MARITIME FARMER

MISSING ISSUE

November 25, 1880

Maritime Farmer.

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VOL. II. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2 1880. NO. 14

NEVER

Since healing remedies have been used by SUFFRING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain relieving agent as

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.

It Soothes, Heals and Cures. It

HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Sores, &c.

CURES Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Toothache, Sore Lips, &c.

SUBDUES Inflammation and Swellings.

RELIEVES Boils, Felons, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup.

EXTRACTS Pains from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frostbites, Sprains and Bruises.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House in Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest, either at law or in Equity, of the said THOMAS ROGERS, of, in and to the Fredericton Nursery, so called, situate in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, at the intersection of the old and new roads leading to Spring Hill, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of York, at the suit of John Macpherson against the said Thomas Rogers.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, September 1st, 1880.

House for Sale.

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. MCLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 80 feet on Sunbury Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

For further information apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

FOR SALE,

PURE BRED

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS,

(Felch and Williams' Strain)

ESQUIR OF

J. MAXWELL,

Victoria Mills (below F'ton).

August 19.—3 mos.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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

☞ For particulars apply to undersigned,

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton May 23, 1879.—tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two miles from Fredericton, situate on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONDS FARM," owned by the undersigned. In connection with the Farm we will sell or rent, Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Farming utensils.

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

WANTED BY

Fredericton Leather Company

HEMLOCK BARK,

HIDES and TALLOW,

for which the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES will be paid in

CASH!

AT THEIR TANNERY, HEAD OF KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

ISAAC W. SIMMONS,
Manager.

October 7, 1880.

TO FARMERS.

GEO. HATT & SONS take country produce in exchange for goods, at the lowest cash prices.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Sept. 23.

CUT THIS OUT

Sir:—Please find enclosed the sum of $1, in payment for one year's subscription to the "Maritime Farmer."

Yours, &c.,

Name in full

Address in full

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. ☞ $500 ☜ will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

McMILLAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1881.

Agricultural and Nautical.

CORRECT Tables; full lists of Lighthouses; Corporate bodies; Government and County Offices, Societies, &c., &c.

The Fullest and Latest Information.

☞ For sale by all Booksellers and General Dealers, or will be mailed by the publishers on receipt of 10 cents.

J. & A. McMILLAN,
Publishers, St. John, N. B.

Dealers who have not already received a supply are invited to send their orders.

St. John, Oct. 29, 1880—1m

HARDWARE

By Rail from Boston.

Three Cases general Hardware, containing:

SPRING Balancers, Barrel Bolts, Hindostan Slips, Mortice Knobs, Rim Lock Knobs, Howe's Steelyards, Bailey's Planes, Stock and Dies, Gate Hooks, Tape Measures, Rim Locks, Night Latches, Carpenter's Rules, Pad Locks, Coal Shovels, Stove Dampers, Cover Lifters, Trunk Keys, Curry Combes, Apple Parers, Thumb Latches, Butt Hinges, Window Supports, Nail Sets, Molasses Gates, Screw Drivers, Steel Squares, Pocket Locks, Hand and Tea Bells, Malletts, Double Cut Bitts, Sash Pads, Monkey Wrenches, Jack Planes, Jack Hammers, Plums and Levels, Shutter Knobs, Blue Chalk, Fine Thread Wire, for Wax Work, Mouse Traps, Clothes Line Pulleys, Sash Bolts, Quilting Frame Irons, Zinc Points, Belt Hooks, Patent Saw Setts, Sand Paper, just to hand, and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1880.

GUNS. GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 DOUBLE Barrel Breech Loading Gun;
3 Single Barrel Breech Loading Guns;
2 Single Barrel Rifles;
4 Double Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns;
10 Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns.

For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct. 14.

HARDWARE.

By rail from Boston.

3 CASES and 1 barrel, containing general Hardware.
2 reams best Flint Paper;
1 barrel Malleable Castings for Carriages and Sleighs.

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

October 7.

FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS,

—USE—

Gates' Certain Check!

This is to certify, that Isaac Thomas, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, maketh oath and saith, that in the summer of 1868, he was very much reduced by

DIARRHŒA,

and had tried different remedies, and found no benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medicines, resolved to apply to him for aid; and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's residence, obtained and took some of his celebrated

CERTAIN CHECK,

and experienced immediate relief, and was at once restored to his usual good health.

ISAAC THOMAS.

Sworn to at Middleton, this 6th day of January, 1870, before

JAS. WHITLOCK, *J. P.*

☞ The best preparation for children known.

TRY IT.

Price 25 cents, sold by druggists and dealers.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Jeremiah Allen, late of Douglas, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested to, within three months from this notice, unto Rainsford & Black, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Rainsford & Black at their office, Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton.

Dated 11th day of October, A. D. 1880.

MARY ALLEN,
Administratrix.

Oct. 14—3 m

CABLE CHAINS, ETC.

JUST received per steamship "Toronto" via Halifax:—

11 casks Proved Cable Chain—size from 3-16 to 5-8;
1 cask Table Knives;
1 do. T Hinges;
1 do. Padlocks, Trunk, Box, Cupboard, and Till Locks;
1 case Wrapping Twine;
1 cask containing Scissors, Brass Cocks, Harness Rings, Team Bells, Roller Buckles, Window Cord, and Sash Line;
5 Blacksmith's Bellows;
4 do. Vices;
2 Axyls;
6 doz. Galvanized Pails.

For sale low by

JAS. S. NEILL.

Nov. 11.

BLOCKS, &c.

10 SET Blocks for yarding logs;
10 boxes fine Horse Nails;
1 cask mixed Putty;
4 casks Linseed Oil;
50 do. Table Knives;
3 do. Halter Chains; 36 kegs Cut Nails;
1 cask Sheet Zinc;
2 cases Cut Tacks;
1 barrel pure Olive Oil;
1 do. do. Neatsfoot Oil;
6 doz Narrow Axes;
4 do. Coal Hods;
5 do. Coal Shovels;
3 do. Glass Lanterns;
10 kegs extra large Horse Shoes; 1 doz. good Well Buckets;
2 tons Grindstones—superior grit;
3 doz. fancy Tea Bells.

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Nov. 11.

1 DOZ. sets Imperial Measures, wood;
1 doz. Imperial Half-bushels, wood;
2 doz. sets Imperial Measures, Tin.

Just received and for sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct. 21.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System,

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

READ THE FACTS.

TORONTO, April 3rd, 1880.
5 Bear Street.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your invaluable family medicine, VEGETINE. For three years I was a great sufferer from *Chronic Rheumatism* and *Derangement* of the *Kidneys*, and, after testing innumerable so-called remedies, in the Spring of last year, I was recommended to give the VEGETINE a trial and to persevere in using it for some time. I did so, and in the course of three months found that a perfect cure had been effected, and I am now, thank God, in the full enjoyment of the best of health. I consider it the most effective remedy for the distressing complaints just mentioned, and for *Indigestion*, *Biliousness*, and *Liver Disease*. It is very pleasant to take, vitalizing and invigorating. I can most confidently recommend it, knowing the great benefits I have derived from its use, and consider I cannot overstate its great and important value to those similarly afflicted as I have been.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. COIE,
Accountant.

SUPERIOR BLOOD PURIFIER.

TONIC FOR THE STOMACH.

THOROLD, ONT., Jan. 3, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I have great pleasure in certifying to the great benefits which myself and family have derived from the use of your excellent medicine, VEGETINE. I consider it a superior blood purifier and tonic for the stomach.

Yours truly,
J. H. SIMPSON,
Master West Side Public Schools.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

situate at the Mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York.

THE Subscribers are authorized to sell for Colonel Stewart and Eliza Saunders, his wife, that valuable Farm and tract of land fronting on the River St. John, situate at the mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, thirty-five miles from the City of Fredericton, and about twenty-eight miles from the Town of Woodstock.

The tract in the whole contains fourteen hundred acres, one hundred acres or thereabouts of which is intervale and cleared land, the remainder is good land, the greater portion of which is covered with a fine growth of hardwood, hemlock and spruce.

The tract has been laid off into lots, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the subscribers, and at H. A. DAVIDSON'S, Esq., near Halfway House, Dumfries, York County.

The road from Fredericton to Woodstock on which Her Majesty's Mails are carried runs through the premises.

The steamer plying between Fredericton and Woodstock on the River St. John runs directly by the premises during the summer season.

There are two small houses and two barns on the premises, and there is a Grist and Saw Mill, with a good road to them, not more than three miles from the property.

A new Tannery is now being erected within two miles of the lot, and as there is a very large quantity of hemlock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the property doubly valuable.

For further particular apply to the undersigned in Fredericton or to H. A. Davidson, Dumfries.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.:

That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street, opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Pennefather's property and the School-House.

Also a fine Lot situate on *Waterloo Row*, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whittaker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

For a term of Years,

THE Subscriber's property on Charlotte Street. The Lot is 100 ft. wide, fronting on Charlotte Street, and extends back about 350 ft., containing one acre and three-eights.

The House, Barn and Sheds are in good repair—Well of good Water, Green House 40x28 ft. with brick furnace and flue, easily and cheaply heated, and in good repair. The garden and grounds are in excellent order. To anyone wishing a private residence, with a taste for gardening and the cultivation of flowers, there are few more eligible properties in the City.

JAMES S. BEEK.

July 22.

$10 Outfits furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

A YOUNG JERSEY BULL. For particular enquire of

J. L. INCHES.

April 9.

Poetry.

Address to Winter.

Ha! here you come to make us wheeze;
I see your fingers on the trees,
And hear you shouting on the breeze
The storm clan's slogan.

You'll soon be here to nip my toes,
And paint my cheeks with sunset glows,
And fresco this old chin and nose
With blue and purple.

I hear you've been, you roving fellow,
Among the Australasians yellow,
And scaring with your blatant bellow
The Polynesians.

Touch them kindly. Kindly deal
With those who most thy rigors feel:
In trembling suppliance they kneel
And crave thy mercy.

Bluster around the rich man's door;
Make him unlock his golden store,
Each year increasing more and more
His deeds of kindness.

You're getting rough; I fear you pass
Your time too much with Boreas,
And that star-mantled gypsy lass,
The summer Solstice.

Old friend, together many a year
We've journeyed on through foul and clear,
And now, old comrade, lend an ear
To my petition.

This year, I pray thee, leave thy snows
In cold Arcturus with thy blows;
Oh! Winter, gently come to those
Who have no shelter.

Roar 'round the miser till he quakes;
Nip him and strip him till he shakes;
Freeze him and squeeze him till he makes
A big donation.

And in the cause of science, pray
Keep out the ice from Baffin's bay,
So that Polar "savants" win their way
To frozen glory.

Let those we love, though they abide
Far from us now, come to our side
Happy and well at Christmastide,
And we will bless thee.

Agriculture.

European Correspondence of the "Maritime Farmer."

Vienna, Austria, Nov. 9th, 1880.

For the last few days the Vienna police have been on the track of some person, or persons, unknown, whose offence consists in distributing Socialistic publications in the streets of the capital. One of these was entitled "Who is the Working Man?" At six o'clock on Tuesday morning a constable on duty in the Belvedere Strasse detected a young man in the act of placarding one of these Socialistic prints. While arresting him the constable was attacked by five or six men, who had come up unnoticed from behind. He was severely beaten, and left helpless on the ground. Several domiciliary perquisitions have been made, and it is reported that the police have discovered the central depot of the incriminated publications. Instances of the above description are exceedingly rare in Vienna. There is no practical field for Socialistic propaganda in that city, and hitherto those who have attempted it have been invariably foreigners. The city police have not dealt harshly with them. They have been requested to leave the country within a stated time, but have always been left at liberty to go where they choose. The proceedings reported from the capital to day seem to point to an organized system with which the authorities have not yet had to deal. Its instigators have no doubt speculated upon the hardships with which the winter is unavoidably attended amongst the working classes of the capital. Last year the misery amongst them was very great, but there are prospects of improvement thir year. There is no manufacturing population to speak of in Vienna, and there are not the same opportunities for Socialistic propaganda there as in many other towns. Houdel and Nobiling both gave it up in despair, as did all the other German Socialists who visited the city. The honest, thrifty, and good-natured Viennese has a keen sense of his civic duty as well as his personal interests, and he long since acquired the conviction that neither were consistent with Socialism.

Among the many hundreds of congratulatory telegrams that reached Hellmuth Von Moltke last Tuesday, his eighty-first birthday, was one in particular that can not but have been fraught with especial gratification to the venerable warrior patriot. It bore the Austrian Emporer's signature, and ran as follows: "Except, Eccellency, upon this festive day, my hearty felicitations, in testimony to the friendly feeling, and most respectful affection with which I regard you. May Providence grant you many more years of untroubled health and successful activity. — Francis Joseph." The sincerity of Austria's reconciliation with her former foe, and the cordiality of the relations existing at present between the two great military Powers of Central Europe, are, it seems convincingly proved by this magnanamous message from the monarch, whose once paramount authority in the Fatherland was shattered irretrievably during the Seven Days' War, to the unrivalled stratagists whose genius divised the brilliant campaign in which Austria's military pride was humbled to the dust.

FLOOR FOR AN ICEHOUSE.—The best floor for an icehouse, says an exchange, is one of boards or planks laid upon sleepers bedded in gravel. A gravel or sand foundation is the best, and the floor should be laid so that no air can gain access beneath it from without. There should also be provided a drain so constructed that the water from the melted ice can escape into the ground, but which will not admit air to the ice.

Associated Dairying—The Creamery System

All the facts in connection with the creamery system of butter making go to prove that it is to the advantage of dairy farmers to combine their efforts, and send their milk to the creamery, which is managed in much the same way that cheesefactories are operated—by associated efforts.

Wherever they have been tested they have admittedly produced a better quality of butter than was previously made in the district; securing great uniformity in the quality, which is an important item when the purpose is to ship to a foreign market. To prove the value of creameries, and the estimate in which their products are held, we have only to refer to the quotations of the Liverpool market, which show that creamery butter is selling for 3¼ cents per lb. higher than the ordinary grades of dairy produce. It is stated on the best authority that the creamery at Leeswater, Ont., have averaged *eight cents* per pound for the last three years for their butter, over that produced by the best private dairies in the district. The saving of labor by the farmer's family, who as a rule are greatly overworked, is no unimportant item in the arrangement.

