VOLUME I.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Which Way? Children, stop your play, And tell me which way I shall take to reach the sity on the hill. First the girl,

With a smile: "This way; Through the woods, across the stile, By a brook where wild flowers grow, Where the birds sing sweet and low; Then you forget it is so far,

And how tired you are. For the calm rests you, makes you still, If you take this way to the city on the hill."

Then the boy, With a frown: This way ; By the mill and through the town-You will see the soldiers there. Hear the drums and pass te fair : Then you forget the way is long While you walk in the throng, For the noise wakes you, makes you thrill,

The Tile-Room at Deadwood

When you go this way to the city on the hill.

For twenty years the old mansion at Deadwood, with its gables, mullioned doorways and embayed windows, had stood unoccupied. Colossal elms swept over it, rank shrubbery hid its lower windows, and lush grasses and weeds swamped the garden, yet still the place was beautiful. It is said to have been built after a magnificent estate in Wales; but no one remembered its

Wales; but no one remembered its origin. It stood on a great hillside overlooking the sea, and sailors and boatmen going by always looked up at it as something picturesque and grand. The mansion stood solitary, yet was but half a mile from the village by the river crossing the plain beneath, and when after this great trial of its indewhen, after this great trial of its indestructibleness, human life appeared there, it was immediately discovered by the surprised villagers. Half a score of men had mowed their way up the front door, had set every chimney smoking from the great fires built be-low, had hacked and hewed mercilessly at the overgrowth of intrusive shrub-bery, and finally a carriage had come bringing a fair young girl with a mulat-

"I think it's—it's fearsome like, don't you, Miss Queenie?"
"Nonsense; it's delightfully antique and romantic. Only I'm not going to live in the dark. Tell the men to cut down those locusts, Patty; they shut out the sun and are worm-eaten beside.
Oh, its going to be lovely here, Patty!
I'll have those walks leading down to

'What will you do for company, Mis "Oh, Cay is coming the first of

the gate just blazing with tulips in a

It was early in April then. The brave young heiress of Deadwood took bravely hold of the work in hand. She called the sunlight in through curtains of white lace. She hung the chamber walls with rose-colored paper. She spread bright rugs over the blackwalnut floors and filled the rooms with graceful bamboo and softly-cushioned furniture. And when her little dot was quite expended upon further details of china, books and statues, the girl sat down to enjoy the home she had made.

It was the first she had ever had; and late the same she had be she had ever had; and late the same she had ever had ever had; and late the same she had ever had ever had ever ha

already her homeless life rested in it with a feeling of satisfaction which had been found in no other source.

"1 am glad Guy is poor, because now I can give bim a home with myself,' she murmured over her wedding clother which she was embroidering. "He shall have a buggy, and pick up a nice practice at the village; and so we have our good prospects after all."

For the matrimonial prospects of these young people of eighteen and twenty—two had looked doleful, very doleful, until the woman suddenly rose equal to

the emergency.
"Deadwood is mine, you say, Mr. Quills?" she said to the lawyer. Yes."

"And it won't sell and won't let. And I have only five hundred dollars of in terest money in bank stock?" "Just so."

"Then I will live at Deadwood." "Alone?"

"Well, yes, for the present; Patty

and I," with a smile, sweet, yet quizzical, at the old lawyer's dismayed face.
So far all had succeeded better than
she had dreamed possible. She had
made the old mansion habitable and
pleasant; and now if the fallow land were brought under a man's hand, the hitherto unprofitable piece of property might even yield an income for Miss Elinor St. Edgar and her husband, Mr.

Quill declared. But the things everybody expect sel-dom do happen after all, and the things nobody expected to transpire are always confronting us. After a blithe letter of invitation from his lady-love, Guy Blondel arrived at Deadwood one fine May day, and found Queenie, as everybody called her, so pale, so grave, so almost speechless, that he was dumbfounded. "Not a single smile yet, Queenie? Why, what has come over you? Have

you seen a ghost?" The girl winced as if he had struck

"You do not believe in ghosts,

Guy?"
"Certainly not; no sensible person
does. But what has changed you so,
Queenie? You chill and astonish me, you have altered so in a few weeks! And I expected to find you perfectly triumphant over your success, and ready to obey your directions and turn farmerdoctor at once.'

"Guy, we can never be married." "Something has happened to change all my pleasant hopes, Guy—something

strange and unexpected, yet none the less conclusive." Then Queenie told her story. "One of the rooms, Guy, I have not

touched or altered—an apartment on the ground-floor, facing the north, finished with tile, and so cold, dark and gloomy that I found it quite a hopeless matter to make it healthy and pleasant.

Yet it is a handsome room, with inlaid floor and tiles of such great worth that I rounder the cold mansion has not been Mr. Onill "Undin't tall you before I wonder the old mansion has not been broken into and pillaged of them. Sort of hated to dash a brave young

Probably no one about here knows their worth. But, as I say, I left the tile parlor unchanged, even from the cobcide has been committed is an ugly

worth. But, as I say, I left the tile parlor unchanged, even from the cobwebs and yews growing against the windows. But it is the only unpleasant place in the house, and its neighborhood to the bright little sitting-room I have made has never troubled me.

"One chilly, rainy night less than a week ago, and after I wrote you to come, I sat reading by the bright hearth-fire of my sitting-room until nearly twelve o'clock. Patty was asleep in a little room leading from it which is directly beneath my chamber, and the other two servants, housemaid and man, were asleep in their rooms in another part of the house. I had told Patty not to sit up; yet when it grew midnight the solitude of the great house weighed on me a little, and I felt loth to go up to my chamber. Finally I wrapped myself in my dressing-gown and lay down on a couch before the hearth, knowing that the great wood fire would keep the room warm till morning. I had lain there but a moment, I think, when I heard a voice in the room sey, 'Look under the hearth of the parlor.' It was so distinct a voice that the room seemed to echo with it. I don't know why I so distinct a voice that the room seemed to echo with it. I don't know why I did as I did do; I should thought I would have been afraid; but I sprang up, caught a light from the table, cross-ed the hall and opened the door of the

parlor.' "Poor little Queenie! You had over-exerted yourself, and your brain had grown excited and unsettled." "But, Guy, I knelt down in that dark

room by the hearth and passed my hand over the smooth tiles. Almost instantly I found that one was loose. It was small and I pried it up with a hairpin. Here beneath lay a small, yellow, folded paper. I stared at it a moment, then took it out, and seeing, as I expected, hat it was covered with writing, I only topped to look once more around the ilent black parlor, then hurried back to my sitting-room

'Oh, Guy, it was no coincidence, my "Oh, Guy, it was no coincidence, my finding a paper in that place! The paper is of the utmost importance. You may see that for yourself. Here it is," and rising, Queenie took it from one of the corner cabinets secured to the wall, and placed it in Guy's hand. A bit of coarse, yellow parchment, the chirography quaint, the ink faded; but it was the written confession of one Gilbert St. Edgar that the estate of Deadwood had been wrongfully obtained, and that St. Edgar that the estate of Deadwood had been wrongfully obtained, and that he had wrongfully defrauded the rightful line of inheritance; and he furthermore besought and instructed the finders of the paper, which he declared hidden under the hearth of the tile parlor for safe preservation a few days before his death, to restore the illgotten estate of Deadwood to its rightful face grew grave and a trifle paler as he cead. Anticipating what it boded for him, he made a strong effort for self-

"Queenie, dear Queenie, you surely don't mean that you are going to give up Deadwood and all our hopes for this

old scrap of paper?"
"Deadwood is not mine, Guy."

"Oh, Queenie, don't plunge yourself into after poverty and separate us for this unsubstantial idea!"
"I will not, if it is unsubstantial, Guy. I hope it may prove so. Let us both hope so, and be happy, at least un-til we find out," said the girl, making

an effort to stave off her own discourage ment. She was full of pity, too, for the pain of the young heart all hers in its freshness and strength. Yet nothing overcame the power of that honest blood which had come with the strong blue eyes. She held firm day after day, only replying to Guy's pleadings. only replying to Gny's pleadings: "Deadwood must be mine, Guy.

it is not mine, I do not want it. At last Mr. Quill, who had been sent

Queenie withheld the story of her dream, as Guy called it, but inquired, as quietly as possible, as to the existence of Gilbert St. Edgar.

"Oh, yes, my dear; your great-great-nele. I never saw him, of course, but my father remembers him."

"I have a reason for wanting to see his penmanship, Mr. Quill," said Queen-"Do you think there is any in ex-

"Oh, yes; I know there is. My uncle, who was a friend of his, left a quantity of old papers and letters, among which are written bills of this same Gilbert St. Edgar. I'll look when I go home, and send you a specimen of the old man's chirography. Very inter-esting, these old relics, Miss St. Ed

And Mr. Quill partook of a deliciou tea and rode back to town, never dreaming of the strained and anxious young hearts he had left behind him.

Two days later, inclosed in a facetious note inquiring when the wedding was to be, arrived from Mr. Quill a bit of yel-low paper signed by Gilbert St. Edgar. With the color ebbing from cheek and lips, Queenie and Guy compared it to the parchment taken from the hearth of the tile parlor; for it was identical, and the same penmanship. There could be no doubt.

"And now, Queenie?" "Now all hope is at an end; at least for long years, Guy. But we may get rich by-and-bye, and then "—
Tried beyond endurance he flung the

slender hand from his own. The next moment he turned with a bitter cry of remorse, and snatched the girl from the floor. She had fainted. He never gave way after that. No

more anger or reproaches. He realized that Queenie, too, suffered, and tried to comfort and sustain her. The sad days went by. Queenie hid the dainty wedding garments even from her own eyes.

At length one evening—the last evening—a carriage whirled up the drive.
The occupant, drenched with rain, sprang into the house and the room. "Excuse my wet coat—rain right in my face all the way. Oh, hang preliminaries! Here are you young folks making yourselves miserable; both look

Chinese poetry is the subject of an interesting article in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Few persons appreciate the genuine poetry to which the Chinese have given birth, yet poetry occupies almost as important a place in their literature as in our own. Here is a literal trans-lation of a short poem:

The heart, when it is harassed, finds no place of rest.

The mind, when embittered, thinks only of In the following the writer is sup-

posed to be apostrophizing a bed of chrysanthemum plants in full bloom: See their slender shadows pictured on the fence whilst their delicate perfume scents the garden walls;
Their tints, now dark, now light, flash one

against the other;
The dews as they drop strengthen their frames;
Hungry, they feed on air—
What can with their bright colors compete?
Taking of them one might pity their languor,
as of that of an invalid; Delicate, they open with constitutions at autumnal,
Yet say not that they bloom to no purpose;
For did they not by their charms inspire to poetry and conviviality?

Here is one that has been metrically translated. It is called the "Tiny

Over green fields and meadows a tiny rill ran (The little precious coquette); She was pretty, she knew, and thus early Gayly flirting with all that she met. Her favors on both sides she'd gracefully

shower, Regardless of whom they might be; moment she'd kiss the sweet lips of

She would leap from one rock to another play, Tumble down on her pebbly bed; Like a naiad, let the dazzling, a spray, Fall in prismatic gems round her head.

ometimes she would lash herself into rage, And rush roaring and seething along; ill a bit of smooth ground would her anger

assuage, When she'd liquidly murmur a song.

Adulterated Food. From facts and data in our poss says the New York Herald, it is susceptible of proof that nearly all the es-sentials of life are seriously tampered with, and that the adulteration of food is the rule rather than the exception. The following list is carefully prepared, and will give an idea of the extent to

which the evil extends: Sausages—Made of impure meats and seasoned with spices. Bread-Mixed with alum, lime water nd flour ground in with lead.

Flour-Adulterated with damaged peas, powdered alum and casein, in which are worms insect are worms, insects, acari and

-Adulterated with cocoanut shells, almond shells, chiccory, beans, peas and corn. Tea-Colored with black lead and Prussian blue. Oysters, Clams and Lobsters-

and decaying.

Cheese—Colored with saffron, Vene tian red, carrots and annotto, which latter is often found to contain poison-

ous chromates.
Essences—Adulterated and contaminated by nitro-benzole, prussic acid, oil of turpentine, sulphuric acid and citric

Sugar—Injured by putrid blood, with which it is "purified," and adulterated with clay, sand and bean dust, with now and then a fair share of marble dust. Cake-Flavored with oil of almonds, containing prussic acid.

