Colonial Farmer.

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Editorial.

RENEW! RENEW!! RENEW!!

A large number of subscriptions to the FARMER are now falling due. We hope our friends will not neglect to RENEW PROMPTLY, and thus prevent their papers from being discontinued. It only takes ONE DOLLAR. We have no Agent travelling this summer, so it will be necessary to forward the amount of subscription direct to this office. Register your letters and they will be at our risk. Please attend to the matter at once friends.

Farm Implements

What a difference in the method and system of farming now, when compared with "old times," which many who have passed the meridian of life can well remember. This change has been the result of inventions and improvements which have gone a great way to lighten labor as well as facilitate operations. The work shops of the present day teem with labor saving machinery. The farms are covered with labor saving implements. Progress has marked this nineteenth century, and in no one direction more than in the development of inventive genius. Let us a moment look at the past and the present as regards farm labor. Who is it that don't remember the old-fashioned flail, and call to memory the many weeks of hard threshing which was a necessity of the times. Many a man remembers the first time he assayed to swing this all important instrument in his boyhood days, and how successful he was in repeatedly bringing it in contact with his neddle, inducing him sometimes to affectionately embrace the pile of straw he a moment before felt a strong desire to thresh. Now the old flail is almost a thing of the past, and the threshing machine does all the work in a few hours The scythe which was once the only implement for cutting grass, is now more of a supplementary affair than the real machine used for that purpose. Hand mowing was a very pretty thing to look at, and poets have exhausted their powers in describing its beauties while the painter has invariably introduced it with striking effects in his summer views of farm life; but among their lights and shades they did not picture the long weeks of hard toil, the back-aches, the shoulder-aches, and all the other aches connected therewith. And so with the reaping hook of bye gone days. City gents and ladies never tired of talking and telling other friends of what they had seen of this delightful occupation as they leaned over the fence, or from some rustic seat beneath a spreading tree, they extolled the beauties of the landscape of which the weary reapers formed the chief attraction. Well, so far as these matters are concerned, the romance and poetry have gone out of farming, and for that matter there never was much of such things to those who mowed and reaped, and toiled and sweated, with hard labor from early morn to dewy night. Now the Mowing Machine and the Reaper accomplish the work in a day or two, and the clatter of the machines as they pass over the fields, is music to the farmer, such as he never heard in the swinging scythe or sickle.

Then there are the horse rakes, the hay lifters, the tedders, the cultivators, and the many of the improved implements. What an amount of downright hard labor they save. Yet the list is not completed, more are wanted, more needed, and bye and bye we shall have them. This century which has given us the electric telegraph and shortened almost to a span the distance between the old and new worlds, is full of inventions, which to the use of mankind. If the ariel will be developed and made subservient machine is not yet a success, that is no argument why it will never be. If the numerous potato-diggers and some other would-be farm implements are more or less failures, that is no reason why they may not be perfect machines some day or other. We shall have them, but must bide our time. Farm life now has much less of toil about it than it had in the past, and yet with all the advantages of the present day, there is much hard work to be done. It is no idle life, although a happy one. To the farmer the introduction of machinery means broader fields and more extensive and careful cultivation. It means the production of five or ten times as much of a crop, as there would be under the old-fashioned hand work. It means the ability to produce, in and for our own country, all that is needed for man and beast. Success to the inventors of farm implements, and prosperity and success to the farmer who makes good use of them.

PROTECTION.

There is a great deal of talk just now about protection; and some of the newspapers in the upper part of the Dominion, are advocating a policy which needs being well considered before being acted upon. We may have occasion to give this question some prominence before very long, but in the meantime would advise our farmers not to commit themselves to any scheme or policy under the impression that as a class they would be benefited. The cry of protection has been raised in the interests of a few selfish individuals or firms, who knowing their own political weakness and insignificance, and seeking to secure the aid and strength of the farming population, towards a successful maturing of schemes, in which the agricultural has no interest whatever. Without going into the subject at present, we may state, that from our present stand-point. we are unable to discover wherein farmers are to be benefited by a protective tariff. On the contary we are led to believe that it would enhance the price of almost everything they need to purchase. But as we propose returning to this subject, by and by, we would again repeat what we said above—Do not commit yourselves, or in any way encourage the effort now being made to secure your votes, for the purpose of forcing upon the Dominion Parliament such a change in the tariff as should benefit the few at the expense of the many.

Stay Home.

Accounts received from many of the western states show that growing crops have wholly or in part been destroyed by the catapellers or grasshoppers. This has occurred for a succession of seasons, and great distress has been and is the result. Many of our young men—and old ones for that matter—who have come to make homes in those states, are among the sufferers. They have worked hard—twice as hard as they ever did or needed to when here, and grasshoppers, caterpillers, and other abomination have reaped the harvest, Young men stay home, if you know when you are well off. If the homestead is too small, branch off, and take a lot of land on your own account, and stick to it. Take the money you must have to enable you to go to other lands and settle there, and expend it on your new farm in this country, which you can get for almost nothing, and if you do you will soon be an independent man. No grasshopper or caterpiller plague, nor long drouths will you find to eat up and destroy your crops and bankrupt you almost before you begin work. This country will afford you all you want if your demands are reasonable, and you are sure to prosper and live comfortable if you will but pay attention to your business. Fields look green at a distance. Don't mind them. Your own are fresher and more beautiful if you would only think so.

Crops in Maine. &c.

A correspondent, writing from Saco, Me., thus refers to agricultural matters, so far as relates to his State and those adjoining:—

"Early in the season there was more apprehension of drought than has been realized thus far. The heat and drought together are causing a somewhat premature of ripness in fruit—probably resulting in hurrying up and away the early sorts, and diminishing the keeping qualities of later ones. Just now we are having a very dry spell here, but my impression is that crops generally have not suffered so much, as to reduce them below average. This may be the case in the Southern half of New England, and we understand that even now, the hay crop is very light there. In a letter I have from T. S. Gold, Sec. Board of Agriculture, Connecticut, dated 17th inst., he adds at the bottom —"Yesterday we had a good shower. We are very dry—the extreme heat is ripening fruit prematurely."

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

DAIRY BARNS.

Milk is often affected injuriously by cows becoming heated in warm weather in badly constructed barns. The Dairy editor of the Rural New Yorker says: The milking barns which are thought to be most convenient by dairy men of long experience are arranged with doors opening at the end of the stable, the cows taking their place on either side, their heads turned outwards, and with a wide, open space between the two rows of animals. The herd enters the stables at the wide doors in the center of the end part of the building and the animals take positions on either side, and thus one man is enabled to make secure in the stanchions a large herd in a very short space of time. If wide doors are arranged at both ends of the building, and if it stands so as to get the sweep of prevailling winds through the center of the stable, the animals and milkers may have a tolerably cool place in hot weather during the time of milking. But in many cases the barn is so located and the ventilation so imperfect that the heat and animal odors are almost intolerable throught the hot months. Such a state of things causes great discomfort to both milkers and animals, besides doing great injury to the milk.

SHEEP IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

Notwithstanding the price of wool is very low, there are hundreds of men going annually to Wyoming and Colorado to keep sheep extensively. A friend of mine recently wrote from Wyoming: "Grazing sites in this section are very high. Better bargans in ranches can be obtained in Southern Colorado and New Mexico. The increase of sheep here annually is about 70 per cent; in Colorado about 80 per cent. The risks here in Wyoming from storms and severe cold weather in winter, wolves, and snakes bites are considerable." To the question, on how large a scale should the business be conducted to insure large returns, he replies: Herds in Wyoming range from 500, to 15,000, I should think that 3,000 head ought to give a man a good start, increase rapidly, and be perfectly safe. There is no danger from Indians around here. Indians don't want sheep; and if they came upon a flock of sheep, all they would do would be to kill the herder and steal his pony. One man, with a good dog and pony, can easily herd 1,500 sheep. In the lambing season one extra man to a flock is all that is needed." Great destruction to the sheep occurs from cold storms soon after shearing. He says that in a severe storm about June 1st, nearly 8,000 sheep perished within a circuit of 50 miles, but all flocks that are corralled (penned) and somewhat protected during storms escape without loss.

GREEN MANURING AT THE WEST.

Farmers in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska. and some other Western States find considerable difficulty in keeping their lands in a high state of fertility, owing to the tame grasses being frequently killed by hot scorching winds. A Western writer says: "J B. Root, of Illinois, comes to our temporary relief, at least, with a discovery made some years ago. His practices is to sow rye, about six pecks per acre, early in fall as practicable, and turn under with plow and chain in May, when two or three feet high, for green manure, and in this practice he claims to have grown his fertilizers while no crop occupied the ground, and increased its producing capacity by as much as forty-two horse-loads of good stable manure would have done, although he does not claim to have added as much permanent fertility to the soil. He further says he could not even scatter the manure for what it cost him to seed and turn under the rye, though he would also apply all the manure that could be obtained in addition to the green-manuring, as land can hardly be made too rich." This system of green manuring can be profitably adopted anywhere.

PURSLAND.

This weed, frequently called "pusly' in many places, is a great nuisance, owing to the rapidity of its growth, and that it takes root in the driest weather when cut up and allowed to lie upon the surface of the foil. But many persons cut up this plant in their gardens and throw it upon their manure heap, not thinking of its numerous seeds, which are like small grains of black sand; and if ripe the result is that they thus seed down their gardens year after year to this weed in the use of the manure. Each plant has daily about twenty flowers, and each flower matures from one hundred to one hundred and fifty seeds, by actual count, as black as powder in a capsule. In two or three days the seeds are scattered far and wide. But if this plant be hoed up thoroughly before it flowers—about July 1st—there will comparatively be but little trouble with it thereafter for that season.

ROBBER BEES.

At this season of the year honey bees are most prone in robbing, the strong families robbing the weak ones of their honey stored up for winter use. They have not learned this thieving art from modern politicians. but it is innate with them—their nature. When a family of bees are being robbed, it may be know by a great increase of bees around the entrance, while many will be flying around near it in indecision as to entering; and a good many will be seen rapidly leaving the hive, and close to the entrance some of the bees of the robbed hive will be seen holding robber-bees prisoners which they kill by stinging; and sometimes hundreds of dead bees will be seen killed in the conflict. The remedy is immediately to contract the entrance of the hive, so that but one or two bees can pass at a time; and in some cases close it entirely, (giving ventilation by raising the hive about an eighth of an inch) till near evening, then open to let out robbers, and let in the bees that belong to the hive, and close again for one or two days, afterwards keeping the passage-way contracted.

FRUIT TREES ON DIVISION LINES.

When fruit trees grow near division lines, and the fruit fall over the fence upon a neighbor's land, the question may be asked, "To which party does such fruit belong?" In England it has been legally decided to belong to the owner of the tree; but he has no right to go and get it without asking permission, because he would be a trespasser. All he could legally do would be to ask permission to pick up his fruit; and if that be refused he would be compelled to see it lie and rot. Nor can the other party legally appropriate such fruit to his own use; but he can cut off every limb of his neighbor's trees which hang over his ground; but he must be careful that he does not cut an inch beyond his line.

MAKING WINE.

It cannot be properly said that wine is made of anything but grapes; and thousands of people who have a supply of grapes, would like to make a keg, or a berrel of wine, if they knew how to do it. Three barrels of grapes will make a barrel of wine, and three bushels will make ten gallons of pure juice. Let your grapes be fully ripe, then gather them, and pick off any decaying berries. Put them, stems and all, into a tub, keg, or barrel with one head out, and mash them with a pounder made for the purpose. When thoroughly mashed, (I am now giving directions to those who have no wine press) in small quantities at a time, put the entire mashings into a perfectly clean vessel or cask; and then commence expressing the juice. Take a strong piece of coarse muslin, as open as your can procure, make a bag of it that will hold about two gallons, and admit of being tied up a foot from the mouth; and if you have but a few gallons of juice to express, it can be done by the hands alone, or by a lever when a barrel of it is to be pressed, as I have done many times. I have not space to give full directions in every particular; but any man of tact can succeed, I think, on what information I have space for. Put the juice, or *must*, as it is called, into a keg or cask with a faucet in it, fill to within two inches of the bung hole, put in a bung loosely, so that the air produced by fermentation can pass off, so leave it about three weeks, then bung up tight, leave it so till the following June, then draw it off carefully, throw away or put the lees into your vinegar cask, return the wine, and let remain till the fall, when it will be ready to drink. There ought to be enough *must* saved separately in a jug to fill the cask when fermentation has ceased. In regard to using sugar, some persons use it, and some do not, according to the variety of grapes grown, as the wine sometimes sours, especially if the grapes are not all fully ripe. Two pounds of good sugar to the gallon is enough, and excellent wine can, with sugar, be made from grapes that are but partially ripe, as is often the case in high latitudes. I think it would be best for inexperienced wine makers to use sugar in all cases, as the wine made without it does not generally suit the American palate.

