

MARITIME FARMER

MISSING ISSUE

May 13, 1885

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L. O. LAONOFF, Editor and Manager.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1885.

VOL. VI, NO. 38

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE
PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE HENS LAY
CHICKEN CHOLERA

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

MAKES NEW BLOOD.

FOR ALL RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

MADE BY J. W. PARSONS, 100 N. BROAD ST., N. Y.

ALLIGATOR BALM

It is consumptive cases
 It is an expectorant it has no equal.
 It contains no OPIUM in any form.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WATTS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)

SEED Warranted to Grow

Warranted to grow in any soil, in any season, and in any climate.

WATTS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)

INTERVALE FARM
 For Sale near Fredericton.

A FARM situated within five miles of the City of Fredericton, containing about 100 acres of land, with a large house, barn, and other buildings.

WATTS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)

Farm for Sale

A FARM situated within five miles of the City of Fredericton, containing about 100 acres of land, with a large house, barn, and other buildings.

WATTS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)

WISER MAN

Wanted to buy a large quantity of second-hand clothing, hats, shoes, and other goods.

WATTS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)

FERTILIZERS

MANUFACTURED AT THE
Chemical Fertilizer Works,
 HALIFAX, N. S.

JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

JAS. D. FOWLER'S
 Gold and Silver Watches

Successor to John Babbitt.

Opp. New Post Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, Dec 12

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY \$1.
 BY MAIL POST-PAID.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood

WATTS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)

SEEDS. SEEDS.

200 bushels Timothy Seed
 4000 lbs. Clover Seed

W. H. VANWART.

NEW GOODS
 AT
T. W. SMITH'S,
 Edgecombe's Building,
 Queen Street, - - - Fredericton.

LATEST STYLES OF
German Coatings and Suitings,
English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,

of the latest styles and finest textures, which will be made up to order in the Latest Styles, and EVERY SUIT warranted to FIT, at PRICES that will

DEFY COMPETITION!

THE LATEST STYLES OF
Fine Fur, Hard and Soft Hats,
 Hats, Shawls, Trunks and Valises, selling at cost to clear them out.

THOS. W. SMITH.

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE
 Established a Quarter of a Century.

THE subscriber thanks his sincere thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him for the past twenty-five years, and begs leave to announce that he has removed to

WILEY'S DRUG STORE!

THE subscriber has just received his SPRING supply of

GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS,
 which will be sold at LOWEST MARKET RATES, consistent with quality.

2000 bush. Timothy,
 8000 lbs. Red Clover,
 750 lbs. Alsike Clover.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. N. M. WILEY,
 SEEDSMAN,
 Opp. Normal School,
 Fredericton, May 5, 1885.

WINTER STOCK
 OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 FANCY SLIPPERS,
 SNOW SHOES,
 Ladies' and Children's Moccasins.

Very suitable for Presents.

is now complete, and will be found to be the most complete and best in the city. Among his varieties will be

A. LOTTIMER,
 Fredericton, Dec. 25, 1884

HARVEY'S STUDIO
 In the place to get your
PICTURES TAKEN.

If you will call on me at the Show Cases, you are for yourself that we turn out.

Nothing but First-Class Work!

We have taken great pains in choosing our Best and Purest, and in using the latest and most improved instruments, we are now up to the standard of any gallery in America.

Call up and See for Yourself.

Next door below
Peoples' Bank, opp. City Hall.

J. HARVEY.
 Fredericton, July 23

60 Cady and Boxes Teas,
 from 5 lbs. to 7 lbs. each, at

ELY PERKINS'
 Land Plaster, Superphosphate, Godfish, Herring, OAT MEAL, BUCKWHEAT MEAL, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at LOWEST RATES, to the people.

Fredericton, April 21

White Lead, Oil, &c.

DAILY RECEIVED:
 2500 Lbs. White Lead, Brandenburgh's
 1000 Lbs. Red Lead, Brandenburgh's
 1000 Lbs. Yellow Lead, Brandenburgh's
 1000 Lbs. Zinc Oxide, Brandenburgh's
 1000 Lbs. Turpentine, Brandenburgh's
 1000 Lbs. Linseed Oil, Brandenburgh's
 1000 Lbs. Castor Oil, Brandenburgh's
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GOUT RHEUMATISM,
DIPHTHERIA,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Warranted to cure in all cases.

