VOLUME I.

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The Song of the Uplands, Oh, better a glimpse of a star That may never be reached but be hoped for

Oh, better a grand life afar, That at least in the mind can be groped for, Than to have all the senses desire, And all that the passions require; But no more, but no more.

Oh, better a faith that can cope With the doubts of the world and

Oh, better a life that has hope To illume it, though poverty stricken, Than to have all that riches can hire Or buy, so to feast and not tire But no more, but no more,

Oh, better love that is blind, That can see in the loved one no badness Oh, better a trust in one's kind, Spite of all of its folly and madness Than to stand all alone mid earth's mire. Having food and raiment and fire,

But no more, but no more.

ADONIS, M. D.

-Edward S. Creamer.

"I forbid you my house, do you hear, sir?" screamed Mr. Chickjove, purple with rage and stamping like a cockatoo.
"Well, but since Mrs. Chickjove sent

for me"—pleaded Jack Halliday.
"Mrs. Chickjove is a silly young woman, with whose feelings you have presumed to trifle," roared her husband, Lourishing his umbrella from the door-

step. "Now, sir, be off; I've had enough of this. My patience has been driven to extremities."
"As you please," said Jack. "My visit was professional; but, since you refuse to let me see your wife, who is ill and who has summoned me, be good enough to give her this box of pills." The pills spurred Mr. Chickjove to

the ground, stamped upon it, pressed his heels on the pills as they rolled about, and concluded this little performance with an exulting yell. "There ir! so much for your physic! I seorn it and you, too! Aha!" saying which Mr. Chickjove opened his housedoor with a latchkey, wagged his head fiercely at Dr. Halliday from the threshold, and then went in, banging the door with such violence that it made all the window-panes rattle. The doctor re-

He shrugged his shoulders and strode away down the street. One might complete equanimity. A few minutes' pensive walk brought him to a side street of fashionable appearance, which he entered, and at the third house rang the bell. "Is Mrs. Marrable at home! asked he of the smart maid who answered his summons. "Yes, sir," said the damsel; but she put a forefinger to her

lips, and with a mysterious look whispered: "Hush, sir; he's come!" "Who's come?" inquired Halliday, astonished. "Missus' brother, sir; and oh, my, what a row he's made! Yes, sir; please

to step in. These last words were spoken aloud and with considerable flurry, for the maid had espied a tall, lumbering figure darkening the end of the passage. The figure stared with all its might at the doctor. The doctor accosted it blandly; but a wave of the hand motioned him to step into the parlor, and there he was confronted by a massive, square-jawed person, six feet tall and broad in proportion, who, in a deep bass voice that seemed to come up like a miner's from the shaft of a pit, said:

"My name is Guckin, and I want to the parlor and I want to the

face with an evil glare. "You've heard if I ever prescribe for wife, widow or of Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, haven't girl again. I've had enough of it!" of Pulmer, the Rugeley poisoner, haven't girl again. you? and Smethurst, another doctor? You'll swing, too, if you don't mind. You've laid your plans for marrying my sister; but as she's too old and ugly for you to love, you just think you'll undermine her health first, so that she may die as soon as possible after the mar-

have just said, I should consent ever to step into this house again?" ejaculated Jack Halliday, as he disengaged himself, with a burning spot on either

somebody; but presently the humorous the fire, and, lifting her vail, sighed: aspects of the situation broke abruptly "Oh, doctor, I feel so ill. I've been aspects of the situation broke abruptly upon him, and he laughed. His step was elastic and steady-by no means o a would-be poisoner—as he trudged off day. "Why, I called at your house to pay the last visit on his list before didn't your husband tell you?" going home to tea. It was seven o'clock of a winter evening, and the lamps of that suburhan district of the lamps of of a winter evening, and the lamps of that suburban district of London where our scenes are laid had been flaring these two hours. Dr. Halliday made for a row of semi-detached villas, and knocking at the door of a house with a pretty garden in front, was admitted without the matter with you, Mrs. Chickthing the matter with you, if it's all the same of 1859, 45,000; in the Schleswig-Holstein war, 3,000; in the Schleswig-Holstein war, 3,000; in the Pruso-Austrian war of 1866, 45,000; in the Pruso-Austrian war of 1866, 45,000; in the Schleswig-Holstein war, 3,000; in the Schleswig-Holstein war, 3,00

children came romping down the pas-sage to be kissed, and it was under the lead of these little people, the one pull-ing him by the hand, another holding on to his coat skirts, and a third climb-ing on to his back, that the doctor made his entrance into a parlor where a happy family party were mustered. The owner of the house was Mr. Daisop, a little, jovial business man, husband of a jolly wife, and father of a flock of children.

He sat near the fire reading a newspaper, with a couple of rosy brats crowing at his knees, and two more sprawling on the hearth-rug. Half-a-dozen boys and girls, between ten and sixteen, were gathered round the table playing loto, and the eldest daughter, a cheeful girl of twenty, was working beside her mother, and casting occasional glances toward a sofa, where lay the beauty of the family, a sweet, golden-haired girl of eighteen. Before the doctor's entry the beauty had been laughing at some joke of her brother's, but seeing Halliday, a gleam lit up her eyes, a faint blush overspread her cheeks, and she let her head sink on her pillow in an attitude of delicious languor. When the chorus of greetings had subsided, the doctor took a chair beside the sofa and shook He sat near the fire reading a news took a chair beside the sofa and shook hands with the beauty.
"Well, how do you feel to-day, Miss

Emily?" "So weak, doctor," murmured a soft voice, and a pair of blue eyes moistened as they looked into his.

"The poor darling has lost her appe tite; she could eat nothing at dinner, said Mrs. Daisop, a tall, florid and bux

om lady.
"Oh, mamma! that was because she sent out Jane an hour before grub-time to buy her two sausage rolls, three rasp-berry puffs and a Bath bun," exclaimed one of the brothers at the table,

"Oh, those odious boys!" muttered
Mrs, Daisop; but Dr. Halliday pretended

enough to give her this box of pills."

The pills spurred Mr. Chickjove to exasperation. He took the box out of the young doctor's hands, threw it on the ground, stamped upon it, pressed his heels on the pills as they rolled about, and concluded this little permouth; but at last she could contain herself no longer, and burst out into a lamentable wail, followed by a torrent

"Ah! Nervous debility; outdoor exercise will cure that," remarked the doctor as he rose from his chair with professional composure; but he was surprised to notice that Mr. and Mrs. Daisop, instead of seeming alarmed at their daughter's state, were exchanging smiles. They beckoned to him to come have expected him to exhibit some excitement at the manner in which had just been treated; but he seemed to have his reasons for preserving a complete equanimity. A few minutes' wistcoat, and grinning from ear to ear,

"Now my dear fellow, we quite appreciate your delicacy in not having poken out your sentiments till now; but we think, for our Emily's sake, that the time has come when you ought to

declare yourself."
"Declare what?" answered the doc tor. "I assure you Miss Emily is in no

"Come, come, you're making fun of us!" laughed Mr. Daisop, in whose mirth his wife joined. "Do you think we have been blind to the purpose of your constant visits to our daughter?"

"Professional visits, Mr. Daisop,"
said Jack Halliday, with some wonder.
"Well, well, we won't discuss that
point," continued Emily's lively father.
"Look at yourself in the glass, man.
Do you think a fellow of your handsome

know what is the matter with my sister?"

"Really, Mr. Guckin, there is not much; a slight cold—vapors."

"Then why have you paid her fifty-six visits in the course of five weeks?"

"I can hardly tell," stammered Halliday, uneasily; "ladies are sometimes."

"I day, uneasily; "ladies are sometimes."

"I want to am sure I am only too glad for my dear Emily that she should find a husband like you. Go in now, and make the child happy by proposing to her. I will be bound she does not remain long on the sofa after that."

Jack Halliday murmured a more in the sofa after that."

day, uneasily; "ladies are sometimes anxious about themselves, you know. The least thing alarms them."

"Enough; I know your game, my man," interrupted Mr. Guckin, apprehending the doctor by the cuff as if he were a prisoner, and staring into his less, to exclaim: "Now, I'll be hanged for with an exil glare. "You've heard if I ever prescribe for wife widow or

He had indeed had enough of it. He and Castaign, and Lapommeraie, was the handsomest doctor within a Frenchmen, doctors and poisoners, too? and of that physician lately hanged at Edinburgh for poisoning his wife, eh? glory and a source of wealth to him, had turned out to be an unmitigated curse. Guckin and Mr. Daisop had all some grounds for taxing him with having shot the darts of Cupid into their respective family circles; and they were not the die as soon as possible after the mar-riage, and leave you her money. Well, well, just try it. Go up stairs and see Mrs. Marrable now, if you like; but, mind, my eye is on you." Iamuy circles; and they were not the only persons by many who were entitled to make the same complaint. The best of it was, however, that Jack Halliday was absolutely innocent of any purpose mind, my eye is on you." was absolutely innocent of any purpose "You can't think that, after what you to circumvent his fair patients; for he

tanglement.

He walked home, brooding in considcheek.

"All right; that means that you are going, doesn't it? Or is it only a bit of show-off?"

"It means that I am going this minute, and—and I'm ashamed of you, Mr. Guckin. Good-night."

"Go to the deuce!" said Mr. Guckin; and he, too, having shown the young doctor into the street. slammed the door doctor into the street, slammed the door out into the street, saying that he want-with quite unnecessary noise. with quite unnecessary noise.

This time Jack Halliday did look a little upset. He bit the corners of his ful meal just yet, for on walking into whiskers, pulled down his waistbands, his study he was met by a dainty, tearful and appeared anxious to do battle with little woman, who rose from a chair near

waiting for you an hour."
"Mrs. Chickjove!" exclaimed Halli-

"Ah, doctor, I shall die if you for-sake me," screamed Mrs. Chickjove, and, letting herself glide off her seat, she had a fit of hysterics on the hearth-

Jack, losing his head, caught up the first bottle off his medicine-shelf and forced the contents into the fair sufferer's mouth. He found out later-and

drill-sergeant's, "I have come to apologize for my brother's atrocious conduct. It has made me quite ill. The unmanly

in the hall, said: "Now, one at a time. First, you, Mr. Guckin. You called me a scoundrel. If you don't instantly beg my pardon, I shall request you to take off your coat, and we'll have it out here instanter. Do you decline?" Mr. Guckin did decline to fight, and, reddening, muttered an apology. "Very well, off you go; and now, your turn, Mr. Chickjove."

"Ah, you shan't intimidate me, sir," shricked the choleric little husband of the lady with palpitations. "If you lay a finger on me, sir, I'll have the law on you."

"Yes, I know you're a solicitor," said

promise to renounce my private prac-

had my tea, I'll go and propose to Emily; but conditionally, you know, on my

wouldn't quite suit a tender-hearted creature like our Emily." And he left the doctor to his tea.

A Rancher's Life in Colorado. A Rancher's Life in Celorade.