Miscellaneous.

Typhoid in the Milk-Can.

The English medical journals report another case in which a typhoid epidemic has been traced to infected milk. The villiage of Eagley, situated about two miles and a half from Bolton, has been suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever, which has laid prostrate more than a hundred of the inhabitants. The medical officer, Mr. Robinson, suspected that all the affected persons received their milk from one farm, and accordingly procured samples and forwarded them to Mr. Sergeant, medical officer of health for Bolton, and to Professor Roscoe, of Owens College, Manchester. The former has expressed an opinion that the impurity of the milk is the sole cause of the epidemic.

Planting Trees in the Fall.

The question whether spring or fall is the better season for planting, has been much discussed, and the conclusion reached has generally been, that, in Westeran New York and similar climates, one is about as good as the other. My experience with hardy fruit and deciduous ornamental trees, is in favor of the fall. It is true that we have an occasional severe winter, when fall-planted trees suffer, but these are of rare occurrence. Last fall, quite late, after the hurry of the season was over, I planted several hundred dwarf pear trees. After planting, the earth was drawn up around the base, say six or more inches above the level of the ground, to give protection to the roots and stiffen the tree against the force of the wind. May 22nd I had the earth around the trees removed to the ground level, and found vigorous new roots, three to five inches in length, spreading in all directions from the quince stock. The tops are also pushing rapidly, and in the whole planting of three hundred trees there is not a failure. It is easy to see what an advantage these trees have over those planted this spring, even under the most favorable circumstances for the latter. In spring planting it often happens that a long period of cold weather and drying winds follow the planting, and the trees get seriously dried before the growing season opens, or a dry or warm period comes before the roots have acquired vigor enough to sustain the tree under such adverse influence; they either die or linger along feebly all summer. We must take some risk in planting at any season, but on the whole, I think the chances are in favor of the fall for hardy, deciduous trees.—*Patrick Barry, Rochester, N. Y.*

Raising Garden Herbs.

Few things add more to the pleasure of a thoroughly good cook than to have a good supply of kitchen herbs ready to hand. A little of one thing or another in this line often makes all the difference between a successful dish and one of mediocre quality. Every garden should have a few.

Perhaps the most useful is parsley. That has to be raised from seed, although if the flower-stalks are cut off as they come up in the summer, the same plants may be prolonged several seasons. It does not go to seed, however, the first season of sowing; so that if sown early and got strong before summer comes, we can get a pretty good supply of leaves the first season. The seeds, however, take several weeks to germinate, and should be put in as early as possible. Another herb of great service to the best cooks is the leek; a kind of onion which is no onion, as it makes all tops and little roots. It is not as strong as the ordinary onion, and gives a delicate flavor to certain soups and sauces that nothing of the tribe will do. This also has to be sown early and on very rich ground. But if possible the richness should be given to the ground the previous year. Fresh and rank manure is unfavorable to good leek culture.

Many make good use in winter of majoram and summer savory. These are raised from seeds.

Sage and thyme are perennials; but they require an occasional pruning or replanting to get them in the best condition. If left to themselves, they become woody and scrawly and somewhat barren of leaves, if they are not entirely killed by the severity of the winter. Thyme can be kept in good condition by being simply sheared down to the ground or cut back with a knife every spring. This induces a good, healthy growth which is in excellent condition for use at any time. Sage is often kept many years in good condition by simply cutting back; but often it needs starting quite anew. This may be done by taking cuttings of old plants and burying them down deep in the ground so that the tops of the shoots are barely above the surface. These root very well and soon make good plants.

There are other herbs useful on some occasions; but these are essential to every good garden.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FRUIT is preserved in Russia in the following manner: Lime is slacked in water in which a little cresote has been dissolved. It is then allowed to fall to powder, which is spread over the bottom of a deal box to about one inch in thickness. A sheet of paper is laid above, and then the fruit. Over the fruit is another sheet of paper, and then more lime, and so on until the box is full, when finely-powdered charcoal is packed in the corners and the lid tightly closed. Fruit thus enclosed will, it is said, remain good for a long time.

The Turnip.

Ask an Englishman what crop has been most instrumental in building up the agriculture of the tight little island, and he will answer: "The turnip." American farmers may not expect, perhaps, so great returns from this crop; for English farmers, by reason of their mild winters, are enable to feed the turnip to a considerabled extent, in the field where grown, thus saving much of the expense of harvesting. We have not yet learned by experience the full value of the turnip as an item of winter fodder, especially for fatting cattle, young stock, horses and sheep. The writer has in mind a dozen or more prominent sheep-raisers, however, who practise feeding turnips largely during the cold months, and with uniform success. Their flocks are always healthy. Their lambs bring the highest prices in the spring, and they find the custom far more profitable than feeding much grain. The famous Scotch beef of the London markets is nearly all produced from turnips and straw; and so far as we know, the animals mature quite as early as our American grain-fed beef.

Though horizontal farming is expensive of labor and backaches, yet we are quite certain that more machine labor may be economically employed in root-raising. The expense of cultivation has been the great drawback to the extensive growing of the turnip in this country. Yankee ingenuity ought to remedy this difficulty. In the matter of topping and lifting from the soil, for example, the English manufacturers advertise an implement which report says is a real labor-saving maceine. It is simple, and ought to be cheap. Some of our enterprising dealers might either import the implement or adopt the principles involved. It serves for other roots as well. By its use 8 acres can be topped and pulled per day, requiring the labor of one man and a horse. By comparing several statements, we find the average cost of production to be less than 20 cents per bushel. By improved methods of cultivation, and intelligent use of manures, this can doubtless be reduced one half. It is the testimony of those who have tried it, that turnips are worth at least twenty-five cents per bushel for fodder. In the vicinity of cities and manufacturing villages we have known them to often bring 75 cents per bushel, and sometimes as high as $1.00, for table use.

If it pays to feed grain to young and fatting stock, it will certainly pay as well to feed turnips with less grain.

That a partial diet of roots is beneficial to animals none will deny, and this reason if no other should direct attention to the turnip crop. After a diet of corn stalks, dry hay and grain, with what avidity have we all seen the cattle or horses eat a foddering of roots. Their craving for green food in winter is akin to that of their master's, and we must supply that craving or experience a loss. In view of the prospective increase of stock fatting, consequent upon the opening of the foreign beef trade, beef producers will do well to investgate the turnip as a fodder crop for extensive use.

We would draw no comparison between turnips and mangolds; for it is the experience of many, that while the mangold is superior for milch cows and swine, the turnip bears off the palm for young sheep; horses, fatting cattle and sheep.

Swedes or ruta-bagas may be planted as late as the middle of July with good success, and the flat turnip even in August upon comparatively moist soil. Sown among corn at the last cultivation, if the corn does not shade the ground too much, or where hills are missing, and in many an open space, the flat turnip will return a good many bushels at a merely nominal cost. In such economies as this are the profits of the farm largely increased. A few littles make up the whole.—*Scientific Farmer.*

A Profitable Hog.

The following description of a profitable hog was reported by the committee at the Swine Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis, Indianna: He must have a small, short head, heavy jowl, and thick, short neck; ears small, thin, and tolerably erect, not objectionable if they droop slightly forward; must be straight from the neck back to flank; must be let well down to the knees in brisket; of good length from head to tail; broad on the back; ribbed rather barrel-shaped; must be slightly curved or arched in the back from shoulder to the setting on of tail; tail small; long in the ham from hock to letting off the loins; shoulder not too large to give symmetry to the aniamal; ham broad and full; hair smooth, and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short, small, and well set under; broad between the legs; good depth between bottom and top of the hog; with pleasant, quite disposition; should not weigh more than three or four hundred pounds gross, at twelve to eighteen months old, according to keep; color, may be black, or white, or a mixture of the two. The above-described hog will measure as many feet from the top of the head to setting on of tail as he does around the body, and will measure as many inches around the leg below the knee as he does feet in length around the body; depth of body will be four-fifths of his height.

Food for Lean Women.

If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will cover the scrawniest bones. Although, now-a-days, we see a great many fleshy females, yet there are ones who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figure be rounded with good solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing provokes the scandal of one of the "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and Summer complaints, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a great mistake to scrimp the milk-pitcher.—*Druggist's Circular.*

Sore Feet in Sheep.

Get some calomel, have a little sack made of thin flannel, say three inches long by half an inch wide, place some of the calomel in this and tie up. Clean out the sheep's feet thoroughly with a soft cloth, and then spread open the cleft as far as possible, without injuring the foot, and dust the affected parts by gently striking them with the sock containg the colomel. I presume it would be better to have a dry time to preforme the cure, or to keep the sheep under cover for some hours after the application. I do no paring unless the case is a very bad one. It is very convenient of application, and is much less painful than the application of blue vitriol. The cure is much speedier and more certain. I have kept Merino sheep for many years, and after trying many things, have never found anything equal to this for the above, and for collar and saddle galls on horses, while there is not a particle of danger in its application in my experience.—*Country Gentleman*

Agricultural in the Common Schools

A correspondent of the *Pairie Farmer* advocates the introduction of study of agriculture into our common schools, and remarks:—"I believe our agricultural colleges are steadily advancing to greater efficiency and usefulness—as fast, indeed, as the public sentiment of the agricultural population will sustain them. But what can a few agricultural colleges do among the millions of American farmers, unless the science they teach shall make its way through the channels of the lower schools? The thought is not a new one, but it is by no means a familiar one, and the agricultural press of this county can do no more important service to American agriculture than by urging it upon the public attention. Let the agricultural colleges be ready to second the movement by the preparation of text books and the training of teachers."

BEETS FOR COWS.—Last year I raisen a lot of mangolds and carrots. The mangolds were gathered first and put in the cellar; afterwards the carrots were gathered and corded up on top of them, so that when I began to feed them to my cow, the carrots came first. The cow gave about her usual quantity of milk, excepting the usual shrinkage on the accession of cold weather and being put upon dry fodder. Fearing that the beets would not keep as well as the carrots, and also thinking that they possessed better milk-producing qualities, I was anxious to get at them. Accordingly I removed part of the carrots and commenced feeding beets, when, to my surprise, my cow began to fail of her milk until the deficiency reached about one-third. Wishing to test the matter still further, I changed back again to carrots. when her milk increased to about the usual standard. The quantity fed was about the same in either case—about a half bushel basket three-quarters full. If there was any difference, it was in favor of the beets —*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

WASHING OR WORKING BUTTER.—I have decided to give my experience on the subject of washing butter. I find it to be a very general custom for women to do as their mothers did before them in nearly all matters relating to house keeping, and in the particular branch of butter-making the rule is followed very carefully for a number of years after beginning for themselves. Time and experience works changes in many things, and after a while the young housewife finds her neighbor making a superior article of butter to her own, and in an entirely different manner. She therefore concludes her teaching may have been wrong, and she may endeavor to follow in the footsteps of this more successful friend. This is often done without taking a few lessons and the consequence is a failure of the plan which she has been endeavoring to imitate, and the result naturally is that the practice is condemned entirely.

The object to be gained by either working or washing butter before salting, is to free it from the buttermilk, and either process if properly done will be effectual. But right here is the difficulty when butter is worked instead of washed. While a great many dairywomen understand the art of working butter, a still greater class do not, and the result is that the buttermilk will not be washed out, which will soon cause the butter to become strong. Washing effectually removes the buttermilk, and can be done in one-fourth the time required to work it out, which is an important item to any farmer's wife, with her manifold duties. I can now count a dozen who are washing their butter to one who did so ten years ago, and we are not to suppose they are doing an injury to their product.—*Ex.*

SLEEPLESSNESS.—To take a hearty meal just before retiring is, of course, injurious, because it is very likely to disturb one's rest and produce nightmare. However, a little food at this time, if one is hungry, is decidedly beneficial; it prevents the gnawing of an empty stomach, with its attendant restlessness and unpleasant dreams, to say nothing of the probable headache, or of nervous and other derangements the next morning. One should no more lie down at night hungry than he should lie down after a very full dinner; the consequence of either being disturbing and harmful. A cracker or two, a bit of bread and butter, or cake, a little fruit—something to relieve the sense of vacuity, and to restore the tone of the system —is all that is necessary.