It is true, that in the dairying districts of this Province, the female portion of the household have to work very hard. The care and management of the milk of the farm is very great, whether the production be cheese or butter, and we would gladly see this burden removed from them. In districts where the quantity of milk is not sufficiently large to manufacture cheese successfully, factories for the manufacture of butter could be established with profit and advantage.

These is a growing disposition on the part of our rural population to the great demand for a better and more uniform article of butter, and we know of no way in which that demand could be more successfully met than by adopting the principle of associated dairing.

The leisure season, of the year, is now approaching, and we respectfully suggest that the matter be taken up for consideration.

Let some active man in each district invite his friends and neighbors, and talk the subject over. Let the advantages of the system have full weight in deciding what shall be done and we do not fear the result. One thing is very certain, that there is much too large a quantity of poor butter made. To remedy this should be the object of every one, both producer and consumer.

The Potatoe Starch Business in Aroostook County.

We notice by our exchanges that the farmers of Aroestock are quite jubilant over the heavy yield that they have obtained this year, from their potato fields, which have given them from 300 to 400 bushels of perfect potatoes to the acre.

Farmers are disposing of them to the starch factories, of which their are 25 in Aroostook alone, working night and day. Some idea of the extent of the crop may be had from the fact that these 25 factories will use from 25,000 to 150,000 bush. during the season, and the railways are having more than they can possibly do to transport the surplus which will still remain after supplying the factories.

The price paid at the factories is 25 cents per bushels without regard to size or kinds.

This is more than our farmers have been realizing for their crops of potatoes, and suggests the enquiry, why cannot starch factories be erected in New Brunswick, and be made to pay?

Taking one year with another, 25 cents per bushel, with easy delivery, is about as good as our farmers generally make out of their potato crop, particularly when they are located some distance from railway or steamboat facilities for carrying to market.

A good stream of water is required to drive the machinery and wash the potatoes, but this can be had on almost any of our streams during the autumn and fall rains. Of course the buildings require to be of sufficient size to hold the necessary tanks to house the potatoes. A dry house, or kiln, is also required to dry the stick, and a store house to place it in when dried for packing.

The starch, when produced would find a ready sale in the English market, at paying prices.

We hope to hear of some effort being made towards starting a starch factory in the Province, so that, the matter may be fully tested.

Little doubt need be felt but that it must pay a good dividend in settlements adapted to the growth of potatoes, remote from the markets.

☞ Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER, only $1 a year.

Jersey Cattle.

This breed of cattle is gaining quite a strong footing in and about the vicinity of St. John. A very good showing of them was made at the recent Provincial Provincial Exhibition, when the competition proved to be quite lively among the different breeders and owners. Few farmers in the country districts have ventured to go into the breeding of this class of stock, nor do we learn of many that have ventured to place a Jersey in their herd of dairy cows. As a rule they seem to possess more charms for gentlemen in cities and villages, who desire to keep but one cow to give milk for family use, and who care more for quality than quantity, than they do to the ordinary farmer, who has an eye to the size of the animals he keeps, and looks to the quantity of beef he can produce from any single member of his herd, after she has ceased to be profitable at the pail. There can be no questions but this has had much to do with their want of popularity among the farmers in rural districts. The Jersey cannot work miracle, and therefore cannot give large returns on poor food no more than can any other breed of cattle, and in order to secure the largest possible returns must be well fed with good, rich, nutritious food. It is under such conditions that she will pay the greatest profit, the highest percentage on her cost. This is also true of all other breeds. There is one thing, however, which the Jersey cow does in a really satisfactory way, when well cared for. It is not that she will lay on flesh rapidly and make fine beef. Neither is it that she will give you a large flow of milk, but you may rely on having good, rich milk; giving a large percentage of cream, which when well manufactured will yield beautiful golden butter of the finest texture; that will command the highest, and often fancy prices, in any market.

Five quarts of milk have produced a pound of butter, and from 15 to 18 lbs. of butter per week have been produced from one Jersey cow, fed on luxuriant pastures and plenty of bran. In the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia markets Jersey butter will sell as high as $1 per lb,, and there are many dairymen who reside within easy distance of those markets who are doing a nice thing with their herd of Jerseys.

In New Brunswick, however, we have no markots where anything like such fancy prices can be obtained, and therefore the strong inducement to breed Jersey cows for dairying purposes in the country districts is wanting. It might, however, be good policy for those dairymen, who make butter the year round to secure one or two Jerseys for their herd, so that their milk might impart a richer color to their butter product than it would otherwise have.

Indeed there is quite a large proportion of the butter that finds its way to our markets that greatly needs a little more of the right kind of color.

Should any of our dairymen take a fancy to follow our suggestion they can secure this class of stock from breeders in the Province, on quite reasonable terms.

We should like to see them receive a fair trial at the hands of our best farmers and dairymen.

A New System of Grape Culture.

The San Mateo (California) *Journal* says: On the Alpine Ranch, occupied by Charles B. Sears, there is a vineyard of several thousand vines of all descriptions of grapes, foreign and domestic. For six or seven years the vines have been each year, scientifically, as it is called, pruned by cutting back to the traditional two or three buds, and the ground has been regularly plowed and highly cultivated. The vines resisted all this kind treatment and refused to bear well, although making each year a magnificent growth of wood, and showing a very fine healthy stock and root. An experiment was tried with the vineyard this year; a small portion was pruned and cultivated in the usual manner, the larger portion being left entirely unpruned and uncultivated. The result is remarkable. In the latter portion of the vineyard the ground is fairly covered with fine well ripening grapes, making a yield far beyond the ordinary crop of average grapevines, while in the pruned and cultivated portion the vines exhibit but few bunches of perfect grapes.

This great success seems attributable to two causes, chiefly: First, that cultivation and pruning caused too great a growth of wood, thus drawing a way from the fruit-bearing tendency; second, the pruning caused the vines to have a high, straight stem, thus elevating the fruit from the ground into the cool moist touches of the fogs, at times; while letting the vines run caused them to spread out flat on the ground, and the grapes lying immediately upon the warm earth, and in contact with it, are thus sheltered from the adverse influences operating higher above, and were thus fully developed and ripened.

Value of an Improved Animal.

In the American *Agriculturist* we find the following reference to the value of a pure bred animal to an agricultural district. It says: In a farmer's yard we noticed a good Short Horn bull, two years old last spring, that cost $150 He was kept for the double purpose of improving the stock of the farm and the neighbourhood as well, and for the latter purpose was let at the low rate of $2 per service.

His progeny for the present year will number at least 60, yielding say $120, though a considerable number of these will be in the home herd. A little figuring will show the value of such an animal.

The calves will be worth $10 each, from high bred cows, while the ordinary native will sell for, say, $4 each, an increase of $6 per head. Call the increased value only $5 each, a very low estimate, and the increased value of the 60 calves will be $300, or twice the cost of the bull. But look ahead a little; the expenses of raising 60 animals to three years old will be about the same for natives as good grades, but at that age the improved animals will sell for at least $25 more per head—equivalent for the 60 animals, of this one year's get, to at least $1500 Let it be kept in mind that this result will surely come from keeping this $150 animal a single season, while his value a year hence will be quite as large as now. Query; why are not more such breeding animals introduced into every neighbourhood where farm stock is kept? Farmers do not hesitate to graft their native apple trees with improved scions, because it will pay, why not use improved animals upon their native stock so as to improve it?

This will pay just as surely and with quite as large an increase.

Swamp Muck as an Absorbant and Fertilizer.

We have previously referred to the value of muck as a fertilizer, when treated in a proper manner by incorporating it with barn yard manure, by using it as an absorbant in the stables or compost heap. During the leisure of the winter season a good time is afforded the farmer to secure a good stock for the next year's operations. Our crops will give an increased yield per acre in proportion to the extent we enrich the soil, and give clean cultivation. Therefore, any increase we can secure in the manurial resources of the farm is most desirable. The *New England Farmer*, speaking of swamp muck, says:—

"That it is valuable as a fertilizer, proportion to the contents of material that fire will burn, and poor in proportion to the amount of sand and clay, and other inorganic materials. As an absorbant it is valuable in proportion to its freedom from moisture, which is true of all materials used for this purpose. The poisonous salts will wash out by exposure, and for this reason, as well as to free it from surplus water, muck is much better for being 'weathered' a year or more before it is drawn to the stables. Some samples, however, which are rich in organic matter and which are tolerably dry, when dug, may be valuable for immediate use as top dressing on uplands. As a rule, however, the best use that can be made of dry muck is to mix it with animal manures to absorb the liquids which otherwise would run to waste. The alkalies in the manure also have a good effect on the muck, correcting its poisonous character where salts exist, the same as would ashes or lime. Readers who have large muck beds, and who may desire to investigate the muck question furthur, will find much that will interest them in Prof. Johnson's report, in the transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society for the year 1858 The report was afterward revised, and enlarged, and published by the Orange Judd Co., under the title 'Peat and its uses as Fertilizer and Fuel.'"

How to make the Most of Dead Animals.

When animals are found dead they should never be allowed to remain on the surface of the earth, exposed to to the air filling it with unpleasant odours, impregnated with disease and perhaps death, but should at once be removed and converted into a fertilizer for the growth of vegetation.

This may be done by cempositives, with muck or dry earth.

Place the animal on a bed of earth say 5 or 6 inches in thickness, sprinkle over it a quantity of quick lime, and cover immediately with about 15 inches of earth; and, in a few months you will have from 8 to 12 loads of good rich fertilizer, which will be exceedingly valuable as a top dressing for grass lands or grain crops.

SUFFERER.—Some time since a subscriber forwarded this recipe: "If anyone troubled with the tooth-ache will put faith in the following, they will find that it will subdue the most violent attack; it is simply to put a small quantity of rum in the palm of the hand, and sniff it sharply up the nose. I have proved it by personal experience. I have cured many by the means. I obtained the recipe from an old armysurgeon. Its effect is instantaneous."

Cure for Diphtheria.

A correspondent of a Victorian paper writes: Should you or any of your family be attacked with diphtheria do not be alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few years ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures", he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured *every* patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger, instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast, and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation; the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows shut. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, &c., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma.

The Value of Hen Manure.

Should all the droppings from the roosts by hens be carefully saved in barrels, and every spring and fall this manure be composted with any good soil or muck from swamps, and kept a few months—its value for any crop would be equal to Peruvian guano and might, I think, be estimated at fifty cents per fowl per annum. From fifty hens I saved about ten barrels of the pure hen guano during the year. What I save from November to April I compost in the spring with soil. First, I spread soil in a circle to the depth of three or four inches; then I spread another layer of soil, till the heap is completed, using about four times the bulk of soil that I do of manure, the last layer being soil. The top of this compost heap I make flat to catch the rains; then I cover with any refuse or straw, then place some sticks of wood or boards against the covering to keep it in place, and in two or three months it is ready for use, having become thoroughly incorporated with the soil, but as the season for planting is then nearly past, I leave the heap till the next season, when I use it with what I compost in November. Perhaps it would be better to make a compost in March, where the climate will admit, and use the manure for crops planted the last of May or early June; but I can discover no loss by keeping it till the next season. A gill of this compost in a hill of corn will be equal in effect to half a shovelful of manure.—*Woodbury News.*

A Cure for Ringbones in Horses.

Take one pint of tamer's oil, half a pint of turpentine, two ounces of verdigris previously dissolved in half a pint of vinegar, and two ounces of oil of spike. Mix them all well together, and once in two days anoint, the ringbone with a sponge-full of this compound, and bathe it well in with a hot iron, or pan of coals, 12 or 15 minutes, as hot as the horse will bear it. Thus continue until the ringbone is sufficiently cut away; after which rub it over occasionally with mutton tallow until well. This cures in a few months. Warming will not be necessary in warm weather.

DRAUGHTS OF COLD AIR IN THE STABLE.—Horses are quite sensitive to chilling draughts of air blowing upon them, and especially upon their heads; hence, in the construction of stables this should be borne in mind. Many stables have the horses face an alley along the sides of which are doors' or a large space is left entirely open; in such cases, whenever the rear stable door and the one leading out of the alley are open, the horses stand in a chilling draught, from which they can not escape. Horses, like many people, can stand much wind in an open field, but will catch cold while in a draught only a short time. With proper ventilation, the doors of the stable should be kept closed in cold weather, that no draughts may occur.—*Am. Ag.*

The farmer who has green grass plots around his house, handsome stock and fowls, good orchards shade trees, flowers and shrubbery, a neatly painted house, tasty yard fences—in fact, who uses every energy and means to the beautifying of home, and lending to its attractive—outward as well as inward—features, need have but little fear of his sons and daughters leaving the country for the city. A home must be made attractive, or the child is liable to form a distaste for farm life.

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Opposite Normal School, Fredericton, N. B.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR—Permit me through your columns to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts in aid of the sufferers by the late Stellarton disaster. From the

Collectors of Wellington Ward,		$35 50
" St. Ann's,	"	138 25
" Carleton,	"	89 70
" Queens,	"	232 00
" King's,	"	29 00
Alex. Thompson, Esq., Douglas,		5 00
"Alexander" Lodge, I. O. G. T., Douglas,		5 00
		$534 45

with which amount I have purchased and forwarded a Bank Draft for $533.12 to Geo. G. Carritt, Esq., Albion Mines, N. S., Secretary to the Relief Committee.

Yours &c.,
GEO. F. GREGORY.

P. S.—Since remitting the above, I have received $8.50, and I will continue to receive contributions until 10th December, when I will close the account, and make a final remittance.

G. F. G.

Fredericton, Nov. 30, 1880.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 2, 1880.

The Future of Canada.

Many thinkers are solicitous with regard to "the future of Canada." They fear that the Dominion cannot long continue in its present relations with the Mother Country. The slight tie which now binds it to her, must either be loosened altogether, or drawn more tightly. The people of the Dominion must either make up their minds to assume independence, with all its perils, or incorporate themselves definitely, with the British Empire, and assume their part of its burdens, responsibilities, dangers and glories in peace and war. Some hold (repudiating imperial federation as a chimera,) that the Dominion would never be able to maintain itself as an independent nation, and that its position, interests and the democratic genius of its people naturally, inevitably, draw it towards union with the great republican union whose frontiers touch it. Others who bring imagination more strongly to bear upon their political thinking, who love great poetical ideas, are captivated by Imperial Federation. They like to think of the representatives of the great English Colonies, as sitting in the Imperial Parliament, having their say on all questions affecting the external and internal interests of the Empire. Their ambition is fired by the idea that, Colonial representatives would then have a seat in the British Cabinet, and might reasonably aspire to all the honors within reach of British Statesmen. Imperial Federation is not without the bounds of possibility, but the chances are against it. It would be very much more difficult to bring it about, than either of the other two alternatives, independence or annexation.

