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RURAL TOPICS.

IMPROVING PASTURE LANDS.

At the meeting of the Dairymen's Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, the subject of improving old, worn-out pasture lands was discussed; and the general conclusion was, that they must be plowed, and seeded to a variety of grasses, or the dairy business in that State would be ruined for the want of good pastures. A member said that most of them were fast declining in productiveness so that without a radical change on the part of the dairy farmers they would soon fail of support and the foundation of this whole business would be giving way. He said the assessors' returns of the dairy counties showed a decline in the productive capacity of pasture lands amounting to one-third or more, the past ten years; and on account of this decline dairy farming was becoming unprofitable. The lands were originally quite fertile, but not deep, and the vegetable matter at the surface had been all exhausted; and no plowing or means of restoration being used, the clay soil had become very compact from treading while wet, and the grasses killed out by constant feeding off or over-stocking—then worthless weeds came in, and the old pastures would have to be broken up and enriched in some way, and when seeded down, a mixture of grasses should be used, in accordance with the English plan, though he would not recommend using as many varieties. The following he believed would be found adapted to most of the clay lands, and would form a good mixture of dairy pasture: Timothy, Red top, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Meadow Fescue and English Rye-grass. White clover might be added with advantage, where it is known to flourish. This condition of old pastures is common to the whole country east of Illinois, and all require about the same treatment.

FEEDING HORSES.

A writer on this subject says: "For a period of over 30 years, more or less, horses have been under my control. I personally superintended the feeding. During this time no horses have died, and I have had little sickness. A straw-cutter, with rawhide roller, has been in continual use till the present time. In the cutting of the food for two teams, enough is saved in one year to pay for its purchase. While the horses are eating their dinner, enough can be cut for the next meal; then watered, to moisten it and destroy the dust, and with it four quarts of meal is ample for each horse. The meal is one-third corn, one-third oats, and the other shorts. A variety is made by giving a few small potatoes or carrots weekly. The benefits resulting from this manner of feeding are that we have no sick horses, they always being in good health and order; there is no danger of founder from hired men feeding when too warm; they can eat it sooner, and are ready to go out; neither is anything wasted (by throwing from the manger, &c.,) and it does them more good, I believe, as no whole grain is passed and lost. Being out of meal for a few days, a number of feeds were given them of small ears of corn, with plenty of cut hay, moistened. Two had to be taken to the city immediately for treatment of colic, and by prompt action at once, they recovered. This is the last of whole grain feed. Of course the same good quality of hay and grain is given when cut as when they cut it for themselves."

UTILIZING STRAW.

The following method of utilizing straw is used: "I have made it a practice to cut my grain as early as it would do to cut, and to put it up in shock in the field in good order, to allow it to properly cure (for if cut early or a little green, it should have time to cure,) and then, as soon as it will, I haul it in and stack it or mow, if possible, without rain. Then, when threshed, I put the straw in the mow, as I do the best hay. Straw thus cut and cared for is bright and clean.

For the past six years I have fed, from September to March, from six to eight horses on straw and corn, and, without one exception, they have done well, and have not had any more grain than when fed on good hay, and no straw. I am so well pleased with the result that I would rather have good early cut, well cared for wheat or oat straw and corn for my horses than the best of hay with either corn or oats. But if the grain is allowed to stand until dead ripe before cutting, and then allowed to remain, (as it often does) in the field for weeks in the rain and sun until bleached, and when threshed, stacked in the most careless manner—so flat that it retains all of the rain that falls on it for months—it will not make any better feed than hay treated in the same way, which I presume all will agree would be very poor feed for any animal, and of little value in the compost heap.

A PORTABLE FENCE.

Every farmer at sometime needs a portable fence, for enclosing hay stack, or to divide a field temporarily, and the following is a good one: "I take three hewed or sawed sticks, four or five feet in length, placing one at each end of the boards that I am about to use, and one in the centre; fasten them down securely for a platform. I then take four 14 feet boards, 6 inches wide (I prefer that length to 12 or 16 feet,) and lay them on this platform, leaving spaces between the boards of 7, 6 and 8 inches. I use three cross pieces, 4 feet long and 5 or 6 inches wide, securely nailed with annealed or wrought nails, and clinched, placing one at each end and one in the centre. The bottom board will be 5 inches from the ground, and the second or panel will rest on the three cross pieces. When putting up this fence, I let it lap the width of the cross pieces, and drive two stakes, one on each side of the panels, and fasten with withes, or wire, and I then have as good a fence as I want for turning stock. Where a fence is needed only for a short time, one stake is all that is necessary. Two men can draw and build fifty rods of this fence in a day, and not work very hard at that. This fence can be made in a different form where a man has plenty of short pieces of boards, say 3 1-2 or 4 feet long, by nailing them to two 2 by 4 inch scantlings 14 feet long, leaving spaces between the pickets or boards 3 inches wide. In localities where fencing is scarce, and the farmer has not the means to fence his entire farm, this kind of fencing is very handy, as fields that are occupied with grain can be stripped of their fences, and good enclosures made for the pastures, and whenever other fields are wanted for grazing, this fence can be easily changed. In some States the grain fields would need to be fenced, but here where stock is not allowed to run at large in the highway, it is unnecessary to fence any fields except the pastures."

VALEDICTORY.

The "Rural Topics" will now be discontinued, owing to my having other business that will occupy my entire time. It is now nearly two years since I commenced their publication, being subscribed for by over 100 papers, in different parts of the country, from the start. The publishers of those papers will, undoubtedly, regret to have them discontinued, as many have written to me that the farmers everywhere speak very highly of them. Having been a constant writer on rural affairs for about forty years, and now having engagements to write for some of the best agricultural papers of the country at more remunerative prices than these "Rural Topics" afford, I am admonished not to over-tax myself with too much mental labor at my time of life.

T. B. MINER,
Ex-Editor of the Rural American.
Linden, N. J.

CRANBERRIES.

That a farmer should be able to clear $1,000 a year off one acre of his farmer (which is at the rate of $100,000 a year from the ordinary hundred-acre farm!) would seem a statement too marvellous to be true. Truth is stranger than fiction. In some cases small plots of land this, and more than this, has been realized by the cultivation of that despised plant the cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon), which in many places in Canada is looked upon as belonging to everybody in general and nobody in particular, being too insignificant to be specially appropriated.

The avera, e crop of cranberries for three successive years from three quarters of an acre of land belonging to P. Ryan, Atlantic Co., N. J., was no less than 300 bushels. This is at the rate of four hundred bushels an acre. Cranberries fetched during these three years an average of $1 a bushel. This gives us $1,600 as the gross return from one acre of cranberries for one year. Deducting $500 for the expenses of weeding, picking, marketing, etc., this leaves us $1,100 as the clear *net* profit from one acre in one year, which exceeds the thousand dollers of profit from one acre of land in one year which we mentioned above as so incredible.

This profit is not unparalleled. Addison Flint's land, in North Reading, Mass., produced as much. In Burlington County, N. J., one (1) acre netted $1,800 in one year. One square rod in the same place produced at a rate which would net $2,000 an acre. Elsewhere two (2) acres of land netted $10,000 in ten years. These are well authenticated facts. They do not stand alone.

Let us, however, take the ordinary average every-day returns of profit from the growth of this wonderful fruit. In Burlington County, New Jersey, the market value of the fruit sold from 2,000 acres (more or less) set with cranberry vines was $116,000 or $58 per acre. In Monmouth County the gross receipts from about 250 acres was nearly $25,000, which is $100 per acre. In Ocean county there were about 200 set with cranberries, and the gross market value of the fruit was $200,000 (more or less) *i. e.* $100 an acre as before.

These profits, established by accurate statistical returns, are in spite of repeated failures, which came from past ignorance of facts now known. Take one instance:—Thousands of dollars have been spent to eradicate "millet grass," a plant which flowers under ground, which is now known to do cranberrw no harm. Others have spent large sums, without return, in experimenting. We in Canada can reap the fruits of their labors gratis. We can draw the interest on the capital they have thus invested.

Nor is the climate against us. Cranberries are now grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and actually reported on, as such, regularly in their State Horticultural Reports. Their climate is as cold as ours, and perhaps less favorable to the cranberry, being drier.

Does it not then seem to be a strange national blindnes , or gross national ignorance, which has prevented the cultivation of this berry, which is even indigenous to Canada and grows wild all around us?

In our back townships, especially, where there is much poor and swampy land, cranberries often grow wild, and are looked upon as the property of any one who will take the trouble to pick them. The owner of such a cranberry patch is often desperately poor, while he has a mine of wealth in what he looks upon as the least valuable part of his farm. As much as $10,000 has been paid for five acres of cranberry vines, and $20,000 refused for five acres which only cost $500 to set out!

Many a farmer in the Province of Quebec, takes oats and hay to the nearest village, and can get nothing but "store pay" for it, while his wiser compatriots at St. Brigade get $3 a bushel, cash, at the railroad station, for the cranberries which grow wild on his land as well as theirs.

It is true that the way in which cranberries are grown in New Jersey requires an immense amount of capital. There, arrangements are made by elaborate dykes, dams and ditches to flood the land to a depth of two feet or more. Muck land is selected as the spot for cranberry culture, and pure white sand is carted at immense expense all over it, to a depth of two, or (in very rich muck) even to five inches. In this way some large fortunes have been invested, and, through ignorance of some apparently trifling detail, have been lost through failure in crop. The average net profit, nevertheless, is shown by statistics to be no less than thirteen and a quarter per cent, on the total capital thus (part wisely, part foolishly) invested in flooding and sanding.

But what if flooding be unneeded, and heavy sanding hurtful? Some judges say so. Flooding is mainly to destroy the fire-worm, which seems to burn the vines, or vine-worm (Tortrix vaccinilvorana.) Now enquiries and personal search at St. Brigide and elsewhere elicited no trace or news of this worm as extant in Canada, though the "scald" and the "fruit-worm" exist here. From this we draw two inferences; Firstly, Canadians may slip out from the ruinous expense of flooding. Secondly, they should not import vines from the States, for fear of introducing with them the fire-worm, which alone necessitates this expense.

Hence the only obstacle to the cultivation of the cranberry universally amongst us seems removed—a result which repays the trouble and expense of those visits to New Jersey and Canadian plantations by which it was obtained.

In New Jersey, except for the ravages of the fire-worm, unflooded lands produce as well as those flooded. This very worm, too, can be effectually destroyed, by burning the patch where it exists. True, the chance of fruit for two years, (if not three,) is thus lost. But then the vines bear better than ever afterwards, and the loss of a few years crop can be better afforded where the capital invested is so trifling as it needs to be where there is no expense of embanking and flooding. In any case the cranberry planter has to wait two or three years for the marvellous returns for his toil mentioned above. It seems a law of Providence that great returns do not come without long waiting. Were it not for this we should, almost in the teeth of all proof, be half inclined to discredit the wonderful profits of cranberry culture mentioned and enumerated by ourselves.

As we incidentally remarked, the cranberries grown at St. Brigide fetched $3 a bushel at the railroad station, and the French habitant who grew them once got for one year's crop no less than $2,750. We have growing wild in Canada most if not all of the different varieties mentioned as good for different purposes in the treatises on the cranberry published in the United States. The "Bell," the "Bugle," and the "Cherry" cranberry can all be found in our marshes. Why go elsewhere for them?

The most important thing for those who would benefit themselves and their country by attempting, on ever so small a scale, the culture of the cranberry, is to go to some of the "patches" near them in the fall and select the best vines. In the fall they can see the fruit on them. For marketing purposes select a fruit of a fine deep red color. Next to a full color, a full size in the fruit commands the best sale. Next to size we should consider the keeping qualities of the kind we select to plant. The larger-sized cranberry is often hollow and does not keep so well as the smaller varieties. But we can get as good varieties as we want here, in Canada, without going to the States.

But, though these plants must be selected and transplanted in the fall, when it is not too wet to get on to the marshes, and when we can see the fruit on them, they should not be planted out till the following spring or they may be upheaved by the frost of winter and all our labor be for nought. The plants chosen must be kept during the winter in trenches where they will be as wet as possible.

The ways of planting them out are various and interesting. The old fashion was to transplant the sod. This moved weeds with plants and brought out our enemies along with our friends. The cranberry plant has such a wonderful vitality that, if cut to pieces in a strawcutter and harrowed into well-prepared land, the little bits will take root and become separate plants like those Iufusoria, which, when cut in two, form two separate and distinct, and yet complete, animals.

There are two ways of planting which can be recommended, and both should be pursued early in the spring when the ground is very wet. Each will require ten barrels of cuttings for one acre. One is to make furrows with a plough one or one and a half feet apart, to lay the plants lengthwise (for a curious reason) with their ends reaching up towards the north-east, in the furrows, and cover with the hoe. The other good way of planting is to mark out the ground in lines, lay the plants along these lines, and press them in with a forked stick and the foot.

The preparation suggested for the ground in which we plant cranberries is as follows: Take wet muck land and drain it enough to plough, and harrow it well so as to kill out all weeds. Then cover it two inches deep with sand, if you have any handy, to keep the fruit clean and to keep the weeds from starting again. Or else, to use an expression coined in the West, "scalp" your land, *i. e.*, take off the turf and sod and cart it away for manure The land in which the cranberry flourishes is alluvial black, and wet muck is the soil on which the best patches known in Canada are grown. "Diluvial" land, clay, loam, land with drift *i. e.*, scattered stones or boulders, in its formation, land whose tendency is to stick together and not fall apart after a handful of it has been squeezed in the hand; none of these are suited for cranberries.

But what we maintain is that the land where cranberries actually grow wild, will produce them much more plentifully and profitably with hoeing, weeding, planting, and, in short with as much cultivation as possible. And this cultivation meets with an unexpected and great reward. It is only wanted for a few years till the plants totally occupy the land. Then they are a fairly permanent investment. And the cranberry, drawing all its nourishment from air and water, wants no top-dressing. It is injured by that manure which is so much needed for everything else.