A Colorado correspondent writes: "We at the East can hardly realize the isolation of tentimes attending ranche-life. A few days since we renewed the acquaint ance of a young gentleman whom we have the few there are the statements and the set of the few the second that a length of th ance of a young gentleman whom we met in Denver last year. He is of a distinguished family of Northern New York, and a graduate of one of our behind him and watched him closely. The York, and a graduate of one of our Eastern colleges. He came to this State about a year since for the benefit of his health, which was considerably impaired. His physician advised him to paired. Where he would be worth the control of the control of the came to the state of the house before Bill gravely walked up to the fence, put his horns under the lower board, and ripped the whole length down, and the control of the cont go on a sheep ranche, where he would have constant out-door employment. He soon engaged himself to two Scotch shepherds to assist them in the care of sheep, and for five months the three men managed the affairs of the ranche,

The unvarying duties of a shepherd are about as follows: At sunrise to take his flock, usually from four to six hundred, accompanied by his trusty horse and faithful dogs, to green pastures and beside still waters, if he can find them, and there remain all the day long with a watchful eye over his charge, to see that none fall into the ditch or go day out, month after month. The dog a valuable auxiliary in the care of sheep. The "Scotch collie" surpasses all others in his natural aptitude for this work, and oftentimes one well trained sells for \$150.

The Cost of War. Gazette de St. Petersburg, apropos of the cost of the recent campaigns, makes some calculations of the cost in blood and treasure of the wars of cost in blood and treasure of the wars of the last twenty-five years. In the Orimean war 750,000 lives were sacrificed; in the Italian war of 1859, 45,000; in the Sableague Holtzin 2000; in the Sableague Holtzin 2000;

TAME BUFFALOES.

Bringing Up Three that were Taken Youn Colonel Ezra Miller, of Mahwah, N.J., brought up three buffaloes that were sent to him from the plains of the West, and gives his experience with them as

er's mouth. He found out later—and so did the lady—that he had administered a strong dose of Epsom salts by mistake; but for the present his impulses were erratic, for he heard loud moans issuing from the next room, which was his parlor, and running in saw a corpulent, middle-aged lady, gasping on a sofa, with both hands pressed to her bosom.

"Why, Mrs. Marrable, what brings you here?" he cried.
"Oh, doctor," croaked the rich widow in a voice which would have done for a drill-sergeant's, "I have come to apolomakers. The milk of the buffalo is a little yellower than that of the Alderney, but very sweet and rich, and there is more cream than in the Alderney milk. As to the quantity of milk given by buffalo cows, they will average with the average milker. The udder of the buffalo cow is very small indeed, but the milk veins are immeuse. This is a provision whereby nature enables them to run faster than if cumbered by a large udder. I am of the It has made me quite ill. The unmanly fellow wants my money—six thousand a year, doctor, in the three per cents—but he shall never have a penny; my money shall go to those whom I love and who love me. Oh, doctor, dear doctor, your prescriptions do me a world of good; I feel that I owe you my life. . . . Allow me to weep; oh! oh!"

The cathartic in the doctor's bottle was not all gone; he was about to impart what renained of it to soothe the widow's pangs; but at this moment the knocker on the street-door was banged what was the matter. He opened the door, and in rushed Mr. Chickjove, Mr. Guckin, and Mr. Daisop, all three raveing. "My wife is in your house!"

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Guckin, and Mr. Daisop, all three raving. "My wife is in your house!" yelped one. "You've abducted my sister, you scoundrel!" sang out the second. "I'll have no more trifling with my daughter!" shouted the third. second. "I'll have no more triffing with my daughter!" shouted the third. Their fists were elenched and their hair bristled.

Jack Halliday, though an even-tempered man, lost patience. He barred the entrance to the parlor with his outstretched arms; and keeping his visitors in the hall, said: "Now, one at a time. First, you, Mr. Guckin. You called me a scoundrel. If you don't instantly beg my pardon, I shall request you to take off your coat, and we'll have it out here instanter. Do you decline?" Mr.

you."

"Yes, I know you're a solicitor," said the doctor, calmly, "and that's why I am going to make an offer to you. I is from the round," the colonel said. from the same complaint, and betrayed promise to renounce my private practice. I'll never call upon your wife nor any other lady, except in a friendly beats any beef liver I ever tasted."

"You shan't call on us in a friendly the cow stables, and from among a "You shan't call on us in a friendly way," howled Mr. Chickjove. "Yes, sir, I'll get you elected coroner; that's a good idea, for we shall be well rid of you. You'll go and live in London. Where's my wife? Let me pass, sir."

Mr. Chickjove went in to fetch his wife, and Jack remained alone with Mr. Daisop.

"Mr. Daisop," said he, "when I've had my tea, I'll go and propose to Emily; hat conditionally, you know on my

but conditionally, you know, on my getting that coronorship. I don't want to have my wife's jealousy excited."

"You're right, there," said Mr. Daisop, laughing. "A good-looking husband with a large female practice wouldn't quite suit a tender hearted."

"We have had no trouble in raising them," the colonel said, "and they herd with the other cattle on the best of terms. What surprises me is their weakness. I supposed they were very powerful; but they are not. I have seen a yearling Alderney bull push Bill the a yearling Alderney bull push Bill, the buffalo bull, when he was three years old, right up hill. They are fast, but they are not strong. They are also very cowardly, very playful and very cun-ning. I have studied their habits and while they were eating dinner under that shed, they heard a rattle, and down came Bill, a handle of the wheelbarrow men managed the affairs of the ranche, both indoors and out, each taking his turn in the art of cooking, and each doing his own washing. This ranche is situated seventy-five miles from Colorado Springs, which is their base of supdown, and every time the barrel bounced

down, and every time the barrel bounced over a stone Bill grunted and jerked up his ridiculous tail. They don't bellow like our cattle; they grunt.

One day some girls who were visiting here from New York went on the hill for blackberries, carrying a small tin pail, such as the men use in carrying salt when they salt the cattle. Bill saw the nail and though afraid of the girls. pail, and, though afraid of the girls, slowly walked toward them. They slowly fence there within three lengths of an open gate. They never saw it. Bill topped with a grunt and a jerk of his

"A curious thing," the colonel said "is their dance. I call it their war-dance and I believe the Indians got the idea of the war-dance from them, as well as the grunt. Those three buffaloes would go up among those cedars and Bill would rear up against one, put his fore-legs around it, and bend it down to the

buffalo country, where the calves could be collected and domesticated, and whence they could be shipped to the East. If something of this kind isn't done, the buffalo will be exterminated."

TRICHINA.

The Death of Four Persons from Eating Raw Ham. Raw Ham.

The Chicago Times of a recent date says: A short time ago an alleged case of spasm-provoking trichina occurred in this city, and a number of people who thought they knew more about uncooked, diseased pork than the unfortunate deceased who ate it could not believe that such a thing as the real trichina that killed people did exist or could exist hereabouts. To prove that it could ist hereabouts. To prove that it could not, according to his own theory, a cer-tain physician ate a piece of meat which

There has recently occurred a very dis-tressing case which, if it does not set at rest the question of the tendency of diseased pork, not thoroughly cooked, to create trichina, and in such a serious form as to be fatal, should at least, it

ferm as to be fatal, should at least, it would seem, call for some very thorough and exhaustive inquiry.

Intelligence reached the city yesterday that a whole family had died from trichina caused by eating ham, which was presumably insufficiently cooked. In Gridley, Ill., resided until a few days since a very respectable German family, consisting of a man, his wife and three sons. They were in the habit of partaking of ham freely, and within the past week the boys sickened and died. The mother finally succumbed to illness and also died, and when the news reached this city yesterday, the last member of the family was upon what was believed to be his deathbed. The boys and their mother died in The boys and their mother died in the greatest agony, and Dr. Taylor, a physician of Gridley, who attended the family, had no doubt about the cause of

hear your influence will be paramount at the approaching election of a coroner for this district. Get me elected, and I specimens of the ham eaten by this unfortunate family, and also a piece of the body of one of the boys deceased, to Mr. Edward Mancher, the optician of this city, and the latter gentleman applied a number of crucial microscopic tests to these subjects. The results fully substantiated the theory of trichina as the cause of death, as the microscope clearly discovered thousands of these death-dealing parasites in small pieces of the ham.

thousand. They are so abundant that life in the smaller parasites cannot be discerned at all, as they have to be placed between the two pieces of glass, and the point of the finest needle can scarcely define them, and yet they caused the agonized death of a whole family. There is intense excitement in and around the locality where this melancholy fatality occurred.

Wanted More "Ointment." A Washington correspondent tells this anecdote: In the year 187- an official from the regions of Puget sound came to the capital to transact some import-ant business with one of the executive departments. It was his first visit to the seat of government of his country, and it was evident, from his dress and manner, that he was infinitely more at home on the frontier, attired in buckskin, and sleeping with the blue canopy of heaven for a covering, and living, on his round of official duty, on the products of his rifle. The amenities and comforts of civilization were new to him; but, with genuine American selfassertion, he purchased an "outfit" of broadcloth, mainly a "swallow-tail," on the "slope," and traveled in Pullman cars over the mountains and across the plains and prairies to the capital. Arriving here, he sought out the best hotel, and put up there. At dinner that day, after astounding the waiters by his extraordinary gastronomic ca-pacity, having tasted of every dish on the menu, the Puget Sounder touched bottom on the dessert. Amongst other things there were apple dumplings, slowly walked toward them. They slowly edged away. Bill followed. The girls walked faster; so did Bill. They ran; Bill broke into a trot, and down the hill they came, the girls still holding the pail, and frightened out of their wits, and Bill behind longing for salt. Hanged caused it to fail in its distribution to dumpling, so that the supply of the former was prematurely exhausted, leaving but a leathery mass of bare dumpling. The frontier official, in his time, had swallowed worse things than Washington hotel dumplings; but after nibbling around the doughy mass and se-lecting from beneath the covering all the apple he could scrape out, the waiter, noticing the situation, stepped up and inquired: "Governor, will you have some more dumpling?" The official, first looking at the waiter to see if he was in earnest, and then at his plate-ful of excavated dumplings, replied, "No, thank ye; but, if it's all the same to you, I'll take a leetle more of that i-intement."

would be to have buffalo ranches in the FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Grain in Orchards. In a recent issue of your paper I notice an article in which the writer is desirous of becoming familiar with the project as to whether sowing small grain (oats) in an orchard would prove satisfactory. I think not, should he be dealt with similarly to myself. Though the raising of such had only once been engaged in, and its proving by far con-trary to my expectations, I unhesitat-ingly abandoned the idea of raising small grain in an orchard of any age in the future. I now take pleasure in giving my experience to young farmers and any others of your numerous read-

In the spring of 1876, having an extensive and superior selection of choice fruit trees, variously mixed, I concluded (the trees being widely set apart and planted in virgin soil) to experiment in raising oats. As the ground needed cultivation, I thought the oats would be beneficial instead of injurious. Sowed them in March, and gave the matter but my surprise and dissatisfaction, I observed the trees were very scaly, bark dry and in places scorched—caused, as I thought then and know now, by the I thought then and know now, by the reflection of heat or rays of the sun. The straw was fast maturing, and capable of reflection. But my neighbors frequently persisted in causing me to believe otherwise, but of no avail. I afterward confirmed my belief. Becoming dissatisfied at the turn things were taking, I had the oats harvested. But it was no improvement, for the stubbs seemed as forcible in returning heat as did their better half. Finding there was no chance of saving them except by hard work and diligent nursing, I re-solved to adopt the two latter methods

thereby saving more than half of my "Young Farmer" will observe by the foregoing that the oats paid dear for themselves, and were worthless. If he should still feel inclined to raise a crop in his orchard, I would suggest the raising of corn or potatoes, or other crops with green foliage.—M. A. Stier, in Rural World.