We have known persons habitual sufferers from restlessness at night, to experience material benefit, even though they were not hungry, by a very light luncheon before bedtime. In place of tossing about for two or three hours as formerly, they would soon grow drowsy, fall asleep, and not awake more than once or twice until sunrise. This mode of treating insomnia has recently been recommended by several distinguished physicians, and the prescription has generally been attended with happy results.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

If a person swallows any posion whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous and very efficient remedy is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and least there be any remnant of a poison however small, let the white of an egg, and sweet oil, or butter, or lard—several spoonfuls—be swallewed immediately after vomiting; because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent piosons than any medicines in the shops.

CROWS.—A crow was killed recently in the orchard of Mr. Barbric, of Plymouth, Me., and upon opening his crop, more than twenty nests of caterpiller eggs were found, showing that this much-abused bird had dined on about 4,000 or 5,000 caterpiller eggs. The crow is not only a scavenger, but very useful also in destroying insects and worms that prey upon crops. The damage it sometimes does to young corn is more than counterbalanced by the service it renders on the farm.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A NEW BAROMETER.—The St. Louis *Times* gives the following description of a meteorological instrument now in use near that city; perhaps some of our country friends would like to experiment in a similar manner:

"Out at the Lafayette Park police station they have a weather prophet which eclipses Tice and all the barometers in the neighborhood. It is a frog of the genius *Hyla*, more

familiar to the general reader as the tree-toad. Hunt, the superintendent of the park, was mildly abusing his barometer one day for misleading him, when the officer on the beat, an old frontiersman, said he would shew him a trick. He took a glass jar and put in it some stones and a couple of inches of water. Then he whittled out a little wooden ladder and put it in the jar. After some lively scrambling, a tree-toad was caught, chucked in, and a tin top screwed on. The weather indicator was complete. When it is going to be fair weather that toad roosts on the top round of the ladder, solemnly blinking the hours away. From twelve to fifteen hours before a change to bad weather, the 'general,' as they call him, begins to climb down, and hours before a storm sets in he squats himself on a stone, and with his head just above the surface of the water, peers aloft at the coming storm. Let the weather be changeable and 'shifting,' as 'Old Prob' says, and the frog goes up and down that ladder like a scared middy When it is fair and the toad roosts aloft, his shin is of light grayish green. When the change comes, the skin turns black as the toad goes down the ladder, becoming a jet, shining black by the time he reaches the bottom. The fame of the toad has spread through the Lafayette Park neighborhood.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

NOTES FROM GRAND LAKE STREAM.

Mr. Editor.—The haying season throughout the State is about over, and from several accounts which have come to my knowledge, it is far below the average of other years, although not so bad as was at first expected. Throughout Washington county it is a very poor crop; in Penobscot it is said to be fair in most places, while in Aroostook it is as good as it has been known to be for years. The potato crop is a comparative failure, chiefly on high land, the incessant drought of the present summer having "burnt them out." All grains are below the yield of former years. Apples are abundant and I have not heard of any trouble from worms as yet.

Business remains dull. A large number of the manufacturing companies have shut down, and those who still remain running, go on a small scale and low wages.

The work of re-building the Jackson Brook tannery is being pushed forth vigorously.

The Shaw Bros. deserve credit for their indomitable pluck and enterprise, and they evidently keep their large firm afloat where a great many others, with as many liabilities and expense of carrying on such a large stroke of business, would ultimately sink.

I might here mention to you that we live on the west branch of the Schoodic Lakes—some twenty-five lakes or so which extend from Springfield, where they join the Penobscot waters, to Princeton, where they flow into the western branch of the St. Croix, or Schoodic river. Grand Lake Stream is the outlet of the largest lake in the range. It flows through a beautiful valley connecting Grand Lake with Big Lake, a distance of three miles. The land along the stream is not suitable for farming on account of the many rocks that encumber it, but the stream is one continuous body of rapid water, every bit admirably adapted for manufactories. There is not a stream in the State possessing better facilities for water power than it does.

There is one farm at the mouth of the Stream which I must not forget to mention. It is small but well cultivated and conducted. It is beautifully adorned with shade trees, has a splendid orchard, and is the only place of thorough neatness and fascination around Grand Lake Stream. It was settled by Mr. Gould, from Princeton, about twenty years ago, at the time when this place was the most patronized by fishermen, and Mr. Gould reaped a rich harvest for his attendance to them. At that time it was nothing for Mr. Gould to make ten dollars after supper transporting them and their baggage to Grand Lake Stream. At that time there was not a settler at the Stream, with the exception of Mr. Gould, three miles below; and as they could not buy any provisions at the place, as they can now, they usually brought a large cargo with them, and besides their provisions, their tents, canoes, and numerous other things. The "Old Elm Stump" where they landed (a short distance below Mr. Gould's) is the subject of many pleasant memories to old and young.

I will conclude by saying that I don't know why the village could have ever received the name of the Stream also, which is not at all appropriate, instead of the splendid poetical name of "Saptegus," the tribute that was left it by Dr. Bethune.

Martin Butler.

For the Colonial Farmer

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Editor,—I arrived here on Friday last and took a stroll over the City in the afternoon. Next morning I went to the Centennial Exhibition. The entrance fee was lowered to twenty-five cents on Saturday for the first time as an experiment. It was considered a success, there being about four times as many visitors or the Saturday previous. I attended two days, but have seen only a small portion of the Exhibition. It covers a vast extent of ground, and the buildings are so numerous that it would require weeks to see the whole thing. The display is beyond my expectation, particularly the foreign exhibition. The English show is magnificent—the house furnishing goods—the fine crockery, is beyond description. The silver and gold plated ware; the cutlery and fine cloth and worsted goods, are all splendid. The Irish excell in linen; the Scotch go in on heavy machinery and iron work. The Japanese create great amusement when selling their fancy wares. They have a great display of toys and fans, and an immense variety of articles I could not name; they show fine bronze work, some large specimens They have a wonderful display of pottery, among which are some very old styles. The Turks have three Bazaars, with goods from Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The French have made a good turnout, especially in silks and fine fabrics, and house furniture. The Germans excel in glass and jewelry. The Americans, as might be expected, make a fine display of machinery—being at home gives them great facilities to make a good appearance. The manufacturers certainly deserve great credit for the pains they have taken to display their goods, much of the machinery being most ponderous, and troublesome to transport.

I see New Brunswick has put in an appearance. The Sussex Boot and Shoe Factory, S. K. Foster & Son, nails and tacks; Spillard's edged tools; and some others. The big logs sent by New Brunswick for the log house, were stood up at the west end of the house, The logs in the house were furnished from Ottawa Valley. The weather is very cool here, though 80° yesterday, 75° to-day. It rained heavy on Saturday. Crops in Maine and New Hampshire and Massachusetts, are very poor looking. Corn is the main crop here. It looks well. Peaches are plenty and very fine. Water melons are splendid, and the markets are full of them. Grapes also abound.

D.

No. 2922, North 16 Street, Philadelphia. August 21st, 1876.

The Colonial Farmer,

Fredericton, N. B., September 4, 1876.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

As will appear by an announcement in another column the partnership which has hitherto existed between Charles S. Lugrin and George K. Lugrin as Printers and Publishers, under the name and style of Lugrin & Son, was dissolved on the first inst. The publication of the Farmer will be continued by Mr. Geo. K. Lugrin under the same name and style as heretofore. Mr. Chas. S. Lugrin will continue to have the editorial management of the Agricultural Department of the paper. In consequence of this change all accounts are closed up to the first of September, and it is imperatively necessary that all amounts due the late firm, either for subscriptions or otherwise should be paid forthwith. The accounts of the late firm will be handed to their Attorney for collection on the first of October next. All who are in arrears will do well to pay up before that date and save any trouble and expense.

It is said that in a short time a delegation will go from this Province to urge upon the Dominion Government the propriety of continuing the $63,000 annual subsidy which by the terms of the confederation act will expire in 1877. The prospects of success can scarcely be called good; and if it should be achieved it is just possible that it may be only at great cost. The local Government proposes that an alteration shall be made in the original terms of the contract of union, and the other Provinces may make their assent to anything of the sort conditional upon the granting of new privileges to them; in which case it would be as well to have recourse to direct taxation at once to make up deficiencies in the income of New Brunswick. Our opinion is that this Province should not go to Ottawa in the character of a suppliant, and that the expression "Better Terms" *et hoc genus omnus* ought to be struck out of our political vocubilary. The revenue secured to New Brunswick by law is ample with prudent management for the maintenance of the local Government without a resort to direct taxation. We have the authority of the Provincial Secretary and the Attorney General for saying that we have $90,000 a year more than we need, for they proposed two years ago to subsidize railways to the extent of *a million and a half*, and then claimed they would have a respectable margin, and this even though the $63,000 was discontinued. It is true that they have gone back upon this proposition and although they have thrown the railway policy overboard are protesting against a reduction of the revenue; yet the fact remains that the Government thought in 1874 that the Province had at its command upwards of $150,000 annually over and above its requirements for ordinary expenditure. Of course the figures were not correct, and yet there must have been enough truth in them to estop the Government from now claiming that the revenue is not sufficient for the services which it was intended to provide for.—Messrs. King and Fraser in their anxiety to float their railway policy have placed statements upon the record which which will place them in rather an awkward position on their next begging trip to Ottawa.

While we hold these views, yet we do not deny that New Brunswick has claims which ought to be urged upon the Dominion Government; our objection is not to a protest against a curtailment of the provincial income, but to the present *status in quo*, to continue which will not be doing justice to the Province. If the prayer of the Government is granted and the $63,000 made permanent it is absurd to suppose that any further concessions can be obtained, and yet every one knows that at the rate things are now going on, in less than ten years the country will be crying out for an increase. The position we take upon this question may be summed up in a few words. We sometime ago wrote more fully on the subject. It is this: The Province should not ask an alteration in the terms of the original compact, but should unite with Nova Scotia in an effort to obtain money from the Dominion for expenditure on public works. New Brunswick requires the $63,000 annually to pay interest on an indebtedness incurred in public works by which it is sought to open up the country. In order to construct a railway up the valley of the St. John, the Province has given up much of its most valuable timber lands and thousands of acres of its finest farming lands. It is by such works as these that the resources of the country will be developed, the population increased, and our contribution to the revenue of the Dominion augmented. They become therefore matters of more than local importance; they play the same part in the economy of the Maritime Provinces as the canals do in that of the Upper Provinces. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should therefore demand that as an offset to the vast canal expenditure in the interior a grant should be made to them to be expended on public works. The Baie Verte Canal was estimated to cost $8,000,000, and the right of the Maritime Provinces to so large an expenditure was never denied though that particular work was condemned. That amount divided equally between the two Provinces could be made productive of vast good. It could be used in New Brunswick to defray the present indebtedness of some three quarters of a million thereby relieving the revenue of that charge. It would be sufficient in addition to subsidize a thorough system of narrow guage railways all over the Province; repurchase a portion at least of the New Brunswick Railway Grant; bridge the river at Fredericton; throw a railway bridge over the St. John at its mouth; build us new parliamentary buildings and leave a nice little sum to be expended on colonization roads. To obtain aid for these objects is the policy which the Government ought to adopt, and if it were urged strongly with the assistance of Nova Scotia it could be carried. It would bring the population of New Brunswick in a few years up to 400,000 and thereby add over $80,000 to the revenue.

These ideas may be pronounced visionary; but will not the public acknowledge that the projects we have spoken of are likely at an early day to be pressed upon the attention of the people? Some of them have already been; and we contend that wisdom dictates that the popular demand should if possible be anticipated and proper provision be made to meet it. This the Government certainly will not do if they confine their efforts to endeavouring to obtain a grant in perpetuity of that $63,000.

The Government were in session on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last.—Rumor says it was difficult to get the "immortal nine" together, and that they separated before their work was done,—Not being in their confidence we can only surmise as to what takes place. First and foremost we all know that there is trouble about the Woodstock bridge. The New Brunswick Railway Company flatly refused to repair it; and the Government must therefore be ruled by the Company or lose their $25,000. Then there is some misunderstanding about certain land grants to the railway which, it is said, are wrongfully withheld. Then the Richibucto Railway clamors for justice; the Saint Martins and Upham for more subsidy, and the Grand Southern calls out for cash. The railway people from all sides urge their claims with great energy, and they have sympathisers among the "immortals." No wonder, then, that the meeting did not last as long as was expected. The fact is there is serious trouble in the Executive ranks. Mr. King has no desire to bear longer than is absolutely necessary the heavy weight of political sins under which his Government staggers, and he is manipulating for a party cry on which to go to the people. The moment he gets one some gentlemen around the Council Board will find their seats too warm when, as reconstruction is impossible in the present House, a dissolution will be in order.

