

The Morning Star

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VOLUME I.

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From My Arm-Chair.

TO THE CHILDREN OF CAMBRIDGE,
Who presented to me, on my seventy-second
birthday, February 27, 1879, this chair, made
from the wood of the village blacksmith's
chestnut tree.

Am I a king, that I should call my own
This splendid ebony throne?
Or by what reason, or what right divine,
Can I proclaim it mine?

Only, perhaps, by right divine of song
It may to me belong;
Only because the spreading chestnut tree
Of old was sung by me.

Well I remember it in all its prime,
When in the summer time,
The affluent foliage of its branches made
A cavern of oak shade.

There by the blacksmith's forge, beside the
street,
Its blossoms white and sweet
Eatoed the bees, until it seemed alive,
And murmured like a hive.

And when the winds of autumn, with a shout,
Tossed its great arms about,
The shining chestnuts, bursting from the
sheath,
Dropped to the ground beneath.

And now some fragments of its branches bare,
Shaped as a stately chair,
Have by my hearthstone found a home at last,
And whisper of the past.

The Danish king could not, in all his pride,
Repet the ocean tide,
But, seated in this chair, I can in rhyme
Roll back the tide of time.

See again, as one in vision sees,
The blossoms and the bees,
And hear the children's voices shout and call,
And the brown chestnuts fall.

I see the smithy with its three anvil,
I hear the bellows blow;
And the shrill hammers on the anvil beat
The iron with heat!

And thus, dear children, have ye made for me
This day a jubilee,
And to my more than threescore years and ten
Brought back my youth again.

The heart hath its own memory, like the mind,
And in it are enshrined
The precious speakers, into which are wrought
The giver's loving thought.

Only your love and your remembrance could
Give life to this dead wood,
And make these branches, leafless now so long,
Blossom again in song.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

UNDER A CLOUD.

"Did you ever see a sadder face?"
It was the first of a lady to her
friend, as Mrs. Loring passed her window.
Mrs. Loring had ridden out for
the first time for months; not now for
her own choice, but in obedience to the
solicitation of a friend, and the positive
command of her physician. She was in
deep sorrow, and all comfort, heavy
clouds, through which not a ray of sun-
shine penetrated.

"Fever," answered the friend, while a
shade caught from Mrs. Loring's
countenance flitted across her face.
"Who can she be?"

"Didn't you recognize her?"
"No. The countenance was, to me,
that of a stranger."

"I can hardly wonder that it should
be so," said the friend, "for she is sadly
changed. That was poor Mrs. Loring,
who lost her two children last winter
from scarlet fever."

"Mrs. Loring!" The lady might
well look surprised. "Sorrow has in-
deed done a fearful work on her. But
it is right thus to sit under a cloud? right
thus to oppose no strong barrier to the
waters of affliction that go sweeping
over the soul, marring all its beauty?"

"It is not right," was the answer.
"The heart that sits in darkness, brood-
ing over its loss, sorrow with dis-
tinction. The clouds that shut out the
sun are exhalations from its own stagnant
surface. It makes the all-pervading
gloom by which it is surrounded.
I pity Mrs. Loring, unhappy sufferer
that she is; but my pity for her is al-
ways mingled with a desire to speak
sharp rebuking words, in the hope to
agitate the slumberous atmosphere in
which she is enveloped like a shroud."

"I wonder," remarked the other,
"that her husband permits her to
brood so long in idle grief over the in-
evitable."

"Husbands," was replied, "have
often the least salutary influence over
their wives when bowed with affliction.
Some have a mind to realize some-
thing of his wife's true state, and are,
therefore, more ignorant than children
in regard to its treatment. Such a
man is Mr. Loring. All that he does or
says, therefore, only deepens the
encompassing shadow. A wise, un-
selfish man, with a mind to realize some-
thing of his wife's true state, and a
heart to sympathize her, will always
lead her from beneath the clouds of
sorrow upward to the cheerful heights
upon which the sunshine rests. It shows
unwillingness that penetrates the murky
atmosphere in which she sits, and warms
her heart with its genial radiance.
Thus he woos her with sunny gleams
from the clear sky that yet bends over
her, and that will make all again bright
and beautiful on the earth of her spirit,
she will but lift herself above the
clouds. It is the misfortune of Mrs.
Loring that she is not blessed with such
a husband."

The subject of this conversation had
at that morning yielded to the solicita-
tions of one of her nearest friends, and
with great reluctance consented to go
out with her in her carriage.

"I shall be much better at home,"
she objected to the urgent appeal of her
friend.

"This quiet suits me. The stillness
of my own chamber accords
best with my feelings. The glare and
bustle of the busy streets will only dis-
turb me deeper. I know it is kindness
in you; but it is a mistaken kindness."
To reason with her would have been
useless, and so reason was not attempted.

"I have come prepared to hear no
objections," was the firm answer. "The
doctor says that you are injuring your
health, and must go out. So get your-
self ready."

"Health—life even! What are they to
me? I have nothing to live for!" was
the gloomy response. "Come quickly
the time when I shall lay me down and
sleep in peace."

"There was said nothing to live for?
One of God's intelligent creatures, and
nothing to live for!"

"There was so much rebuke in the tone
with which this was offered that Mrs.
Loring was partly aroused thereby.

"Oh, come! Let us see whether there
be not something to live for. Come I
you must go with me this morning."

"So decisive was the lady's manner—so
impelling the action of the will—that
Mrs. Loring found herself unable to re-
sist; and she made her preparations to
go out. In due time she was ready,
and, descending with her friend, took a
seat in her carriage and was driven away.
Houses, trees, public buildings, swept
like a moving panorama before her eyes,
and though familiar objects glided
themselves therein, they failed to
awaken the slightest interest. The sky
was clear, and the bright sunshine lay
everywhere; but her heart still sat under
a cloud, and folded around itself gloom
for her friend talked to her,
calling her attention every little while to
some new palace home, or to some
glimper of rural beauty which the eye
caught far in the distance. But all was
vain; the mourner's slender form still
sighed back among the cushions, and
her face wore its saddest aspect.

Suddenly the carriage drew up before
a neat looking house of moderate size,
with a plat of ground in front, wherein
were a verdant square and borders of
well-tended flowers. Here Mrs. Loring
had time to ask a question the coach-
man was at the door.

"Why do you stop here?" she in-
quired.

"I wish to make a brief call. Come!
You must go in with me."

"Mrs. Loring shook her head in a posi-
tive way, and said "no" still more posi-
tively.

"You will meet no light votary of
fashion here, my friend," said the lady,
"but one who has suffered like your-
self." "Come!"

But Mrs. Loring shrank farther back
in the carriage.

"It is now only three months since
she followed to their mortal resting
place two precious little ones, the last
of her flock, that scarcely a year ago,
I want you to meet me to meet you to
her. Sisters in sorrow, you cannot but
feel drawn toward each other by cords
of sympathy."

Mrs. Loring shook her head impera-
tively.

"No—no! I do not wish to see her.
I have tried enough of my own without
sharing in that of others. Why did you
bring me here?" There was something
like anger in the voice of Mrs. Loring.