Spices—Black pepper, adulterated with buckwheat, caramel or shorts; cay enne pepper, adulterated with red lead, almond shells and ginger.

Romance of the Custer Massacre. Colonel Benteen, of the Seventh cavalry, left the impression in his testimony in the Reno inquiry that Dr. Lord and Lieutenant Sturgis, who were with Custer, and whose bodies were not found, might be still alive and with the Indians. Away down in Maine this ray of hope fell upon the heart of a young lady who is in reality, but not in name, one of the widows of the fatal dash for vindication. There was more in the colonel's words to her than he intended. For the fifteenth time she wrote to Bismarck, Dakota, pitifully inquiring if there was any possible hope that Benteen's intimation was founded upon fact. Her friend at Dakota answered "No." If Dr. Lord was alive and in Sitting Bull's camp the Canadian mounted police would have found it out long before this. Major Walsh, who is on the best of terms with the hostiles, and is with them a great deal, has made every effort to discover a survivor. He is a great admirer of the dead Custer, and nis personal feelings have been heartily enlisted in the vain search. All that he has found has been one horse of the white-horse company. Dr. Lord may be alive, but it is as improbable as Jules Verne's eighty-day trip around the world. The lady in Maine, however, has an in-tuitive belief that he is still alive, and she will yet see him. She reproaches herself for some little thing she did, thinking it sent him off with Custer, and that he was indifferent to the con-

Lettuce from the frames is set a foot apart, in rows, between the cabbages and

Shrubs may be transplanted and pruned, taking care to preserve their natural habit.

Turfing is best for small plots, and should be laid on large lawns along the edges of roads and beds. RHUBABB.—Make new beds by dividing the old roots so that each portion has a bud. Set three or four feet apart each way, manuring the hills very

heavily. HARDY VEGETABLES.—The principal are: Beet cabbage, carrot, cress, cauliflower, celery, endive, lettuce, paralley, parsnip, onions, peas, radish, turnip and

MISCELLANEOUS,—Repair roads and paths. Uncover beds of bulbs, Lift and divide large clumps of perennials. Sow seeds of hardy flowers.—American

Tender vegetables, not to be sown until the soil is well warmed, or at corn-planting time, are: Beans—snap and pole; cucumber, corn, melons, okra, pumpkin, squash, tomato, watermelon

New lawns should be made as early as the ground is in good condition to have the grass well established before hot weather. For light soils, red top, for stony ones, blue-grass, with perhaps a little white clover, is in our experience preferable to mixed seeds. Four to six bushels to the acre are needed to make

a good velvety turf. PEARS.—Dwarf trees may be grown in the garden, and afford a fair amount of choice fruit, while their cultivation will afford much pleasure; but for fruit in quantities, plant standards in the orchard. Set dwarfs eight or ten feet apart. The variety is bewildering. For one dwarf tree, the "Duchesse d'Angouleme."

terial used as can be readily washed.

All clothes, when removed from the patient, should be at once placed in hot water. Pocket-handkerchiefs should be laid aside, and in their stead soft pieces of linen or cotton cloth should be used, and at once burned.

Disinfectants should always be placed in the vessel containing the expectoration and may be used somewhat freely

EARLY CABBAGES AND CAULIFLOWERS The earliest crop is from the plants thus treated. The ground should be heavily manured—seventy-five tons of stable manure to the acre is not unusual, or part manure, and enough guano to make the whole equal to the above heavy manuring. The ground is marked out in rows twenty-four to thirty inches apart, and the plants set every sixteen

To CLEAN BRASS.—Immerse or wash it several times in sour milk or whey, this will brighten it without scouring, it

To Preserve Eggs.—A pound of lime and one pint of salt to three gallons of water. Put all eggs not wanted for daily use into this brine, and they will keep all the year round, and the whites froth almost as well as fresh eggs. ORNAMENTAL TREES. -Plant when the

soil is in condition; evergreens may wait a month or more. Where old trees interfere, branches may be removed, but they never should be pruned in such a anner as to change their natural shape. Old lawns will need a top-dressing nd a sprinkling of seed in places where the grass is poor. If manure is applied let it be so thoroughly decomposed tha

Early sowing in drills twelve to fifteen nches apart should be made of beet, carrot, leek, onion, parsnip, spinach. Radish and turnip-radish seeds may be sown with beets, as they will mature and come off before they are in the way. Early potatoes should be planted and

early peas sown. To Mend China. - Mix a little lime with the white of an egg, to use it take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time; shave off a quantity of the lime, and mix thoroughly; apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it soon sets and becomes strong. Calcined plaster of paris will answer in the place of lime.

To Remove Stains from Stockings.-Place them to soak in tepid water over night; in the morning put a pailful of water in your boiler over the fire and out up an ounce of soap in it, stirring until it melts and forms a lather; when it comes to the boiling point put into it tablespoonful of the magical mixture stir it around, and having previously soaped the stains on the stockings, put them into the boiler and stir them around for ten minutes: take them out, and unless very badly stained, they will need but very little rubbing; rinse and blue, and when dried you will find them free

from all stain. To REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.-To ex-To REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—To extract grease spots from books or paper, gently warm the greased or spotted part of the book or paper, and then press upon it pieces of blotting paper, one after another, so as to absorb as much of the grease as possible. Have ready some fine, clear essential oil of turpentine, heated almost to a boiling state; warm the greased leaf a little, and then with a soft clean brush wat with the with a soft, clean brush wet with the heated turpentine both sides of the spotted part. By repeating this application the grease will be extracted Lastly, with another brush dipped in rectified spirits of wine, go over the place, and the grease will no longer appear, nor will the paper be discolored.

Cauliflower. This very common vegetable is one of the market gardener's most profitable crops. It is closely related to the cab bage plant, and, like that, the eatable part forms a head; but while the head of the cabbage is formed of the leaves, the head of the cauliflower is formed of the flower-stalks, which grow up in one compact, conical mass that, in wellgrown specimens, measures nine inches to a foot across. There are many vari useless to attempt to grow it on a poor, gravelly or binding clay soil.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD
Orchard and Garden Notes.

Asparagus.—Bake off the litter from the beds and carefully fork in the fine the beds and carefully fork in the fine the beds and carefully fork in the fine the sashes, and in cold weather have an advantage of their families, and 42,986 supported by the State. The proportion is about ditional covering of straw mats. On every mild or sunny day air should be given, by raising the sash a few inches, given, by raising the sash a few inches, and as early in the spring as the weather will permit, the sashes should be removed entirely during the day. In the latter part of March, or as soon as safe from hard frost—a little will do no harm—the plants should be set out on well-prepared and richly-manured land, in rows two by three feet. The seed may also be sown on the hot-bed in February, and by proper care the plants may be ready to set out in the beginning of April: but in this case harm—the plants should be set out on well-prepared and richly-manured land, in rows two by three feet. The seed may also be sown on the hot-bed in February, and by proper care the plants may be ready to set out in the beginning of April; but in this case they must be thoroughly hardened before they are planted in the garden, or a little frost will kill them. By giving proper attention to this point, spring plants are but little inferior to those wintered over in the cold-frame, and may produce as good a crop. Lenormay produce as good a crop. Lenormand's Early Paris, Erfurt Early Dwarf, Large Algiers, and Autumn Giant are some of the best varieties.—

Rural New Yorker.

What to Do in Cases of Diphtheria. The following is from the circular of the Massachusetts State board of health: In the first place, as diphtheria is a contagious disease, and under certain cir-cumstances not entirely known, very highly so, it is important that all prac-tical means should be taken to separate the sick from the well. As it is also infectious, woolen clothes, carpets, curtains, hangings, etc., should be avoided in the sick-room, and only such material used as can be readily washed.

tion, and may be used somewhat freely in the sick-room; those being especially useful which destroy bad odors without causing others (nitrate of lead, chloride of zinc, etc). In schools there should be especial supervision, as the disease is often so mild in its early stages as not to attract common attention; and no child should be allowed to attend school from an infected house until allowed to do so by a competent physician. In the case of young children, all reasonable care should be taken to prevent undue exposure to the cold.

attended to. Privies and cesspools, where they exist, should be frequentle should not be allowed to soak into the surface of the ground near dwellinghouses, and the cellars should be kept dry and sweet. In cities, especially in tidal districts, basins, baths, etc., as now connected with drains, should never communicate directly with sleep-

ing-rooms. In all cases of diphtheria, fully as great care should be taken in disinfecting the sick-room, after use, as in scarlet fever. After a death from diphtheria, the clothing disused should be burned let it be so thoroughly decomposed that no weed seeds remain alive. Ashes, guano, nitrate of soda and fine bone are all good manures for lawns, and bring in no weeds.

The street is be so thoroughly decomposed that or exposed to nearly or quite a heat of boiling water; the body should be placed as early as practicable in the coffin, with disinfectants, and the coffin should be tightly closed. Children, at least, and better in the coffin should be tightly closed. Children, at least, and be the coffin should be tightly closed. Children, at least, and be the coffin should be placed as early as practicable in the coffin should be placed. petter adults also in most cases, should not attend a fureral from a house in which a death from diphtheria has occurred. But with suitable precautions. it is not necessary that the funeral should be private, provided the corpse

be not in any way exposed.

Although it is not at present possible o remove at once all sources of epi demic disease, yet the frequent visita-tion of such disease, and especially its continued prevalence, may be taken as sufficient evidence of insanitary surroundings, and of sources of sickness to

a certain extent preventable. It should be distinctly understood that no amount of artificial "disinfection" can ever take the place of pure air, good water and proper drainage, which cannot be gained without prompt from slaughter-houses, etc., public buildings, crowded tenements or private residences.

Can Oysters Whistle?

This little oyster story is from Thornburg's "New and Old London:" The shop was first established by a Mr. Pearkes in 1825. "It appears," says a writer in the Daily Telegraph, "the year 1840 the proviet of about the year 1840 the proprietor of the house in question, which had then, as it has now, a great name for the superior excellence of its delicate little natives,' heard a strange and unusual sound proceeding from one of the tubs in which the shellfish lay piled in layers one over the other, placidly fatten ing upon oatmeal and awaiting the inevitable advent of the remorseless knife. Mr. Pearkes, the landlord, listened hardly at first believing his ears. There was, however, no doubt about the mat-ter; one of the oysters was distinctly whistling, or, at any rate, producing a sort of siftement with its shell. It was not difficult to detect this phenomenal bivalve, and in a very few minutes he was triumphantly picked out from amongst his fellows and put by himself in a spacious tub, with a plentiful supply of brine and water. The news spread through the town and for some days the fortunate Mr. Pearkes found his house besieged by curious crowds. * * Douglas Jerrold's suggestion was that the said oyster had been crossed

in love and now whistled to keep up appearances, with an idea of showing that it did not care." Thackeray used to declare that he was once actually in the

As left-handedness in children is not generally considered desirable, it is well to prevent it, if possible. It is well-known fact that most children arms are carried on the left arm of the mother or nurse, as the case may be.

The Boston Journal believes that well-known fact that most children arms are carried on the left arm of the mother or nurse, as the case may be.

Gannison wants to know if "time is arms are carried on the left arm of the mother or nurse, as the case may be. The consequence is that the right arm is fast against the nurse's shoulder, while the left hand is left free to grasp at anything that comes in the way. Let the nurse use the right arm at least the first state of the state of t half the time, and the mischief is ob-

A grim story of life in a lighthouse comes from the Burmah coast, and is printed in the Rangoon Times. A telegram having announced that the light on the Alguada reef was not visible, a on the Alguada reef was not visible, a steamer was dispatched to ascertain the cause. The captain, on landing, discovered two of the men in the lighthouse dead, while a third was lying in a precarious state. The keeper stated that signals of distress such as "I want immediate help" and "Man dying" had been exhibited by him for about twenty days. As a last resort, all his signals having failed to attract attention, he derkened the lights on the Bassain side. darkened the lights on the Bassein side, feeling certain that this step would not fail to attract attention to the light-house. And so, with the dead and the dying, he watched for relief, which

The famous marble quarries of Carrara, although they have been worked since the reign of Augustus, and have furnished a steady and enormous sup-ply to the whole civilized globe, seem ply to the whole civilized globe, seem to be inexhaustible. They compose an entire mountain range, and embrace every variety and quality of marble, from the coarse common kind to the statuary marble, Monte Crestola and Monte Sagro yielding the largest and finest blocks. The quarries number some 500, only about twenty of them furnishing the marble used by sculptors, and some 6000 persons are employed. Pure water for drinking should be used, avoiding contaminated sources of supply; ventilation should be insisted on, and local drainage must be carefully before last was in the vicinity of 120,000. before last was in the vicinity of 120,000 tons, valued at \$2,400,000, of which 40,000 tons came to the United States, The export of marble to this country has increased immensely within twelve to fifteen years, the third largest mar-ble firm now at Carrara being American.