Since writing the above we learn from the *News* that the demands of the St. Martins and Upham people have been complied with; that the Government have directed their Engineer to examine the Grand Southern, and that the "Rivier du Loup Railway Co. will be notified by the proper officer of the Local Government to repair the Woodstock Railway Bridge and Passenger Roadway forthwith. If the Company fail to do so the Government will then proceed with the repairs, making the cost thereof a charge upon the Company. This course will, it is said, be pursued on the ground that the Company had not completed the bridge at the time it was damaged by freshet."

The *Telegraph* on the latter subject says:—

The matter of the Woodstock bridge has probably not yet been finally disposed of. The heads of the Railway Company being men of honor and standing, we shall not anticipate that any difficulties can exist between them and the Government in regard to contract, which was, no doubt, made in writing.

And yet a few days ago the same paper talked in a very belligerent strain about compelling the Company to do their duty. What does this backing and filling mean?

If because the Councillors from any Parish dissented from the opinions entertained by the majority of the Municipal Council Board, the appointments of parish officers for, the ordering of assessments upon, and all the varied local affairs of the Parish were to be decided upon without their concurrence being asked or their opinions consulted, we imagine that a deep feeling of indignation would be aroused throughout the whole county. Yet there is no doubt that the majority of the Council Board have the right to act in this manner if they choose. So in the matter of Government appointments. There is no law which says to the Executive you shall consult the representatives of the county in making local appointments; but the people expect it and they are justified by a custom which ought to be fully as obligatory as a statute. The custom has reason to recommend it; for if appointments are made irrespective of the local representatives, the electors are deprived of their constitutional means of expressing dissatisfaction. If unworthy men are placed in public position in a county, and the electors desire a change, they can, when the offices in question are filled with the approval of the members for the county, make their discount manifest at the polls; but according to the principles and practice of resurrected Toryism, as illustrated in the case of Carleton county, the people are powerless in this particular. It is said that "to the victors belong the spoils"; and perhaps in view of a depleted treasury it would be as well to admit the proposition without argument.—Yet even if the people have no money, they have some rights left, which may be worth saving. We therefore felt called upon to protest against this centralization of patronage in the hands of the Executive. We claim that it has never yet been sanctioned by law or custom that party claims have first to be considered in the making of public appointments.

The St. John *Telegraph* speaking no doubt from Executive inspiration, says that the New Brunswick Railway are bound by their contract to repair the Woodstock Bridge. One readers have already been informed that it is in a very precarious condition, and that the Province has $25,000 invested in it. The *Telegraph* may be correct; but as there are two sides to every story, the public had better wait before deciding until they hear what the Company have to say. It was reported at one time that the Government held $10,000 of the subsidy as a guarantee that that the work would be finished to their satisfaction; but as this would be a common sense way of acting, we don't put much faith in the rumor. If they hold such an amount and the Company is in the wrong, there ought not to be much difficulty in compelling them to do right. If the whole subsidy is paid, it certainly indicates delightful incapacity on the part of the Board of Works, that a Bridge should be paid for when it was not strong enough to stand through the first season. But what care the gentlemen who now control the public treasury? *"Apres nous la deluge,"* is their motto.

The *Courier* says a great handicap foot race of 120 yards will be run at Valley Park, St. Stephen, Wednesday, 27th September. The following prizes will be given:—$70 to first, $20 to second, and $10 to third. Entrance $1.50; acceptance $1.00.

Mr. Jas. McAllister has been appointed Treasurer of the Intercolonial Railway.

FREDERICTON METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Ministers and Laymen of the Fredericton Methodist district was opened at the Methodist Church in Sheffield on Wednesday morning last, and closed the following day at one o'clock. The business was chiefly of a financial nature, which is always characteristic of the first District meeting held after Conference. The allotment and distribution of the funds received the most careful consideration, and it was observed that, notwithstanding the numerous interests involved, and the equal claims of each and every circuit upon the funds, that the deliberations were conducted in the most perfect harmony, and the conclusions arrived at were, in almost, if not in every case, such as met with unanimous approval.

There was another feature worthy of imitation, and that was the determined adherence to rules and regulations as well as to Conference law. Personal as well as sectional views and interests, were voluntarily surrendered and set aside, and consequently nothing of this nature was permitted for a moment to contravene the general good.

After the financial matters had been disposed of, the Board appointed a deputation, in conformity to resolutions of Conference, to visits the Circuits for the purpose of bringing under the consideration of the different congregations the desirability of greater effort being made toward the support of ministers, as well as to explain the nature and character of the connectional funds, with a view of uniting the methodist people to give to these their hearty co-operation and support. The carrying into effect the objects of this deputation was placed in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Duncan, the Rev. Mr. M'Keown, and the Rev. Mr. Paisley.

Arrangements were also made for the Annual Missionary Meetings in each Circuit. Fredericton and the adjoining Circuits are left as regards the time to local arrangement.

A circular was laid before the Board by the Chairman, which had been received from the General Secretaries of the Domestic Missions, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income in this department of the work, during the past year, was $38.000. To meet the needs of the work the current year, it will be necessary to raise something more than $200,000. A little additional effort on all the Circuits will be sufficient to place the mission fund in a satisfactory condition, and no doubt this effort will be made. The necessity of increased subscriptions is apprrant, and the object must commend itself to every one who desires the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Sermons will be preached by the Rev. Howard Sprague on behalf of the Educational Fund, at Fredericton and Marysville on Sunday the 17th September, and at Woodstock on the same day by the Rev. Dr. Stewart. The Public Educational meetings will be held during the following week, of which due notice will be given.

On Wednesday evening a public Missionary Meeting was held in the Church, which on that occasion was well filled with an attentive audience. The speakers were, Rev. Mr. Duncan, President of the Conference, Rev. Mr. James, Rev. Mr. Dobson, Rev. Mr. M'Keown. During the remarks made by the last named speaker, reference was had to the establishment of a mission among the lumbermen. It was stated that it had long been felt that this class of our people had been neglected. For seven months in the year, these men were separated from their homes and families, far back in the woods, and entirely cut off from all religious instructions and opportunities of attending places of worship. To meet this want it was decided that a Mission should be at once established. On the following day, the Rev. Mr. Colpitts was appointed by the Board to this work on the Miramichi rivers, and an appropriation made to meet expenses of outfit, &c. It is hoped that in a short time provision will be made for missionaries to every lumber camp in this district, as well as in the whole Province.

We are of opinion that an appeal to the different Churches would result in a sufficient sum of money being contributed to carry on this work.

At the close of the District Meeting, a vote of thanks was passed to the Superintendent of the Circuit, and to the good people of Sheffield, for their uniform kindness and hospitality.

The Annual District Meeting will be held at Marysville.

Speaking of the late appointments in Carleton County, the *Standard* says:—

"Surely the Executive has not forgotten that the Province is under *Responsible Government*, which has been defined "the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives in the Legislature."

The Province is not under responsible government; it is under the most ultra Toryism.

"We feel friendly to the present Government, but are out spoken enough to animadvert upon such a stretch of power. How commen it has become for Governments to imagine themselves the *masters* instead of the *servants* of the people."

This has the right ring abont it: although how the *Standard* can feel friendly to an administration that has done violence to every constitutional privilege which the people possess' we cannot understand.

An injunction has been obtained by Hon. S. L. Tilley a trustee and George Webb acting on behalf of himself and other Bondholders of the E. & N. A. Railway for extension from St John Westward, to restrain the removal from New Brunswick of certain rolling stock belonging to the Railway, and to compel the payment of the earnings of that portion of the road which lies in this Province to receivers. Messrs Jas. M. Kay and E. R. Burpee have been appointed receivers. It is thought by some that this change in the management of the New Brunswick end of the Railway will be a benefit both to the public, and the owners of the road.

One result of the Canadian exhibit at the Centennial is that an effort is being made to establish a direct trade with Australia. It is thought that the Ottawa Government will contribute $25,000 towards defraying the expenses of a display of Canadian produce at the Queensland exhibition in April next. Two enterprising Montreal merchants advertise a ship to be loaded for Australia. The Board of Trade in the large cities are moving in the matter and the prospect appears to be that very important results will be attained

Y. M. C. Association.—The regular meetings are as follows:—Prayer meeting on Thursday evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, and on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. The reading Room is open from 2 to 10 o'clock p. m. every day, Sunday excepted. Young men from the country will fine this a good place to visit when coming to the city. *Free admission.*

NEARLY A FATAL DROWNING ACCIDENT—PLUCKY CONDUCT OF A LITTLE BOY.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., Fred Berryman aged 11 years, rowed his mother, Mrs Berryman, and two of his sisters, both younger than himself, across the St. Croix to Calais, in a small boat. When they reached their destination, Fred helped one of the little girls to clamber up the wharf, and took her to a place of safety. When he returned for the other, he found her running about the boat, screaming "where is my mamma?" Fred rightly conjecturing that his mother had fallen overboard, and being a capital swimmer, though so young, dived immediately into the water, where he saw bubbles arising, and had the good fortune to aid in bringing her to the surface, but he could do no more, and Mrs. Berryman, like every other person in danger of being drowned kept holding on to him, while both were sinking again. Whereupon Fred cried out "O mother don't drown me!" On which, still retaining her senses, Mrs. Berryman dropped her hold of him, and pushed him from her, and then sank the second time. Fred in an agony of grief dived and pulled her to the surface again. Again she sank. Happily there was no current at the time, and when the noble little fellow helped her up the third time, he succeeded by a superhuman effort in placing her right hand which was open on the stern of the boat, and there Mrs Berryman, though by that time utterly unconscious, took hold, and held on till Fred mounted the wharf, and brought some men at work near by to her assistance. When she recovered Mrs. B. explained that when Fred left her with the little girl, she attempted to climb up the wharf, but it being slippery she lost her hold while the boat had floated away, from beneath her, and she fell into the water. Mrs. B., we are happy to learn, has completely recovered from the fright and other effects, of the perilous mishap, she met with; while all who know about the affair, express their admiration of Fred's sagacious, and heroic efforts to save the life of his mother. Fred deserves a medal, if not something more substantial.—*St. Stephen Journal.*

The Maritime Bank survived the onslaught of Sir Frances Hincks and his friends. After a grand pow-wow in the banking house on Wednesday the contestants shook hands, voted unlimited confidence in each other and all "went merry as a marriage bell." If not too presumptious we would like to know what all the row was about, as a diligent perusal of the speeches has failed to enlighten us.

Celestial Music:—

"Pull down your vest,
Wipe off your chin,
Button your ears up
To keep your brains in."

So sings a youth of this City to the music of "Beautiful Bells," as he parambulates Queen Street with his hands in his pocket.

A fire at Union Mills, Calais, on Friday night of last week destroyed four dwelling houses. The houses were all occupied and belonged to the following parties:—Mr. Chas. F. Todd, Mrs. Rays, Mr. Jos. Granger, and Mr. C. B. Rounds. They were all partially insured.

Musical and Literary Entertainment:—The Y. M. C. A. purpose holding an entertainment at an early date, in their new Hall, in aid of the funds of the Association, the programme and evening will be announced next week.

Tea Meeting.—The congregation of the Baptist Church at Nashwaak intend holding a Tea Meeting, on Wednesdaw 13th inst.

One day last week Mr. Albert Boon, while shooting near Smith's Creek, a short distance from this city, came upon a swarm of bees in a hollow tree. Procuring an axe he cut the tree down and took therefrom two large pailsful of excellent honey.

The numerous patrons of the "British House" will be pleased to know that Mr. Jennings, who has been absent for the past three or four weeks "doing" the Centennial, has returned and resumed his former position of the Tailoring Department.

T. W. Keirstead, Sir,—I have used Preparations—and find the Tonic to be a good invigorator. I would confidently recommend it to all those troubled with pain in the side, cough, loss of appetite, &c. I would recommend the Purgative prepared by you.

J. E. Flewelling.

Clifton, Jan. 8th, 1871.

The Pic-Nic of the Sabbath School in connection with Christ Church of this City, was held at Oromocto Island on Thursday. A very pleasant time was had by those participating in it. Bryson's Band provided the music for the occasion.

Exchange.—The Rev. Mr. Duncan, President of the Confereuce, will exchange Pulpits with Rev. Mr. M'Keown, on Sunday morning, 3rd inst.