"Six months, nearly, have passed
since God took your children to Him-
self, and you are here, all comfort, heavy
clouds, through which not a ray of sun-
shine penetrated. The friend I wish to visit—
a friend in a humble life—is sorrowing with
as deep a sorrow, that is yet but three
months old. Have you no word to
speak to her? Can you not, at least,
mingle a tear with her tears? It may
do you both good. But I do not wish to
urge a selfish reason. Bear up with
womanly fortitude under your own
sorrow, and seek to heal the sorrow of
a sister, over whose heart are passing the
waters of affliction. Come, my friend!"

Mrs. Loring, so strongly urged, stepped
out upon the pavement. She did so
with a reluctance that was almost un-
conquerable. Oh, how earnestly she
wondered at her own conduct in the shadowy
solitude of her own home.

"Is Mrs. Adrian at home?" was in-
quired of the tidy girl who came to the
door. The answer being in the affirma-
tive, the ladies entered and were shown
into a small but neat sitting-room, on
the walls of which were portraits, in
crayon, of four or five lovely children as
they were looking upon. The sight of
these sweet young faces stirred the
waters of sorrow in the heart of Mrs.
Loring, and she hardly restrained her
tears. While yet her pulses throbbled
with a quicker beat, the door opened
and a woman entered, on whose rather
pale face was a smile of pleasant wel-
come.

"My friend, Mrs. Loring," such was
the introduction, "of whom I have
spoken to you several times."

The smile did not fade from the coun-
tenance of Mrs. Adrian, but its expres-
sion changed as she took the hand of
Mrs. Loring and said:

"I thank you for your kindness in
calling on me."

Mrs. Loring scarcely returned the
smile of Mrs. Adrian, but more particu-
larly, her heart was comforted; and
her thought was turning in upon itself.
In the smile that hovered about the lips
of Mrs. Adrian she had seen only in-
difference, not a sweet resignation. The
words just spoken, but more particu-
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her thought was turning in upon itself.
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larly, her heart was comforted; and
her thought was turning in upon itself.

"All," was answered. "They were
precious to me—very precious—but God
took them."

A slight hushiness veiled her voice.
"Beautiful children!" Mrs. Loring
still gazed on the portraits. "And all
taken in a year. Oh how did you keep
your heart from breaking?"

"He who laid upon me so heavy a
burden gave me strength to bear it,"
was the low reply.

"I have found no strength in a like
affliction," said Mrs. Loring sadly.

"No strength! Have you sought
sustaining power?" Mrs. Adrian spoke
with a winning earnestness.

"I have prayed for comfort, but none
came," said Mrs. Loring, sadly.

"Praying is well; but avails not,
unless there be also doing."

"Doing?"

"Yes, the faithful doing of our duty.
Sorrow has no antidote like this."

Mrs. Loring gazed intently upon the
face of her mother.

"When the last heavy stroke fell upon
my heart," continued Mrs. Adrian,
"shattering it, as it seemed, to pieces,
I lay for a little while stunned, weak
and almost helpless. But as soon as
thought began to run clear, I said to
myself: 'Is there nothing for my hands
to do, that you lie here idle? Is yours
the only suffering spirit in the world?'
Then I thought of my husband's sorrow,
which he bore so silently and manfully,
and almost forgot my own. I said to
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The Morning Star.

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 27, 1879.

Furloughs.

The military were wont to grant furloughs to men of good behaviour in former days. It was found however that the relaxation did not improve their condition.

This system of leave of absence, is, we are inclined to think, running to seed—becoming a nuisance. Thirty years ago, when old fogies, according to our modern philanthropists, governed the country, leave of absence was the exception not the rule.

If those gentlemen whom we elect to represent our interests, have such pressing demands at home, would it not be better for them to remain there? The country has no right to demand such tremendous sacrifices at their hands. Were their counsels indispensable to the welfare of the Province, they might hold some of our constituencies as pocket furloughs, to be administered by proxy.

We have so many bills on file, that all the accumulated talent of our commonwealth is absolutely necessary, to adjudicate on their equity, purpose and profit. The absence of one of the fathers of the country, for a single day, may entail untold miseries on the country for years. It may be that the absence of some tends to facilitate business. Should this be so, their absence is a blessing, and the longer, the better.

Our House of Assembly has now been in session four weeks, and there has not been much done. It may be all well enough for these gentlemen to amuse themselves in splitting hairs, but what may be fun for them may be death for us.

Pecuniary considerations are, we know, of no moment to those whose only thought is the happiness and prosperity of their country; yet, strange to say, all take their pound of flesh. It is their conscience, we presume, which thus actuates them. They would, we assume, prefer to serve their country gratuitously, since it would be more magnanimous, and more fully illustrate their love of their dear constituents, did not the law require it. Might we hope that a law will be passed, the present term, which should not supersede all other laws, will immortalize the memory of New Brunswick's Assembly—1879.

This may require some consideration, not from those who are prepared to live and die for their country, but from those who have the rheumatism and can't fight. Well, let us have, in the mean time, business, practical, common sense business. We have been long enough beating a bush for a hare, in which there is none.

The Prohibition Law.

The time is fast approaching when the new temperance law will be put upon our people for wear or for woe; when it will be put to the practical test whether legislation can make us a moral and a happy people. May the law prove a salutary and a wise one. But it is hard to kick against the inevitable of sound logic. It is hard to think that a fabric reared on the sands will stand the surging of the tempests; that that which is begotten of sensation and fanaticism will be, when the froth of the time has subsided and the community has calmed down.

There is beside this theory some startling facts, figures grinning ghastly as skeletons, gathered from the records of countries which have had this law—this new born of fanaticism. We quote from an official record of the city of Boston during the years of Prohibition, and again under those of Restricted Licenses:—

prohibition were as follows:—Year: 1868, 8,223; 1869, 9,954; 1870, 10,990; 1871, 11,445; 1872, 11,526; 1873, 11,119; 1874, 11,892. Now commences the record under the present license law:—1875, 10,320; 1876, 8,504; 1877, 8,161.

These statistics are received from Mayor Pearce. For comparison we will quote a few other figures from the same source:—

Population of Boston in 1868, 230,000; 1869, 237,000; 1870, 250,000; 1871, 265,000; 1872, 285,000; 1873, 300,000; 1877, 350,000.

Thus it will be seen that Boston under a prohibitory liquor law in 1871, with a population of only 265,000 had 11,445 arrests for drunkenness; while in 1877, under the license system with a population of 360,000 it had only 8,160 arrests for drunkenness. The state of affairs in Maine is equally as bad, and we could quote official figures to prove what we here state.

In Ontario, measures are every day being taken to repeal this law—a law that makes vice more heinous and filthy because it drives it underground and into the garrets where men of bad repute assemble, where to buy is a moral crime, where to sell is a legal offence, where the revenue is swindled and vice increases. This seems to us to be the goal to which our misguided fanatics will lead us.

That Scandal.

