### VOLUME I.

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## CONDEMNED BY A CLOCK.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

On a summer evening, years ago, a man was found murdered in a field near a certain town, in the west of England. The name of the field was "Pardon's

The man was a small carpenter and builder in the town who bore an indifferent character. On the evening in question a distant relative of his, employed as farm bailiff by a gentleman in the neighborhood, happened to be passing a stile which led from the field into the road, and saw a gentleman leaving the field by way of this stile rather in a hurry. He recognized the gentleman (whom he knew by sight only) as a Mr.

Dubourg. ing with terror. At the boy's feet lay, face downward, the dead body of a man with his head horribly beaten in. His watch was under him hanging out of his reversely beaten in the minds of the people in the second day there was but one confretful and weepful, and the father did his best, and in the tenderest, patientest watch was under him hanging out of his reversely body said, "The clock will manner, to quiet the child and put him being him" pocket by the chain. It had stopped- hang him. evidently in consequence of the concussion of its owner's fall on it—at 8:30. The body was still warm. All the other valuables, like the watch, was left on it. The farm bailiff instantly recognized the man as the carpenter and builder

mentioned above. At the preliminary inquiry, the stop-page of the watch at 8 30 was taken as offering good circumstantial evidence that the blow which had killed the man had been struck at that time.

The next question was, if any one had been near the body at 8.30? The farm bailiff declared that he had met Mr. Dubourg hastily leaving the field by the stile at that very time. Asked if he had looked at his watch, he owned that he had not done so. Certain pre-vious circumstances, which he mentioned as having impressed themselves on his memory, enabled him to feel sure of the truth of this assertion without having consulted his watch. He was pressed on this important point, but he held to his declaration. At 8.30 he had seen Mr. Dubourg hurriedly leave the field. At 8.30 the watch of the murdered man had stopped.

Hat any other person been observed in or near the field at that time? No witness had been discovered who had seen anybody else near the place. Had the weapon turned the blow had been struck? It had not been found. Was any one known (robbery having plainly not been the motive of the crime) to have entertained a grudge against the murdered man? It was no secret that he associated with doubtful characters, male and female; but suspicion failed to point to any one

of them in particular. In this state of things there was no alternative but to request Mr. Dubourg
—well known in and out of the town as a young gentleman of independent for-tune, bearing an excellent character to give some account of himself.

He immediately admitted that he had passed through the field. But, in contradiction to the farm bailiff, he declared that he had looked at his watch at the moment before he crossed the stile, and that the time by it was exactly 8.15. Five minutes later, that is to say, ten minutes before the murder had been committed, on the evidence of the dead man's watch-he had paid a visit to a lady living near Pardon's Piece, and had remained with her until his watch, consulted once more on leaving the lady's house, informed him that it was 8.45.

Here was what the defence called an "alibi." It entirely satisfied Mr. Dubourg's friends. To satisfy justice also it was necessary to call the lady as a witness. In the meantime another purely formal question was put to Mr. Dubourg. Did he know anything of the murdered man?

With some appearance of confusion, Mr. Dubourg admitted that he had been extracted from him the following statement of facts:

That the work had been very badly charged for it; that the man, on being remonstrated with, had behaved in a grossly impertinent manner; that an altercation had taken place between them; by the collar of his coat, and had turned him out of the house; that he had called (or words to that effect), if he ever preself-possession; and lastly, that, on his asserted, twenty minutes past eight. oath (the altercation having occurred

As the matter there stood, these circumstances were considered as being Cornish village to which she had gone unfortunate circumstances for Mr. Du-

telpiece. In substance, her evidence (hearing what she had to tell) insisted was simply this: She looked at her on her taking the journey with him to clock when Dubourg entered the room, the court the next morning. thinking it rather a late hour for a visitor to call on her. The clock (regu-trial. There was a great burst of relief lated by the maker only the day before) in the crowded assembly when the wopointed to twenty-five minutes to nine. man's statement had come to an end. Practical experiment showed that the time required to walk the distance, at rapid pace, from the stile to the lady's inquired into; corroborative evidence freuse, was just five minutes. Here, (relative to the chisel and the scratches heuse, was just five minutes. Here, then, was the farm bailiff (himself a and character. The clock on being examined next, was found to be right. The evidence of the clock-maker proved that he kept the key, and that there had been no necessity to set the clock

and wind it up again, since he had per disbelieving the clock—for no better reaformed both those acts on the day preceding Mr. Dubourg's visit. The which asserted the prisoner's guilt accuracy of the clock thus vouched for, He had worried everybody with his inthe conclusion on the evidence was irre-sistible. Mr. Dubourg stood convicted the absence of the house-maid after the of having been in the field at the time when the murder was committed; of having, by his own admission, had a quarrel with the murdered man not long before, terminating in an assault and a threat on his side, and, lastly, of having attempted to set up an alibi by a false statement of the question of time.

There was no alternative but to commit threat on his side, and, lastly, of having attempted to set up an alibi by a false statement of the question of time.

There was no alternative but to commit him to take his trial at the assizes, charged with the murder of the builder in Perden's Piece. in Pardon's Piece.

The trial occupied two days.

No new facts of importance were discovered in the interval. The evidence Dubourg.

They passed each other on the road in opposite directions. After a certain lapse of time—estimated as being a half hour—the farm bailiff had occasion to pass back along the same road. On reaching the stile he heard an alarm raised and entered the field to see what was the matter. He found several persons running from the further side of Pardon's Piece toward a boy who was standing at the back of a cattle shed, in a remote part of the enclosure, scream. followed the course which it had taken a remote part of the euclosure, scream. sel despaired of the result. When the

> It was nearly two in the afternoon and the proceedings were on the point of being adjourned for half an hour, when the attorney for the people was seen to hand a paper to the counsel for

The counsel rose, showing signs of agitation which roused the curiosity of the audience. He demanded the immediate hearing of the new witness, whose evidence in the prisoner's favor

proved to be a young woman in delicate health. On the evening when the prisoner had paid his visit to the lady she was in that lady's service as housemaid. The day after she had been permitted (by previous arrangement with her mistress) to take a week's holiday, and to go on a visit to her parents in the west of Cornwall. While there she had fallen ill, and had not been strong enough since to return to her employment. Having given this preliminary account of herself, the housemaid than narrated the following extraordinary particulars in relation to her mistress' clock: On the morning of the day when Mr.

had been cleaning the mantelpiece She had rubbed the part of it which was under the clock with her duster, had accidentally struck the pendulum and had stopped it. Having once be fore done this, she had been severely reproved. Fearing that a repetition of the offence, only the day after the clock had been regulated by the maker, might lead perhaps to the withdrawal of her leave of absence, she had deter-mined to put matters right again, if possible by herself.

After poking under the clock in dark, and failing to set the pendulum going again properly in that way, she next attempted to lift the clock and give it a shake. It was set in a marble case, with a bronze figure on the top, and i was so heavy that she was obliged to hunt for something which she could use as a lever. The thing proved to be not easy to find on the spur of the moment, Having at last laid her hand on what she wanted, she contrived so to lift the clock a few inches and drop it again on the mantelpiece as to set it going once more.

The next necessity was, of course, to move the hands on. Here again she was met by an obsticle. There was a difficulty in opening the glass case which protected the dial. After useless ly searching for some instrument to help her, she got from the footman (without telling him what she wanted it for) a small chisel. With this she opened the case — after accidently scratching the brass frame of it-and induced by a friend to employ the man set the hands of the clock by guess, on some work. Further interrogation She was flurried at the time, fearing that her mistress would discover her Later in the day she found that she had over-estimated the interval of time that done; that an exorbitant price had been had passed while she was attempting to set it exactly a quarter of an hour too put the clock right. She had, in fact,

tercation had taken place between them; that Mr. Dubourg had seized the man ting the clock right again, had occurred until the last thing at night. She had moved the hands back to the right time. the man an infernal scoundrel (being in At the hour of the evening when Mr. a passion at the time) and threatened to Dubourg had called on her mistress she "thrash him within an inch of his life" positively swore that the clock was a quarter of an hour too fast. It had sumed to come near the house again; pointed, as her mistress had declared, to that he had sincerely regretted his own twenty-five minutes to nine—the right violence the moment he recovered his time then being, as Mr. Dubourg had

Questioned as to why she had refrain six weeks ago), he had never spoken to ed from giving this extraordinary evi the man, or set eyes on the man since. dence at the inquiry before the magis trate, she declared that in the distant next day, and in which her illness had boug-nothing more. He had his detained her from that time, nobody "alibi" to appeal to, and his character had heard of the inquiry or the trial to appeal to; and mobody doubted the She would not have been then present to state the vitally important circum-The lady appeared as witness.

Confronted with Mr. Dubourg on the stances to which she had just sworn if the prisoner's twin brother had not Auestion of time, and forced to answer, found her out on the previous day, had she absolutely contradicted him, on the not questioned her if she knew anytestimony of the clock on her own man- thing about the clock, and had no

The evidence virtually decided the

She was closely cross-examined as a matter of course. Her character was on the frame) was sought for, and was respectable witness) corroborated by obtained. The end of it was that, at a another witness of excellent position late hour on the second evening, the jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving their box. It was too much to say that his life had been saved by his brother. His brother alone had persisted from first to last, in obstinately

son than that the clock was the witness

Four months later the mystery of the crime was cleared up. One of the disreputable companions of the murdered man confessed on his deathbed that he had done the deed. There was nothing interesting or remarkable in the circumstances. Chance, which had put innocence in peril, had offered impunity to guilt. An infamous woman, a jealous quarrel and an absence at the moment of witnesses on the spot—these were really the commonplace materials which had composed the tragedy.

#### A Patient Father.

After we left Vincennes this afternoon, writes Bob Burdette in the Burlington Hawkeye, a man got on with his wife and two children. One of the little and two to sleep. How the little fellow did cry and kick, and throw things are nd. He One man gave him an orange; the boy hurled it spitefully into the face of his whose evidence in the prisoner's favor he declared to be too important to be delayed for a single moment. After a short colloquy between the judge and barristers on either side, the court decided to continue the sitting.

The witness, appearing in the box, the floor, and howled more flercely than the floor. ever. I handed the poor little innocent my pocket knife; away it went out of the car window, and the urchin wailed more indignantly than ever. All the time the father never got cross or grew impatient, but "allowed he could hush

him off to sleep after a bit."

And by-and-by, sure enough, the pain and impatience yielded to the father's patient soothing, the little head dropped over on the father's shoulder, the broken sobs became less and less frequent, and finally died away, and the poor little fellow just began to forget his troubles in sleep as the train slowed up to a station, when suddenly the father, walking a glance out of the window, stooped down and looked again, and shouted:

"What's the matter with that man?" "Hello!" he shouted. "Here, Emily, take him-watch him-here! wait! Don't let him roll off! Watch

With a hasty motion he tossed the baby into the seat behind his wife, getting him just about half way on. gave a hurried jab at the boy with his lisse. The waist is cut very low in the extended fingers to push him further on neck, and is square both front and back. the seat, but missed him and darted off The dress is cut from the waist down in to the door of the car, shot out of it, and was down on the platform in a flash. The mother quickly put down the baby and turned to attend to the boy, two or three passengers at the same time sprang forward with the same purpose; all too peplum point is covered with jet work late; before the father was well out of and colored flowers. Many plush trains late; before the father was well out of the door, the boy toppled off the seat, came to the floor with a thump and a howl of real pain and fright, and when the father, looking sheepish and cheap, came back into the car, the poor little fellow, wide awake to all his old miseries and the one crowning, insulted new one was screaming away at a rate that fairly made the windows rattle, and kept it up until we got to Terre Haute, and I don't know how long after that. And all this time nobody else had been able to see anything to excite the father to such a remarkable degree, and he saw our won-

der in our coutenances. "The man was a coal-miner," he ex plained, as he took the screaming boy, "and I reckon he'd been loadin' a car of coal and got his face smutty. Our amazement looked out of

eyes greater than ever.
"An' I thought," continued the fath er, nervously patting the boy's back, and seeing that some further explanation was necessary and expected, thought his eye was blacked, an' lowed maybe there'd been a fight.