Lingual Difficulties. On one occasion an estimable attache to the late Mr. Bennett, and who, from the fatigues of the job press of the New York Herald, aimed to study medicine and become a city coroner of Gotham, illustrated the power and the peace of language at one and the same time. The very first case of the doctor's coronership was that concerning the death by mur-der of an Italian. The only or chief witness was the terrified son of the murdered man. He was brought before the learned doctor, who said, in an im perial tyle, worthy of a Gotham coroner: "Well, my lad, what language do you

speak?" No response. "Do you speak German?" "Do you speak French?" No respons "Do you speak Spanish?" No response. "Do you speak Italian?"

No response. "Well, do you speak Irish?" No response. Turning to the jury, the classical doctor said: "Gentleman, in the whole course of my professional experience I have never had such an astonishing witness brought before me. As you see, I have addressed him in five different languages, and he has responded in neither.

-Harper's Bazar.

Cream Instead of Butter.

A housewife writing for the New York Tribune proposes virtually to abolish butter. She says: "It would be well to train a family from the outset to regard butter as an incidental or luxury, into the making of it. Where one physician advises the eating of butter, a view. thousand recommend the consumption of cream. I think not one will dispute the statement that of cream and butter eaters the former enjoy the best di-gestion, the best health and have the finest complexion. Then, why work oneself to death for worse than naught? Why not eat milk and cream instead of turning it into butter? Good bread i good enough without the addition of a condiment to make it palatable; and. eaten with sweet cream, what is more

Married in a Wagon.

As our worthy Dora pastmaster, who is not only postmaster, but is clothed with justice' authority to solemnize marriages, was meandering his way on horseback, west of his own premises on the highway he met Escapia Wiletter the highway, he met Esquire Elliott and Mrs. Nealis sitting on a spring seat in a two-horse wagon. Our worthy esquire and postmaster was halted and informed that his services were in demand shop when an American came in to see at once to perform a marriage ceremony to a foot across. There are many varieties in cultivation. A kind known as Lenormand's short-stemmed requires a good garden soil, richly manured; it is useless to attempt to grow it on a poor, strolled contemptuously out, described by the phenomenon, as everybody else was doing, and, after hearing the talented mollusk go through his usual perform due form. Whereupon the accommodating esquire rode up to the wagon, are strolled contemptuously out, described by the parties who were seated on the spring seat to icin hands, and claring "it was nothing to an oyster he knew of in Massachusetts, which whistled then and there solemnized, on the pub-Cauliflower is mostly grown as a crop for spring or early summer; as a late crop it is more apt to fail. For an early prop the seed should be sown in the crop the seed should be sown in the crop it is more apt to fail.

Striking objects-Clocks. News of the weak-Hospital reports. Murder, like the knees of a boy's

pants, will out. In ancient times diphtheria was cor sidered incurable.

Home training should aid the teaching children receive at school Domestic rabbits are frequently bred to supply furs for various purposes.

For two centuries there has been a lepression in business every ten years. Gladstone's admirers will build a hospital in his honor that will cost \$110,000.

"Come listen to my tail," said the dog as he thumped his appendage on the floor.

money," why "can't he take time to pay his debts?"

It is said that "performing birds" are taught their tricks through a cruel course of lessons.

The wrong boy who was interviewed by the hemlock twig, feelingly spoke of it as the misplaced switch.

"He lives above his income,"
Was the dark reproach he bore,
Till at last it was remembered
That he lived above his store.

"Oh, look, Louise! Fred just sent me this sweet little puppy. Wasn't he kind?" "Yes, dear; but it's just like

Instead of saying "too thin," Richard Grant White translates it into the expression "of the utmost tenuity of fabric." The Journal of Chemistry says that

no European nation is so advanced as Italy in its methods of teaching agri-

An Indiana lady of eighty-eight years is growing a third set of teeth, which are so far advanced that she is able to use them. Near the site of Jacob's well, in the city of Samaria, Palestine, there is a Baptist church with a congregation

numbering 100. The king of Siam has a bodyguard of female warriors. They are said to be very beautiful—the most killing young ladies of his realm.

"Did you ever," asked a brother humorist of Josh Billings, "stand at the hall door after your lecture and listen to what the people said about it as they went out?" Replied Josh—"I did—once (a pause and a sigh), but I'll never do it again."

Spain has ninety-two dukes, 866 marquises, 632 counts, ninety-two viscounts. and ninety eight barons, besides forty-four ennobled foreigners. Two dukes, fifty-eight marquises, thirty counts, six viscounts and two barons have been created by the present king. The university students this year number 16,889, of whom 6,823 are studying medicine

West Indian Superstitions.

As regards animals, Guinea pigs may be mentioned as specially unlucky, at least in St. Croix. There are families there, among those from whom one would not expect such things, whose children would on no account be allowed children would on no account be allowed to keep these pretty little pets. What precisely is the harm they do is not stated. All you can get out of one is, "Oh, they always bring trouble to a house; they're very unlucky." And yet, if the writer of this was an adept at one thing more than another in his smallboy days—which were spent in Barbados —it was at keeping Guinea pigs. They were kept by him on a scale so large that he could set up some of his schoolthat he could set up some of his school-fellows as Guinea-pig keepers. He even ran the risk of keeping them sometimes in his desk at school, boring holes and cutting slits in the lid, to give the little bright-eyed creatures air. And it was a great risk to run, for those were the good old 'licking times'—now, hap-sile of the charge for gehoulborn. The pily, almost over for schoolboys. The master of the school was one of those men who are now, it is to be hoped, nearly as extinct as the dodo—men who believed that you could teach a boy through his back, or through the palms of his hands or the seat of his pantaloons. But yet the Guinea-pigs never brought a thrashing upon their owner or his friends. Some of the boys at this very school were possessed of a sovereign plan for making you perfect in your lessons, which may have kept off the trouble the Guinea-pigs would otherwise have brought on the school. regard butter as an incidental of luxury, rather than a necessity. The manufacture of it is one of the hardest and most time-consuming tasks that a farmer has to perform. Moreover, with all the work it involves, butter adds less to the work it involves, butter adds less to the self-luxure of the family than When you had learned any lesson thor health and sustenance of the family than would the eating of the cream that goes

This done, you need not fear. So mach for supers titions.—Contemporary Re

A Poser for the "Hawkeye" Man. A young man, who evidently repre-sents some St. Louis house, asks me where I am from. I tell him. His eye

brightens. He says:
"Do you know Gust. Hirsch, there?" No, I tell him, I do not. "Know Marx Oppenheimer?" I don't know Marx Oppenheimer.
"Do you know Joe Helminghausen?" I fail to remember Mr. H.
Then do you know Chris, Erlingen-

schaftlicher? I don't believe I do. "But you must know Ernest Gundchenstreibichdukirchsenliebalstenheininghaus?"

I think possibly that I may have known some of him, and possibly a great deal of him, at different times, but I am quite positive that I never knew him all at once. The young man from the St. Louis

house looks amazed.

"Well," he says at last, "you ain't got much acquaintance in Burlington."
And I sadly remarked that my acquaintance there is rather limited, and he goes away. Presently he returns.

"Oh," he says, "them fellus I said to you about lives in Davenport."

And I feel greatly relieved, for I had begun to think that I didn't know anybody in Burlington,—R. J. Burdette,

THE TRI-WEEKLY STAR.

IS PUBLISHED Taesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from the office on Quee Street, Wiley's Building.

Terms: \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance. Address "STAR," Fredericton.

Morning Star.

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

FREDERICTON, MARCH 13, 1879.

A Sad Mess.

If it were possible to add anything to the rout and confusion of equally responsible. the Opposition since Secretary Wedderburn caused Leader Blair's ple and the necessity of having a petard to explode under his own Minister of Education who shall be feet, it was added in the House on directly and immediately respon-Tuesday evening. Not content with sible to the people. Only the other feeling that he had been the dupe day we learned through the Indiaof " little floating newspaper para- uapolis Journal that the people of graphs," of corner chit chat and Indianapolis had been fluked of office tete a tetes Mr. Blair again \$750,000, in consequence of a ring The Last Waterspout Explodes brought forward his resolution, which had been formed by the attacking a chimera and implying a publishers of school books, local want of confidence in the Govern-school trustees, and a few teachers. ment, not for aught wrong under Those text books were multiplying the wide heavens that the Govern- rapidly with ourselves not long sults: ment had done, but for what it since. The evil was nipped in the might possibly do. To this resolution and the illogical, but impassioned appeal to sentiment and prejudice by the same gentleman Mr. Wedderburn replied in a speech iy. Of what earthly use have those which for sarcasm, irony and over- inspectors, under our present syswhelming argument, we have never tem, been? They cost the province heard excelled. And sure it must a considerable sum annually. Their have done everyone in the House reports are merely made to order good when the Hon. gentleman and mean nothing. The local swept down on those renegades trustees in the different districts whose very connection with the perform all the essential and practi-Opposition is its destruction. We cal duties appertaining thereto. refer first in order to Gillespie who They make the assessment, employ seconded a motion which condemned a measure for which the said honorable booby had voted when he before contributed his out- visit the different schools twice in landish dullnes to the Legislature. the year, all of which they can do He,—we mean this Northumber- in a month with ordinary labor. land member, writhed under Wed. We have had some experience in derburns lash as a cur does under this matter and know well that this a strip of cowhide, knowing in his inspection system is a farce and O ye gods what a trashing on canine way that he has done some nothing more. great wrong. Pity for you Blair The truth is, our whole educa- Opposition! Welcone back again to be supported by men like these! tional system wants, first of an, a into the fold, Mr. Elder! -were you gifted with the oratory foundation. We are now plasterof Demosthenes, were your cause ing, painting and crnamenting all founded on the quintessence of at the same time. A man of genius justice itself with a Gillespie, a who desires to develop his imagin-Willis and the other few at your ation, and illustrate his theories, enough: every important or lengthy back we could not support you. might possibly indulge in such lux-But even as the scabby sheep uries, and exhibit to the world the whose poisonous touch imparts a immensity of his gigantic brain. happens that a bill of important reproach to the whole flock must The tax-payers cannot appreciate, bearings is huddled through the herd away to themselves, so too however, such enjoyment. must some place be found for those

And Willis, too, gave countered should in Mr. Wedderburn's place have taken a different attitude towards this nonentity. We should but we should have pointed our finger at him and to the house and galleries said "Behold that ! there's a spectacle!"

politicians we have named.

With Butler, whose name appeared on that roll, we shall not waste paper, ink or time, but shall pause to look at Covert. John, too, was one of those who years ago voted for the measure that his usurping leader now condemns. Was it any wonder the Secretary should here cry out:- "Another Daniel come to judgment!" But let us with all our feelings and opinions be honest. John Covert we do not think would lend himself to such a course, but he is forced to follow. Covert is " a plain blunt man," honest and practical, years, must play an ignominious role-second string.

The Opposition is gone; every

Education.

There is, perhaps, no department in the public service that requires a more thorough and permament basis, financialy, than that of education. Constituted as ours now is, we have no direct knowledge of its workings and operations, unless irresponsible source.

If our Crown Land department, our Board of Works department require men who shall be immediately and indirectly responsible to the people for their proper management we can't understand why our educational department should not be perial policy; but it is also well to

We speak of the abstract princioud else it might have assumed sigantic dimensions.

Let us look at the whole question not only economically but practicalthe teacher, and provide for all the wants of the school.