Dr. Rand we learn pleads in excuse to our charge that he knew nothing of this teacher receiving fees for private lessons till after the session was over. We do not like to say of Dr. Rand that he speaks what is not the truth, but we will put the case before our readers:

Dr. Rand recommended students to take private lessons from this teacher. But this teacher was not obliged, or supposed by her agreement to teach private lessons. She receives a salary to teach in the Normal School during school hours. One of two conclusions is irresistible: either that Dr. Rand would wrongfully impose more than a legitimate burden on this teacher, or that he knew she was to receive pay for it. We do not think him guilty of the former but we believe him guilty of the latter.

But whether the Dr. did or (aburdly) whether he did not know of this, the practise would likely have continued, and the public been kept in the dark, had we not made an open book of it, from which all who run might read. But we are not at all vainglorious over our discovery. We may say of it as Newton did of his discovery of that force by which all things tend toward the centre. "I am but as a man who has lived on the sea shore and in his brief span examined and earned of two grains of sand. The countless millions about him knew not of it." So it is with us. We have made but a small discovery indeed in the wide realm of Randism. That which our humble pen has brought to light is but the merest speck—the worst is behind.

The whole system, Lazar-like is a mass of sores which are becoming dangerous to the soul of the system that the services of a Minister now are worse required than those of the Doctor.

Our Educational System.

The Digby Courier contains an article on education, the sentiment of which we very freely endorse. It has reason to complain of the tendency of our present educational institutions to run to seed. It denounces that system of schooling that unnerves the male or the female for the ordinary duties of life and stuffs them up full of indigestible and impracticable Greek, Latin, Botany &c. I says:—

"Better throw education to the dogs, if the ordinary duties of life are to be neglected, in order to make us winking pedants of our boys and our girls mere snuffers in some of the dead languages, botany, music, et cetera. Our spirited contemporary, the Fredericton Star pertinently enquires:—

"What in the name of heaven, do children want with a smattering of Latin and French who to-morrow or next day have to turn out and put up their sleeves, wash their dishes, broom the floor &c. &c. How much better to them to learn some of the practical duties of life during the little time they can devote to study."

This is all but too true, though it is quite likely very many will

not realize it till some of the pernicious influences of the system are wrought. Till the time has arrived when our young people will have learnt to despise labor as humiliating, and come from school able to murder a line of Virgil, but not know how to direct the making of a pumpkin pie; know how to dissect a butter cup and go through all the modern gymnastics, but be thoroughly ignorant of how to lay the tables, or it may be feed the calves, or shear the sheep.

The Pithora.

Bills, bills, and still they come! Is there no means of checking this extravagant and senseless legislation? Our legislature has become much like our temperance societies. They have so many changes and amendments to their constitution, that they require a new one, every two or three years.

We are in a much similar position, relative to our provincial statutes and laws. We must have them, corrected, improved, enlarged and codified every three or four years. Those young neophytes are wild, they vainly imagine to be the more important they become. It may do very well for lawyers and transcribers, but it is murdering the country. Run over, if you will, the sixty-six and other bills before the house, and you will find, that perhaps one half of their read thus: "A bill entitled an act to amend chapter, &c." "A bill to consolidate and amend laws in relation, &c." "A bill entitled an act to amend an act, &c." "A bill to repeal an act, &c." "A bill to amend an act, &c."

Mr. Marshall or rather St. John, since he seems solely to represent it, ought to have a special session which would be devoted to its special benefit. It would, we apprehend, be a great relief to our exchequer and a benefit to the country at large.

Another Set.

Somebody, of late, has been fooling the Hon. Frederick Patric, Thompson to wit that the Government sent a delegation to Ottawa, mayhap for the importation of a new and improved breed of grasshoppers; and, like a good and faithful servant of his country, Frederick Patric stood up in his place in the house and rattled off a resolution in the clock alarm style asking, with an air of holy patriotism, what had cost the province for said delegation. The Opposition was silence struck, and sat mouth-gape for the denouement. With that coolness which is second nature and freezing to an opponent,—double edged to the anxious Opposition men,—Mr. Secretary stood up, opened his Domes Day Book, swept his eyes around the forum, then returned to the book and read: "No delegation, of which the Government is aware, went to Ottawa." A bomb bursting eye-head could not have produced such an effect. There sat Frederick Patric flat as a pancake, while on the under lip and massive jaw of the Opposition leader a smile of satisfaction played as he muttered: "Every dog has his day—'twas mine last week, yours now."

Mr. Hutchison introduced a bill Tuesday, to amend chap. 4 of the consolidated statutes, relating to the legislative Council. The object of the bill is ostensibly to decrease the representation in that chamber; but the real object of the bill is to make light of the Government's proposed step to abolish that body. No doubt Mr. H. thinks it very cute to introduce this bill, and imagine to himself all the people who will say "That Hutchison is a clever fellow." For our part, we think it a piece of buffoonery, and just such another cute thing as the countryman does the first time he gets into a city, when he gigs and ribes all the clerks and townies. I had this bill been kept back till the Government had taken its action, the introducer of it might have earned the reputation of having a little common sense, instead of that which must justly follow his shallow-witted effort.

We do not know whether or not a bill will be brought in this Session to divide Fredericton, for the purposes of legislative representation, from York. It seems to us this Bill would be a wise one. There is much clashing now be-

tween the city and county on administration of justice and other claims. We think the principle is a good one to separate civic from rural interests when the city has attained a certain population. It does not appear to us what Opposition could be possibly raised to such a bill.

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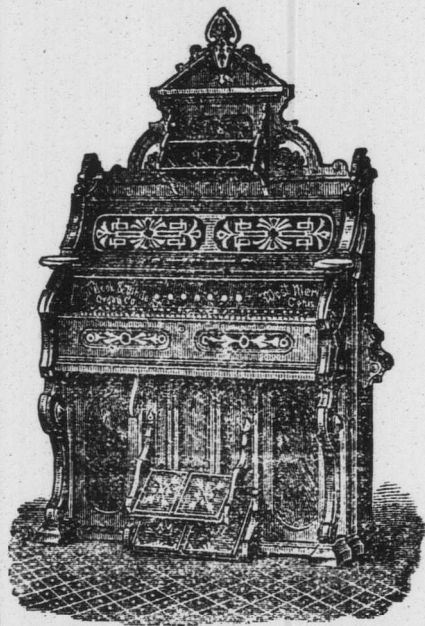
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DO YOU WANT AN ORGAN,

Thoroughly built, of magnificent finish, elegant tone? Call and see these on exhibition at my office. They are warranted for 6 years,—no clap trap. A \$235 Organ is offered for \$150.

JOHN RICHARDS, Office, next door to People's Bank, Fredericton, March 15, 1879.

JOHN M. WILEY, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

—DEALER IN— GENUINE HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Corner of Queen Street and Wilmot's Alley. Jan. 23, 1879.—3 mos.

TO LET,

THAT beautiful and new house on King Street, now occupied by E. R. Coffman. Possession given, 1st of May.

COTTAGE TO LET.

FROM the first of May next, the Cottage owned by the subscriber, situated on Charlotte Street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Alex. Mitchell, and now occupied by Mr. Christopher Champney. Apply to

JAMES BURCHILL, or to ALEX. BURCHILL, March 11—1/2

DWELLING TO LET.