## Chrystal's "Xylophonics,"

On thyme-The gardener's foot. A pedestrian's wages-Gait money.

The earliest spring on record-The bullfrog's. Never on hand when wanted-A dia mond ring.

There is a wide difference between pupil and a pup ill. A lamp-host-The landlord who lights

you up to your room. Is a man well bred, when he is " raised by an editor's boot? No matter what rank vegetables may attain, the cabbage will always be a

An assembly composed of paragraph ers would probably be called an O pun meeting. A man with a pair of creaky boots always has music in his sole, and is not

likely to forget it, either.

head.

A man may be full weight, yet dis honest; he may be large, but lazy; and yet we generally judge a man by his eyes. It isn't necessary for a printer to strike the funny-bone of his left forelimb against a frame in order to find out the difference between a knee cap and a cap E.

We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach the fruits; but the fact is that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over-eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure.

The fellow who tumbles off the "tailpoard" of a wagon is the man

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Fashiens A New York paper says: Everything now worn is in several colors—ribbons embroideries, and even the straw of which bonnets are made. Underclothing and table linen are embroidered in many colors. Handkerchiefs have monograms worked in cotton or silk in

as many as seven different hues, and are often adorned with plaid designs and borderings striped in all colors. There are scarcely any more suits made in two shades of the same color. They are now trimmed with "pekin" or Scotch plaid goods in altogether different colors from the bodies of the dresses. Tissues are made of satin cashemire, for bonnets and neckties and to trim suits. Pekin continues in fashion. A new kind has just been manufactured for spring wear which will serve for many

combinations. It is woolen pekin with narrow satin stripes. These stripes al-ternate, one being plaid and in a natural shade, and the other having small branches in bright colors on a plain grounding, which is in a different color from the grounding of the plain stripe. Another novelty in pekin is called "ina-

silver are likely to be mixed with different tissues and combined with embroi-deries. Materials shot with gold and silver are now much used for the dra-peries and trimmings of ball dresses and also for the trimmings of bonnets. Real moss is now combined with flower trim-

The chief question at present in respect to the make of dresses is the draping of the paniers. Some modistes try to make their spring suits some-what in this style without altogether adopting it; others make tight-fitting dresses, with very long peplum points on the side, which lie perfectly flat and are trimmed on the ends with tassels. The princess apron forms the upper part of the peplum point, and the plait-ing a l'Ecossaire is narrow at the top, becoming broad toward the lower border on either side with the peplum trim-ming. This Grecian style has great advantages; it is admirably suited to small figures, to which it gives a taller and more slender appearance. The most suitable material for these dresses is worn at one of the latest Parisian fetes, has a lemon-colored faille skirt, trimmed with double ruchings of faille and crepe the lower trimming of the skirt. The lemon-colored plush train is taken back try just as they please. We have built houses for human dwellings, and we have guestioned by any a large peplum point, which ends on are worn by ladies who do not dance. This fashion is particularly popular, as plain faille toilets can be altogether changed in appearance by the addition of the plush train. This train must be in a color contrasting with the remainder of the toilet; for instance, over a pink faille or satin dress the train may be of ruby-colored plush,

To return to the paniers. Those persons who fully adopt this fashion arrange them in the following ways: The panier is taken from the side and falls among the folds of the train, or forms a tun que. Some paniers are made very short and fastened to the waist like a puffed basque. An evening toilet may be of light blue crope de Chine and white emproidered gauze. The train skirt is plaited. The white satin apron is covered with small embroidered gauze flounces. Down the sides of the apron is a trimming consisting of blue and pink double faced ribbon. On the lower border of the apron is a blue-plaited that would enable them to act more diffounce. Down the back of the skirt rectly upon the prevention of disease, are puffed draperies, drawn in to the middle of the train by means of many large ribbon loops. Large ribbon loops. Large ribbon loops plumbing and ventilation of every structure. fall in cascades over the draperies, start-ing from the right side of the waist. The waist is plaited all the way down, back and front. The upper part of the waist is opened and trimmed with a ruffle of embroidered gauze and ribbon loops. The neck trimming is completed with a crepe lisse and lace collarette. with a blue ribbon through the centre. Over the arm-sizes is a roll of crepe de Chine. The sleeves, which reach to the elbow, are of white net, worked with beads. On the left shoulder, falling is of almost infinitely more importance. down the back, are long loops of the double-faced ribbon. The belt is of pink

Hair Dressing

ribbor. Many have scanty locks-for them far from forbidding borrowed ones, I enjoin them. Many have hair so heavy that it really needs elaborate fastenings. Some have bald patches, caused by the dragging of too much false hair or by injudicious tying; to these I recommend some dainty head-gear for dis-guise sake—and how few know the imlace or a gracefully-managed ribbon of good color, or a thick gold chain twisted among the plaits, will give height and importance to the figure, by drawing the eye, through color, to the top of the head. The generality of women have hair neither dark enough nor light enough to be conspicuous per se. To all of these some headdress is a great on private premises, and determining improvement. One of the prettiest what shall be done to remedy evils; modes of doing up the hair is that but what we really want most is a wider affected greatly by the artistic world. The hair is cut in a fringe over the

by narrow straps of ribbon, gold, or black velvet. Between these straps the hair is loosened and raised, which gives an undulating line. This is a rival of the old medieval fashion. It is absolutely necessary to study yourself be-fore you dress your hair; your height, your build, the shape of head and face must be considered if you aim at being pleasant to the artistic eye. If the forehead is narrow, while your cheeks are rather wide, roll the hair over pads at the temples or friz it out; if your forehead be too large for your face, any form of fringe may be cultivated. If you lack height, dress the hair high, brush off the brow, and wear a flower or invaled high the state of the jewel as high as possible. Should the head be depressed or flat at top, plaits across diadem-wise will be a great addition; or the hair may be brushed over a cushion. - Mrs. Haweis.

A Royal Bridal Dress. The bridal dress of the Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia, whose mar-riage to Prince Arthur, Queen Victoria's third son, was celebrated with such splendor at Windsor, is of heavy white satin, and the low bodice is embroidered with lace four inches in width. The skirt is orcamented with lace twelve be more worn than ever, as also surah "corah des Indies," and "louisine," which is handsomer even than surah. It is as soft as satin, and always comes in light shades. In these materials there are Scotch plaids in large designs and very pale shades, with which are combined small bunches of many colored fine flowers. These flowers are marked on cashemire. The new color n plain goods is called "chaudron." It is coppery-brass color, or rather a kind of solder. marked on cashemire. The new color n plain goods is called "chaudron." It is coppery-brass color, or rather a kind of golden brown. Among the knowns which are to be in fashion this to be infashion this to be infashion this the top of the crown, enveloping the princess. All the lace is of the finest point d'Alencon; the design modern in style, representing a fantastic combination of oranges, myrknowns which are to be in fashion this knowns which are to be in fashion this spring are red, straw-color and biege, old-gold color will still be worn, but not so much as formerly; that is, the color is not exactly the same. Gold and sian eagle. The recent bereavements in the two royal and imperial families have rendered several black robes de cour for the princess indispensable. Among these are a velvet dress, bodice, and skirt richly embroidered with pearl lace, and a dress of rep, the satin inser-tion of which is adorned with rich bead embroidery. The traveling costume is gray, braided with soutache.

## Village Boards of Health.

Writing in Scribner of Dr. Roosa's recent address before the New York State Medical society on the "Relations of the Medical Profession to the State," Dr. Holland thus discusses a very im-

portant topic: tion. He furthermore says that "not a schoolhouse, not a jail, not a hospital, not a sewer, should be built unless competent sanitary advice, with power to enforce it, be given." This is all right suitable material for these dresses is as far as it goes, but it does not go half silk. A dress made in this style, and far enough. The truth is that every private house that goes up should be built under public sanitary supervision. Men are dying in New York every day because houses are built improperly.

The arrangements for plumbing and ventilation are not only but utterly vicious and murderous. Men put up buildings all over the counpublic officer as to how many fatal traps we had set for human life. Housepoisoning has now become the most common form of poisoning. Diphtheria, pneumonia and typhoid fever are the constant, daily demonstration of vicious modes of building, and there is no aufor sale. The buyer sees everything fair, for the sources of disease are covered from sight; but he moves in, and one after another of his family sickens and dies, and he learns, at last, that he has dealt with a criminal, and that the

no protection. The truth is that we not only need to have boards of health established in to little more than furnish the necessimany places where they are not, but we | ties of life for himself and his invalid need to have their powers much enlarged where they exist. No one, we suppose, can doubt the great useful- of which he was a member to a sufness of our New York board of health: but if they could be armed with powers they could be much more useful. If ture, private as well as public, erected in this city, they could save the city a large percentage of its cruelest mortality. If they could have the control of the cleaning of the streets, does any one doubt that they would greatly improve the health of the city? We talk about the adulteration of food as if it were a great thing, and our board of health busies itself about it in the absence of Doctor Roosa speaks of what is done

in the way of preventive medicine by our wise system of quarantine, by which the city has been saved from epidemics. With our yellow fever lesson of last year fresh in memory, it really seems as if towns should learn something. if towns should learn something. There is no question that all these epidemics become fatal in the degree in which the air is vitiated by poisonous odors. When yellow fever or cholera visits a place, it becomes a terrible or a mild visitation, according to the condition which it finds. If it finds a peoprovement that some form of ornament | ple already poisoned with foul streets s to the hair. A little cap of antique and had drainage, it finds food for a great and grave mortality. If it finds a place where everything is pure and sweet, it does not stay long or work such mischief. There are some States which have a board of health, or may have one, in every town, armed with a considerable amount of power—with the power, at least, of holding inquest but what we really want most is a wider power of prevention, such as shall make it incumbent upon every builder to seforehead, or the fringe is simulated by the ends of the hair brought over the head to the front and bound to the head offer it for sale or rent; MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Mrs. Hummell's Vast Inheritance—A Newsvender's Wife Falls Heir to \$20,000,

