND—
UMBRELLAS.
25 DOZ.
Drab and White
CORSETS.
Double and Single Busks

Kid Cloves,
Silk Cloves,
Lisle Cloves,

BLACK LACE MITTS.

Ladies' and Childrens'

CORSETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ Small wares and all kinds of seasonable Dry Goods.

THOS. LOGAN,

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, June 28, 1879.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

F'ton Auxiliary Bible Society.

THE **DEPOSITORY** is now at the Book Store of McMURRAY & CO., Queen Street, next to Davis and Dibblee's Drug Store.

BIBLES from [illegible] to $10.00.
NEW TESTAM[illegible] from 5 cents to $3.00

Pulpit Bibles, Family Bibles, Paragraph Bibles, [illegible] Bibles, Testaments with Psalms.

Bibles and Testaments for the Aged. Bibles and Testaments in French, German, Italian, Greek, Welsh, Spanish, Gælic, Hebrew.

Separate Books of the Bible.

M'MURRAY & CO.,
July 12, 1879. Fredericton.

OLD MINE SYDNEY COAL TO ARRIVE.

150 CHALDRONS, warranted the pure, genuine article, for sale from the vessel at

$6.00 PER CHALDRON.

☞ Orders left at my office will receive attention

F'ton, June 28. JOHN RICHARDS.

AMMUNITION.

GUNS, Powder, Shot Caps, Wadds, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Powder in Flasks, Ramrod Screws, Gun Nipples, Rifle Caps.

Just received and for sale by

aug 16 R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

COFFEE.

Just received per S. S. "Nova Scotian":

18 SACKS Java Coffee;
1 Cask Gelestine.

GEO. HATT & SONS

F'ton, July 26, 1879.

$1500 TO $9000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Make more money than the amount stated above in the business you engage in. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO, Portland, Maine.

Powder, Shot, Caps, &c.

Just received from the Manufacturers, and in stock:

50 BAGS Shot; 10 kegs Powder in one pound and half pound Flasks;
Blasting Powder, Gun caps;
Powder Flasks and Shot Bags,

at bottom prices,

August 7. Z. R. EVERETT.

SHELF HARDWARE.

REDUCED RATES.

GO to every other Store in town before purchasing, then come to us and see how matters look. We are satisfied we can please you in prices, as our facilities for purchasing goods are not excelled by any other house in the trade, nor can any other dealer sell all the goods that are to be sold in our market.

WE HAVE A GOOD STOCK TO SELECT FROM ALTHOUGH WE DO NOT CONSIDER OURSELVES AMONG THE WHOLESALE MEN.

Twenty-five years' experience ought to be worth something.

August 9. NUTT & SONS.

MINERS' SHOVELS.

AT A BARGAIN.

2 CASKS MINER'S SHOVELS slightly damaged. For sale very low. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

August 16. Z. R. EVERETT.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

NEW GOODS! NEW STORE!

Our Motto:
THE
BEST GOODS
FOR THE
Least Money
ONE
PRICE
TO ALL.

INCHES'
BUILDING
DIRECTLY
Opp. City Hall
AND
COUNTRY
MARKET.

We have just laid in our Store the following Goods, and will give our customers the benefit of our large purchases

16 Bales Grey Cottons.
5 Cases White Cottons.
6 Cases Prints.
4 Cases Ducks.
2 Cases Bed Ticks.
2 Cases Cotton Flannels.
1 Case Cottonades.
2 Cases Shirtings.
1 Case Corset Jeans.
1 Case Knitting Cottons.
24 pieces Plain Cambrics.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.
Window Hollands.
Table Oil Cloths.
Small Wares, &c., &c.,

All will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.

REMEMBER THE NEW STORE,
Directly opposite City Hall.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, February 22, 1876.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And a full assortment of

Gents' White Shirts,
Gents' Night Shirts,
Gents' Regatta Shirts,
Gents' Collars and Cuffs,
Gents' Scarfs, Bows, Ties, &c.,
Gents' Socks and Braces,
Gents' Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Driving Gloves,
Gents' Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
Gents' Kid and and Lisle Thread gloves,
Gents' Sleeve Elastics,
Gents' Shirt Studs,
Gents' Turtle Sleeve Buttons.

And a variety of other furnishing goods, which we will sell very [illegible]. Call and examine our Stock and Prices.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Gents' Furnishers and Shirt Makers,

NEARLY OPP. REFORM CLUB ROOMS QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, August 2, 1879.

ALBION HOUSE.

1879. SUMMER 1879.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

At very low prices.

Linen Suitings,
P. K. and Jaconet Suitings,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW CORSETS IN ALL DESIRABLE MAKES,
Gloves and Hosiery,
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, &C., &C.
ALSO,
A STOCK OF COTTON GOODS,
Unequalled for choice and qua[illegible]

New Goods arrive weekly.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, July 19, 1879.

Poetry

Growing Old Toget. er.