TO LET from the first day of May next, half of the subscriber's dwelling house, fronting on Regent Street, and at present occupied by Mr. P. S. Nicholson. The dwelling throughout is finished in first class style. It is heated by a wood furnace, and contains eight rooms, kitchen, pantry, and three closets, also a FROST PROOF CELLAR. Good well of water, and out buildings attached.

JAMES PEPPERS, P'ton, Feb. 25th. 2/2

TO HINT.

THE subscriber will let to the first of May next his house corner of Church and George Streets, furnished or unfurnished. Possession given immediately if required. Enquire of the subscriber from H. A. M., P. M.; or to H. Lugin, J. L. BEVERLY, P'ton, Dec. 12

Business Cards.

ALLEN & WILSON, Barristers, Notaries Public, &c.

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

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"BARKER HOUSE" LIVERY STABLES.

Stock First Class. COACHES, HACKS & VEHICLES of all kinds furnished on short notice. Good central drivers. Large sleigh will seat thirty persons, &c.

ORR & RICHY, P'ton, Jan. 23, '79.—3m

CARD.

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

His stock consists of Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Meats, Flour, Meal, Apples, &c. Also always on hand, Geese, Turkeys, Chickens, etc., dry, plucked and every variety of Wild Fowl in Feathers, Geese, Ducks, Partridges, Snipe, &c.

M. MORAN, Queen Street, Opp. Stone Barracks, P'ton, Nov. 16, 1878.—1/2

WANTED 3,000 CUSTOMERS TO BUY FOR \$5.00 EACH, CHEAP DRY GOODS CLOTHING.

THE subscriber wishing to reduce his stock before moving into his new building, will sell the goods now on hand, comprising in part

Table and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Tweeds, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Reefers, Hats, Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves. Also, Hemp Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises, and almost every description of goods generally found in a Dry Goods or Clothing Store, all or any portion of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

OWEN SHARREY, Jan. 28, 1879.—3 mos.

LADIES' FELT HATS!

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

P. McPEAKE, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The streets are sloppy.

Spring clothes have been laid by.

Dont fail to secure a ticket for the Military concert tonight.

One thousand persons have lately perished by an earthquake in Northern Persia.

We have received a bundle of "North West" papers from Mr. Thos. Dowling, late of this city.

ERATA.—The forty hours devotion in St. Dunstan's Church commences on Friday a. m., not on Friday p. m.

Mr. Moran has a box of rosy and luscious Miramichi trout. Just a hint to boarding masters. Of course nothing in view.

It is miraculous that we hear of no one being killed with the falling of those massive icicles within this week. There should be a law to have them knocked down.

Some of the local correspondents have been transmitting to the papers a rumor that His Honor, the Speaker is to give a ball on Easter Monday. Quite likely His Honor will give this ball.

The body of Mr. Fred Barker was found yesterday in Sussex river. It will be remembered deceased had been missed mysteriously from the down Sussex train.

It seems to us Mr. Morton appeared to disadvantage in failing to point out the clashing opinions of Mr. Elder, as he had charged, when Mr. Elder requested him to do so.

MR. BARBARIE'S PROGRESS.—Two or three flocks of wild geese have been observed flying northward over the city. The cause of their haste north must be in consequence of the passage of Mr. Barbarie's Bill.

A theological professorship in connection with the Anglican cathedral at Fredericton, N. B. is about to be established by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge.—Toronto Mail.

We have not heard it stated who the professor is to be.

ABOVE REPROACH.—Some people might think, from the tone of an article in the Star Monday, that we had little faith in any of the Normal School teachers. This is not so. We know of teachers there, male and female, who could not be induced to do anything meriting the slightest reproach in their public capacity.

DANGEROUS BOYS.—We should just recommend our store keepers to keep the back entrance to their stores securely fastened, and to parents to keep in their unruly boys after night. Mr. Moran tells us that a few nights ago several unruly lads entered his store in rear and took inventory on a number of empty flour barrels, which they sold. He does not wish to prosecute.

NEW BUILDING.—The stately and handsome new building of Mr. Owen Sharkey is being rapidly finished, painted, &c. This building will to our mind be the finest in the city, the Normal School and City Hall excepted. A good view of it is obtained from the field in front, when it presents an imposing appearance. It speaks volumes for the enterprise of Mr. Sharkey, and we wish him the fullest success in resuming his business.

CONVICTED.—Fred Russell has been sentenced to 9 months and 2 weeks' jail; Ernest Atherton to 3 months' jail. Atherton is the son of one George F. Atherton, an up-town grocer, who two years ago opposed the appointment of a person without blemish on his character to a public position on the ground "We want people of good character for such positions." Charity begins at home.

NOT A MURDERER.—We are glad to day to inform our readers that, as we much suspected, the story that the Maine murderer and the mysterious individual found in a deserted house in the rear of the city were one, has no foundation in fact.—was one of the ordinary newspaper sensations. The mysterious stranger may now be found at his home in Rushoguish with a very sore leg and no more connected with the murder than the newspaper writer that first set the scandal on the wing.

The Stillwater Lumberman says:—"When a boy walks with a girl as though he were afraid some one would see him the girl is his sister. If he walks so close to her as to nearly crowd her against the fence she is the sister of some one else."

There is but too much truth in the first sentence of this extract. Why should not the same gallantry, if you call it that, extend to the sister that is bestowed on her who is not the sister? We have seen clod-hoppers who would scarcely recognize their sister, and think it a kind of etiquette to talk gruffly to her.

ERATA.—It is almost impossible to get an article or paragraph before the public just as one writes it. Few newspapers you take up in which you do not find here and there very absurd mistakes. This is not the fault of any one especially. The writer may be a little hasty, or the proof reader may not have a very keen eye, or the printer in correcting the proof may be a little needless. In the last issue of the Star a distinct volcano read "external volcano," an absurdity, vis habitus appeared as "vis habitatis" and some unap-

countable errors such as feast of the Immaculate conception for feast of the Annunciation, &c.

BLUE CLUB.—We had supposed that the first results of regeneration would manifest themselves in every one paying his assumed liabilities. Temperance which, if we understand it rightly, means sincerity, would demand of all those who profess it, to practice it; that it may not come a term of reproach to those who do not believe in it. There are, we have been told, several bills maturing in connection with this season, which like all fruit not acclimated to the country are likely to rot, unless attended to in due time. Let the bills be paid and the reputation of honest men be saved from the impending ruin.

Great was Diana of the Ephesians, but the silver is gone or there are no silver suits and Diana must like every thing human, fail.

Our Wisdom.

We are simply being sold every day with our eyes open. We are, we imagine, awfully wise, and can see through all creation. When we went into confederation, we saw the whole thing as clear as mud. Go in, go in, said the political sages, who wanted only to live on our vitals. You can enjoy your otium cum dignitate for the rest of your life. You can have a clear stage and New Brunswick can beat all creation. We swallowed the bait, and here we are with the hook in our mouth, and we can't get it out. "Eius coronatus opus." We were led to believe, that were our counties incorporated, and municipal corporation established, much of our petty legislation would be curtailed. It seems, however, to be becoming worse every day, rather than better. We shall have, in the near future, if things progress as they seem to do, a session more prolonged than the Long Parliament of England.