Out in Betts street Hospital, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, lies an old lady seventy-seven years of age, a confirmed invalid for twenty years, unable to care for herself. Down on Budd street, in a little dingy brick building, a news store in front and tenement in the rear, in all man of sixty her hyperand. is an old man of sixty, her husband, with a passage-ticket for London in his pocket, and his wife's good-bye kiss upon his lips, about to sail for Europe pocket, to obtain possession of an immense for-tune, estimated at \$20,009,000, to which his wife has suddenly found herself en titled. Joseph Hummell is his name Germany his nation, and for the past fifteen years, since a bullet at the battle of Duval's Bluff rendered him unable to sit upon the tailor's bench, the vending of newspapers and periodicals has been his means of obtaining a livelihood. Now he finds himself suddenly a millionaire, through an inneritance of his wife, with whom he plighted his vows

in the fatherland long years ago. It is a strange story—strange even in these times of sudden fortunes and Uncle Sam's army, went South, was wounded, discharged, and finally with his wife went to Cincinnati. Unable by reason of his wound to sit upon the tailor's bench, he began peddling pictures, books, church papers and periodicals. In this occupation he made a scanty living, living in obscurity and comparative poverty. His wife, mean-time, had been a confirmed invalid; and, gathering together a few dollars, he requirements of the church of Rome, of which he is a devout member. Two years ago, however, his wife, in looking

over a newspaper, chanced to notice an advertisement asking for the whereabouts of the heirs of Caspar Weiss, formerly an admiral in the English navy, deceased since 1804. "Caspar Weiss," she said, "was the name of my Doctor Roosa very wisely says that there should be a board of health in every county and every town, and that there should be no man up to who has not a spinntiffer medical and health in relation to him and his heirs? He was, too, an admiral, and died about the date mentioned. Can it be that I am the one Her husband gave the matter little thought or attention at first, but finding her positive in her statement of family history, decided to write to the addres mentioned, giving the facts. The result was a letter of inquiry from a lawyer named Weber, in London, stating that Caspar Weiss, an admiral, died in London in 1804, leaving a fortune of £1,000,000 invested in four per cent. securities that during the long years since no claimant had ever appeared for the for-tune; that it had by the natural process of interest-bearing greatly increased since that time; and that he was desirous, if possible, of finding the rightful owners. The claims of Mrs. Hummell seemed, he said, to be well established, but he asked for further information, with documentary evidence of her identity. Then followed more correspondence, in which the family history and records were thoroughly searched and ventilated; and the result was that several months ago Mrs. Humthority, apparently, to prevent the formation of these diseases. A builder puts up a block, and offers his houses tity, and that she was the long-soughtfor descendant, and entitled to at least a large portion of the funds in question, which could be obtained by herself or her representative upon complying with the necessary legal forms. There was, however, a serious obstacle to remove, municipality or State has afforded him and that was the lack of funds. Mr. Hummell, the husband, was very poor, being enabled by his very scanty incom ficient extent, and they becoming convinced that the claim was probably valid, consented to advance sufficient funds to enable him to make the journey to London and claim for his wife, who is unable

## Catching Cold.

"Colds" are among the unsolved medical problems. They used to be thought due to the suppression of the excretions of the skin; but this takes place whenever the surface is exposed to cold, and often without harm; and colds are sometimes taken when only a few square inches of surface are exposed. It is a fact, too, that men and nimals may be varnished without producing the symptoms of a cold.
Still, the ordinary medical view

that the passing off of effete matter from the skin being checked the blood is altered in character. The corrupted blood then in its turn affects the heat-regulating apparatus.

A cold is a slight fever. It begins with a chilly sensation, followed by day or two. Like other fevers, however, it may have various complications. Hence, rheumatic pains, headache, nasal

Sweating, whether by medicines ad-Companion.

The common council of Racine, Wis., have adopted what may be considered a peculiarly discriminative liquor law. It prohibits all liquor-dealers in the city from giving or selling liquor to a lawyer of the place who used to be a leader at the State bar, but is now a drunkard.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A man of pluck-The fowl-stripper. Every baker's shop has the stomach

This is the walking year, the next will

be leap year. The chief necessity of the season-

Handkerchief. The average size of the farms in the United States is 153 acres.

In Siam the penalty for lying is to have the mouth sewed up. "Mischief, thou art a foot!" ex-

claimed the man of many corns. Diphtheria is regarded as the most tal of all the diseases of children Your professional pedestrian may be

said to be a man who profits by his ex-Dancing has been introduced into the army. Probably you have heard of its squad-drills.

Some malignant slanderer says: "Woman needs no eulogist, for she speaks for herself."

As a rule leather men are no better than other people though they have both inner and outer soles.

There is a very suggestive proverb which declares that "There are a great many asses with short ears. Which is the most wonderful animal

in a farmyard? A pig; because he's killed first and cured afterwards. It may be healthy to take a walk on

an empty stomach, but we pity that man who has to furnish the stomach. The origin of electing members by ballot came from the Grecians. When a member was to be elected, each member threw a small crumb of bread into a basket, carried by a servant on his head, and whoever differed, flattened

the pellet at one side.

Of Mr. Shelley, a nephew of the poet, Mr. Conway tells an interesting story: This gentleman, while searching for adventures in Africa, got among a tribe whom he found suffering poverty invested it in a little stock of papers, books and sacred pictures, and for years past has given his time to these and the care of his aged and helpless wife, hoping for nothing more than a comfortable living and a life in conformity with the remained with them for a while, taught them what they most needed, and as matters began to improve the and as matters began to improve the Africans desired to worship him as a god descended among them. Mr. Shelley's only trouble was that they so loaded him with their favors and environed him with their devotion that he could not get away. The one thing they would not hear of was his leaving. It having become necessary that he should return to England, he was forced to have recourse to stratagem. He proposed to go on an expedition with a mounted company, and, carrying these with him to a point not far from an English colony, he got up silently in the night and rode off furiously, making

#### good his escape. Curious Facts.

The word purse originally meant a eceptacle for arms, and was not invented to mean simply a place of safety for money.

Gloves were introduced into England in the tenth century, but were only used by the wealthy people, and were considered very valuable. As New Year's gifts they were quite popular, or sometimes "glove-money" in place of them. "Pin-money" originated in somewhat the same manner. so costly that money spent or laid aside for them was called "pin-money," and t became so important that it grew into the name of dower, which was settled

upon the lady at her marriage. Attar of roses was discovered by accident. The wife of an Eastern mogul had a small canal of rose-water, and as she was walking one day upon its banks, she noticed a thin film upon the water, which proved to be an oil made by the heat of the sun. The Egyptians were very famous in the manufacture of perfumes, and at the museum in Alpwick there is some ointment preserved in an alabaster vase which still has a very powerful odor, notwithstanding it must be between 2,000 and 3,000 years old.

The word hermit comes from a Greek word meaning a desert place, because deserts were generally sought in order to avoid persecution.

Sandwiches were named from Lord Sandwich. It is related of him, that one day in a gambling-house, very much fascinated by play, for twenty five hours he was unconscious of fatigue and hunger, when suddenly, becoming aware of them, he ordered some food to be brought, which proved to be some beef and two slices of bread. Placing them together he ate them. His friends gave them the name of sandwiches, and in his memento he declared this act to be the most important one of his administration.

Fortnight comes from the Anglo-Saxons, who counted time by night, and

## The Medical Ice-Hat.

means fourteen nights.

Dr. Richardson believed that by icing plood that went through the carotids to the brain, and blood that came back through the jugulars, we should directly lower the temperature of the brain itself; and probably it may have been done experimentally, but in practice it was not found easy to do. It was difficult to keep any kind of cravat or collar that was tried, filled with ice, round the neck of the patient; it slipped off, and the old India rubber bag or ice helmet, so well known in lunatic asyheat. The fever runs its course in a lums, had to be resorted to. After a time Mr. Thornton combined a particuever, it may have various complications. Hence, rheumatic pains, headache, nasal catarrh, sore throat, catarrh of the intestines, herpes labialis (eruptions around the mouth).

Sweating, whether by medicines ad-Sweating, whether by medicines administered internally or otherwise, is the rubber tubing lined with linen. That main reliance for hastening a cure. But is placed upon the patient's head, and the pores should be kept somewhat open by warm clothing, or the heat of a warm room for several days, during which there should be no exposure. - Youth's side of the bed, and by this means the head is iced. The effect in lowering temperature is very marked, the ther-mometer in almost all instances indicating a fall of temperature within an hour; if the temperature be rising it is checked, and if very high it can be owered, and so time is gained for the recovery of the patient.—Scientific

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

## Morning Star.

FREDERICTON, MARCII 29, 1879. Mr. Wedderburn's Budget.

J. E. CCLLINS, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

The hopes of the Government and the fears of the Opposition his position placing him so that no get abroad to the people and work evidence could appear of the very a ruin on his head. great ability as a political orator that he possesses. His financial reached the bottom. The Secrestatements were clear, and it was tary too in his matchless way made evident to the most stupid oppo an open book of the Provincial

that some items in the expenditure away while the cloud of depreswere very large, and in this con- sion has been hanging over us, nexion he laid much stress on our that our Province too must suffer. educational department. He not The Dominion has suffered; the only did this but he promised on mighty England whose ships are behalf of the Government to re- the custodians of the seas has felt model the whole financial part of the depression, and thousands of this department with a view to strikers and hungry fill her streets greater economy without impairing daily. And then our Opposition the system; and this is sadly need- people, with no responsibility un-

know how Mr. Secretary intends but to attack, to pull down, complain to remodel this. The remodelling and hold our Government chargehas to be within and without. How can the Government say, as matters stand, whether they can curtail these expenses or not? After the Government, in solemn conclave, duty now to assist the Government have met and said: We will lessen the educational expenditure, Dr. Rand may rise and say, Gentlemen I'll not suffer this. If you make any change it must be one involving greater expenditure. So as the matter stands now we can give quire, responsible for the manage- they can to facilitate the settlement. the Secretary credit with having good intentions only. If he teacher absolute in his own domain diately. They can go on without makhope to make the desired change or rather can one teacher by his ing application till they have more to he has to move in the direction we mere ipse dixit regulate and con- join them, as their project is heartily have before this pointed out. To trol all the others? those who have only a confused idea of what our claims on the illustrious men of past ages, we inon the floors of the house and is knowledge. are so strong that he must bring the case may be. them into the house and suffer is ours by right. What force we to apply themselves. the amount. We, like Mr. Blair, themselves to the public service. have our leaning towards the policy

feeling. Mr. Blair's speech was very moder- since his advent. He stands now ate, and gave evidence of power to much in the position of the Jew detect wrong if wrong existed we whose hand is raised against every must give him credit for being an one and every one's hand against expert in bringing the dead to life. him. His name is destined to be

Blair can trade in dead stock.

must prove beyond doubt that Mr. Blair, with all his ability, has the worst of it; that there has not been a shrinkage as charged by Mr. Blair, or rather a shrinkage without an increased burthen. In the summer of 1877 the fire in St. John took place for which \$25,000 was voted in aid of the sufferers. This amount added to the surplus for 1878 will show Mr. Blair the shrinkage for that year. But let us not hear the Opposition Leader talk about his solicitude for the country's welfare after deliberately were fully realized in the speech pleading the case for Sir John Mcof Mr. Wedderburn on the Budget | Donald in the matter of our claims For some years past Mr. Wedder- against the Dominion Government. burne's powers have been latent; Let him bear in mind that this may

But the Opposition plummet has sitionist that he concealed nothing, affairs. All this reveal to us a He dexterously dug under the sound state of affairs, but a little very platform upon which the Op. depletion in consequence of the position people could stand and general depression of trade. The left them no wearons, except such House sees and knows this. They as might be torged for the occasion. feel that if enterprises and firms The Hor. gentleman admitted have been shattered and passed der heaven but to oppose; with no But it would be interesting to ability-except in a case or two,able with falling a few thousand dollars behind! Monstrous! The good sense of the House and the country must see that it is their instead of barking after its heels

> Russian Autocracy in Normal Schools

like curs.