Do you know I am thinking to-morrow
We shall pass on our journey through life
One more of the mile-stones that bring us
Still nearer the goal, my good wife?
The glad anniversary morning
Of our wedding day cometh once more;
And its evening will find us still waiting
Who had thought to have gone long before.

We are old, wife, I know by the furrows
Time has plowed on your brow, once so fair;
I know by the crown of bright silver
He has left for your once raven hair;
I know by the frost on the flowers
That brightened our life at its dawn;
I know by the graves in the church-yard,
Where we counted our dead yestermorn.

Your way has been humble and toil-worn,
Your guest has been trouble, good wife—
Part sunshine, more trials and sorrows—
Have made up your record through life;
But may the thought cheer you, my dear one,
Your patience and sweet clinging love
Have made me here such a Heaven,
I have asked, "is there brighter above?"

In life's winter, sweet wife, we are living,
But its storms all unheeded will fall;
What care we, who have love and each other,
Who have proved each to each, all in all?
Hand in hand we await the night's coming,
Giving thanks down the valley we go;
For to love, and to grow old together
Is the highest bliss mortals can know.

Some children are still left to bless us,
And lighten our hearts day by day;
If hope is not always fruition,
We will strive to keep in the right way,
We have sowed, and reaped, but the harvest
That garners the world we await,
And happily at last we may enter
Together the beautiful gate.

Literature.

FISHER'S GHOST.

In the colony of New South Wales, at a place called Penrith, distant from Sydney about thirty-seven miles, lived a farmer named Fisher. He had been, originally, transported, but had become free by servitude. Unceasing toil, and great steadiness of character, had acquired for him a considerable property, for a person in his station of life. His lands and stock were not worth less than four thousand pounds. He was unmarried, and was about forty-five years old.

Suddenly Fisher disappeared; and one of his neighbors—a man named Smith—gave out that he had gone to England, but would return in two or three years. Smith produced a document, purporting to be executed by Fisher; and according to this document, Fisher had appointed Smith to act as his agent during his absence. Fisher was a man of very singular habits and eccentric character, and his silence about his departure, instead of creating surprise, was declared to be 'exactly like him.'

About six months after Fisher's disappearance, an old man called Ben Weir, who had a small farm near Penrith, and who always drove his own cart to market, was returning from Sydney, one night, when he beheld, seated on a rail which bounded the road—Fisher. The night was very dark, and the distance of the fence from the middle of the road was, at least, twelve yards. Weir, nevertheless, saw Fisher's figure seated on the rail. He pulled his old mare up, and called out 'Fisher is that you?' No answer was returned; but there, still on the rail, sat the form of a man with whom he had been on the most intimate terms. Weir—who was not drunk, though he had taken several glasses of strong liquor on the road—jumped off his cart, and approached the rail. To his surprise the form vanished.

'Well,' exclaimed old Weir, 'this is very curious, anyhow; and breaking several branches of a sapling so as to mark the exact spot, he remounted his cart, put his old mare into a jog-trot, and soon reached his home.

Ben was not likely to keep this vision a secret from his old woman. All that he had seen he faithfully related to her.

'Hold your nonsense, Ben!' was old Betty's reply. 'You know you have been a drinking and disturbing of your imagination. Ain't Fisher gone to England? And if he had a come back, do you think we shouldn't a heard on it?'

'Ay, Betty!' said old Ben, 'but he'd a cruel gash in his forehead, and the blood was all fresh like. Faith it makes me shudder to think on't. It were his ghost.'

'How can you talk so foolish, Ben?' said the old woman. 'You must be drunk surely to get on about ghosteses.'

'I tell thee I am *not* drunk,' rejoined old Ben, angrily. 'There's been foul play, Betty; I'm sure on't There sat Fisher on the rail—not more than a matter of two mile from this. Egad, it were on his own fence that he sat. There he was, in his shirt-sleeves, with his arms a folded; just as he used to sit when he was a waiting for anybody coming up the road. Bless you, Betty, I seed 'im till I was as close as I am to thee; when all on a sudden, he vanished, like smoke.'

'Nonsense, Ben: don't talk of it,' said old Betty, 'or the neighbors will laugh at you. Come to bed, and you'll forget all about it before to-morrow morning.'

Old Ben went to bed; but he did not next morning forget all about what he had seen on the previous night: on the contrary, he was more positive than before. However, at the earnest, and often repeated request of the old woman, he promised not to mention having seen Fisher's ghost, for fear it might expose him to ridicule.

On the following Thursday night, when old Ben was returning from market—again in his cart—he saw, seated upon the same rail, the identical apparition. He had purposely abstained from drinking that day, and was in the full possession of all his senses. On this occasion old Ben was too much alarmed to stop. He urged the old mare on, and got home as speedily as possible. As soon as he had unharnessed and fed the mare, and taken his purchases out of the cart, he entered his cottage, lighted his pipe, sat over the fire with his better half, and gave her an account of how he had disposed of his produce, and what he had brought back from Sydney in return. After this he said to her, 'Well, Betty, I'm not drunk to-night anyhow, am I?'