A consentaneous determination on the part of Imperial and Colonial statesmen and people as represented in the press would be required. And it is difficult to imagine that they could easily be brought to see eye to eye in this matter; that British Statesmen and people would be willing to put the Colonies on an equality with themselves, that colonial representatives would not be made to feel that they held but a subordinate place in the Imperial Parliament, that the colonists would be content to see their representatives occupying a sort of equivocal position and themselves bearing an additional burden of taxation and responsibility.

Of course thought is free, and volunteers thinkers and writers may speculate as much as they please about the future of Canada, but the people of Canada, we humbly opine, should accustom them to believe that the present position of partial dependence in the Mother Country will long endure. Let them have time to grow strong under her eyes, and when the day comes when they must separate from her, (of that day is inevitable,) they will be in a position to take an independent stand, and decide their own destiny.

The anxiety regarding the future of Canada, reaches not only to its ultimate position as an independent nation, or as a member of an Imperial Federation, or of the great Republic, but to the position of the component parts of the Dominion.

Some people would like to see all the local governments abolished, and a Legislative Union established. Others again, think that the Maritime Provinces should unite among themselves. The Toronto *Globe* lately strongly advised Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. I., to enter upon a Maritime Union, but its advice has not been very well taken. A Nova Scotian writing to it, resents the advice, and calls it impudent, and scouts at its assertion that Confederation has benefitted the Maritime Provinces, and asserts that there is among their people a deep feeling of dissatisfaction with their position under it. We cannot allow that "Nova Scotian" speaks the sentiments of the people of New Brunswick, but for all we know, he may rightly interpret those of his own people. He says:—

"The press and people of the Upper Provinces may pooh-pooh the idea of a repeal agitation; I venture to say they will be undeceived before very long. They have no idea of the bitter feeling against Confederation which is growing and intensifying, particularly in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. That feeling is rapidly assuming a phase where it can easily be developed into a demonstration of a very much more decided and serious character than was witnessed in Nova Scotia in 1867. The Toronto *Mail* was not very far astray when it remarked that the Maritime Provinces had nothing in common with Ontario and Quebec except British connection. British connection does not appear to count for very much just now. That cord, which has been growing gradually weaker since 1867, has been rendered still more slender by the protection policy of the political montebanks who now misrule the Dominion, and will snap some of these days. Then, if not before, the people of the Maritime Provinces—the "dwellers by the shores of the sounding sea"—the men who love liberty and justice—the men who are Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers, and Prince Edward Islanders in nationality, and sentiment, and aspiration, and only Canadians by Act of Parliament—will make short work of Confederation, if there is not a radical change in the policy under which the Domiuion has been ruled since 1867, such a change as will give the Maritime Provinces that fair play which they have not enjoyed since the Confederation yoke was imposed on them. We do not propose to be bled for ever for the benefit of British Columbia and the North-West. We do not propose to be always ruled in the interests of Ontario and Quebec. If we cannot get relief from the disabilities under which we suffer in the Confederation, we shall seek relief by getting out of Confederation; and if we are not allowed to secede peaceably from the Confedsration, we shall have to get out in some other way."

We learn that the Hon. Edward Willis-ton, Judge of the County Court, for the Northumberland district, intends shortly, to resign, if he has not already placed his resignation in the hands of the government. Mr. Willisten has long been in public life. He ably represented his county in the days before Confederation, and has acted as a Judge ever since the formation of the County Courts, in which capacity he displayed efficient legal knowledge, and gave general satisfaction by his judgments. William Wilkinson, Esq., is mentioned as his successor.

Office Regulations.

If it is allowable to draw an inference from the strict regulations which have been drawn up for their correction and guidance, what a nice, easy going, jovial, independent set of fellows the departmental clerks of the Quebec government must be, or rather, must have been! It was their habit, seemingly, to drop into their offices any time in the forenoon, after the regular hour, half-past nine, and leave them any time during the day, as their whim or pleasure prompted them, to solace themselves with perpetual pipes of tobacco, and an occasional horn, and to vary the monotony of their arduous labors by reading the papers, and carrying on animated political and religious discussions, and to make their offices the rendezvous of outside acquaintance. Always impressed by the severity of their duties, and mortified to think that, their abilities brought them so little recompense, they fell into the habit of making applications for increase of salary using of course the office stationery for the purpose. These habits and others, such as gadding about the other offices, absenting themselves on plea of illness, communicating to persons outside, extra officially, and not in conformity to the exigency of the public service, the archives and other documents, or revealing anything said or done by the head of the department, have struck the Quebec government, as being, somehow, detrimental to the public service, and a series of strict regulations have been drawn up to put a stop to them, which, if carried out, will very materially restrict the liberty of the clerks, and increase their efficiency. But how very much better are things ordered in the departments here? There are no strict regulations needed to keep our clerks to their duties.

Hon. M. Landry On "Acadian" Progress.

In the last number of the *Moniteur Acadien* there appears a full report of the speech delivered by Hon. M. Landry, Surveyor General, on the occasion of the public opening of the classes of the Normal School, Nov. 8th. He spoke impressively of the responsible position occupied by teachers in the Province, and of the great importance and usefulness of the Institution where teachers were trained for their vocation. The greater, and most interesting, part of the speech was devoted to encouraging the French student teachers, to make the best of opportunities that were now offered them. He gave a cheering account of the progress that has been made by the Acadien people, and incited them not to rest content with the possession of fine qualities of character, and good capacities for work, but energetically to turn them to account. He affirmed boldly that with the same chances and the same advantages they could compete with honor on the same field with their English neighbours. We translate the portion of the speech, relating to the progress that has been made by the Acadians:—

"We have made more progress within the last fifteen years than our ancesters did in all the years up to that date; we have done more to make ourselves known, to make our influence felt, to make ourselves respected and counted for something in the Province, than would be believed if facts were not brought forward to substantiate the statement. Many of the things which we have attained, appeared to our fathers impossible, and beyond the power of their children. Would it have been possible to convince our people fifteen years ago that the year 1880 would show among other marks of progress, ten or twelve Acadian priests, three advocates, three or four doctors, a sheriff, a member of the House of Commons, three members of the Legislature, an inspector of schools, a professor in the Normal School, eight or ten municipal councillors, and above all—yes, above all—twenty student teachers in the capital attending the Normal School. He might also point to our colleges, our convents, our schools, our merchants, our more intelligent farmers, etc., etc. Are not these things true, undeniable marks of progress and prosperity? Are they not incontestable proofs that with confidence in ourselves and mutual support, we could very soon draw ourselves out of the cloud which seemed to envelope us; the cloud which not so long ago seemed to wrap us round with such firmness and tenacity, as to make us even doubt our power to disengage ourselves from it. Faith in ourselves, confidence in our future, and in our own powers, will do more for us than anything else. In the past we have too much doubted ourselves, we are too much inclined to believe that we are not adapted for the highest education and for the most elevated posititions."

London *Truth* relates the following piquant, but not pretty story, anent, the bickerings of the squire and the rector of an English parish over the unspeakable Turk:—

"Who would have supposed that the Eastern Question was being fought out in a Somersetshire village? Yet such is the case, and the name of the village is Combe-hay. The rector is a cousin of Sir Henry Layard, and during the late war took a very active part in obtaining subscriptions towards Lady Strangford's relief fund. The squire is the patron of the living, and loves not the Turk. To mark his disapproval of the politics of the rector, he attends the parish church with his family and servants, but no sooner does the sermon begin than out he and they all file. Between the manor-house and the rectory there is war to the knife; all the villagers who are in the rectory employ receive 'notices to quit' from the squire, as almost the entire village belongs to him. Even a village swain, who was courting one of the handmaids of the rectory, was given his choice of giving up his maid or his mansion. The last aggressive act of the squire has been to make a cow-yard close to the rectory; and, when this was complained of, to build up on the other side of the rectory a pile of timber and brushwood, which was set on fire in order to disinfect the air of the fumes from the cow-yard. In order to keep the villagers *au fait* as to the causes of the war, a handbill has been distributed amongst them, in which the squire says: 'Although Sir Henry Layard and his lady, like the great chief of the hunuck, have received grand honors from the harem-ridden and woman-dealing Sultan and his Government, the numbers may be very diminishing who care to run the risk of hearing more from the pulpit in praise of the doings of 'my cousin, the Ambassador.' The rector ought not to celebrate the virtues of his cousin, the Ambassador, from the pulpit, and the squire is right in his estimate of the Turks; but surely both rector and squire might find something better to do at home than to trouble Somersetshire villagers respecting the merits and demerits of the Turks."

NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—From statistics lately published, we glean some interesting facts regarding the commercial relations of Newfoundland with other countries. In 1879, the value of imports from the United Kingdom was $2,180,703; exports, $2,067,836. The latter consisted mainly of seal and cod oils, seal skins and cod fish. The imports from the Dominion exceed those from the Uuited Kingdom by $191,035, their value being $2,258,671 The total value of exports to the Dominion was $316,630; showing how largely the balance of trade is in favor of the latter, and what a valuable customer Newfoundland is for Canadian products and manufactures. The value of imports in 1879 from the United States was $2,140,345, being less by $118,326 than those of the Dominion; while exports to the United States were $268,018. Imports from the British West Indies, $329,220. Brazil is by far the best customer for codfish, the exports thereto in 1879 being $1,383,819, while Spain took fish to the value of $584,427; Portugal, $713,571; Italy, $131,403; British West Indies, $231,848. It is to be feared that experts to Spain this year will be largely curtailed, as the Norwegians have invaded that market, and, owing to the superior cure of their fish, they threaten to drive the Newfoundlanders from it entirely.

The Seat of Empire vs. The Centre of Commerce.

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way," sang (if it is allowable to use so light a word in connection with a grave episcopal dignitary) Bishop Berkeley, and so says Mr. Shepherd, United States Consul for Bradford, England. Empire according to the interpretation, which we think the Bishop puts on the word, means supreme power in arms laws, government, science, literature, arts, trade, commerce and general intelligence. According to the consul it means supremacy in commerce alone. Empire in a people presumes the possession of a preponderating physical, intellectual, and spiritual might; a power to give laws to impose their will on subordinate nations,; commercial supremacy alone, will not give any people "Empire." The Americans dream that the near future will belong to them, that in the 20th century, the United States will be the preponderating power in the world, that then the seat of Empire will be in their midst, and that New York will be the capital of the world. It may be readily granted that, illimitable extent of soil, varied and favorable climatic conditions, keen, practical, energetic, genius very rapidly increasing population, great command of mechanical invention, of labor saving machinery, give the Americans many advantages, and it is probable enough that in the future their country will be the centre of production, and supply of all the material wants of men. But that will not give the Americans Empire in the Berkeley sense. Empire may take its seat in the west, but, how will the Americans acquire it? Not certainly in the high old Roman fashion, by force of arms, and conquest; their genius, position, and the broad ocean will prevent them. They must show the world a better way to Empire. They must subdue mens minds, not by force but by persuasion, by showing them the way to a nobler life, to a life governed by a spiritual conviction, which will place the performance of moral duty above the attainments of the greatest wealth, the enjoyment of social magnificence and luxury, and replace the aristocracy of rank and class by one of energising virtue, which will give individual man full scope to develop his moral and intellectual capacities, and which will shed light into the dark places, give a chance and a hope to the poorest and most despised. Are the Americans giving proof that they are striking into a new course for Empire? They have had the advantage of the best thought of the old world in every department of human knowledge and practice; they have had the experience of all the ages, but have they formed any system of thought and living purer, higher breader, more intellectually convincing, and morally satisfying than has before obtained in the world?

But to return to Consul Shepherd. He claims that the United States will be in the near future, the centre of commerce, if not the seat of Empire, and it may be to his mind, the terms are synonymous. He says that—

"Any country naturally and properly fights against losing commercial supremacy, and while I am not at all ready to prophesy that England is doomed to drift toward the position of Holland—her mineral resources are too varied and great for that—still, I believe that the centre of commercial and financial gravity is moving westward. Nor must England expect to be forever the distributing station for the world's commerce. That England is, or soon will be, in a decline, I do not assert, but I do believe that history repeats itself, and that Great Britain has reached the highest pinnacle of strength and commercial prosperity.

"London will always be one of the great centres of the world; still I believe the next decade will see every stock and share of the world quoted in the New York market, and the greatest loans of the globe negotiated in her banking houses. I am not claiming superiority for the American people in advancing these opinions, only for the country. With the fairest part of a great continent in their possessien; with freedom from the excessive cold of Canada, and the enervating, sickly heat of Mexico; with everything within their borders with which to provide for themselves and supply others, the virtue of prosperity is nothing as compared with the ignominy of failure. It is, of course, fortunate for the United States that they are free from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies, for the purpose of gratifying personal ambitions, avenging sentimental or imaginary wrongs, and defending delusionary rights."

Endymion.

The sensation of the week in England and America, is the novel "Endymion," by Ben. Disraeli, Earl Beaconsfield. The furore it has raised, almost equals the excitement caused by the contest between Hanlan and Trickett, though those who ran wild over the boat race, are quite indifferent about the book, and those who are enraptured with the book cared very little for the race. The noble author received $50,000 for this creation of his imagination. "What's in a name, asks the lovely Juliet," a rose by any name would smell as sweet." This may be true of the rose, but not of the novel. For the name, we may be sure, in this case, was worth $45,000. "Endymion," though it had been a cleverer work than it is, by an author not a famous statesman, an ex-Premier, and an Earl to boot, would not likely have brought $5,000. The curiosity of the "world" was aroused to learn how Disraeli the pungent satirist, the man who mixed freely in the best society, who was acquainted with all the great, famous, and notorious characters of his living day, would cause his contemporaries to figure on his book. The publishers knew that the world was willing to pay for its curiosity, and they were safe in giving the author a big price. The novel appears to be a kind of phantasmagonia, the shadows of living or once living, men and women, flit through its pages, recognizable to those who knew them, as in a dream, the dreamer recognizes himself, though strangely transmogrified, in company with people whom he by a strange instinct, knows to be famous people of whom he is heard or read. In the chief characters of Endymion critics see more or less free but striking sketches of famous men and women, Lord Palmerstone, Archbishop Manning, Milner Gibson, Cobden, Thackary, Louis Napoleon etc. In the hero Endymion Ferrars, they see Ben Disraeli himself; in Endymion's father, some likeness to Mr. Gladstone. And Bismark is introduced as Count Ferrol, and he runs a tilt with "Prince Florestan" (L. Napoleon) at Eglinton Tournament in Ayrshire, not in the region of the air, as might be supposed, but on veritable Scottish ground. All who are in the habit of reading the novels of the day, and many who scarcely ever look into one, will peruse Endymion, which they will find on our booksellers counters.