What is the fact? Look at our balls, and entertainments at Ottawa, and in New Brunswick; none but our officials and men living on Government snuff and their ladies can afford to dress in the gorgeous style of the day, and appear a la mode. Look at our skating rinks and other amusements for the young; none can appear in the paraphernalia of princes and nobles of bygone days, but the children of those men who have wormed themselves into all the offices of the country by every indirection.

If the last straw break the camel's back, all we want is a few more offices, and an improved bankrupt law, to make a few more gentlemen, and then New Brunswick will be perfect.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 25

After routine Coler moved the House into committee on the Bill to assess Island Land. After an explanation by the honorable member and a short discussion the Bill passed. Wedderburn moved the House into committee on a Bill relating to levying, &c., of rates and taxes. The mover explained, and after some discussion the Bill passed. Gillespie was granted leave of absence yesterday. Attorney General moved the House into committee to further consider the Bill providing for the division of the Parish of Canterbury. The Bill passed. A message from the Legislative Council was read agreeing to the Supreme Court Bill.

Coler moved the House into committee to consider a Bill amending chap. 4, con. stat., relating to the election of members for General Assembly in York.

The Bill provides that the Warden, instead of the Sheriff, shall revise the non-resident voters list. Progress was reported. Butler's resolution making enquiries into certain trawls matters, which were none of his business.

The Secretary said the Government did not feel itself bound to answer his questions. Thompson's resolution asked for the expenses of a delegation to Ottawa. Mr. Secretary said no such delegation had gone to Ottawa.

Rennie moved the House into committee on a Bill to amend an act relating to the rates and taxes, touching mines and minerals. Progress was reported; after which Mr. Ritchie moved the bill be referred to a committee. It was then referred to the mining committee. House took recess till 2.30.

AFTERNOON.

Marshall re-committed a Bill to consolidate and amend a certain act relating to the Protestant Orphan Asylum at St. John.

The bill was carried. Sayre re-committed his Bill on the German Town Lake matter, asking for the legalization of the assessment of certain Councilors in that parish.

Hannington gave his opposition to the Bill in a very lengthy and forcible plea. The assessment made by these Councilors had been declared by the courts to be illegal, and therefore, was quashed. Would it be a creditable position for this legislature to set aside the decision of the court and declare by enactment an act to be legal which our highest tribunal of justice had declared to be illegal. His argument was very lengthy and full of fire and point.

Black thought a close examination of this case would reveal to Hon. members what stand they should take on this matter. [The Hon. gentleman went into a lengthy review of the case,

and showed a creditable familiarity with the subject.] He strongly recommended the passage of the bill.

Fraser thought the house should move with caution in this matter, inasmuch as it interfered with private interests. He granted it would be in the interests of peace in this neighborhood to pass the bill, but there was something behind this.

Objection has been made to the fact that Mr. Keever nor Mr. Turner had not had opportunities to defend their cause. But he showed how sufficient notice had been given Mr. Keever, and Mr. Turner had fought the matter out. He did not favor the bill.

Sayre thought his honorable friend the Attorney General had not looked closely into the question or he should not have been so regarded the whole matter as to oppose the bill. [He reviewed the matter at full length, and strongly favored the passage of the bill.]

Elder said it was a rule, in dramatic art, that a character should not be brought upon the stage without a necessity. Why should this case be brought into the House when the question was yet pending in the Supreme Court when the members are entirely ignorant of what the decision here might be. He thought, therefore, it was an undignified measure to bring before the House. As an unprofessional man, however, he thought Mr. Turner had not been properly notified, and he was excellently advised to have taken no cognizance of a notice not a proper one to be in the court. He hoped and trusted that the bill would be rejected.

Landry said he agreed with the observations of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down; and for his part, would oppose, as he had always opposed, any legislation having a retrospective effect; or legislation interfering with privileges and rights vested in private individuals. He would, therefore, give his opposition to the bill.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned till yesterday at 10.30.

Mr. White stated that this was the most important question he had ever seen in this legislature, and desired to speak on it.]

Hutchinson introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council.—[Their physical constitution probably.]

WEDNESDAY, A. M.

Hutchinson introduced a Bill to vest the appointment of Alms House Commissioners for Northumberland in the hands of the County Council. The House divided and 18 declared against, 10 for it.

Marshall gave notice of motion for all papers relating to the extradition of Mrs. Warren.

Landry laid on the table, accounts of great road money expended in King's, in answer to Butler's enquiry. K. may introduced a Bill to amend Chap. 4, Consolidated Statutes, relating to the revision of electoral lists.

Elder gave notice of enquiry respecting the holding of a Provincial Exhibition; whether such would be held within the next two years; if so, would it be held in St. John.

Sayre recommended his Bill on the German Town Lake matter, and again a warm discussion ensued pro and con. Mr. Morton charged Mr. Hannington with special pleading against the bill, and seemed like his hired advocates; also charged Mr. Elder with having expressed two conflicting opinions touching the same point. The vote was put and stood 9 against, 13 for the Bill.

Mr. Elder arose and said the Hon. member from King's had charged him with expressing an opinion differing from a former one having heard the Attorney General's views on the matter. Morton.—I did not mean this, but I did mean that the Hon. gentleman expressed two conflicting opinions touching a point involved.

Elder.—Then if I have, I ask the Hon. gentleman to point them out, to show the clashing.

Mr. Morton did not point them out. In reply to Gillespie's motion for enquiry touching the Kent Northern Railroad Mr. Secretary said that in 1876 the Kent Northern Railroad Company had been informed by the Government that they would be prepared to enter into contract with them to complete the line upon the company giving sufficient securities of its ability to finish it; the Government, therefore, will cry out on this promise subject to the same conditions.

AFTERNOON.

Marshall moved the House into Committee to incorporate the St. John Club. After some discussion progress was reported and leave asked to sit again.

MR. WEDDERBURN'S

Financial Statement.

Wedderburn rose after announcement made by the Clerk, and said he thought it well that the House and the Province should know how our trade and business stood. We are all aware that a wave of depression has passed over the commercial world, visiting New Brunswick on its way. This wave has so pressed upon our trades that one and all have felt its effects. Enterprises have been shattered, others paralyzed; so has this calamity afflicted all that the Minister of Finance has been obliged to raise a tax to make amends for the depletion resulting from the depression of trade. He reviewed at some length the increasing deficit in our Dominion culminating in a deficit of \$4,836,700 finances. But this depression is not confined to the Dominion alone.

Ontario now has a deficit of over \$2,000,000; Nova Scotia has a deficit of \$28,000. He was not able to understand why the fiscal year in New Brunswick should end the 31st day of October.

He did not stop here to enquire whether or not this Government was a continuation of the old Government or not, so his comparison of the old with the new Government would not be amiss. The first act of the new so called Government, was to ascertain exactly what the liabilities of the province were. There were some old accounts extending as far back as 1872; they found the system of acceptances in vogue, while paper was floating about the province instead of the Government paying its indebtedness.