The Lowry Crew of this City have purchased the four oared shell which the Logans had in Fredericton lately and dispesed of their old boat to a crew of young lads.

Police Magistrate Marsh is determined to check a precocious fondness for literature on the part of the youth of St. John. He gave a boy who came up with the Father Matthew excursion a months gaol for a disregard of the law of meum and teuum as they bere upon a book belonging to Mr. Cropley.

The Cemetry Company have purchased the Monaghan lot on what is known as "Negro Hill." It is about a mile and a half distant from the Court House and is within the City limits.

Picnics.—The Templars picnic on Wednesday, the Church of England Sabbath School picnic on Thursday, and the Father Matthew Picnic and excursion from St. John on Wednesday, all passed off with much satisfaction to the participants.

Samuel Dayton, Esq., now in Philadelphia, has our thanks for late Philadelphia papers.

The *Rothesay* has not been sold—Good partridge shooting now—Messrs. Steadman and Phair took forty-three salmon on their late trip to Miramichi.

Thirty-two miles of the Grand Southern are graded. The average cost we are told will not exceed $2,500 per mile. The guage is 3 feet 6 inches.

From Westmoreland we learn that hay is a fair crop though a little below that of las year, that grain looks well, and that the potato blight has appeared.

Mr. H. O'Neil has begun to erect a two story wooden dwelling house on his lot on Carleton street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church.

Wide Awake for September, 1876:—Wide Awake for September opens with Part I. of a noticeable story, "David Bushnell and his American Turtle," by Miss S. J. Prichard, in which figures the first of our sub-marine war-ships. Upon this explosive "Turtle" Benjamin Franklin and others built great hopes in our early struggle for independence. Farther on is a pleasant camping-out story by Mrs. Nason, "A Day on Lake Cupsuptue," and a Centennial story by the Editor, "Mrs. McAllister's Company," a rollicking account of some pretty children's fun. There are pooms by Mary Clemmer, Clara Doty Bates,, and others. "Mamma's Dolls," by the Editor, is charming, both picture and poem. Part II. of "A Child in Florence" is full of delightful art-gossip. "The House of Umbrellas," and "Little Boy Blue," each honest transcripts of real child life, together with the serials, "Good-for-Nothing Polly," and "Nan: the New-Fashioned Girl," and the various departments, complete an excellent number of an excellent magazine.

Only $2 per annum. Edited by Ella Farman, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass·

A Woodchopper's Agony.—Horace Miner, on Tuesday last, was chopping in the woods near Waymart. At noon his wife carried his dinner to him. He was engaged felling a tree when she arrived at the spot, and she stood near waiting for him to get through. She had in her arms a child a few months old. The tree in falling lurched towards Mrs. Miner, and before she could get out of the way it came crushing upon her, one of the largest branches striking her and pinning both her arms and her child to the earth. Miner ran to the spot. He could not see his child, but his wife was laying with her face turned up and gasping in death. Miner at once set to work to extricate his wife and child from that terrible position. The branch of the tree lay across Mrs. Miner, and it was evident the child was beneath the mother. The husband, to extricate the wife and child, was compelled to cut away the branch, and before he had finished his task he saw his wife die before his eyes. He removed her body from beneath the tree and found his child crushed to death, having been crushed deep into the ground. The husband, almost frantic. took both bodies in his arms and carried them a mile through the wood to his home.—*Port Jervis N. Y. Gazette*

Crops.—Advices from Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton Counties report that the crops are good. Hay is superabundant, especially in the first named County.

The Band of the 71st Batt, performed on Phœnix Square, on Friday evening.

Tuesday.

In the counties bordering on the Hudson River and other parts of New York the drought is serious. Farmers are cutting their corn for fodder.

It is said when the Senate reassembles in December the new extradition treaty with Great Britain will be submitted by the President for ratification.

The American hosiery mills at Amsterdam, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss $100,000

At the great auction sale of coal to-day a thousand dealers were present and there was great excitement. The bidding was spirited, lots of one to five hundred tons selling as low as $2.00 to $2.75 per ton.

Thousands of miners are out of work in the Schuylkill coal region.

Wednesday.

A despatch from Belgrade says, the Turks attacked the Servian left on Monday, but were repulsed with heavy loss, leaving their killed and a large quantity of ammunition on the field.

A Vienna special despatch states that a Council of Ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider peace principles, the outlines of which have been given to the Grand Vizier by the Powers separately.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—A Cabinet Council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, has resolved to depose Sultan Murad and proclaim Abdul Hamid. The change will occur shortly.

Mr. Gladstone, in a published letter, declares the position of the Government in regard to the Bulgarian barbarities inadequate and unsatisfactory, and favors public meetings upon the subject.

A special from Belgrade to the *Times* says the keenest interest is felt to hear of an armistice. Every day increases the danger of the war spreading. The Servian army is fast becoming a Russian auxilary force fighting on Servian soil. The Russians are exposing themselves in the brunt of the battle with remarkable valor. Out of 48 men who fought as a company at Alexinatz 30 were left dead on the field.

At the four-oared boat race in Philadelphia yesterday, the London crew beat Yale by one second. Time, 8.57½. Cambridge was beaten by Watkins in 9.01¼.

A fire in San Francisco on Monday night destroyed $500,000 worth of property and the homes of two hundred families.

The boiler of a threshing machine exploded near St. Louis, yesterday, killing five men.

Thursday.

A Belgrade despatch to the *Daily News* says the Turks keep up the attack on the Servian lines, near Alexinatz, hoping to capture the place before mediation has been adopted. The Servian infantry have been worsted but the artillery behaved well.

Russian influence is stubbornly interposing obstacles to peace, and Russians are swarming into Servia.

In German political circles the belief is expressed that Prince Milan's request for mediation is only another move in the policy of Russia to protract Turkish complications until she can complete her own preparations.

The Porte is willing to make peace, and i opposed to an armistice.

A despatch from Vienna states that the Prince of Montenegro has united with Prince Milan in asking for mediation.

The Turks have received a siege train from Nissi, and in default of an armistice something decisive is expected at Alexinatz.

A despatch from Belgrade announces that the Turks are defeated at all points on the right bank of the Morava, and subsequently were taken in flank and put to flight. Their bridges over the Morava were destroyed. The Servians occupied the Turkish entrenchments on the right bank of the Morava.

A Council of Ministers and great dignitaries of the Turkish Empire have proclaimed Abdul Hamid Sultan, vice Murad, deposed.

The New York Democrates have nominated Horatio Seymore for Governor.

Yesterday, in the great four-oared race at Philadelphia, the Beaverwycks won, beating the London crew by two feet, more or less.

A waterspout burst over Hays' City, Kansas, on Saturday, drowning four persons,

A fire at Cincinnati destroyed the freight depot of the Dayton short line railroad. Less $200,000.

A Millionaire out of Change.—There is a good story told of Baron Rothschild, of Paris, the richest man of his class in the world, which shows that it is not only "money which makes the mare to go." but "ready money." On a very wet and disagreeable day the Baron took a Parisian omnibus, on his way to the Bourse, or Exchange, near which the "Nabob of Finance" alighted, and was going away without paying. The driver stopped him and demanded his fare. Rothschild felt in his pocket, but he had not a "red cent" of change. The driver was very wroth. "Well, what did you get in for if you could not pay? You must have known that you had no money." "I am Baron Rothschild!" exclaimed the great capitalist, "and there is my card." The driver threw the card into the gutter. "Never heard of you before," said the driver, "and I don't want to hear of you again. But I want my fare—and I must have it." The great banker was in haste. "I have only an order for a million," he said, "give me change," and he preffered a coupon for 50,000 francs. The conductor stared, and the passengers set up a hoarse laugh. Just then an "Agent de Change" came by, and the Baron Rothschild borrowed of him the six sous. The driver was now seized with a kind of remorseful respect, and turning to the money king he said—"If you want ten francs, sir, I don't mind lending them to you on my own account."

In the three days ending Friday $12,100 were paid into the City Treasurer for taxes.

Pat's Eulogy on General Burnside.—A gentleman in Washington reports for the Drawer the following colloquy he lately overherad in that city by two "scared veterans:"

Pat. "Jamie, did ye iver know Gineral Burnside?"

Jamie. "No, I niver had the honor."

Pat. "Well, he's the foinest gintleman in the worrald. Och, but did'nt he set his heart by his soger boys! I mind me well whin I was in the ould bloody Sixty-ninth Rigimint, and at the furst battle of Bull Run. At the very furst volley we resaved from the inemy the gineral rode over like the devil to our rigimint, and stopped right in front of me, and sez he to me, sez he, "Corporal McQuinn, are you hurt?" 'No, Sir,' sez I. 'Then, sez he to me, sez he, 'let the battle go on.'"

It went on, though our people did'nt seem to take much interest in the fight.—Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

The New Town Hall at Ayer.—This elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a great gift, still the hearty good wishes of the whole people are of greater value and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

FREDERICTON MARKET.

Corrected every week for the Farmer *by Mr. R. Hudson, Market Clerk.*

Hay, per ton,	$6 00	to	$8 00
Straw,	4 00	to	5 00
Oats,	35 cts.	to	40 cts.
Beef, per quarter,	5 cts.	to	6 cts.
Mutton,	6 cts.	to	7 cts.
Lamb,	6 cts.	to	7 cts.
Veal	4 cts.	to	5 cts.
Chickens, per pair,	35 cts.	to	40 cts.
Butter	17 cts.	to	18 cts.
Eggs,	13 cts.	to	14 cts.
Potatoes,	80 cts.	to	$1 00
Hides,	5 cts.	to	00 cts.

Dissolution Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersighed, under the name and style of Lugrin & Son, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Printing and Publishing business of the late firm will be carried on under the name and style as heretofore, by Mr. Geo. K. Lugrin, to whom all debts due to the late firm must be paid, and by whom the debts of the late firm will be discharged.

Fredericton, September 1st, A. D. 1876.

CHAS. S. LUGRIN,
GEO. K. LUGRIN.

City Taxes.

THE time having expired wherein persons Assessed in the City of Fredericton were entitled to a Discount of 5 per cent. on the amount of their Assessments on payment of the same to the City Treasurer, all persons whose Taxes remain unpaid are hereby notified that the Assessment Roll remains in the hands of the City Treasurer, as Collector and Receiver of Taxes, and they are Defaulters, and unless payment be made of their respective taxes immediately, the payment thereof will be enforced without delay.

Sept. 4, 1876.—1in JOHN EDWARDS, City Treasurer.

CARD.

THE business heretofore carried on by R. C. McCready & Co., will be continued by the undersigned, at the old stand, York Street. While thanking the public for the liberal patronage bestowed to the late firm, he would solicit a continuance of the same.

F'ton, Sept. 4. ARTHUR LIMERICK.

A NEW THING.

Prescribed by the Board of Education

WALL SLATING!

By its use, School Districts will

Save the Expense of a Black-Board.

A Trustee has only to daub a lot of it on the wall, when,

LO! AND BEHOLD!!

you have a smooth blackened surface that will retain its pristine color, until, it wears off, which is much longer than a painted pine board.

As an Educational Auxiliary it is worth more than Railroad Bonds.

SOLD BY

M. S. HALL,
FREDERICTON.

All the newest commandments from the Board can be obtained at Hall's Book Store.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

at the very

Lowest prices, sold by

M. S. HALL.

July 17, 1876.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Just Received,

Eureka Glove Cleaner,

For cleaning Kid Gloves, and for removing Grease, Paint, &c., from Silks and Woolens, will not injure the finest goods.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

Wyeth's Beef,

IRON and WINE,

and ROBINSON'S EMULSION OF

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. WILEY,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY
Corner Queen Street and Wilmot's Alley, Fredericton.

Fredericton, July 21, 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SUGAR has gone up, but you can buy it cheap at GILMAN'S, 678. *York Street.*

Kingsclear Bazaar.

A BAZAAR, under the immediate patronage of Mrs. Tilley, will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 7th, at Fern Hill, in aid of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Spring Hill.

The Steamer "CITY OF FREDERICTON," will convey visitors to and from "Fern Hill," on the day of the Bazaar, leaving her Wharf at 10 a. m., and at 2 p. m., and leaving "Fern Hill" at 12 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Tickets for return trip 20 cents.

Return Tickets at Single Fares will be issued on all Railway and Steamboat Lines.

Boat Races will take place at 4 p. m.

The Band of the 71st Battalion will be in attendance on the grounds, during the day and evening.