'No,' said Betty. 'You are quite sober sensible like, to-night, Ben; and therefore you have come home without any ghost in your head. Ghosts! Don't believe there is such things.'

'Well, you are satisfied I am not drunk but perfectly sober,' said the old man

'Yes, Ben,' said Betty.

'Well, then,' said Ben, 'I tell thee what Betty. I saw Fisher to-night agin!'

'Stuff!' cried old Betty.

'You may say *stuff*,' said the old farmer; 'but I tell you what—I saw him as plainly as I did last Thursday night. Smith is a bad 'un! Do you think Fisher would ever have left this country without coming to bid you and me good bye?'

'It's all fancy!' said old Betty. 'Now drink your grog and smoke your pipe, and think no more about the ghost I won't hear on't.

'I'm as fond of my grog and my pipe as most men,' said old Ben; 'but I'm not going to drink anything to-night. It may be all fancy, as you call it, but I am now going to tell Mr. Grafton all I saw, and what I think' and with these words he got up and left the house.

Mr. Grafton was a gentleman who lived about a mile from old Weir's farm. He had been formerly a lieutenant in the navy, but was now on half pay, and was a settler in the new colony; he was, moreover in the commission of the peace.

When old Ben arrived at Mr. Grafton's house, Mr. Graftod was about to retire to bed: but he requested old Ben might be shown in. He desired the farmer to take a seat by the fire, and then inquired what was the latest news in Sydney.

'The news in Sydney, Sir, is very small,' said old Ben; 'wheat is falling, but maize still keeps its price—seven and sixpence a bushel: but I want to tell you, Sir, something that will astonish you.'

'What is it, Ben?' asked Mr. Grafton.

'Why, Sir,' resumed old Ben, 'you know I am not a weakminded man, nor a fool exactly' for I was born and bred in Yorkshire.'

'No, Ben, I don't believe you to be weak-minded, nor do I think you a fool,' said Mr. Grafton; 'but what can you have to say that you come at this late hour, and that you require such a preface?'

'That I have seen the ghost of Fisher, Sir, said the old man;' and he detailed the particulars of which the reader is already in possession.

Mr. Grafton was at first disposed to think with old Betty, that Ben had seen Fisher's Ghost through an extra glass or two of rum on the first night, when perfectly sober, he was unable to divest himself of the idea previously entertained. But after a little consideration the words 'How very singular!' involuntarily escaped him.

'Go home, Ben, said Mr. Grafton, 'and let me see you to-morrow at sunrise. We will go to the place where you say you saw the ghost.'

Mr. Grafton used to encourage the aboriginal natives of New South Wales (that race which has been very aptly described 'the last link in the human chain') to remain about his premises. At the head of a little tribe then encamped on Mr. Grafton's estate, was a sharp young man named Johnny Crook. The peculiar faculty of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales, of tracking the human foot not only over grass but over the hardest rock; and of tracking the whereabouts of run aways by signs imperceptible to civilized eyes, is well known; and this man, Johnny Crook, was famous for his skill in this particular art of tracking. He had recently been instrumental in the apprehension of several desperate bushrangers whom he had tracked over twenty-seven miles of rocky country and fields, which they had crossed bare-footed in the hope of checking the black fellow in the progress of his keen pursuit with the horse police.

When old Ben Weir made his appearance in the morning at Mr. Grafton's house, the black chief, Johnny Crook, was summoned to attend. He came and brought with him several of his subjects the party set out, old Weir showing the way. The leaves on the branches of the saplings which he had broken on the first night of seeing the ghost were withered, and sufficiently pointed out the exact rail on which the phantom was reprssented to have sat. There were stains upon the rail. Johnny Crook, who had then no idea of what he was required for, pronounced these stains to be 'White man's blood;' and, after searching about for some time, he pointed to a spot whe reon he said a human body had been laid.

In New South Wales long droughts are not very uncommon; and not a single shower of rain had fallen for seven months previously—not sufficient even to lay the dust upon the roads.

In consequence of the time that had elapsed, Crook had no small difficulty to contend with; but in about two hours he succeeded in tracking the footsteps of one man to the unfrequented side of a pond at some distance. He gave it as his opinion that another man had been dragged thither. The savage walked round and round the pond, eagerly examining its borders and the sedges and weeds springing up around it. At first he seemed baffled. No clue had been washed ashore to show that anything unusual had been sunk in the pond; but, having finished this examination, he had laid himself down on his face and looked keenly along the surface of the smooth and stagnant water. Presently he jumped up, uttered a cry peculiar to the natives when gratified by finding some long-sought object, clapped his hands, and, pointing to the middle of the pond to where the decomposition of some sunken substance had produced a slimy coating streaked with prismatic color's, he exclaimed 'White man's fat!' The pond was immediately searched; and, below the spot indicated, the remains of a body was discovered. A large stone and a rotted silk handkerchief were found near the body: these had been used to sink it.