What we need in Canada is not only for a few capitalists to try the growth of the cranberry on a large scale, as a profitable investment, but for every farmer to see if the fruit will not grow on some wet spot on his own farm. This will cost him little or nought. It will be an interesting experiment, and may result in a truly golden harvest.

The fruit is grown, as has been said, with most astonishing profit at St. Brigide. Thirty acres of cranberry, near the River David, yielded a gross income of $375 last year, $330 the year before, and $3,250, or thereabouts, four years ago; or, a gross income of $130 per acre for an average of three years. There are indeed cranberry patches scattered over all the Province. Wherever there is black swampy muck land there they may be expected to flourish, and how many miles have we not of this in our country!

There is one beguilement to guard against in planting them. How natural is it to select lush, hale, green and luxuriant vines to plant from! Beware of them. They are barren. They are fair to the eye but produce not the cranberry good for food. It is the greenish-brown, wiry, stunted vine, with thin and fine spears and runners, that we want. Different varieties of this might be tried the first year or two, and the best of these finally selected to propagate from *in extenso*.

When we in Canada have grown enough of this delicious berry (choicest and most deeply blushing bride for the Thanksgiving turkey,) for our own ecstatic use, we shall have an ample market in England for our purpose, for an American Company, whose efforts cannot be too highly praised, has taken steps to spread the knowledge of the excellent properties of the fruit, and of the different ways of preparing it for table. Before long we hope we shall at any rate cease to be sending to our cousins across the line, oats (which it takes so much trouble to cultivate) for forty cents a bushel, while we are paying them $3 and $4 a bushel for this little fruit which covers the ground so thick at times with its large berries that they can be raked off the vines! Every motive of profit and patriotism would suggest to every land-owner among us who has wet black muck on his farm to see if he cannot incarnadine some portion of his inheritance with

"This red rain which makes the harvest grow."

The information embodied above is derived from visits made to the farmers in New Jersey cranberry country and to St. Brigide and other places in Canada and to the following books:—"The Cranberry, its Cultivation, by Mark S. Bassett, 1870,"—Cranberry Culture," by B. Eastwood, published by Orange, Judd & Co., 1855.—"Cranberry Culture," by Joseph J. White, Orange, Judd & Co., 1870.—The last mentioned book is the best on the subject. We would also express ourselves indebted to the report of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society for 1874, and of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture for the same year. We would also refer intending cranberry cultivators to "Rural Affairs" for 1875, issued at the office of the *Country Gentleman*, as well as to the Reports of the Horticultural Societies of Wisconsin and Minnesota, which last may be seen in the library of the Montreal Horticultural Society. —*F. C. Emberson, in Report of Montreal Horticultural Society.*

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That Wife of Mine.

CHAPTER III.

(Continued.)

'Take my bady, sir, only a minute! I'll be back soon.'

A staid professor, with blue spectacles, wandering aimlessly about with a baby in his arms! Who put it there he could not tell, only that a wild-looking woman rushed into the little depot, and quite thrust it upon him, then disappeared.

What should he do with it?

It was lying very quietly now—a fair little bundle of white wraps, and a still, innocent face.

The professor looked east and looked west—nothing but woods, woods, as far as could be seen, and between the weeds the glimmer of two iron rails. Away off in the distance a young woman was walking, in a red calico dress and a green sun-bonnet. She came nearer ane nearer. The professor trembled to see her coming; and he could hardly have told why, except that he was alone with the baby.

The young woman looked in, rustic fashion, then spoke out—

'La! how pretty it is!'

The young man blushed to his forehead, and pulled his wide-brimmed hat closer over his eyes. The young man, I said; well, he was but thirty-five, and hardly looked thirty. A tall, rather spare edition of the *genus homo*; a man with a scientific cast of nose, and great tender, beautiful, dreamy eyes, that it seemed a shame to disguise with blue eye-glasses.

But then, the professor was near-sighted, very near-sighted. It was positive terror to him to go without glasses. He was always running into people. Therefore he kept seven pairs in different places, to meet the demands which a sometimes forgetful habit imposed upon him—one in each of his waistcoat pockets, one pair always hanging in sight in his room, and three others locked carefully away. These would all change places in due course of time, but it rarely happened that he lost track of them all at once.

And now, what should he do with the baby? The young woman in the red gown was fast disappearing: she was gone. Almost any common man would have laid it down, and let it take its chances of being found; but our professor was not a common man. He vaguely kept hoping that the wild, anxious, rather handsome young person who had so unceremoniously invested him with this strange charge would make her appearance again. He wandered to and fro. How still it was, save the monotonous breathing of the forest harmony, and the shrill chirping of many insects! He walked this side and that, wondering, if he should be recognized as the lecturer of the previous evening, what people would say of his dubious position as a *pro-tem*, family man.

The baby still slept. On its little face was impressed an angelic sweetness that touched his heart, but nevertheless he longed to be rid of the baby. His brain was in a mist; it always was in a mist about ordinary things. He knew possibly, that mutton was sheep; but whether it was cut up to boil, or boil'ed whole and then dissected, I think he would have been unable to tell. But talk to him of the systems of stars, ecliptical signs, or the Greek constellations, and he was perfectly at home, and would charm and dazzle by the hour with his brilliant theories and delightful speculations.

But the baby! Time was passing on leaden wings, and still nobody came.

Except the hand-car full of roughs, which stopped hardly long enough to let out old Perkins, the man who had charge of the lamps. He nodded to the professor.

'A fine boy that, gineral,' he said.

'I wonder if it is a boy,' thought the professor.

'Usually travel with your family, gineral?' was the next remark, with a twinkle of the cunning old eyes hid away behind the wrinkles.

'Yes, always—I beg your pardon—no; I haven't any family,' blundered the professor, who loosely called a certain apparatus with which he sometimes illustrated his lectures, his family.

'Oh!' and the old fellow gave him a searching, sidelong look from under his beetling brows.

'This is not my child. I walked down from Morristown this morning; I have been botanizing, and collecting stones for specimens, till within an hour or so. While I was alone here, a woman ran in, and threw the child in my arms, What am I to do with it?'

The old man chuckled.

'*I* don't want it, anyhow; and as to the woman, why maybe she'll be at the keers when they come. I don't git here but onet a day. Ain't you the man that lectured up to Morristown last night? You lecturers are a popular sort of people, you are,' and he chuckled again.

The poor professor felt his courage oozing out in large drops at the thought of being recognized. He tried to disengage one hand in order to get at his handkerchief; but the baby squirmed, and, in an agony of fear lest it should wake, he put it back again, while the perspiration rolled off of itself.

'Warm day,' said Perkins, scratching his chin reflectively with his little finger. 'Yes, I knowed you 'cause of them blue spectacles. Blue spectacles gives a man a uncommon and superior air.'

Inwardly, but mildly, Professor Von Rab cursed his unfortunate spectacles.

'Did you see a woman running wildly about?' he asked slowly and solemnly.

'Well, not here,' replied Perkins reflectively; 'but I've seed a lot of 'em running about wild up t'other station, gen'ally;' and the old man looked down ruminatingly, and pursed up his stubby chin. 'There's Miss Stiggin, she makes a plut of forgitting her umbrel till the last minut; and Miss Stott, that's deacon Stott's wife, she allers loses one of her children, and runs about yellin' like the town crier. Then there's them that stops to inquire 'bout all other folks' relations, and what they've got in their market baskits, right on the brink of eternity, with death a whistlin' All aboard! I've tuck 'em from under the car-wheels more'n once, and never got so much as thankee for't.'

'Is there a poor-house, or a foundling-asylum, or any place where I could leave this child?' asked the professor anxiously. Time was flying; he was due the next morning at nine at his class.

'Lud, sir! you can't mean it. Why, you don't say it ain't yours!'

The professor groaned in spirit.

'Don't I tell you somebody put it upon me?—a woman who looked as near crazy as any one out of Bedlam well could,' he queried savagely, though his voice was suppressed almost to a whisper.

'Law, that's the way they alleys do, them sort;' and the wink that accompanied this irritating response nearly drove every rational thought out of the professor's brain. Whether to hurl the unconscious baby at the head of that grim and oily man, and fly, or apply his boot to the greasy habiliments, he hardly knew.

'Well, I wish you a pleasant journey, sir, you and the little one. Train's due in fifteen minutes—gits to Tarryville in two houts and a half—if no accident happens. No accident ain't happened since its been a road; but lud, sir, there must *alleys* be a fu t time. That's a fine-looking boy, sir. Good bye.'

It was plain that the man was determined to have his joke. The professor also determined to keep his temper—and the baby. What else was he to do for the time being? Plan after plan came into his head like lightning, and were rejected peremptorily. Not a soul was in sight. He paced anxiously up and down the dark road. It was an utterly out-of-the-way place. There would be no train after to-day till to-morrow at the same time. What was he to do? Dinnerless, footsore and perplexed—he had never in his life been in such a dilemma. Perkins had gone; everybody had gone He might have been the only man in the world, for all he saw of humanity.

Something would not let him desert the helpless creature; but what was he to do ultimately? Confused thoughts of an asylum in his own city occurred to him Perhaps Providence would interpose. Here came the train; and, with a vague trust in something, he scarcely knew what he entered the car.

CHAPTER IV.

The baby still slept. Gently the professor laid it down upon his knee, thinking of the time when he had cared for just such a helpless creature, motherless, and, but for him, altogether friendless.

In his mind's eye he saw a painted balcony, overhung by green vines; by his side a solitary rocking chair, and a unique little bed made up on an old yellow settee, two faded footstools and a campstool, composing the outdoor furnishing of the place.

He could see himself sitting there with the patient baby there looking up into his. He could see the dim outlines of the mountains, blue and gold and amber, bright or black with cloud shadows; the cool meadows lying at their feet; and nearer, a ledge of castle like rocks with trees tall and slender, shooting from their brown fissures, where one could find a royal heart of earth to drop a seed in.

And the little German rivers shooting off here and there—blue as the lake of heaven—and the little German bridges, their rough points softened by distance into the seeming grace of art, though they were simple rustic foot-holds—how the past came rushing back upon him!

He was in the last car; and taking off his spectacles he drew his hat, with that shearing broad brim, still farther over his brows. Thus shielding himself as much as possible, he presently fell into a reverie, and earth and all human belongings fell away from him like a garment.

'It was a full hour's ride to Tarryville. In fifteen minutes by the clock the baby stirred. Its protector started, and suddenly came back to the realities of life. The baby was actually staring at him, with wide open blue eyes. It was a refined little face, albeit the lace and muslin that framed it in were coarse and common in texture, and its clothes were not certainly those of a babe of quality. He looked around, and drew his breath more freely, for they were all strangers. Then he placed the baby in a more comfortable position, and leaned back complacently.

At that moment a little gurgling sound, such as nothing but a baby can make, issued from the tiny red lips.

'Bless her little heart!' ejaculated a mild-eyed woman behind him—but she saw the baby. Women from almost any point of vision can see a baby.

'Dear me! it must be a girl,' said the professor to himself.

'How old is she?' queried the woman, bending over.

'Well, a year or two, I guess,' replied the poor man helplessly.

'You don't say!' and up went a pair of finely arched eyebrows. 'How very small of its age! Can it possibly be a year?'

'I—I might have missed a few months,' responded the professor, wondering what he had said. 'I don't—think I really can tell—what age exactly—babies are—when they—when——'

'When they are nursing, I suppose you mean,' said the woman complacently.

'Yes, I—I guess that's it, exactly.'

Here was a poser. Poor professor Rab devoted nearly five minutes to the solution of this question mentally.

'I have every reason to believe she is,' he made reply, in his slow manner.

'Every reason to believe,' cogitated the woman, who had begun to feel a peculiar interest in this mild-looking, large-eyed man. 'Probably it's not his baby; but if not, why is it with him? Such a little thing ought not to travel without a mother, or nurse, or somebody.'

The baby began an examination of its hands, then doubled them up and launched out in a sort of free fight with nothing in particular.

For the moment the woman on the back seat had subsided; but the little one was too powerful a magnet.

She leaned forward and watched it. Presently there were two tears trickling quietly down the channels of her cheeks.

'Sweet little thing!' she murmured in a low, broken voice. 'It makes me think of my own baby. It's your very image, sir.'

'A-hem!' choked the Professor, crimson with indignation, and the baby came very near falling in the eagerness with which its protector tugged at the window with one hand.

The atmosphere was close enough; but the poor dear woman at his back had forgotten her morning's repast of cucumbers and onions.

The baby by this time had one hand in his long silken, brown beard, and the other in his watch-chain—a position which nothing in life but a baby could possibly achieve. While he was furiously trying to save his chain, which was an old heirloom, and very slender, it suddenly occurred to him that the woman in the next seat was crying. Yes, she was surely wiping her eyes with a handkerchief. That sense which is situated in the back of the head, and answers for sight, and which in him was very strong, told him so. Presently she leaned forward, and chirruped to the little one, who was evidently making up her mind to a change in the programme. Goodness had become tiresome to her small faculties. The pleasant smile and clucking checked the serious down curve of the crimson mouth, and she stared with rounder eyes and inarticulate gurgling at her minister.

'It sets me to thinking of a dear little girl that I lost not long ago, sir—the only one I ever had,' said the woman, after a slight indulgence in infantile faith with the absorbed baby. 'It's very hard, sir, to lose them—oh, it's very hard! One's home

POOR COPY

is so lonely! I've never felt the same woman since my baby died.'

'My dear madam, won't you have this one?' queried the professor, a trifle more eagerly than he would have said, 'Won't you have a slice of plum pudding?' at dinner.

The woman started, looked at him with a puzzled wonder in her face that no pen can describe, and then subsided by degrees into her own corner.