Notwithstanding the depression of the times, the old bills paid off, they had a surplus of nearly \$5,000. He had to say that no matter how he might feel towards one Dominion party or another he had to concur in the act of the Dominion Government, who with one stroke of the pen wiped out the annual sum of \$63,000 due this province under the terms of confederation.

Now, if honorable gentlemen would turn to the Receipts and Expenditures of the Province for 1878 they would find that the total estimates amount to \$3,226,000, and the receipts \$3,813,777. The expenditure for the year 1878, as compared with the estimate, was \$40,874.77. For 1879 the estimates were \$3,939,831.49; the estimated receipts in excess amounting to \$1,310,111.

[The hon. gentleman here went on to explain the different amounts in the different departments, touching the matter of education the hon. gentleman said:] The Government had to say that the amount of money expended on education was very large indeed; and it was the intention of the Government to take the whole financial part of the educational system under consideration, to see if the expenditure could not be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the system.

Referring to the Government debentures the hon. gentleman said:— He would just remark that he was pleased to announce that the last debentures of the Government were so far from a 3 per cent higher than they had ever brought before. He then explained the different debentures and credits.

With reference to the \$25,000 grant in aid of the sufferers in the St. John fire. Some unfair references had been made to this matter. The Government felt it to be their duty to contribute to this fund, not perhaps for immediate wants but for contingencies that would arise out of the calamity; the sustenance of a relief society. A movement arose in St. John to apportion the sum of \$25,000 in aid of the fire sufferers to the miscellaneous paper fund. The Government was then granted that it had stayed its hand from handing over this amount to the relief fund.

The amount granted by the Government had been placed in the People's Bank, subject to appropriation by said relief society. There was now a movement on foot to which he would give his earnest consideration, viz: the appropriation with the approval of the St. John local authorities, towards setting up our own funds and thereby not for a day but for all time bettering the position of the sufferers by the St. John fire.

He said he would call attention to the assets of the Province. At the close of the fiscal year we started with \$10,000. The casual and territorial revenue of \$100,000 comes in all over the year. The balance in hand and certain pending claims among which is the portion of the Washington Treaty, &c; is what the Government will have to work with. He desired to show the position of the Province, Jan. 31, 1879: County schools amounts, \$2,275,765; bonds due by Messrs. Botsford & Lney; totals from School Boards \$16,740.33; Board of Agriculture, \$3,054; the total amount of assets reaching \$66,513.

But some hon. gentlemen would perhaps charge the Government with extravagance in its expenditure for the year. He would take a retrospective glance at the expenditures. In 1868 the expenditure was \$658,531; in 1869 \$584,349; in 1875 \$679,814; in 1876 \$587,324; in 1877 \$653,251, and in 1878 \$640,814. In the year 1875 the expenditure exceeded that of 1878 by \$38,000. He would take a year of minimum expenditure, 1877, and compare it with 1878, with heavy burthens now thrown upon our shoulders. The expenditure of the former was \$449,900. He then compared the expenses of 1878. For 1871 on agricultural \$10,000 was expended; in 1878 \$24,186 on do. In 1871 the educational department cost \$122,746; in 1878 it cost \$443,566. In 1871 it cost nothing for school houses; in 1879 it cost \$3,205. In 1871 it cost over \$7,800. Thus it could be shown that in years gone by, with lesser burthens to bear than now, the expenditure was much greater than at present.

Looking to the future the Government feel with this balance in hand, they will be able to carry on under the estimates the business of the country without further taxation. They feel justified in making this promise to the people. There was a matter before closing to which he should give attention.

There is a large claim against the Province; some \$22,000 he emphasized the word "claim"; and he said he did not know. He would read the papers received from the Dominion Government. He read a letter from the Secretary at Ottawa, holding New Brunswick indebted in the amount above named for a license on timber cut on disputed territory during a time the provincial boundaries were undetermined. On this matter the Quebec and Ontario Governments have an agreement, and very kindly declare on the matter without troubling New Brunswick at all. This matter arose in the year 1844. New Brunswick exercised its right held possession of this disputed territory. But after the confederation of the provinces the Dominion Government. The former gentleman explained in detail the action taken on the matter and concluded by holding that it was not a claim which our Government would acknowledge. In some parties had said it was a matter of honor and right and the Government should pay it. Was not the Government

the custodian and the guardian of the people's rights and this views were not its obligations just as those between man and man?

But there was another matter, serious to him, and serious to the Government, inasmuch as it was an interference by the Dominion Government into what was the business of the province. He read a claim of \$25,000 which the Dominion Government undertook to declare upon the Home Government from Messrs. Dawson and Clarke on behalf of his province. The hon. gen. came into with a request for the house at Ottawa he thought, they might leave purely provincial matters in the hands of the provincial Government, especially matters with which the Government was not least fully able to deal.

LOST.

A Sable Hulf with Seal trimmings. The rider will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Barker House. From March 27, 28.

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber account, will please settle immediately and save cost. OWEN McPEAKE, Fredericton, Feb. 11.

TO THE WEST!

TO THE WEST!

SPECIAL reduced Tickets now offered to Emigrants for Manitoba, via the Intercolonial Railway, also by Lake Shore, Erie, Canada Southern, and the Great Northern, (always going West). A full line of through coupon Tickets to all principal places in the United States and Canada. For sale at

From March 3, 1878. JOHN RICHARDS.

TO BE RENTED.

THREE STORES now being finished in the subscribers Building. Possession given on or before the first day of May next. OWEN McPEAKE, Fredericton, Feb. 4—11

TO LET.

THAT handsome and commodious new house on the corner King and York Streets, now occupied by Mrs. P. Dickson. Suitable for Boarding House. Possession given 1st May. Apply to J. EDMOND E. & SONS, 11th Feb. 1878—11.

JOHN C. FERGUSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF, St. John, N. B. Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in

Flour, Dry and Pickled Fish, Provisions, Keese Oils, and Ships' stores.

Agent for the sale of Western Canadian Flour, Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Produce. Consignments of every description respectfully solicited and Prompt Returns guaranteed. P. O. Box 753. From Feb. 25—11.

GROCERIES

10 BBLs Herring, 5 Half Bbls, Shad, 50 Smoked Hams and Shoulders, 5 Quintals Coddish, 700 Lbs. Cheese. For sale low by

March 13 BENJAMIN EVANS, Opp. County Court House.

TO BE RENTED.

THE store at present occupied by EDWIN STORRY. Possession given on the first of May next. Apply to P. McPEAKE, Feb. 11th 1878.

AGENTS, READ THEM

We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful invention. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address: S. S. HARRIS & CO., Montreal, Meb.

CHRISTMAS 1878.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE

AND YOU WILL FIND THERE

Pianos, & Organs, Chamber Sets & Parlour Suites, Fancy Chairs in many varieties, Chromos & Fancy Photographs, The largest assortment of Fancy in China Cups, Saucers & Mugs ever displayed in the city. Toilet Sets, Childrens Tea Sets & Dinner Sets, Writing Desks, Photog. app. Apparatus, Purse, & a very fine lot of Ladies' Satchels, Lin Toys, Portfolios, Games & puzzles, 3000 Books in French, Italian, Russian, Wood, & Wood in about 150 different patterns, Blemish Goods. A very fine line in Vases, Flower Sets, Card Receivers, Flower Tubes, &c. &c.