Clean oil-cloth with milk and water:

brush and soap will ruin it. Tumblers that have had milk in them should never be put in hot water.

A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell. A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an improvement.

Musty bottles or jars may be sweet-ened with lye or dissolved soda. Let either remain in them a short time, off must, if placed in jars or bottles.

A tablespoonful of black pepper put into the first water in which gray and buff linens are washed will keep them from spotting. There is no objection to

it, and it softens the water like soda. In damp weather, flat-irons, unles kept on the stove, are apt to gather moisture, get rough, and sometimes rusty; and it is not well to keep them hot all the time, for a good many reasons—they are liable to get knocked off and broken, and after a while do not of the ham.
So thick were they that Mr. Mancher said last evening that he could clearly distinguish no less than ten perfectly-formed and large-sized trichins in a piece of the ham no bigger than a pin's head, and that in larger pieces they abounded by the hundred and by the board and rub them over it quickly the said that it is a summary of the said that the said them over it quickly the said that the said them over it quickly the said that the said them over it quickly the said that the said them over it quickly the said that the said the said the said the said that the said last evening that he could clearly distinguish no less than ten perfectly—

and then rub on a piece of cloth, they will always keep bright and smooth. If they do ever happen to get wet, and so rust, lay a little fine said upon a smooth beard and rub them over it quickly while heat as well, and they are in the heat as well, and they are in the way. If you occasionally rub the smooth surface with a bit of beeswax, and then rub on a piece of cloth, they do ever happen to get wet, and so rust, lay a little fine said upon a smooth beard and the rub of beard and the retain the heat as well, and they are in while hot.

Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in it the trees made little or no growth, and only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now! The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could not but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous and the foliage remarkably luxuriant; the fruit was abundant, of large size, and free from worms and other imperfections. The excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the "hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker-worm." He found less trouble with their roosting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another, as the condition of the fowls or the orchard-sections seemed to require.

-Poultry World. Pruning Trees. Set a green hand to prune trees where limbs of any size are to be removed, and the chances are, ten to one, that he will commence at the top and saw through the limb until it falls of its own weight, tearing down the bark and wood, inflicting a great, ugly wound, which may require years to heal, and which, if not carefully protected from the weather, will cause such decay as to destroy the tree. The method commonly recom-mended to prevent injury is, to begin at the bottom and cut half way through, and then finish at the top; or with very large limbs, to have them supported by a crotched pole or pitchfork held by an assistant below; but we have found a better plan, and quite as easy, to be to make two cuts, the first at a convenient distance, say a foot, from the point where we wish the limb removed. This short stump can, except in the case of very large limbs, be easily held in one hand, while the final cut is made with the other. - Fruit Recorder.

Francis Atkins was porter at the It was his office every night to wind up the clock, which he was capable of per-forming regularly till within a year of

My hands have often been weary hand Too tired to do their daily task; And just to fold them for evermore Has seemed the boon that was best to ask.

My feet have often been weary feet Too tired to walk another day; And I've thought, "To sit and calmly wait Is better far than the onward way."

My eyes with tears have been so dim That I have said, "I cannot mark The work I do or the way I take,

For everywhere it is dark-so dark.' But oh, thank God! There never has come That hour that makes the bravest quail; No matter how weary my feet and hands, God never has suffered my heart to fail.

So the folded hands take up their work, And the weary feet pursue their way; And all is clear when the good heart cries "Be brave!—to-morrow's another day.

—Harper's Weekly.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A neat business—The cattle trade. Chorus of the cider apples-"Just as we go to press.'

There must be a nerve scenter some where in the nose. A pistol is not half so dangerous when

the owner is not loaded. A cutting from a banana plant stuck in the ground will bear fruit in a year. There are well authenticated cases of kittens having caught the mumps from

Siberia is beginning to loom up as a great agricultural country—especially wheat producing.

A patent-medicine advertiser says that fat is not conducive to long life. A fat hog rarely lives through the win-

In the olden time when a man sailed across the seas to humble a rival's fame he brought his arms with him; now he brings his legs.

It is proposed to celebrate at Pompeii this summer the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of that city by an eruption from Vesuvius.

A South American has discovered a plant which gives milk, but we don't see where the fun is to come in, as it can't turn around and kick the pail over. In Scotland and other northern coun-

tries, seaweed is used in winter for feeding horses, cattle and sheep, and is eat-en by deer when other food is scarce. A naturalist claims to have discovered that crows, when in flocks, have regularly organized courts, in which they sit around and try offenders—a sort of

A native of Marseilles has purchased the right of extracting chlorate of pot ash from the Dead sea, and expects to net eight dollars a ton on an indefinite

quantity of it delivered at London. Winter is the time for planning, as the summer is the season for execution. Winter is the time for thought, as sum mer is the season for carrying thought

into action.—Iowa State Register. Robert Templeton, watchmaker and jeweler, of Ayr, Scotland, has bequeathed his whole estate of about \$50,000 to rebuild the old bridge of that town, popularly known as the "Auld Brig of Ayr," and rendered famous by Burns'

A farmer in Ohio was annoyed by his sheep getting into a field of grain; each time he drove them out he was unsuccessful in finding an opening through which they got in, the fence being too high, he thought, for them to jump over, so he concluded to watch them, and to his astonishment he saw a large buck leave the flock and place himself by the side of the fence, then one after the other of his companions ran up to him, leaped upon his back and over the fence into the field; the buck was the only one in the flock that could get over without the assistance of a "footstool," Is this not more than instinct? Have not animals a language of their own?

A Cool Customer.

The Detroit Free Press says : J. R. Ham was one of a confederation of men, some of them holding high official and social positions, who, by means of forged deeds and other devices, perpe-trated one of the most gigantic land swindles ever heard of. He is now serving a ten years' sentence on conviction of sending to Blanco county, Texas, for record, a forged deed for 640 acres of land, and has sent to the Free Press office two letters, one of which is given below, the extract with which it commences having been cut from our paper by him and attached to his letter as a

sort of text:
"J. R. Ham, the man who came near
to stealing one-half of Texas, is anxious to get out of the Austin penitentiary. He thinks he can render valuable service in clearing up real estate titles; but he cleared too much when he was at liberty, and Texas will find him most useful

Austin, Texas.-Have been looking over your valuable paper nearly all day, and to my great astonishment find my name in the paper. I desire to correct you, lest you might injure my reputation. You state that I am the man who came near to stealing the one-half of Texas. Now this is all a mistake. I only got away with 168,000 acres of land that there are no adverse claimants for. This land is worth on an average five dollars per acre, which would only make about \$800,000. This amount would hardly be the interest for one year on what Jim Fisk and Jay Gould gobbled on Black Friday, and yet they are not happy. You state that I think I could render valuable services in clearing up real estate titles. In this you are quite palace gate at Salisbury from the time render valuable services in clearing of Bishop Burnet to the period of his death in 1761, at the age of 104 years.

The company of the Austin penitentiary. In the services in clearing of the Austin penitentiary. In the services in clearing of the Austin penitentiary. get out of the Austin penitentiary. In this you are mistaken. In the first place, a particular place and said his evening prayers. He lived a regular and temperate life and took a great deal of exercise; he walked well, carried his frame upright and well balanced to the last. his decease, though on the summit of there is no penitentiary in Austin; in the palace. In ascending the lofty the second place, I have never been in a

THE TRI-WEEKLY STAR. IS PUBLISHED

mornings, from the office on Quee Street, Wiley's Building.

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

FREDERICTON, MARCH 18, 1879. The Tariff.

out the policy he promised on the of proportion. hustings; they branded the watchbase coin, current only at election cent. ad valorem duty-the raw time. Others held that Mr. Tilley material entering at a low figure. every industry, for every manu- Dominion. facturer.

But when the estimate comes before us, what does it reveal? That Mr. Tilley has carried out in the spirit, if not to the letter, the policy advocated at the polls. His policy is as near a national, policy as it is possible to make it; the grand principle, running through which is a protection for those articles which the Dominion produces in sufficient plenty, admission free for those articles which it altogether, there would still be is no object to protect.

Take the following list, all of which can be produced in our Dominion. A duty to protect these products, to stimulate those engaged in these enterprises, is put in the following order:-

Breadstuffs-barley per bushel 15 cts. Buckwheat ditto 10 cents. Indian corn, per bushel-7 1-2 cents. Uats, per bushel au cemis. Rice, per pound-1 cent. Rve, per bushel-10 cents. Wheat, per bushel-15 cents. Pease, per bushel-10 cents. Beans, per bushel-15 cents. Buckwheat meal or flour, per lb .- 1-4c. Qatmeal, per pound-1-2 cent. Corrincal, per. barrel—40 cents. Bre four, per barrel—50 cents. Wheat flour, per barrel—50 cents.

Then follows a class of articles largely imported and which we do not produce. It will be said by some these should be admitted free, but in justice to the revenue which must be raised a duty which does not impose a hardship is put. We enumerate a few of this class : -

Brass, in bars, bolts and sheets-ad valorem 10 per cent. Old and scrap-ad valorem 10 cent.

Wire, round or flat-ad valorem 10 Seamless tubing, drawn-ad valorem 10 per cent. Tubing, plain and fancy, unfinished-

10 per cent. Who of the many thousands that toil to raise cattle and feed and care for them, will object to a duty of 4 cents a lb. on butter? How many come to market with excellent butter to find it full of the American article, "butterine," market, sell it for a half nothing, or take it home? Every article has one is benefited because the farmer has to sell his article at a low figure. In the same way we might speak of cheese, upon which is a duty of 3 cents per lb.

distorted "coal" question. That sense and judgement will in the Nova Scotia is capable of produc- end prevail. ing ample quantities of coal of the first order we need not say. Notwithstanding all the force of anticoal tax delegations from Ottawa, Secretary of Agriculture, for the the trade in coal is secured by a duty of 50 cents per ton. ed in purchasing wheat seems to ginghams, &c., there is an ad valites "Black Sea," and "Fife," orem duty of 15 per cent. Apples, thriving well in in our northern to which our farmers might turn clime. Only in a few instances their attention, will be taxed 40 the seed reached its destination cents a barrel. We should be able too late, Mr. Butler's, of Queen's to raise all the apples we want for being one of the cases referred to. our own consumption, and the in- Much enquiry has been made in tention of this duty is to aid us to the Beet Root matter, and there

Taesday, Thursday and Saturday On oil which is abundantly produce days in the past year. The follow- and Mr. Adams' very excellent Bill fishermen's salt, against the duty these crops. Morning Star. on which there was such a dis-J. E. Collins, Editor & Proprietor: salt in bags or barrels per cwt 12 acre of land will produce when be per cent. On shingles ad valorem says:there is 20 per cent., something

sands without a hardship to any. tons and even as high as 50 tous in some We will surely now get a rest On liquors there is put \$1.90 per instances. the grit newspapers. gallon, applying to all "strong This cannot mean that an acre The lament over the tardiness of waters." This is one way to effect of beets will yield 50 tops of sugar. the national policy has been so temperance; and this must be the We get assurances that in con great since a week after the new motive; for the higher the duty sequence of the scarcity of pota party going in power, that enel on an article non essential to a peo- toes in the Provinces the last year might call the Dominion a mighty ple's existence, the less the re- due to the large quantities bought wake-house from which arose the venue derived from it. On station-up for starch factories, more attenmost heart reading strains of ery of all kinds, not above specified tion will be given that branch of the "keen." Many papers predicted there is a duty of 20 per cent industry. Attention is being also that Mr. Tilley would never carry Something to our mind rather out generally given to fime burning for

Refined Sugar will be well pro- ed that farmers build kilns. word "Canada for the Canadians," tected-3 cent per lb. and 30 per

had not the moral courage to frame Thus it will be seen that we loud in praise of Mr. Costigan's a fair tariff, being pressed on every have a policy which while perhaps o slaught on Messrs. Anglin and side by rings and came to the sad operating harshly to a few here Smith. Mr. Costigan's speech is conclusion that he would have and there, is of such a general lescribed as very powerful, brilclass legislation, a tariff for every character as to commend itself to liant and bristling with home-Province, for every County, for the very large majority of the thrusts to the gentlemen above

The Stumpage.