WATTS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED)

\$500.00 REWARD

Offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, than the one now in use, and which will be paid to the Proprietor of such remedy, if it is found to be superior to the one now in use, and if it is found to be so, the Proprietor of such remedy will be paid the sum of \$500.00.

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Agriculture

Application of Manure.

The old process of applying manure requires changing as much as the old style of treating the heap. It is still the practice of many farmers, regardless of conditions, to haul their manure to the field and throw it into small heaps, waiting for the season in which they spread it and plow it under. It sometimes remains on the field in this shape during the whole winter, and in other instances it so lies during many of the more temperate months. If there were any appreciable substance left in the manure when it reached the field, the farmer would be sure to study the error of his ways; for the large quantity of soluble fertilizing material which would be washed into the small area of soil covered by the heaps would, under more favorable conditions, result in a loss of the soluble salts being greater than the tender plants could bear.

The present tendency of the times is towards top-dressing or spreading in place of sowing under. Every method, however, depends upon a great variety of circumstances, so your best plan is to study the error of his ways, and then use your judgment. It was formerly supposed that a large quantity of material was lost by top dressing or spreading, and that a considerable amount of time before plowing the manure under; but experimenters have put this question to rest. At any rate, under the usual method of treating the manure, there is very little substance to be lost in the field, no matter what the system of application is. If the manure is turned over or hauled into the field, the ammonia is lost, and the ammonia escapes into the air; but fresh, even well-rotted manure, contains very little free ammonia, so that it can be applied in these forms without loss. If the manure is hauled to the field, and if the cross-beds are taken into consideration, the being a liability to loss by drainage as well as by the evolution of gas, it is not so much a matter of course. Clayey soils, or those containing an appreciable proportion of clay, have the power of absorbing and retaining the drainage from the manure spread on the surface or plowed under. The nature of the soil therefore decides when and how the manure should be applied; for if the soil is sandy or gravelly, and the application made in the usual way, the manure will be carried down by the rain beyond the reach of the roots, which calamity could not happen in a retentive soil. So far as the ammonia is concerned, it can be seen that on clay soils you may haul and spread at any time, and you may safely leave the manure to rot on the surface, and the ammonia will improve its texture; but if it is already in the right mechanical condition—that is, neither too loose nor too firm—top-dressing in the preference to plowing under. If the soil is a sandy or gravelly one, or if the crop is a shallow-rooted one, top-dressing, the drainings uniformly saturate the surface soil, making it rich for early growth, and shallow-rooted plants will be benefited by the tendency to carry the subsoil for deeper rooted crops. Of course the quantity of rain also plays an important part in this particular. A heavy rain, if it comes before the manure is applied, will be injurious under any system of application; for as a top-dressing it checks evaporation too effectually, favoring mold, fungus growth, stags, and other evils, and if plowed under, the manure hinders the free upward movement of moisture from the subsoil in dry weather. Coarse manures can not be applied advantageously in the usual way, but exercise a beneficial influence on a stiff clay, keeping them open for the free admission of frost, which pulverizes the soil, and the manure will be sufficiently decomposed for the ensuing crop.

Under ordinary circumstances, all experiments have proved the economy of using dry earth or absorbents in the manure, which are good for the manure on the fields in winter. It has been objected that the spring rains will wash away the soluble portions by surface drainage. Although this may take place on steep portions of the field under heavy showers, yet it has been observed that the rain which washes the manure will also wash the subsoil to absorb and retain the fertilizing portion of the drainings under all ordinary circumstances.

Selection of Soil for Potatoes.

If attempting to grow the best possible, we would select a deep, sandy loam, in which water could not remain in excess, for any length of time, and which would endure a drought fairly well. A heavy loam is far more favorable to getting rot than to a good crop, save in exceptional seasons, and a stiff clay is equally unfavorable, unless there is just the right amount of rainfall during the growing period. We would prefer land that has not been cultivated more than one year, and in which there was a good proportion of vegetable matter in a particularly decayed condition. The first great step is to prepare to propagate the best effects of dry weather at the time the tubers are making their growth. A deep, sandy loam in which there is an abundance of humus, will endure drought better than any other kind of soil we are acquainted with. A potato soil must be so light that the plants will not exhaust themselves in their mechanical efforts in making a soil for the tubers. Many tons of earth are lifted in every acre of potato field while the tubers are forming.