Inspectors are simply required to

man to sit down and write an or- its contents. A committee for der. " Pay to A. B. one thousand to Blair's motion! No wonder, dollars, and charge to C. D., Edu- in hand, deciding what Bills ought cational Department." Such is, in to be printed. too had voted for the measure a condensed form, our present sys. which he now censures the secretary would cry "Angels and minis The Province is responsible, and gentlemen in the House that we

> must bleed to raise it. only second handed.

have delegated their power, for should never enjoy. the time being, have a right to tax the people, the people have a relative right to know how these taxes have been disposed of. We are, therefore, constrained to say, irrespective of all parties and indition, under our present school law, is an indispensable necessity.

Dies Irae. Lord Campell's head, with due think him, as a leader, a failure. and now for the first time in many distant now, when that rather stuwant of confidence vote and will step has been a faux pas; every dicated in his speech the carrying a corrupt lot, and the unfair-There is only three men in the out of a protection policy in Canana ness of their "construction" has crowd whose names are worth da. Should the rumor to this ef- proved a petard under them instead writing: Blair, Covert, Willis, fect which has reached old Camp- of being as was expected their Blair is an able, intelligent man, bell's ears prove correct, then will tower of strength. but as a leader is a bungler; Covert come that mighty blow which will but as a leader is a bungler; Covert come that mighty blow which will is as he ever was; Willis, if he sunder for ever the tie that binds able is it, that out of the recent can't do anything else, can talk. the colonies to the mother land. defeat of the English will spring localian. Apply to Against these and the few of the This will be for the colonies the first germ of a stable British rag tag who follow them put dies irae. Of course Beaconsfield Empire in the South of Africa. Fraser, Wedderburn, Hannington, will not be much troubled by this England will ere she stops crush Landry, Adams, Sayre, Davidson; empire-shaking question, but with out every germ of rebellion and TO THE WEST! McManus, Lynott, Ritchie, Hill, characteristic coolness, he will establish a South African Company Crawford, Morton, Marshall, Black, likely tell this obtuse old Scotch- as she did that of East India. It Crawford, Morton, Marshall, Black, likely tell this obtuse old ScotchThompson, Colter, Beverege, Elder
—he is all right—Woods, Theriault,
—he is all right—Woods, Theriault,
Lewis, Turner, Leighton, Kenny,
Lord Lorne and his government, by

Rarbarie &c. Alas the poor Op
The terms of the constitution, have

MR. Blair stated in the House ves
Town Richards of Late and Scotchappears it is only through war nations can make respectable additions to their territory.

SPECIAL reduced Tickets now offered to nations can make respectable additions to their territory.

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thunder whose only damage is its not intended as a motion of "want of confidence." Honest Injun?—Sun

There was a time when England is human." led by hasty statesmen pursued a what we get through an indirect policy similar to that which this would not be easily incited to re- of each Alderman \$200. bellion now, even by tryannical imremember that freedom in this new the financial estimates for 1879-80. world is not now a plant but a mighty tree, firm-rooted, powerful; that we have not forgotten the old rusty fetters that once bound us, and that burst once may again be severed. We need not fear, howeyer: the struggle is all in poor old Campbell's head.

The motion was put at the conclusion of a thundering philppic by Mr. Blair, with the following re-

Against. For Blair's resolu-Hutchison, Fraser, Wedderburn, Covert, Willis, Landry, Adams, Crawtord. W lite, Perley, Hanington, Blair, Total, Turner.

Marshall, Theriault, Ryan, Johnson, McManus, worton, Black, Ritchie. Lynott, Beveridge, Hill, Killam, Colter, Dr. Lewis, Elder, McLellan, Davidson, Sayre, Barbarie, Kenny, Wood, Leighton,

Total, want of confidence vote. Poor

Mr. Blair the other day suggested ed. The suggestion was an excel-Bill should be printed for the con-House and three-fourths of the It is a very easy matter for a Members are entirely inn cent of other duties could take this matter

WE entirely agree with Hon. ters of grace defend us!" We the poor man as well as the rich have reached a pitiable era in civilization, indeed if hon. gentle Another argument in this regard men shelter themselves behind is, that the fiscal year in the edu. their privilege to villify and cast not have wasted a Shakesperean cational department terminates on reproach on the character of those line by knocking him d wn with it, the 30th April, and consequently, they assail. A man of fine parts a whole year almost transpires be. will never stretch his privilege or fore we have any official report re. step to the limit of his prerogative; garding its operations, and then but it is unfortunate that "at bar and senate" but too many degrade If those to whom the people a privilege which men of their ways

The Opposition.

The bottom has thus far fallen out of every Opposition measure introduced into the house. The warm friends and rabbid suppor viduals, that a minister of educa- ers of Mr. Blair through York, are sorely disappointed. We are among the number who once thought that he was a Titan dressed out in ordinary broad-cloth, but that now

respect to his knighthood, must be The Prince Edward Island Govvery thick. The day is not far ernment has been defeated on a pid intolerant will stand up in the resign on Friday evening. Mr. house and enquire of Beaconsfield W. W. Sullivan is the new whether or not Lord Lorne has in- Attorney General. They were

MR. BLAIR stated in the House yesfull power to deal. His famous reso- terday that his resolution with respect Fton, Marcl 3, 1878.

lution will be like a distant clap of to the Grand Southern Railway was

He is houest, dear Sun; but the This old man Campbell, is one of Government will compel him to those men who read history either | make it such. Deal lightly with to forget or to misunderstand it. our York leader brother, for " to err

MR. MARSHALL'S Bill to incorold man now would formulate: and porate the City and County of St. that policy it was that divided from John into one, seems to be a very the mother land that which is now desirable measure. There are to the mightiest Republic that everthe be 21 Aldermen in all. The world has seen. It is true Canada Mayors salary is to be \$1,000, that

New Advertigen: 11. GROCERIES

GROCERIES.

10 BBLS Herring.
5 Half Bbls. Shad.
50 Smoked Pams and Shoulders,
5 Quintals Codfish,
700 Lbs. Cheese. For sale low by

BENJAMIN EVANS Opp. County Court House

JOHN C. FERGUSON GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

NO.30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF, \$70,000 Worth Carpets,

Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in Flour, Dry and Pickled Fish, Provisions, Kerosene Oils,

St. John, N. B.

and Ships' Steres. Agent for the sale of Western Canadian, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia. and New Brunswick Produce. Consignments of every description respectfully solicited and Prompt returns guaranteed. P. O. Box 753.

F'ton, Feb. 25.—tf.

COTTAGE TO LET.

TROM the first of May next, the Cottage owned by the subscriber, situated on Charlotte Street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Alex. Mitchell, and now occupied by Mr. Christopher Cham-JAMES BURCHILL, or to ALEX. BURCHILL.

MISS EMILY UTTON

HAIR DRESSER

-AND DEALER IN-Braids, Chignons, Switches

Combings made over in Curls Puffs, Braids. Human Hair bought, and sold cheaper than anywhere in the

Ladies, please give me a call. MISS EMILY UTTON. March 9-1m. Queen Street, F'ton

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

THAT two Story House, known As the shepard house, situate on George Street, The dwelling is finished in good style, is in good repair, and contains eight rooms kitchen pantry, and Closets. Good well of water, out buildings and barn on the premises. Possession given immediately if required. Enquire at subscribers office York Street, 10 a. in, to 4 p. m. GUY, BEVAU & Co, Fton. March 4. 1879.—if.

DWELLING TO LET.

A next, butt of the sub-cribers dwe hing house, fronting on Regent Street, at present occu, ied by Mr. r. S. Nicolson. Te dwelling throughout is finished in first class style. It is heated by a wood furnace, and contains eight rooms, ROST PROOF CELLAR. Good well of

JAMES PEPPERS. F'ton, Feb. 25th. 2w

RENT.

THE subscriber will let to the first of May A next his house corner of Church a George Streets, furnished or unfurnished. Possession given immediatly if required. Enquire of the subscriber from 11 A.M. Enquire of the sroseror.
P. M.; or to C. H. Lugrin.
J. L. BEVERLY.

]] RENTED.

THREE STORES now being finished the subscribers Building. Possession of the subscribers Building. Possession of May next. OWEN SHARKEY. Fredericton, Feb. 4-tt

TO LET.

A HOUSE owned by the sub-scriber situate on St. John Street, suitable for a small minity. There is a good well of water on the premises; also a garden attached. Possession given on the 1st of May next. The house and premises can be seen at any time. MRS. JOHN McCLOSKEY. Feb 11, 1879-tf.

TO LET.

THAT handsome and commodious new house on the corner King and York Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Pickard. Suitable for Which will be sold at prices to suit the Boarding House. Possession given Countries.

OMENSHARKEY

J. EDJECOMPE, & SONS. 11th Feb. 1879-1f.

TO THE WEST!

JOHN BICHARDS,

"Down, Down they go" in

every Dopartment.

MR. TILLEY has brought down

WE CAMBOT PARTICULARIZE

"Slaughter Prices"

prevail.

Cloths.

Silks,

Woollens,

Velvets,

Cottons, &c.

Must be cleared out

AT ONCE

CLOTHING STURE Edge

combe's Building, DRY COODS

STORE, Wilmot's Block.

TO L: T from the first day of May Ready - Made CLOTHING

HALF PRICE.

FOR \$5.0) EACH,

CHEAP DRY GOODS

CLOTHING.

THE subscriber wishing to reduce hi I stock before moving into his New Building, will sed the goods now or hand, comprising in part

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Cloths, Tweeds, Men's and Boys, Overcoats, Reefers, Hats', Caps. latte Veste. Blints, Drawers, Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts and Gloves. Also,

Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises.

Hemp Carpets,

OWEN SHARKEY. Jan. 28, 1879 .- 3 mos.

LADIES' FELT HATS

Latest New York Styles, Colors DRAB, BLACK, BROWN and BLUE

P. McPEAKE.

TRUSTEES NOTICE. JOHN WOOD & CO...

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE T. Scully and Charles E. Col-lins, of Fredericton, lately carrying on business as Merchant Tailors, under the name, style and firm of Scully & Collins, have this day made an assign-

ment in trust to me, for the benefit of GROCERIES. their creditors.

The Trust Deed now lies at the office of the Solicitors, MESSRS. RAINSFORD & BLACK, for signature, where creditors

are requested to call and sign the same without delay.

All persons indebted to the firm of SCULLY & COLLINS, will please make immediate payment to me at the store lately occupied by them.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1879. RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Solicitors. A. A. MILLER,

Feb. 18, 1879.--tf.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Black, Dark, Medium and Evening Shades,

Best value ever offered in the City.

SIMON NEALIS

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

A SPLENDID LOT OF

CAMADUAN TWINDS

Selling at 56 cents per yard.

ALL WOOL,

GOOD VALUE FOR 75 CETS.

Call and be SUITED.

SIMON NEALIS

BUTTERICKS PATTERNS.

BUTTERICKS reliable patterns of Garments, for Ladies, Misses, Girls, Boys and Children of every age and size. Always give satisfactionno misfits. Directions for cutting, making up and trimming go with each Pattern. Try them. Buttericks Patterns and Publications sent to any address post-paid, on receipt of pub-lished price. Sent in your orders to

SIMON NEALIS, Fredericton, N. B. Feb. 6, 1879.--tf.

COY'S BLOCK, NO. 1.

GEO. H. DAVIS.

DRUGGIST.

Cor. Queen & Regent Streets.

Has in Stock the best assortment of

MEDICINES. OKUGS.

Patent Medicines.

Perfumery, Soaps

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

HAVANA CIGARS!, CARD. A SPECIALITY.

MO. 1, COY'S BLOG

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS.

STATIONARY and Novelties of all kinds.

The highest price paid for Country

UNDER BRAYLEY HOUSE,

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON, N. B. Foreign and Domestic Fruits always

T. E. FOSTER,

MASON, BRICKLAYER,

Oct 31, 1878.-3mos

AND PLASTERER. Mastic and Stucco Worker,

All kinds of color washing executed in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Jobbing punctually attended to. Fancy. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Residence, Corner of St. John and Charlotte

NEW FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS White Potatoes:
50 bbls No. 1 App es;
10 Hhds, Choke Jolasses;
3 "No. 1 Sco ch Sugar;
10 Barrels Ex. C. Sugar;
10 "Granulate Sugar;
10 "No. 1, American Balwins,
For sale at

For sale at

J. F. M'MANUS,

JOHN OWENS.