On Saturday evening, the members of the North Shore met the Government to press for the reduction of the stumpage rates. We do not know what the Government will do, but we certainly have no hesitation in saying what it ought to do. The stumpage rate should remain just as it is. If the Government were to abolish stumpage something wanted. The day has passed for the present when lumactive. Exhaustion has set in lie representative. especi lly in the lumber trade, and rest is required. Let our trees for we must have bread to eat.

have given away your lands that that, for the Government! you might have railroads. But has not the north the Intercolonial running by her doors, and why she ment has censured Letellier by did not give away her lands is an overwhelming vote, it is not plain. Beside we are but parts of likely the Lieut Governor will reone whole, and for the north to sign. But the action of the Gov quarrel with the south reminds us ernment is the death knell of the of the fable told by that wise Roman rouges. Joly's days are numbered, of the hands going to war with the for the majorit; of the commons and be obliged to ship it to foreign feet, the mouth with the beliy, has declared in effect, that the De whereas one could not do without Boucherville party was put out the other. We feel assured our without cause. Should the conits relative value; and it is no argu- northern friends will not press servatives or blues again get ment against our case to say some their demand, for it would not power, which now seems only a even be a benefit to themselves. matter of time, there will be some They are no doubt pressed by their strange coolness, if not hot clash constituents and have made pro- ing between the Lieut Governor mises in haste as is too often the and his prime minister. case, but we are in hopes, and We next come to the awfully almost assured that their good

Agricultural Report. The report of Mr. J. L. Inches past year, now before us is rather producing Provinces encouraging. The money expend-On Cotton jeans, Bed Tickings, have been well laid out, the qual-

do this. The leather manufacturers is much intelligent consideration have not been forgotten. Undress- given to the question. The Maine ed tanned leather 10 per cent ad factory is the nearest to cur border valorem on the jaraned, patent, or but the quantity of beets raised in enamelled, 20 per cent. On bacon that state has not been able to fair to pass the House almost with-

We presume the Secretary tries tressed howl, there is no duty; on to tell the quantity of beets an

It is stated on good authority that an that must meet the wishes of thou- acre of sugar beets will yield 20 to 40

farming purposes, and it is approv-

Mr. Costigan.

The newspaper reports speak named. Mr. Costigan took the ground that the action of Letellier was in violation of what our interpretation and idea of responsonsible Government is, and in answer to Mr. Anglin, who held that the vote of censure on Letchier was striking at the base of the fabric of responsibility, he held copies of the Freeman and read therefrom extracts from articles headed " Overthrow of Responsible Government" relating to Governor Gordon's dismissals. Mr. Costigan showed that i principle the cases were parallel, and scathed Mr. Anglin on, a few bering is what it has been. Eng- years ago, calling for a public cenlish markets have refused to pay us sure of a governor and now proa fair price for our logs because testing against a like censure. Mr. trade is generally depressed. Costigan is evidently a powerful There is not now the ship speaker, carries much weight in and other building that has Parliament, and is fast winning for been nor is industry, in any form himself the position of Irish Catho-

WHEN the News foretold strange stand, let others grow till the trade things that were to come to pass again revives, when the matter of in the House and its prophecies 80 cents per M. will not effect the miscarried we said, O the Governprofits of the trade. Let our north ment is safe; when Mr. Blair movfriends turn their attention to farm- ed his want of confidence Resoluing, a business that can never fail; tion and only nine stood up and these ashamed of the act we said. The reduction of the stumpage That Government is good for eight would be injurious to our forests, years at any rate; out when we for it would lead to a slaughter of find the last Freeman disapproving them at a time when lumber cannot of the present Local Government, bring its price in market. It will we say, All the powers of earth can't deplete the revenue, which must move it: for it is written and to the Corner of Queen Street and be made up from some other quar- letter true: "Whatsoever the ter. But our friends from the north Freeman upholdeth shall fall, whatwill not be influenced by the lat er soover it denounceth shall live forof these two objections. They say ever." Though no fault of the you southern and midland counties Freeman's, yet a glorious article

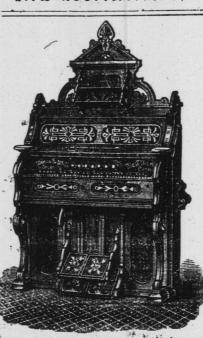
Though the Dominion Parlia

It seems to be a practice among certain rings of politician; in the provinces to go " en massy," as member from Queen's says, and present a certain party claim to the Government. If the Government be weak they say: " Here, give us what we ask and we support you; refuse us and we go over to the Opposition and overthrow you." This, to our mind, is the lowest order of cuning. It is clearly perverting the right principle of Government-which is fair représentation to all. Our Houses. as a rule, are so constituted that a member or the members of any county presenting his or their case mantully before the House will get justice. The other way is, as we have said, beneath a man of mind or of honor.

THE Government measures bid and hams, dried or smoked, 2 cents keep the factory profitably employ out challenge. A Bill to amend

per lb.; nails and spikes lets, per ed. It can use 75 to 100 tons per the Supreme Court procedure will lb., and 10 per cent ad valorem day, but was employed only 15 likely passthrough with clear skirts, ed in the Upper Provinces a duty ing useful information is given :- on Crown Lands, &c., will go through of 6 cents a gallon is put. On, The sugar beet requires very much unscathed. The most captious and paper, stationery, envelopes, &c., the same kind of land that is consider. crotchetty oppositionist can't say ad valorem 25 per cent, On piano ed good tor potatoes, carrots, turnips, aught against the bills; but, strange fortes from \$25 to 50 each. On manure is very much the same for all to say, they all agree they are an immense improvement on previous bills, which is quite an admission.

New Adnertisemens.



ORGAN,

Thoroughly bullt, of magnificent finish legant Tone? Call and see these on exibition at my office. They are warranted for 6 years, - no clap trap. A \$235 Organ is offered for \$150.

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

MISSEMILY UTTON

HAIR DRESSER

-AND DEALER IN-Braids, Chignons, Switches

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

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

CHIDMIST

& DRUGGIST

-DEALER IN-

'CIGARS.

Wilmst's A.ley. Jan. 23, 1879.-3 mos.

TO LET.

THAT beautiful and new house on Aling Street, now occurred by F. B. Coleman. Possession given 1st of May.

For particulars apply to J. Edgecombe & Fredericton. Feb. 6th.--tf.

COTTAGE TO LET.

FROM the first of May next. the Cottage owned by the subscriber, situ ted on Charlotte Street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Alex. Mitchell. and now occupied by Mr. Christopher Champany. Apply to JAMES BURCHILL.
or to ALEX. BURCHILL. pany. Apply to

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

THAT two Story House, known as the shepard house, situate on George Street. The dwelling is finished in good style, is in good repair, and contains eight rooms kitchen pantry, and Closets. Good well of water, out buildings and barn on the premises, Possession given immediately if required. Enquire at subscribers office York Street, 10 a.m., to 4 p. m.

GUY, BEVAU & Co. GUY, BEVAU & Co, F'ton, March 4, 1879,—11,

DWELLING TO LET.

next, half of the sub-cribers dwelling house, fronting on Regent Street, at present occupied by Mr. P. S. Nicolson. The dwelling throughout is finished in first class style. It is heated by a wood furnace, and contains eight rooms, kitchen, panery, and three closets, also a FROST PROOF CELLAR. Good well of water, and out buildings at ached. JAMES PEPPERS. F'ton, Feb. 25th. 2w

RENT.

THE subscriber will let to the flist of May THE subscriber will let to the use of may next his house, corner of Church and George Streets, furnished or unfurnished. Possession given immediatly if required. Enquire of the srbscriber from 11 A.M. 4 P.M.; or to C.M. Eugrin.

J. L. BEVERLY.

TO BE RENTED.

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

ment, in trust to me, for the benefit of GROCERIES,

of the Solicitors, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, for signature, where creditors are requested to call and sign the same without delay.

All persons indebted to the firm of "Down, Down they go" in

> immediate payment to me at the store lately occupied by them. Dated this 8th day of February, 1879.

> > Solicitors. A.A. MILLER,

Feb .18, 1879 .- tf.

PARTICULARIZ

every D. partment.

'Slaughter Prices'

prevail.

\$70,000 Worth Carpets,

Cloths.

Silks,

Woollens,

Velvets,

Cottons &c

Must be cleared out

AT ONCE

CLOTHING STORE Edge

combe's Building. DRY GOODS

STORE, Wilmot's Block.

Ready - Made CLOTHING

HALF PRICE.

WANTED 3,000 CUSTUMERS TO HIS FOR \$5.00 EACH,

CHEAP DRY GOODS -AND-

CLOTHING

THE subscriber wishing to reduce hi stock before moving into his New Building, will sel the goods now or hand, comprising in part

Cloths, Tweeds, Men's and Boys, Overcoats, Reefers, Hats', Cijs, litte Vette, Slints, Drawers, Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts and Gloves. Also, Hemp Carpets,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises, and almost every description of good gene ally found in a Dry Goods or Ciothing Store, all or any portion of which will be sold at prices to suit the

OWEN SHARKEY. Jan. 28, 1879 .- 3 mos.

LADIES' HATS

Latest New York Styles, Colors DRAB, BLACK.

BROWN and BLUE P. MCPEAKE.

JOHN WOOD & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE T. SCULLY and CHARLES E. COL-LINS, of Fredericton, lately carrying on business as Merchant Tailors, under the name, style and firm of Scully & Collins, have this day made an assign-

their creditors.

The Trust Deed now lies at the office

SCULLY & COLLINS, will please make

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES,

Black, Dark, Medium and Evening Shades,

Best value ever offered in the City. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

SIMON NEALIS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

CANADIAN TWEEDS

A SPLENDID LOT OF

ALL WOOL,

Selling at 56 cents per yard.

GOOD VALUE FOR 75 CENS.

Call and be surren.

SIMON NEALIS.

BUTTERICKS reliable patterns of the Fo of Fun wick. Pattern. Try them. Buttericks Pat-terns and Publications sent to any address post-paid, on receipt of published price. Sent in your orders to SIMON NEALIS,

BUTTERICKS PATTERNS.

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

COY'S BLOCK, NO. 1.