Who is, we might reasonably enment of this institution? Is each

In reading the history of the

Dominion Government are, Mr. variably find that most of them left ment doing something of practical Secretary must have made them their respective universities withvery plain. And though some of the out having attained the great sine papers may make light of the stress qua non, an M A,B A, or some other placed upon these points, we know artificial appendage to their names, of nothing just now of so much im- which was to give them brains and portance. Our treatment from qualify them for a study of the the Dominion Government has world around them. Why was it them first show some earnestness, been both heartless & unhandsome. so? Because those intellectual Are the obligations of nations noth- automata that taught them, could ing; are their promises to be brok- not fathom their depth. Unless en and thrown to the winds? Or they toed the chalk line or marchare we to put up with just what ed to the sound of drum music, the Dominion please to give us be- they had to walk the plank. And cause we are a member of the em- these were the very men who pire? It is time that we are to have adorned science and literaknow this. It is time it came up ture with their researches and

made to wring in the ears of Ottawa. Take an example in point. Pro-And here let us bring the able fessor Creed in his own supercileader of the Opposition before the lious way informs a young student Bar of the County. His political teacher, either male or female, that feelings for Sir John McDonald he cannot classify him or her, as

These young ladies and gentlethem to sway him from his duty men come to the Training School to his constituents and to the -pass an examination,-are admit country. How dare Mr. Blair get ted, and make betimes more than up in the House and interpose one an average in the different branches pin's point against a plea for what to which they have been required be in the eating. It it is bad they

can bring to bear upon Ottawa is The whole system is radically weak enough to get what wrong. No one man ought to have is ours by promise and by right, the power, should he have the will, but if our own Local Parliament of blasting the prospects of those divide upon it we may whistle for young minds that wish to devote

There ought to be a Board of of Sir John, but we trample that examiners before which those stuunder foot when the question is dent teachers would appear and between our struggling province their capacity and qualifications and the mighty Dominion. Mr. tested and not left to the caprice Blair's attitude in the matter is an- or fancy of a gentleman, before other of those huge mistakes for whom they have not perhaps made which his career up to the present, a graceful enough bow or on whom as Leader of the Opposition, has they may not have smiled with been notable. We were pleased with sufficient complacency.

the logical eloquence of the Secre- Is it not an extraordinary fact, tary on this question, and we feel (by the way) that this Mr. Creed assured that the largest number of has so admirably succeeded to make members in the house shared in our himself obnoxious and disagreeable to all the student teachers that While we are glad to say that have attended the Training School

And it is extraordinary how Mr transmitted to the uttermost limits New Brunswick, by those whose lot it is to be subject to his strange A comparison of figures and facts humor and absolute control. Children yet unborn will fly for refuge to their mother's arms at the very sound of the name.

## The Debate.

We are sorry that we have not been enabled to give a brief at least of Mr. Blair's very elaborate speech of yesterday evening. We may just state, however, that the burthen of his address was a set of complicated c arges against the Government. He laid particular stress on the Chatham Branch matter, and attacked the Government for failing to ferret the matter out to the bottom. He spoke for nearly two hours, and made as good a ca e as could well be expected out of a bad one. But that the honorable gentleman's imagination is rather bad he likely would have put the Government as flat as a

After Mr. Blair took his seat the Attorney General arose. He was glad that the discussion had been of a searching nature, he said, for they had nothing to fear. He very justly pointed out the unreasonable ness of Mr. Blair's charges against the Government in the Chatham Branch matter. He said the matter wore no immoral aspect; it was purely a legal question. It was the peculiar province of the courts to deal with it, and that the courts would and were dealing with it should satisfy the Hon. gentleman. Beside this has not a motion of enquiry been allowed to pass through the house early in the session, giving the Hon. gentleman full opportunity to satisfy

Mr. Fraser spoke at much length Mr. Fraser spoke at much length and we will have the rest of his speeech in our next.

## Settling the Tobique.

The Telegraph says that:

"Messrs. Gamer, Cummings and Skinner, who are the party who wished ranted for 6 years,-no clap trap. to settle on the Tobique, have had interviews with the Attorney-General and Surveyor-General who will do all a camp and commence clearing immeapproved."- Telegraph.

This is what we want to hear of, we wish to read of our Governutility. What say some of our destitute people from Fredericton, who can't make money enough to buy tobacco? Let them too see if they can't make a home for themselves in our forest wilds. Let and it may be some aid will tollow from the Government.

Mr. WEDDERBURN as a speaker has quite taken the House by surprise. It was little thought that the quiet Speaker of the past four Corner of Queen Street and years would take the foremost place among Parliamentarians; would develop such a keen and wide knowledge of the countries, finances, such glowing oratorical powers, and such scathing sarcasm. Gold is proven in the furnace.

Our Fredericion people have receiv ed the National Policy with much grace. -Fredericton Star.

"We should like to know whether the "Fredericton people" will be as ready to say grace after the National Policy dinner, as before."-Moncton

The proof of the pudding will will say no grace.

We have been obliged to hold over till next issue some editorial, local and other notes, which shall appear in our next.

## DON'T READ

March 29.-tf. JOHN WOOD & CO. in se of fresh Miramie'ii more Ousters. USIE Celebrated Fresh Balti-& Cases of Witchench's

GROCERIES GROCERIES.

10 BBLS Herring, Shad, 50 sidoked Hams and shoulders, 5 Quintals Codfish, 700 Lbs. Cheese.

For sale low by BENJAMIN EVANS Opp. County Court House New Advertigemens.

COTTON GOODS

A FULL SUPPLY

-OF-TICKS, DENAMS, DUCKS, JEANS.

--AND-COTTON GOODS

DRILLS

of every description. P. McPEAKE

# ORGAN,

Thoroughly bullt, of magnificent finish. elegant Tone? Call and see these or extibition at my office. They are war-

A \$235 Organ is offered for \$150 JOHN RICHARDS, Office next door to People's Bank Fredericton, March 15, 1879.

CHEMIST

& DRUGGIST.

-DEALER IN-

CIGARS.

Wilmot's Alley.

Jan. 23, 1879.-3 mos.

## TO LET.

THAT beautiful and new house on King Street, now occupied by F. B. Coleman. Possession given 1st of Mry. Sons. Fredericton. Feb. 6th.—tf.

COTTAGE TO LET. FROM the first of May next, the Cottage owned by the subscriber, situ ited on Charlotte Street, ad-

joining the residence of Mr. Alex. Mitchell, and now occupied by Mr. Christopher Cham-JAMES BURCHILL, or to ALEX. BURCHILL.

DWELLING TO LET.

To L' T from the first day of May next, half of the sub-cribers dwelng house, fronting on Regent Street. at present occupied by Mr. P.S. Nicolson. The dwelling throughout is finished in first class style. It is heated by a wood furnace, and contains eight rooms kitchen, pantry, and three closets, also a FROST PROOF CELLAR. Good well of

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

## TO RENT.

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

For Sale Low by the Bale.

P. McPEAKE.

10 Bales GRAIN BAGS

Cor. Queen & Regont Streets

OTICE is hereby given that George leaving the same at the Barker House. T. Scully and CHARLES E. Col-F'ton, March 27, 2ins.

The Trust Deed now lies at the office ALL who are indebted to the subscriber of the Solicitors, MESSES. RAINSFORD & arount, will please settle immediately and BLACK, for signature, where creditors save cost.

are requested to call and sign the same without delay.

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

Dated this 8th day of February, 1879. OWEN SHARKEY. Fredericton, Feb. 4-tf A. A. MILLER,

TO BE RENTED.

next. Apply to

P. McPEAKE. Feb.11th 1879.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES,

THAT handsome and commo-dious new house on the corner King and York Streets, now occu-pied by Mrs. Pickard. Sultable for Boarding House. Possession given ha May Apply to

JOHN C. FERGUSON, Best value ever offered in the City.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. NO.30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF,

Four, Dry and Pc led Fis Provisi ns. Le ose e Oils, and Ships' at res. FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Elack, Cark, Medium and Evening Shades,

SIMON NEALIS.

LINS, of Fredericton, lately carrying on

ousiness as Merchant Tailors, under the

name, style and firm of Scully &

COLLINS, have this day made an assignment in teast to me, for the benefit of

their creditors.

RAINSFORD & BLACK,

Feb 18, 1879 .- tf.

Solicitors.

Trustee.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ALL WOOL,

Selling at 56 cents per yard.

GOOD VALUE FOR 75 CENS.

Call and be suiteD.

SIMON NEALIS.

BUTTERICKS PATTERNS.

BUTTERICKS reliable patterns of Garments, for Ladies, Misses. Girls, Boys and Children of every age and size. Always give satisfaction-no misfits. Directions for Philling, making up and trimming go with each Pattern. Try them. Buttericks Patterns and Publications sent to any address post-paid, on receipt of published price. Sent in your orders to SIMON NEALIS,

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

## COY'S BLOCK, NO. 1.

DRUGGIST

Cor. Queen & Regent Streets.

MEDICINES. DRUGS,

Has in Stock the best assortment of

Patent Medicines.

Perfumery, Soaps

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

HAVANA CIGARS! A SPECIALITY.

## LOST.

## NOTICE.

GROCERIES.

TO BE RENTED.

THREE STORES now being finished in the subscribers Building. Possession given on or before the first day of May next.

THE store at present occupied by EDWIN STORY. Possesion given on the first of May

TO LET.

J. EDJECOM E, & SONS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

St. John, N. B.

Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in

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

Foon, Feb. 25.—tf.

) HRISTMAS 1878,

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT CALL AT

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE MOMERS' Enilding.

AND YOU WILL FIND THERE Pianos, &Organs, Chamber Setts & Parlour Suites, Fancy Chairs in many variet, s, Chromos & Fancy Photographs, The largest assortment of Fancy

ina Cups. Saucers & Mugs ever dis played in the city, Toil a Setts, Childrens Tea Setts & Dinner Setts, Writing Desks, Photog aph Albums, Purses, & a very tine lot of Ladies

Satchels, Lin Toys. . Portfolios, Games & puzzles, 3000 Dolls an Wax. Rubber, Wool, & Wood in about 150 diffierent patterns, Bohemian Goods A very fine line in Vases, Flower

Setts, Card Receivers. Flower Tubes

&c. &c. Many of these goods have been personall selected by Mr. William Lemont in the markets of Europe and bought at the lowest prices enabling us to sell them at prices to suit the times.

The cheapest and best place to buy LEMONT & SONS.

We have this day marked down our stock of

Ladies' & Genis' Furs!

To a price that must effect their

SPEEDYCLEARANCE GEO. H. DAVIS, Gents' Fur Caps for \$1.75, Former price \$3.25.

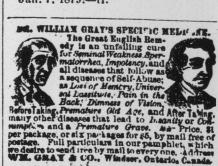
> Ladies' Fur Caps, \$2.00, Former price, \$3.50.

LADIES' MUFFS

of all kinds will be sold at 25 per cent. less than first cost.

A few pieces Children's Ermine of the will leave Halifax on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and St. John on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Setts, wating for buyers at \$20 cts. for sett. Former price \$1 25. Cone in and get your choice of a nice lot of Furs at your own price, at the Manchester House.

SIMON NEALIS. Directly Opp. Normal School. Jan. 7, 1879.—tt.



ANHOOD

DAVIDSON

RESTORED

JOHN WCOD & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

and Novelties of all kinds.

STATIONARY

The highest price paid for Country

UNDER BRAYLEY HOUSE,

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits always

T. E. FOSTER,

MASON, BRICKLAYER, AND PLASTERER,

Mastic and Stucco Worker, All kinds of color washing executed in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

Jobbing punctually attended to. Fancy. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Residence, Corner of St. John and Charlotto Oct 31, 1878.-3mos.

NEW FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS White Potatoes;
100 Bbls. White Turnips;
10 Hhds. Clioice olasses;
3 No; l'Seo ch Sugar;
10 Barrels Ex. C. Sugar;
10 Granulate Sugar;
10 No. 1, American Balwins.

JOHN OWENS. Queen Street, F'ton. Friten, nov. 25-3mos.

J. F. M'MANUS, Barrister & Attorney At-Law,

SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, ETC.

HAS OPENED HIS OFFICE IN

REGENT STREET. All business in his profession promptly J. F. MCMANUS.