The British Government at their last meeting, decided that there is no necessity to resort to coercive measures to put down the agitation in Ireland. They abide in the conviction that they could assert their power and maintain their authority, if absolutely required, and trust that their well known good intentions towards Ireland, and their desire to alleviate all just causes of discontent will gradually assure the mind of the nation, and deprive the agitators of their chief grievance. It will be a long time, months, before the land is quiet, before the voice of the agitator is still, before their terrorism is quite abated, but the danger is, we think, receding that revolution will break forth. The British Parliament is summoned to meet on the 6th of January, when a comprehensive land Bill will be the first government measure submitted.

Legislative Council.

Another preminent member of the Legislative Council, Hon. Francis Hibbard, has passed away. Just as he had attained that period of life, of the good man, which is accompanied "by honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," just as he had gained a handsome competency, and might reasonably have looked forward to many useful and pleasant days he was cut off. Little did he think, when in his humorous, exaggerated, yet earnest way, when he saw that the majority of the Council were determined against the Grand Southern Bill, he delivered his protest, that it would be the last time he would address his Honourable friends from his seat.

Mr. Hibbard was not made of the stuff out of which first class statesmen, or even very clever politicians, are cut, but as a Legislator he was sbrewd, capable, and downright, yet not without a touch of the guile of the serpent. He could make an effective speech but even in opposition he could not work himself up into a state of perfect earnestness, as his good nature and his sense of humor always qualified his indignation.

His death leaves a vacancy in the Legislative Council which it will be difficult to fill, with a man of similar calibre. His death and of Hon. J. A. Beckwith bring the Government face to face with the question—How shall they deal with the Council? Shall they treat it as a moribund body, or one in which the principle of vitality is still strong? Shall they fill up the vacancies (there are now four) by appointing the best men they can find, and so show that they consider the second chamber a vital part of our local constitution, or shall they allow it to drop away peicemeal, as it were—die a natural death. They must, we venture to say, intend to maintain the second chamber. The new stately Legislative Buildings are, to our mind, a material proof of that intention. It would have been ridiculous to provide so capacious a structure for the accommodation of the Legislature whose importance they determined to diminish; to furnish a most ample and handsome chamber for a body which they intended to abolish. And, in these days, when many would like to see the Local Legislatures abolished, it behoves all who are determined to uphold them, to maintain them at their best—and undiminished.

The Mayor's Election.

There has been no disposition as yet shown by any of our leading citizens to act on our suggestion, to take the initiative in calling a public meeting to discuss city affairs, and appoint a committee to nominate a candidate for the mayoralty. Probably they think that it would be premature to take action at once. And they may forego action—if they take action at all—until a week before the election, when it may be too late. In the meantime, volunteer candidates have come into the field. Ald. Smith is quietly active. The Editor of the *Reporter* has announced through the columns of his paper that he purposes to run for the office, and on Tuesday evening, at the St. Andrew's dinner, Mr. Z. Everett informed the admiring company that he was a candidate, and then and there solicited their votes. There is likely to be a lively time if all the gentlemen who have proclaimed themselves, or are thinking of proclaiming themselves candidates, hold to their intention and run. It would be Bosworth over again, if only the present candidate would strike into the fray; but, which of all the Richmonds in the field, would prove to be the true Richmond, who should defeat him and deprive him of his crown it were difficult to say.

We understand that His Worship intends calling a public meeting early in the New Year, after the last Council, and give an account of his stewarship, before retiring from the position he has held for so many successive terms, and so ably. He will be able, as he himself announced, to show that he will leave the affairs of the city in a most satisfactory condition, and that the expenditures have been kept within the revenue. We have no doubt that the meeting will create considerable interest. It will give intending candidates an opportunity to display their knowledge or ignorance of city affairs, and to air their projects for their better management.

Death of S. R. Thompson, Esq.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, who is now in the city, yesterday received a telegram, announcing the death, in London, on the 30th of November, of typhoid fever, of Samuel R. Thompson, Q. C. The sad and to many, the totally unexpected, news gave a great shock to all who knew him. He went to England on behalf of the city of St. John, to defend its interests in its suit against the appeal of the Branch Banks in the matter of their assessment, but he was seized by the illness, under which he succumbed, immediately on his arrival there. Mr. Thompson was at the time of his death in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the son of the late Rev. Skeffington Thompson, Rector of St. Stephen, and was called to the bar in 1848. During a career of over thirty years at the bar, he was engaged in almost every case of magnitude tried in our courts. He was one of the counsel for the crown before the Halifax Fishery Commission, and acted powerfully in determining the case in the favor of the Dominion. Mr. Thompson was one of the greatest of the many eminent lawyers, whom New Brunswick has produced. He did not loom so largely in the public view, as some of his distinguished brethren; possibly the very fineness of his gifts, would have debarred him from making an effective figure in the political arena, which he strove twice unsuccessfully to enter. Mr. Thompson leaves a widow and two children. His death is deplored as a private and public loss.

Good for Farmers.

If the farmers of New Brunswich will turn their attention to the raising of cattle there is no doubt but that they will find a ready market in England. If they establish a reputation for raising superior stock, custom will flow to them, as there always is a great demand for first class cattle for beef. A case, in point, is mentioned by the Amherst *Sentinel*. Westmoreland is noted for its cattle, and some of its breeders are well known abroad. As a consequence buyers and sellers come together. Messrs. Adamson and Rolandson, 34 Leadenhall Street, London, have just concluded a contract with Messrs. J. A. Dickey and Wm. Buckley to ship 400 head of cattle, and 400 quarters of beef per month from Halifax for one month. The first shipment is to be made in the beginning of the year. This move, the *Sentinel* says, will circulate about $30,000 per month where the cattle are bought, and it will be to the interest of the farmere to keep their figures so as not to drive such buyers out of this place, as they have reserved a clause in their contract to ship from Boston or Portland.

It Seems Impossible.

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

Greek Brigands.

The following terrible incident is related by the Macedonian correspondent of the Pall-Mall Gazette, who vouches for its truth. Kathrakis, a brigand chief, surrounded the villagers of Melovishta when in church, and took eight of their number as hostages to the mountains, demanding for them a ransom of 3,000 liras in gold from the community:—

"In the course of about ten days the unfortunate villagers of Melovishta managed to collect some 200 liras, which two young men who had near relatives among the hostages volunteered to carry to the rendezvous appointed by the brigand chief. After meeting some of Kathrakia's scouts, and being marched about for a couple of days, they reached the headquarters af the band. and counted out their liras into the hands of the dashing kapitanos. But the bribe was too mean for him, and casting the money back to them. 'Go back,' he said, to our people, and take your paltry money. I am not to be thus trifled with. Not one piastre will I abate from the sum I have demanded. I have kept my part of the pact until now. My prisoners are well and safe. But beware how you shirk your share of the conditions.' Thereupon he ordered the prisoners to be paraded before the village envoys, and as the last one of the eight, an old man, was passing, Kathrakia out with his sword and the unfortunated peasant's head rolled at the very feet of his horror-stricken son and nephew. 'Go now,' Kathrakis said, 'and tell the good folk of Melovishta what you have seen. They had better not again doubt my earnestness, or dare to keep me waiting."

A Centenarian swears he Shot General Brock.

The Philadelphia *Times* relates how one Robert Walcot a bedrid centenarian, affirmed under oath that he fired the fatal bullet at the battle of Queenstown Heights, which killed General Sir Isaac Brock. Walcot was drafted into the American army at the beginning of the war of 1812, and joined the force under General VanRennslaer for the invasion of Canada. He was one of forty artillerists whe accompanied Col. Sol VanRennslaer when he crossed the Niagara River from Lewistown to attack the British encamped on Queenstown Heights. The Americans were warmly received by the British, and Welcott received a shot in the right leg, but they commenced the ascent of of the Heights, towards a redan battery. In the meantime Gen. Brock was hastening from Fort George to the scene of battle. Walcott in his statement says.

"Our troops, says Walcott, were waiting the attack. I could see General Brock as he approached, leading the charge, and by his side rode another general officer, Brock was a fine looking man, and I understood, very well liked. Up to this time I had not fired a shot at the enemy, although I was considered an excellent marksman. When the English began their ascent I left my post and went to an infantryman and asked him to lend me his gun. He did so. I asked him, "How many balls are there in this?" He said there was one. I asked him for another and rammed it in the gun, I went to the edge of the line, and, taking aim, fired at Brock. His face was partly turned to the troops as I fired. He fell almost instantly, and I hurried back to my post. It was some time after I fired before the attack of the English was made. They fought but a few moments and then retreated. My captain met me coming into line after shooting Brock and he ordered me under arrest, and then pointing to the gun told me to take charge of it. I attempted to inform him what I had done, but he would not listen. When the fighting had ceased I was sorry for my part in the affair. The main body of the English, from Fort George, coming up, routed us in every direction. A large number of our militia could be seen on the American shore, but they refused to come to our assistance. The English were infuriated because of the death of Brock, and showed no mercy. With several others, I reached the river and swam across. While swimming, three of our party were shot dead, and I was wounded in the back of the neck.

DEVER BROS.

have received a full stock of

BLACK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

Plain and Twilled

FLANNELS,

SHAWLS AND MANTLES,

Cloth and Kid

Gloves and Mitts,

Grey and White Blankets

Naps, Beavers, Presidents, Ulster Cloths and Scotch Tweeds.

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,

BERLIN WOOL GOODS,

CORSETS,

(Best Makes and Low Prices),

Grey and White Cottons,

WHITE and COLORED

TABLINGS,

D'OYLES, TOWELS, and NAPKINS,

WHITE AND BLUE WARP.

Wholesale and Retail.

DEVER BROS,

Fredericton, November 11, 1880.

SHOREY.

S. H. SHOREY & Co., are the largest Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing in the Dominion. Their goods being favorably known in every section of the country

A FULL LINE

of this celebrated CLOTHING is always kept on hand, at

F. B. EDGECOMBE'S,

Branch Dry Goods Store,

St. Mary's Ferry Landing.

Don't fail to call when you want a good fit-out, and want to save your money.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

December 2, 1880

Z. R. EVERETT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

General Hardware!

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IN STOCK:

50 TONS Iron—well assorted;
5 tons Sled Shoe Steel, Fire Steel:
200 Kegs Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cable Chain, Chain Traces:
700 lbs. Thos Firth & Sons' Extra Cast Steel for Axes, Octagon Cast steel, Toe Cork Steel, best Clipper Axes.

Together with a large stock of

Shelf Hardware,

which he offers for sale very low for Cash or approved Payment.

Nov. 2 Z. R. EVERETT.

SUSPENDERS.

Just opened:

1 Case of

Burges' Adjustable Suspender,

Direct from the Manufacturer, which we will Retail at Wholesale Prices.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

SHOULDER BRACES.

Just opened: A lot of the

Excelsior and Dr. Cutter

SHOULDER BRACES,

which we can sell

25 Per Cent. Cheaper than ever before sold for.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Fredericton, August 12.

LINEN COLLARS.

Just opened:

1 CASE OF THE

BRYANT and GLOBE

LINEN COLLAR

which gave such satisfaction.

Best Fitting Collars in the Market!

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

Gents' Furnishers and Shirt Makers,

Opp. F. R. C. Rooms, - Queen St.

NEW BOOK STORE.

We have just received a very large stock of FANCY GOODS suitable for Presents for the Holidays, which we are offering very low. Call and see them at

McMURRAY & FENETY'S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

The largest and best variety to be found in the city, in German, English and American Cards, and at Prices that will find a ready sale at

McMURRAY & FENETY'S.

DOLLS.

We will open next week a large stock of Dolls of all kinds and prices—call and see them—and the largest, handsomest, and most expensive Doll ever seen in the city, will be on exhibition at our store to-day.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

We are still selling School Books, and all requirements of the School Room, at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

MUSIC.

500 pieces Sheet Music. All the new and popular Songs of the day, only 5 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

In a few days we will open several cases of CHOICE BOOKS, suitable for Christmas trade, which will be sold lower than ever offered before in the city.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

GRAND GIFT BENEFIT

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

A VERY FINE GOLD WATCH!

Valued at $60.00

A. A. Miller & Co.,

Offers the above Prize, to extend from the 1st to the 31st December, 1880, to the person who guesses nearest to the number of Beans there are in a SEALED GLASS BOTTLE, now placed upon our Counter. Every person buying

$5.00 WORTH OF OUR GOODS!

Can have a Chance to Guess.

The counting of said Beans will take place on NEW YEAR'S DAY by Aldermen Smith, Wilson and Guiou.

A. A. MILLER & Co.,
Importers of Dry Goods, opposite City Hall.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

We have opened two Gases of the above Goods.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

JAPANESE WARE!

VERY HANDSOME AND CHEAP.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

WALL BRACKETS!

Opened one case of Brackets, worth from 50 to 75 cents, our price 25 cents each.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

15,000 Christmas and New Year's Cards, a very fine lot, which I will sell desperately cheap.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

Our stock in this line is immense. We have received since September 1st, 152 packages of new goods for our winter trade.

The goods are well bought, being purchased in the best markets in the world, and marked at the lowest living prices.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, Nov. 25th.

Town and Country.

Mr. Samuel W. Babbit is convalescing.

Wm. Carman, Esq., Clerk of the Pleas, is quite ill at his residence, Waterloo Row.