GEO. H. DAVIS, They will leave Halifax on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and ERIDAYS, and St. John on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

DRUGGIST

Cor. Queen & Regent Streets.

Has in Stock the best assortment of MEDICINES. DRUGS.

Patent Medicines.

Perfumery, Soaps

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

HAVANA CIGARS A SPECIALITY.

NO. 1, COY'S BLOS

GEO. H. DAVIS, Cor, Queen & Regent Streets QUEEN STREET,

STATIONARY

The highest price paid for Country

UNDER BRAYLEY HOUSE,

and Novelties of all kinds

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits always T. E. FOSTER,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

MASON, BRICKLAYER,

AND PLASTERER.

Mastic and Stucco Worker. All kinds of color washing executed in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Jobbing punctually attended to. Fancy. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Residence, Corner of St. John and Charlotte

Oct 31, 1878.—2mos. NEW FOR SALE

ARRELS White Potatoes:
50 bbls No. 1 App cs;
10 Hhds. Choice o olasses;
3 No. 1 Seo ch Sugar;
10 Barrels Ex. C. Sugar;
10 Granulate Sugar;
10 Ko: 1, American Balwins.

For sale at JOHN OWENS. Queen Street, F'ton F'ten, nov. 23-3mos.

J. F. M'MANUS

Barrister & Attorney At-Law,

SOLICITOR. CONVEYANCER, ETC.

HAS OPENED HIS OFFICE IN MoManus' Building. REGENT STREET.

tiguded to. his profession promptly J. F. McMANUS. Barrister, &c., Regent Stree

TENLERS.

TENDERS will be received by this De-parament at Ottawa, up to the 15th sarch next, for the construction, convey-ance, and placing in position of a Botler for the Fog Algrung, Cape Engrage, in the Bay of Fundy, in the Province of New Bruns-wick.

no misfits. Directions for cetting, making up and trimming go with each Pattern. Try them. Buttericks Pattern. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned

and marked on the outside "Tenders for Cape Eurage Fog Alarm Boiler." Deputy Minister of Marine, &c. Department of Marine, ¿ Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1879.

Through Pallman Cars.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd February PULLMAN CARS will run to Montre.

C. J. BRYDGES. Moneton, N. B., January 31st, 1879 feb4

CARD. THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to all his old customers; and has plenty for new ones in his new and well stocked stort. Queen Street. stor. Queen Street.

His stock consists of Groceries. Provisions, Fruits. Meats. Flour. Meat, Apples. dc.

Also always on hand Geese. Turkeys, Chickens. etc.. dry, plucked and every yariety of Wild Fowl in Feathers, Geese, Ducks, Patridges, Snipe, dc.

M. MORAN,
Queen Street. Opp. Stone Barracks.

F'ton, Nov. 16, 1878.—tf.

A large stock Mourning Goods, daily expected.



JOHN McDONALD. JUST OPENED A LOT OF

TINT WALL PAPERS Warranted washable.

JOHN MCDONALD.

Four weeks more will likely finish the session.

died in Winnipeg, Saturday.

9,000 houses and 6,000 people are drowned.

WE thankfully acknowledge late U. S. papers from Dr. D S. Moore, late of Stauley.

North Members was held Saturday him:evening o consider the stumpage ques-

The Custom House was locked from. Saturday morning till to day, in conse quence of the new tariff.

of Crown Lands, passed the House mit. He has blasted his soul with perwith so ne slight amendment.

Mr. Wedderburn is busy on his "estimates:" every item he brings down timates;" every item he brings down broken it to his congregation, his counter and defend; and as a friend we try and his God. He preaches hope, and he destroys it to those who look to would advise Mr. Blair of this fact.

Mr. Adams as vet has kept his mouth almost sealed, except to say a word or two in a decisive, independent kind of mous earnings are squandered in pandering to his passions and paying hush money where his victims threaten extensions.

The Lieutenant Governor kindly sent down large bunches of clover vesterday which Hon. Gentleman put in their button holes and " wet" afterwards.

NOT PASSED .- Eight Students teachers have failed to come up to the required Classification average, and are therefore debarred from examination for licenses.

CAN'T something be done to have less noise on the floors of the House? It is impossible for Reporters to hear a word n the gallery. We recommend the case to the Speaker's consideration.

A rumor has been current in the Assembly Rooms and through the city that Mr. Willis has come over to the Government. This is not the case for ly) have not offered him a cent.

I HERE is to be a musical feat by two ance will we venture to say be good.

The STAR is mistaken as to the aued in the Berald. Herald.

thor of the editorial in question.

tion, some good would be done.

It has been announced in the British Parliament, by Sir Stafford Northcote that the Burmese are in a warlike attichiefs meet in conclave. The tribes are way. The British garrison at Burmah is said to be weak.

Mr. Blair and his henchmen have made up their minds to try no more " waterspouts " for the session. Nary another want of confidence vote. Isn't it too bad? The poor opposition are "goners" for at least eight years to come,-let Mr. Blair make a note of

ACCIDENT .- One day last week a man named Susey, from Hanville, York. was telling a log, the limb of which, in falling, struck him on the head, prostrating him. He remained insensible for many days, but now shows signs of McKeen.

content is almost inaudible. The Globe we are to have provincial government. is biting and sarcastic, the Telegraph we want new buildings. We do not is more playful than usual. Montreal care who is pledged to the matter, Mr. is tucking up her sleeves to go int. her Blair or Mr. Frazer. The quaestion is industries, hailing the national policy one for the who'e legislature, among as her vivifier.

controversialists on pronunciation, sent set. Somebody tells us that a cer-White holds Blonshay is the pronunci- tain Hon. gentleman, the leader of the ation of the Dominion Speaker's name. " third party," in our local house was Butler holds you can't take words of t termination en massy; therefore, or hist week. The kind Governor began "erjo," as he says. Blanchet is the pro- to show his Hon, triend and compan nunciation. Butler is correct.

THE St. John Globe, it appears, has flower pots and the bird cages; but the knack of getting into very large when he saw the conservatory, with all families. It says it has 40,000 readers, its wealth and beauty of flowers, he did nearly as great a circulation as the New not fall into ecstacies, or "make any York Herald. Such enterprise is com- extended remarks," but "simply mendable. The Fredericton Reporter said" to his companions, and mind has been running 30 years and has you the Governor by his side, "This is hardly 200 subscribers, so Mr. J. R. all very well, but we got to pay for says, and he is an authority.

miring audience. There will be several sion ends and the bats and the other others besides these, as well as the best congenial vermin be obliged to seek "martial music." The affair is likely other harmts. It is not economy to to be quite a success; the name of T. G. keep a filthy pile of crambling ruins a for the affair. Let us wish it all the and in concert to give us these build clear fit for tillage three acres of land success it merits.

DELUGE. The loss of life and property in Szegedin, has been dreadtul. The whole city is almost destroyed, and several thousands drowned. Boats float over where but a few short days ago were busy thoroughtares. Houses, churches and towers have tumbled WILLIAM, son of Mr. Lindsay, L. C., down, and the bodies of the dead are tangled in hundreds among the floating debris. This is the end of this ill-fated The flood in Hungary has destroyed city. It will likely be never built again, nor do we see why it should. There is plenty of land wheren to settle be-

HENRY WARD BEECHER who is quoted as an authority on matters spiritual gots a pretty close shaving from the San A meeting of the Government, and Francisco Examiner which says of

sides this unlucky spot.

"Henry Ward Beecher dares to give his commands as to what "God expects" from American citizens! By what special authority does he speak for God? He has broken God's holy commandments. He has polluted tem-ples conscorated to God. And he stands pilloried before the world, guilty of the most infamous infractions of the laws THE BILL relating to the Free Grants of God and man that a mortal can cominry in the effort to deny his enormities of sinfulness, and he is a whited sepulchie, all rottenness and corruption within. He preaches faith and he has him for its fulfi ment. He preaches charity, and he has never contributed a dime to any worthy object. His enorposure, or else in suborning witnesses to swear him clear of the law. He howled and stricked against slavery, and counselled negroes to murder their masters, and abolitionists to throw away Bibles and use Sharp's rifles in Kansas; but he never gave a slave substantial aid, never contributed a dollar to any

cause he championed. This is pretty strong; but likely nough its only fault is it is not strong

THE IMMORTAL SHAMROCK .- We received vesterday morning, from an unknown donor, a bunch of " sweet little shamrocks," for which let the sender receive the thanks of one who loves the chosen leaf of bard and chief." There is a kind of mystic unity about

the Shanrock. We are told that when St. Patrick visited Ireland, in the fifth e ntury, the people were slaves to idolthe Government (we speak authoritive- airy and plunged in darkpess and barbarism. The druids were the priests, and they worshipped divers things. The misteltoe to them was particularly sacmere children, local and instrumental, red, and when the oak gave birth to the given soon in the City Hall. Some of plant the arch or chief . ruid asce ded our choicest and most pleasing city the tree and cut the sacred plant with a singers will assist, and said perform- golden knife. The deities were supposed to visit the groves to hold communion with men; some others when thunders roared over head heard thorship of some articles which appear the voice of an angry god, and the shafts of lightning were the arrows of his Then, friend do tell us who is the au- quickening wrath. We have wandered somewhat: we are told that when Patrick visited Ireland he immediately Rowing .- Hanlan is now in New- began to preach the New and only way castle, G. B. He has commenced street Faith had not yet visited the heart of walking to reduce his weight which is the Pagan King, who said he would now 171 lbs. to 154 lbs., his rowing not nor could not believe in the Trinity weight. If some would put the poor |-how three persons could be contained "galoot" at a trade of some descrip in one God. It is said that as the controversy went on Patrick and the Pagan prince, were in one of those fields that vet bear the immortal leaf; that Patrick, stooping down picked up a Shamrock and said to the King "behold tude. The people are restless, and three leaves in one."-A mystic plant, wonderful type of Trinity in Unity. mustering and drilling in their rude The king, it is said, believed. And for He said annual elections entailed heavy many centuries since that day bards expense to the province, while it interary of this great saint by wearing Shamrocks and performing devotions; and when both have died out we, away in

patron saint by " wearing the green."

Parliament Buildings. Plans and specifications of the new parliament buildings are exhibited. A building is promised us, but dear only knows when we will get it. Now, it is a shame, it is worse than a shame, that we have for so many years past had the capital disgraced by the rotten, mouldy recovering. He was working with J. old pile, where now our legislators meet. If it be the intention of our people to go into legislative union, there is HALIFAX is jubilant over the national perhaps no usefu going to the expense policy, in St. John the murmur of dis- of putting up new buildings. But if which body there cannot be many for whom the "cow house" has such Messrs. White and Butler are great charms as to be content with the preup to Government House by invitation ions around. The "greenbacker" merely nodded his head when he saw the all this." It is not the "snub" to the Governor with which we have to deal left the chair, the House taking recess a nice lot of Furs at your own A GRAND military concert is promised here, but just to say, that such a class | 1111 2.30. Meantime Committees were price, at the Manchester House. us Chursday, 27th. Among the singers of men as this poor valgarian represents at work. will oppose the buildings to the death. ing artiste, and Mrs. E. E. Phair who That old building is disgraceful; it can always secure an attentive and ad- should be torn down as soon as the ses

TELEGRAPHIO!