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

The cheapest and best place to buy Goods. LEMONT & SONS, From Dec 18.

10 Bales GRAIN BAGS

For Sale Low by the Bale. P. McPEAKE

New Advertisements.

And this space is reserved for

T. G. O'CONNOR,

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,

English Hats, Moscow Beavers, Elysian Naps, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted-Coatings, Heavy Sateenings, Meltons, &c. &c. Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings, Superior Broadcloths, Cassimers, Doakins, Oxford and Harvey Homespuns, Flannels, &c.

MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS.

Men and Boys' Overcoats, Roofers, Ulsters, Heavy Tweed Suits, W. P. Coats, Crimean Flannels and Dress Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, &c. Lams Wool an' Morino Underclothing, Gents' Half-Hose Kid lined and Cloth Gloves, Braces, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c.

Men and Boy's Stylish Clothing,

Made to order, under the supervision of a "First Class Cutter."

Buffalo Robes; Suth Sea Seal, German, Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Otter FUR CAPS; Beaver and Otter Gauntlets; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. G. O'CONNOR,

127 NEW BROADWAY BARKER HOUSE HOTEL, Fredericton, November, 13, 1878.—11

FUR AND FELT HAT. 3 CASES just opened, fine quality, low prices. P. McPEAKE, Nov. 16—11.

SOZODONT, FOR THE TEETH.

—AT— GEO. H. DAVIS', Drug Store, cor. Queen & agent Sts. From Oct. 31—w

WHEEPLLEY'S GROCERY STORE.

COYS' BLOCK, Queen Street, Fredericton. AMONG MR. WHEEPLLEY'S Stock are CHOICE SAUSAGES, Fish and Poultry, CHEESE, HAMS, PRESERVED CANNED MEATS, &c. Here, during EXHIBITION WEEK and at all times the HUNGRY OR THE DELICATE can get their fill.

COYS' BLOCK, CALL AND SEE US

MANTLE CLOTHS, HEAVY & CHEAP. EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT McPEAKE'S. Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

S. OWEN

QUEEN STREET, HAS NOW IN HIS FULL WINTER STOCK

Sweet and cheap for Cash Only. He will however take Socks, Mitts, and all kinds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange. Give him a call at once. Queen St., opposite Custom House. NO BOOKS; NO CREDIT! S. OWEN, Fredericton, Nov. 21, 1878.—g mo.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES! RICHARDS' BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.

Goals will be retailed in this Store at wholesale Prices. T. G. O'CONNOR, W. LMOT GUIOU.

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS!

Now in Stock, and for sale at Bottom prices. 25 TONS of American Iron, 2 tons Sheet Iron, 1 ton Sleigh Shoe Steel, 4 wt. Axe Steel (First's), 1 ton Octagon and Square Steel, 1 ton Peavee Steel, 75 boxes Monney's Celebrated Horse Nails, 20 kegs Horse Shoes, 10 " Snow Ball Horse Shoes, 60 " Doxax, 2 M Sleigh Shoe Bolts, 1 " Screw Bolts, 2 " Fire Bolts, 4 pairs Bellows, 2 Anvils, 4 Smith Vices, 20 kegs Nuts and Washers, 1 Portable Forge, 6 doz. Horse Shoe Raspes, 25 " Files, assorted, 2 " Farriers' Knives. JAMES S. NEILL, no 4, 1878

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

The subscriber has now in stock, the following goods which he will sell cheap for cash, viz:— 8 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy, very old, (in bond.) 2 Hhds. and to Quarter Casks, Gin, (in bond.) 12 Quarter Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskey, (in bond.) 3 Hhds. and 2 Barrels W. F. L. Old Rye Whiskey; 3 Barrels "Gooderham & Worts" and Walkers Old Rye Whiskey; 3 Barrels Loubon Whiskey; 60 Cases Brandy, "Hennessy" "Martel" and other brands, 55 Cases Irish and Scotch Whiskey, "Kirkcaldy," "Glenlivet," "Blacklock Lake," "Loch Katrine," "Domville," "Wards" and other Brands. 10 cases Old Tom Gin, quarts and pints, 25 cases "Keeney's" old Jamaica Rum 0 Barrels Gunners Stout and East India, quarts and pints. Baskets, pipes, qHeidsick & Co., Champagne quarts and pints. Cases sparkling Mouselle; Cases Hook; Cases Claret; 2 Chests and 16 Half Chest Tea; also, Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Cigars, and Tobacco, Pickles, Sauces, Biscuit and all other Groceries usually found in a first-class Grocery Store.

ALSO FOR SALE, CHEAP, 1 Second Hand Coffee Mill; 1 Second Hand Counter Scale; 1 Dozen Jammed Tea Cans; 1 Tobacco cutter; 1 Liqueur Pump. ALEX. BURCHELL.

Perils of Agriculture in Tyrol. The persistence with which humanity attaches itself to fertile land without regard to danger is illustrated elsewhere than here. The peasants on the slopes of the Tyrol push their cultivation and plant their homes in the very track of a possible lava stream, and all the world over, facility for obtaining a livelihood blinds the cultivator to all risks. Grohman says: "In the Wild-Sohnon, North Tyrol, not a few of the houses are built on steep slopes that a heavy chain heave would sweep away, and fastened to some firm object, a large tree or boulder of rock, higher up. In one village of the Puster Thal, and in two others of the Oberthal, many of the villagers come to church with crampions on their feet, the terrible steep slopes which their lines are built—so that like a swallow's nest on a wall—requiring this precautionary measure. In Moos—a village not very far from the Brenner, having a population of eight hundred inhabitants—more than three hundred men and women have been killed since 1753 by falls from the incredibly high cliffs which surround the pastures of this village are situated. So steep are they, in fact, only goats, and even they not everywhere, can be trusted to graze on them, and the hay for the larger cattle has to be cut and gathered by the hand of man."

FOR THE FAIR SEX. My baby-boy sat on the floor. His big blue eyes were full of wonder. For he had never seen before That baby in the mirror door— What kept the two, so near, amunder? He leaned toward that golden head The mirror-border framed within, Until twin cheeks, like roses red, Lay side by side, his softly said— "I can't get out; can you—come in?" —Blanche M. Channing.

Things Every Woman Wants to Know. Spring fashions show a decided tendency not only toward increasing brightness in color, but a mixture of shades as in the peacock colors. Blue is largely brought forward, and appears in different shades, from the names of sapphire, a blue overcast with greenish tint; gemstone, a dark shade of military blue, and other blues of milder tone. Yellow is represented in old gold, gold and coral, and garnet, and dark plum are still popular. All white goods show creamy tints, and grays run from dark to light—a pale gray called "dust of shade" being quite new.