Judicious Mating in Horse Breeding.

While conforming to the elementary principles of breeding, to correct faults on either side by judicious mating, and that quality should come from the mare's side, and power from the sire, the doctrine so strongly held by the old school, yet well-worth consideration. In the mating of mares, he always advocated the union of untired, i. e., mares who have never been a winner, or are at the stud for their first season, with horses that had sired winners; and in case a breeder or owner should be anxious to offer an untired horse a chance, the selection for him of tried mares—that is, the same of winners. Particular attention should be directed to the choice of a sire in the case of maidens, for it may very safely be accepted as a general rule, that, in all degrees and degrees of inferiority, the first offspring is inferior to those that succeed it, and in no instance is this doctrine more clearly demonstrated and verified than in the case of the first foal. Many breeders regard the first foal as useless for racing purposes; and, though Albert Victor and Melton figure as exceptions they are far from the rule. In the choice of a sire, breeders are frequently led astray by more considerations, either of misdirected economy, or of representations relative to the amount won by the progeny of some particular horse during the season. This may often prove a very deceptive guide, for there are very many cases of horses who have produced one or two really good animals, yet fail to perpetuate their successive stock with merit. The sire that best merits the patronage of breeders is the one that, to use a homely phrase, "got all his stock in a row," no matter what may be the class of mares who are sent to him. In the matter of "fees," breeders for public sale should take into account the quality of the stock, and a large fee for a good quality of stock is a wise outlay, and yield a fair profit after the deduction of all expenses, such as the fee, the keep of the mare and foal, and the groom, if the cross and the sire selected are popular.

Gerard Wallop in Baily's Magazine.

Oats or Barley for Seeding with Grass.

A correspondent in Williamstown, N. S., asks which is the better grain to stock down land with, oats or barley. He finds that seventy bushels of the former can be grown as easily as fifty bushels of the latter on the same amount of land, but nearly all the members of his local club believe that oats draw harder on the land, and that the hay crop is more likely to be injured in after years. There is no doubt that barley is better to seed with than oats, not only because there are usually fewer pounds of grain removed from the field, but because the oats, by their heavier straw, which shades the ground, much to the injury of the young grass plants. Grass will do better on a field of oats than on a field of barley, and the reason is, provided the land is free from weed seeds, which is rarely the case. All kinds of grain are injurious to grass, but more so than crops of weeds of the same weight, and the more they have either, it is better to select the valuable grain than the worthless weeds. Oats are further more stronger growers than barley, and will make a crop on land that is too coarse or too cold for barley. Oats are said to "draw" the land very hard, which as we understand the term, simply means that oats are hardy, and will grow on a soil that is more tender from vegetation would fail.

Millet is another hardy crop that "draws" the land. We like such crops, because they are tolerably sure, and easy to produce, and the more the better we like them, for they give us something worth working for, and something to return to the land to keep up its fertility. Four tons of crop will draw two tons much from the land as would two tons, but we would prefer the double quantity every time.

Importation of Eggs.

The importation of eggs is more of a business than many people imagine. They are shipped chiefly from Copenhagen and London, which are great centers, according to the New York Evening Post. The eggs are produced largely in Austria, Italy, Denmark and Turkey. They are packed in straw, in cases containing fifty, sixty, or one hundred and twenty dozen. Most of the imported eggs are fresh laid, and it is said, will keep for a month or six weeks after being laid here. They bring from one to three cents less than the market price of domestic eggs. This last year it is calculated that about 15,000 cases were received in New York. Little shipments have been heavy because the mild weather in England has made London a poor market. The importations have had a tendency to keep the price of eggs down in New York. A large and growing use of eggs has been to make albuminized paper for photographs. It is in consequence of this demand that the price of eggs has been kept up until checked by the importations.

Good and Poor Layers.