Refreshments may be had at all hours.

The Bazaar will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Admission 20 cents; Children under 12 half-price.

Spring Hill, Aug. 28, 1876.—St. John Tel.

Buy All Your

GROCERIES, GOOD & CHEAP,

At GILMAN'S,
York Street.

F'ton, Aug. 28, 1876.—1w. pd.

COAL! COAL!!

For Fall of 1876.

THE Subscriber has received and now in shed, Ex Schooners, "Minnie," "Riverside," and "Etawamba," 400 Chaldrons of Superior House Coal, warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

Owing to the miners strike at the "Government Mines," No OLD MINE SYDNEY COAL, could be procured up to this Date. The Coal now offered by the subscriber is superior to all others imported into this market, and fully equal to the OLD MINE SYDNEY.

Delivered in any part of the City, at $6.50 per Chaldron, (of 28 Bushels.)

Also :—30 Chaldron Superior Grand Lake House Coal, free from slack or dirt at 5.00 per Chaldron.

ANTHRACITE COAL!

Per Schooner "Henrietta."

290 TON very best quality "Leight" and "Black Diamond" Hard Coal, entirely free from dust, offered at small advance on cost. Orders left with Mr. Mm. Sharp, Teamster, or at the subscriber's Office, Custom House Building, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, August 28, 1876.

NOTICE OF *Dissolution of Co-Partnership.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned who carried on business at the City of Fredericton, York County, under the name and style of R. C. MACREDIE & CO., as Gas Fitters, Plumbers and Tinsmith, has been dissolved by limitation and mutual consent.

All liabilities of the said Partnership will be paid by the undersigned ARTHUR LIMERICK, to whom payment of all debts due said firm is to be made.

Dated July 7th, A. D. 1876.

R. C. MACREDIE.
ARTHUR LIMERICK.

aug 28

Birds Eye View.

AND IT CAME TO PASS IN THE LAST DAYS

ELY PERKINS

Selected and Imported the choicest and most reliable Grades of Flour direct from the mills for his customers.

A Family Convenience.

ELY PERKINS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FLOUR STORE.

Flour Good—Prices Low—Everybody Pleased.

BENEFITS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Explanation to Buyers.

Why this 200 Barrels is a little lower in price than former lots—I saved about ¼ in freighting it, and give my customers the benefit of this item.

REGISTER YOUR LETTER.

Always register your letter when sending money for Flour. Address ELY PERKINS,

August 28, 1876. Fredericton.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

1 Sack of Fresh Sicily

Canary Seed,

Also 1 Cask Pure

Montserrat Lime Juice.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE.
Druggists,

F'ton, Aug. 28, 1876. Opp. City Hall.

CHEAP GOODS

To Suit the Times, at

Thos. Logan's.

GOOD GREY COTTON,

YARD WIDE,

9 cents.

Prints, Fast Colors,

8 cents.

DRESS MUSLINS,

5 cents.

Black Striped Grenadines,

12 cents.

WHITE QUILTT,

$1.05.

WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS,

10 cents.

BLEACHED TOWELS,

12½ *CENTS.*

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

48 cents.

CARPETING,

ALL WOOL,

85 cents.

The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

An Inspection is Solicted.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, June 19, 1876.

Tenders for Bridge.

TENDERS will be received at the Board of Works, Fredericton, and also at the residence of Jas. Clarkson, Stanley, up to the fifth day of September, 1876, for the building of a bridge across the Nashwaak at Little Red Rock. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the above named places. Tenders to be sealed and addressed to A. J. Beckwith, Fredericton, or Jas. Clarkson, Stanley, and accompanied with the names of two good sureties.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN REID.
Aug. 21-3in-pd. THOMAS GILMORE.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, }
Ottawa, 1st August, 1876. }

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an order in Council bearing date the 31st July last has been pleased to order and direct, and it is thereby ordered and directed that the Order in Council passed on the 15th June, 1869, authorizing the free entry of changeable gauge cars manufactured by The National Car Co., of St. Albans, New York, and the material necessary for repairing them, be rescinded, and that, hereafter, all foreign materials imported into Canada for the repair of foreign railway cars disabled *en route* shall be subject to the duties prescribed by the tariff on such materials.

By command,
J. JOHNSON,
aug 21 Commissioner of Customs.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE

SERGE BOOTS

at 75 cents a pair,

In Laced and Elastic Sides, just received at

Lottimer's Shoe Store.

aug 21

BROWN'S CELEBRATED

French Dressing

and also the

SARATOGA DRESSING,

for sale at

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

The above Dressings is an excellent article for polishing Leather Boots, Leather Satchells, &c., making them look equal to new with very little labor. aug 21

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY.

5 CRATES PEACHES,
1 CASE GRAPES,
2 " BARTLETT PEARS,
2 " COOKED CORN BEEF,
1 " HAM,

10 BARRELS APPLES, Hertford Sweets, Gravensteins, Williams, Orange and Summer Pippins.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

August 21, 1876.

FLOUR STORE.

Just Received Direct :

100 Bls. Meal Marsh,
100 bls. Golden Maize,
100 bls. White Pigeon,
100 bls. Eagle,

In Stock continually,

Tea Rose, Howlands Choice, Peacemaker, Albion, Manitabo, Cheltenham, Oatmeal.

Also—Tea, Sugar, Fish, Soda, Soap, &c.

Vivian W. Tippet.

F'ton, Aug., 28, 1876.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM containing 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, and within 4 miles of Fredericton. There is on the Premises, a Comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, &c.

Enquire of

C. BRODERICK.
or H. B. RAINSFORD, Esq.

F'ton, August 21, 1876.—tf.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the undersigned Charlotte A. Ward, of the Parish of Burton, County of Sunbury, have been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate and Effects of Charles E. Lindsay, late of said Parish of Burton, deceased. All persons having any claims against said Estate, are hereby requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Charles E. Lindsay's Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Dated, August 19th, 1876.
677.-1 mo. CHALOTTE A. WARD,

JUST RECEIVED,

A Splendid line of Cloths, from the

HARVEY WOOLEN MILLS.

THOS. W. SMITH.

F'ton, Aug. 21, 1876.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable property situate on the College Road, lying on each side of the Railway Track, commencing at the Stone Bridge and terminating within a few rods of the new building on the hill, being erected by Mr. Michael Nevill. The said lot of land contains twenty acres, eight acres being on the lower side of the Railway and twelve above. The whole place is under cultivation, and is well suited for any public purpose, or for private residences.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

aug 21 SAMUEL FLEMING.

TEA MEETING
—AND—
CONCERT.

THE ladies of the Congregational Church at Keswick Ridge, intend holding a Tea Meeting, on TUESDAY, the 5th September next. Proceeds to be applied in aid of the Church edifice now in course of erection at that place.

Tea on the Tables at 5 o'clock p. m.

A Concert of Sacred Music, will be given in the evening, by the Sheffield Church Choir, conducted by H. P. Bridges, Esq.

Tickets to the Tea Meeting 50 cents; Children under 12 years of age, half-price.

Tickets for the Concert 12 cents.

Should the day prove unfavourable, to take place the first fine day following.

WM. MITCHELL.

Keswick Ridge, Aug. 19, 1876.—bl.

MESSINA LEMONADE POWDER.

IT makes a most delicious beverage, at a much less cost than Lemonade, prepared in the general way.

For Sale at
G. T. WHELPLEY'S.

F'ton, August 21, 1876.

ONE of the finest and best selected stocks of Boots and Shoes to be found in the City of Fredericton, and very low prices, is at

LOTTIMER'S Shoe Store.

aug 21

JUST RECEIVED.

MISSES Patent Leather Tipped Serge Button Boots, No. 11 to 13, only $1.00 a pair, at

aug 21 LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

A CHOICE LOT OF

English Teas!

JUST RECEIVED AT

G. T. WHELPLEY'S

Fredericton, August 21, 1876.

Rankine's Biscuits,

in all varieties.

SWEET CHOCOLATE,

PURE JAVA COFFEE,

Watt's Broma and Cocoa.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

F'ton, August 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

SUNBURY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will hold its next quarterly meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 15th prox., at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall, Lower Maugerville.

D. H. BURPEE,
Aug. 28, 1876.—3w. Secretary

CITY NOTICE.

FIRE ENGINES, HOSE, &c.

A LARGE quantity of apparatus belonging to Fire Department is offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

About 1,000 feet Leather Hose, suitable for service on hand engines; also a large lot of heavy Brass Couplings.

ONE HAND ENGINE (No. 1) in working order,
ONE do (No. 2) in working order,
Engine Sleds, Hose Reels, Branch Pipes, &c.

all of which remaining unsold on 16th day of September next, will then be offered for sale by Public Auction, at or near Phœnix Square, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M.

The two Hand Engines would prove very serviceable in any small town, and with a slight expenditure would be as good as new. Any corporation wishing to purchase will correspond with the chairman.

The leather Hose will make excellent Belting for mill purposes. All particulars may be ascertained on application to Mr. Andrew Lipsett, Chief Engineer.

By order in Council,
CHAS. A. SAMPSON.
Chairman Fire Committee.

F'ton, Aug. 28, 1876.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured by Snuffs, Washes, or Local Applications.

Thousands of cases, some of forty years' standing, have been entirely cured by the

Great Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh, with certificates of cure, mailed on application to T. J. B. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.

WESTERN LANDS

HOMESTEADS.

If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap **FARM**, or government **Homestead**, *free*, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive *gratis* a copy of **The Kansas Pacific Homestead.**

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit $12 and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$25 A DAY commission, or **$30 A WEEK** salary and expenses. We offer it, and will pay it. Apply now. EUREKA M'F'G CO., Hartford, Conn. 672

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$20 made weekly by men, women, boys and girls selling our goods. Catalogue free. EUREKA NOVELTY CO., 29 Broadway, New York.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35c., with age, height, colors of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband, or wife with name and date of marriage. Address, W. FOX, P. O. Box 29, Fultonville, N. Y.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVDRTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY,

7 BARRELS APPLES, 10 WATER MELONS, 1 BOX PEARS, 1 BOX LEMONS, 2 BOXES TOMATOES, 2 CRATES PEACHES,

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Grading, Track-laying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tenders for the Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER next, for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 114 miles, viz:—The Track-laying and Ballasting only, of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as Track-laying and Ballasting of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage.

For Plans, Specifications Approximate Quantities, Forms of Tender and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No Tender will be entertained unless on the Printed Form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, August 1st, 1876. } 676

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300 DOZ.

Receiver per Ship,

"Ellen Goodspeed,"

and Steam Ship "SCOTIA,"

FROM ENGLAND,

300 Dozens White Granite Table Ware,
1 Case Table Cutlery, 1 Case Albatta Spoons & Forks, 2 Cases Electro Plated Ware, 3 Cases Fancy Goods, 25 Bbls. Glassware, (from Boston.)

J. G. McNALLY.

F'ton, August 7th, 1876.

THRESHING MACHINES
WOOD CUTTERS
SMALL & FISHER.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Matches. Matches.

Having been appointed by Messrs. G. & G. Fleweling, their agent for the sale of Matches, I am prepared to supply the trade at the St. John rates, adding freight from St. John.

aug 7 VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

Reflect, be Thankful.

IT is well that we refresh memory occasionally that we may more fully appreciate the blessings surrounding us.

"The cry was sore because of famine in the land."

Customers we have great cause for thankfulness that we live in this land of plenty, where the fields are covered with the beautiful grain and everything denotes a bountiful harvest. No Army Worm, no fly to snatch from your hand the fruit of your labor.

Ye need not go down to Egypt to buy Corn with the money in the mouth of your sacks—bring the sack to

Ely Perkins'
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FLOUR STORE,

Keep your money in your pocket until you get there. All my corn is ground—Kiln dried and ready for use.

About the Flour in store for my customers see memo. of brands:

WHITE PIGEON,
PEACEMAKER,
BRESLAN MILLS,
HOWLAND'S CHOICE EXTRA,
MANATOBA.

I am with respect,

ELY PERKINS.

F'ton, Aug. 14, 1876.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have 150 brls. Warwick now landing at the wharf from Schooner "Temperance Bell." E. P.

Just Received at

GEO. H. DAVIS & CO.'S,

CORNER, QUEEN & REGENT STREETS.

Campbell's Quinine Wine, Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Peruvian Syrup, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Shoshonee's Remedy & Pills, Holloway's Pills & Ointment, Sages Catarrh Remedy, Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Norway Cod Liver Oil, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, Vanbuskirk's Zoxodont for the teeth,

Hegan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion,

William's Barbers' Bar Soap,

Singer's Gravel Paper for Birds,

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer,

And all the standard Patent Medicines which we are selling at our usual low prices.