'I can assure you, you are very welcome. It was a total stranger to me before to-day; put in my care by I don't know who, and probably never shall know: so you see, madam, the reason I offered it'—

'West Bend!' shouted the conductor; and thereupon the woman gathered up bags and bundles, and, with a look at the professor simply indescribable, lurched at and out of the open door; evidently bearing the impression away with her, that she had been conversing either with a mad-man or a child-stealer.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence

For the Colonial Farmer.

DEAR SIR,—A writer in the last *Reporter* over the signature of "Ever Ready," has kindly undertaken to enlighten our citizens and your correspondent on the reason why the steamer Alexandra does not work at either the Beverly or Peppers'. He says Rotary does not state the truth when he says the Alexandra did not stand in an appearance at the Beverly fire, the fact being that she arrived on the ground with steam up long before the Silsby showed any signs of steam, but did not attempt to work in consequence of being told the fire was under control, all of which happened before the Silsby had thrown any water on the fire. This is what is sometimes termed a cock and a bull story. If we believe this writer the Alexandra had steam, and was on the ground long before the Silsby arrived or showed signs of steam; and he admits that the only water thrown on the fire was by the Silsby. Further comment on the above is unnecessary. The reasons given for not working at the Peppers' are still more extraordinary than the above. He says the Alexandra was not taken out because the company had come to the conclusion that the fire was an insignificant one and, they wanted the Silsby company to have a chance to do something that would tend to keep up their drooping spirits. If this is true it is time our civic authorities should enquire into the doings of this company. How did the company learn that the fire was an insignificent one? And what right had they to keep the Alexandra in her room when a citizen's property was in flames? I made no statement in my last letter reflecting on the Alexandra company; all I said was in reference to the steamer, and after reading the letter of "Ever Ready" to one of the company, he exclaimed "The Lord protect us from our friends," I stated in my last that the Alexandra cost for repairs in three years over $1,000, while the Silsby did not cost in the same time $20. I also gave the City Treasurer's published account as my authority for the statement. "Ever Ready" also denies the correctness of my statement, but gives no proof, and adds I have no doubt therefore that if the accounts were properly arranged it would show a very small allowance in favor of the Silsby. I have always had great confidence in the correctness of our City Accounts as made up and published by our Treasurer, and our correspondent who appears to be *ever ready* to make any statement, whether correct or not, will find the citizens will require something more than his statement to convince them that the Treasurer's Accounts are incorrect.

Fearing that I have trespassed too much already,

I remain,
yours,
ROTARY.

Fton, March 1st, 1878.

With this letter the correspondence on this subject must end so far as our columns go. —EDITOR.

Lucy's Stock has arrived.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 4, 1878.

The Imperial Parliament in passing the British North America Act considered it advisable to distinguish very clearly between the powers and jurisdiction of the local and confederate Parliaments, and the experience of the first decade in the history of the Dominion bears testimony to the wisdom of this. The provinces are, and properly so, very jealous of the rights secured to them by the constitution and will not without remonstrance permit anything like an interference with them. The wave of popular indignation which swept over this Province when the Parliament of Canada attempted to dictate to New Brunswick what course out to be adopted in reference to the School Law is not forgotten. "No union without good faith." "The Parliament of Canada had better mind its own business." Such expressions were common in the organs of the local government and they met a hearty response throughout the Province. Even many who were opposed to the School Law exclaimed against the course taken by Parliament, for they felt that if coercion could be used in one case it could be in another, and that practically the powers given to the local legislatures might become a dead letter if even the least interference with them were permitted. In this determined stand the Hon. Mr. King took a prominent part, and it was therefore with no little surprise that we heard from the Throne a declaration to the effect that the legislature of New Brunswick would be asked to attempt to mould the legislation of Parliament. Mr. King indeed endeavors to distinguish between the case of the criminal law and all other cases: but we submit his position is not tenable, and his argument no argument at all. He said about as follows:—"The Minister of Customs knows of the working of the custom law through his officials; the Minister of Militia of the militia law in a similar way, and so of the other departmental officers, except the Minister of Justice who has not the same facilities as his colleagues, because the administration of justice comes especially under the cognizance of the local legislature and government and more particularly under the observation of the Attorney General, and therefore this legislature is justified in taking action relative to the criminal law.

The incorrectness of this reasoning will be clear enough when we come to take it to pieces; but in the first place we propose to question the facts upon which it is based. The Minister of Justice is a lawyer, he has a deputy in each province who is a lawyer. It is true that the task of prosecuting criminals does not devolve upon them; nevertheless they are conversant with the working of the criminal law and quite as well able, as a matter of fact, to judge of the necessity of amendments, as the gentlemen who from time to time fill the office of Attorney General. But the Attorney General's assertion that he is charged with the administration of the criminal law is not correct. He divides with the Clerk of the Crown the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and the Clerks of the County Courts the duties of prosecuting officer, and in such a proportion that we venture to say he does not attend to *one twentieth* part of the Crown business. It is a well known fact that most of the criminal cases are tried at the County Courts, where the clerks are by law the prosecuting officers, except in St. John and Fredericton where the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy discharges his duty. The Attorney General comes to the front only in a few cases; for it is a matter which every one is conversant that he does not pretend to prosecute at the Courts as a general rule. We are not finding fault with him for this; we will do that at the proper time; we are stating the facts of the case which clearly show that the Attorney General is not especially charged with the administration of the criminal law. Neither does it come within the province of the legislature. The most the House of Assembly can do is to say what officer shall prosecute, what courts shall have jurisdiction, who shall pay the expenses, and what they shall be: that is it provides the machinery for the working out of a system of criminal law, but in no manner nor form has it the right to alter any principle in the law.—Under the present practice the municipalities pay the witnesses in crown cases. Will it be argued that this gives the County Councils right to memoralize the Dominion Parliament in respect to—say for example the death penalty? We grant that as individuals the councillors can sign just what petitions they see fit; but they have no right in their representative capacity to act in relation to matters over which they have no jurisdiction. This brings us to the last point we wish to make just now that even if the Att'y General premises were correct his conclusion is not. Let us apply the principles of constitutional government to the matter. The government in their speech declare an amendment in the criminal law advisable. The House ought, in reply, to say either that it is, or is not, advisable; for the address is intended as an echo of the speech and should only promise consideration when consideration is invited. If the House should say such an amendment is not advisable, being defeated on the address, the government ought to resign or dissolve the House. Suppose the latter course is adopted, we would then have the constituencies pronouncing upon a question which their representatives, when elected, could not deal with, which would be an absurdity. Again in theory the electors in selecting men for the local legislature have in mind the subjects with which the legislature can constitutionally deal. A member of the Assembly is therefore for the time being the exponent of the views of his constituents on those subjects only; and if he attempts to deal with others he is stepping beyond the limits of his commission. No objection can be made to the members of the Assembly as individuals memoralizing Parliament upon this or any other subject; but we do most positively dispute their rights to deal in their representative capacity with matters outside their jurisdiction. Of course this reasoning only applies to our legislature, because constitutionally its powers are limited; and we wish to be understood as basing our objections not upon the novelty of the measure, but solely and exclusively upon the question of jurisdiction.

It being, therefore, manifest that the Assembly has no right to deal with the criminal law, we hope that the good sense of the House will assert itself and refuse to pass any address. Surely if Parliament has no right to interfere with the local Assemblies the local Assemblies have no right to interfere with Parliament. And if the right is assumed in the latter case how can we successfully protest against its being exercised in the former?

It will be observed that the speech opens with a statement relative to the jurisdiction of the local legislature in the matter of the sale of spirituous liquors. The delay of the government in acting in accordance with the direction of the Assembly caused considerable unfavorable comment. Mr. Rogers among others complaining of their neglect of duty. As we understand the matter the government were directed to take the opinion of the Supreme Court on a special case in order that the law points might be decided, and that the judgment should not go upon technical or formal grounds. The Minister of Justice was consulted by the Attorney General and he advised against a special case. No doubt Mr. Blake was honestly of the opinion that the best way to test the question involved was by appeal from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; but we fail to see what this has to do with the matter or in what way the express directions of the Assembly are to be thwarted by the advice of any Crown officer however learned in the law. The Attorney General further explains that a case was pending from Ontario in which the same points were involved and he thought it advisable to wait till that was decided. The judgment in this Ontario case went on entirely different grounds than those on which the Legislature of New Brunswick asked a decision, so that the Legislature is left just where it was, although two years have elapsed since the government were instructed to move in the matter. Mr. Fraser attempted a further explanation, but that honorable gentleman only made it worse. He said first that a special case could not be stated until after the first of May, 1877, because one of the acts under consideration did not come in force until then. Mr. Fraser's law is faulty. It is immaterial for the purpose of a special case whether an act has come in operation or not. The points in the case are settled by counsel and the court pronounces upon those points. Mr. Fraser went on to say that as the act came in operation on the first of May, 1877, judgment or an appeal could not be had before June, 1878; because, said he, the matter would not be argued before Trinity 1877, and judgment *could not be given before Michaelmas*, 1877. The words italicized were used by Mr. Fraser and they do not correctly state the facts. Judgment *might* not be given till Michaelmas 1879, but it could be delivered immediately. The same remarks apply to his statement as to the decision of the court on appeal. It might not be given before June next; but it could be given in January. On their own showing then the government are convicted of gross disregard of instructions given by the House: for had an appeal been the only way to bring the questions up, a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick might have been had in June, and of the Court of Appeal in Jan'y. But even if this were not so, it was the business of the government to obey the command of the House and leave the result of their so doing to take care of itself. They are not responsible for the results; they are responsible for their negligence and delay.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me great pleasure again to meet you for the discharge of your legislative duties.

I did not deem it advisable to take steps towards obtaining the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada upon certain questions relating to the withholding of liquor licenses, inasmuch as similar questions were about the same time raised before that Court on appeal from the Courts of Ontario, and as it came to be understood that the Dominion Parliament would take action in the matter upon the decision being reached in the Ontario appeal That case was decided in January, but upon grounds, so far as I am able to learn, that did not finally decide these questions. Since that decision it has been announced that a measure upon the subject will be submitted to the Parliament of Canada at its present session. Upon the passage of the Dominion Act it may appear advisable that your attention should be further drawn to this subject.

During the recess I had the pleasure of receiving a delegation from Nova Scotia upon the subject of Maritime Union. As I had obtained from you no authorization to enter upon any negotiations, the conference was informal and was confined to the discussion of the financial condition of the respective Provinces and the probable financial and general effects of the proposed union, and I did not think it proper to commit you in any way to so important a constitutional change, which, having the character of finality, should be the growth of a general feeling of its advantages and the result of prolonged discussion. The visit of the delegation from Nova Scotia will lead to the more full and attentive discussion of this question.

The administration of justice being a matter of Provincial concern, I would draw attention to the state of the law respecting evidence in criminal cases, in the hope that a change may be made by the Parliament of Canada, in which body alone the power to legislate in such matters exists. I regard it as conducive to the good administration of justice as well in the interests of the public as in fairness to the persons charged with crime that all persons so charged should, whatever the magnitude of the crime, have right to give evidence in their own behalf.

The existing state of the law, however advantageous it may be to the guilty, is clearly prejudicial to the innocent, and if the object of the existing law were the protection of guilty persons little could be said against it. I will ask you to join in an address to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying for the alteration in the law.

Your attention will be directed to certain matters affecting the interests of agriculture, including provision for holding a provincial exhibition the present year, the more frequent holding of such exhibitions hereafter, and the importation of certain stock. I think it desirable that the school boards in cities and incorporated towns should be enlarged with a view to a more varied representation on such boards.

I have caused renewed representations to be made to the Government at Ottawa concerning the claim of the Province to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in respect of the Eastern Extension Railway. This matter was brought under the consideration of the Dominion Government in the month of December, 1874, and no conclusion having been reached, I deemed it advisable to send members of my Government to Ottawa early in the present session of Parliament to endeavor to obtain, through the co-operation of the Senators and members of the House of Commons representing the Province, a settlement of this and other matters. I am glad to be able to say that, with few exceptions, the members representing the Province cordially co-operated with the members of my Government.

The Provincial investment in the Eastern Extension Railway was made for a work undertaken by the Province in 1865, as a part of the Intercolonial Railway, and in view of a previous assurance of the Imperial Government that New Brunswick should not be prejudiced by commencing that portion of the work in anticipation of a final arrangement for the construction of the whole line, and that the Imperial guarantee when given as it subsequently was given by the Imperial Government and accepted by Canada, should cover this portion of the road. The road was subsequently adopted by the Dominion Government as part of the Intercolonial Railway, but the Province has thus far received from Canada only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of the four hundred thousand dollars put into the road by the Province. There can be no doubt of the right of the Province to receive the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on this account with interest.

The subject of the Tracadie Lazaretto was also again brought under the consideration of the Dominion Government with a view to having the same taken over by that Government.

Representations were also made on the subject of the Penitentiary Act, so far as it relates to this Province. On this subject I am of opinion that under the Act of Union the Government should at least in this Province provide for the punishment and imprisonment in the Penitentiary of all persons who may be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor. The papers on these several subjects will be laid before you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have given directions that the accounts of the receipts and of the expenditures of the past year and a detailed statement of the receipts and payment of the current year up to the opening of the present session should be laid before you. I trust that you will find that the estimates of expenditure for the current year have been prepared with as strict a regard to economy as is consistent with the requirements of the public service.

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am gratified in being able to say that Providence has, during the past year, blessed the labours of our husbandmen with an abundant harvest, but I regret that the general business of the Province has been subject to the same depression as exists in other parts of the Dominion. Having full confidence in your zeal for the public good, I feel assured that your deliberations will tend to the enactment of such measures as may best promote the happiness and prosperity of our people.