Mr. Z. R. Everett, is a candidate for the Mayoralty. There are now three in the field.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Robert Orr, runs an extra stage coach to Stanley, via Nashwaak, every Wednesday morning.

The thermometer registered 20° below the freezing point, at 6 A. M. yesterday, in this City.

Messrs. Randolph K. Jones, and D. A. Munro, are candidates for the Woodstock Mayoralty.

A carcass of pork was stolen from Mr. Elijah Estabrooks store Saturday night. A number of petty thefts are also reported.

The Military School for the Maritime Provinces, will be held in Halifax this winter. It will be Fredericton's turn next winter.

Mrs. Burnham, mother of Mr. J. P. Burnham, of the Queen Hotel, died at her residence at Houlton, last Saturday, after a brief illness.

Charles Russel, was fined fifty dollars by the Police Magistrate, on Tuesday, for selling liquor to Indians. He was defended by His Worship the Mayor.

The ladies of the Baptist Church purpose holding a fancy sale and oyster supper in the Temperance Hall on the evening of Thursday the 16th inst.

Two Hotels at Grand Falls and one at Edmunston, are wanting landlords. Capt. Herbert will assume control of St. Andrew's new Hotel next summer.

Wallace Ross and Trickett fouled in their race on Monday, and have to row over on Saturday. Hanlan and Laycock, are matched for a race in six weeks time.

Mr. Z. R. Everitt calls attention in another column to his finely assorted stock of hardware. His is an old established house and excellent bargains can be had there.

Grand-Master Richards, has returned from his official visit to the I. O. O. F., Lodges of his jurisdiction, in Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, and portions of this Province.

The amount of Miscellaneous Licenses collected for the month of November reaches nearly $200 Last year $183 were collected from Nov. 1st till May 1st—six months.

Mr. Frank McPeake arrived home from St. Stephen Saturday evening. He is slowly recovering from his recent injury and will be able to resume his position in a few weeks.

The members of the Cathedral Choir, were entertained at Supper, by the Metropolitan, on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the celebration of his seventy-sixth birthday.

Prof. Spencer's Private Dancing Academy opens in Masonic Hall to-morrow evening. The credit of originating the affair is due entirely to the efforts of Mr. E. W. Vavasour.

The ladies of the Christian Temperance Union, will celebrate their Anniversary, by holding a Tea Meeting and Social in their rooms in the Reform Club Building, on Thursday evening the 9th inst.

Mr. J. H. Carr, of the Customs Department, seized a horse at Eel River, the property of a pedlar, on Saturday. He was sold at auction, on Phœnix Square, this forenoon, to Samuel Owen for $39.

The extent of Mr. Gibson's lumbering operations for the present season, may be judged from the fact that he has engaged in the woods at the present time, 1,200 men, and 210 horses. He will get out about 50,000,000 feet.

The annual meeting of the Fredericton Boom Company will be held in Mr. Randolph's office, at noon on the 7th inst. Business, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transacting of other matters in the interests of the Company.

Mr. Geo. S. Allen, A. B., who was engaged in missionary work on the Tobique on behalf of the St John Presbytery, has in a measure recovered from his recent severe illness. He passed through this city on Monday *en route* to his home at Carleton to seek needed rest.

Mr. Samuel Rosborough, A. B., of Queensbury, has brought honor to himself and the University of New Brunswick, of which he is a graduate, by carrying off the Morrison prize for Hebrew, given in the Presbyterian Theological Hall, Halifax.

James Logue, an old man living alone in a house on the Brick Kiln Road, was found dead in his bed Sunday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner T. C. Brown, M. D., and the jury returned a verdict of "Died from the infirmities of old age and other natural causes."

His Honor, Mr. Justice Weldon, completed his fifteenth year on the bench last Tuesday. His lengthened term service entitles him to the usual retiring allowance, but it is understood he will not give up his position, being as he declares yet able and willing to perform his duties.

Mr. John H. Reid is raising subscriptions to clear off a debt owed by the York County Agricultural Society since 1878. The friends of the Society we hope will nobly come to Mr. Reid's aid and subscribe the necessary amount, which is understood to be in the neighbourhood of $300 We shall then be in a position to put forward our claims for the next Provincial Exhibition.

Judge Stevens, of St. Stephen, Judge Downes, of Calais, once Mayor of that flourishing town, and David Main, Esq., Editor of the St. Croix Courier, came from St. Stephen last night, and left for St. John this morning, They visited Marysville during their stay here and were hospitably received by A. Gibson, Esq. The distinguished gentlemen registered at the Queen.

The Reform Club Band have nearly completed arrangements for their Concert to be given in the City Hall on the 28th inst. A large amount of the best available local talent, with slight assistance from abroad, has been secured, and we can promise our citizens a rare treat. In the meantime keep the date in mind and be prepared when the time arrives to give such a deserving and competent organization, as the R. C. Band, a helping hand.

Everybody's attention is attracted by the magnificient display of Christmas goods made by Messrs. McMurray & Fenety, the immense doll elegantly attired, of fair form and feature, and enclosed in a fine glass case coming in for a large share of notice. The school children are delighted with the prospect and cast eager and ambitious glances through the plate glass windows at the beautiful stock of goods. Read Messrs. McMurray & Fenety's advertisement in another column.

Mr. Barclay Yerxa, grocer, has admitted into partnership with him Mr. W. E. Miller, formerly in the employ of Ald. Smith. The new firm have made extensive additions to their stock in anticipation of abrisk holiday trade, and invite a call from buyers. Their advertisement is crowded out this week, but will appear in our next issue. With the wellknown energy and popularity of the young gentlemen composing the firm, our readers are acquainted, and we would cordially recommend them for a good share of patronage.

Contractor Lawlor, wishing to mark the erection of the New Parliament Building in some way, conceived the plan of embedding the lower pedestal of the portico, a box containing articles that might serve to hand down to our posterity material for judging of the state of civilization at this period of the history of the Province, and on Monday, almost privately, a copper box filled with relics was deposited without any ceremony whatever. Among the articles which it contained, and which will be of great interest to the finders, perhaps centuries hence, was a parchment roll, containing the names of the Governor General, Lieut. Governor, members of the Executive and Legislative bodies, the Public Departments, the Architects, Contractors, Inspector, Sub-Contractor and Foreman of the new building, Photographs by McMurray & Burkhardt, of the new building, the old building, the corner stone of the old building, of Mr. Lawlor, and of the members of the Legislature, a copy of the *Illustrated News*, containing an engraving by Mr. E. A. Smith, representing the burning of the old buildings, copies of all the Povincial papers, late Acts of the Assembly, McMillan's Almanac for 1880, and a promiscuous collection of postage stamps, silver and copper coins, and People's Bank bills. There were present at the time the interesting ceremony took place together with those concerned, only a few of the Government officers and subordinates. The little box and its contents will furnish plenty of material for some enterprising newspaper reporter who is sure to be present when it is disembedded in the far distant future.

At the Annual Meeting of the Gibson Leather Company, the following officers were elected for the current year: Directors, Harry Beckwith, P. A. Logan, Councillor Close; Secretary-Treasurer, P. A. Logan; Solicitors, Beckwith & Jordan; Manager, James A. McCausland, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Harry Beckwith was elected President. The company have declared a dividend of 35 per cent on the paid up capital, for the year ending Nov. 1st 1880.

☞ One has but to go through the Dry Goods Establishment of F. B. Edgecombe to witness a genuine show in that branch of trade. The throng of customers during the day is such as to keep a large force of salesmen constantly busy attending to their various wants. Mr. Edgecombe informs us that this season's business is largely in excess of last year's; and indeed larger than for many years back. Just now he is receiving large importations for the Christmas trade, as will be seen by advertisement in to-day's issue. Our enterprising friend evidently believes the surest way to command success is to deserve it. In addition to the retail business, the "Albion House" is the centre for a large wholesale trade.

The members of the St. Andrews Society, had their Anniversary dinner at the Barker House, Tuesday night, and the occasion was one of great pleasure. The President, Hon. Mr. Fraser, occupied the chair, and the vice, Mr. J. R. Howie, was in the vice chair, and among the prominent guest were, His Worship the Mayor, Dr. Stewart, of Forres Scotland, Geo. E. Fenety, Esq., Speaker Stevenson, Hon. Mr. Young, J. L. Inches, Esq., E. L. Wetmore. Esq., A. F. Street, Esq., H. B. Rainsford, Esq., Ald. Richey, Coun. Close, of Gibson, Coun. Murray, Kingsclear, E. B. Winslow, Esq., Prof. Rivet, Geo. N. Babitt, Esq., Wm. Grieves, Esq., and other prominent gentlemen. The dinner was served up in Mr. Orr's well known style, and was fully discussed by the large company. Following this was a round of toasts, speeches, jokes and songs, in which the entire company heartily joined. The press was represented by members of the MARITIME FARMER, *Daily Sun* and *Capital* staffs. The evenings entertainment was voted one of the most successful of the kind given by St. Andrews Society for many years. In the way of speeches, it seemed unanimous that Dr. Stewart's effort carried off the palm.

Miserableness

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

The British homeopathists are considerinrg if the time is now ripe for them to start for themselves. At the present moment they are tied officially to allopathy, have to study among allopathy. It is proposed to apply to the Queen in Council for a charter, under which a College of Homeopathy could be established and grant its own diplomas. The doctors of this school are not, however, united in their views, and a large following holds that the establishment of a special school would antagonize more than ever two branches of practice which they believe are sure, in time, to become merged together into one.

In the year ending 30th June 1879, England took 2,843,000 bales of American cotton. In the year ending same time, 1880, she took 3,350,000 bales—an increase of 18 per cent. She brought 200,000 new spindles into operation, bringing her number up to 39,750,000, which is a much greater number than all the remainder of the world possesses. The United States and Canada consumed 1,851,934 bales in 1880 against 1,614,127 in 1877—an increase of 14 per cent. So instead of gaining upon England in the matter of cotton manufacturing, this continent is actually falling farther behind.

One of the chief obstacles in the way of the cession of Dulcigno was the fact that the Albanians are of the same religion as the Turks, while the Montenegrins, to whom it was to be ceded, belong to the Greek Church. The Albanians resisted the cession as a matter of faith, for it looked like the worst kind of sacrilege to them to hand over the city to their Christain neighbours. Nor did they expect that the Turks would compel them to do this, for the Sultan of Turkey is looked upon as the head of the Mohamedan Church, and it was not dreamed that he would submit to see Dulcigno handed over to those who are looked upon as Christian despoilers.

Mrs. Mace, a widow woman, who has resided in the East Ward, Brantford Ont., for about forty years, died on the 20th instant at the advanced age of 86. For a number of years she has professed extreme poverty, and has lived chiefly upon the charity of the corporation and friends, but when she died her strong box was opened and it was found to contain, among other valuables, about $300 in Spanish and French coin. Some of the pieces dated as far back as 1776, while the more modern ones bore 1830, showing that for many long years the money had bee hoarded away, while the miserable woman dragged out an existence of the most wretched kind.

The English Government still hesitate at suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland. The leaders of the Government are friends of Ireland and do not care to resort to exceptional measures to put down the agitation, which now threatens to develope into something more serious. On the other hand, they have a public duty to perform and are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. They seem to be swaying between sympathy for the unhappy Irish peasantry on the one side and stern duty on the other. It would be a pity if the Irish peasantry should be tempted by the demagogic appeals of its leaders to do that which would compel the leaders of the Government to withdraw their sympathy and let the iron hand of duty fall.—*Ex.*

Four hundred women, carrying nosegays and wreaths, followed one of the Jesuit monks whom the police had expelled from a monastera at Avignon, France, in accordance with the edict of the French Government. Ten brigades of gendarmerie and the whole police force had proceeded to the monastery to remove its inmates. The summons not being answered, the chief commissary ordered the gates to be forced. While this was doing with hatchets the fathers and laymen inside sent up rockets of alarm on the monastery convent. A compact body of four thousand persons soon collected. The gates had been walled up and the passages obstructed with faggots and beams. It took two hours and three-quarters to get inside. Eight of the women were arrested.

CANADIAN RYE EXPORTS.—There have lately been some extensive shipments of Canadian rye from Montreal for Europe, one steamer alone, the *Enmore*, clearing with 73,000 bushels for Hamburg. The Montreal *Gazette*, alluding to the movement, says: "The probability is that last year's shipments, amounting to 321,000 bushels, will be equaled if not exceeded by those of the present season. Canadian rye is need on the Continent chiefly for breadstuffs, rye bread being eaten extensively by the French and Dutch. Of course some is distilled into spirits. A large quantity has been purchased in Upper Canada by Americans at from 75c. to 81c. per bushel for shipment to New York via Oswego, and it is only recently that Montreal shippers have been able to compete with American buyers."

There are 3,000 miles of canals in France.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER, only one dollar a year.

At a Land League meeting in Sligo two bottles oo gunpowder were foundunder the platform on the 1st inst.

The trial of the indicted Land Leaguers at Dublin is to commence on the 28th of the present month.

Christmas holidays in all the schools in the Province commence on the 17th inst., and be ended on the 3rd of January.

It is understood that when Parliament assembles Gladstone will propose a grant of £25,000 to Gen. Roberts, the hero of Candahar.

The first battalion of the Guards, 800 strong has been ordered to Ireland as a reinforcement, and left London for Dublin on Wednesday 1st inst.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. BUTCHER, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

If the collar or cuff be too stiff to button easily press the finger a little dampened with water to the buttonhole and you will have no further trouble.

The Nova Scotia Government is negotiating for the sale of railways which have been built by the Province, some 341 mile in all, and efforts are making to induce capitalists to embark their money in the scheme.

A syndicate of cattle dealers of Toronto, Ont., has contracted with the Allan and Dominion lines of steamships for the conveyance of 20,000 head of cattle for the ports of Liverpool, London, Bristol and Glasgow.

John Shephard, a farmer near Peoria, Ill., has faithfully kept an oath made in 1860 not to cut his hair or shave until the inauguration of a Democratic President. His whiskers reach nearly to his waist, and his hair is kept in braids.

The New Testament is published in London, and sold at retail for one penny (two cents.) Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher, and has sold already 400,000 copies. He expects within a year the sale will number 1,000,000 copies.

Sergeant Childers, who was known to fame as "the best drilled man in the world," was shot accidentally while hunting near Koshkonong, Wis., a few days ago. Childers was the man whom Jim Fisk sent to Europe to drill against any man in the world, backing him with a $10,000 challenge.