When calves have the scars the best plan is to give half a pint of linseed oil or olive oil, if the calf is three or four months old, to cleanse the bowels of the irritating cause. If the first does not operate give a second dose. If younger the dose must be smaller. After the operation give a little boiled flaxseed with the food, but don't feed the food that has created the difficulty. Give cooling food, such as wheat middlings, and continue for a few days the boiled flaxseed in small quantity. The calves should be kept in a comfortable stable or shed. The calf feeder should depend upon prevention of disease, and should not expect much of cure. It requires the presence of the skilled veterinarian in chronic cases.

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JUST opened, spring lot of Quot and Salmon twines, for sale, by Z. R. EVERETT.

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FARM NOTES.

A writer in *Vick's Magazine* says that, in raising strawberries for market, the rows should be at least twenty-five rods long, so that the power may be used in destroying every weed as soon as it sprouts, and the surface of the soil kept constantly clean and mellow. No ridges or furrows are to be formed between the rows.

Young pigs should not be too much corn, and it is from young pigs that the greatest amount of growth is secured for food consumed. But on a farm where cows are kept and butter made, the corn may be turned into pork by feeding it to the cows. This will pay in milk and butter, and an abundant supply of milk with a little meal is just what is wanted for growing pigs.

One of the best manures for the garden is made by mixing two bushels of fine bone with a wagon load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure softer and more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolves the particles of bone. It is well to mix sulphuric acid has been mixed in with the manure, it will prevent loss of ammonia. Most stable manures are deficient in phosphate, which the bone supplies.

As the object of root-pruning fruit trees is generally to promote fruitfulness, it is best to do it when the check to growth is greatest, and this is in midsummer or after the trees get its full leaf in the spring. On the other hand, if it is desirable, as it generally is, to cultivate in orchards with the least injury to the trees, it should be done in the spring. New roots put out, and the tree is rather more vigorous than before, especially when it had previously been in sod.

The men who make the most profit from rearing pigs have learned to mature them early. To do this it is necessary to provide good warm quarters for the breeding stock and young pigs,

The Rebellion.

The news that came on Saturday, that the Ottawa Riel was a prisoner in the hands of General Middleton, sent a thrill of pleasure through the heart of every loyal Canadian. It would seem that to use a common expression, the back-bone of the rebellion is broken. The Government evidently need fear no further trouble from the half-breeds, but the Indians are still on the war path. The capture of Riel, however, will have a depressing effect upon them, and the success of the Canadian troops will inspire them with a healthy awe which in a short time will likely drive them back to their reserves. No order has yet been given for the withdrawal of any of the troops from the North West, and while it is not probable that the Government anticipates further serious difficulty, the presence of the troops will be necessary for some time.

Now that Riel is a prisoner, the hang-man's noose must not slip a villain. How he will be tried is not yet known, but the people of Canada demand justice for the red handed murderer, through whose influence the fertile prairies of the North West have been devastated; by whose hand the settlers have been pillaged and robbed, and who is responsible for the scenes of carnage and bloodshed which have laid many a brave Canadian soldier in a nameless grave.

One of Mr. Blair's Reforms.

In Mr. Blair's famous reform resolutions moved in the Assembly during the session of 1881, the reduction of the number of the Executive Council, had a prominent place. Mr. Blair then thought it the most outrageous that there should be nine members in the Government, and when he got into power, he was going to reduce the number to five. Hear what the great reformer Blair said then on this matter, and compare his preaching with his practice. The following is an extract from Mr. Blair's speech as reported in the official debates for 1881:

"Another subject in the resolution is the reduction of the members of the Executive Council. A reduction was made in the Executive some years ago but he had not seen that the country was in favor of a continuation of the Council up to its present strength. The more you increase the number of the Executive the more extensively it is made. There is nothing in the constitution of Nova Scotia, or of any other province, that would justify the Executive Council of this country. A portion of the public press has ridiculed the proposal and said the varied interests must be represented in the Council. If that is the case, the Executive Council is a body of nine members, and a York interest and a St. John interest, there should be a Queens interest and a Pictou interest. One fourth of the population has to be employed in criminal cases, another has to go on delegations, and the amount to be saved by the reduction would not be incommensurate. Eight members have a very preponderating influence in the House. He would favor a reduction to seven having in view a change to five."