We regret to learn the death of William Veysey, of Burntside, Upper Hainsville, who was killed while hauling logs into Keswick stream, by the top log of his load falling upon him. He lived only two hours after the accident. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

It is an irreverent crowd which gathers around the rail of the Legislative Council Chamber on that profound occasion when the Lieutenant Governor comes in his uncomfortable looking suit of black and gold—accompanied by a party of our every-day friends, but who for the nonce in all the glory of scarlet coats and clanking swords stride, with majesty proportioned to the length of their legs, between the grave and reverend seigneurs and up to the foot of the throne—to inform the second and third estates that he is pleased once more to see them and that the crops have been very good. The scene is rather a pretty one. Our little city has a great many nice looking girls, both married and single, who grace the occasion with their presence (that's the way it is to be put, we believe.) The uniforms from the Lieutenant Governor's down, or up, (which is it?) to that of the Sergeant at Arms, are showy; the contrast between the bright faces of the young ladies and the—ahem!—Legislative Councillors' is sufficiently striking: more than sufficiently so, looking at it from a patriotic standpoint, and so taking it all in all there is something worth looking at. Nevertheless the crowd is irreverent, and not having the fear of that bulwark of our liberties, the Usher of the Black Rod before its eyes, keeps up a running fire of remarks which would have been high treason, or at least *scandalum magnatum* a half century ago. The scene and the events of Tuesday found no exception to the general rule.

Outside the House was gathered a great number of people and the guard of honor looked very soldierly as they halted before the door. When the Lieutenant Governor arrived the band rendered its homage and the troops presented arms, while cannon announced to high heaven that that ineffable body the Legislature of New Brunswick was about to meet and decide on the way of expending a few hundred thousands of dollars. The Speech from the Throne was drawn much after the style of a school boy's composition, and the man who prepared it cannot have very clear ideas of what is the theoretical object of the address from the throne. Our local Executive have put into the mouth of the Administrator of the government a sneer at the common law of England, which has proved in the experience of two thousand years so strong a safeguard of popular liberty. Referring to the fact that persons charged with crime may not give evidence in their own behalf the highest official in the Province is made to declare from the throne "and if the object of the existing law were the protection of guilty persons little could be said against it." As to the advisability of an address being presented to Parliament we shall have something to say hereafter.

We are sure that the farmers of New Brunswick will rejoice at the reference made to them in the speech. They have complained of the agricultural policy of the government; but just as some parents coax their children into good behavior by promising to take them to the next circus, so the government seeks to allay the indignation of the farmers by promising them plenty of shows. But the farmers of New Brunswick are not children, as the result of next summer's elections will show.

The paragraph in the speech in reference to the Ottawa delegation provoked a general smile. When was it ever heard that the fact a certain number of gentlemen cordially co-operation with a self constituted delegation in the presentation of an account was spoken of in the speech from the throne? To such a paragraph the only proper answer should be that the House is glad or displeased, as the case may be that these gentlemen co-operated with the delegation, and we want to know what right the local legislature has to sit in judgment upon the acts of members of Parliament in their individual capacity? Mr. King must be certain of his election to Parliament next summer since he has begun thus early to mould the Legislature of the Dominion and whip refractory M. P's. into line.

The paragraph relative to Maritime Union ought to be put in a frame and the man who wrote it should be given a chromo. "A change—which, having the character of finality—should be the growth of a general feeling of its advantages and the result of prolonged discussion" — is a phrase which, as a specimen of English composition, is the worst we ever read. Such murder of the Queen's English is pitiable. "Having the character of finality"—having the character of fiddlesticks—What does it mean anyway? Nevertheless says the Government, of which Mr. Fraser is a member and Messrs. Barker, Dow and Robinson supporters, this change ought to be the result of "prolonged discussion." Our impression is that the result of "prolonged discussion" ought to be the maintaining of our present position as a separate Province. We are glad to see the Secretary declare his position, which is in short that he is in favor of Maritime Union, "with all which that implies."

The Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Mr. Swim. This gentleman's warmest friends will not call him an orator, nor claim for him that rare excellence which makes a good reader. The hour and a half which he consumed in his speech was therefore about as tedious a time as we remembered to have endured. It was amusing to watch the faces of the members while the honorable gentleman was reading those interminable despatches or commenting upon them in his peculiar monotone. One alone, Mr. Murchie, assumed the appearance of attention and his face bore a look of patient resignation which would have done honor to the martyrs of a bygone age. At last Mr. Swim sat down and Mr. Murchie arose and seconded the address. His remarks were brief and did not reach us under the gallery. The leader of the opposition, Mr. Covert, now took the floor. The Government supporters must have winced under his remarks; for even if one is not a very fluent speaker facts are facts nevertheless, and when told in straightforward, unmistakeable language they must tell. He reviewed the speech and the reply, attacking especially those sections which related to the criminal law and the Constitution of the School Boards. The paragraphs in the reply which referred to those subjects he said were tyrannical and of a piece with the tyranny the Attorney General and his colleagues had exercised over their tame following. He cited instances in which the Government had entirely ignored the independence of the House, and charged upon the supporters of the Government that they had submitted to dictation and been kept in line by threats of a dissolution. Mr. Covert did not speak as well as we have heard him do on former occasions, but he made some excellent points. He clearly proved that the 6th and 7th paragraphs of the address were utterly improper and such as the House ought not to submit to. He sat down, when as if to prove the truth of his remarks as to the servility of the government following, the question of reading the address passed without a word, although even in courtesy to their supporters a member of the government should have replied. Indeed Mr. King knew this so well that after waiting till the Speaker said "yeas have it," and thus learned that his following were the same as ever, he rose and when nothing was before the House made a speech in reply to Mr. Covert. The honorable gentleman clearly felt the force of Mr. Covert's remarks, and the notice being so short he could not frame an answer to them, so he fell back on the tactics of previous sessions and said that the government had done wrong, but it was a mistake and they would correct it and would not do so again. He also argued at length as to the right of the government to deal with the criminal law. Mr. King's speech, from an oratorical standpoint, was by all odds the worst he ever made in the Assembly. Mr. Davidson followed in a short speech stating that he had prepared an amendment to the sixth paragraph of the address and read it. Mr. Davidson wished the House only to consider the advisability of an address. After a word or two from Mr. Pickard the question was taken upon the passage of the first section and carried without division. Mr. Davidson in his remarks asked for information relative to the Western Extension claim and the Immigration claim, and requested the Provincial Secretary to rise and explain; but that gentleman was, as usual, unprepared and so he opened not his mouth. The next speaker was Mr. Willis, who seemed in excellent spirits. No parallel could be found, he said, for the speech and none for the reply. The speech contained more words for the amount of sense than any document he ever read. He criticised the conduct of the government very severely. After Mr. Willis sat down there was a lull in the atmosphere until the sixth paragraph was reached, when Mr. Swim, under the direction of the Attorney General, sought to amend the address. He wanted to strike out the words "we will be glad to join in an address," and substitute "we will consider of an address." The Speaker would not allow Mr. Swim to move the amendment as he had moved the address, but suggested that he might withdraw the paragraph and substitute another, which he did. Thereupon Mr. Davidson moved to amend the substituted paragraph by striking out the words "we will consider of" and substituting "we will consider the advisability of." He claimed there was a real distinction between the two expressions. The Attorney General now found that his government were in a tight place. If Mr. Davidson's resolution passed it would be difficult to get out of the position which a passage of an amendment to the address would involve. So he raised a question of order, namely that the amendment made no real change in the address. After some discussion the Speaker ruled the amendment out of order and that to "consider of" anything was the same as to consider the advisability of anything—a decision however sanctioned by parliamentary practice and satisfactory to the administration is, we submit, at variance with the rules of the language. What subtle meaning the word "of" may have in the Speaker's lexicon we don't know, and perhaps it is not worth while to enquire since the effect of His Honor's ruling was to compel the government to acknowledge their error in endeavoring to force from the House an expression of opinion upon a subject which has never been discussed and to deal with which the Legislature has no constitutional right whatever.

Mr. Burns was the next speaker, and his review of the course taken by the government and their delay in obeying the instructions of the House was sharp and very much to the point. His speech closed the debate on Thursday, and when it was resumed on Friday Mr. Fraser took the floor and proceeded to justify the government for not acting on the resolution respecting the liquor law. He then proceeded to discuss the New Brunswick claims which from time to time have been presented at Ottawa. The $150,000 Eastern Extension claim is an equitable one based on the fact that the Intercolonial cost more than $24,000 per mile, which was all that the Dominion Government paid for the Eastern Extension. The Penitentiary matter was not explained in any intelligible way. The Western Extension claims he declared involved nice questions of law, and if granted would lead to the payment of similar claims to other Provinces. The Immigration claim of $10,000 was likewise just and equitable; but he thought it inadvisable to prejudice other claims by pressing it now. They may be, as Mr. Elder said, diplomacy, but it is not common sense. It will not prejudice one honest claim to show that we have another equally honest; but the effect ought rather to be favorable; for if we have only one matter it might be delayed because of its small importance; while a number of claims would, because of their number, receive prompt attention. Mr. Fraser was discreetly silent on the question of Maritime Union. He has gone about as far in that direction as he dares until after a general election. Mr. Rogers followed Mr. Fraser and complained of the way his resolution relative to the liquor law had been treated. Mr. Davidson also spoke and showed the fallacy of the Secretary's diplomacy. Mr. Elder was the next speaker who attempted a lengthy address. The member for St. John is a peculiar genius. It would not be correct to say that he is not well informed nor that he has not a good command of language; yet he is not a pleasing speaker, and this we think is not so much because of his wretched tone of voice as of the evident lack of sincerity in everything he says. If he is not a most consummate hypocrite—of course we mean political—then the Fates have been cruel when they gave him his voice, look and manner. This gentleman has conceived an evident love for the farmers. Two years ago he told them to mind their own business, to-day he flatters and fawns upon them. It also suits his convenience to praise the Sisters of Charity; and he conceives it to be his special duty to vilify the Opposition and charge them with attempting to destroy the credit of the Province. We can tell Mr. Elder, but he knows it already, that if it had not been for the Opposition the Province would have no credit to lose. The honorable gentleman also attempted to justify the delays of the government and to give them great praise for their financing. He evidently was not watching his master, the Attorney General's face during this part of his speech, or his eloquence might have been checked by the look of disgust which that gentleman wore. Messrs. Burns, Covert and Tweedie followed in remarks relative to the finances, but as the ground they touched upon will be gone over at greater length by-and-by, we will not review their speeches now. The Address then passed.

Lucy's Stock consists of Boots, &c.

At the time of Mr. Marshall's election we told the public that the government had deserted their non-sectarian school platform and were prepared to temporize. The declaration in the speech as to the intention to enlarge the school boards coupled with the declaration of Mr. O'Leary, which the government allowed to go uncontradicted; that the object of the government was to make the schools as denominational as possible, shows clearly the truth of our statement, and that in view of the possibility of defeat next summer, Mr. King and his colleagues are about finally abandoning the principles that on which they were elected.

Notwithstanding the remarks of the Editor of the *Reporter*, "that he understands that Mr. Pickard would not be a candidate at the next election for the Dominion Parliament," we are authorized by Mr. Pickard to state that he will be a candidate, and ask for a renewal of the confidence so long reposed in him by the electors of York County. Mr. Pickard's card will appear in our next issue.

Lucy keeps no shoddy.

It is with much regret that we chronicle the death of Capt. Geo. C. Hunt of this city. He was in the 79th year of his age. Capt Hunt was universally respected.

We have also the painful task of recording the death of the Rev. Mr. Carr, of Kingsclear. Mr. Carr was taken away at an early age, he was only 32, and from the midst of a sphere of usefulness. He was a gentlemen whom to know was to love, and during his pastorate he gained the hearts of his people.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—We have been shown a very well executed photograph of a $1.00 note on the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island. This note is one calculated to deceive, and as there may be more of them in circulation it would be well to keep a sharp lookout for them.

Fair play at Lucy's. No gouging.

Although the House of Assembly has not yet fairly got to work, several notices of motion have been given. We will refer to the subject matter of them at length when the papers are brought down. The Public Accounts and the report of the Crown Land Department have been submitted.

AMUSEMENT.—This (Saturday) evening the Women's Christian Temperance Union give a Parlor Concert with readings and tableaux in the City Hall. Admission 10 cents.

On Monday evening the St. Dunstan's Dramatic Club will play "The Drunkard's Warning" in St. Dunstan's Hall. Prices as usual. The cast is a good one and the play is well worth seeing.

On Tuesday evening the Reform Club Minstrel Troupe will give a concert in the City Hall. We have looked over their programme and can testify that it indicates a first class entertainment.

Please examine Lucy's Goods.

On Wednesday evening, a Mass Temperance Meeting will be held at Ozomocto. The speakers will be Rev. Mr. Campbell, Dr. Dew, and Messrs. Wilson and Lugrin.

Collins, the Regent Street school teacher, was fined twenty dollars for his assault on Mr. R. Sutherland.

Prof. Foster will Lecture at Central Kingsclear on Thursday evening.

Parliament has been discussing the Budget for the past week.

The Skating Carnival on Friday evening was well attended, the number of spectators being very large. It was very successful so far as the costumes, ice, and music went.

The following is the Receiver General's Account current for 1877:—

Balance on hand 31st Oct. 1876,		$128,876.71
Dominion Subsidies,	$476,392.63	
Casual and Territorial revenues,	102,838.03	
Fees Supreme Court,	1,200.00	
" Prov. Sec.'s office,	6,081.50	
Lunatic Asylum,	860.00	
Miscellaneous,	9,168.32	
Refund School Loans '76,	5,334.74	
" " 1877,	16,264.13	618,113.45
		$746,990.16
CR.		
By amount of warrant issued,		$650,232.36
Balance 31st Oct. 1877,		96,757.00
		$746,990.16

The balance is therefore $32,019.11 less than last year. We will discuss this account at some future time.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thos. Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies, without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all." J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as for man." A. Mayhew, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence." Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for lameness. It is a great public benefit.