PER LATE STEAMERS.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS

Blankets. Flannels, Wool Shawls, Winceys, Ladies' Dress Materials,
Ladies' Cloths, in all the newest makes, Ladies Sacks, Jatest styles;

Ladies' Ulsters; Lyons Black Silks; Lyons Black Silk Velvets, Table Damasks and Napk ns; and a full assortment of seasonbale goods

I import my goods direct and cannot be undersold by any House in the trade. JOHN McDONALD,

Through Pullman Cars. On and after MONDAY, the 3rd February, Without change,

C.J. BRYDGES, Moncton. N. B., January 31st, 1879 feb

A large stock Mourning Goods,



eauty, style and com JOHN McDONALD

JUST OPENED A LOT OF

TINT WALL PAPERS

JOHN McDONALD.

Two weeks more will likely finish the

WE learn we are to have a new and large book store opened here in short.

Our Methodist friends give another Sanday School Concert Monday eyening, 31st inst.

at Gibson, Sunday evening, J. L. Black ing encore, to which he sang "Where Esq., M.P.P., presiding. Mr. Black is are the triends, &c." Mr. Graevell, who to which he would call the attention of an excellent debater.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE. -On Tuesday. lavorably with his singing. at Lincoln, Sunbury, a man named J.dn Smith attacked another one, John on with an are, striking him on the would be assassin was prevented from finishing the deed by Arthur Glasier.

THE Miramichi Advance makes amends for its misrepresentation of the Provin. cial Secretary's statement by writing: "Our report of Mr. Wedderburn's

the Government's special organ.' And why did this pirate not give us credit before for the extract?

UNDER THE BAN.-The Bishop of Cl. veland condemns the Irish World as unfit for the perus I of Roman Catho-

If the above extract be correct, the Bishop's condemnation is doubtless due to the revolutionary tone of the paper The passions of the people are blindly excited by scallawag writers whose only aim and care are to benefit themselves. It is well perhaps the Archbishop has forbidden its persusal.

#### Grand Temperance Meeting.

In obedience to a call on behalf of the temperance organization of St. Dunstan's, the hall fille! on Wednesday evening, to listen to some of our Hon, gentlemen. The choir took its seat on the platform, and Mr. Meagher the office of president, pro-tem. After some very nice music by the choir, Mr. Lynott appeared at the request of the president. He made a forcible plea in favor of temperance, considering it the essential to morality as to position. We were a growing nation; lofty in our aspirations, strong in our desire to be great. We have in us the elements of greatness. Let us rear up our national tabric of sound material; let us examine every stone in the structure; let us remedy every flaw. Drink is the canker, the disease in this national material and we must stand as one man to root it out. He paid a high tribute to the ancesters of our people, and sa down in a storm of applause.

Mr. Ritchie, the Union president next appeared. Mr. R. is a correct and quiet speaker. His appeal was earnest,

Man has freewill, is a free agent; he woth. can reject or partake as he pleases. Liquor, which is a creation of God's, pressed the main points putting forhe can use or abuse. But the taking ward the trivial ones. The City of of it gives scandal; then better never take it. He paid a warm tribute to the its pro rata allowance to the support of Jesuit missionaries who evangilized the savage, but deplored the ruin, yea, extermination that "fire-water" had ample. wrought. He was ushered off the stage with much approval.

Mr. Kenny next appeared, and related some of his experiences. He was sorry to say they could boast no such organization as that before him, at Dalhousie. The people were too scattered there. Women would be a powerful factor in temperance. Let every fair one before her " promise," ask a pledge Bill. of a year's total abstinence from her beloved. He went on at some length, and was well received.

The music and singing were very good; but the "dialogue," so called, was the crowning piece. Mr. Meagher, in a happy way, thanked the Members, on behalf of the Society.

## THE MILITARY CONCERT.

Perhaps nothing gives greater eclat to any public entertainment than a sprinkling of red jackets or more disgust to an audience than some padded poodle who is to himself the centre of attraction, who imagines every eye is turned upon him. Conceit is, at any rate, a queer kind of plant. It is unlike all others: for the more barren the soi: the greater is the product. But let us to more important characters. What for the want-very often-of a more fitting name is called " overture," opened this celebrated performance. After a display which seemed quite up to the average, Lieut. Col. Beckwith announc ed that the " Moonlight on the Lake," quartette, would appear. The characters in this piece were Mrs. Cameron, Mesis. Wilson, Graevell and Anslow The singing was good. But it seemed as it the audience with all its appreciation and stampede—like applause was look at for somebody else. The storm that cohered in Miss Fannie Richards announced who the expected person was. The song chosen was: " When the Tide comes in." There is much. may we say everything, in selection. For a bouyant person with a cheerful mien to sing "The burial of Sir John Moore" is like snow at summertide: e extreme. But it is all the

or the excelsior in glee. Miss Richards previous to confederation, what was amid loud applause ] is, we think, improving every day; and known as the House of Correction chad we dismiss our prima donna with two tablished, that term including every- On the motion being put handsome boquets and her whirlwind thing in a technical or other sense. of applause. We shall not say But the Dominion Government has much on the piano solo by Miss Fisher, chosed to narrow down the meaning for we might make a blunder of it. Mr. given to this institution in 1867 and Wilson sang his "Englishman" as he thereby saddle us with an ex ense always sings; and, as the Irishman says which is not our due to bear. by way of supplement, "an' a good There was another matter, also, An educational meeting will be held deal better." His song brought a rous- namely:

> There was another strange face on teeting in it which could no,, and did not, fail to meet with hearty apprecia-

> Miss Myshrall and Mrs. Tibbits sang a duet, " Les Trompettes, &c." This sounded to us very time indeed, but being somewhat far back we do not know to which of the ladies to accord the naurel, or whether to both.

Mr. Anslow's solo, "Charge of the Light Brigade," pleased us as well as any thing we have heard. The pieceset to music-is new to us. We think the composer mistook his calling; for the force seems better adapted to It was known to the House that under there was a perpetual shrinkage: in "Gray's Elegy" than to the latent the sanction of the British Parliament stead of being oward our course has thunder in Tennyson's "Charge.' New Brunswick embarked in this en-Those notes should be struck sledge- terprise. It was also known that though minated in what? In a depleted re nammer style; but bounded by the rules New Brunswick, assured of the good | venue, \$20,000 interest on our debt and of the composer our friend of the Ad- faith of the provinces around her, went a further railway support looming up vocate did well. But we do wish we with a will into the enterprise while the in the distance. knew the spirit of that song.

a large number present.

the evening.

## BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 27.

After routine White moved the House while the anecdetes were gich. He was into committee to consider a Bill to divide the Parish of Woodstock, giving Mr. McManus was ushered on the a seperate corporation to each. Thomppratform with much appreciation. He son in the chair. The mover at much never before made a temperance speech | length urged the Bill on the commis-The question was absorbing and all important. The pro and con were strong, stock virtually controlled the cotes of

Leighton said the mover had sun-Woodstock had to contribute more than institutions made up from the country. He took the 8 in the poor house for ex-

Wnite said Fredericton Parish was d.vided and why not Woodstock? It the principle was correct there way not in Woodstock? The same was true of Saint Stephen and St. John. Crawford said he would recommend

that the Bill be submitted to a special committee. Attorney General did not favor the

Eder said he had listened to both sides and thought both had made a good showing. He recommended the matter to a special committee.

Thompson left the chair, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. A committee, Leighton, Sayre, White, McManus, Ricchie, was appointed.

he Bill do not pass.

Marshall introduced a Bill for t e inwith amendment.

The House took recess till 2. 30 p. m.

AFTERNOON-2.30. MR. WEDDERBURN'S

Financial Statement.

(Concluded.)

He would first call attention to the

FOR IMMIGRATION IN 1874, \$10,000. Hon, gentlemen would readily remem ber the circu ustances connected with this claim, and our right to the amount; while they would also remember that by one scratch of the pen, or without notifying us, the Dominion Government had declared this to be at an end. There was also another matter-the

PENETENTIARY CLAIM.

for the spulcheral voice and corpse like This not only affects St. John, but every he recognized the necessity of frugality to yell out "Namey Lee" is the municipality in the province. Under and increased vigilance, the Governsa ne to our little artis e. She has trainminion Government claim the right to form its duties, he saw a bright future grade writings of a person connected (he connection is city. ed her voice that she can command it at legislate in the matter of penetentiaries for the Province; saw in our institutions like the attachment of a barnacle to the bottom of a will. It is now the essence of subdued to say what will and will not be a pene- not a fabric on the sands but a tower of last week, in beginning his reply, he strays from the

it may be the breathing in melancholy tentiaties where none existed; but The Hon, gentleman took his seat

the power was, there too should be the responsibility. He would next call attention to the

EASTERN EXTENSION MATTER.

knew the miscreant who thought he province of Canada procrastinated. The Imperial Government had promised We will not devote much time to the £3,000,000 sig., they had sent an engi- has been enormous. They have over Maid of Dundee " further than to say neer to survey the route; and he, Sand- expended \$275,000 or \$37,000 a year that Miss Richards here, if possible, ford Fleming, had offered suggestions and yet the Secretar tells us that there excelled herself. The Quartette follow- on the particulars of its construction. is no danger ahead, that future taxation ed this, and then God save the Queen. This w s done under the intention, on is a bug bear. But why or how this The arrangements were excellent, all sides, to make the road part of the ver-expenditure? Occasions arose The arms were piled on both sides the Intercolonial Line. At the Quebec when it was lawful for the Government stage, and in rear hung the Union Jack | conference the building of the latter line | in aid of works suddenly necessary to and the Dominion flag, its core en was considered a sine qua non of the draw from the Treasuary, but it was LIVERY wreathed in maple leaves. There was union; but it subsequently was held not the intention of the act that they We omitted to mention Miss Rich- form part of the Intercolonial system: sums. Among other matters there is ands artistic piano performance during and it was recommended that the Gov- an indebtedness of \$22,000 to the Albert About 100 kinds for ished on short notice. This, Mr. Speaker, because New Bruns-

The next question was that of the

FISHERY AWARD, to which he would call attention in brief. This was a question in which this province.

tisheries belong.]

to do so. Then sin e she handed over rivers, and why the boundaries at all if predece-sor beside him. we do not receive that which is ours by right natural and national? Upon what Dominion rest a case refusing us our that may never arise. proportion of this? It was our right, and we claim and ask it.

He would next refer to

THE TEN YEARS SUBSIDY. It will be remembered on entering confederation we were promised an annual amount of \$10,000 from the Dominion Leighto presented a petition from Government. In 1871, a local delega-Van Wart and 170 others praying that tion presented the claim; but in reply were told "Gentlemen, you are too corporation of the St, John Club. Mc- than in '67, we will consider your claim', ing for the compulsory clearing of romes Manus in the chair. The Bill passed But in '77 the Finance Minister said shattered the obligations.

He said he would now close a fair and reported. honest repose, clearly made as he knew how. It was his duty to place before the people things as they are, and matters viewed not awry but straightforwardly. This, to the best of his abil ty he had done, and he did not fear scrutiny or the discovery of any-At 3 p. m., thursday, Mr. Wedder- thing in the accounts of which he might first Aito vocalist in the Maritime Provinces. burn arose and resumed his address. be ashamed: And touching the Domin-He began by taking up the claims which ion claims: He did not carry inside this Government would not relinquish, the walls of the house a feering for liberals or for conservatives; he was for day. Mr. John Boden, late of Memramcook, towards us had been inconsiderate, and and to his commendable energy is attributed heartless, but that to the best of the much of the organizations increased useful Government's ability, they would push ness.

for what was their rights. It did little credit to a great empire to hear us knock at their doors year after year for what was our right, and. deaf to our calls, treat us as paupers. He dreaded not the taxation phantom which other Hon, members saw. While the terms of the B. N A. act, the Do- ment making its aim to faithfully permelody, anon it swells and soars tentiary. Under these terms the Do- strength, not a crown of thorns but an point in order to fling s. me abuse at the STAR and its

Mr. Wedderburn arose and moved knowing that too much praise nauseates ceased to be, and the penetentiary esthat Mr. Speaker do leave the chair.