"Eight members have a very preponderating influence in the house; he would favor a reduction to seven, having in view a change to five." "The preponderating influence," said Mr. Blair, "well, does not the preponderating influence" still exist? Has Mr. Blair done anything towards removing it? Has he reduced the number of the Executive to five or seven, or has he reduced it at all. No. Mr. Blair since assuming power, has never mentioned the subject either in or out of the House. As a reformer, Mr. Blair is evidently not an enthusiast.

Mr. Blair is rather a FRAUD.

Mr. Blair has summoned a Convention of his party for next Wednesday, to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Hacon. It will doubtless be a grand gathering of relatives, office holders and office seekers. There will be Mr. Blair's uncles, cousins and uncles, possibly Mr. Gregory and his relatives, good supervisors and justices of the peace, and people who want to be both. We beg leave to nominate Mr. William Crockett, Superintendent of Schools, as a fit and proper person to be a delegate to Mr. Blair's Convention. He has rendered yeoman service to Mr. Blair. Over in Oshamun, Mr. Crockett made a political speech for Mr. Blair. He draws \$2,000 per annum from the public treasury, and we suppose he thought he ought to show some gratitude to his employer, and this he did by his political speech. Mr. Crockett, Sr., certainly ought to have a seat in the Convention. Then there is the young fellow Crockett, who last year bled Mr. Blair to the tune of some \$4,000 for printing. He would make a most intelligent, respectable and representative delegate. We nominate the Crocketts, father and son. They have a right to seats in the Convention. They have something at stake.

Another gentleman who certainly ought to have a front seat, is the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Charlie Lugin, who, in the matter of public plunder, has not been behind Mr. Blair's own immediate connections. This is the gentleman who received \$525 last year from Mr. Blair for writing a hand book, which the public have not yet seen. Mr. Lugin could entertain the Convention for an hour with hints as how to run elections; how he organized and got most unmercifully licked up in Victoria in 1878, and matters relevant thereto. We nominate Mr. Lugin as a delegate to the grand family reunion next Wednesday.

But there are many others great and small; men with big offices and men with little offices; the well fed, and the hungry; the satisfied and the expectant, all will be there, under the great guiding genius of the redoubtable Andrew himself, and with the zealous partner in the rear. It will be one of the most remarkable family gatherings the country has seen, and if the managers will arrange to have the public admitted, a full house is assured.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway—The Senate's policy is to obstruct their obstructive policy.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 18th, 1885. The terms of assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway which was abjectly announced early last week, and which are before this fully known to you, do not seem to have evoked the chorus of vituperative protest, which past experience might have led the Government to anticipate. On the contrary, they have been received in the Senate with a commendable indifference, and if the self-censorship of the newspapers is any index as to the conduct of the Opposition in the House, it would seem as that there would be little objection placed in the way of the passage of this measure of relief, which the present awkward condition of the national railway imperatively demands. It is worthy of note that this state of things indicates any radical change in the attitude of the Liberal party towards this great undertaking. They are as much its opponents as heart as ever. But inasmuch as their animosity may be, they have sufficient good sense to realize that this is a practically unpropitious time for its manifestation. It is ever the case that a strong claim upon the country, it is only as just now, when whatever may be its worth as a commercial enterprise, it is proving beyond all criticism or cavil, its vital importance as a military road. Without the Canadian Pacific, the position of Canada in relation to the north-west rebellion, would be a matter of the most serious consequence. Thanks to the railway, the means taken for the suppression of the rebellion, promise to achieve their end with all the speed and completeness that could be expected.

As for the measure of relief for the present, it is generally agreed that the Government should be authorized to issue bonds, but the best possible solution of a very difficult and perplexing question. It is, of course, unfortunate that any such measure should be required at all, and the Government can hardly hope that their hold upon the country will be in any way strengthened by their having to bring relief. But having put their heads to the plough, they cannot now turn back.