GOODS

Received by Schooners Don Pedro, Maud and Bessie.

A Large variety of Walnut Centre Tables, Picture Moulding to make Frames to order, Childrens Wheelbarrows, and Go Carts, A large assortment of Glassware for Table use, Lamps, Burners, and Chimnies, Glass Dishes, Goblets, High Glass Stands, Bitter Bottles, Molasses Pitchers, Pepper Vinegar and Mustard Bottles,

Tumblers, Pickle Bottles, Walnut and Chestnut Extension Tables, Hat Trees, Cornices, Look Glasses, Mattrasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY SCHOONER EMMA, July 13th, 1876.

Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, French Bedsteads, Dress Bureaus, Sinks, Lounges, Bed Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Easy Chairs, Students Chairs, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Book Cases, Childrens' Chairs, Card Tables, Wash Stands, &c.

We shall sell these Goods very low for cash or approved paper.

Our Stock is large and fully assorted. Please give a call to

LEMONTS VARIETY STORE,
July 17, 1876. Queen Street, F'ton.

ROBINSON'S

Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

FOR Consumption; Bronchitis; Aphonia; Tickling Coughs; Whooping Cough; Diseases of the Nervous System; Chronic Rheumatism; Scrofula; Tabes Mesenterica; Tumours; Diseases of the Bones, Joints, and Spine; Rickets; General Debility; Emaciation; Syphilitic and Scrofulous Ulcers; Anæmia; Amenorrhœa; Leucorrhœa; Chlorosis; Asthma, &c., &c.

It is prepared with the finest selected Cod Liver Oil,—one of the most esteemed remedies in the catalogue of the materia medica,—Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, which enters so largely into the formation of bone material and other important tissues of the body,—Phosphorus, the Great Brain and Nerve tonic and invigorator, in a form most desirable to obtain its fullest effects—together with other valuable remedial agents. These are all intimately combined in one delicate fluid of homogenous appearance and delicate flavor, possessing remarkable power in arresting the decay and supplying the waste constantly going on in those abnormal conditions of the system affected by such diseases as pervert and impair nutrition, vitiate the blood and sap the vital forces. The beneficial effects of the continued use of this Compound in the first stage of Pulmonary Consumption can scarcely be estimated,

Price $1.00 per Bottle.
Six Bottles for $5.00.

For sale in Fredericton at the Drug Stores of Messrs. J. M. Wiley, Geo. C. Hunt, Davis & Dibblee, and G. H. Davis & Co. 672

GREAT

CLEARING SALE!

—OF—

SEASONABLE GOODS!

—AT—

McDONALD & KEDEY'S

FREDERICTON.

M. D. &. in returning thanks to the public for the unparelled patronage they have enjoyed this season, beg most respectfully to announce their

SUMMER CLEARING SALE,

prior to the departure of one of the firm for England to select for the

Fall and Winter Trade.

SALE TO CONTINUE FOR FOU W K S,

—COMMENCING ON—

MONDAY, JULY 10th, 1876.

This is indeed a Great Boon to the public at this time.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING!

All Stuff to be offered at cost

during the time mentioned, in order to effect a

COMPLETE CLEARANCE

—OF—

Summer Goods,

such as Dress Materials, Parasols,

LACE GOODS, MANTLES,

and all other stuff contained in the Warehouse, which space will not permit to enumerate.

An Inspection Invited.

McDONALD & KEDEY.

---

300 BEDSTEADS At kind at 602 LEMONT'S VATIETY STORE.

MANHOOD:
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, in a sealed envelope, **A Lecture** for the relief of young men who suffer from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life, as Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, &c., by Rob. J. Culverwell, M. D.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequence of Errors in youth may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the publishers.

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 ANN ST., NEW YORK.

Post Office Box 4583.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry F. Blair and Arthur H. McLauchlan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be carried on by Henry F. Blair who will collect all debts due the late firm and settle all bills against them.

H. F. BLAIR.
A. H. McLAUCHLAN.

F'ton, June 24, 1876.

THE subscriber thankful for the patronage bestowed on the firm, hopes for a continuance of the same. Has on hand besides Sashes and Doors, a large lot of Tracy's hand made Chairs and Bedsteads, warranted to last, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Don't forget the place—King Street between York and Westmorland.

June 26 H. F. BLAIR.

Now is the Time

TO BUY

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

Cheap for Cash, at

MILLER & EDGECOMBE'S,

10 per cent. off For Cash.

WE have a choice Stock of Carpets in

HEMPS,

UNIONS,

ALL WOOLS, A N D TAPESTRY,

AND

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

NEW PATTERNS, 4-4 & 6-4 WIDE,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices, and will also give the purchases a

Discount of 10 cts on each Dollar

INVESTED.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,
"Albion House,"

F'ton, July 3, 1876.

SAINT MARY'S
DRUG STORE!

St. Mary's Ferry, Opp. Fredericton.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Prepared.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes, Stationery, School Books, &c., constantly on hand.

July 3, '76. WINSLOW TILLEY.

We have Just Received 1 gross

WYETH'S
Beef Iron and Wine.

THIS valuable Tonic and Stimulant has received the approval of our principal Physicians and is without doubt one of the best preparations of the kind compounded.

Also in stock—3 gross Johnson's Liniment, 2 gross Eclectric Oil

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
July 24 Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.

Fine lot of Knives & Forks received,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

1 Lawn Mower,

Military Single Iron Bedsteads, cheap,

CHILDREN'S GO CARTS & WAGGONS,

674. At LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED to a purchase a good, small Farm, with good buildings on the same, within easy distance of Fredericton.

Apply to
H. SIMMONDS,
July 31, 1876.—tf. FREDERICTON.

Cheap Cottons!

JUST OPENED, Grey, White and Fancy Printed Cottons, Costume Cloths, Ducks, Bed-Ticks, Cotton Flannels, Shirtings, &c., which will be sold at very low prices for CASH.

MANCHESTER HOUS,

QUEEN STREET.

SIMON NEALIS.

Flour Store.

THE undersigned is continually receiving fresh importations of sound brands of

FLOUR & MEAL,

which with other goods he is prepared to sell wholesale and retail, low for cash.

aug 7 VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

Farm for Sale.

MY Farm, situated about one mile from Fredericton, comprising 22 acres of land, fronting on the River St. John. There is a good cellar already to build upon; also 2 good Barns. The river front rents for $40 a year, and the annual interest derived from the Farm amounts to 16 per cent., the same being realized from working it on the share. The whole of the land is under a good state of cultivation. There are also a number of Building Lots which will in time be valuable. Any person or persons wanting a place like the above can find out all particulars by enquiring of

MARTIN MACKEY,
aug 7-1m Queen Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Charles E. Hilyard and Joseph Ruddick, Plaintiffs, and J. Alfred Russel, Defendant.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued in this cause.

Fredericton, July 24, 1876.
E. BYRON WINSLOW,
674. Official Assignee.

LADIES. LADIES.

JUST Received, a new lot of the latest styles of highly perfumed Note Paper and Envelopes, very cheap.

J. L. BEVERLY, Bookseller.

F'ton August 14, 1876.

SUGARS.

PORT RICO, BARBADOES, SCOTCH REFINED, LOAF, GRANULATED, and Pulverized.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

F'ton Aug. 21, 1876.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Charles J. Davis, are requested to pay the same forthwith, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ISABELLA I. DAVIS,
Administratrix Estate of Chas. J. Davis.

F'ton, Aug. 28, 1876.—4 ins.

JULY 1st, 1876.

—oo—

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

—AT THE—

ALBION HOUSE.

—TO COMMENCE—

MONDAY, JULY 3rd, 1876.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,

Beg to notify the public that it is their intention to commence on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1876, to offer the following Goods at the reduced prices,

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

$3.50,	now offered for	$2.90.
2.50,	"	1.80.
2.00,	"	1.55.
1.35,	"	1.00.
1.00,	"	0.80.
0.90,	"	0.75.

1 Piece of Blue Irish Poplins,

$2.00, now offered for $1.60.

Colored Dress Silks,

—IN—

Blues, Steels, Greys, &c.,

ALL REDUCED SAME PROPORTION.

Drab Japaneese Silks now for 35 cents.

BROWN JAPANEESE SILKS, $1.00, NOW FOR 70 cents.

A large lot of French Printed Muslins, worth from 15 to 25 cts., now offerd from 7 to 12½ cts.

A LARGE LOT OF LADIES' SKIRTS, IN

Plain, White, Emboirdered, Striped, &c., at cost price,

Ladies' and Childrens' Cambric & Silk Parasols at Cost,

Lace Curtains by the yard and in sets much less than usual prices,

A large lot of **SUMMER DRESS GOODS** AT COST.

WHITE BED SPREADS Offered very low commencing at 95 cents.

Just received a large lot of American Grey and White Cotton, yard wide, commencing at 7½ cents; best value.

AMERICAN PRINTS—Fast Colors—selling for 8 cents.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

jly 3 MILLER & EDGECOMBE.

LUMBER IS RISING,

Flour is Falling!

SO NOW IS THE TIME

To Buy Your

GLASS, CROCKERY, --AND-- FURNITURE.

AT

PHAIR & CO.'S NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

August 7, 1876.

FALL & WINTER

FASHION PLATE,

Just Received at

THOS. W. SMITH'S.

Fredericton, August 7, 1876.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. Lester and Thos. W. Smith, under the firm and style of Geo. Lister & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. W. Smith retiring from said firm.

GEO. LISTER.
THOS. W. SMITH.

F'ton, June 29, 1876.

Inspection invited to a choice lot of Worsteed Coating, just received at

THOS. W. SMITH'S.

Ladies'. Ladies'.

Just Received;

A new lot of the latest styles of highly perfumed Note Paper and Envelopes very cheap.

J. L. BEVERLY'S Bookstore.

675

NEW CITY HALL DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

$16,000.00 CITY of Fredericton New City Hall Debentures, issued under Act of Assembly of last Session, $7,000.00 have been disposed of in advance leaving $9,000.00 in my hands for sale.

A safe investment, free from taxation, issued in amounts of $100.00 to $1000.00 to purchasers, interest 6 per cent. per annum, paid half yearly at the City Treasurer's Office, Fredericton, on presentment of Coupons.

Address personally or by letter.

July 24-tf JOHN EDWARDS, City Treas.

Monster Pic-Nic.

BY RAIL & STEAMBOAT!

DURING the present month there will be several Monster Pic-Nics, and Refreshments of all kinds can be had at SAMPSON'S Confectionery Establishment, including Ice Creams, Soda Water, &c., &c.

We have a large Stock of Confectionery on hand, which we are selling off very cheap these hard times. Terms strictly Cash. Your patronage is solicted.

CHAS. A. SAMPSON.

Fredericton, August 7, 1876.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$2,000 TO Loan on Real Estate.
676 HENRY B. RAINSFORD, JR.

OTTAWA, May 6, 1876.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

AUTHORIZED discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

Made Clothing!

A Large Stock of Made Clothing, for Men and Boys, to be cleared off at greatly reduced Prices.

Manchester House, Queen Street.

SIMON NEALIS

Trunks, Valises &c.

A LARGE Stock of Trunks, Valises, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., just received, will be sold very low for CASH.

Manchester House, Queen Street.

SIMON NEALIS.

F'ton, July 24, 1876.

SCULLY & COLLINS,

CLOTHIERS!

Gentlemen's Garments, made to order in the latest styles and at lowest cash prices.

No Alterations Necessary,

A Perfect Fit being Guaranteed.

Always in stock, a good assortment of

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &c.,

and a full line of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

July 17, 1876. SCULLY & COLLINS.

Select Story.

THE GHOST'S SUMMONS.

'WANTED, sir—a patient.'

It was in the early days of my professional career, when patients were scarce and fees scarcer, and though I was in the act of sitting down to my chop, and had promised myself a glass of steaming punch afterward, in honor of the Christmas season, I hurried instantly into my surgery. I entered briskly; but no sooner did I catch sight of the figure standing against the counter, tean I started back with a strange feeling of horror, which for the life of me I could not comprehend. Never shall I forget the ghastliness of that face—the white horror stamped upon every feature—the agony which seemed to sink the eyes beneath the contracted brows—it was awful to me to behold, accustomed as I was to scenes of horror.

'You seek advice?' I began, with some hesitation.