Queen Street, F'ton.

Barrister & Attorney At-Law,

SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, ETC. RAS OPENED HIS OFFICE IN

MoManus' Building. REGENT STREET.

J. F. MCMANUS. Barrister, &c., Rogent Street

All business in his profession promptly

WE have concluded to remain, and are making preparations to manufacture Soap for the million. "Give us peace and clean finen." flave a few boxes of SOAP on hand at our New Soap Works, West End,

Queen street, (opposite Simmons' Tan-NIXON & SON.

COAL VASES, COAL HODS,

JUST RECEIVED. COAL Vases. (Fancy.)
2 doz. Galvanized Coal Hods.
Cast Iron
Cast Iron Coal Shovels. 4. "Wrought "
2 doz. Galvanized "
10 Sets Fire Irons,
12 Bedroom Sets. do.
1 doz. Fire Iron Stands,
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ "Blower Holders.

"or sale low by F'ton, Nov. 12-2 mos. Rep.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by this Deamarch next, for the construction, conveyance, and placing in position of a Boiler for the Fog Alarm at Cape Engrage, in the Bay of Fundy, in the Province of New Brunswick. Specifications can be seen, and Forms of

Tender procured by intending contractors, at the Agency of this Department at St. John, N. B. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tenders for Cape Enrage Fog Alarm Boiler." WM. SMITH.

Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.

feb 20

Department of Marine, { Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1879.

Through Pallman Cars.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd February, PULLMAN CARS will run to Montreal They will leave Halifax on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and St. John on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Sup't Gov': Railways Moneton. N. B., January 31st. 1879

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to all his old customers, and has plenty for new ones in his new and well stocked store, Queen Street.

His stock consists of Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Meats, Flour, Meal, Apples, &c.
Also always on hand Geese, Turkeys,
Chickens, etc., dry, plucked and every
variety of Wild Fowl in Feathers, Geese, Cor. Queen & Regent Streets' F'ten, Nov. 16, 1878.—15. Ducks, Patridges, Snipe, de.

THE band, it is said, will be in the Skating Rink this evening.

THIS is the Duke of Connaught's wedding day.

John McLeod, E-q., M.P.P., for west passage of said bill. Durham, Ont., is dead.

THE RACE. - The cable despatches noon. say that Ross beat Emmet by ten lengths.

It is reported in New York that Steruce no doubt.

It is thought a match will be arrang- the Tracadic Lazaretto matter. ed between Ross and Nicholson, to be rowed on the Thames.

The rink will have the nearest approach to royalty-the Governor and ment's intention to subsidise the Kent household taking the skates te-merrow. railroad.

Spring weather may be fairly said nor the Dalh usie Branch roads had now to have set in. Jack Frost's night not given sufficient security to the Gov-

NICKERSON, the murderer of Brown. has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the U. S. States prison. Alas tor American laws!

ACCIDENT.-On Monday last, a boy named Fallen was crushed to death in Hay market Square, St. John, by a number of logs rolling over and crushing him.

Dr. Rand has sent invitations to number of M.P.P's and a few others to Both were read a first time. attend at the final examination for licenses in the Normal School to-morrow

THE St. John papers in reporting Mr. Ritchie's temperance speech in St. John, make him to say certain things of the Permissive Bill which he says he did not say.

THERE were 714 bears killled last vear, and as Mr. Auslow, our editor friend, says the bounty for said animals will bear heavily on the country's finances.

Mr. Crocket invites the public to at tend the closing exercises in the Normal School, commencing to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

To Correspondents .- We have a

A convert by the two "wonderful children" and some of our leading local talent, it is said, will be given in the Cit. Hall some day next week. But for one or two from the city who will sing at the affair, it is likely it would not be worth listening to.

satisfaction. As an individual we should were two propositions to be connever give you the notoriety you ask, it sidered: first, the Grand Southern Railis only as an M.P.P. we treat with you road was one which the Government at all. But we don't want these pri- should not have recognized. When vate apologies.

PERSONAL .- Hon. Mr. Adams returned Tue day by the noon train, looking unwell from a cold.

Father Murray, of Woodstock, and Father Chapman, of Johnville, are in town, and the guests of Rev. J. C. Mc-Mr. Chas. E. Perks has returned from

Houlton, where he has been spending a few days of recreation. Hon. John McMillan, P. O. Inspector

St. John, is in town.

OTTAWA.

(Special to " Star.")

MARCH 12. The Ottawa Free Press publishes a rnmor that Sir John A. T. Galt is to succeed Mr. Tilley in consequence of

that gentleman's ill health. LATER. The rumor published in the Press ed. Close application to duty has tol

fast becoming himself again. MR. TILLEY'S CONFERENCE.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued to day.

Mr. Tillev had a conference with Lord Lorne to-day. (Special to Star.)

STAYNOR, ONT., March 12. A cow belonging to Mrs. Holmes he calf, a kind of cerberean monster It has two heads, four eyes, two noses, four ears, &c., the heads joining at the back. Hundreds have come here to see it.

(Special to Star.) Council.

Nova Scotia, March 12.

the question in the house.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 11. The House opened at 10 a. m. Marshall introduced a Bill to Consoli-

date and amend certain acts incorporat-Asylum: also a petition praying the

The House then took recess till noon

99 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Mr. Butler moved his resolution rewart's body has been recovered. A lating to seperate and collective provincial expenditures for 1877 and 1878. McManus moved for the papers in

> Mr. Speaker said all the papers relating to this matter up to March last were White asked if it were the Govern-

The Speaker said neither the Kent

Mr. Johnson asked for information

relating to the lands granted to the N. B. R. R. Co. in Carleton Co.

Marshall asked if the Governmen intended to supplement the consolidated statutes. Wedderburn said it was not the Gov-

ernment's intention to do so. Mr. Frazer asked leave to introduce a bill relating to the Supreme Court. Also a bill to facilitate the transaction of business in the Sup. eme Court.

Wedderburn asked leave to introduce bill to indemnify members and Speaker of the house; also the president of the Legislative Council.

Hutchinson-a bill to amend chap. 100, consolidated statutes. Ritchie presented a petition from some of the inhabitants of St. John, praying that a bill to establish liens do

Marshall moved that Penitentiary matters in St. John, be referred to a special Committee. Marshall explained said. the motives which led to this motion.

John McDonald, on the matter. Willis thought the Government must be powerful,- to think it could not get an answer from the Government, but that Marshall could.

Wedderburn said the Government

Canterbury, York, as a seperate Parish. Petition in favor of the same was presented [The new incorporation will be called Parish of Lorne.]

The House took recess till 2.30. AFTERNOON.

Mr. Blair on introducing his resolution made some very forcible remarks. the Government introduced the bill now denounce the measure. relating to this road they either did so ter which he characterized as illusory, TELEGRAPHIC! road—he ridiculed the idea that as the Were these pledges sacred, binding to was however that it were infinitely house and the Government answer. better for the Government to drop the

Gillespie, the Opposition whip, secondon Mr. Tilley's constitution, but he is Fraser said the Leader of the Opposition professed to move his resolution to parliamentary precedence, from which lutely nothing of it. He ridiculed the forthwith. He sai he was not going he was led to doubt his sincerity. The railroad inspection by Perly and Mc- to oppose the Government without honorable member bad been on a wrong Queen, but said he appreciated Perly trial. He had been compared to Moses, scent. He did not expect the answers as highly as the Government did. He leading tary. the Secretary had given him on the invited him to the Opposition ranks Wedderburn,—I assure the Hornand Mose ment had committed itself to the policy ferred strongly to Mr. Wedderburn's White said he would not oppose the ment in subsidizing the company no- mind, is the editor of a newspaper.] thing had been concealed either from He spoke of the great 'panay-shea' of altogether such a simple one as some the House or from the country. The the time, [this same editor did] namely, Hon. Gentlemen would try to make it. honorable gentleman desires to attack the railroads. Political .-- The Legislative the legislation of 1874. He is strangely contradictory. He said in one instance the contract should be held in consideration, and yet the whole tenor of conference was held here, yester-day, between both chambers, in relahis speech was condemnatory of that contract. Would it be a fair position of tion to abolishing the Upper. There the Government to break faith with the are several members in the latter in company. It was the common fate of favor of the abolition, though not a mar railroad enterprises to have to meet vor of the account of the hardships and involve large expenses;

but were these reasons why the Pro-

vince should break faith with these companies-this was not how national progress was ever attained.

He moved that the resolution be changed by triking out the words commencing with "That this House shall view with disapprobation, &c.," and the words "That the House ter. is satisfied with this assurance,"-referring to hat given by the Government.

The motion was then put, when Mr. Lynott se and thought the motion of the leader of ing St. John Protestant Orphan it made exceptions in the Grand Southern hands. &c. Railway, which did not extend to others. He hought the R. R. was the best abused one in the Province: it had been made a stumping The Speaker took the chair at 12, subject, a political watchery. Blair had at-A message from the Upper House was whose character was unimpeachable, who was those destroyed in the St. John fire. read agreeing to a bill to amend Chap. above and beyond reproach. He challenged him therefore to show collusion or fraud in the matter. Speaking of the route of thr road he said Hon. gentlemen might sneer at the red granite on the way, but this was destined to be gorgeous scenery on the Grand Southern! This

would be entirely forgotten. (Applause.) donation is dispelled by a bright sunthe newspapers, little corner talk that ment on both sides. the Government had lent itself to the Fraser concurred with the Hon. gencompany, should have produced such an tleman. awe-inspiring resolution? But Hon. gentlemen in the goodness of his heart on law bills. had brought his resolution forward, just to save the country. If it can be shown all documents in the Tracadia Lazeretto that the Government has deviated to matter. the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t from the letter of the act, let them bill to amend chap. 100 Consolidated meet with the reprobation of the coun- Statutes. try. The Government had not, and would not. The answer by the Government that neither guarantee nor assurance were given or promised to be given, meets the very case that Mr. debate on Blair's resolution. He said that after what what some of his honer than the careful drivers. Large sleigh will seat thirty Blair imagined. How could he move his resolution to guard against a future addence for what interfered with or limitcontingency, when it was so unequivo- ed the power of the Government, was cally expressed that nothing was even in esse a want of confidence. He then 'promised.' There was no contingent about what the Government had saidno playing upon words, as had been

Here followed a whole volly of cut-He read a letter from the Premier, Sir ting sarcasm. He gave the answer of As his colleague, Mr. Fraser had letter on the Carleton Ferry matter on had got the answer, but he distinctly said, the tenor of Mr. Blair's speech measures. He reviewed eloquently the hand, which, from its length and rush remembered Willis having written and was striking at the very root of responsible government; and these sentiments Fraser presented a Bi l to incorporate he had to endorse. He then read the vote on the passage of the measure. He read coolly till he came down to position organ, the foremost of parlia- course; he had justified if before the mentary debaters! He read on till he came to another name, 'Gillespie.' He made some very brilliant points and What, 'Angels and ministers of grace a very lengthy speech. URBAINE JOHNSON.-We can't accept He said the only St. John organ sup- defend us! the Government whipyour private apology for that tirade. It porting the Government said this momust be made publicly or we shall be tion would be one of want of confi- of Mr. Blair's resolution. He read on obliged to take the usual newspaper dence: he had not said so. There further, and came to another name, 'Covert!' What! exclaimed the Hon. gentleman, 'another Daniel come to glad had lately fallen in love with the Governjudgement!' These are the men who ment. He congratulated him on his new love

The Hon. gentleman had breathed considering it as a mere sham, or the poisonous breath of reproach on without looking into the couse- the fair name of the gentleman at the quences it would entail. He then read head of that company, and it is a sad a financial statement quoted by the day for the country indeed, that gentlemen protect themselves behind their and which he said he would prove so at parliamentary privilege, to assail the fair resolution appeared to him to be in effect a the proper time. Any one looking at fame of gentlemen against whose charthe scheine could never hope to bring acter nought can be said. And the yet to come. Yet the leader repudiates this init to a completion; and if com- Hon. gentleman made light of the pleted, it was harder still for any governments obligations. Was the sane person to think it could be run. If the road were built, what was to sustain good faith of the legislature a sham?