(Special to " Star.")

Death of Miss Langiven.

QUEBEC, March 17. Miss Marie Justin Lea, daughter of Hon. Mr. Langevin, died this morning.

THE NATIONAL POLICY RE-CEIVED WITH CHEERS

MONTREAL, March 17.

The manufacturers and populace acres in far less time. generally were jubilant when the tariff rates were announced. The coul tax is the only item to which any object.

STUMPAGE.

NEWCASTLE, March 17, p.m. There is an enthusiastic parry here who are in constant telegraphic communication with the Government at init. Fredericton pressing for the reduction of the stumpage rates.

(Special to Star.) NEWFOUNDLAND.

Scalers, Part of the Fleet Cone -- The Ice Far North, &c.

Before the "Ides," the sailing vescut their way out of the harbors three acres and the house.

thought the ice is very far north, and posing too restrictive conditions. no trips will be brought in very early.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 15, a.m. Some Bills received a second read-

Blair gave notice of motion that he would ask for the appointment of a committee of seven to enquire into all discussion, 10 minutes, though Barbarie Southern Railroad.

Leave of absence was given Kenny

litchie till Tues 'ay. Killain gave notice of motion.

House tuck recess till 2.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON. Butler groved the house into com-

municipalities. Lynott in the chair. The mover explained as well as he could that the object of the bill was to amend the act providing for biennial instead of annual municipal electious. North Esk. and chieftains celebrated the annivers- fered with the business of those attend-

Hannington said the proposed amendment he entertained favorably, inasfar this uncongenial land of buckwheat, as it went to show the advisability of revere the memory of Ireland and her making a change in the present law. Further than that he would not follow Hon, gentleman, but urged the pro priety of electing one Councillor each year for a Farish, the term of office be- his up river trip. ing two years. Thus in parish (-) there are two Councillors, A and B are elected simultaneously, but B the following year goes out and A holds office for two years as does every Coun-

cillor after B. Willis, from the tenor of his remarks might be said to have opposed the bill. night be said to have opposed the bill. Wedderburn favored the idea of annual elections, for within a year there arises matters of much local interest and upon which the expression of opin- We have this day marked down

ion is productive of good. Adams would, he thought favor the principle of the bill from what he understood of it. The first section h

thought was muddy. McManus favored annual election or the principle that it is well to bring those who govern and those governed together to discuss matters of local inoment. He opposed the bill, but agreed with Hannington that each councillor should retain office for two years.

Landry favored the bill, but thought Ladies' Fur Caps, \$2,00, the phraseology of it unnecessary. The substitution of the word " biennial " in the original act would serve the object honorable gentlement sought.

Crawford also supported the Bill. Morton opposed it, and White reasmed about it.

MONDAY, March 17. The House met at 10.30. Some bills got a second reading and other routine for sett. Former price \$1 25. was gone through, when the Speaker | Coure in and get your choice of

The House met at 2.30. The debate on the Crown Lande Bil

Mr. Sayre approved of the general principle of the Bill, but thought the time in the second section should be Loggie at the bottom of the programme disgrace and an ere sord to civilization. extended. He thought no settler could says much in the very commencement Let our Legislature set to work at once build such a house as that required and within one year.

Business Cards.

require a settler to build a house, and clear and cultivate three acres, sowing and planting the same in one year it had Barristers, Notaries Public, &c. a tendency to encourage, if not false swearing, a great deal of straining of

Willis-O von are a worderful speci-

Lynott-The trees on the honorable gentleman's land were like angels visits-tew and far between. Hannington thought it absurd that a

F'ton, Jan. 23, '79,-3m

settler could not clear 3 acres of land and build a house sixteen by twenty feet. Honorable gentlemen who had experince in the matter stated that there was nothing hardsphiping a. all

Lynott said the point he wished

Killam said he thought the time one

year sufficiently long for building and

Butler thought this was impossible,

Killam thought he had as much ex-

perience as Butler, and cut down four

for he had had much experience in

elearing hands, and thought the condi-

tion imposed any wardship.

tion required a hardship.

men of humanity.

Fraser said the chief object of the limitation was to prevent the Govern ment being swindled by allowing men who have no intention of settling to strip the lands.

Gillespie said if he felt like opposing the bill, he durst not, for it might be interlering with Responsible Government; but he was heart and soul with

Adams, I hope the Hon. gentleman will always act in this way.

Willis thought it was impossible to fulfil the conditions imposed. Ryan said he agreed very fully with sels, a large number from St. John's, the bill but recommended the consid-Harbor Grace, Brigis, Carbonear, &c., eration of the section relating to the

and gone for their trips. Steamers are Wedderburn thought the object of also on the way,—the latter are heavy the Bill was to get bona fide settlers Maxing ceased; all bills for promanned, some taking between two and from the control of the settlers. manned, some taking between two and for the Crown Lands to protect said three hundred men. In consequence lands from being stripped by those who or the "soft" winds this spring, it is were not bona fide settlers without im-

> Savre thought no ordinary man could clear three acres for cultivation in one

Mr. Adams, said to suit the views o the House he would strike out the word "three " in the bill and put in the word two-acres. The bill who then read section by section and passed.

Davidson moved the House into committee to consider a Bill to divide into separate parishes the parish of Esk. Barbaric in the chair.

The bill was agreed to after a short connected with the Grand was near an hour in the chair.

Progress was reported.

Blair introduced a bill to authorise till Tuesday, Elder till Monday, and the city of Fredericton to issue debentures; also a perition from the Mayor and Aldermen praying that the bill de

Colter introduced a bill relating to the assessment of Island Land in County of York; also a Bil! relating to the mittee to consider a bill relating to Administration of Justice in said

Both Bills were read a first time. Adams gave notice of motion to incorporate the Dominion Hall Co., in

Barbarie moved the House into s committee of the whole to consider an amended Bill extending the Parish of Addingt in. The Bill was agreed to. The House adjourned till to-day at 10 a. m.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. Chandler.

Hon. Mr. Kenny has returned from

DIED.

In this City, on March 16th, of Consumption, MARY ALICE, age 1 17 years, only daugnter of James and Julia Williams.

our stock of

Ladies' & Genis' Furs!

To a price that must effect their SPEEDYCLEARANCE

Gents' Fur Caps for \$1.75. Former price \$3.25

Former price, \$3.50

LADIES' MUFFS of all kinds will be sold at 25 per

A few pieces Children's Ermine Setts, wating for buyers at \$20 cts.

cent. less than first cost.

SIMON NEALIS.

Jan. 7, 1879 .- tt.

ANHOOD RESTORED.

Directly Opp. Normal School

to establish, was, that it was unfair to ALLEN & WILSON

Wiley's Building, Queen St., Woods thought the bill in no condi-OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

> Loans Negociated. Accounts collected with W. WILSON. T. C. ALLEN,

10 Bales GRAIN BAGS

For Sale Low by the Bale.

P. McPEAKE.

"BARKER HOUSE" STABLES

Stock First Class.

COACHES, HACKS & VEHICLES of all kinds turnished on short nonce. Good careful drivers. Large sleigh will seat thirty persons, &c. ORR & RICHEY.

Carriage & Sleigh Factory,

Proprietor

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, and Pungs buil Material and Workmanship of the best.

Particular attention given to Painting KING STREET, FREDERICTON, S.

NOTICE.

1877, to October 19th, 1878, are payable

G. HAYWARD COBURN, M. D. Jan. 25, 1879 .- 6w

G. H. SIMMONS. LEATHER

SHOE FINDINGS,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

All Orders promptly attended to NOTICE.

A LL who are indebted to the subscriber for over six months, either by note or account, will please settle immediately and save cost.

elerieten, Cab. -tf. TO THE WEST! TO THE WEST!

SPECIAL reduced Tickets now offered to Emigrants for Manitobia, via the Inter-colonial Ranway, also by Lake Shore, Eric, Canada Southern, and at the Great Leading Railways going West. A fuil line of throug coupon Tickets to all principal piaces in the United States and Canada. For sale at JOHN RICHARDS, F'ton, March 3, 1878.

TO LET.

A HOUSE owned by the sub-scriber situate on St. John Street, suitable for a small samily. There is a good well or water on

ion given on the 1st of May next. The house and premises can be seen at any time. MRS. JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

Feb 11. 1879-tf. TO LET.

THAT handsome and commo dious new house on the corner pled by Mrs. Pickard. Surable to

Joarding House. Possession given J. EDJECOM E, & SONS.

11th Feb. 1879-tf.

JOHN C. FERGUSON GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHART

NO.30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF St. John, N. B.

Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in Flour, Dry and P.c lei Fish, Froilst. IIS, Me. OSe. e Ulic, and ships' at res.

Agent for the sale of Western Canadran, P. E. Island, Aova Scotha, and New Brunswick Produce. Consignments of every discription respectfully solicited and From, a returns guaranced. 1. O. Box 753, Fiton, Feb. 25.—11.

GROCERIES GROCERIES.

10 BBLS Herring,
5 Maif phis. Shad,
50 Smoked Plants and Shoulders,
5 Quintals Coddsh, For sale low by

TO BE RENTED. THE store at present occupied

BENJAMIN EVANS

by Edwin Story. Possession given on the first of May P. McPEAKE. Feb.11th 1879.

. We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or ahow a large commission oscillour new and wonderful in each one. He mean what we say. Sample free. for the speedy cure of hervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. An in the mean what we say. Sample free, druggist has the ingredients. Address Address. Address. Address. Address. CO., 86 Nassau St. P. F. eb, 11 SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich

ACINTS, RIDAID TIELL

Rewaldvertisements.

And this space is reserved for

T. G. O'CONNOR.

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH MERCHANDISE, FOREIGN

English Pilots, Moscow Beavers, Elysian Naps, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Contings, Heavy Suitings,

Doeskins, Oxford and Harvey Homespuns, Flannels, &c.

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

Men and

Made to order, under the supervision of a "Phirst Klass Kuttist." Buffalo Robes; S ath Sea Seal, German, Mink, Persian Lamb, Benyer- and Otter FUR CAPS: Beaver and Otter Gauntiets; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T.G.O'CONOR.

Fredericton, November, 19, 1878 .- tf

FUR AND FELT HAT

3 Cases just opened, fine quality. low Nov. 16.-tf.

GEO. H. DAVIS', WHELPLEY'S

COY'S BLOCK,

GROCERY

Queen Street, Fredericion.

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

COY'S BLOCK.

CALL AND SEE ITS MANTLE CLOTHS,

HEAVY & CHEAP.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT

Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

MCPEAKE'S.

QUEEN STREET.

FULL WINTERSTOCK Select and cheap for Cash Only. He

will however take Socks, MITS, and all

HAS NOW IN HIS

kinds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange. Give him a call at once. Queen St., opposite Custom House. NO BOOKS; NO CREDIT!

S. OWEN. Strederjeton, Nov. 21, 1878.—6 mos. NEW STORE

NEW GO CLS! NEW PRICES

RICHARDS' BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET.

Gools will be retailed in this Store at

Torms Ci

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS!

LMOT GUIOU.

Now in Stock, and for sale at

Bottom prices.

10 Poly Refined American Iron, 2 ton Sleigh Shoe Steel.

1 ton Sleigh Shoe Steel.