That it was the body of Fisher there could be no question. It might have been identified by the teeth; but on the waistcoat there were some large brass buttons which were immediately recognised, both by Mr. Grafton and by old Ben Weir, as Fishers property. He had worn those button on his waistcoat for several years.

Leaving the body by the side of the pond, and old Ben and the blacks to guard it, Mr, Grafton cantered up to Fisher's house. Smith was not only in possession of all the missing man's property, but had removed to Fisher's house. It was about a mile and a half distant. They inquired for Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, who was at his breakfast, came out and invited Mr. Grafton to alight; Mr. Grafton accepted the invitation, and after a few desultory observations said, 'Mr. Smith, I am anxious to purchase a piece of land on the other side of the road, belonging to the estate, and I would give you a fair price for it. Have you the power to sell?'

"Oh yes, Sir,' replied Smith. 'The power which I hold from Fisher is a general power;' and he forthwith produced a document purporting to be signed by Fisher, but which was not witnessed.

'If you are not very busy, I should like to show you the piece of land I allude to,' said Mr. Grafton.

'Oh certainly Sir. I am quite at your service,' said Smith; and he then ordered his horse to be saddled.

It was necessary to pass the pond where the remains of Fisher's body were then exposed. When they came near to the spot, Mr. Grafton, looking Smith full in the face, said, 'Mr. Smith, I wish to show you something. Look here!' He pointed to the decomposed body, and narrowly watching Mr. Smith's countenance, remarked: 'These are the remains of Fisher. How do you account for their being found in this pond?'

Smith, with the greatest coolness, got off his horse, minutely examined the remains, and then admitted that there was no doubt they were Fisher's. He confessed himself at a loss to account for their discovery, unless it could be (he said) that somebody had waylaid him on the road when he left his home for Sydney; had murdered him for the gold and bank notes which he had about his person, and had then thrown him into the pond. 'My hands, thank Heaven!' he concluded 'are clean. If my old friend could come to life again, he would tell you that I had no hand in his horrible murder.'

Mr. Grafton knew not what to think. He was not a believer in ghosts. Could it be possible, he began to ask himself, that old Weir had committed this crime, and—finding it weigh heavily on his conscience, and fearing that he might be detected—had trumped up the story about the ghost—had pretended that he was led to the spot by supernatural agency—and thus by bringing the murder voluntarily to light, hoped to stifle all suspicion? But then he considered Weir's excellent character, his kind disposition and good-nature. These at once put to flight his suspicion of Weir; but still he was by no means satisfied of Smith's guilt much as appearances were against him.

Fisher's servants were examined, and stated that their master had often talked of going to England on a visit to his friends, and of leaving Mr. Smith to manage his farm; and though they were surprised when Mr. Smith came, and said he had 'gone at last,' they did not think it at all unlikely that he had done so. An inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder found against Thomas Smith. He was thereupon transmitted to Sydney for trial, at the ensuing sessions, in the supreme court. The case naturally excited great interest in the colony; and public opinion respecting Smith's guilt was evenly balanced.

The day of trial came; and the court was crowded almost to suffocation. The Attorney-General very truly remarked that there were circumstances connected with the case which were without any precedent in the annals of jurisprudence. The only witnesses were old Weir and Mr. Grafton. Smith, who defended himself with great composure and ability, cross-examined them at considerable length, and with consummate skill. The prosecution having closed, Smith addressed the jury, (which consisted of military officers) in his defence. He admitted that the circumstances were strong against him; but he most ingeniously proceeded to explain them. The power of attorney, which he produced, he contended had been regularly granted by Fisher, and he called several witnesses, who swore that they believed the signature to be that of the deceased. He further, produced a will, which had been drawn up by Fisher's attorney, and by that will Fisher had appointed Smith his sole executor, in the event of his death. He declined to throw any suspicion on Weir; but he would appeal to the common sense of the jury whether the ghost story was entitled to any credit; and, if it were not, to ask themselves why it had been invented? He alluded to the fact—which in cross-examination Mr. Grafton swore to—that when the remains were first shown to him, he did not conduct himself as a guilty man would have been likely to do, although he was horror-stricken on beholding the hideous spectacle. He concluded by invoking the Almighty to bear witness that he was innocent of the diabolical crime for which he had been arraigned. The judge (the late Sir Francis Forbes) recapitulated the evidence. It was no easy matter to deal with that part of it which had reference to the appariation: and if the charge of the judge had any leaning one way or the other, it was decidedly in favor of an acquittal. The jury retired; but after deliberating for seven hours, they returned to the court, with a verdict of Guilty.

The judge then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the following Monday. It was on Thursday night that he was convicted. On the Sunday, Smith expressed a wish to see a clergyman. His wish was instantly attended to, when he confessed that he, and he alone, committed the murder; and that it was upon the very rail where Weir swore he had seen Fisher's ghost sitting, that he had knocked out Fisher.s brains with a tomahawk. The power of attorney he likewise confessed was a forgery, but declared that the will was genuine.