Government. [Covert—I did not mean the Hon. Mr. Landry.] Then he said 1 accept the apology of the Hon. gentleman. (Applause) road could be sustained. His view be repudiated and broken? Let the

Though it has been announced that matter than to throw away \$280,000 some dire confusion is to overtake the more in the enterprise. The fault was Government, though the "Morning by the vote of the opposition members for this measure now under the ban of the opposition members for this measure now under the ban of the opposition members for this measure now under the ban of the opposition members for this in subsidzing the company at first, for News " has declared that the Govern-sition which, however, he did not blame the ment will be tried and found wanting, ment under the solemn contract pledge Government, but it was against the it all comes to a resolution, implying their part? And was not the Governprotest. The Government has said that a want of confidence, which they have ment on behalf of the country bound to protest. The Government has said that it has not guaranteed assistance to the it has not guaranteed assistance to the on Mr. Tilley's resignation is unfound. company, but it has not given assur- Government has done, but for what it with the terms of the contract? He may do.

He then made some heavy re- the fulfillment of the terms of the conmarks towards Mr. Wedderburn's lanstrengthen the hands of the Govern- guage. He contended that those who not agoin to make any extended rement. Such a course is unheard of in spoke in favor of the road knew abso-marks. In the midst of a sentence he whenever he wanted to come. He re-ferred strongly to Mr. Well-level

The House adjourned till 10:30 yesterday, and the debate till 2:30.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

routine and committee meetings up stairs up to noon, A message from the Legislative Woodstock, Council was read.

Lewis gave notice of motion.

Adams laid before the house a copy their work was not just what the doctor orderpage matter.

relating to the Tracadie Lazaretto mat- not the owner been deprived of of a nights re-

Wedderburn said the papers would be brought down immediately. the Opposition was most strange, inasmuc's as on hand in the Receiver General's some even thought the leader of the Indepen Wedderburn promised the papers.

Marshall introduced a bill authorizing t'ie commissioners of the general public tacked the leader of the Company, a man hospital to issue debentures "vice" Killam made inquiry into the Elliot

In reply Mr. Adams said: All matters relating to the land in some day a thriving industry. The House question were referred to a committee might speak of the scenery on their Northern of council to investigate, and such comroute away in the Hyperborean Region, where mittee had before them all the papers the soil is blasted from the rocks,—a very deso-connected with the subject, and heard counsel for the contending parties, and project would live and shine when its traducers as a result of such investigation, have directed that a valuation of Elliot's im-Wedderburn said he was much amus- provements be made with a view to ed by the part Mr. Blair played in re-further action. He said he had no gard to the R. R. measure. He did objection to bringing down the papers,

Fraser submitted report of committee Wedderburn brought down a copy of

Ritchie asked leave to introduce a

AFTERNOON-2.30.

Hannington rose and resumed the debate on Blair's resolution. He said ed little for him to say. This resolution was virtually a motion of want of conreferred to the anxiety of the Opposition manifested for the Government welfare, and stamped these assertions as hypocritical in the extreme.

It was someihing wonderful that the Government was standing at all. The Opposition organ and the Opposition the Government to Blair's questions, with which to hurl the Government and Blair's quibbling over that answe₁ from power. He then read some of was altogether too thin. or, in better Willis' false prophecying in the "News," English, not sufficiently materialized. and referred in scathing terms to the many and grevious disappointments the railroad measures; reviewed those who had supported this particular measure, and denounced in strong terms the loctrine of the Opposition leader on the neasure. So far as his position was 'Willis.' Willis, the editor of the Op- concerned he was not ashamed of his country, -before his constituences, and

the Government might say, or how they might the Government might say the Government might s he had it semi-officially, that \$180,000 was deposited in the banks. Hannington, he was -they did not want him; for he had condescen led to go in with those who had sneered at

Davidson would not accept the assu rnces of Landry said he had not at first intended to

say anything on this measure.

Davidson had taken some correct views of the case, but the discussion had gone on wide terpretation as does his first lieutenant. He was amused at Mr. Covert's pleasure He courted the opportunity to explain why he did join the Government, not fepoing that such

explanation would give satisfaction to the counry while making the Hon. gentleman suppose to have feerings which he would not care to leader. Was not the Govern-

would just say whatever had been his Corner of Queen Street and Willis asked why all this purtubation. considered it his duty flow to support White,-" greenback "-said he was

leading his greenbackers, by the Secre-Address.

'semi-grammatic' way-[the speaker, Government without giving them a fair trial. Ritchie did not think the resolution [The conclusion of this discussion will be given in our next.]

Up River Ripplings,

Professor Deputy Meehan, of St. John, will The Speaker took the chair at 10:30. organize a Lodge of the Independent Order There was uo business except some Good Templars, (I. O. G. T.) in Ballochs Hall, Centerville, to-morrow night. Mr. Meehan has already organized Lodges of this institution at Bristol, East Florenceville, and

Two young mechanics of Parent's factory, who thinking that too much approximity to

of all papers, &c., in the Snowball stum- ed, helped themselves to a handsome "rig out," a beautiful moon-light night recently

and made a prosperous voyage to Houlton. It Ryan asked for all correspondence would have been all well enough probably, had pose searching for his horse, while others had occasion to look for stolen buffaloes, &c. On Saturday morning, the brave ones returned, Blair asked for information on cash like appearance driving up the street, that

> lent was coming nome. Rev. Mr. Turner preached an able and powerful sermon at the opening of the new Methodist Church in Williamstown, last Sabbath. Mr. Turner also conducted the services in the afternoon and evening. C.

Business is dull. Centerville, March 10th 1879.

(Special to Star.)

WOODSTOCK, March 12. Rev. Mr. Nible's house was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of \$100. Insurance, \$1,000 in the Liverpool &

Business Cards.

Barristers, Notaries Public, &c. -OFFICE:-

Wiley's Building, Queen St., OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

Loans Negociated. Accounts collected with

"BARKER HOUSE" LIVERY STABLES.

Stock First Class.

ORR & RICHEY, F'ton, Jan. 23, '79,-3m

TO LET.

THAT beautiful and new house on King Street, now occurred by F. B. Coleman. Possession given 1st of May.

For particulars apply to J. Edgecombe & Sons. Fredericton. Feb. 6th .- tf.

Carriage & Sleigh Factory.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, and Pungs builto order in the latest and most durable styles.

Material and Workmanship of the best. Particular attention given to Painting Trimming and Repairing Carriages, &c. KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N.

NOTICE.

MY connection with Dr. ATHERTON having ceased; all bills for pro-

G. HAYWARD COBURN, M. D. Jan. 25, 1879 .- 6w

CHEMIST

& DRUGGIST.

-DEALER IN-

HAVANA AND DIMESTIC NEWGOODS:

CIGARS.

Wilm t's Alle /. Jan. 23, 1879.-3 mos.

ACIDNTS, BIDAID THEELS. We will pay Agents a salary of \$100, per month and expenses, or show a large commission to seit our new and wonderful inven-Address, feb. 11 SHERM AN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

LEATHER

SHOE FINDINGS. QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

All Orders promptly attended to NOTICE.

rodericton, Feb. -- tf.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber for over six months, either by note or account, will please settle immediately and OWEN SHARKEY.

G. H. SIMMONS.

Now in Stock, and for sale at

JAMES S. NEILL

New Advertisements.

And this space is reserved for T. G. O'CONNOR.

IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN

English Pilots, Moscow Beavers, Elysian Naps, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Heavy Suitings, Meltons, Serges, Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings,

Superfine Breadcloths, Cassimers Doeskins, Oxford and Harvey Homespuns, Flannels, &c. MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS.

Men and Boy's Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, Heavy Tweed Suits, W. P., Coats, Crimean Flannels and Dress Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs,

Silk Scarfs, &c.,
Lambs Wool and Merino Underclothing,
Gents' Half-Hose Kid lined and Cloth Gloves, Braces, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c.

ALLEN & WILSON, Men and Boy's Stylish Clothing, Made to order, under the supervision of a "Phirst Klass Kuttist."

Buffalo Robes; South Sea Seal, German, Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Otter FUR CAPS; Beaver and Otter Gauntlets; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T.G.O'CONOR.

NEAT BELOW BARKER HOUSE HOTEL

Fredericton. November, 19, 1878 .- tf

FUR AND FELT HAT

3 CASES just opened, fine quality. low P. MCPEAKE. Nov. 16.-tf. WHELPLEY'S

> STORE. COY'S BLOCK,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

GROCERY

A MONG MR. WHILE LEY'S Stock are CHOICE SAUSAGES, rich and Inscious, CHEESE, HAMS, PRESERVES, CANNED MEATS, &c.
Here, during EXHIBITION WEEK and at all times the HUNGRY OR THE DELICATE can get their fill.

COY'S BLOCK. CALL AND SEE US

MANTLE CLOTHS, HEAVY & CHEAP.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT

Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

QUEEN STREET, HAS NOW IN HIS

FULL WINTERSTOCK Select and cheap for Cash Only. He will however take Socks, Mirs, and all will however take Socks, MITS, and all kinds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange. Horse Nails, Queen St., opposite Custom House.

NO BOOKS: NO CREDIT! Fredericton, Nov. 21, 1878.-6 mos.

NEW STORE! 60 Boxes Mooney's Polished and

NEW PRICES! RICHARDS' BUILDING.

QUEEN STREET.

Gools will be retailed in this Store

LMOT GUIOU.

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS!

Bottom prices.

Tons Refined American Iron,
2 tons Sied Shoe Steel.

ton Sleigh Shoe Steel.

cwt. Axe Steel (Firth's.)
ton Octagon and Square Steel,
ton Pevic Steel.

boxes Mooney's Celebrated Horse Nails,
20 kegs Horse Shoes.

75 boxes Mooney's Celebrated He
20 kegs Horse Shoes,
10 "Snow Ball Horse Shoes,
10 "Snow Ball Horse Shoes,
10 "Snow Ball Horse Shoes,
2 M Sleigh Shoe Bolts,
1 "Sled Shoe Bolts,
2 "Fire Bolts,
4 pairs Bellows, 2 Anyils,
4 Smith Vices,
20 kegs Nuts and Washers,
1 Portable Forge,
6 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps,
25 "Files, assorted,
2 "Farriers' Knives,
an 4, 1879

LAMES S.

SOZODONT.

TEETH.

GEO. H. DAVIS'. Drug Store, cor. Que en & egent Sts. F'ton, Oct. 31-w

This space is reserved for H.

The bis Bargain in Re-Ectate in this City.

A DOUBLE I'V Story-Solid Brick Building, thoroughov finished throughout offered at the extremely low price of \$2.000 to close an Estate. The building is situated on East side of King Street, opposite the Madas School House and originally cost over \$4.000 to construct. The property soft right, and a decided bargain.

GFO. C. HUNT. Druggist, Queen Stree

IRON!

DAILY EXPECTED PER SCHOONER "RANGOLA."

IRON!

700 Bars American Refined Iron, 200 Bundles

Which will be sold as LOW AS ANY IN THIS JAS, S. NEILL.

Just Received from MONTREAL

Finished Horse Nails. For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL, QUEEN STREE THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

The subscriber has now in stock, the following goods which he will sell cheap for cash, 8 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy, very old, 2 Hhds. and to Quarter Casks, Gin, (i 12 Quarter Casks Irish and Scotch Whikey, 3 Hhds. and 2 Barrels W. F. L. Old Rye Whiskey:

3 Barrels "Gooderham & Worts" and Walkers Old Rye Whiskey; 3 barrels Bourbon Whiskey; 60 Cases Brandy, "Henneey" "Martel" "Henry Mournie," Priet, Castitton & Co., and other brands. 55 Cases Irish and Scotch Whiskey, "Kirkleston," "Glenlivett," "Fullock Lade," "Loch Katrine," "Domville," "Wards" and

ther Brands.