The railway must be finished, and that too with the utmost attainable speed; and this object can only be secured by assisting the corporation out of the financial slough in which the vastness of their expenditure has plunged them. The honorable gentlemen of the Senate are fully determined that the country shall be from time to time reminded not only of their existence, but also of the fact that they have made their own, and do not hesitate to put their feet down firmly when they feel inclined. From the very earliest beginnings of temperance legislation, the advocates of compulsory sobriety have always had more difficulty in persuading the Senate than the House of Commons to accept their view. The House of Lords is principally composed of middle-aged prosperous men, who can afford well-filled wine-cellar, and can use their contents with moderation, and who cannot understand why others should make the best of themselves. These gentlemen, however, are beyond the reach of popular opinion, they are responsible to no constituency, and consequently find it easy to have the courage of their convictions, and oppose, when it suits them, the current of the people's desire. But for the intense energy of such temperance advocates as Senator Vidal, Filin, and a few others, there would be no such occasion for the Senate having at the present day, and the Senate have of late made it clear, that they consider they have consented to too much of this sort of thing, and accordingly in the very face of a swiftly growing prohibition sentiment, they have dared to take a stand which cannot fail to concentrate upon them the attention of every sober-minded man in the country. What they have done is this. During the present session, the temperance party secured the passage through the House of Commons of a Bill amending the Scotch Act, in such a way as to render it far more efficient and beneficial in its working. This Bill came before the Senate, the anti-temperance party demanded that those who were in the bill were to be amended, and while of 42 to 23, in tacking on a clause exempting ale, beer, light wines, cordials, &c., from the operation of the act. In other words, they practically reduced the Act to waste paper.

This amendment will of course be rejected by the Commons, but as that means the loss of the bill, the temperance party in the Senate will have to content with the amount of mischief this occasioned. The obstruction policy is still being vigorously pursued by the Opposition with no nearer prospect of its being abandoned, and the business of the country allowed to proceed, than when I last wrote. In fact, the House has practically abandoned, except that the Grits have at last been driven to throw out all disguise, and have through the mouth of Mr. Mulock, frankly confessed that it is their purpose to keep Parliament in session all summer. Even if the confession had not thus been put in words, the speeches they are uttering would have made it with equal clearness. It is safe to say that absolutely nothing has been said by any of them during the past week that was not well or better said during the previous week, and so outrageous was this repetition become, that the speaker a day or two ago, was compelled to call an Opposition speaker (Paterson of Brant) to order for indulging upon the subject with a speech of portentous length and dullness, absolutely devoid of novelty of force, and was followed in the name strain by Messrs. Gilmer and Burpee. To them Mr. Burns replied in a really excellent speech, delivered with great spirit, and containing the complete refutation of all the opposition's arguments. Mr. Landry of Kent and Prof. Foster then came in to support Mr. Burns, while Mr. Irvine's in net very useful speech was heard in reply to them, and the evening passed away, and on the vote being taken.

The resolution was negatived by a majority of more than double. On the following day, Nova Scotia had her innings, his love for his Province inspiring the Hon. Mr. D. Vall with courage to attempt the most manly and manly of his mother tongue. His speech was, of course, a ready-made one, furnished him by the eminent manufacturing firm of Blake, Mills, & Co., and it fitted about as well as the 90th Mass. was generally do. Mr. Chas. Tupper sent for him in lively style, and when he was done, there was nothing left of the man with the military eye, and the resolution was voted down without further amendment, either from Robertson nor Dr. Forbes having courage enough to their compatriot aid. The former, indeed, has preserved a most unbecoming silence at the present, and it is about time his constituents looked up a bit, for he is certainly recreant to his duty.

Another gentleman who certainly ought to have a front seat, is the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Charlie Lugin, who, in the matter of public plunder, has not been behind Mr. Blair's own immediate connections. This is the gentleman who received \$525 last year from Mr. Blair for writing a hand book, which the public have not yet seen. Mr. Lugin could entertain the Convention for an hour with hints as how to run elections; how he organized and got most unmercifully licked up in Victoria in 1878, and matters relevant thereto. We nominate Mr. Lugin as a delegate to the grand family reunion next Wednesday.

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CAPTURED!

Riel a Prisoner in Middleton's hands.

The Rebel Chief run down and his half breeds scattered.