'No; I am not ill.'

'You require then—'

'Hush!' he interrupted, approaching more nearly, and dropping his already low murmur to a mere whisper.

'I believe you are not rich. Would you be willing to earn a thousand pounds?'

A thousand pounds! His words seemed to burn in my very ears.

'I should be very thankful if I could do so honestly,' I replied with dignity. 'What is the service required of me?'

A peculiar look of intense horror passed over the white face before me, but the blue black lips answered firmly, 'To attend a death-bed.'

'A thousand pounds to attend a death-bed? Whose is it?

'*Mine.*'

The voice in which this was said sounded so hollow and distant that involuntarily I shrank back.

'Yours! What nonsense! You are not a dying man. You are pale, but you appear perfectly healthy. You--'

'Hush!' he interupted; 'I know all this. You cannot be more convinced of my physical health than I am myself; yet I know that before the clock tolls the first hour after midnight I shall be a dead man.'

'But—'

He shuddered slightly, but, stretching out his hand commandingly, motioned me to be silent. 'I am too well informed of what I affirm,' he said quietly; 'I have received a mysterious summons from the dead. No mortal aid can avail me. I am as doomed as the wretch on whom the judge had passed sentence. I do not come to seek your advice, or to argue the matter with you, but simply to buy your services. I offer you a thousand pounds to pass the night in my chamber, and witness the scene which takes place. The sum may seem to you extravagant, but I have no further need to count the cost of any gratification, and the spectacle you will have to witness is no common sight of horror.'

'The words, strange as they were, were spoken calmly enough; but as the last sentence dropped slowly from his livid lips, an expression of such wild horror again passed over the stranger's face, that in spite of the immense fee, I hesitated to answer.

'You fear to trust the promise of a dead man? See here, and be convinced,' he exclaimed eagerly; and the next instant on the counter between us lay a parchment document; following the indication of that white muscular hand, I read the words, 'And to Mr. Frederick, of 14 High street, Alton, I bequeath the sum of one thousand pounds for certain services rendered to me.'

'I have had that will drawn up within the last twenty-four hours, and I signed it an hour ago, in the presence of competent witnesses. I am prepared, you see. Now do you accept my offer or not?'

My answer was to walk across the room and take down my hat, and then lock the door of my surgery communicating with the house.

It was dark, icy-cold night, and somehow the courage and determination which the sight of my own name in connection with a thousand pounds had given me, flagged considerably as I found myself hurried along through the silent darkness by the man whose death-bed I was about to attend. He was grimly silent, but as his hand touched mine, in spite of the frost, it felt like a burning coal.

On we went—tramp, tramp through the snow, on, on, till even I grew weary, and at length on my appalled ear struck the chimes of a church-clock, while close at hand I distinguished the snow hillocks of a church-yard. Heavens! was this awful scene of which I was to be the witness to take place veritably among the dead?

'Eleven!' groaned the doomed man. 'Gracious God! but two hours more, and that ghostly messenger will bring the summons. Come, come, for mercy's sake let us hasten.'

There was but a short road separating us now from a wall which surrounded a large mansion, and along this we hastened until we reached a small door. Passing through this, in a few minutes we were stealthily ascending the private staircase to a splendidly furnished apartment, which left do doubt of the wealth of its owner. All was intensely silent, however through the house; and about this room in particular there was a stillness that, as I gazed around, struck me almost ghastly.

My companion glanced at the clock on the mantle shelf, and sank into a large chair by the side of the fire with a shudder. 'Only an hour and a half longer,' he muttered. 'Great Heaven! I thought I had more fortitude. This horror unmans me.' Then in a fiercer tone, and clutching my arm he added, 'Ha! you mock me; you think me mad; but wait till you see—wait till you see.'

I put my hand on his wrist; for there was now a fever in his sunken eyes which checked the superstitious chill which had been gathering over me, and made me hope after all my first suspicion was correct, and that my patient was but the victim of some fearful hallucination.

'Mock you! I answered soothingly. 'Far from it; I sympathize intensely with you, and would do much to aid you. You require sleep. Lie down and leave me to watch.'

He groaned, but rose and began throwing off his clothes, and watching my opportunity, I slipped a sleeping powder, which I had managed to put into my pocket before leaving the surgery, into the tumbler of claret that stood beside him.

The more I saw the more I was convinced that it was the nerveus system of my patient which required my attention; and it was with sincere satisfaction that I saw him drink the wine and then stretch himself on the luxurious bed.

'Ha,' thought I, as the clock struck 12, and, instead of a groan, the deep breathing of the sleeper sounded through the room, 'you won't receive any summons to-night, and I may make myself comfortable.'

Noiselessly therefore, I replenished the fire, poured myself out a glass of wine, and drawing the curtain so that the fire-light should not disturb the sleeper, I put myself in a position to follow his example.

How long I slept I know not, but suddenly I aroused with a start and as ghostly a thrill of horror as I ever remembered to have felt in my life. *Something*—what I knew not—seemed near; something nameless, but unutterably awful.

I gazed around. The fire emitted a faint blue glow, just sufficient to enable me to see that the room was exactly the same as when I fell asleep, but that the long hand of the clock wanted but five minutes of the mysterious hour which was to be the death moment of the 'summoned' man.

Was there anything in it then—any truth in the strange story he had told?

The silence was intense. I could not even hear a breath from the bed; and I was about to rise and approach, when that awful horror seized me, and at the same moment my eyes fell upon the mirror opposite the door, and I saw—

Great Heaven, that awful Shape—that ghastly mockery of what had been humanity—was it really a messenger from the buried, quiet dead? It stood there in visible dead-clothes; but the awful face was ghastly with corruption, and the sunken eyes gleamed forth a green, glassy glare which seemed a veritable blast from the eternal fires below. To move or utter a sound in that hideous presence was impossible; and, like a statue, I sat and saw that horrid Shape move slowly toward the bed.

What was that awful scene enacted, there I know not. I heard nothing except a low, stifled, agonizing groan; and I saw the shadow of that ghastly messenger bending over the bed. Whether it was some dreadful but wordless sentence its breathless lips conveyed as it stood there, I know not, but, for an instant, the shadow of a claw-like hand from which the third finger was missing appeared extended over the doomed man's head, and then as the clock struck one clear, silvery stroke, it fell, and a wild shriek rang through the room—a death shriek.

I am not given to fainting, but I certainly confess that the next ten minutes of my existence was a cold blank; and when I did manage to stagger to my feet I gazed around, vainly endeavouring to understand the chilly horror which still possessed me.

Thank God! the room was rid of that awful presence—I saw that; so, gulping down some wine, I lighted a wax taper, and staggered toward the bed. Ah, how I prayed that, after all, I might have been dreaming, and that my own excited imagination had but conjured up some hideous memory of the dissecting room.

But one glance was sufficient to answer that. No! The summons had indeed been given and answered.

I flashed the light over the dead face; swollen, convulsed still with the death agony; but suddenly I shrank back.—Even as I gazed, the expression of the face seemed to change; the blackness faded into a deathly whiteness; the convulsed features relaxed, and even as the victim of that dread apparition still lived, a sad, solemn smile stole over the pale lips.

I was intensely horrified, still I retained sufficient self-consciousness to be struck professionally by such a phenomenon. Surely there was something more than supernatural agency in all this!

Again I scrutinized the dead face, and even the throat and chest; but with the exception of a tiney pimple on one temple beneath a cluster of hair, not a mark appeared, To look at the corpse one would have believed that this man had indeed died by the visitation of God peacefully while sleeping.

How long I stood there I know not, but time enough to gather my scattered senses and to reflect that, all things considered, my own position would be very unpleasant if I was found thus unexpectedly in the room of the mysterious dead man. So, noiselessly as I could, I made my way out of the house. No one met me on the private staircase; the little door opening into the road was easily unfastened; and thankful indeed was I to feel again the fresh wintry air as I hurried along the road by the churchyard.

* * * * * * *

There was a magnificent funeral soon in that church; and it was said that the young widow of the buried man was inconsolable; and then rumors got abroad of a horrible apparation which had been seen on the night of his death; and it was whispered the young widow was terrified, and insisted upon leaving her splendid mansion.

I was too mystified with the whole affair to risk my reputation by saying what I knew, and I should allow my share in it to remain forever buried in oblivion had I not suddenly heard that the widow, objecting to many of the legacies in the last will of her husband, intended to dispute it on the score of insanity; and then gradually arose the rumor of his belief in having received a mysterious summons.

On this I went to the lawyer, and sent a message to the lady, that, as the last person who had attended her husband, I undertook to prove his sanity; and I besought her to grant me an interview, in which I would relate as strange and horrible a story as ear had ever heard.

The same evening I received an invitation to go to the mansion. I was ushered into a splendid room, and there, standing before the fire, was the most dazzling beautiful young creature I had ever seen. She was very small, but exquisitively made; had it not been for the dignity of her carriage I should have believed her a mere child. With a stately bow she advanced, but I did not speak.

"I come on a strange and painful errand," I began, and then I started, for I happened to glance full into her eyes, and from them down to the small white hand grasping the chair. The wedding-ring was on that hand!

"I concluded you are the Mr. Read who requested permission to tell me some absurd ghost story, and whom my late husband mentions here." And as she spoke she stretched out her left hand toward something—but what I knew not, for my eyes were fixed on that hand.

Horror! White and delicate it might be, but it was shaped like a claw, and the third finger was missing!

"One sentence was enough after that.

"Madam, all I can tell you is that the ghost who summoned your husband was marked by a singular deformity. The third finger of the left hand was missing,' I said, sternly; and the next instant I had left that beautiful, sinful, presence.

* * * * * * *

That will was never disputed. The next morning, too, I received a check for a thousand pounds; and the next news I heard of the widow was that she herself had seen that awful apparition, and had left the mansion immediately.

RAILWAYS.

New Brunswick Railway

Fredericton to Woodstock, Tobique, Arestook, Fort Fairfield.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESday, 1st December, 1875, Trains will run as follows:—

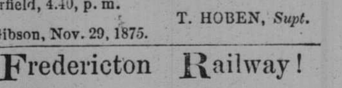
8.00 a. m. Leave Gibson, due at Northampton 12.35, p. m., Fort Fairfield, 4.40.

7.00 a. m. Leave Fort Fairfield, due at Northampton, 12 35, p. m., Gibson, 3.45, p. m.

10 50 a. m. Leave Northampton, due at Gibson, 3.45, p. m., Fort Fairfield, 4.40, p. m.

Gibson, Nov. 29, 1875. T. HOBEN, *Supt.*

Fredericton Railway!



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
SIX TRAINS DAILY.
2 fast trains daily to and from St. John.

ON and after MONDAY, 19th June and until further notice, TRAINS will run as follows:—

7.15 A. M. Train leaves Fredericton for ST. JOHN, due there at 10.15, a. m.

8.15 A. M. Express Train leaves St. John for Fredericton and the West, leaving Fredericton Junction, 10.55 a. m., and arriving at Fredericton 11.55.

9.30 A. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton for Fredericton Junction. Harvey, McAdam, St. Stephen St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and western points.

3.00 P. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton for F'ton Junction ST. JOHN, and intermediate points. Due 6.30 p. m.

4.15 P M Express Train leaves Fredericton Junction for Fredericton, after making connection with Train from the West. Due at Fredericton 5 15 p. m.

4.30 P. M. Express Train leaves SAINT JOHN for Fredericton, Junction and Fredericton. Due 7 55 p. m. at Fredericton.

TIME IS MONEY.

Passengers for St. John, leaving Fredericton by the 7.15 a. m. Train arrive in St. John 10.15 a. m., and can return to Fredericton on the 4.30 p. m. Train, which gives them over six hours for business.

THOS. TEMPLE.
F'ton, June 19, 1876. President F. R. R.

THE COLONIAL FARMER
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.
OFFICE.--Courser's Building, opposite the People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Subscription Price $1.00,--Invariably in Advance.

_ Sascribers whose number opposite their names on the printed addresses is less than the number of the paper on the right hand side will understand that their subscriptions have expired.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch of space, 1st insertion	$1.00
Each additional insertion,	50

Advertisements for three, six, and twelve months can be arranged for on applicationat the office.

The number of times an advertisment is to be inserted should be distinctly stated When this is not attended to, it will be continued until ordered out.

Advertisers will please hand in their favors no later than Friday morning in each week

Printing of all Descriptions executed at the office of the FARMER in the best manner and at moderate rates.

☞ Lawyers' and Magistrates' Blanks constantly on hand.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row and S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.