1 ton Octagon and Square Steel, 1 ton Octagon and Square Steel, 2 ton Pevie Steel.

1 ton Pevie Steel.

20 kegs Horse Shoes.

10 Show Ball Horse Shoes, 20 kegs Horse Shoe Botts, 1 Sleigh Shoe Botts, 2 Screw Bolts, 2 Fire Bolts, 2 Fire Bolts, 4 pairs Bellows, 2 Anyils, 4 Smith Vices.

20 kegs Nuts and Washers, 1 Portable Forge, 6 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps, 25 Files, assorted, 2 Earrise, Knivos

" Files, assorted, "Farriers' Knives.

Meltons, Serges, Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings,

MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS.

Sifk Scarts, &c.,

Sifk Scarts, &c.,

Lambs Wool and Meripo Underclothing,

Gents' Half-Hose Kid lined and Cloth Gloves,

Braces, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c.

NEXT BELOW BARKER HOUSE HOTEL

SOZODONT.

TEETH.

Drug Store, cor. Que en & egent Sts.

This space is

Estate in this City. A DOUBLE IW Story, Solid Brick Building, the story aging a finished throughout with Barn, and Quabuildings complete. It offested at the extremedy low price of \$2 000 to close an Estate. The building is sinuated on East side of King Street, opposite the Madras School House and originally cost over \$4,000 to construct. The property soil right, and a decided bargain.

GFO. C. HUNT, Druggist, Queen Street

IRON! IRON!

DAILY EXPECTED PER SCHOONER "RANGOLA." 700 Bars American Refined Iron,

Which will be sold as LOW AS ANY IN THIS

Horse Nails.

60 Boxes Mooney's Polished and

For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL. The subscriber has now in stock, the fol-wing goods which he will sell cheap for cash,

8 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy, very o'a 2 Hhds. and to Quarter Casks, Gin, (i 12 Quarter Casks Irish and Scotch Whikey,

3 Hhds. and 2 Barrels W. F. L. Old Rye Whiskey: 3 Barrels "Gooderham & Worts" and Walkers Old Rye Whiskey; 3 Barrels Bourbon Whiskey; 60 Cases Grandy, "Henneey" "Martel" Henry Mournie," Priet, Castitton & Co., Henry Mournie,

55 Cases Irish and Scotch Whiskey, "Kirkleston," "Glentivett," "Lullock Lade," "Loch Katrine," "Domville," "Wards" and other Brands.

10 Cases Old Tom Gin, quarts and pints,
25 cases "Kewneys," old Jamaica Kum o harrels Gunners Stout and Lass Ale, quarts and pints,

baskets, piper,, qHeidsick & Co., Champagne quarts and pints. Cases sparkling Mouselle; Cases Hock; Cases Claret; 2 Chests and 16 Half Chest Tea; aleo, Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Cigars, and Tobacco, Pickles, Sauces, Biscuit and all other Groceries usually found in a first-class.

Grocery Store. ALSO FOR SALE. CHEAP. Second Hand Coffee Mill: I Second Hand Counter Scale; 1-2 Dozen Japanned Tea Cannisters I Tobacco Cutter:

ALEX. BURCHILL

and other brands.

I Platform Scale; I Liquor Pump,

an 4. 1879

JAMES S. NEILL

STORE

F'ton, Oct. 31-77

reserved for H.

The bis Bargain in Re-

200 Bundles

JAS. S. NEILL.

MONTREAL

Just Received from

Finished Horse Nails.

A Sketch of the Opera which has Created

such a Furor. The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Leader gives a sketch of the opera under the above name, written by W. S. Gilbert, an Eng-lish dramatist, and the music furnished by Arthur Sullivan, an English com-poser. First brought out in this country in Boston, it at once became very popular there, and when taken to New York it was performed in half a dozen theaters at the same time, while it is being

sung by traveling operatic troupes all over the country. The Leader says:

The object of this comical, natical operatic trifle, on a subject of such ponderositee as the queen's navee, is to show the hollowness of official pretensions and the bombast that bolsters up rank and station; and to laugh down ignorance and stupidity in high places. The deck of the Pinafore becomes the battle-ground of a comical engagement between hard-fisted saitors' service and official bombast and emptiness. The action on board is brisk, and is continually interrupted with the bursting bomb shells of laughter. The farcical element is always present in a variety of guises and happy surprises. It stalks about on deck in the lord high admiral—always accompanied by his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts, and the whole "gang" of his female relations. He is a stickler for naval etiquette, "if you please;" tells how he rose to be "the ruler of the queen's navee," and presents the crew with a song of instruction, setting or singing forth that "the British tar is a soaring soul" whose "energetic fist should be ready to resist a dictatorial word." He loves the captain's daughter and she loves a common sailor. To win the girl he tells her that love levels all ranks and stations. She takes him at his official word, offically ex pressed, and instead of soaring up to him she flops down into the arms of the sailor, whom she has previously rejected because of incompatibility of rank and station—a result of the admiral's official blunder. Official "pomp and circumstance," and rank and station are played with like shuttlecock and battle door. Baby-farming Buttercup makes a regular social revolution on board the Pinafore, when she sings:

"Two tender babes I nursed, One was of low condition. The other upper crust, A regular pa rician, A many years ago.
Oh, bitter is my cup!
However could I do it?
I mixed those children up,
And not a creature knew it.

Well, the up-shot of the mixing wa that the patrician became the sailor and the babe of low condition the captain startling. Then the admiral decides that the sailor is really the captain, and the captain is the sailor, and so changes their places on board according to birth
—more startling. The admiral declines
to marry the deposed captain's daughter
because of her low degree, and officially
gives her to the sailor now elevated to the captaincy. The ex-captain now turns to Buttercup, who had farmed him as a baby and got him mixed, and being a widower, he tells her:

"I shall marry a wife In my humble rank of life, And you, my own are she— I must wander to and fro, But wherever I may go I shall never be untrue to thee

All: What never? Captain: No, never! Captain: Hardly ever!
All: Hardly ever be untrue to thee."

hits hardest. The whole business is a setting up and knocking down of rank and station and laughing at the wreck. The poor sailor who loves above his station, while he bewails his low condition, is proud of

being an Englishman. He sings: "I am an Englishman ; behold me !" Then others chime in :

"He is an Englishman, For he himself has said it, And it's greatly to his credit
That he is an Englishman;
For he might have been a Roosian,
A french or Turk or Proosian,

A French or Turk or Processan,
Or, perhaps, an Itali-an;
But in spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations,
He remains an Englishman—
Hurrah for the true-born Englishman That's something to be proud of, ever

in the shackels of his low estate. When the admiral comes on board with his retinue of female relations, the humor of the situation flows in song as follows: "Admiral: I am the monarch of the sea,

The ruler of the queen's navee,
Whose praise Great Britain loudly
chants.
Cousin Hebe: And we are his sisters and his cousins and his sunts.

Chorus: And we are his sisters and his cousin and his aunts.

Admiral: When at anchor here I ride My bosom swells with pride, And I snap my fingers at a foeman'

Cousin Hebe: And so do his sisters and his Chorus: And so do his sisters and his cousing

But when the breezes blow,
I generally go below
And seek the seclusion that a cabin Cousin Hebe: And so do his sisters and his

Chorus: And so do his sisters and his cousins and his ants.

And sisters and his cousins, After the admiral has officially fooled

himself out of the ex-captain's daughter, and he has officially disposed of the sailor and his love, and the captain and Buttercup, he turns to Hebe: Admiral: I'm the monarch of the sea. And when I've married thee,
I'll be true to the devotion that my

love implants.

Hebe: Then good-bye to his sisters and his cousins and his aunts;

Especially his cousins,

Whom he reckons by the dozens—
His sisters and his cousins and his

Chorus: For he is an Englishman, And he himself hath said it. And it's greatly to his credit, That he is an Englishman.

These extracts will give some idea of the tyle and purposes of the opera and the comic character of the doings on Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore.

The French historians describe clock sent to Charlemange in the year 807, by the famous eastern caliph, Haround al Raschid, which was evidently furni-hed with some kind of wheelwork, although the moving power appears to have been produced by the fall of water. This clock was a rather wonderful affair. and excited a great deal of attention at the French court. In the dial of it were twelve small doors forming the divisions for the hours; each door opened at the hour marked by the index and let out small brass balls, which falling on a bell struck the hours—a great novelty at that time. The doors continued open until the hour of twelve, when open until the hour of twelve, when twelve figures representing knights on horseback came out and paraded around the dial plate.

Spiners in Germany to establish cotton mills in China, so as to free that country from dependence upon English and Russian imports."

The Danger of New York.

Those interested in tenement-house improvement are advised to make an excursion in New York and regard its vast extent of five and six-storied tenemental squalor. The route may be as follows: Study the entire range of the city occupied by dwelling-houses below Eighth street, the only relieving feature of which is the oasis of respectable houses about Waverly place and Washington square. Then explore Avenues A and

B. Remark here miles of grime, narrow halls, curb-stone ash-heaps, five-cent whisky-shops below and misery's garret above. Travel up First avenue, the upper portion of Second, and the whole of Third to Harlem. Survey mile after mile of five and six-storied brick boxes. Remark the constant lager beer and whisky saloons, the uncarted ash heap, the dead cat below and the narrow halls and labyrinthian system of garrets on garrets above. Jump over to Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, and study the proportion of comfortable homes to the stratifications of humanity piled on each other in layers from three to seven stories deep. Now survey the limited area from Four-teenth street to Central Park, embracing Fourth, Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues, the nucleus of New York's wealthiest class. Add to this, say twenty blocks on Second avenue, and possibly twenty-five on the west side of Broadway, above Tenth street, and between Broadway and Tenth avenue, and with a few trifling exceptions, you have the comparatively limited area of New York's comfortable homes. Remark its small space as compared with that occupied by the swarms who do not move in first or second society circles, covering as they do the ground from the Battery to Fourteenth street, and all along the miles on miles of Avenues A and B, First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth. Note the

crossing the Brooklyn and Jersey fereral average found on the New York subtract these amounts from each other and keep the balance to yourself. Remember, also, that this is a world and years changed from the city hall to Madison square; that the nucleus of fashionable homes has in thirty years moved from the now tenement-tenanted Bleecker street to Murray hill. What next? Send a hundred or two thousand more of the best of our people to seek comfortable homes in Brooklyn, where there is room to spread; change a few ocean-steamer landings to the Brooklyn side; erect there a few Fifth avenue and Windsor hotels, build a few first-class

theaters and an opera house worthy of

the name, and possibly fashion may shift its center of gravity from Manhat-tan to the long and spacious boulevards of Long island, and New York may be-

come the suburb and be given over entirely to factory, warehouse and tenement. The fashionable promenade of 1900 may be nearer Manhattan beach. Toere are great possibilities for Brook-

" Important Business." And that's where an oft-repeated joke A man with a comforter tied around his waist and a whip in his hand called at the postoffice for a letter yesterday, and for reasons which no human being may ever understand he suddenly decided to have his boots blacked, and not to

pay more than five cents for the job, either. The first boy invited to begin work took a cool survey of the boots, and then softly replied:
"I'd like the job, mister, but you se I haven't time. The secretary of the treasury has made another call for outstanding five-twenties, and I've got to

go to the bank." The second boy had already prepared to kneel down when he realized the dimensions of the boots before him, and

suddenly straightening up said:
"Say, I haven't time. I've agreed to
take charge of a sawmill up the river for a man who is going away, and I must be at his office to give \$20,000 bonds in just four minutes. Some other boy'll be glad