How Russia Treats Strikers. A Paris correspondent of the New York Star says: As the Russian journals are forbidden to publish intelligence of the cruel repression of a recent strike in St. Petersburg, the news has been communicated to us by travelers who have just arrived from the Russian capital, and who speak of what had occurred under their own observation. A strike took place at the new Russian cotton mill, in the district of the manufacturing district of the capital. A large number of strikes have occurred there of late years, and the police have sometimes sided with the weavers. On this occasion the work-people struck for shorter hours of labor, thirteen and a half hours a day, being unreasonably regarded as excessive. In the morning the weavers and spinners assembled in a crowd outside the mill, and the district police master hearing of the disturbance, sent some mounted police to reason with them. The gardames, however, produced no effect, and the strikers set off in a body from the new mill, in the case before the new mill. Intelligence of this was at once sent to the nearest barracks, and as the crowd passed the place they were surrounded by a number of Cossacks, who drove them into a square in front of the barracks, using their sabres and whips freely among them. Many of the strikers were cut about dreadfully. After the crowd was locked up in the barracks a police commission was instituted to try them, the verdict being as follows: All the men above the age of nineteen (seventy in number) are to be exiled to the province of Archangel, after receiving six lashes apiece; all under that age are to be sent back to the village whence they came, and are to be kept there the remainder of their lives. All the women employed in the mill, and men who did not actively join in the demonstration, are to be confined in the barracks for a week, a head all round. In a word, the strikers working staff of the new cotton mill, about eight hundred hands, is cleared away at the stroke of a pen and a fresh set of people, to work from five in the morning till eight at night, is to be engaged to take their places.

A New Order. The other day, after a strapping young man had sold a load of corn and taken his team to a hotel barn to "feed," it became known to the men around the barn that he was very desirous of joining some secret society in town. When questioned he admitted that such was the case, and the boys who frequented the barn into a new order, called "The Cavaliers of Covo." He was told that it was twice as secret as Free Masonry, much more than Odd Fellowship, and the cost was only two dollars. In case he had the toothache he could draw five dollars per week from the relief fund, and he was entitled to receive ten dollars for every headache, and twenty-five dollars for a sore throat.

A Disease that Wrecks the System. Every function in the body is dependent upon the proper action of the nervous system, and if this system is deranged, every organ is affected. It is, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In its types, every organ is dangerous, destructive, stupor, delirium, convulsions, often attend, and cause swift dissolution. In all its types, every organ is dangerous, destructive, stupor, delirium, convulsions, often attend, and cause swift dissolution. In all its types, every organ is dangerous, destructive, stupor, delirium, convulsions, often attend, and cause swift dissolution.

5 MUSIC 5 BOOKS 5. Piano Arrangement of H. M. S. PINAFORE. Contains 25 pieces taken from the attractive composition. Those who prefer the Vocal Score, can have it at the same price. Price \$1.00.

THE SORCERER. Words and Music. \$1.00. The Sorcerer is by the same composer as Pinafore and, naturally, quite as good. Piano Arrangement by M. S. G. Price \$1.00.

HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK. 40 cents. Contains a large and well-arranged collection of Sacred and Secular songs for Trips, rallies, meetings, etc. Price \$1.00.

CUPS AND SAUCERS. By G. S. BROWN. 25c. A delightful Parlor Opera for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all liniments for Man and Beast. Its sales today are larger than ever. It cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and all other pains of the back, neck, and limbs, and is the only liniment that penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

DR. GRAY & FOSTER'S
Abdominal Supporter
(With Hose Supporter Attached.)

This Abdominal Supporter is without question the best and cheapest that can be had on the market. It can be worn with ease at all times and especially indicates its use for all cases of indigestion, flatulence, constipation, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is the only supporter that will give relief to the sufferer from indigestion, flatulence, constipation, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is the only supporter that will give relief to the sufferer from indigestion, flatulence, constipation, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Patented Dec. 15, 1878. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Specific Against Hydrophobia. Dr. Grzyvala, of Krivoe Ozoroe, Poldia, Russia, for whose trustworthy services Prof. Gabriel, of Paris, has recently declared that, after a series of crucial trials, which he describes at length, he has found that, after having had opportunities of treating at least 100 cases of men bitten by rabid dogs, with the Yankinon Spinnose, he has never, in any one of these cases, failed to ward off hydrophobia. He gives some striking examples. During the Crimean war, a family of twelve persons had been bitten by a hydrophobic wolf. Six of them entered his wards in the hospital at Ochakof, government of Poldia, district of Balta. They were treated with infusion of the leaves of exanthemium, and all recovered. The six others, who were treated by the actual cany and the daily use of genesia tinctoria and other drugs, died with hydrophobia in the course of twelve to sixty days. He recounts many other facts not less striking. For an adult, the dose is sixty centigrams of the dry powder, repeated three times a day. Children under twelve take half that quantity. The dose for animals is much larger. A herd of thirty oxen had been bitten by a mad wolf, eight had succumbed with symptoms of hydrophobia. The remaining twelve came to Dr. Grzyvala for his "antirabic powder." He gave three ounces of the powder, with bran, daily to each of the remaining animals; none of them suffered from the disease. These are examples of which Dr. Grzyvala says he has a hundred others.—British-American Journal.

Fish as Brain Food. Since during the acts of sensation and intellection phosphorus is consumed in the brain and nervous system, there arises a necessity to restore the portions consumed, or as the popular expression is, to use brain food. Now, as every one knows, it is the property of phosphorus to shine in the dark; and as fish in a certain stage of putrefactive decay often emit light, or become phosphorescent, it has been thought that this is due to the abundance of phosphorus in their flesh contain, and that they are eminently suitable for the nourishment of the nervous system, and are an invaluable brain food. Under that idea many persons resort to a diet of fish, and persuade themselves that they derive advantage from it in an increased vividness of intellect, a signal increase in the reasoning powers. But the flesh of fish contains no excess of phosphorus, nor does its shining depend on that element. Decaying willow wood shines even more brilliantly than decaying fish; it may sometimes be discerned afar off at night. That shining in the two cases is due to the same cause—the oxidation of carbon, not of phosphorus, in organic substances containing, perhaps, not a perceptible trace of the latter element. Yet surely no one found himself rising to a poetical fervor by tasting decaying willow wood, though it ought, on these principles, to be a better brain food than a much larger quantity of fish.—Dr. J. W. Draper, in Harper's Magazine.

Curious Russian Customs. It is a curious thing that among the Russians the father and mother of an infant not only cannot stand as sponsors to it, but they are not allowed to be present at its baptism. The godfather and godmother, by answering for the child, become related to it and, to each other, and a lady and gentleman who have stood as sponsors to the same child are not allowed to marry each other. In christening, the priest takes the child, which is quite naked, and holds it by the head, so that his thumb and finger stroke the orifices of the ears, he

Wanted Colateral. The stamped to Leadville, Col., in and about which many valuable mines have been discovered recently, is almost as great as the exodus to the Black Hills a few years ago. This anecdote, of a man who had been a significant of the state of affairs there, and consequently went up, up, up, until it sold as high as fifteen cents a pound. The night after the raise a man drove up to the office with a span of rather lean horses which he had just driven over the range. He called out to the corral keeper: "Say, captain, I'd like to leave my outfit here."

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