This was very extraordinary, but, is nevertheless, true in substance, if not in every particular. Most persons who have visited Sydney for any length of time will no doubt have had it narrated to them.

MENDACITY'S REWARD.

When Zebe Harris came to testify in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday that he had seen two brother darkies knock Willis Pollard down he showed all his ivories at sight of the awful front of justice and seemed inclined to break for the door of the slightest provocation.

"You're Mr. Harris?', said the Court, reassuringly.

"Yes, sah,' blubbered Zebe.

"Did you ever swear before?"(handing him the Bible)

The darky recoiled and shook his head emphatically.

"No, sah. I'm no cullud pusson as goes roun' swarin' and cussin.' 'Deed I aint."

"No, I don't mean that," His Honor said. "What I want to know is, did you ever take your oath before? Understand?"

Zebe pondered, and then hung his head penitentially.

"Wa!, I did say I'd take my oaf wunst o' twiste, but I don't use much bad wuds sah. 'Deed I don't."

"Oh, you don't grasp my meaning at all," quoth His Honor in a quandary. Then a happy thought struck him, and he said, "Look here! don't you know what it is to lie—to bear false witness—eh?"

Zebe's face came up full of intelligence.

"Yes, sah. 'Deed I do.'

"And you know what becomes of all false witnesses?"

"Yes sah,' with emphasis.

"Well, what does become of them?"

"Dey gets jobs in de lawyahs' offices."

Zebes affidavit was dispensed with.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine
Is the great Blood Purifier.

Vegetine
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries

Vegetine
Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

Vegetine
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

Vegetine
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

Vegetine
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine
Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine
Cures Pains in the Back.

Vegetine
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
AND AT WHOLESALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Organs & Pianos.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish

PIANOS & ORGANS

(EACH INSTRUMENT WARRANTED)

at Lowest Prices and favorable terms.

E. CADWALLADER.
Residence Sunbury Street.
Fredericton, July 6, 1878.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

The Subscriber begs to announce to the Public that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of

SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Pine Plank, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, thoroughly seasoned and planed.

Dry Pine Boards, well seasoned, planed on one and both sides, and tongued and grooved

ALSO,

Good Dry Laths and Sawed Cedar Shingles of every quality, together with a stock of Spruce and Hemlock Logs, from which we are prepared to saw to order at short notice.

Bills of Scantling of any dimensions.

A large quantity of Refuse Lumber on hand.

All orders promptly delivered.

Please call at my yard, West End Mill.

RICHARD A. ESTEY.
F'ton, June 22, 1878.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

NEW GOODS!

JUST received from England, one Case containing

ELEGANT JEWELRY
IN
SUITS OF BROOCH AND EAR RINGS,
BRACELETS, PENDANTS,
Lockets, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Rings, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.
Rich Gold Chains,
STONE CAMEO RINGS,
Gem Rings, Engrossed Band Rings, Wedding Rings.

All kinds of Jewelry made to order. Call and see prices before purchasing at

S. F. SHUTES,
Sharkey's New Block, Queen St.
Fredericton, June 7, 1879.

CASH SALE.

AS WE are determined to reduce our present stock, we will sell for a short time at greatly reduced prices, everything in our line for **CASH ONLY**, notwithstanding goods are steadily increasing.

We will be pleased to see our friends and customers, one and all, as this is no sham sale.

American money wanted in exchange for goods.

CALL AND SEE US.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
F'ton, July 26.

HARDWARE.

CALL at JAMES S. NEILL'S Hardware store and get his figures on Builders' Hardware, such as Nails, Glass, Sheathing Paper, Paints, Oils, Locks and Hinges, Turpentine, Putty, &c., before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to your advantage. I am bound to sell at such figures as will defy competition.

July 26.—Rep. JAMES S. NEILL.

FENCE PICKETS.

1,000 SPRUCE PICKETS for sale. A first-class article. ELY PERKINS.
F'ton June 7, 1879

GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE.

of every description, and made to order

He has engaged the services of Mr. WILLIAM REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Well Boring, and putting in Pumps.

Pat. May 26, 1874.

SOLE AGENT FOR

ELLIS' Patent Burner

He makes it a specialty to regulate the above when putting them up.

All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.

Gas Fittings always in stock.

A. LIMERICK,
York Street.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

PRACTICAL PLUMBING. AND GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTING, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order on the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times.

J. & J. O'BRIEN,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B
F'ton, Aug. 10, 1878.

HIDES! HIDES!

THE
FREDERICTON
LEATHER COMPANY
are paying at their TANERY, King Street, Fredericton, the
HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
FOR
HIDES.
F'ton, Nov. 30, 1878.

H. RUTTER, ADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,

DEALER IN
WHIPS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COBS,
BLANKETS,
BITS, Etc., Etc.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

AT THE OLD STAND,
Opposite the County Court House, Queen Street, F'ton., N. B.
F'ton, April, 20, 1878.