MR. BLAIR to the very able address by the Hon. g ntleman who had just sat down. Waile he admitted much of what the much with which he could not agree. The Hon, gentleman challenged an investigation into his figures and facts: is a stranger on our stage, sang "Steep the House. By this term is meant the eriment so far as they referred to the and also to the general acts of the Govwell" so as to unpress the tolk very careful attention to the prevention of Government in a fluancial sense. The all contagous or infections diseases. The Hon. gentleman drew a destinction b - tirate the young man advises "Maude" to in future term prevention is a wide one. It at tween the present and the former Govthe platform, Miss Wetmore, who sang once involves the question of quarranthe charming solo "Wishes." The tine, international and trans-atlantic other old, while constitutionally conhead and felling him to the earth. The singing of this song must have pleased laws and the ability of a country to sidered there was no change. He every car because of its unpretentious legislate so as to change the current of would show that there was a continual these to suit the danger of the hour. falling off in our surplus, that while yound capacity or curvetting beyond But here are we with a prerogutive the revenue was fair as could be expecthe recent Portland concert "Mande" had the pleasure of being escorted to a chair by Mr. J. H. McHugh the power circumscribed before they reach dowing it. He reterred to the expenthese points at all. Then to saddle us diture from 1871 and the revenue; to say that this gentleman weeds a very happy pen. Yes, with e penses on this behalf is unjust that of 1878 with its revenue and point- 1, we accept the phi osophy that people are always ha and unfair, and some hing to which he ed out that the \$20,000 claimed is a py when doing mischief. In Mr. McHugh's case the was prepared to say the Government surplus of 1878. The amount for eduwould not submit. It was only with cational purposes was swelling enorthe Dominion Government the power mously. In 1874 it reached \$75,000, in rested to take the necessary steps in 1875 it reached \$130,000, and is now case of contagious diseases; but where \$159,000 per annum. Though our receipts for the last years have been large resulting from the oppressive stumpage rates and other sources and while we had to bear no heavy burthens, yet

Within the past four years the

OVER EXPENDITURE that the Eastern Extension could not should ruthlessly lay hands on these ernment make good what was owing to R. R. Why did not this appear before? careful drivers. Large sleigh will seat thirty New Brunswick, and to this day, Mr. Did the Government not know it would Speaker, the Dominion Government tall due? They apparently knew has kept \$130,000 of the hard wrung nothing of it, and he had to charge taxes of the people of this province. them with gross heedlessness, if of nothing else in the matter.

wick would not run a rival line to the Intercolonial and accept the humilating position of being forced from its original ground.

In October last we were worse off than nothing. We now hope to get along with what may come. We have no right to count on the subsidy, or op ground.

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

No right to count on the subsidy, or op Frints. Meats. Flour, Meat. Apples, &c. anything from stumpage. We are in a beggariy position. We have drawn all we can draw till July next though two thirds of our liabilities will not have the interests of this province were been met then. Still the S cretary tells largely involved. The fisheries were us not to be alarmed. He was not one of the most important interests of alarmed if frugality were pracised, But we are told that this new Govern-The honorable gentleman went at ment will save us. The Hon. Secretary some length into the terms of the union must have more ability than his colcharter, pertinent to the question as to leagues. We must expect better. The whom do the profits arising from our old Provincial Secretary became Attornev General, the Speaker became Sec-England, whose ships guard our teem- retary and other important changes. ing seas, whose laws protect them from took place. How important would it being invaded, might well have claimed not have been had the whole faoric C LOTHING. the amount arising from the award for been changed de novo? if the partia! this protection. But she had not chose change was such a happy one? But the Provincial Secretary is the Hercules the amount to the Dominion why not to clean out the Augean stables. The the Dominion give to us the part which accumulation of seven year's filth he is ours. Nature and national law have will clean out from the Government parcelle lout our lands and our seas; we stalls; but it comes with poor grace have our teeming waters and swarming from him to impuge the ability of his

Let us not be foolish enough to count on that which may never be-or prospretence, or what so hollow, could the perity springing out of contingencies

He said Mr. Wedderburn had censured the Dominion Government regarding our claims. These were not con-

FRIDAY. After routine, Colter moved the soon; if in '77 you are no better off house into committee on a bill providby the road masters. Mr. Colter exour province had been ameliorated, and plamed where the law, as it stands, with this view, founded on fancy miscarries; and where roadmasters heartless to our struggling province, only are bound to "turn out" at the order of commissioners. Progress was

St. John Notes.

Miss Martin, since her highly successful appearance before a St. John audience, has twice G. H. SIMMONS, or thrice sang in the choirs of our principal Catholic churches. All competent to judge in musical matters pronounce this lady to be the That large and flourishing temperance body, the St. Peter's Cadets, is to provide a suitable entertainment for the evening of Easter Monday. Mr. John Boden, late of Memramcook, the province, and would say their action holds the Presidency of this youth's society,

> From visible indications it becomes apparent that during this season a very large number of men, mainly belonging to the laboring class will leave our city and select farms among the torest lands of New Drunswick. There, armed with the woodman's axe, they can carve for themselves homes (in an hospital, if the carvers tool is not skilfully wielded), the happiness of which does not fluctuate with the scarcity, or

away up to the empyrean of real song; minion Government was to build pener angele of the flowers of prosperity, editor. But as seekers after truth reverse the state ments of fools and liars, praise (not abu e) from such a source would be the deepest stab that could possibly be inflicted. Then in his own way, he ridicules the personal appearance of a Frederic on gent eman, -report speaks of him as a gentleman-now in St. John, who, sides being an utter stranger to me, is in no mai fy the curiosity of this young man, but merely to settl a point that may yet be raised by history, I would said he had listened with much pleasure state that none of the places mentioned by him can justy claim the distinguished honor of being "Maude's birthpiace. Not being specially interested in the mat Hon, gentl man had stated, there was would operate powerfully against the faithfulness of the picture. But I feel that I am in ba I company. In al. the writings I have criticised, there is not even the semhigher of an original thought. Should such though accidentally occur to this gifted writer, it would be by him cothed in language as appropriate to the subject a having absolutely no relation to my vocation in life, be-

> o above. In return for this attention it is but just to nischief is done to the subjects which he handles.

> > FIRE.

burnt last night. The furniture was saved. We have not heard particulars.

Business Cards.

ALLEN & WILSON Barristers, Notaries Public, &c.

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

Loans Negociated. Accounts collected with T. C. ALLEN.

STABLES. Stock First Class.

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

CARD.

Queen Street, Opp. Stone Barracks. F'ton, Nov. 16, 1878.—If.

FOR \$5.00 EACH,

Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

THE subscriber wishing to reduce his stock before moving into his New Building, will seil the goods now on hand, comprising in part Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Cloths, Tweeds, Men's and Boys, Overcoats, Reefers, Hats', Care lain Vette Blute, Drawers, Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts and

Gloves. Also, Hemp Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises,

ment should not be charged.

The debate then adjourned till yes terdae at 3 o'clock, and the house till times. OWEN SHARKEY.

Jan. 28, 1879 .- 3 mos.

LADIES' HATS!

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

P. McPEAKE. DEALER IN LEATHER

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON. All Orders promptly attended to.

MISSEMILY UTTON 25

HAIR DRESSER -AND DEALER IN-

Braids, Chignons, Switches and Curls.

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

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

And this space is reserved for

T. G. O'CONNOR.

IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Elysian Naps, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Heavy Suitings, Meltons, Serges, Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings,

Superfine Breadcloths, Cassimers, Doeskins, Oxford and Harvey Homespuns, Flaunels, &c.

MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS.

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

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

Boy's Stylish Clothing, Men and

Made to order, under the supervision of a "Phirst Klass Kuttist." Buffalo Robes; South Sea Seal. German, Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and

Miss Mary Gregory's house was Otter FUR CAPS; Beaver and Otter Gauntiets; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T.G.O'CONOR.

IF NEAT BELOW BARKER HOUSE HOTEL Fredericton, November, 19, 1878 .-- tf

FUR AND FELT HAT

Wiley's Building, Queen St., 3 (MASES just opened, fine quality, low P. MICPEAKE.

> WHELPLEY'S STORE. GROCERY

COY'S BLOCK,

Street, Fredericton.

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

COY'S BLOCK.

CALL AND SEE US MANTLE CLOTHS.

HEAVY & CHEAP.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT

S. OWEN

QUEEN STREET. HAS NOW IN HIS

FULL WINTERSTOCK Select and cheap for Cash Only. He will however take Socks, Mas, and all

inds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange Give him a call at once.

Queen St., opposite Custom House. NO BOOKS: NO CREDIT! S. OWEN.

Fredericton, Nov. 21, 1878 .- 6 mos. NEW STORE!

**NEW GOODS!** 

RICHARDS' BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET.

Gools will be retailed in this Store blolesale Prices,

Tims.C.sh. W'LMOT GUIOU.

Now in Stock, and for sale at Bottom prices.

Tons Refined American Iron,
2 tons Sled Shoe Steel,

2 tons Sled Shoe Steel,

ton Sleigh Shoe Steel,

cwt. Axe Steel (Firth's.)

ton Octagon and Square Steel,

ton Pevie Steel,

boxes Mooney's Celebrated Horse Nails,

b

2 " Fire Bolts, 4 pairs Bellows, 2 Anvils,

4 pairs Bellows, 2 Anvils,
4 Smith Vices,
20 kegs Nuts and Washers,
1 Portable Forge,
6 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps,
25 "Files, assorted,
2 "Farriers' Knives,
an 4.1 579 JAM

This space is reserved for H.

SOZODONT.

TEETH.

-AT-

GEO. H. DAVIS',

Drug Store, cor. Que en & egent Ste.

IRON!

DAILY EXPECTED PER SCHOONER

IRON!

200 Bundles

700 Bars American Refined Iron

Which will be sold as LOW AS ANY IN THIS

\_\_\_\_J. S. N.\_\_\_

JAS. S. NEILL.

Horse Nails.

Just Received from MONTREAL

60 Boxes Mooney's Polished and Finished Horse Nails.

JAMES S. NEILL.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

The subscriber has now in stock, the fol-lowing goods which he will sell cheap for cash, 8 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy, very old, 2 Hhds. and 10 Quarter Casks, Gin, (i

12 Quarter Casks Irish and Scotch Whikey (in bond.)
3 Hhds. and 2 Barreis W. F. L. Old Rye NEW PRICES!

3 Hhds. and 2 Barreis W. F. L. Old Kye Whiskey;
3 Barrels "Gooderham & Worts" and Walkers Old Rye Whiskey;
3 Barrels Bourbon Whiskey;
60 Cases Brandy, "Henneey" "Martel", "Henry Mournie," Priet, Castitton & Co., and other Brands. 55 Cases Irish and Scotch Whisker, "Kirkleston," "Glenlivett," "Lullock Laue," "Loch Katrine," "Domville," "Wards" and

other Brands.