The Story of the Battle of Batouche.

The Steamer Northote's Thrilling Experience.

Probable end of the War.

After the fight at the southern skirt of the rifle pits on Saturday, we camped for the night in a large cleared space, 200 yards west of the Church of St. Antoine. The rebels on the west side of the river, some 2000 strong, fired one or two volleys across, but their bullets fell far short of our position. The rebels and Gatling men stood behind their guns. Troops were firing off and on for several hours. Two and then could hear the "ki-yi" "ki-yi" of the Indians in the distance. Towards midnight many shots were fired, and the whole was broken by the night. The troops stood to arms sharply at 4 o'clock this Sunday morning. The rebels had been moving about all night, and the moment we began to stir, they advanced a few shots and gave a loud cheer, apparently by way of challenge. The troops were quiet but pleasant to contemplate. Thanks to the railway, the means taken for the suppression of the rebellion, promise to achieve their end with all the speed and completeness that could be expected.

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course in the Infantry School, Toronto. His father is in Australia. Private Cook is a shoemaker by trade, and nineteen years of age. He is a native of the Province of Ontario, and is a son of George Laidlaw, for many years president of the Credit Valley Railway. He is a native of Toronto, and passed a regular course in the Royal Military College, Kingston. Lieut. Flynn of the Grenadiers, killed, is a member of the firm of Fitch & Co., wholesale grocers, which his father is also a partner. He was born and educated in Toronto, being about 26. He is an only son, and his parents are a respectable family. He is brother-in-law of Senator Clewlow of Ottawa. Lieut. Halliwell and Corporal Halliwell of the Middlesex Regiment, and their father, father being rector of Ameliasburg, Ont. Both are law students.

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Poetry

A Mother's Grief. To mark the sufferings of the babe, That cannot speak its woe...

Literature

TEMPTATION: OR The Lady of Ashurst.

CHAPTER X.

While these scenes were enacting at Ashurst, Grace Arden lay in her desolate home, vibrating between life and death...

The pale, wistful face was turned toward her with some appearance of interest, and Grace asked: "What is the name of this gentleman, Augustus?"

poor Grace must have seen you this afternoon as you passed her window, for she grew wild, declared that she had seen you...

to be at twilight was deepening in the room. Suddenly she cried out: "There is Leon's bride!—I see her with her shining robe, and the crown of pearls upon her brow..."

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired.

JAMES W. MCGREADY, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public & Conveyancer.

Office with JOHN BLACK, Queen St. Fredericton, March 4, 1885.

JOHN BLACK, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

'84 Winter Arrangement '85. On and after MONDAY, December 1st, the Trains of this Railway will run daily...

EBEN MILLER & CO., BUILDERS OF FINE CARRIAGES.

Concord Wagons, Piano Box Wagons, Miller Spar Wagons, White Chapel Wagons, Brewster Wagons, Cronin Wagons.

NEW "RAYMOND," With Large Improved Arm, at D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

These machines can be had at the following prices: Price List.—BUGGY TOPS, \$32 to \$50; CANOPY, \$15 to \$25.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY

Operating 448 miles. WINTER TIME TABLE. All trains are run on Eastern standard time...

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH FACTORY!

King St., Fredericton, N. B. CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, SLEIGHS and FUNGS.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Christmas and New Year CARDS, HOLIDAY BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS and SLIPPERS.

ENGLISH BOOTS

Gen's hand made Calf Congress; Gen's do. Balmaris; Ladies' Glove Kid Congress.

NEW GOODS.

J. B. McAlpine, NEXT ABOVE C. H. THOMAS & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS and CAPS.

FRANCIS DOHERTY

HATS and CAPS.

CALL and EXAMINE

'85 Spring and Summer '85 WM. JENNINGS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

has now received his SPRING AND SUMMER stock consisting of: Cloths, Doeskins, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS.

WELCOME SOAP

Never varies, does not contain one particle of the adulterations used to reduce the cost of PURE GOODS.

JAS. R. HOWIE

has, in consequence of the Fire, removed from his former premises on Queen Street, to his new premises on Queen Street.

NEW GOODS.

J. B. McAlpine

Woolens

GEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

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