LAND FOR SALE.

WE are instructed to offer the following Lots OF LAND for sale:

A Lot situate in the Parish of Douglas on the Western side of the Old Cardigan Road, and lying between the Old Cardigan Road and the Ryal Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John Colling and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, containing forty acres more or less.

Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the Nackawicac Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhaupter.

For terms and particulars apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors.
F'ton, April 3, 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, are requested to make immediate payment by calling at my Photograph Rooms, Queen Street, Fredericton.

All debts that remain unpaid by August 1st, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. These steps are taken in order that I may be able to pay all demands due by me and that the year's business be squared up.

F'ton, July 5, 1879. GEO. W. SCHLEYER

FREDERICTON LIVERY STABLE

Westmorland Street.

FIRST-CLASS TURN OUTS!

CHARGES MODERATE.

GEO. I. GUNTER.
Manager.
Fredericton, June 28, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to the Citizens of Fredericton and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business, and would respectfully inform them that he has purchased the Stock-in-Trade, and leased the premises of Joseph Myshrah, Esq., where with improved facilities for carrying on his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the favor which he has heretofore enjoyed.

His Stock will always comprise all the popular Brands of Wines and Liquors usually kept in a first class establishment, also

Family Groceries of every description and of the best quality.

He is also agent for Jones' celebrated Ale.

ALEX. BURCHILL.
F'ton, Sept. 28.

TURPENTINE. PUTTY.

Just received per Schooner "Lela B" from Boston:

4 BARRELS Turpentine; 8 tubs Putty; 2 cases Axle Grease.

August 2. JAMES S. NEILL.

NAILS. NAILS.

160 KEGS Cut Nails assorted;
2 Casks Ironclad Paint, for Roofs, containing 75 per cent. of Iron;
50 Grindstones, fine grit;
3 Casks Paint Oil;
2 doz. Carpenters' Bench Axes;
20 lbs. Brown Smalts;
20 lbs. Blue Smalts;
50 lbs. pure Paris Green;
75 papers Finishing Nails;
216 papers Carpet Tacks;

Just received, and for sale lower than ever by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
F'ton, August 2.

IRON. IRON.

Just received from Boston per Schooner "Lela B:"

460 BARS Refined Iron; 182 Bundles Refined Iron; 19 bundles Tire Steel, for sale low by

August 2. JAMES S. NEILL.

To Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by J. M. WILEY, as a Drug Store.

DEVER BROS.
Nov. 29.

INSURANCE!

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
of Edinburgh and London.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
of London.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
of Toronto.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
of Montreal.

TRAVELLERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
of Hartford.

The undersigned is prepared to effect Insurance in the above first-class offices on reasonable terms. For rates and any other information apply at the office of

JULIUS L. INCHES.
F'ton, June 29.

JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent,

(*Next door to People's Bank, F'ton.*)

Representing the following first-class Offices

English.—QUEEN, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE, NORTHERN, IMPERIAL.

American.—ÆTNA, HARTFORD, AND PHŒNIX.

Canadian.—BRITISH AMERICA, AND NATIONAL.

ALSO:—Agent for the sale of Railway Tickets to all parts of North America.

F'ton, April 13, 1878.

SPLENDID Farming Property FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the land situate in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, with the several farm houses and buildings thereon, belonging to John Saunders, Esq., and comprising part of what is generally known as the Studville property.

The above property, containing about 1100 acres, a considerable portion of which is intervale, is situated on the River Kennebecasis and close to Apohaqui Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and about three miles from Sussex Station. It comprises several farms and will be sold all together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Most of the land is in a high state of cultivation and is admirably adapted for farming, and especially for grazing purposes.

Terms of sale reasonable and will be made known, and plans of the property shown and any information given on application to FINNEMORE MORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sussex Kings County; or to W. Z. EARLE, Esq., Civil Engineer, Union street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Fredericton.

F'ton, Sept. 28, 1878. J. SAUNDERS.

OLD PICTURES Copied and Enlarged

AT
C. W. SCHLEYER'S
Photographic Studio,
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, July 5, 1879.

To the Public.

WE, the undersigned, having this day entered into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, lately conducted by Mr. Robert Sutherland, Sr., beg to solicit from Mr. Sutherlands former customers and the public generally, a continuance of the favors shown him.

Having a thorough knowledge of the CUSTOM BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, keeping only first-class stock, and having our work made up in style that cannot be excelled in the city. We hope to give entire satisfaction to every one who may favor us with their orders.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND.
NATHANIEL C. SUTHERLAND.

P. S.—Expected in a few days, a new sett of Lasts, "French Toe" Pattern.

SUTHERLAND BROS.
F'ton, May 3, 1879

NOTICE.

ON the 1st of May I will retire from the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, which in the future will be conducted by my sons, NATHANIEL C. and CHARLES SUTHERLAND, and respectfully ask for them from all my customers and the public generally, the patronage so liberally bestowed on me for the past forty years. All parties with whom I have accounts will have their bills rendered to that date.