10 Cases Old Tom Gin, quarts and pints,
25 cases "Kewneys," old Jamaica Rum
Diarress Gunners Stout and Lass Ale, other Brands.

quarts and pints, baskets, piper,, qHeidsick & Co., Cham-pagne quarts and pints. Cases sparkling Mouselle; Cases Hock; Cases Claret; 2 Chests and 16 Haif Chest Tea; also, Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Cigars, and Tobacco, Pickles, Sauces, Biscuit and all other Groceries usually found in a first-class

ALSO FOR SALE, CHEAP, I Second Hand Coffee Mill; I Second Hand Counter : cale;
I-2 Dozen Japanned Ter cannistere;

I Platform Scale; I Liquer Pump. ALEX. BURCHILL

Spring Sewing. The Philadelphia Times gives the following hints concerning the remodeling of last year's dresses, and how to make and mend spring garments: Careful mothers are bringing out last year's garments to see what may be available—what must be made over and what can be handed down. The fashion of combination-suits renders the task of turning and twisting comparatively easy, since something may always be found to go with what is left of a dress. Cheap goods are rarely worth making over, while all woolen materials of good quality may be used again and again. These also pay best for dyeing, and two dresses which have outlived their useblack or some dark color. The dyers all dark colors will not recolor successton and wool, or wool and silk, seldom pay for the trouble and expense of having them colored. Some standard houses refuse to attempt them at all. Irish poplin is also rejected, although we have seen it well dyed. It shrunk fearfully through the process, but the new shade obtained was a good one and the fabric wore well after it was dyed. If the fabric be figured the figure will always

show through the dye.

Black woolens should be sponge with hartshorn water and ironed while damp. If very dirty wash like flannels in luke-warm water, and rinse in indigo water made as blue as possible. Do not wring out, but hang up to drip, and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side. Few lower skirts are now made of the dress material. English cambric, cheap alpaca or foulard silk, are usually employed for the foundation. On this a facing of the dress goods half a yard deep is put, and on this facing the plaitings, flounces, etc., are set. Plaiting may be pieced to any extent, the joints being hidden in the folds. Bias folds should be lined with wiggins to give them the proper set. Be careful also to cut them exactly on the bias. The arm holes are no longer corded.

In remodeling silk or woolen suits the short pointed revers collar, meeting at the top of the darts, will be much used. The popular plastron affords an excel-lent mode of covering the rubbed fronts of dresses. Stitch it on both fronts from collar to bottom, and work the buttonholes over the old ones. When the back drapery is too scant add a width of the trimming material on one side and bunch it up irregularly. The accepted trimming for plain skirts is one or two flounces cut straight and put on in inch-wide plaits. These flounces are usually deep enough to hide all that part of the lower skirt not hidden by the long underskirt. Silesia or drilling is preferred to linen for dress lining by many dressmakers. This is, however, a matter of taste. Linen and lawn dresses are not lined, but are made with the French fell, which prevents the seams stretching. To make this stitch on the right side, trim the seams off close, turn and stitch up once more on the wrong side. In all bias seams on garwhich are meant to be washed, stitch a narrow, straight strip of cloth to serve as a stay. Skirt braids should always be shrunk before using, else they will draw in the wearing. White petticoats which have cut out on the edges holder. may be made "as good as new" by putting on a ruffle of thin new cotton or cambric, as the material may require, The ruffle may be easily made on the

sewing machine. Children's white dresses may be lengthened by adding a band of insertion and a scant flounce of Hamburg work on the bottom. If the dress is plaited at the back, lengthen the body by means of the trimming and piece the plaiting at the top, where the added trimming will cover it. Plain princess dresses, white or colored, may be made longer by cutting the edge out in vandykes or tabs and setting a plaited founce underneath—a fashion popular for new suits.

When sheets give way in the middle, tear them down the center and sew the outside edges together, thus bringing the best part where the hardest wear comes. Pillowcases are not often worth mending. If it seems desirable, put a large piece of old cloth under the thin places and darn the broken threads. Tablecloths should be carefully darned with fine linen thread. When too far gone for mending, use the best partsusually the four corners-for traveloths. and take the worst pieces for the drawer or bag in which rags for bandages and sickness are kept; old linen rags are invaluable for such purposes.

News and Notes for Women. The Boston Latin school for girls now has ninety pupils.

The fashion at Paris weddings is to have two pages instead of bridesmaids. at the University of London was unsuc-

Green leaves sewn with crystal beads and woven into garlands are worn for ball wreaths by French blondes.

Mrs. Martha Sinclair, of Des Moines, has been elected assistant preceptress at the Iowa State agricultural college. English dressmakers use watchspring tipped with brass instead of whalebone.

It costs only about one-fiftieth as much. Words are nothing to paint a mother's love, a mother's consolation. A baby's smile contains the divinest essence of all earthly solacement; a child's love soothes without weakening; it demands

so much that in blessing it one is blessed by it unawares.—Ellen W. Olney. A silver medal has been awarded to Miss Mary D. McNamara, of Clinton, by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, by reason of her bravery last August in rescuing a daughter of Mr. Levi Burk from drowning in the Lancaster Mills pond. Miss McNamara had previously

rescued two other girls from a watery grave. She is but fifteen years of age. A Paris letter describes a queer dress ti is: It represented an owl, and was wern by a foreign duchess. The dress, in the darkest shade of blue satin, was trimmed with grayish fawn-colored feathers, the hue of the night bird. The front of the dress was covered with fringes in feathers. The head of an owl with diamond eyes shone in the middle of the lady's chest, and another owl ornamented her hair.

No one ever succeeded in extracting honey from a spelling bee. Didn't eh? A young man who attended a spelling bee in this town three years ago took rherefrom a young lady whom he recent-ly married, and he calls her "honey" for short, and thinks she is ten times sweeter than that saccharine product of the bee. What he will call her a few years hence is a question we hand over to our puzzle solvers, -- Norristown

PIKE'S PEAK SIGNAL STATION. Wonders of the Highest Inhabited Portion

A Colorado correspondent of the Bos ton Journal writes as follows: The United States signal station at Pike's peak is the highest signal station in the world; it is also the highest inhabited portion of the globe. It was opened in the month of September, 1878. That it was a wise provision of the government in establishing a signal station at this point is no longer questioned, the facts having already demonstrated its practicability, and the present success promises that Pike's peak signal station is yet to stand at the head of all astronomical and meteorological stations in the world, This point is wonderfully favorfulness in their first estate, may, after ed by nature for the study of astronomy passing through the dyer's vat, be united to form a serviceable suit of mosphere brings out a remarkable brilblack or some dark color. The dyers liancy and clearness to the stars and all themselves always advise black for dark blues, browns, violets—indeed almost most always cloudless, and cloudy days are the exception. Nine-tenths of the fully in any other shade. Dyed silks rarely look well, and mixed goods, cottotal eclipse of the sun received at Washington was the report of Professor Loud, of Colorado college, from observations taken at Pike's peak,

The signal station is now under the charge of Sergeants Choate, Blake and Sweeney. These officers are detailed from the army because of their peculiar adaptability and special qualifications for the accurate execution of the nice duties of taking astronomical and me teorological observations. To Sergeant Rufus Choate I am greatly indebted for the particulars embodied in this article, The summit of Pike's peak contains sixty acres. It is 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. On the highest point stands the signal station, a rough stone building twenty-four by thirty, one story in height. It is divided into four rooms—officers' room, kitchen, store room and woodroom. And here in this bleak spot, nearly twenty miles from the habitations of man, though three miles nearer the heavenly regions than most parts of New England, these men live the larger part of the year. The station is three miles from the timber line, where the greater part of vegetation ceases. Short grass tufted with delicate Alpine flowers struggle for an existence against the frigidity of the atmosphere and creep toward the mountain top; but there are hundreds of acres of cold gray and reddish rocks where not a vestige of

verdure exists.

Like the dwellers of the Arctic regions, the inhabitants of Pike's peak have but two seasons—summer and winter. Two months of summer—August and Septem-ber—and ten, long cold months of win ter. The summer season passes quick. The atmosphere is congenial; the many visitors at the peak enhance its social life with joy, wonderment and mirth. During the summer of 1878 upward of nine hundred people, in parties of from five to thirty, visited the peak, among them many ladies. They registered from the four quarters of the globe, and they all expressed admiration and astonishment at the grandeur and sublimity of the wonderful views as seen from the peak. To behold a sunrise from the peak is an event of a lifetime, and for this purpose visitors often re-main over night at the station to be ready to catch the first glimpse of the sun as it appears above the horizon, gilding with its bright rays the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to the wonder and delight of the amazed be-

Seven observations are taken daily; all storms are closely watched, and each special and distinctive characteristic duly recorded. Sunrise and sunset demand close attention. Every peculiarity of the heavenly regions is viewed and a record made of the same, and monthly reports of these records are sent to headquarters at Washington. The present year has been unusually prolific in sun-dogs, which are said to prognosticate earthquakes, subterranean explosions, immense freshets and troublous times. A government office at Pike's peak is no sinecure, for the officer must buffet all storms and brave all weathers. Occasionally an electric storm visits the peak. There is but little thunder accompanying these storms, but the mountain seems all on fire. Sergeant Choate informs me that when he was out observing one of these storms it appeared as though the whole mountain top was a sheet of electric flame. It came out of every rock and darted around with wonderful audacity. It played around him, and, as he expressed ed into the signal station for preservain December, and on December 21 he The first female candidate for a degree snowshoes twelve feet in length. It low zero. He sought shelter in a deserted cabin, through which the wind whistled tunes anything but agreeable; here he built a small fire, but avoided sleep, fearing the extreme cold might produce the sleep of death. The third day he reached the station safely.

The summer months are also occupied in preparing for the long siege of winter. During the months of August and September upward of 3,000 pounds of the usual variety of family stores and about twenty-five cords of firewood are the back sof the poor, despised burro, whose head has the appearance of being

Lukens' "Pith and Point,"

A self-educated man is not always one

ing tarred and feathered, plumes him-self on his escape on a pitch-dark night -New York News.

the household arrives home at night and somest watch that he could find. house in early practice for the baseball

The Desperate Resistance of Eighty English Drift, in South Africa, says:

The duties of the officers are various.

it, shot down his back and darted out of each boot toe, and so completely filled him with electricity that he could not retain his foothold, but bounded and rebounded from the rock like a rubber ball; he felt as though a powerful electric battery was pouring flery darts all through him, and deeming "discre-tion the better part of valor," he boundtion. Sergeant Choate was at the spring. was a weary task and a dreary trip. The first night out he slept in the snow on the mountain's side. The second night the mercury fell to twenty degrees below zero. He sought shells in the supplies the second night able laurel to the famous but unfortunded at Twenty-fourth

"You're quite a stranger!" as the eggshell said to the fledgeling.

who has learned to school himself. Corporal punishment. When that poor subaltern is reduced to the ranks. Impetuosity is like the ocean undertow, for it carries us beyond our depth. The horsethief, who came near be-

The New Haven Register opens the The New Haven Register opens the baseball season early, and scores a home it dried. The grateful man took his run as follows: "When the head of friend out and bought him the handobserves his oldest boy hanging his head in a corner, he is prepared to learn that he has broken the best vase in the

CHARGED BY THE ZULUS.

Some dozen miles from the camp at

Rorke's Drift proper a small commissariat post had been stationed, near the Tugela river, and not far from the frontier towns of Helpmakaar and Grey. town. Here, without any intrenched system of defense, utterly unprepared to resist anything like a serious attack, and never dreaming of danger, there were a handful of volunteers, some men of the Twenty-fourth, and some civilians, about eighty, all told. They were under the command of a couple of young lieutenants-Bromhead, of the Twenty-fourth, and Chard, of the Royal engineers. They knew nothing of the bitter business that had been going on making for the river, and, in the distance, natives in pursuit. Seeing danger, the young lieutenants called their men to arms and commenced to turn their commissariat stores to account. They had a vast quantity of meal in bags and a large store of biscuit in tins. These, under the young engineer's direction, they hastily formed into a barricade, with loop-holes for the rifles, Meanwhile the outlook saw several of the fugitives fall under the Zulu fire, more particularly Lieutenant Coghill, while crossing the river, the officer's intention being to warn Greytown and Helpmakaar of the danger they were in from a Zulu advance. Coghill and some half dozen or more had got away from the camp, charged with the duty of carrying news of the Zulu attack to the rear. The little post at Rorke's Drift appears to have been altogether forgotten, except by the Zulu army, for the natives who had pursued Coghill turned out to be the vanguard of another portion of the victorious force which had captured the Chelmsford convoy. It was at sunset that between 3,000 and 4,000 of the enemy appeared before Chard and Bromhead's breastwork of meal-bags and biscuit tins. Waiting calmly for their advance, the little garrison poured into them a volley that staggered them. The fire was repeated, and the Zulus, swarming over their dead, charged for the most vulnerable part of the barricade, entered it, and were hurled back at the point of the bayonet. Again and again they returned to the breach, which was closed up with their dead. The garrison fought like devils. They clubbed their rifles, they used their bayonets, the young lieutenants fought with their swords. After each repulse the men returned to their rifle practice, keeping up a deadly fire. At the rear of the barricade was a small wooden hospital. There were five patients in it and a servant of Col. Harness. The Zulus fired the hospital and the inmates were burned to death, except Harness servant, who crept out and escaped in the bush. The light of the flames helped the garrison to see the foe and enabled them to avenge ever and over again the Boor fellows in the hospital. All through the night the unequal contest went on; the Zulus more than once coming up to the breastwork and seizing the rifle barrels which flung among them a constant and deadly hail of bullets. Some of them got inside the impromptu fortress six different times, but they were slaughtered to a man.