10 Cases Old Tom Gin, quarts and pints,
25 cases "Kewneys," old Jamaica Rum
o Barrels Gunners Stout and bass Ale, quarts and pints, baskets, piper, qHeidsick & Co., Chan

pagne quarts and pints. Cases sparkling Mouselle;

Grocery Store. ALSO FOR SALE, CHEAP. I Second Hand Coffee Mill; I Second Hand Counter Scale :

1-2 Dozen Japanned Tea Canaistan; 1 Tobacco Cutter; 1 Platform Scale; 1 Liquer Page ALEX. BURCHILL.

TO THE WEST TO THE WEST! PECIAL reduced Tickets now offered to Emigrants for Manitobia, via the Intercolonial Railway, also by Lake Shore, Erie, Canada Southern, and all the Great Leading Railways going West. A full line of through coupon Tickets to all principal places in the United States and Canada. For sale at

F'ton, March 3, 1878.

Poisoned by Chloride of Sodium.

Early this morning a tremendous commotion was created in a lodging-house on H street by an inveterate wag who ought to be taken care of at once. The man was lodging in the house, and about eight o'clock came down from his room and told the landlady that her little boy had found a box of chloride of sodium on his washstand and had taken some.

Cultivation of the lentil. While it is considered an especially valuable article of food. The Irish Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) says:

"Irish Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) says:
"In appearance the lentil resembles a small vetch, and is a legume of great antiquity, as it is mentioned in the mustard-plaster on his stomach at once, and send for all the doctors in reach.

You'll be sure to find one at home."

By this time the frantic mother had

By this time the frantic mother had

piece of paper—chloride of sodium.

Make no mistake; any doctor will know what to do the minute he sees the name.

It's all right; now don't cry. It won't blance to peas, the former containing a have the slightest effect under an smaller per centage of water and flesh-hour. Keep cool; don't frighten the child. I'll go down and send up some amount of woody fiber and ash. Len-

of the poison written on the paper, and the seeds of a reddish-brown they ejaculated, "Mercy on us!" color, while the flowers of the other

Dr. Harris came tearing up the alley with a stomach-pump, followed by Webber, Anderson, Conn, Pritchard, other kinds. Grant, Heath, Bergstein, and, indeed, almost the entire medical faculty of the about a foot apart, and not too thick; in

Dr. Harris.

went around the group. Presently some ably greater number of pods." one remarked:

"Salt, by gracious!" They explained to the weeping mother that she had been made the victim, as well as themselves, of a cruel hoax. There was a big laugh; but when that wag gets home to his lodgings to-night, salt won't save him .-- Virginia (Nev.)

## What Cool Courage May Achieve.

Speaking of the destruction of British force by Zulus in South Africa, a London letter gives this incident: The most extraordinary incident con-The most extraordinary incident connected with the massacre was the narrow escape of Commandant Lonsdale, who notified Lord Chelmsford. Commandant Lonsdale was quietly returning to camp—he had been ill—was tired, and was slowly jogging along with the sort of lazy perseverance characteristic of a tired traveler. He had crossed the small waterwash to the south of the camp, when his attention was attracted by a bullet passing rather near to him, and on looking up he saw a black man who had evidently just fired. The real truth was, of course, far from his mind, and he merely thought it was one of his own contingent carelessly firing off his rifle, and pursued his way. To some extent the incident seems fortunately to have woke him up, and, although he saw what seemed to be our redcoats sit-ting in groups in and around the tents, he kept his eyes open, and, when absolutely within ten yards of the tents, he saw a great black Zulu come out of one with a bloody assegai in his hand. This made him look about him more closely, and he saw that black men, and black men only, were the wearers of redcoats. The truth flashed upon him; he could read the scowl of hatred upon every face; but his self-possession does not seem to have failed him, for, quietly turning his pony round he galloped off before the enemy were aware of his intention. A hundred and fifty shots are said to have been fired at him as he did so; but by the mercy of Providence he escaped, and was thus enabled to warn the general and so save his life and the lives of those with him. Undoubtedly had not such a warning been given Lord Chelmsford, accompanied by his staff and the troops with him, would have walked without suspicion into the skillful trap thus laid, and in such a circumstance few would have escaped.

## A Pig on Board Ship.

While at Ivigtut (South Greenland cryolite mine), on our outward passage, the sailors bought a pig, which was petted to the last degree, and so jealous were they of his rights that the dogs were driven in all directions that poor Dennis, as they christend the pig, might not be disturbed. The dogs made several attempts to attack this favored animal, but a constant lookout-such as one and the dogs were driven off at the moment when victory seemed certain. Peasonp, broken biscuits, and slops of all a whereas if a dog attempted to ask for a is a sale for any vegetable. share of the remains of the sailors' dinners he was scouted with derision. In fing is a deep, sandy loam. The preparact, the pig was the pet of the ship, and ration of a new bed requires special the only thing worth navigating the care, much depending on gaining a fair Arctic sea for. Finding that he was unstant. Sometimes the bed is formed by comfortable under the top-gallant fore-castle, and liable to be disturbed by the feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned chain running out when anchoring, or over with two or three inches of wellthe water coming in at the hawse-pipe rotted manure. For market purposes on when at sea, a snug cask was found for a large scale deep and thorough pulverhim, and he was housed in with canvas and straw under the bows of the long-boat. Never, I should think, had any nure is incorporated in large quantities other pig such comforts showered on him. But now came a change. Our decks became full of snow, and everything froze. It was necessary to clear saway the ice and dirt from Mr. Pig's sty are drawn, fourteen inches apart and saway the other parts of the ship. as well as from the other parts of the ship, six inches deep, lengthwise of each bed. and to do this involved an amount of scrap- Plants one year old are set a foot apart, readiness in meeting difficulties for which the seaman is so pre-eminent, the pig was condemned to death without remorse or apology. In fact, from that moment he was a nuisance and only of the seaman is so pre-eminent, the spring in a bed in rows fifteen inches apart. One pound of model in the seaman into a convenient drug store, and, with one hand firmly clasped upon his equator, gasped faintly for a glass of water in which to drown his feelings.

—Rome Sentinel. ing which was not agreeable to his form- with the roots in natural position and

There was a young damsel, oh! bless her!
It cost very little to dress her.
She was sweet as a rose,
In her every day clothes,
But had no young man to caress her—
Because, you see, she had given the mitten to the only fellow in the neighborhood, and the amount of sweetness she was therefore obliged to waste upon the desert air
Was simply enough to distress her.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. Lentily.

The agriculturists of England are cultivation of the lentil. While it is New York World,

frying-pan, and are sold in that state in if too much discolored, make a paste By this time the frantic mother had the boy stretched out on the bed, and was getting a square yard of mustard-plaster ready. At the same time she dispatched three boys and a little girl for medical aid.

"Here," said the wag, coolly, "I'll leave you the name of the chemical on a piece of paper, chloride of sodium. doctors myself." And here the young man started at a brisk pace down town, and soon had several doctors routed out soil being best suited for them. Lawson and soon had several doctors routed out of their offices.

Meanwhile the boy, who was abou nine years old, was bawling at the top of his voice, and some of the ladies from neighboring houses came in to help hold him on the bed while the mustard-plaster was spread on his stomach. Every woman who came in was shown the name woman who came in was shown the name red to the point where so lentils, a most productive variety; (2) common, or yellow lentil, the sort most esteemed in the Paris market, being considered of superior quality; (3) red lentil, which differs from either of the preceding varieties in having the flowers of a light red the coord prints and the goods of a reddish-brown the first young grass. Good prints and they ejaculated, "Mercy on us!" color, while the flowers of the other "Gracious me!" "Oh, my!" and kinds are small and whitish, and the merciful heaven!" in concert. Merciful heaven!" in concert.

Presently the doctors began to arrive.

ceeds of a cream color; (4) small lentil, has also reddish flowers, and is grown tle, as it produces more haulm than the

city, with medicine-cases, instruments and stomach pumps. At the sight of so should be three or four inches distant formidable an array the patient (on in the rows. About two bushels, say whom the plaster was drawing like a 120 pounds, will, with care, sow a statten-mule team) set up a howl of de- ute acre; at the same time, as much as spair.
"What has he taken, madam?" asked which, however, we consider is too three bushels have been recommended, heavy a seeding, unless in exceptional "Here's the paper!" cried the mother, sobbing. "That's the stuff he took."
The doctor read the inscription, passed it to the next man, with a laugh, and it to the next man, with a laugh, and it to the next man, with a laugh, and it to the next man, with a laugh, and it to the next man, with a laugh, and it is not a consider—

Last spring I put in my first peas and potatoes on the 15th of March, and had splendid crops of both, but usually we cannot do much in the open soil before the first week in April. As soon, however, as the frost is out and the ground is dry enough, I shall plant in my driest and warmest soil some Little Gem and Laxton's Alpha peas. I shall open fur-rows three inches deep for the Gems, and one foot apart, and in these furrows scatter compost about an inch deep, draw a pointed hoe through the furrow to mingle the manure with the soil, and sufficiently productive—in brief, all that it is a manure in any sense, or that it will show itself after the first crop is removed, we do not believe. It is a pleasant and inexpensive amusement to try fifty other kinds in a small way. Since "Let us have peas" is such a frequent and emphatic remark at our dinner table, I shall plant liberally every ton days until the 4th of July, burying that it is a manure in any sense, or that it will show itself after the first crop is removed, we do not believe. It is a question for the observing farmer to demestic servants to the farmers and other inhabitants until the end of the war. To avoid falling into the ambuscades laid by these savages, there is one, and one only way—the constant and careful use of outposts, vedettes and spies. It ton days until the 4th of July, burying the seed deeper as the season advances and choosing shadier and moister lo-calities. Very late plantings are usually so injured by mildew that were the vegetable not such a favorite, I would not plant it after the middle of May. Deep planting of the seed late in the season insures longer bearing. I prefer Champion of England for the main crop, as it is by general consent regarded as the flower of the pea family. The short, low-growing kinds like Little Gem will be the better for any amount of manure, but tall varieties like the Champion do not need fertilizers in the drill unless the ground is poor. When gardens are small and brush is not convenient, it may be best to plant the dwarf kinds only. They can be sown on ground designed for tomatoes, lima beans, melons, They can be sown on ground desquash, etc., as they do not shade the ground, and soon mature. I put them in such spaces almost altogether, and in rows three or four feet apart, and plant the later vegetables between them. As soon as the green pods are picked, I have the vines dug under, thus returning at once to the soil what was taken from it.—E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine.

## That Popular Vegetable.

Asparagus, that deservedly popular vegetable, being a hardy, perennial plant, may be grown on the same ground without renewel for an indefinite number of years and at a trifling could never expect for ice, rock, or land cost. The wender is why more farmers from any seaman on board-was kept, do not grow it, if not for morket at least for family use. Asparagus bears shipping well, and coming as it does at season when green things are in kinds were given to the dainty animal, demand, finds a market wherever there

The soil adapted to asparagus grow-

ers of this vegetable now urge making the furrows of the beds deep enough to bring the crowns of the roots low down, taking a good deal of interest in the be worked over them without injury.

Household Hints. REMEDY FOR RATS.—Peppermint said to be so obnoxious to rats that they

with quicklime and water, cover the article well with it, and let it remain all day; wash off with soap and water, rubbing hard the stains; or, supply diluted muriatic acid, having previously washed off dirt and grease.

FRENCH KNOTS.-Every dabbler in embroidery thinks that she can make a French knot; but they are few who know the rapid old-fashioned way of doing it. The silk should be held down firmly by the left thumb, at about an inch to the left of the place where it comes through the cloth, and then the needle should be passed under and over the thread three times, and then through the cloth close to the point where the

the first young grass. Good prints and other articles of dress are frequently cast aside because they are faded, but they may be made to render good service by this mode of bleaching. Health Hints.