In the shop adjoining, I will keep a supply of Sole and Upper Leather, which I will cut in quantities to suit purchasers, also a selection of SHOE FINDINGS.

Just received from England, a Fine Stock of Latest Style Uppers in Balmoral, Elastic, Button and Lorne Boots, also, Ladies' Uppers in Side, Lace and Button, made of Seal Skin and Glove Kid.

On retiring from the Boot and Shoe Trade, I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage extended to me during my long term of business in this city.

ROBT. SUTHERLAND
F'ton, April 28, 1879.

CUT NAILS, HORSE NAILS.

To arrive and in stock:

90 KEGS cut Nails and Spikes; 30 boxes Horse Nails.

Having bought these Nails from the manufacturer, at rock bottom prices for cash, I will not allow myself to be undersold. Please give a call and you shall not go away dissatisfied. My expenses being light, my prices on nails and all kinds of Hardware will be made to suit the hard times.

Z. R. EVERETT.
F'ton, August 2, 1879.

JUST RECEIVED.

100 BBLS Haxall Flour, ground from Manitoba Wheat. A very superior article.

GEO. HATT & SONS.
F'ton, July 26, 1879.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

JUST OPENING!

ANOTHER LOT of those perfect fitting Cross and Star WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, which we sell from 80 cents to $1.75 at

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S
Gents' Furnishing Store.

Our Custom Shirt Department

Is now in full running order, and gentlemen wishing a comfortable fitting shirt, should give us a call as we use the best materials, and guarantee a perfect fit, or no trade.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
Shirt Makers.

SCARFS, BOWS, TIES, &C.

A large assortment in stock or made to order

AT C. H. THOMAS & CO'S
Neck Tie Factory.

Collars, Cuffs, Shirts,
Undearwear, Hosiery, Gloves,
in great variety and low in price,
AT C. H. THOMAS & CO'S
Gent's Furnishing Store, opposite Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.
Fredericton, May 31, 1978.

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS STAND, situated on the Keswick Road, 11 miles from this city, and within five minutes walk of the River du Loup Railway. There is a nice House with Ell and Store attached, Barns and woodsheds complete, together with 3 acres of choice land. The greater part of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

CYRUS PERKINS,
on the premises, or to
ELY PERKINS,
Fredericton.
Fredericton, June 7, 1879. 3 mos

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

A change having been made in the management of the business of this old established first-class Company, by which the undersigned is allowed more latitude than heretofore, he is prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by fire on nearly all descriptions of property on as reasonable terms as any other office of equal standing.

Three years policies on first-class private dwellings issued.

JULIUS L. INCHES.
June 29.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Public generally.

WE have added to our establishment a **NEW SODA FOUNTAIN**, so that all who thirst during the hot weather can be supplied with cool and refreshing soda water. We have also ICE CREAM of the first quality. Ice cool Ginger Beer and Confectionary in great variety.

Please give us a call.

BABBITT BROS.

P.S.—To wholesale buyers of confectionery, we have much pleasure in informing them that we have made a reduction in our wholesale prices, and hope they will all give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

At the old stand, next door above Geo. Hatt & Sons.

BABBITT BROS.
F'ton, June 7, 1879.

An Article that Suits!

WHITTIER & HOOPER have imported another lot of those elegant TEA CADDIES, sizes 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 pounds, which will be filled to order with

PURE TEAS!

A good stock of CHOICE GRADES now on hand, and will be sold by Chest or in above Caddies, at VERY LO PRICES.

Please call and inspect our goods and get prices.

WHITTIER & HOOPER,
York Street.
Fredericton, June 21

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I have just received my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising all the latest styles of Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses', and Children's wear, which I will sell at prices much lower than formerly. As the stock is large and competition great, I mean to *sell lower than any one in the business*, and guarantee to give satisfaction.

I have reduced my prices from ten to twenty per cent, and a good many articles below cost.

Call and examine my Goods and Prices.

Hats & Caps.

I have also on hand the LARGEST STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS IN THE CITY. Having received my summer stock of

STRAW HATS,

which is very large, including all the *leading English and American Styles of White Straw Leghorn, Palmleaf, Panama, &c.* I am prepared to sell them at the very lowest prices

500 Felt Hats at 50 cts. each,

Former price $1.50. **I mean Business.**

E. CLARK.
F'ton, May 17, 1879

Paints, Oil and Turpentine.

WHITE and COLORED PAINTS,
RAW OIL, BOILED OIL,
TURPENTINE, LARD OIL,
PARAFINE and LUBRICATING OIL,
FISH OIL,
NEAT'S FOOT OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
Z. R. EVERETT.
F'ton, June 28, 1878.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made at home by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

HALL'S BOOK STORE.