Assistant-Commissary Byrne was conyelled the crowd, and he did so. The Assistant-Commissary Byrne was conspicuous for his bravery. He was killed. But few of the others fell, sheltered by the bags and tins so admirably engineered by Lieut. Chard. Toward dawn Lord Chelmsford continued his retreat, and reached Rorke's Drift shortly after the attacking hosts had withdrawn. The Zulus evidently had good information of Lord Chelmsford's movements, for as he came up they retired; and at first the men at the beleaguered post thought the fresh force appearing against the gray sky-line was a new body of the enemy. The British colors, however, soon made themselves manifest to the The British colors, however, outlook, and the garrison sent up a ringing cheer, which was answered by their comrades, who, as they advanced, found grim evidence of the contest that had only just been finished. The neighborhood of the Drift was strewn with Zulu dead, 351 bodies lying thick about the

barricade, more particularly at the point where they had been repulsed with the bayonet. The bodies further away were estimated at between 600 and 700, so that Bromhead and Chard's company had averaged ten Zulus killed per man. They had not only done something to-ward wiping out the defeat at the camp, but they had saved Graytown and Help-makaar, and, possibly, Natal itself; for they had clearly checked the advance of the enemy, who would otherwise have swarmed over the frontier, which he has nevertheless crossed here and there in small parties. It is thought at the Cape that every man at Rorke's Drift should have the Victoria cross, and nobody in London gainsays their title to the dis-

How Careless Men Can be With Money. A correspondent says: My friend was a paymaster of a large railroad company, and one day he went out with \$30,000 to pay the men. The money was wrapped up in an old newspaper, and he carried it under his arm. He stopped at a way-side hostelry for din-ner, and left the money on a chair when he went out. He had not gone many miles from the place when he missed it. He flew back and asked the woman if snugly stowed away. These are all carried to the peak in small quantities on the back sof the poor, despised burro, the back sof the poor, despised burro, the back sof the poor, despised burro, the new back and asked the woman is she had seen a parcel. "There's a bit of newspaper on the chair beyant," said she; "perhaps that it;" which it proved to be, and my friend returned a happier encased in cloth and whose ears are and a wiser man. Another circumstance: nearly the length of his legs, and who A man I know of lost a roll of bills walks at the pace of a snail, and a very slow snail at that.

A man 1 know of lost a loll of blind amounting to \$10,000. They, also, were tied up in a newspaper. He told a friend, and the two talked over the Lukens' "Pith and Point."

Breast high—The crease in your shirtmoney. The friend made him tell all the ground he had been over since he had the money. The last place was the postoffice. The night was wet over-head and slushy under foot. They stopped at the postoffice, and going to the place where the man had been, and found two or three torn bits of newspaper. It was the same. They looked further, and found the lost treasure. It had been kicked in turn by every one who came into the office, and when found, was all untied and completely soaked in slush. They seized it eagerly and returned to their hotel, where they spent several hours in cleaning it.

> There are times when even the timid and inoffensive hare may prove a dan-gerous foe—for instance, when you have eaten too much of him.

Hints About Accidents.

A child rolls down the stairs, or falls Africa.

A London letter, describing the annilittim of Divini A London letter, describing the annihilation of a British column under Lord the following directions, as nearly as Chelmsford by 2,000 Zulus, at Borke's possible in the order in which they should be adopted: Raise the child All the clothing should be loosened, especially about the neck, to afford the freest circulation of the blood to and from the head. To equalize the circu n head should be kept cool and the extremities warm. Cooling lotions of arnica or witch-hazel and water, or simply water, should be applied to the head on thin cloths, well wrung out so as not to wet the pillows and bed-clothes. No more than two or four thicknesses of linen should be used because this location. of linen should be used, because thick at the camp. Their first intimation of cloths prevent evaporation, and what trouble arose from seeing fugitives was intended to cool the head acts as a poultice and makes the head hotter. Ice and ice cold water should not be used unless the head is very hot, as it is believed that children have been killed by the application of pounded ice to the head. Bottles of hot water or hot irons are all that is necessary, besides the bed-clothing, to heat the extremities. All applications of mustard and other irritants possess no advantage over these, and have the disadvantage of disturbing the sufferer. Should the patient's face be very pale, and signs of fainting ap-pear, camphor or ammonia should be applied to the nostrils, and a little brandy or wine be given. Then the room should be made as quiet as possible and every means used to invite "na ture's sweet restorer," sleep. We know the popular idea is that patients suffer ing from any injury to the head should be kept awake by all means; and it is mainly to combat this erroneous notion that we are prompted to write out these directions. No injury—or degree of injury—of the head contra-indicates the sufferer's sleeping. In fact, positive harm may be done in trying to prevent sleep. Rest is what the brain and blood vessels want more than any one other thing; and, if not allowed, what would have passed off in a few hours or days be prolonged into inflammation with all its dangerous consequences. Of course the air of the room should be kept pure—windows and doors open, if the weather permit—and the presence of persons not absolutely necessary for-bidden. — W. H. Vail, M. D., in the

Christian Union. Speculative Trunk Buyers. The proprietor of the Everett house, St. Louis, recently had a sale of the bag-gage left at his hotel by frauds and imecunious patrons. There were eightythree trunks and valises offered for sale and the total amount realized was \$83 A large crowd was present, but the bidding was far from spirited, as the contents of the trunks were not exposed to view. Many laughable incidents happened. One old gentleman persisted on prying open the trunks with a big knotted cane, and would only desist when made to do so forcibly. At the commencement of the sale he was observed to be closely eyeing a huge Saratoga which had been left at the Everett house by a female adventuress. When this trunk was cried he anxiously fumbled in his pockets and brought forth ten cents, with which he started the bidding. Finally it was knocked down first thing seen was a roll of newspapers. and the last a lot of bricks, among which was found a sheet of foolscap with this inscription on it: "Sold again! and never got your money back. Yours in haste." A boy bought a trunk for forty cents and found in it about \$10 worth of clothes and a valuable breastpin, evidently intended for a lady. A laborer purchased a rickety receptacle, held to-gether by ropes. It was full of papers and letters, the latter written by a lady to her husband and full of pitiful tales of poverty, distress and sickness. To enumerate all the mistakes in buying would take a column. Suffice it to say that a grocer bought some surgical instruments, a druggist a sack of dried apples and a quantity of beans, and a market-woman a complete skeleton, carefully polished and set on wires but not put together. The sale wound up with a free fight, which the police had some trouble in stopping.—The National Hotel Reporter.

That of a "heathen Chinee," if belonging to one of our race, can scarcely be described as attractive. But worse than this, it is the index of a disordered liver—of a liver that needs arousing and regulating. The remedy is at hand, prompt, efficacious. A course of Hostetter's Stomand Bitters will expel the mis-directed bile from the blood and divert it into directed bile from the blood and divert it into the proper channel, open the bowels, remove the dyspeptic symptoms which invariably ac-company biliousness, and counteract the rap-idly developing tendency to dangerous conges-tion of the liver, which must always exist when the skin and whites of the eyes assume this yellow hue. The pains through the right lower ribs, side and shoulder blade, the nausea, furred state of the tonete. and unpleasant lower ribs, side and shoulder blade, the nausea, furred state of the tongue, and unpleasant breath, which indicate liver complaint, in short, all its disagreeable concomitants, are soon remedied by this sovereign corrective, which, in addition to its regulating properties, is a superb invigorant, and a pure and agreeable medicinal stimulant, appetizer and nervine.

Rashienable Feetishness.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally-received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, spirituelle face and a figure of sylph-like proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles, it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and petite figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxuriant carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the fresh, blooming face and well-rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form paled and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming healthful heavent-suirited woman. the face and form paled and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, buoyant-spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard remedy for female diseases and weaknesses. It has the two-fold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system-It is sold by druggists.

Probably there is no better judge of musical instruments, or of the opinions of musicians respecting them, than Theodore Thomas. He says the Mason and Hamlin Cabinet Organs are much the best of this class of instruments made, and that musicians generally agree in this.

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Wonderful Facts.

Sir Astley Cooper relates the case of a sailor who was received in St. Thomas' hospital in a state of stupor from an injury in the head, which continued some months. After an operation he suddenly recovered so far as to speak, but no one in the hospital understood his langently in the arms, and carrying it to guage. But a Welsh milk-woman hap-the nearest sofa or bed, place him on it pening to come into the ward, answer-—unless crying loudly, when he can be soothed quickest in his mother's arms. He had, however, his native language. He had, however, been absent from Wales more than thirty years, and previous to the accident had entirely forgotten Welsh, although he now spoke it fluently, and

spoke only Italian.

A Lutheran clergyman, of Philadel-phia, informed Dr. Rush that Germans and Swedes, of whom he had a large number in his congregation, when near death always prayed in their native languages, though some of them, he was confident, had not spoken them for fifty or sixty years.

An ignorant servant girl, mentioned by Coleridge, during the delirium of a fever repeated with perfect correctness passages from a number of theological works in Latin, Greek and Rabinical Hebrew. It was at length discovered that she had been servant to a learned clergyman, who was in the habit of walking backward and forward along a passage by the kitchen, and there read ng aloud his favorite authors.

Dr. Abercrombie relates the case of a child, four years old, who underwent the operation of trepanning while in a state of profound stupor from fracture of the skull. After his recovery, he retained no recollection either of the opera-tion or the accident; yet, at the age of fifteen, during the delirium of fever, he gave his mother an exact description of the operation, of the persons present, their dress and many other minute particulars.

The destructive progress of that insidious foe to life and health, Scrofula, may be arrested by the aid of Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup, a botanic depurent which rids the "ystem of every trace of scrofulous or syphilitic poison, and cures eruptive and other diseases indicative of a tainted condition of the blood. Among the maladies which it remedies are white swellings, salt rheum, carbunoles, biliousness, the diseases incident to women, gout and rheumatism.

A Real Blessing to Women.

Mrs. Walter Hinckley, of Cotuit, Mass., called, in company with her husband, on Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., the proprietor of the medicine lately introduced into this place, happily named FAVORITE REMEDY, and made the following interesting statement: "For many years I had been a great sufferer from what was called a fibrous tumor; had secured the assistance of the best accessible medical men and used many of the patent medicines recommended, but without obtaining any relief. On the contrary, I grew worse, until I had given up all hopes of recovery. Our neighbor, Mr. John M. Handy, came from Rondout and brought me a bottle of your FAVORITE REM-EDY. Before I had used half of it I experienced a marked improvement and all my neighbors noticed the great change. I have taken some four or five oottles, and am entirely free from pain; gained flesh, appetite good, sleep well-in short, feel like a new being. I have recommended the FAVORITE REM-EDY to many of my acquaintances, and all, without an exception, are loud in its praise. To say that I feel thaukful is expressing my gratitude in the mildest form. You are at liberty, doctor, to refer to my case; and I hope all will believe me when I say that the FAVOR-ITE REMEDY has proved a real blessing to me, and that no woman suffering from any of the complaints peculiar to our sex can afford to be without it. But, doctor, you must take more pains to tell the people how to avoid the mistakes they have made. To this end, request them to remember that your name is Dr. David Kennedy and the medicine is called (what it is, in fact) FAVORITE REMEDY, price only one dollar, and that you are a practicing physician and surgeon of RONDOUT, N. Y."

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