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

NOTE.—*Eclectric*. Selected and Electrized

FOR SEVERE COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1876.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

Gentlemen—Miss S. Burns, of 17th and Coates Streets, has long been a sufferer from a severe cough and hoarseness, which I considered chronic. She was treated by some of our most eminent physicians, but they were only able to afford her temporary relief. I prescribed DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the use of four bottles of which entirely cured her, as it is now four months since she took the last of it, during which time she has had no return of the complaint. For the good of suffering humanity, Miss Burns has requested me to lay the case before the public. Yours truly,

T. D. MCGRATH, M. D., Druggist & Chemist.

S. E. cor. 7th and Wharton streets.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GERMAN'S AUGUST FLOWER heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggists, Davis & Dibblee, Queen Street, Fredericton, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the Female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle or old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Child-birth, these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement: the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labour, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to herself and the child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, *Sole Proprietor.*

$1.00 and 12½ cents postage, enclosed to Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th February, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Hirtle, Rector, Mr. Wesley Fero to Miss Maggie, second daughter of Mr. George Dickenson, all of Canterbury, York.

FOR THREE CENTS.

CATARRH. I will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a Case of Catarrh that My GOLDEN CURE fails to cure. Over Four Thousand Cases permanently cured during the past two years. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Send 3 cent stamp for my Special Offer to Catarrh sufferers.

CATARRH NOT INCURABLE.

Dr. Chas. C. Huxley,
Jan 21—6 m08 Palmyra, N. Y.

SEEDS, SEEDS

For 1878.

Pure, Fresh and Reliable.

CROSMAN BROS will send their beautiful Illustrated Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds to any address on receipt of 3c. stamp.

(Established 1840.) CROSMAN BROS. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CATARRH

Five Years' Sufferers Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Pain in Shoulders, Back and Loins and Dropping in Throat Disappear.

ST. ARMAND, P. Q. Sept. 12, 1877.

MR. T. J. B. HARDING

Dear Sir—For the relief that others may receive, I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from your Catarrh Remedy. I wish to inform you that I was troubled with Catarrh for more than twenty years, and have been out of health for about five years. I employed the services of three different doctors, and purchased quantities of other medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse till I commenced using your Catarrh Remedy. I can now say I am entirely free from the disease, and can recommend your Remedy to all suffering from Catarrh. Hoping that the publication of this may be the means of inducing others to avail themselves of the benefits I have received from your Catarrh Remedy, I remain, Yours truly, HENRY SNIDER.

Price $1 per bottle; For sale by all Druggists.

The Great Sale of Bankrupt Stoc of DRY GOODS at the Store latey occupied by McDonald & Kedey, still continues.

An immense pile of Remnants, the accumulation of the past months must be swept out of the way, regardless of Cost

P. McPEAKE.

SPECIAL SALE OF

FURS!

AND

Cloth Jackets.

Surprising Bargains in these Goods!

Silks, Velvets, Laces, Feathers, Flowers, and Fancy Goods,

The entire stock is now being reduced to prices that must effect a

SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Every consumer of Dry Goods should examine our Stock and compare prices. Money is none too plentifull the best of times, but more especially this dull season people require to purchase goods where they can be obtained the cheapest. The stock is very extensive in all departments. We offer 500 pieces Dress Goods, in all shades; 200 pieces Winceys; 200 pieces Prints; 200 pieces Cottons; 200 pieces Flannels; 200 Woolen Shawls, Clouds, Sontags, Hoods, Scarfs, and all Berlin Goods, lower than ever before.

NO DECEPTION ABOUT THIS SALE.

It is well known why it is that I am in a position to offer goods at such LOW PRICES. "Goods well bought are half sold," and I am determined to retain the reputation this establishment has so honestly earned of being the CHEAPEST House in the trade. Any purchaser of Dry Goods can prove this by comparison, which we respectfully solicit at WILMOT'S BUILDING,—Store formerly occupied by McDonald & Kedey.

Tailoring Department.

The Tailoring and Clothing Department of this Establishment, will be found at the old stand in Edgecombe's Building.

A splendid stock of Cloths now on hand to choose from.

P. McPEAKE.

Special Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McDONALD & KEDEY, will please make immediate payment to P. McPEAKE, who alone is authorized to receive and receipt same.

DANIEL & BOYD.

POOR COPY

Subscription

FOR

Quarterlys & Reviews.

TERMS FOR 1878.

For any one Review.....$4.00
For any two Reviews.....$7.00
For any three Reviews,.....$10.00
For all four Reviews,.....$12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....$4.00
For Blackwood and 1 Review.... $7.00
For Blackwood and 2 Reviews..$10.00
For Blackwood and 3 Reviews,.$13.00
For Blackwood and 4 Reviews,.$15.00

M. S. HALL
Book and Music Dealer

WILEY'S
DRUG STORE.

CORNER QUEEN STREET & WILMOT'S ALLEY.

Just Received.

1 Gross Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment.
1 gross Atwood's Bitters,
1 gross Ayer's Pills,
1 gross Biddins Liniment,
1 gross Sandford's Catarrh Cure.

—DAILY EXPECTED:—

1 gross Fellow's Syrup Hypophoshites.

JOHN M. WILEY,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Wholesale & Retail.
Fredericton, feb. 18, 1878

NOTICE.

OATS BRAN & FEED

Always on hand at the Storehouse of the undersigned, Campbell Street.
Also, Lost Nation Seed Wheat and Canadian Seed Oats.
F'ton, Jan. 7.—2m JAMES TIBBITS.

E. E. PHAIR.

LAMPS. LAMPS. LAMPS.

Just arrived a large assortment of cheap Lamps, also a lot of Illuminators to fit Gas Brackett.

E. E. PHAIR,
March 4. Opposite Telegraph Office.

RAILWAY Ticket Office.

THE subscriber is now agent for the sale of Tickets over all the Great Lines of Railway in North America, among some of are:—

The Intercolonial, European & North American, Main Central and Eastern, Old Colony, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pennsylvannia, with a hundred connections. Railroad Tickets can now be procured at this Office to all available points in North America and at bottom Rates.

Time Tables, Maps, &c., over the different lines can be procured on application at the office.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Railway Ticket Agent, next to People's Bank.
F'ton, March 4, 1878

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that the subscriber has closed his business in Fredericton, and will therefore thank those whose accounts remain unsettled to call and pay up. His books will remain for a short time at D. Lucy's store, Queen Street, whose receipt will be valid for any account due me.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. LUCY.

N. B.—My Books in a few weeks will be handed out to my Attorney for the collection of all accounts remaining unpaid.
F'ton, March 4, 1878. T. L.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT FOR SALE

THE lot known as the CHIPMAN lot opposite the Cathedral in this city, measuring 197 feet on Church Street, by 222 feet on Brunswick Street. A very desirable location.
☞ For further particulars apply to
GEO. C. HUNT,
Druggist, Queen Street.
F'ton, Feb. 4, 1878.—tf

Horses.

HAMBLETONIANS and other strains of THOROUGH BRED HORSES for sale CHEAP and on EASY TERMS. Catalogue sent free. In asking for Catalogue please st. to where you saw this notice. Address POWELL BROS., either Spring Crawford Co. Pa., U. S. A., or Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A. March 4.

PEDIGREE ONION SEED.

Danvers onion Seed, raised from the choicest onions of each crop for fifty years in succession; The difference in the crop will be ten times greater than the cost of the seed. My Seed Catalogue free to all.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.
March 4, 1878.

First Spring Arrival

—OF—

English and German Coatings,
English and Scotch Tweeds,
Broad Cloths and Doeskins,

Direct from England, will be opened for inspection on Wednesday next, at Thos. W. Smith's Clothing Establishment, Fisher's Building, Queen Street, Fredericton.
Feb 4, 1878. THOS. W. SMITH.

Flour! Flour!

WHITTIER & HOOPER

Are selling the very best brands of FLOUR, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in Fredericton.

We are selling CORNMEAL *cheaper than any House in the trade in Fredericton.*

—ALSO IN STOCK:—

3,000 bushels Canadian Oats, suitable for seed,
Bay Herring, Labrador Herring, Smoked Herring, 3 Tons of Buckwheat Meal, extra nice, Soaps, Raisins, Currants, Dried Fish, &c., &c.

—TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK:—

Another car load of Canadian Oats to be sold cheap from the Car. Also, a large consignment of CANNED GOODS, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at St. John prices. Call and see us.

WHITTIER & HOOPER,
Edgecombe's New Block, York Street.
F'ton, feb. 25.—tf

THOS. LOGAN

IS NOW SHOWING

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

AMERICAN

Grey Cottons,

from 6 to 10 cents.

White Cottons,

from 8 to 16 cents.

Grey and Bleached Sheetings,

Pillow Cottons,

Bed Ticking.

MORSE, KALEY & CO'S FULL WEIGHT.

White, Unbleached, Drab & Brown

Ball Knitting Cotton,

GREY & WHITE

Shaker Flannel.

NEW STYLES LIGHT & DARK

PRINTS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

1, 1½ and 2 yards wide,

All at the lowest possible prices.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, March 4, 1878.

Remnants!

Remnants!!

DEVER BROS.

annual

REMNANT SALE

WILL COMMENCE ON

Monday morning,

when the goods will be

Arranged for Inspection.

REMNANTS IN

Grey Cottons,
White Cottons,
Prints, Winceys,
Flannels, Tweeds,
Homespuns,
Dress Goods,
Black Lustres,
Black Silks,
Merinoes,
Swansdowns,
Tickings,
Towelling, &c.

In order to insure a Final and Absolute Sale they will be marked

AT HALF PRICE.

Dever Bros.
Fredericton, Feb. 13, 1878,

Giles Liniment
OF
IODIDE OF AMMONIA,
The best Liniment of the Day.

KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE,
Sure cure for Spavin or Ringbone, Curb etc.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
Druggists, opp. City Hall, Sole Agents.

COW LOST.—Lost sometime in October last, in the neighborhood of of "Bell's," on the Nashwaak, a COW of a bluish color with black and white spots. She had a brass knob on one horn. Whoever may have found her on leaving or sending word to the subscriber will be paid for his expense and trouble.

C. BRODERICK,
Fredericton.
3w

For Sale or to Rent.

Possession given first May.

THE subscriber will sell or rent that Cottage on Government Lane, overlooking the beautiful Cemetery's or the Hermitage. There is a first class garden in connection having a frontage of 150 feet and running back over 400 feet. Apply to

J. TENANT,
or RAINSFORD & BLACK.
F'ton, feb 18, 1878.—tf

HERRING.—The undersigned has in Stock 45 barrels good Bay Herring, 60 half barrels good Bay Herring, which he will sell low.
feb 18 VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

JUST RECEIVED
25 Pieces TWEEDS,
EXTRA VALUE.
at THOS. W. SMITH'S.
F'ton, feb 18, 1878 Custom Tailoring.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $320. *Parlour Organs* price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty Washington N. J.

THE "WHITE"

Sewing Machine is the easiet selling and best satisfying in the market. It has a very large shuttle; makes the lock-stitch; is simple in construction; very light-running, and almost noiseless. It is almost impossible for other machines to sell in *direct* competion with the WHITE. Agents Wanted. Apply for terms to WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, O.

A
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT
REQUIRES
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

IMPORTANT
—TO—
FARMERS!

If you require good serviceable implements get Collards' Flexible Iron Harrows, Cultivators, and Iron Combined Horse Hoes. These implements are extensively used and have given and continue to give general satisfaction. For strength, efficiency and durability they cannot be surpassed. The Harrows can be made to cut any width of ground and of any size of iron required. Many object to them because they are too heavy. This they need not do as I am now manufacturing harrows suitable for any soil, from 100 lbs. in weight and less up to any weight they may want. The harrow teeth are all steel pointed. Circulars sent free on application. Agents wanted. GEO. GILLIES, Manufacturer, Gananoque, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
CREATIVE SCIENCE
Or, Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, its Laws, Power etc.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen packages and our extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WORK FOR ALL
In the town localities, canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor**, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

---

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 2 alike with name, 10c Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.—27 New Articles. $30 made weekly. Catalogue free. LADD & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

Application will be made by the Municipal Council of the County of York, to the Legislature of this Province at the next sitting thereof for the Enactment of the following Bills:—

1st. A Bill to enable the County Council, of the Municipality of York, to issue Debentures to take up certain Debentures falling due in August next.

2nd. A Bill to empower the said Municipality to fix the salary of the Sheriff of said County.

3rd. A Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities, as far as relates to the County of York, in the manner following:—1st. By altering the time for Collectors to make their returns, to the Saturday next after Election of Councillors, and compelling all Trustees to give bonds on receiving the delinquent list. 2nd. To enable the Councillors to hold their seats for two years.

4th. To appoint a Parish Auditor for each Parish whose duty it shall be to place in the hands of the Councillors a full and complete statement of the financial condition of the Parish previous to the January meeting, and that the Collectors shall hand to said Auditor a duplicate receipt of all monies paid by him.

4th. A Bill to authorize and empower the Municipality to Deed the Land granted to the Justices of the Peace in the County of York in trust for a Burial Ground and School purposes for the inhabitants of Howard Settlement, in the Parish of Canterbury, to the Trustees of Schools for District No. 8, in the Parish of Canterbury for School purposes.

5th. A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Wild Land Tax, as far as relates to the County of York, by increasing the tax from one half cent to one cent an acre.

6th. A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Administration of Justice between the City of Fredericton, and the Municipality of the County of York, so that the City will pay three-eighths (3/8) and the County five-eights (5/8) of the expenses of the administration of Justice of the County.

Dated this first day of Freburary, A. D., 1878.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, JR.
Secretary Treasurer.
F'ton, Feb. 4—1m.

Cut Nails, Spikes and Horse Nails.

115 KEGS Cut Nails and Spikes;
60 Boxes Horse Nails;
12 Boxes Pressed Nails.
Z. R. EVERETT.
dec 17

NEW SAFE FOR SALE.—One of Herring's best Champion Safes, weighs 1½ Tons, has Combination Lock and all the latest improvements, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

S. F. SHUTE,
feb 25 Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

NOTICE.—Having sold out my Stock of Liquors and Groceries to D. Breeze, of St. John and closed my business, I request all parties indebted to me to make immediate payment to Sidney Ingraham, Esq., who is authorized to collect all accounts due me.