Just received from Wm. Collins, Son & Co., Glasgow

25 Reams Foolscap paper for Schools.
20 " Flat Cap, for Printers,
8 " Demy, heavy weights for Books,
35 " Note paper,
25,000 Envelopes, different sizes,
20,000 Slate Pencils,
22 doz. Ink, Carters, Thomas' French Violet,
4 Cases Slates.

These will be sold low. Wholesale buyers will find it to their interest to call.

CROQUET,—a large lot daily expected from the manufacturers direct, and will be sold cheap. BALLS, ARCHERY, and FISHING TACKLE.

M. S. HALL,

Land for Sale.

600 ACRES fine quality farming land, within three miles of either Kent or East Florenceville Station on the N. B Railway, can be purchased at a low rate. The will be a grand chance for a number to make a settlement and neighborhood for themselves A good road passes the land and the market for country produce is better here than in most parts of this Province, as it is within a very short distance of the winter operations of the Miramichi lumberers. For further particulars apply to

BERTON BROS.,
St. John.
RAINSFORD & BLACK
Fredericton.
Wm. DIBBLEE,
Woodstock.
W. A. BLACK,
Richibucto.
F'ton, Oct 29.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MAY 15, 1879.

Passenger Trains

LEAVE.	A. M.	ARRIVE.	P. M.
Gibson,	9.00.	Gibson,	4.00.
Woodstock,	10.25.	Woodstock,	1.35.
Caribou,	8.15.	Caribou,	5.00.
Edmundston,	5.30.	Edmundston,	7.40.

T. HOBEN, *Supt.*
Gibson, May 13th, 1879.

STEAMER FLORENCEVILLE.

Until further notice the Steamer *Florenceville* will leave *Fredericton* for Woodstock, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 6 o'clock, returning will leave *Woodstock*, for Fredericton, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings at 8 o'clock.

J. A. GRIEVES, *Agent.*
Office, Gill's Building, Phœnix Square, Fredericton.
F'ton, May 17, 1879.

First Premium, Provincial Exhibition 1878!

REED & REED

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the GOOD HOUSEWIFE to the superior quality of their

BROOMS & WISPS.

They manufacture an article not excelled by any in the market, either domestic or imported. **MERCHANTS** near the upper St. John will find it especially advantageous to deal with them. All orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

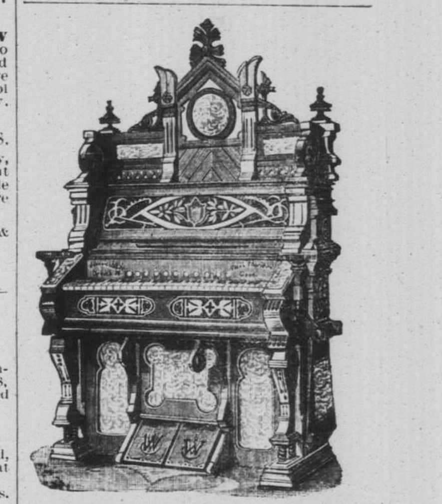
REED & REED.
Fredericton April 25th 1879.

CORSETS!

40 doz. Corsets

Receiving this day, from 25 cents up.

DEVER BROS.
F'ton, May 24, 1879.



Wilcox & White ORGANS

ANY person requiring a really good Organ should examine those on exhibition at my office. They are unequalled for elegance of design and quality of tone. The most popular Organs of the day. They stand unrivalled. Musicians and others are respectfully invited to call and examine.

They are warranted for six years.

JOHN RICHARDS.
Fredericton March 29, 1879.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For Internal and External Use.

CURES—Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere.

"Marble Hall."

Jas R. HOWIE

HAS opened a very large and superior stock of seasonable goods, and is prepared to give his best attention to the requirements of his numerous customers and the public generally.

HIS STOCK COMPRISES:
WORSTED COATINGS;
WEST OF ENGLAND, CANADIAN,
SCOTCH and GERMANTWEEDS;
BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS
and VENETIANS;
BLACK AND BLUE DOES;

HIS ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods Departments are now complete with a large and stylish stock.

A SPLENDID LOT OF
FAMED EDINBURGH
Rubber Overcoats and Ulsters,
Just received, which will be sold cheap.

The public will find it to their advantage to inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A good fit guaranteed in every case.

JAMES R. HOWIE,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
Queen Street,
(next door to Brayley House.)
F'ton., May 1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situate on HANWELL ROAD, about a mile from Government House, owned by the late George I. Dibblee, deceased.

For particulars apply to undersigned,

RAINSFORD & BLACK.
Fredericton, May 23, 1889.—tf

BECKWITH & SEELY,

Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc.
Office in
CITY HALL, FREDERICTON
Attend at Oromocto and Fredericton Junction, alternate Saturdays.

Accounts Collected, and Loans Negotiated.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE by the Fredericton Leather Company, a SECOND HAND TUBULAR BOILER, with appurtenances.

Price $150. Terms 3 and 6 months.

W. H. TIPPET, *Secretary*.
F'ton, Jan 15.—tf.