A New Orleans lawyer, in arguing a divorce suit, held that a husband had a legal right to make his wife stand in a corner with a clothespin on her nose. "If such mild means of compelling obedience are forbidden," he said, "what is to become of the husband's authority as the master of his household?"

Practical medical examination of the eyes of school children is a habit which is becoming established in the United States and abroad. An extraordinary number of children are found to have eye troubles. These examinations are heartily recommended, for in countless cases the beginning of disease may thus be perceived and eradicated.

On the preserves of Lord Derby, in England, a powerful gang of poachers, amply provided with brickbats and armed with bludgeons, recently beat off fourteen keepers and police, leaving half of them so seriously injured on the ground as to require the assistance of their comrades, while the poachers went off with their plunder.

Minnesota thieves hire the best horses they can find at the livery stables, with a driver, to take them a distance of fifty to a hundred miles. When the journey has been made they leave the driver securely bound in the woods and go off with the horses, having gained the advantage of a long start in case of pursuit.

A lady residing at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, has completed three months of subsisting upon cow's milk alone. Her extraordinary fast was undertaken voluntarily for the purpose of checking a tendency to obesity. Its successful consummation is a matter of local comment. The milk was taken a pint at a time, every two hours.

A cabinet minister is always in attendance upon the Queen when she is out of England. Members of the cabinet take the duty by turns. The minister in attendance is required to be almost all the time within call, as the Queen may need his counsel at any moment. When he does not dine with her he may dine alone or with the lord in waiting.

T. DeWitt Talmage says in his third sermon on "Night Side of City Life," that every day in christendom $80,000,000 change hands through gambling, but he does not mention the important fact that thousands upon thousands of people die annually from Coughs and Colds that might be saved to earth by the timely use of *Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.*

A Deleware man afflicted with heart disease, and possessed of an inexplicable wish to die with his head to the north, was accustomed to lie down in the desired position whenever he felt an attack coming on. The final illness found him at a political meeting. He stretched himself on the floor, his head northward and died with a smile of satisfaction on his face.

The Williams & have in Guion Line course of construction on the Clyde a new steamship the *Alaska*, which will be ready for service in August next. It will make the trip from New York to Liverpool in six and a half days, it is said. The new vessel is to be built of iron, 500 feet extreme length, 50 feet beam, 38 feet depth of hold from main deck, and 6,500 tons burden.

The Pacific Railway Syndicate have started operations in a very decided manner, and regardless of expense. To buy the whole building, in which the now defunct Consolidated Bank carried on operations, at a cost of $80,000, is in proof of that. It is a big sum of money to spend upon offices, and one wonders what use they can have for it, but it is an evidence that they expect to do things on a large scale, with Montreal as the headquarters.—*Ex.*

Mrs. Alexander St. Louis, postmistress at Sandwich Ont., died on Wednesday night of diphtheria. A few days ago her little girl, aged six years, died of the same disease. Dr. Coventry, of Windsor, cautioned the mether not to kiss the little one, but in the latter's last agonies of death the mother's love conquered the fear of contagion, and, bending, over her darling, she answered her appeal to "Kiss me, mamma." The result was as the doctor predicted.

There are between 20,000 and 30,000 gipsies in England. Of these, 10,000 cannot read a sentence or write a letter. The highest state of their education is to make crosses, signs, and symbols, and to ask people to tell them the names of the streets and read the mile-posts for them. The full value of money they know perfectly well. Out of this 20,000 there will be 8,000 children of school age loitering about the tents and camps, and not learning a single letter in the alphabet.

Says the Henrietta (Texas) *Journal*:—By some mistake a horse was hitched to an apple tree near eighty stands of bees, in Hunt county, lately, and the bees became enraged and attacked the horse, stining him so badly that he died within a few hours. An aged gentleman, in attempting to loosen the horse, was severely stung, and, in running away from them, fell and was dragged into the house in an unconscious state. Some fifty or sixty stings were picked out of his head and face. A copious application of alcohol prevented any serious results.

REGULATING EXPORTS TO CANADA.—A Circular has been issued by the Treasury Department, at Washington, stating that the general regulations of 1874 relating to the immediate exportation to the Dominion of Canada of goods from New York, Boston, Portland, or any other port designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been extended to shipment of goods arriving at any of the designated ports and which shall appear by the document herein mentioned to be intended for immediate transportation to Vancouver's Island or other British possessions on the Pacific Ocean. Sealed cars containing such goods will be fastened in the same manner as cars containing goods for immediate transportation without appraisement to other ports in the United States. The goods will be examined, to see that they agree with the manifest, at the port in the United States where they are placed on the exporting vessel, as prescribed by the Regulations.

The Queen to the President.

The Queen has presented President Hayes with a massive, elaborately carved writing table, which bears upon a smooth panel the following inscription:—

"H. M. S. Resolute, forming part of the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, was abandoned in lat. 74.41, long. 101.22 west, on the 15th of May, 1854. She was discovered and extricated on Sept. 8th, 1855, in lat. 67 north, by Capt. Buddington. of the United States whaler George Henry. The ship was purchased, fitted out, and sent to England as a gift to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the President and people of the United States, as a token of good-will and friendship. This table was made from her timbers when she was broken up, and is presented by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to the president of the United States as a memorial of the courtesy and loving-kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.—Among the passengers from New York for Liverpool, on November 6th, was Sir Alexander T. Galt, the Canadian representative at the Court of St. James. When called upon recently by a reporter to learn his views upon the present commercial position of Canada, Sir Alexander said that he thought existing relations between Canada and England were very satisfactory. "The English merchants," he added, "have become more accustomed to the tariff and are not so sore on that point as they were at first. It was a necessary step. We had to protect our young and growing industries. This could only be done by some such protective measure. Even now English goods find their way into our market. But we deal more with American markets. You see, in Canada manufactures are limited to a few lines of goods, and for some time we shall have to import articles which can be made at reduced cost in other countries, such as cloths, fabrics of various kinds, machinery and agricultural implements. The latter come mainly from the United States, as the American implements are considered bettter than those of any other country. I think in a few years our imports will fall off largely and our exports increase in proportion."

The New York *Tribune's* London correspondent says that the Princess Louise, "who is frankness itself, makes no secret of the disappointment to which she has been subjected in her endeavour to throw a little refinement into the tone and manners of the Canadian Viceregal Court. The Princess, who has always been regarded as the artist of the Royal Family, finds herself completely isolated from all artistic life at Ottawa. On her return to England from Germany the Princess did not go to Balmoral, but to her father-in-law's at Inverary, and while she was there she saw no one but her brother, Prince Leopold, who is devoted to her. He is said to have been much troubled by the difference in the family brought on by the Princess' resolution not to return to Canada, and is supposed to have visited her to induce her to go to her mother at Balmoral."

IT IS SURPRISING how quickly Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, acting through the blood, removes all Pimples and Blotches and produces a clear, healthy skin.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR INDIGESTION.—The worst case of Indigestion can be permanently cured by taking Hanington's Sugar-Coated Dinner Pills according to directions. They seldom fail.

NO LADY who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages, 30 cents; sufficient for twenty plants for one year—obtained of Seedsmen, Druggists and Florists.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes.*

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchal Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. *Speakers and Singers* find the Troches useful.

COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are now new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

The American People.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 50,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common SORE THROAT. One bottle has cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents' worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH. One or two bottles cures bad cases of PILES OR KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which affected a WONDERFUL CURE OF A CROOKED LIMB, by six applications." — Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says:—I have half a bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."—Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had net spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS."—Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. It is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasureably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown on the bottle, and *take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

Acknowledgements.

J. C. Corey, Temperance Vale, York Co., $1.00; John N. Scribner, Bangor, Me., $1; Joshua Morse, Temperance Vale, York Co., $1.00; Geo. Linnell, Hamtown, York Co., $1.00; Samuel Clayton, Nashwaak Village. York Co. $1.00; Patrick Farrell, Fredericton, $1.00; M. D. Smith, Blissville, Sunbury Co., $1.00; Andrew Inches, Fredericton, $1.00; D. E. Smith, Blissville, Sunbury Co., $1.00; Geo. Clynick, Middle Southampton, York Co., $1.00; Geo. W. Brown, Upper Southampton, York Co., $1.00; Hezikiah Young, Millville, York Co., $1.00; George Parker, Bloomfield Ridge, York Co., $1.00; Chas. Lawson, Tay Mills, York Co., $1.00; James McCausland, Gibson, York Co. $1.00; Thos. Martin, Fredericton, $1.00; James K. Pinder, Temperance Vale, York Co., $1.00; Wm. Matherson, Fredericton, $1.00; Geo. F. Gregory, Fredericton, $1.00; A. G. Blair. Fredericton, $1.00; David McDonald, Temperance Vale, York Co., $1.00; John Pickard, M. P., Fredericton, $1.00; John Manchester, Studholm, King's Co., $1.00; David Tucker, Upper Haynesville, York Co., $1.00; James Manchester, St. John, $1.00.

Why is the discovery of the North pole like an illicit whiskey manufactory? Because it is a secret still.

Deaths.

At Fredericton, on the 23rd November, Hon. John A. Beckwith, M. L. C., aged 80 years.

At Portland, Me., on the 17th November, Annie, wife of J. Brunswick Gregory, aged 34 years.

Suddenly in St. John, on 23rd Nov., Mary, relict of the late Peter Fisher of this city, in the 92nd year of her age.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

A SMALL FARM suitable for Market Gardening, containing from ten to fifteen acres, near Fredericton, or St. Mary's, or Gibson, with comfortable house and barn and outbuildings.

W. A. BURPEE,
Sheffield Academy.

Sheffield, Nov. 23, 1880

STRAYED.

A Black Heifer, two years old, from the Islands, has been on the premises of the subscriber for two weeks. She has an illegibe mark on her. The owner can have his property by proving the same and paying expenses of keep and this advertisement.

Z. R. ESTEY,
Lower French Village.

Kingsclear Dec. 2, 1880—3ins

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has taken into Partnership with him Mr. W. E. MILLER, where we will carry on the Groceries business in the old stand, under the name of Yerxa & Miller, opposite the People's Bank. Thanking my friends for the extensive patronage bestowed on me, I respectfully ask for a continuance of the same to the new firm.

Our prices will be found to be lower than any other house in the trade.

☞ Call and examine our prices.

BARCLAY YERXA.

F'ton, Dec. 2, 1880.

Administration Notice,

ALL Persons having legal claims against the Estate of JOHN A. BECKWITH, late of the City of Fredericton, Commissioner of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, (Limited) deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from date, fo Adolphus G. Beckwith, at his Office in the Board of Works Department, Fredericton; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the said Adolphus G. Beckwith at his said Office.

MARIA A. BECKWITH,
ADOLPHUS G. BECKWITH,
Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of John A. Beckwith.

Fredericton, Nov. 30, A. D., 1880—4w

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE!

Winter Goods in Stock by late Arrivals.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

Christmas & New Year's Cards

BOYS' and Girls' Sleds and Clippers;
100 pairs Snowshoes;
Mens, Ladies and Boys Mocassins—new and old styles;
Fancy Blocks and Wooden Toys;
Bohemian Vases at greatly reduced prices;
600 Dressed Dolls, away down in price;
German, French and English Fancy Cups and Saucers;
Fancy Brackets, Music Stands, Flower Tables, Desks, etc.;
Panel Pictures, Easels, Chromos and Frames;
A large assortment of French Bronze and Gilt Table Lamps;
Tin Toilet Setts, Childrens China Tea Setts, and hundreds of other Fancy Articles;
4 Black Walnut Marble and Wood Top Bedroom Setts;
Beautiful Ash Bedroom Setts—cheap;
Sideboards, Parlor Suits, Sofas, Couches;
Hall Hat and Coat Stands;
Centre Tables, Whatnots, Bedsteads, Chairs, Washstands, Toilets, Matrasses;
Warerooms full of Furniture all kinds, cheap;
A nice line of Colored Dinner Services to arrive;
A line of Magolica Goods to come;
A large lot of New Styles Glass Nitro Glycerine Goods from England for Table and Parlor use, at

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

RAW FURS WANTED.

FOXES, MINK, SABLE, LUCIFEE; OTTER, FISHER and BEAVER.

Highest Market prices Paid,

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, Dec. 2, 1880

WOOD SCREWS

450 GROSS Wood Screws;
120 pair Wood Top Skates;
75 pairs Acme Skates;
12 Parker Stoves;
9 Cooking Stoves.

Just received in addition to our full stock, which we offer at the lowest possible prices.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Dec. 2

Christmas Cards.

A LARGE stock of those German Embossed and Mechanical Xmas Cards.

Just opened at

S. F. SHUTE'S,
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

Fredericton, Nov, 26, 1880

FOR SALE.

A Southern Leicester Ram, 2 years old,

bought of the Government importation, weighs fully two hundred pounds. Has proved an excellent stock getter. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to the undersigned at Kintore, Victoria County.

J. LEDINGHAM.

Nov. 25.

VEGETINE!

VEGETINE!

Wiley's DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

12 Cases

VEGETINE.

JOHN M. WILEY,

DRUGGIST,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1880.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

LOGAN'S

DRESS GOODS,

in all the novelties of this season.

NEW GLOVES

in Kids, Cloth, and Lined Silk.

HOSIERY

A large variety in Women's and Children's.

Velvets, Silks, and Ribbons.

RIBBED SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

PROMENADE SCARFS.

CLOUDS, SCARFS, AND MUFFLERS.

WOOL JERSEYS.

DRESS TWEEDS,

BLANKETS,

ULSTER CLOTHS,

Mantle Cloths,

MEN'S TWEEDS AND COATINGS,

GREY BLANKETS.

CAMP SPREADS.

THOS. LOGAN,

Opposite Normal School,

AGENT FOR THE

BAZAAR PATTERNS

Fredericton, October 14,

Ho! for the Lumber Camp.

2 CASES of the best make of Marble Clocks, just opened at

S. F. SHUTE'S,
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street

Fredericton, Nov 25

Waltham Watches.

NOW in stock, a full line of those famous Watches in Gold, Silver, and Ladd's Cases. Also, the *perfect* dust-proof Cases. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. F. SHUTE,
Sharkey's Block.