J. A. RUSSELL.
Fredericton, February 23, 1878.

THE THREE POTATOES.

EARLY OHIO.—Earlier than Early Rose, Ranked by general consent, in earliness, yield and quality combined at the head of all the early potatoes.

BURBANK.—Medium late; a prodigious cropper; flesh remarkably white; quality excellent.

DINMORE.—A rapid late sort. A greater cropper than the Peerless, which it resembles in form, while far better in quality.

Each, per Barrel, $1.00; per Bushel, $2.00; per Peck, 75 cents.

My Illustrated Seed Catalogue *free* to all applicants.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.
feb 25

---

60 60
Cottons, Cottons,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED.

Received 10 Packages,
being the first instalment of
60 CASES,
Purchased by special contract from the manufacturer. Inspection solicited.

P. McPEAKE.
F'ton, Feb. 11, 1878.

Flour Flour

Assorted Brands and prices at
Ely Perkins.
Also, Kiln Dried Corn Meal, in Barrels and Bags, CHEAP.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:—
1,000 bushels Oats.
F'ton, Feb 11, 1877.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Crabs, etc.
STOCK GRAFTS. Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.
EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flower Plates.
HEDGE PLANTS, Osage, Buckthorn, Honey Locust, etc.
GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations, etc. 4 of NEW CATALOGUES of the BLOOMINGTON (PHŒNIX) NURSERY, post free, sent on WM. F. BAIRD (Trustee), Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. feb 11.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House on Carleton Street, next adjoining the Methodist Church.
Possession given the first of May. Enquire of
F'ton, feb 11—3ins. CHAS. E. PEARS.

Mailed free on Application
OUR
Special List of PLANTS, BULBS, &c., for
FLORISTS
OUR
Special List of SEED, ROOTS, &c., for
MARKET GARDENERS
OUR
Special List of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for
SEED DEALERS
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 Cortland Street, New York.
January 28, 1878.

MANHOOD:
How Lost, How Restored!

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

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

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

Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 4586. feb 11

New Fish.

PER Train, 50 Whole and Half Barrels New Fish for my customers at lowest rates.
F'ton, Feb 11. ELY PERKINS.

DIPTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Do not delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.
feb. 11, 1878

SIXTY-SIX
SPECIMEN COPIES OF OUR BEAUTIFUL OIL CHROMOS.

We will send sixty-six copies of our oil chromos to responsible agents in Canada. They are in 14 to 18 different oil colors, bringing forth in bold relief *all* the lights and shades in nature with pleasing effect. Any live young man or woman can make from $50 to $100 in their own town. The following are among our specimens: "Esperance," "Asking a Blessing," "Blind Man's Buff," "Christ Blessing Little Children," "Nature's Lessons," "Speak the Truth," "Search the Scriptures," "God Bless Our Home," "Praise the Lord," "The Lord is my Shepheed," "Blessing Attend Thee," "Joy Be With Thee," "Peace be With You," "Be Just and Fear Not," "Landscape Scenes," "Faith, Hope and Charity," Country Scenes, &c., &c. Inclose 25 cents to pay charges.

STEIGELMAN & CO.
104 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O.
feb 11—4ins.

KEEP COOL.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

THE subscriber desires to return his sincere thanks to his customers for so liberal supporting him in his ICE undertakings, and would inform his old customers and the public generally that he has now on hand the largest and best lot of ICE in this city, and will be prepared in the coming season to supply all of his old friends and as many new customers as will favor him with their patronage, he hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last ten years that he has been in the business.

GEORGE MORECRAFT.
F'ton, feb. 18, 1878.

CLOCKS.

Down with High Prices!

OLD FATHER TIME CAUGHT at LAST.

A Number One Reliable Clock for $3.

OWING to dull times and great shrinking in values, we have determined to reduce the price of Eight Dollar Thirty-Hour Stem-Windings Clock to Three Dollars—sent to any address in the Dominion of Canada by express FREE of expense to the purchaser—each and every Clock warranted for two years. This offer only remains good for Sixty Days from date of this paper. These Clocks are our own manufacture. Now is the time to secure a good clock for almost nothing.

NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.—Clocks can be returned and money will be refunded if purchasers are not satisfied. Give full name, Post-Office, County and State, and nearest Express Office—as we send goods exclusively by express. The safest manner to send money, is by Post-office money order or registered letter. The Post-office Department deliver no register letters or money or money orders to any responsible parties—consequently this would be the safest way of ordering our Clocks. Address all orders to L. FRYER & CO., Clock Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb 25

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for **1878**, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. *Printed directions for cultivation on each package.* All seed warranted *to be fresh and true to name*; so far, that should it prove otherwise *I will refill the order gratis.* New Vegetables a specialty. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Plain Top Asparagus, Marblehead Cabbages, Arcadian Corn, I offer several new vegetables this season, and invite the patronage of *all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the verybest strain.*

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.
jan 28.—8 ins c o w o 24 p.

T. W. SMITH.

BOYS BE TRUE TO THE BLUE.

Having secured the sole right from
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
Fredericton Tie Factory,
for the sale of the

McKENZIE TIE,

approved off by D. Banks McKenzie, will be sold to the Reformers at a small advance.

Men both Old & Young "Brace Up,"

For the CHAMPION SHOULDER BRACE will always be found at

THOS. W. SMITH'S.

Are you in need of a Good Suit of Clothes!

if so call and examine as fair assorted stock of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN, CANADIAN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

as can be produced in the city. A complete line of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

PAPER COLLARS, IN GLASS JARS, TRUNKS, PAILS, ORNAMENT BOXES, &C.

a superior stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A Perfect Fit in all the latest Styles Guaranteed, at BOTTOM PRICES!

☞ All Goods Warranted as represented at the Clothing Establishment of

THOS. W. SMITH,
Fisher's Building, Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, January 28, 1878.

TO GENTLEMEN!

R. M. McDONALD,

(LATE OF McDONALD & KEDEY.)

Is now shewing a splendid assortment of

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,

GENTS and BOYS WEAR.

Also a variety of PLAIN and FANCY COATINGS,

LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS, NECK TIES, LINED KID GLOVES, &c.

Balance of Winter

Dress Materials, Furs, Shawls, Berlin Wool Goods, &c.,

Are being cleared out at Great Reduction from former prices previous to the arrival of SPRING GOODS.

TERMS CASH.

R. M. M'DONALD,
Next Door to Dever Brothers.
January 21, 1878.

JANUARY 14th, 1878.

MORE NEW GOODS!

MILLER & EDGECOMBE

Are now opening several BALES and CASES of

GREY & WHITE COTTONS,

Excellent Value, 36 inches wide. Selling at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.

COTTON DUCKS, PLAIN & PLAID,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

PRINTS, TICKINGS, SHEETINGS &c.,

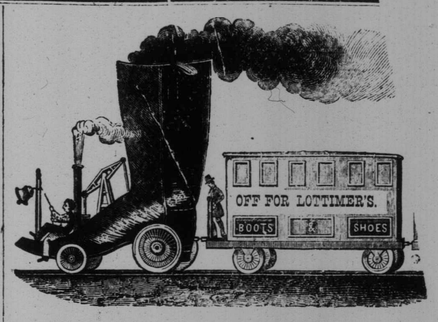
BLACK GOODS.

We have in stock a superb Stock of Mourning Goods all the latest makes.

CORTTLAND WATERPROOF BLACK CRAPES, a full line of prices

INSPECTION INVITED.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE.
Fredericton, January 11 1877.



TO ALL PEOPLE!

OF FREDERICTON AND

VICINITY.

A. LOTTIMER.

has now received the greater portion of Winter Stock of

Stylish and Durable

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and OVERBOOTS,

for Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youths' and Childrens wear; many kinds of which are

CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL,

and he thinks calculated to suit the taste of the most FASTIDIOUS as well as the wants of the THOUSANDS, in both

PRICE AND QUALITY.

Some lines of which he intends to sell

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

and he respectfully invites the buyers in Fredericton and surrounding country

"EN MASSE"

TO VISIT

LOTTIMER'S

FASHIONABLE AND POPULAR

SHOE STORE

before purchasing elswhere, as he believes it to be to their interest to do so, as he has some

GREAT BARGAINS

to offer. He is determined to sell some kinds of goods at

Less than one half their usual price.

HE HAS ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

MOCCASSINS, SHOE PACKS AND LARRIGANS

ON HAND.

Don't forget the place!

LOTTIMER'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, December 10, 1877.

POOR COPY

t Story.

School Ma'am.

Continued.

CHAPTER VI.

THORN BECOMES A ROSE.

ent Mabel felt nervous. If r been familiar with the country school she would greater self-possession. She villian, who, without a particle training, finds himself sudden- and of a regimant.

or what I ought to do first,' she n some perplexity. She had ulted Squire Hodley, lest he onsider her very inexperienced. glancing about the room in an way, she detected Ben Hadley eparing to insert a pin in the per- the boy next to him.

gave her an idea.

Hadley, please come to the desk id, quietly.

started guiltily. He decided that choolma'am had seen him, and was it to call him to an account. His face a half defiant look as he marched up he desk, the observed of all observers. the scholars were on th *qui vive* to rn the policy of the new administra- n. This summons seemed rather a erve, for Ben was generally regard- head of the opposition. Not ce, but from roguery, he gave ive teachers more trouble than ther scholar. Had the new school- am found this out, and was she about o arraign the rebel as her first act of power? Such was Ben's suspicion, as, with his head erect, he marched up to the teacher's desk.

What wrs his surprise when Miss Frost met him with a friendly smile.

'Ben,' said she, pleasantly,' you are one oldest scholars, and the only one whom I know. Are you willing to help me organize the school?'

Ben was astonishrd. That such a proposal should me made to him, the arch-rebel, was very astonishing.

'Guess she don't know me,' he thought.

'You see, Ben,' proceeded Mabel, 'I am rather inexperienced in such matters, and you can give me advice.

'Ben felt flattered; evidently he was a person of some consequence in the eyes of the new teacher.

'I'll help you all I can, Miss Frost,' he said heartily.

'Thank you, Ben, I felt sure you would said Mabel, with quiet confidence. 'I suppose the first thing is take the names of the scholars.'

'Yes, Miss Frost; and then you sort them into classes.'

'To be sure. How many classes are there generally?'

'Well, there are three classes in reading, and two in arithmetic, and two in geography.'

'That is just the information I want. I think, Ben, I shall rely on you as my assistant.'

Ben smiled; and while he felt flattered, he felt also a little embarassed.

'I don't know as I am the best one you could get,' he said.

'That shows you are modest, Ben. I shall not look for a better. I am satisfied with you.'

'I aint one of the best scholars,' said Ben, candidly.

'You can if you wish to. You have a bright face and a good head You learn easily, I am sure.'

'Yes, I do; but I get tired of study pretty quick.

'I think you will be more ambitious this term. Now I will ask you to go about with me, and tell me the names of the scholars.'

'I'll do it,' said Ben.

Then Ben, for the first time in her life, Mabel made a speech.

'Scholars,' said she, 'I am a stranger to you, but I hope you will soon come to regard me as your friend. I am here to help you acquire an education. I am sure you will wish to learn. There is a great satisfaction in knowledge, and it help you, both boys and girls, to make men and women, and acquit yourselves creditably in any positions which you may be called upon to fill. I am not so well acquainted with the method of carrying on a country grammar school as most of my predecessors, having myself been educated in the city. I have, therefore, asked Master Hadley to assist me in organizing the school, and preparing for work.

The scholars received the announcement with surprise. It presented to them Ben in a novel character. They awaited with interest to see how he would acquit himself in his new office.

Ben accompanied Miss Frost from desk to desk, and greatly facilitated her task by his suggestions. At length the names of all the scholars were taken.

'Now I must arrange the classes,' said Mabel, with increased confidence. 'Have ou any advice to give, Ben?'

'You'd better ask the first-class to come up,' suggested her young assistant 'Then you'll know exactly who belongs to it.'

'That will be the best plan,' said Mabel; and she followed his advice.

Ben left her side and took his place in the class. He scanned the class, and then said, 'Miss Frost, there's one boy here who belongs in the second class.'

At this revelation a boy standing next but one to Ben showed signs purturbation.

'Who is it?' asked the teacher.

'John Cotton.'

'Do you belong to this class, John?'

'I ought to; I know enough,' said he sullenly.

'To-day you will oblige me by taking your place in the second class. In a few days I can decide whether you are able to go with this class.'

John retired, discontented, but hopeful.

'I shall be glad when any of you are fit for promotion,' proceeded Mabel. 'At first, it will be best for the classes to remain as they were during the last session.'

So the organization continued. I do not propose to weary the reader with details. Enough that by noon the school was ready for work; lessons had been assigned in grammar, geography and arithmetic, and the first class had read.

'I think we have done a good morning's work,' said Miss Mabel Frost as the clock struck twelve. 'I believe our afternoon session commences at one. I should like to have you all punctual.'

In leaving the schoolroom to go to dinner, Mabel passed Ben.

'You have been of great service to me, Ben,' said she with a smile. 'I really don't know how I should get along without you.'

Ben blushed with gratification. It was long since he had felt so proud and whll pleased with himself.

'How do you like the new teacher, Ben?' asked his father at the dinner-table.

'She's a trump, father,' said Ben, warmly.

'Then you like her?' asked the Squire, in some astonishment, for he understood perfectly well Ben's school reputation. Indeed, more than one teacher had come to him to complain of Ben's mischievous conduct, and he had had misgivings that Miss Frost would have occasions to do the same thing.

'Yes, I do,' said Ben, emphatically. 'She knows how to treat a feller.'

'Then there was no disturbance?'

'Not a speck.'