For a sprain or weakness, take the well-beaten white of one egg, add a teaspoonful of salt, and rub it well over the sprain once or twice a day.

To make lip salve, take one gill of sweet oil, one ounce of white wax, threequarters of an ounce spermaceti. Dissolve them over the fire and stir till

Milk is found to form an excellent solvent for quinine, and also to disguise, in a measure, the bitterness of the drug. It will be found particularly useful in administering quinine to children. Five grains in a tumblerful of milk is almost

Persons troubled with feet that perspire, or smell offensively, can effect a cure by bathing them every night or oftener in a strong solution of borax.

Two or three weeks of this treatment will probably be found sufficient.

Give your children plenty of out-door air; let them sniff it until it sends the rosy current of life dancing joyfully to to their cheeks and temples. Air is so cheap and so necessary that no child should be denied access to it.

Salt as a Manure. We have applied salt to our garden say at intervals of from six to eight have named are the richest-flavored and | that it is a manure in any sense, or that | about the line of march and remove much in the dark about it to-day as they were at the beginning. The Mark Lane use of outposts, vedettes and spies. It is mere madness to engage a naked say Express; regarded as good authority age on his own chosen ground, the bush, there, says that there is no clear evidence even as to its mode of action, as the results are so varying that they are "conflicting and contradictory."—Geror driven though hunger (by the capmantown Telegraph.

Recipes.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Take six large tart apples; pare, core and quarter; put in a pudding dish, over this pour a cupful of tapioca, soaked over night in a pint and a half of water, a cup of sugar and flavoring to taste: eat with addition to the host of private stables a rich sauce or thick cream and sugar.

MINGE PIES WITHOUT MEAT.-One cupful sugar, one cupful molasses, one cupful water, one and one-half pounds raisins (chopped), one-half cupful weak vinegar, one-half cupful butter, a little salt, three eggs, three pounded crackers, spices to suit the taste. This will make six small pies.

Good Coffee. - Warm three tablespoonfuls of coffee in the tin coffee pot, which must be dry; when well heated pour on a pint of boiling water; stir with a wooden ladle for three minutes without boiling; then add a pint and a half of boiling water, and set the whole back on the stove to steep are reputed to be not unwholesome, but they are unpleasant, and they draw flies like sugar-houses. Besides, the rolling in and out of all kinds of vehicles, the stamping of horses in their for ten minutes.

What He Found. large one, he would advertise it in the papers and get a reward. With hands tightly clasped he hurried to an adjacent stairway to size his pile. As he unfolded his prize with trembling fingers stamp from a tobacco package. With unsteady steps and haggard face he stumbled into a convenient drug store, and, with one hand firmly classed.

you again." "Well," persisted the old man, "I never did." To think that this bring the crowns of the roots low down, so that a cultivator or small plow may be worked over them without injury.—

he had "saved something." "And "saved something." "Saved something." "And "saved something." "Saved some they say you're the president of a railroad and get a big salary." Again John had to admit that rumor spoke truth, 'I'm glad on it, John! I'm glad on it, my boy! It beats all what sarcumstances and cheek will do for a man,"

> The War in South Africa. The character of the country in Zululand is thus described by the London

News: Mountain-sides are furrowed by dark glens and gloomy "kloofs" or fissures. These merge downward into deep ra-vines, forming at their base sometimes the beds of small streams, sometimes those of roaring torrents. These are generally overhung by luxuriant vege-tation in tropical profusion. The woods through which these rivers run are formed frequently of tall and noble trees, among which are met apes and baboons. Here and there may be observed the bare and leafless branches of the euphorbia, the cactus, the aloe and the mimosa. On reaching the mountainside, we are stili surrounded by impenetrable bush, though of a different kind from that just described. Here the thicket is chiefly composed of the mimosa and portulacea tribes, high and thorny. This kind of bush is even more impenetrable than the ordinary jungle of India, and cannot be fired owing to the number of succulent plants and parasites which it contains. Such is the Caffre's never-falling place of refuge in time of peace or war. "In his naked hardihood" (we again quote

from Colonel Napier's excellent book), "he either, snake-like, twines through and creeps beneath its denest mazes, or, shielded with the kaross, securely defies their most thorny and abrading opposition. Under cover of the bush in war, he, panther-like, steals upon his foe; in peace, upon the farmer's flock. Secure in both instances from pursuit, he can, in the bush, set European pow-er, European skill and European discipline at naught; and hitherto vain has been every effort to destroy this, his impregnable stronghold." Happily for us, the Caffre cannot permanently occupy the bush. He can only betake himself there occasionally and for a short space of time. The bush supplies no means of support for a single man, much less for a number of men; and the Caffre is compelled to spend most of his time on those vast plains which support the staple element of his wealth—his cattle.

As to the military performances of the Zulus, this is said: The Zulus form in the impenetrable bush a kind of semi-circle, with the flanks pushed forward, around the straggling column; and if the unwary col umn advances sufficiently far into this fatal circle its doom is sealed. It is attacked at once in front and on both flanks, and the men from the rear are shot as they gradually come up, without

any hope of resistance.

While in the bush, or forming an amture of his women) to take to the open, and then his defeat is inevitable.

A City of Stables.

Is there, or has there ever been, a city or town in the wide world possessed of so many stables as New York? In scattered everywhere up town, and often occupying lengths of fine cross streets, there are livery stables in nearly every block in the region between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets and Third and Eighth avenues. Instead of being confined to certain quarters, as one might imagine they would be, they crop out in the most frequented and fashionable parts of the metropolis. They are not merely unsightly, they are very undesirable in proximity to private residences. Their emanations are reputed to be not unwholesome cles, the stamping of horses in their stalls all night, and the constant yelling of stable-boys and grooms, are not what a private family would rank as an He was a saving man, with an eye on the main chance and the sidewalk. He was walking down the street with several friends. He saw a bit of green paper in the slush. None of his come to which a public stable is not contigurately a great objection to the city. It is very difficult to buy or lease a house paper in the slush. None of his come to which a public stable is not contigurately a great objection to the city. It is very difficult to buy or lease a house paper in the slush. None of his company and the stable is not contigurately a great objection to the city. It is very difficult to buy or lease a house paper in the slush. None of his company and the stable is not continued in the stable is not conti panions noticed it. He excused him- ous. Even Fifth avenue can not be self and stepped aside. The walk was crowded with pedestrians. He kept his eye on the bit of green paper, which ever and anon was stepped upon and ground still further into the snow by the feet of the careless crowd. Visions of ten-dollar greenbacks floated before abound, the streets are habitually used by the series are habitually used as the him. It might be a ten, it might be a as stables, being full of drays, vans, fifty, it might be a hundred-dollar bill, and trucks all night and much of the A momentary opening in the crowd day. New York must move on wheels, enabled him to swoop down upon the treasure that was his by right of dislation must drive. It shows extravacovery. He gobbled it up. If it proved gance in taste and custom, and a large to be a small bill, he would keep it; if a share of indolence.

A Newfoundland young man, who suffered much from a pain in the back, bandaged himself with flannel moistened

overed about four inches deep.

The readiness in meeting difficulties for which the seaman is so pre-eminent, the pig was condemned to death without remorse or apology. In fact, from that moment he was a nuisance, and only fit to be killed and eaten, his throat was caten for dinner on the 7th of September, having died only at ten a. M.—Two voyages of the Pandora—Sir Allen Young.

There was a young dames, oh! bless her!

It cost very little to dress her.

She was sweet as a rose, But had no young man to caress her—

Because, you see, she had given the mitten to the only fellow in the neighborhood, and the amount of sweetness she was therefore obliged to was simply enough to distress her.

Every and an acre when shis equator, gasped faintly for a glass of water in which to drown his feelings.

—Rome Sentine!

A Welcome.

A welcome.

A son of Maine who went West in early youth, and has there attained an honorable position, retwenthen the succeeding spring.

A new bed should not be cut before the third year. Every autumn after younger days. He accosted him, but clearing off the stalks, or in the spring before the plants start, spread on a generous covering of manure, to be force the only fellow in the neighborhood, and the amount of sweetness she was therefore obliged to waste upon the desert air was simply enough to distress her.

Every success here and young man to death without removes the system. A welcome.

A welcome.

A son of Maine who went West in early youth, and has there attained an honorable position, retwenthen the without weath and an honorable position, retwenthen the visit of weather to trie, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. A welcome.

A son of Maine who went West in early youth, and has there attained wealth and an honorable position, retwenthen the without the early youth, and has there attained wealth and an honorable position, retwent the visit of wealth and an honorable position, retwenthen the with out the heart without the two withing the waster in which

The queen of the Society islands goes parefooted, wearing rings on her toes

New Saw Machine. For many years farmers have felt the need

of some improvement on the old and laborious two-handled cross-cut saw, for sawing up bodies of trees into any length desired for sawlogs, staves, rails, stove-wood, etc. This longneeded improvement has at last been invented
by W. W. Giles, of Cincinnati, O., who, by
the way, is one of the greatest of American inventors. We see from our exchanges that the
editor of the Ohio Farmer, also the editor of
the A. C. Review, of Cincinnati, called on Mr. Giles
personally te see the marvelous saw machine. They
both pronounced it a machine of great merit. The
curionity of these gentlemen was not satisfied upon
seeing others operate the machine, but they both tried
it themselves on a large log, and they report that one
man operates it with ease, and saws much more rapidly
than two men could with the ordinary cross-cut saw.
The secret of running this machine so easily is explained by the fact that the weight of the operator does
fully one-half of the labor. It is easily moved or carried about by one man, and has all the points of durability and practical utility wanted in such an implement. A very large demand for these machines is already established, and all who see them are delighted
with their superior labor-raving principles. Many people are constantly calling on Mr. Giles to see the machine and test its merits for their friends in the country. Our attention was called to one man in Oclorade,
who wrote to Samuel Cary, of Cincinnati (and, by the
way, one of the most distinguished statemen of Ohio,
asking him to call and see Mr. Giles and his saw machine, and write what he thought of it. Mr. Cary
promptly went to see the machine, and pronounced ta
good machine, and concluded to buy two of them
nimself. Mr. Giles is said to be very weathy, being a
real estate owner of over \$200,000, and his considence in
the great merit of his invention is shown from the fact
that he guarantees every machine to give satisfaction.

The Only way to cure ceaterth is by the use logs, staves, rails, stove-wood, etc. This long-

The Unly Way.

The only way to cure catarrh is by the use of a cleansing and healing lotion, applied to the inflamed and diseased membrane. Snuffs and funigators, while affording temporary relief, irritate the affected parts and excite a more extended inflammation. Besides, no outward applications alone can cure catarrh. The disease originates in a vitiated state of the blood, and a thorough alterative course of treatment is necessary to remove it from the treatment is necessary to remove it from the system. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has long-been known as an efficient standard remedy for this disease, but, to insure a radical and permanent cure, it should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best vegetable alterative yet discovered. the best vegetable alterative yet discovered The Discovery cleanses the vitiated blood while the Catarrh Remedy allays the inflamma tion and heals the diseased tissues.

Each maker of cabinet or parlor organs advertises his own as best. But the examinations at the great world's exhibitions have but one result. At every one for a dozen years Mason and Hamlin Organs have been found best. They were awarded the gold medals at the Paris exhibition last year. Paris exhibition last year.

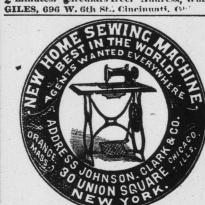
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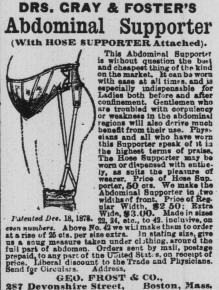
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