Fredericton Nov 25

Nickel Watches.

6 DOZEN more of those Stem Winding Watches, Black, White, and illuminated Dials Prices very low. Warranted.

S. F. SHUTE'S,
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

LIQUID SLATING

— FOR —

BLACK BOARDS.

IN these latter days the Blackboard is one of the most useful pieces of furniture with which you can adorn a schoolroom.

The Liquid Slating is

Guaranteed to be Water Proof,

— AND —

NOT AFFECTED BY WEATHER!

It makes the finest and most durable Blackboard ever offered to the public.

One Quart covers

50 Square Feet,

2 Coats.

— FOR SALE AT —

HALL'S BOOK STORE,

FREDERICTON, N. B,

October 7, 1880.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

4 CASES JUST OPENED. All new and elegant designs, suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents, at

S. F. SHUTE'S,
Sharkey's Block, Queen St.

F'ton, Sept. 16.

Per S. S. "Scandinavian."

252 IRON Pots assorted—from 1 to 30 gallons;
5 casks Pipe Boxes containing 121 setts;
5 casks Sad Irons containing 160 pairs—running from No. 5 to 10—well assorted.

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Oct. 28.

$5 Outfits sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

ECONOMY SHAD,

JUST RECEIVED: a lot of No. 1 Mess Shad, in half barrels.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Sept. 23,

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

or. Queen t. and Wilmot's Alley.

1880 FALL & WINTER 1881

WM. JENNINGS

HAS now open for inspection the best selected stock for Custom Tailoring in the city, comprising

English, Scotch and Canadian

TWEEDS,

Worsted Coatings,

in new patterns.

Beavers, Pilots,

MELTONS, &C.,

together with his usual well selected stock of

Broadcloths & Doeskins.

☞ GENTLEMEN wishing first-class garments made up in the latest styles and at moderate prices, would do well to call, examine stock and leave their measure.

WM. JENNINGS.

Sept. 23, 1880.

SLATE MANTEL PIECES AND REGISTER GRATES.

MESSRS. EMERSON & FISHER have appointed me agent for their Slate Mantel Pieces and Register Grates of their own manufacture, which I can sell at the manufacturers prices. Samples can be seen at my store.

JAMES S. NEILL.

F'ton, Sep. 2.

Sole Leather.

WE are now manufacturing at our Tannery, head of King Street, a first-class quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

which we offer for sale at market rates.

FREDERICTON LEATHER CO.

I. W. SIMMONS,
Manager.

F'ton, October 14—tf.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in Patent Business Exclusively, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.

When inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office, and advise as to its patentability *free of charge.* Correspondence confidential, prices low, and no Charge unless Patent is obtained.

For special references, terms, advice, &c., address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 22.

First Premium

Provincial Exhibition, 1878.

REED & REED

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

BROOMS & WISPS.

They manufacture an article not excelled by any in the market, either domestic or imported.

MERCHAN

Literature.

FAIR WOMEN!

BY MRS. FORRESTER.

CHAPTER XV.

SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

Errol Hastings and his friends had just finished dinner when Miss Eyre's note was brought in. Being rather puzzled as to the handwriting, and wondering what any woman in the neighborhood could have to correspond with him about, he broke the seal and opened it. As he, read, an imprecation burst from his lips, that made both his friends look up suddenly.

"Why, Errol!" exclaimed Mr. Le Marchant. "what in the devil's names's the matter?"

Mr. Hasting recovered himself in a moment.

"I beg your pardon," he said smiling; "I was rather annoyed at the moment. A letter from a refractory tenant"

"Ah?" said Arthur Le Marchant, with a smiling glance at the envelope which lay on the table; "lady tenants are always the most troublesome."

All the evening Mr. Hastings seemed absent and unusually silent, and when the two other men went out for their cigars and stroll on the terrace he did not join them.

"Excuse me for half an hour," he said. "I have some business to transact, and will follow you."

When they were gone he rang the bell.

"Send Letsom to me at once;" and a minute afterwards the old servant came hurrying.

"Letsom," said Mr. Hastings, "do you know any one of the name of Fenner hereabouts?"

"Yes, sir," answered Letsom. "There is a farmer of that name lives two miles from here, up at Chalk Farm."

"What do you know about him?"

"Well, sir, I can't say I know much, but I have heard more lately being in conjunction with Miss Eyre."

"With Miss Eyre?"

"It was Hawkins as told me; he was that angry one night because he heard as Fenner was a-courtin' Miss Eyre. 'I'll spoil his sport, if I hear any more,' says he; 'but I'm not afraid that a lady like Miss Eyre 'ud demean herself to such as him.

"But Miss Eyre is only a farmer's daughter, is she?" asked Mr. Hastings, in the hope of hearing more.

"Lord bless you, sir, her father may be a farmer, 'tis true, but on the mother's side she comes of the proudest stock in the county? But there, of course you know the story, sir."

"No, I do not," said Mr. Hastings.

"Not know about Miss Ceampion, Mr. Errol!" exclaimed Letsom, in unbounded astonishment; "why, I thought there wasn't chick nor child in the three parishes around that didn't know that."

"Tell me, Letsome, what of Miss Champion?"

Letsom bristled up with importance.

"Well, Mr. Errol, as I dare say you know, Sir Howard Champion always was the proudest gentleman in the countryside, and as I've said many a time, he seems so eat up with pride, as if other folks wasn't made of the same flesh and blood. You know, sir, he had one son and two daughters; and very fine young ladies the Miss Champions were. Well, the eldest one, Miss Champion, married an old man for his title, and became the Marchioness of Valanton; and the other, Miss Winifred, had grand lovers too, but she wouldn't have none of them. One time when they come down to the Manor to stop, just after her sister was married, Miss Winifred met Mr. Eyre about the lanes and fell in love with him. And a handsome young man he was, too, and quite a gentleman in his ways. So they fell in love with each other, and Miss Winifred, knowing her father would as liet see her in her grave as married to a farmer, consented to run off with him. Well, sir, as you may imagine, Sir Howard was mad when he heard of it; he cursed her on the Bible, and never would let her be spoken of again. They say, poor thing she did fret a deal afterwards, and she died when Miss Eyre that is was born."

Mr. Hastings sat in silence for some moments. Then he raised his head and said: "what sort of a character does this man Fenner bear?"

"Very fair, sir—I should say very fair; though I have heard he is rather hard with his men."

"And you know nothing gainst him?"

"No, sir, I don't indeed."

"What did Hawkins mean when he said he'd spoil Fenner's sport if he wanted to marry Miss Eyre?"

"I don't know, I'm sure, sir; but he seemed quite mad about it, and talked like as if he knew something bad about Fenner. I thought perhaps it was only talk though, because he sets such a deal on Miss Eyre."

"Send Hawkins to my room at ten o'clock to-morrow," said Mr. Hastings; "I want to ask him about the partridges;" and Mr. Hastings rose and went to join his friends on the terrace. He sat up very late that night, thinking over what had happened. He had been wretched enough before, but this letter seemed almost to have maddened him. After his parting with her, he had been ten times more infatuated with her than he was before; and he was bitterly incensed with himself for the insult contained in his words. And, after all, there was no reason on earth why he should not have married her. Why could not that prating Letsom, who was so fond of gossiping about people's affairs, have told him who she was before, and then all this horrible misery might have been spared. It would be in vain to try to atone for his words to her now, by asking her to become his wife. He knew her pride so well. What it must have cost her to write those lines!

what fear, what terrible trouble, she must have been in! She had called upon him in her desperate need, and he was at his wits end to know how to help her. This man was evidently some mean, malicious hound; and should his darling, graceful, highbred Winifred be compelled into a marriage so loathsome to her? He cursed his own folly, his own brutality, a thousand times. "I see but one way out of this pitfall—but one way. If I could find out something bad about this man, and hold it over his head, there would be a chance. Bodily fear is the only thing that can effect such natures as his. I have no power over him; he holds none of my land; unfortunately it is all his own. I wonder if Hawkins really does know anything against him, or if it was only braggadocio? I will question him to-morrow. If he does, I would give him anything he asked to tell me. It would seem as if my gamekeeper, and this farmer, and myself, have one common object of devotion. There are lovers and lovers"—and with an angry sneer he rose, and went to his own room,

The following morning there was a low tap at the door, and Hawkins entered. Errol began with some questions about the partridges, and then he turned to the man and said suddenly:

"What do you know against Fenner, the farmer?"

"Me, sir!" exclaimed the man, in surprise and confusion; "nothing, sir."

"Look here, Hawkins," said Mr. Hastings, "I want to know the truth, and I'll make it well worth your while to tell me."

"There's nothing to tell, sir," answered Hawkins, doggedly.

"That's not true," Errol remarked, quietly. "If you will tell me what you know about this man Fenner, I will give you fifty pounds."

A flush of something like anger came into the broad, honest face of the gamekeeper.

"Mr. Hastings, sir," he said, "I've lived in your family's service this fourteen year and my father was fifty years before me, and I'd serve you in any way as was honest and true. But if you offered me a thousand pounds, or if you threatened to turn me out of your employ to-night, I wouldn't be the sneak to betray a man for gold as never harmed me."

"But if I ask you, for the sake of the years you have lived with us, to tell me something that would be an incalculable service for me to know—if I promised not to use what you might tell me against him?"

"Don't ask me, sir!" exclaimed the man, imploringly; "you're an upright, honest gentleman yourself, who wouldn't stoop to a shabby trick—don't, pray, ask me, sir!"

Mr. Hastings remained in angry and perplexed silence, whilst Hawkins stood at the door twisting his cap in his hands, and looking the picture of discomfort and awkwardness.

Suddenly an idea occurred to him.

"Hawkins," he said, looking up, "I'm going to take you into my confidence. Attend to me while I tell you the real object I have in wishing to know something against the man Fenner. There is a young lady in the neighborhood who has a secret. It reflects no discredit or shame upon herself, only upon a person who behaved unfairly and unjustly towards her. Still, if it were known to her father or the neighborhood, it would break her heart. Fenner, by some underhand means, has got to be aware of this, and has threatened to spread an ill report of her about if she does not consent to marry him. In her trouble she has appealed to me to help her, and the only way in which I could possibly do so would be by your giving me a handle against him."

Hawkins had listened attentively and respectfully while his master was speaking; but towards the latter part of the recital his eyes glistened, and his hands twitched nervously.

"I beg your pardon sir," he said, when Mr. Hastings concluded; "I hope you won't think I'm making too free, or abusing your confidence; but was the young lady Miss Eyre?"

"Yes," replied Errol.

"Then, sir," exclaimed Hawkins, speaking fast and excitedly, "would you leave me to deal with him? I know something as will stop his mouth from annoying of her any more. Let it be between him and me, for I wouldn't like to betray him for his old mother's sake—she was very good to my poor old mother when she lay a dying"

"It wouldn't do at all!" said Mr. Hastings, sharply. "She has appealed to me for help, as one in a position to protect her, and from me alone she will accept it. It would only increase her pain and vexation tenfold if she thought any one else was aware of her trouble."

Hawkins heaved a deep sigh.

"Well sir," he said, after a pause, "I suppose it must be as you say. I would have liked to do something to show my gratitude to Miss Eyre; but of course it's fitter for her to look to the likes of you than me. I'll tell you the story; but I'll ask you to promise that you won't use it against him, unless you're drove to it."

"With all my heart." exclaimed Errol, warmly. "I have no doubt that a little intimidation is all that will be required with a fellow like that."

"Well, sir, the story as I'm going to tell you is a dark one, and maybe you'll think I've done wrong in keeping silence about it; but I'm not afraid as you'll be the one to bring me to trouble for it. I know'd as telling of it couldn't do much good, and it would have broke his mother's heart. Some three years ago sir, there was one of Lord Lancing's gamekeepers shot in the Holton woods, and though the police searched high and low, and they never came to the truth of who did it. Some time before that there had been several desperate poaching frays, and this man was a big, strong fellow, and had given two or three of the poachers bad hurts. They'd been heard to say they'd serve him out, and so of course the police suspected them the first. Well, sir, the worst of the gang was had up and examined before the magistrate, but nothing was proved against them, for every one of 'em was able to prove their *alibi*. The magistrates went on investigatin' the case day after day; but never a bit of clue did they find, though they examined heaps of witnesses. They never came nigh or asked a question of me, as could have told 'em the truth, so I kept a silent tongue in my head, for the sake of his mother as helped mine."

"Did the man die?" asked Mr. Hastings.

"No, sir, he didn't die, though for a long time the doctors thought he would But he was wounded in the head, and he's been an idiot ever since. They got him into some 'sylum somewheres—Lord Lancing and the parson did. I beerd as the magistrate said whoever did it would get twenty years' penal servitude, if they found him. They proved as how he must have been shot from behind, in cold blood."

"And do you mean to say," cried Errol in a tone of horror, "that Fenner was the man who did this?"

Hawkins paused a moment, looked at his master, and nodded significantly.

"I do, sir."

"And how do you know? Did you see it?"

"No, indeed, sir, or I shouldn't have been able to hold my tongue. It was in this way: There was a chap of fourteen, my sister's eldest boy, and he'd come down to stay some time with his grandmother, being delicate and weakly. The afternoon of the murder, mother was gone over to Holton (it was just before her last illness, sir), and George, he was up in the woods. I thought that afternoon as I'd stop at home and do a bit of gardening. I was just digging up some potatoes, when George came rushing in at the gate and took hold of my arm, and held on to it tight. His face was so white and scared, I thought he was took with a fit, and I got him in my arms and carried him into the cottage.

'What is it, my boy,' says I; 'what's a matter, George?'

'O, uncle,' he says, choking like, and catching hold of my arm still, 'there's a man murdered up in the woods.'

'A man murdered!' says I; 'you don't mean that, my lad?'

'I do,' he says, 'and it's Tom White, as you was talking to last night.'

'And who done it?' I says.

'Mr. Fenner, up at the farm,' he answers, white as a sheet.

'Tut, boy,' says I, 'you don't know what you're saying.'

'I do, uncle,' says George! 'if it was my dying words, it was Mr. Fenner. I see him watching there five minutes before Tom White came along, and he was hiding up in the brushwood.'

'And did he see you, George?' I asked.