The Squire was agreeably surprised.

'I helped organize the school,' proceeded Ben, proudly.

'You!' exclaimed the Squire in small capitals.

'Certainly. Why shouldn't I?'

'I apprehend that you would need organizing yourself,' said the Squire, smiling at what he considered a witty remark.

'Maybe I have sometimes,' said Ben; 'but I like Miss Frost, and I'm going to help her.'

'I didn't see much in her,' said Mrs. Hadley, opening her thin lips disapprovingly. 'In my opinion she dresses too much for a teacecr.'

'I don't see why she shouldn't if she can afford it,' said Ben, who had constituted hsmself Mabel's champion.

'She can't afford it on her wages,' retorted his mother.

'I guess that's her look out,' said Ben hitting the nail on the head.

'Ben's taken an uncommon fancy to the school-mistress,' said Squire Hadley, after Ben had returned to school.

'It won't last,' said Mrs. Hadley, shaking her head. 'He will be up to his tricks soon, take my word for it. I don't believe she'll suit either. A new broom sweeps clean. Just wait awile.'

'If it does last—I mean Ben's fancy—it will be surprising,' said the Squrie. 'He's been a thorn in the side of most of the teachers.'

'It won't last?' said Mrs. Hadley, decidedly, and then the conversation dropped.

To be continued.

CATARRH.

To any person suffering from CATARRH, no matter of how long standing, I will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS if Old Doctor Huxley's GOLDEN CURE fails to cure them. Over five thousand persons permanently cured during the past two years. Three bottles have cured a severe and complicated case of six years standing. If after using two-thirds and are not satisfied with result, return the balance, and money will be refunded. The above offer could not be made, did we not know from positive proof what the "Golden Cure" has done.

Price $1.00 by mail or express.

Dr. Chas. C. Huxley,
Huxley Medical Dispensary
feb 25 Palmyra, N. Y.

FREE TO ALL
D. M. FERRY & CO'S
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE & PRICED
SEED ANNUAL
for 1878.
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains colored plate, 500 engravings, about 150 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
Fton, Feb. 18, 1878.

CARD OF THANKS.

MR. J. L. BEVERLY tenders his sincere thanks to the firemen and his many friends for their kindness in saving his property from fire on the night of the 6th inst.

Mr. B. will open again on Saturday evening at the old stand. f b 11

TO LET.—The subscriber offers to rent from the first day of May or sooner if required, his House and Garden, corner of Church and and George Streets. The house is new and has all the modern improvements, Water and Gas; also a Furnace in the house in complete order. There is a Woodshed and Barn connected with the house. Can be seen any time.

Enquire at the Bookstore of
feb 18 JAS. L. BEVERLY.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of JAMES H. F. RANDOLPH, *an Insolvent.*

ALL persons indebted to the above insolvent are here y notified to make immediate payment to me.

VINIAN W. TIPPET,
feb 18 Assignee.

TO RENT.—The Store in Dr. Brown's Building, at present occupied by Mr. B. Babbitt. Possession given first of May next. Apply to
THOS. W. SMITH,
feb 18 Fisher's Building.

FOR SALE—12 acres on the lower part of Savage Island, Kingsclear.

A lot on Regent Street, next to St. Dunstan's Hall, now occupied by a Tenant, at $21 ground rent.

A lot on Brunswick Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel, 25x60 feet with a frame building upon it. Apply to
GEO. BOTSFORD,
feb. 18—tf Fredericton.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, at Canterbury Station, Parish of Canterbury, York County, on THURSDAY, the twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Several lots of Spruce and Hemlock Logs, and a quantity of Hemlock Bark; that was cut on lots numbers 10 and 11, Monument Brook, York County. Also another lot of Hemlock Bark that was cut on the North Western half of lot number three hundred and thirteen, (313), south of Dead Brook. The same having been seized under an Act of Provincial Legislature relating to trespasses, passed April 19th, 1875.

R. BELLAMY,
feb. 18, 1878 Seizing Officer.

$20,000 Worth of WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, &c.

Selling at Cost for cash.

HAVING added a large Bankrupt Stock to my own, making it one of the most extensive ever opened in the city. I shall sell at cost for the next 3 months.

Call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as this is a genuine reduction.

S. F. SHUTE,
feb 4 Barclay's Block, Queen Street

To Let

POSSESSION 1st OF MAY.

THE Store in the subscribers Building on Queen Street, at present occupied by Dykeman & Van Wart.

ALSO

The Store in same Building occupied at present by Mr. Joseph Sears.

Feb 4, 1878. JOHN RICHARDS.

To Let

And possession given on the 1st day of May.

THE House and premises at present occupied by Mr. J. W. Barker, situate on King Street, opposite the Barker House Alley. The House contains rooms and there is a large Barn, yard and outhouses in connection. Apply to

WALTER G. BRODERICK.

TO LET.

THAT COTTAGE on George Street, at present occupied by George Simmons, Esq. Possession given 1st of May.

Apply to
BENJ. ATHERTON.
January 23 1878

STORES TO LET.

2 STORES on the corner of York and King Streets to let. Best situation in the city for a Family Grocery. Possession given immediately if necessary.

EDGECOMBE & SONS.
Jan 28

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1 BALE Buffalo Skins, extra value.
Jan 21 at THOS. W. SMITH'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction, on Phoenix Square, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, noon, all that lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the eastern corner of Needham's Alley, thence running along the south side of Queen street, south-easterly thirty feet, thence at right angles south-westerly eighty-five feet, thence north-westerly thirty feet, to Needham's Alley, and thence along the south-east side of the said alley eighty-five feet to the place of beginning, excepting nevertheless and reserving on our lot will lot a passage from the corner of the adjoining lot five feet wide and twelve feet high, extending across the rear of the said lot from Needham's Alley to the North-west side of the adjoining lot; together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Also: all that piece or parcel of Land, situate in Fredericton aforesaid, fronting on Wilmot's Alley, (so called) being part of Lot number forty-two, in Block number three, and abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stake placed on the upper or north-westerly side line of the said Alley, at a distance of one hundred and thirty feet from the north-easterly side line of King street, thence north-westerly, parallel with the line of King street, fifty-six feet, or to the lower line of land formerly held by the Ordinance Department, thence south-westerly along the said last mentioned line thirty feet; thence south-easterly fifty-six feet, or to the upper side line of the said Alley, and thence north-easterly along the last mentioned line thirty feet, to the place of beginning: together with all the Buildings and Improvements theron, and privileges and apurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also: all that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the southerly corner of a lot of land on the Poor House road, (so called), recently purchased by the late Henry Torrens from one Robert Thorburn, thence in a north-easterly direction along the dividing line between the Kepple and Thorburn Lots, one hundred and ninety-five feet, more or less, to the southerly corner of the Kirk lot, (so called), then at right angles in a south-easterly direction and in prolongation of the said line of the said Kirk lot, ninety-nine feet, more or less, to the south-easterly line of the Kepple Land; thence in a south-westerly direction along the last mentioned line one hundred and ninety-five feet, more or less to the Alms House fence, and thence along the said fence in a north-westerly direction ninety-nine feet, more or less, or to the place of beginning: the same being that portion of the Kepple land which lies between land sold to one Mary E. Beck and the Alms House lot: together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also: all that other lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate in Pasture Lot number six, in the rear of the Town Plat of Fredericton, fronting on York street, commencing at the north-easterly corner of a lot of land belonging to the Trustees of Saint Paul's Church, thence running south-easterly along said lot, three hundred feet, or to Pasture Lot number five; thence south-westerly along said pasture lot number five two hundred and six feet; thence north-westerly three hundred feet, (part of it along the Poor House burial ground), to York street, thence north-easterly along York street two hundred and six feet to the place of beginning: being lot number twenty-one, as marked off on a plan of said pasture lot number six, lodged in the Record Office of York County: together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to the same longing.

Also: all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Torrens, deceased, of in and to a tract of Land on the Brick Kiln road, in the said City of Fredericton, containing about six acres, more or less.

The above Sale is made under and by virtue of a License to sell the said Real Estate, granted by the Probate Court of the County of York, made on the application of the undersigned Eliza Torrens, James Peppers and William J. Crewdson, Administratrix and Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the late Henry Torrens, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, which license bears date the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the York County Records, the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1878.

For further particulars of sale, apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. J. A. & W. Van Wart, Barristers, Queen street, Fredericton. Dated the 26th day of January, A. D. 1878.

ELIZA TORRENS,
JAMES PEPPERS,
WILLIAM J. CREWDSON,
Administratrix and Administrators of the goods, chattles and credits of Henry Torrens, late of the City of Fredericton, in the Country of York, deceased.
jan 28.

SELLING OFF

THE subscriber has this day commenced selling off the Stock of the late James Doherty. The stock consists of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Fur Caps, which will be sold cheaper than anything ever before offered in the city.

Also Overcoats and Reefers, Overshoes, Boys and Mens Knee Boots and a large quantity of Room Paper, which will be sold lower than cost.

The stock must be sold by the 1st of May next.

Great Bargains may be expected for CASH ONLY.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late James Doherty will please make immediate payment or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

FRANCIS DOHERTY,
feb 4 *Executor.*

After the Fire.

GEO. HATT & SONS have removed their Goods to Richards Building, three doors above the old stand, and will be prepared to wait upon their customers this (Monday) morning, as usual.

feb. 4, 1878.

COPPER RIVETTS.

300 COPPER RIVETTS, assorted sizes, 500 Tinmens Rivetts assorted sizes, 500 lbs. Sleigh Rivetts, assorted sizes, 400 lbs. Counter Sink Nails, 2 doz Counter Scales, and for sale low by
feb 11 R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

STORE TO LET.

OPPOSITE People's Bank, at present occupied by Vivian W. Tippet as a Flour Store, from 1st of May next.

Mary M. L. Robinson, Administrix,
J. Robinson, Administrator.
Fton, feb. 4 1878

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to enable the Roman Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, in the Parish of Fredericton, to sell their Glebe Lands and certain of Church Lands to the Lessees thereon or their Assignees, and also to empower them to sell certain other Lands at Public Auction.

A. F. RANDOLPH, Manager.
Fton, feb 11, 1878.—1w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have dissolved Co-partnership by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by the undersigned William R. Logan, who will pay all debts due by and collect all debts due to their late firm.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN,
WILLIAM McKAY.
December 31, 1877.

A Beautiful 9 by 11 Oil Chromo given free with every Dollar's worth of Goods bought for CASH, at

GUIOU'S Variety Store,
nov 19 York Street

Fam for Sale.

THE subscribers offer sale their Farm situate in Kingsclear, fronting on the River St. John about eight miles above Fredericton, having from fifty-four rods, or three and containing 355 acres more or less.

Possession given immediately.

Kingsclear, June 4, 1877.

WILLIAM D. RAINSFORD,
EDWARD RAINSFORD.
June 11, 1877.—tf.

To be Rented.

THE Dwelling over the store of A. Burchill containing fourteen Rooms, now occupied by Mr. J. C. Upham.

ALSO:—

The Dwelling over Mr. S. F. Shute's Jewellery Store, containing Twelve Rooms, now occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Barker.

Possession given 1st May next.

Jan. 21 OWEN SHARKEY.

Special Notice.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the people of Fredericton and surrounding country that a large portion of his Stock has arrived and the balance is expected within the ensuing month. I have abandoned a declaration of war against the Jews, believing that their misrepresentations and wily scheme are well understood by the people of this County. An establishment that sends forth paper soles and oil cloth uppers will find war enough without any assistance on my part. Boasting about paying cash for Goods and at the same time buying them from Montreal agents on Five months credit is altogether too thin.

Remember the old stand opposite the Officers Square, where you will be dealt with honestly.

Respectfully,
Fton, Jan. 21, 1878 D. LUDY.

TO LET.

THE Store and premises now occupied by the subscriber.

☞ Possession given 1st May, or earlier if required.

SPAFFORD PARKER.
Fton, Jan 21—3in

1 ASH PUNG; 1 Light Driving Waggon, 1 Sloven Waggon; 1 Buffalo Robe; 1 Set Single Driving Harness; 1 Set Single Working Harness.

For Sale Low by
dec 31 JAMES S. NEILL.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail free on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

Just Received.

A LARGE quantity of Horse Feed for sale at reasonable rates, will a full variety of Groceries and Provisions, at lowest prices.

D. W. ESTABROOKS.
Fton, July 30, 1877—tf.

Fancy Cabinet Ware

—AT—

J ADAMS' CABINET SHOP.

The finest assortment of Fancy Cabinet Ware in this City.

WALNUT TOILET CASES, WALL POCKETS, HANGING BOOK SHELVES, WALL BRACKETS, CORNER BRACKETS, FLOWER BRACKETS, FLOWER TABLES, JEWEL CROSSES, SLIPPER CASES, CORNICOPIA STANDS, MATCH SAFES, TOWEL RACKS. Also, 5 o'clock Tea Tables for embroidery &c.

WALNUT, ASH and PAINTED CHAMBER SETS, together with a general variety of FURNITURE.

all of which will be sold at very low prices.

PICTURES FRAMED AT LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, etc., always on hand.

☞ Orders from town and country promptly attended to.

J. ADAMS,
jan 7 County Court House.

Glass Ware.

JUST received per train direct from the Factory:

3 bbls latest styles Goblets, 2 bbls. Tumblers assorted, 1 bbl. Glass Sets, latest styles, 2 bbls. Plain and Fancy Preserve Dishes, 1 bbls. assorted Small Glass Ware.

As the above goods have been bought for CASH at the lowest Factory prices, I will sell them as cheap as any house in Fredericton.

jan. 28 E. E. PHAIR, Opp. Telegraph Office.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, and Razors

Just Received per Steamer from Liverpool 2 CASES containing 176 dozen Table Knives and Forks; 10 dozen Razors; 15 dozen Pocket Knives; Scissors.

For Sale Low, Wholesale and Retail.
dec 31 Z. R. EVERETT.

Groceries and Provisions

In Store and For Sale by

BENJ. EVANS,

Opp. the County Court House, Fredericton.

30 BBLS. and half Bbls. Herring, 3 Casks of Molasses, 5 half Bbls Shad, 3 Bbls. Mackeral, 40 bbls Apples, assorted, Greenings, Russetts and Bishop Pippins, 2 bbl. Quinces, 1 Barrel Pears, 6 dozen Brooms, 6 dozen Pails, 4 dozen Washboards, 70 Boxes Smoked Herring, 10 half chests Tea, 1 half chest Oolong Tea, 7 Bozes Tobacco, assorted, 10 Boxes Raisins, Brown, Scotch Refined, Crushed and Granulated Sugars, 1 barrel Currants, 1 barrel Java Mocha Coffee, 2 Boxes Candles; 6's and 8's, 10 Boxes Logan & Stewart Soap, 3 Kegs Soda, 2 barrels Dried Apples, 1 barrel Soda Biscuit, 1 barrel Sugar Biscuit, 1 barrel Pilot Biscuit 1 barrel Graham Bread.

Corn Meal, Flour Oatmeal, Buckwheat Meal, Tea Flour, 1 Bbl. Whiting, 1 Sack of Rice

CANNED GOODS, Lobsters, Oysters, Salmon Peaches, Tomatoes, Squash, Pine Apples, Corned Beef, Strawbrries, Baked Beans

ASSORTED JELLIES.—Marmalade, Tomato Ketchup, Mushroom Ketchup, Lea and Worcester Sauce Dandilion Coffee, Castor Oil in bottles, Yeast Powder, Broma, Corn Starch, Blue and White Starch, Sago Pickles, 12 doz. Shoe Blacking, Stove Blacking, Shoe Thread, Fishing Lines, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, and Chimneys, Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Washing Crystal, Pressed Hops, Shoe Nails and Carpet Tacks, Fine Salt in Bags, Boxes and Bottles, Matches Slates, Horse Cards and Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Bed Cords, Bath Bricks, Ink, Spices, Ginger, Pepper Mustard, Alspice, Mace, Cream Tartar, Cassia, Cloves, ground and whole, Tapioca, Macaroni, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Citron, Stick Cinnamon, Flavoring Extracts, Blacking Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Wisps, Nuts, almond filberts, chestnut, Brazil walnuts, pea nuts, Malago Isabelle Grapes, Figs and all kinds of Confectionary.

Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Logwood, Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Split Peas, Prepared Cocoa, Sausages, Clothes Pins, Tea Pots Wash Basins, Toilet Soap, Cider and White Wine Vinegar, 5 Barrels No. 1 Labrador Herring, and a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All kinds of Country Produce Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Pork, Beans, Onions, Oatmeal, Buck wheat Meal, Oats, Potatoes, Poultry, &c., bought and sold.

dec 10.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.

THE annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Bank of New Brunswick will be held at their Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

A. F. RANDOLPH, Manager.
Fton, Jan 28, 1878.

BUSINESS CARDS

DENTAL NOTICE.

Jas. A. McAllister, D. D. S.,
(Graduate of Pena Dental College,)
Has opened a Dental Office on Queen Street near the Cor. of Westmoreland Streets.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered in extraction, if desired.

Fton, July 27, 1877.

S. S. BLACK, M. D., HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Office, Corner King and Carleton Streets.

Fton, Sept. 17, 1877.

ALLEN & WILSON, Barristers and Attorneys AT LAW,

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c., Loans Negotiated, Accounts Collected.

OFFICE upstairs in Wiley's Building, next door to Logan's Store.

dec. 5, 1877.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D., M. R. C. S. ENG.

FORMERLY Surgeon to Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Office 32 Germain Street
Corner North Market street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Office.—11 to 1, and 2 to 5.
April 23, 1877.

BECKWITH & SEELY,

Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc.
Office in
CITY HALL FREDERICTON
Attend at Oromocto and Fredericton Junction, alternate Saturdays.

Accounts Collected, and Loans Negotiated.

Fton, November 16, 1874.

WAVERLY HOUSE FREDERICTON.

THIS well known hotel has been improved on, and the premises enlarged. The Stables are the best in the city. Charges low.

JOHN B. GRIEVES,
Fton, Jan. 29, 1877. Proprietor

HUGH McMONAGLE,

Sussex Corner, King's County,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, and Leicester Sheep.
Sept 8 1871

SAMUEL B. BELDING

Hampton Village King's Co., N. B
Breeder of Ayrshire
and Manufacturer of Leather.

EDWARD CADWALLADER,
Organist Christ Church Cathedral.
TEACHER OF THE
Organ, Pianoforte, Cabinet Organ and Vocal Music.
Pianos and Organs Tuned and repaired.
Agent for the best Reed Organs

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.

Advertising Agents,
186 *W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,*
Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.
Estimates furnished free. Send for a Circular

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New Brunswick,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)
OFFICE:—Their Brick Building
QUEEN STREET,
NEAR COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
Insurance affected as reasonable as any other good company.

S. D. McPHERSON, President.
WM. McBEATH, Secretary.
Fredericton, July 10, 1876.

MRS. BEEK

THANKFUL for past patronage, continues to give Lessons in Singing, and will give Instructions on the Piano.

☞ Orders from town and country promptly attended to.

Fton, Oct. 6, 1876.

OHAS. H. LUGRIN, Barrister & Attorney AT LAW,

Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,

OFFICE.—Over the W. U. Telegraph Office Queen Street, Fredericton.

nov. 26, 1877.

MISS LUGRIN

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils for the Pianoforte.

Terms made known on application.

Fton May 11, 187

LONG'S HOTEL,

Corner of King and York Streets,

THE Subscriber having leased the above well known premises, begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to receive and accommodate transient and permanent boarders.

The house has been recently painted, papered, and cleaned throughout, and contains rooms newly furnished. He will spare no pains to make Long's Hotel a home to all who may be pleased to visit it.

TERMS $1.00 per day.

The best Stabling in the City, with an experienced Hostler always in attendance.

GEO. HUME, Proprietor.
Fredericton, May 22.

ASH FOR HIDES FOR THE Gibson Tannery.

CASH and the highest prices paid for Hides at the Gibson Tannery, Moncton Point, Gibson, by James McCutcheon, at the Tannery; Fredericton, Gibson Corner, Railway terminus; Christopher Broderick, Regent Street, Fredericton; Richard Hudson, City Market, Fredericton; Thomas A. Beckwith, Oromocto.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Moncton Point, Gibson Dec. 17, 1877.

Novelty Oil Cans.

JUST received a lot of Novelty Oil Cans, a new and useful article.

10 Dozen Snow Shovels 1 dozen Coal Sifters.

Jan 21 R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

BOILED & RAW OIL VARNISH.

6 BARRELS Boiled and Raw Oil Varnish; 1 Barrel Furniture Varnish; 1 Barrel Japan Pale Oak Varnish, Coach Body Varnish, Carriage Varnish.

dec 17 Z. R. EVERET.

GRIND STONES.

ONE and a half Tons GRIND STONES, For Sale by

Nov. 19 JAMES. S. NEILL.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I, Thos. L. Simmons, Sen., have been sworn into office as Principal Assessor of Rates in the City of Fredericton, this day, any person liable to be assessed in the said City, may within thirty days since the publication of this notice, give to me, the said Principal Assessor, a statement in writing under oath before the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned, of his, or her property and income, according to the form provided in an act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates and Taxes, in the City of Fredleton, Forms can be procured from the Mayor, City Clerk or the undersigned.

NOTICE—Any persons neglecting to make a statement to the Mayor, City Clerk, or the assessor, according to the advertisement, previous to the Assessment Roll being made out, (which will be when their assessment will be required to appeal to the Assessor by petition, in accordance therewith instructions on the back of the notice Notice.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1878.

T. L. SIMMONS,
feb 11 Principal Assessor.

Speed, Safety and Comfort! Travel by Rail.

Fredericton Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, November 12th, and until further notice, TRAINS will run as follows:—

6.40 A. M. Through Express Train leave Fredericton for St. John without change of cars. Due 10.00 a. m.

8.00 A. M. Express Train leaves Saint John for Fredericton Junction, making connection with New Brunswick Railway Train at Fredericton for Northampton Woodstock, Richmond, Perceneville, Munise Fort Fairfield and Grand Falls. Due at Fredericton, 11.45.

9.15 A. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Express Train for Harvey, McAdam, St. Stephen, St. Andrews Houlton, Woodstock, Vanceboro, Bangor, Danville Junction, Portland, Boston and all points West.

2.30 P. M. Train leaves Fredericton (after the arrival of New Brunswick Railway Train,) for Fredericton Junction and St. John.

3.50 P. M. Train leaves Fredericton after arrival of Express Train from Boston, Portland, Danville Junction, Bangor, Woodstock, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, McAdam and Harvey. Due at Fredericton 4.50 p. m.

4.30 P. M. Through Express Train leaves Carleton, St. John, for Fredericton without change of cars.

☞ Two Express Trains each way daily between Fredericton and St. John.

THOS. TEMPLE,
President.
FRED. B. EDGECOMBE,
Fredericton, Oct. 22nd, 1877 Supt

New Brunswick Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, November 21st, Trains will run as follows:

LEAVE	
Gibson,	8.00, A. M.,
Woodstock,	10.20, A. M.
Grand Falls,	5.50, A. M.
Caribou,	6.00, A. M.
ARRIVE AT	
Gibson,	4.00. P. M.
Woodstock,	1.20, P. M.
Grand Falls,	6.00, P. M.
Caribou,	6.00, P. M.

T. HOBEN, Supt.
Gibson, November 19, 1877.

Golden Fleece.

CHEAP SALE OF Dry Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL ON

Monday next,

Commence to sell his stock, old and new, at

Greatly Reduced Prices

FOR CASH ONLY!

FULL LINES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

a large stock of

Mourning Goods,
Ladies' Winter Cloths,
Winceys, Flannels, Blankets.

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

John McDonald.

☞ Parties buying on TIME will be charged my regular prices.

Fton, nov. 5, 1877. J. McD.

CUT NAILS.

Just Received and in Stock:

60 KEGS Cut Nails and Spikes.
Nov. 19, 18 77. JAMES S. NEILL.

RETIRING

FROM THE

Dry Goods Trade.

OWEN SHARKEY

Having Received per late importations:

Ladies' Dress Goods;
Black and Colored Lustres;
Stuffs, Tweeds, Prints, Mantle Cloths;
Shawls, Scarfs, Clouds, Hose;
Mitts, Gloves, Fur Caps, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Overcoats, Reefers, Pants, Vests, Shirts; Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Kid Mits, Gloves; Gauntlets, Hats, Fur Caps.

ALSO;

Scarlet, Blue, Gray, White & Fancy Flannels, Blankets, Grey and White Cottons; Swandowns, Duck, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Buffalo Robes and Horse Blankets, &c.

☞ Having decided on retiring from the DRY GOODS TRADE, as soon as possible, the greater portion of the stock on hand will be sold at and below Cost for Cash.

nov 19 OWEN SHARKEY

MOCCASINS.

ARRIVED and now in stock, 500 pairs Canadian and New Brunswick Moccasins for boys girls, men and women, very nice and comfortable. Cheeper than ever.

500 PAIRS Snowshoes, all sizes and kinds.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

NOW in store, 4 new Pianos, and 8 new Organs, at LEMONT'S Variety Store.
dec 10

FOR a good smoke use the Myrtle Navy TOBACCO for sale at GUIOU'S Variety Store, York Street.
nov 19

50,000 Sold Annually.

THE Tuck popularity for twenty three years. No mistake about the quality and the prices are within the reach of all.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail by
Dec 10 JAMES G. McNALLY.

Office to Rent.

THE office on Queen Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fraser & Winslow and next adjoining Gregory & Blair. It has been put in thorough repair and will be supplied with Fraser's heat without expense to occupant.

For further particulars apply to
Fton, nov. 19 Z. R. EVERETT

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

imported direct by us from the leading Markets in Great Britain and the United States. Also a complete line of

Gents Clothing and Furnishing Goods in

Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Shirts Collars, Neckties, Cuffs, Suspenders, Socks, Hats, Caps, &c.

To which we respectfully invite the inspection of our country friends.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,
Proprietors.
M. LENNANE, Manager.
Nov. 26, 1877.

Iron and Steel Chain and Tie

Just received and in Stock.

25 TONS Bar and Round Iron, 3 Tons Steel Shoe Tire and Tire Cinks Steel 11 Tons Chain, 5/16 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 5/8, 3/4 Boxes I C, I C C and I X Tin.

dec 17 Z. R. EVERETT.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Carriage Makers, under the firm of Fredericton Industry, is dissolved by mutual consent, all debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to Wesley Carpenter, who will settle all claims against the said partnership.

GEORGE W. RUSS,
WESLEY CARPENTER.
Fton, dec. 15, 1877.

Card.

THE Subscriber in thanking his friends for past favours, begs to inform them he is carrying on the business on his own account and hopes by close attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a share of the public patronage.

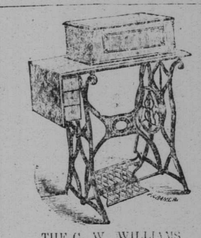
WESLEY CARPENTER.
Oct. 15

Customs Department.

Ottawa, 12th Oct., 1877.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices, until further notice, 12½ per cent.

CHAS. SMITH,
dec 17 Commissioner of Customs



THE C. W. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPY

Established in Boston 1857; Established in Montreal 1862; Incorporated 1872.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $500,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Singer Sewing Machine.

Perfection Means Success.

THE perfection and great simplicity of the Williams Singer Sewing Machines, have placed them ahead of all other makers, and notwithstanding that, all other sewing machine companies find their trade entirely reduced, their trade rapidly increasing. Their sales for the month of May, 1877, were one-third more than they ever made in one month since the Company had an exist