'No,' he says, 'for when I saw him I hid. I was afeared of him, for he swore at me and drove me out of the farm last week when I was up there. When Tom White came along, I see him raise his gun and point at his head, and fire. A sort of sickness come over me, and I fell down behind a bush, and I don't remember anything more, only I heard an awful screech. When I came to again I peeped out, and there was voices talking, and then a man went away and got a horse-rug, and they carried him away in that.'

'I was terrible uneasy when I heard this, sir, for I couldn't misdoubt the lad was speaking truth. However, says I to myself, it's no use my turnin' evidence against Fenner, for his mother was powerful good to my poor mother last winter, when she was so bad. They say murder will out, but perhaps, poor chap, he ain't dead after all, and then he'll tell the rights of it. So I says to George:

'Look here, my lad, you take my advice, and don't breathe, one word of what you've seen this afternoon to a livin' soul. It's just as likely as not, if you said you was there, they might accuse you of havin' done it; so keep a still tongue in your head, and it'll be all the better for you.'

"Well George, he was frightened and held his tongue; but he wouldn't stop no longer in the place, so the next day I sent him home to his mother, which was a load off my mind.

'I never took no notice to a soul of what he told me, and I waited on, thinking White would get round agin, and then the truth would come out. But he didn't and the months went on, and I thought I had best leave it as it was. Besides, I didn't know but what I might get into trouble for sayin' nothin' about it all that time; and George, too, poor chap, was very ill in London, with what the doctor called nervous fever, and I knew it 'ud kill him to be dragged into the witness box; and so, I kept my own counsel.'

'But what on earth could have been Fenner's motive for shooting the gamekeeper?' asked Mr. Hastings.

'Well, sir, happens I know that too, which nobody else did, for White was a friend of mine, add he was tellin' me all about Fenner only the night before. Tom's sister, Sophy White, was a pretty, modest girl, sir, as you'd wish to see, and she been brought up to the dressmaking. She did a deal of work for the people around, and was often up at old Mrs Fenner's. It appears Tom Fenner used to make love to her when his mother's back was turned, and she got very fond of him. Well, sir, he promised to marry her, only she wasn't to say a word to no one; and the long and short of it was, she was ruined sir. Then she begged of him to keep his promise, and he laughed in her face, and asked her if she thought he was going to marry the likes of her. Then when she saw it was no use, she went and told her brother everything. And that very night he met Tom Fenner in the lanes, and thrashed him till he couldn't stand. And he sent his sister off to London, to an aunt he had there; and some time after he told me about it; and I was the only soul as knew it. Fenner, he never breathed a word; he lay in bed a couple of days, and said he was bad with the rheumatism; so no one knew as he had a grudge against White, and he wasn't suspected for a minute.

'A damned villain!' said Errol, between his teeth, 'to seduce the sister first and then shoot the brother. And yet you say he bears a good character in the neighborhood?'

'Yes, very good, for you see no one knows a word about either White or his sister.'

There was a pause, which lasted for a few minutes. Then Mr. Hastings rose and said:

'Thank you heartily, Hawkins, for putting this fellow in my power. I shall not make use of what you have told me, for your sake, as it might get you into trouble. I can't say I think you have done right in keeping silence about it, but I believe you are an honest man, and that your motive was a good one. Here's my hand on it,' and Errol grasped the gamekeeper's horny palm cordially.

Hawkins was confused by such an unexpected condescension from a master he had been accustomed to consider so grand a gentleman, and made his exit as quickly as possible, with very conflicting feeling in his mind.

CHAPTER XVI.

Mr. Hastings remained for some time in deep thought. Then he went to the writingtable, and indited a laconic note to Fenner:

"SIR—Be good enough to call upon me this afternoon at three o'clock. I have to speak to you on important business.

ERROL HASTINGS.

'Hazell Court.'

The servant who took the note found Mr. Fenner in the farm-yard. He was a little surprised at seeing one of the Court servants, but when he opened the note an idea suddenly occurred to him, and he indulged in a low, malicious chuckle. The footman was considerably nettled by this unceremonious behavior, and said, sharply:

'Mr. Hastings is waiting for an answer; perhaps you'll have the goodness to give it and look sharp.'

Mr. Fenner turned and looked at him, and then apparently his merriment increased.

"Oho! my fine popinjay, so your master's waiting, is he? Well, you see he's not my master, so I can afford to let him wait a bit. However you may go back and tell him that very likely I shall turn up this afternoon at the Court, if I've nothing else to do; but I can't say whether it'll be three, or four, or five.'

'Ah! you'd better tell him that yourself when you see him, and if he don't kick you from the top of the steps to the bottom, why my name's not John Clark, that's all.

And having indulged in this trifling gratification of his spleen, the footman walked off.

'Soho! my girl,' thought Fenner, 'that's your game, is it? But you won't make much by that, I can tell you. I suppose you think your grand lover will frighten me a bit perhaps, but you don't know Tom Fenner. If I was his tenant, or held any of his land, that might give him a bit of a handle over me; but you see I don't. I've half a mind to laugh at him, and not go near the place. But that wouldn't be near such fun. He'll be on the stilts first, I expect, and bluster and threaten a bit, and then he'll have to eat humble-pie and sing small; but he won't find one answer better than the other. Ah, my lady! see if I don't pay you out for this, when you're Mrs. Tom Fenner!'

At half past three, Mr. Fenner, unable to delay his pleasure longer, rang at the door of Hazell Court. It was opened immediately, and he was escorted through the grand hall, along a corridor, and up some steps into Mr. Hastings's private room. Errol was sitting at his writing-table when Fenner entered. He merely looked up and continued his letter. Tom Fenner felt very savage; he would have liked to throw himself with a swagger into one of the chairs, but he did not dare There was something in Errol's look, and something in his own servile fear of rank, that made him afraid to take a liberty.

Presently Mr. Hastings looked up and said:

'I sent for you to tell you that I object to the way in which you have annoyed Miss Eyre lately, and to request that you will discontinue it.'

Tom Fenner felt he was getting very savage.

'And suppose,' he remarked, insolently 'that I say I shan't, what then?'

'I have no fear of that,' replied Hastings, coolly.

'And why?' asked Fenner, in a fury.

'Because I shall induce you, perhaps, to alter your mind.'

Fenner was nearly mad with rage.

'Now look here, my fine cock,' he cried, 'the sooner you drop this grand tone, the better for you, and for the girl too. I've made up my mind to marry her, and I will, or I'll brand her name and yours all over the town. Why, I heard every word of your fine offer to her, up in the woods that night, and what she answered you.

'That's a lie,' said Errol, coolly; 'you never heard a word of it; there was no place near enough to hear, behind which you could have hid your damned spying body.'

'Very well! whether it's a lie or not, I know it; and knowing what I do, it's not every man would want to have Winifred Eyre for his wife.'

Mr. Hastings felt a very strong inclination to knock Fenner's teeth down his lying throat; but the game was in his hands, and he could afford to wait.

'To satisfy myself,' he said, 'I will tell you the real story. I want Miss Eyre to be my wife, and she has refused me. You are perfectly at liberty to spread that report as much as you please, but I forbid you to say anything else.'

'Ho, ho, ho!' laughed Fenner, insolently, 'that's a good joke. But you're not going to gull Tom Fenner that way, my fine fellow, don't think it. I'm going to have that girl for my wife, or else I'm going to tell her father and the neighbors the real state of the case.'

'And that is your fixed and unalterable determination?' Errol asked, with an indefinable sneer.

'Yes, that is my fixed and unalterable determination,' echoed Fenner, impudently mimicking him.

'Very well,' said Mr. Hastings, quietly rising from his seat, and still keeping his eyes fixed on Fenner, 'then I will order my horse and go round to Mr. Lennox, and tell him you are the scoundrel who shot Tom White, the game keeper, in the Holton Woods.'

Fenner started convulsively; he turned ashen white, and trembled in every limb.

'O, my God, sir!' he cried in agony of fear, as soon as he could speak, 'don't do that!'

And then all of a sudden he recovered himself, and looked at the man who had confronted him with an air of dogged defiance.

'I didn't know what you meant at the minute,' he said, pale to the lips; 'I thought it was something else. I don't know anything about Tom White's affair—that was the poachers doing.'

(*To be continued*)

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JAMES S. NEILL.

Nov. 18.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed Executor of the estate of the late ROBERT M. McDONALD. All persons indebted to such estate will please pay the same, and all persons having legal claims against such estate will please present the same.

Dated November 17, 1880.

PETER M. McDONALD,
Executor of the Estate of the late Robert M. McDonald deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold by public auction in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in York County, on SATURDAY the 19th day of February next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five P. M., "all the right, title and interest which the said John W. Barker had on the 27th day of November, A. D., 1875, of in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of King-clear, in the County of York, and decided by John Baker and wife to Thomas Barker and Samuel W. Barker, and in said deed described as the whole of lot No. 2 and the one-half of lot No. 3, bounded as follows: on the north side by lot No 1., owned by Wm. Smith, and on the south by a line running through the centre of lot No. 3, together with the buildings, implements and appurtenances thereto belonging, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court at the suit of Nelson A. Cliff against the said John W. Barker.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Fredericton, November 17th, 1880.

D. McCATHERIN,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE

QUEEN

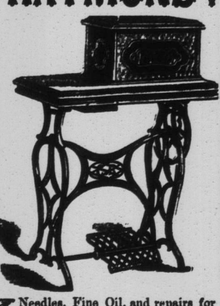
OF ALL

SEWING MACHINES,

THE

"RAYMOND!"

Easy to Run. Easy to Learn.



☞ Needles, Fine Oil, and repairs for all Machines kept on hand. Old Machines exchanged or refitted.

Come to Phœnix Square and read the sign

D. McCATHERIN.

Fredericton, Oct. 30, 1879

IMPERIAL HALL.

Fall and Winter, 1880.

Good work and good materials for small profits.

JUST RECEIVED, our usual well selected stock of Cloths for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of

OVERCOATINGS,
WORSTED COATINGS,
DIAGONAL COATINGS,

West of England, Scotch & Canadian

TWEEDS,

in all the latest patterns, all of which will be made up in the most fashionable styles at shortest notice.

JUST RECEIVING: our FALL and WINTER stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

THOMAS STANGER,

IMPERIAL HALL, F'ton, Sept. 23.

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS, CLOTHING, &C

THE subscriber has just received a large and well assorted stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

which he offers at REDUCED PRICES, for cash. These goods were bought direct from the manufacturers, by saving agents' commissions, &c., and will be found to be the best value in the market.

Please call and examine.

Respectfully,

DANIEL LUCY,
Wilmot's Block.

F'ton, Oct. 21.

BRUSHES.

WE have received direct from G. B. Kent & Sons, London, a fine assortment of

Hair Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Cloth Brushes and
Tooth Brushes,

Making the largest and best selected stock in the City, and at lowest prices.

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.

Nov. 11.

STOVES. STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED:

3 RADIANT Coal Stoves;
4 Diamond Box Wood Stoves;
2 Medallion Box Wood Stoves;
3 Peerless Wood Stoves;
2 Sapphire Wood Stoves;
2 Standard Franklins; 2 Empire Franklins
1 Island Queen Franklin;
6 Box Stoves (wood);
8 Cylinder Stoves; 1 ton Stove Pipe.
8 dozen Elbows;

all of which I will sell at the lowest market rates.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct. 14.

HINGES, &c:

1 CASE Washers—assorted;
1 barrel T Hinges;
10 boxes Clinch Nails;
1 box Bent Hasps and Staples, Hinge Hasps, and Corner Irons;
55 kegs Board Nails;
5 bundles Wire Cloth;
8 Parlor Stoves;
3 Star Cooking Stoves;
9 Cylinder Stoves;
40 bundles Snow Shovels—long and short handles;
25 boxes Window Glass.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Nov. 18.

STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber,

A RED COW,

marked S on the hip. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying expense of this advertisement

ALANSON McNALLY.

Queensbury, Nov. 6.

EXCHANGE.

JUST RECEIVED: A few more Half Barrels of choice Mackerel, which I will sell low for Cash or Farm Produce.

☞ Early Rose wanted.

GEO. GILMAN.

Nov. 18.

Per S. S. "Toronto."

4 and one-half tons Sled Shoe Steel—assorted widths and lengths for Bob and Long Sleds.

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Nov. 18.

CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Being about to close the Estate of the late R. M. McDONALD, I will sell at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE owned by the said late R. M. McDONALD, comprising

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

ULSTER and MANTLE CLOTHS,

PLAIN and FANCY

DRESS GOODS;

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES,

Ladies,' Gents', and Childrens'

FUR GOODS;

ALSO

A Choice Stock of Millinery,

all of which will be cleared out at prices which ought to satisfy the most fastidious.

☞ Purchasers may expect bargains.

P. M. McDONALD,

Executor of the Estate of the late R. M. McDONALD.

ROOT SLICERS.

ROOT PULPERS.

SEED CLEANERS AND SEPARATORS,

our own manufacture.

JOHNSTON & CO.,

Opposite City Hall, Fredericton, N. B.

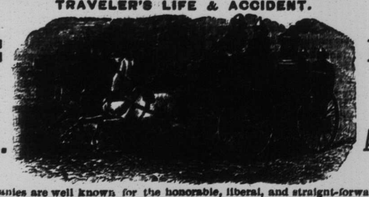
INSURANCE!

THE undersigned is agent for the following Insurance Companies which have capital and assets amounting to fully $100,000,000, affording the most perfect security possible,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
COMMERCIAL UNION.
SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL
LANCASHIRE.
DOMINION.

TRAVELER'S LIFE & ACCIDENT.

INSURE AGAINST FIRE.



INSURE AGAINST Accidents

These Companies are well known for the honorable, liberal, and straight-forward manner in which their business is conducted.

All kinds of insurable property insured at moderate rates. Detached Dwelling Houses and contents insured for three years at lowest rates.

Losses promptly settled and no unnecessary trouble given.

☞ Office on Queen Street, opposite the CITY HALL, where every information can be obtained.

JULIUS. L. INCHES

H. A. CROPLEY,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER,

FREDERICTON, N. B.,

manufactures and keeps always on hand a complete stock of

BLANK BOOKS

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Record Books, Minute Books, &c.,

Unequalled in this city for cheapness

My Stationery Department

is unsurpassed in the Province, being constantly supplied with

Writing Papers & Envelopes,

of the best English, French and American manufacturers, and

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

School Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Every