The "some other boy" was near at hand, and when told that the boots must be polished off for a nickel, he confidentially whispered:

"Don't feel disappointed, but you see I was 'pinted assignee of a big firm up the street this morning, and I'm only here to buy ten thousand postage stamps

as I go up."
"No he won't," was the blunt reply of the man as he got out doors. "I see the game now, but I can beat it! They're planning to get some fellow whose time real bites are insufficient to kill. is worth about twenty dollars an hour, to put in forty minits on these boots, and then shake me for my load of wood, but they can't come it!"—Detroit Free Press.

bloom of their prosperity. It was supposed that he had formerly been rich,

but had lost everything at the gaming

around the great building at Baden-

Baden, and more than once during the

day some player who had made a lucky stroke of business would sympathetically press a piece of gold upon the old man's acceptance. He is said to have driven this profitable trade for thirty

It is reported that the "Chinese gov-

ernment has purchased machinery and

engaged experienced engineers and

A Wealthy Beggar. A professional beggar has recently died, in Berlin, leaving a fortune of more than a million and a half marks to his heirs. He had many children and grandchildren, and lived in splendid style, giving sumptuous entertainments. The soirees were only attended by middle-class society, and were held only during the winter. In summer the lovial old gentleman invariably left his house for four or five months. It is now known that he has regularly frequency of applying it are discovered almost deily. quently, at least until a few years ago, the principal bathing-places of Ger-many, and that he gathered his immense plunder by begging. In wretched dress,

sue paper and camphor, treated with chemicals by a patented process. A plunder by begging. In wretched dress, with an invalid's cap, blue spectacles, long snow-white hair, and apparently palsied limbs, he used to shamble slow-palsied limbs, he u can be colored in any tint desired, the dye running through the entire sub-stance, and being, therefore, ineffaceatables. He would pace to and fro in and

As a close imitation of ivory, celluloid has made great inroads in the business of the ivory manufacturers. Its makers assert that in durability it is much superior to ivory, as it sustains hard knocks without injury, and it is not dis-colored by age or use. Great quantities are used for piano and organ keys, to the manufacture of which one company

Celluloid can be mottled so as to imi-

A RATILESNAKE'S DINNER. The Monthly Meal Prepared for the Interesting Reptiles at the New York Aqua

A New York paper says: Poisonous snakes very seldom take food in captivity. Of some species, no specimen has ever been found that would do so. As a rule, they obstinately starve them-selves; sometimes living for nine or even twelve months without eating, growing gradually weaker, day by day, until they finally die. The rattlesnake is not that sort of a snake. He is practical, ready in adapting himself to circumstances, and if he is hungry, is so because nothing digestible is at hand to

be killed and swallowed. Mr. Bergh objects to snakes being fed with living animals. So when the rattlesnakes' monthly meal time comes he is never an invited guest. An hour was chosen when there were no strangers in the aquarium. and the dinner was served. A large, fat rat was put in the cage of a rattlesnake about three feet long. The rat manifested a cheerful indifference to the situation, that was no doubt based on the happy delusion that its companion was simply a harmless big worm. It trotted unconcernedly over the outlying sections of the snake, peered down among the coils for something to eat, and stared with innocent surprise and curiosity at the upraised, loudly-rattling tail. Its nonchalance actually seemed to astonish the snake, and caused him to hesitate about epen-

ing hostilities against such a cool customer. That situation was maintained for five minutes. All that time the rattlesnake's warning notes were sounding. and it lay coiled with its neck curved ready to strike, and its eyes fairly blazing with malignant ferocity. At last it struck at the rat—and missed. The rat seemed to think nothing more of the occurrence than that the worm wanted to beer saloon, the bakery and corner grocery already creep into Fifth avenue and are driving fashion into Westchester county. Note the dress, bearing and general address of the thousands daily satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the thousands daily satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of the satisfy concerning which he walked desaring the dress of change its position and was somewhat ries, on their way to and from their he did so the snake struck again, and homes, and contrast them with the genthal that time caught his victim's left hind

eral average found on the New York street car. Add up both columns, find the sum total of social standing in each, subtract these amounts from each other. The flat, broad head was opened into an enormous mouth; in the widely, distended jaws the large, hookmember, also, that this is a world and city of changes; that the nucleus of New York life has in less than twenty-five years changed from the city hall to Madison square: that the nucleus of New York life has in less than twenty-five years changed from the city hall to Madison square: that the nucleus of New York life has in less than twenty-five years changed from the city hall to Madison square: that the nucleus of New York life has in less than twenty-five years changed from the city hall to year year years changed from the city hall to year years changed from the city hall to year years changed from the city hall to year year years changed from the city hall to year year years year snake was motionless, the next its fangs were fastened in the leg of the struggling, squeaking, and now thoroughly alarmed rat, and the next it had return ed to its former attitude, still threaten ing, but simply following with watchful eyes the movements of its victim, witnout essaying any further attack. The frightened rat lost instantly the use of the leg that had been struck. On its

other three legs it sprang about as if in wild terror, then dragged itself around the cage more and more slowly; at length it crawled among the coils of the snake and there expired. Thirteen minutes elasped from the time it was bitten until it was dead. Almost immediately the snake proceeded to the swallowing process. There was no preparatory moistening, coiling upon and pressing of the body. lyn when its people make their tea stronger and wake up to their chances.

New York Graphic.

Colling upon and pressing of the body. The snake simply seized the rat's head in his mouth, and commenced operations. His upper jaw is built in two sections, right and left, and he on In Aleppo here. move them separately, backward or for-ward. Hooking the teeth of one section into the rat's hide, he would slide the other section forward a little and take a

fresh hold with his teeth. Then the

first that made fast would let go, come to the front, and rig a new purchase. In that way, by alternate advances of the right and left sections of his upper jaw, he slowly pushed his dinner down. But it took him twenty minutes to do it. Several other rats were fed to the rattlesnakes with little variation of incident, except that their individual characteristics were variously displayed. None was as unconscious of danger and impudently sociable as the first, and none was as plucky as the seventh, which, upon receiving the fatal bite, sprang at the snake to make fight. The oison was too active in the courageous little fellow's veins, however. Even as he reached the reptile's neck his limbs stiffened, his jaws became set, and he rolled over on his back, weakly kicking

the fourth rat, which was bitten in the head, fell immediately, and was seemingly dead in less than a minute.

Dr. Dorner, who knows almost as much about snakes as if had made them, explains that as soon as a rattlesnake has eaten in captivity, the quantity and here to buy ten thousand postage stamps to begin work on. I'll send you a boy as I go up."

"No be work!" was the blant rook. at least, to become very short indeed

and gasping for some minutes, and then died. The quickest death was that of

Celluloid.

"It seems to me," remarked a gentle-man in New York the other day, "that about everything we have now, except what we eat, is made out of celluloid." An investigation of the subject almost tends to persuade one that this statement is scarcely exaggerated. Although celluloid was invented nine or ten years ago (by two brothers named Hyatt), its perfected manufacture has been regularly in progress for only about five years, and it is considered to be still in its infancy; yetimmense quantities of the

almost daily.

Celluloid is a composition of fine tis-

tate the finest tortoise-shell, and its elasticity renders it less liable to breakage. In this form it is used like imita-tion ivory, for combs, card-cases, cigar-cases, match-boxes, pocketbooks, nap-

kin rings, jewelry and all sorts of fancy articles. The substance is employed for similar purposes as a good imita-tion of malachite and also of amber. It is made into mouthpieces for pipes cigar-holders and musical instruments and is used as the material of flutes. flageolets and drumsticks. For drumheads it is said to be superior to parch ment, and it is not affected by moisture

in the atmosphere.

As a substitute of porcelain, celluloid is used for the heads of dolls, which can be hammered against a hard floor without danger of fracture. Beautiful jewelry is made of it in imitation of the most elaborately carved coral, reproducing all the shades of the genuine article. Most of the coral tints are bright or dark red, however, as the makers, strange to say, have found that excellent copies of the costly pink cor-

al are not in popular demand.

Within the last year and a half another branch of the celluloid manufacture has been developed which promises to reach enormous proportions. This is the use of celluloid as a substitute for linen or paper in the making of shirt-cuffs, collars, etc. It has the appear-ance of well-starched linen, is sufficiently light and flexible, does not wrinkle, is not affected by perspiration and can be worn for months without injury. It becomes soiled much less readily than linen, and when dirty is quickly cleaned by the application of a little scap and water with a sponge or rag. For trav-elers and for wear in hot weather the celluloid linen is especially convenient. It has lately been much improved by the introduction of real linen between two thicknesses of celluloid. Shirt fronts have been made of it, as well as cuffs and collars, and it is believed that these will prove equally desirable.

Bagdad's "Date Mark" Malady. No account of Bagdad would be comparent alarm, but only an access of curiosity in the mind of the frisky rodent about the quivering, whizzing tail, to satisfy concerning which he walked deliberately up to it and smelled it. As he did so the snake struck again, and that time caught his victim's left hind leg. A horrible thing the rattlesnake was in that moment of rouncing upon date, as evidence of the visitation. The cicatrix is just skin deep; and the spot appears as if the surface had been seared away with caustic or a hot iron, and it by no means enhances the beauty of the victim. The sore generally comes in childhood, and then it commonly settles upon the face. The cheek of nearly

every man or woman brought up in Bag-dad shows the unmistakable mark. Sometimes it settles on the nose, and then the disfigurement is considerable, sometimes on the eyelid, and blindness is generally the result. Strangers are attacked even after a brief residence; but if they be adults, they get the sore on the arm or wrist. It is more painful there than on the cheek, but of course there is no disfigurement. In every case the attack runs its conrse for a year; no treatment, no ointment or medicine has the slightest effect upon it. Once the sore makes its appearance, the sufferer knows what to expect, and as he may as well resign himself philosophically to all it involves. The Arabs say that every one that goes to Bagdad must get the "date mark;" if he does not get it while in the city, he will get it after he leaves; and if he does not get it while alive, he will get it after he is dead. It is not to

In Aleppo the disease is known as the "Aleppo button," and there, as in Bag-dad, the favorite theory is that water is the cause of the evil. But two European physicians, who went to the city to investigate the matter, were themselves attacked within a fortnight after their arrival in the town, though they took the precaution of having their drinking water brought from a distant place, where its quality was above suspicion. Another suspected cause is a supposed deficiency of iodine in the salt used in the country. Some people are inclined to think there is something in the defective sanitation of the town which

predisposes to the attack. The visitation is not as a rule painful, unless it happens to fix upon a spot above a joint or a muscle frequently brought into exercise. The irritation occasioned by movement of the affected part is often considerable, and gives rise to a great deal of suffering. The general health is little, if at all, disturbed in ordinary cases. The children play about the narrow streets and make mud-pies quite joyously, with great ulcers, the size of a crown piece, on their little cheeks; it gives them no con cern that they are being marked and disfigured for life, and of pain they feel nothing. - Geary's " Through Asiatic Turkey."

People make too much fuss altogether over these athletic (xhibitions. In his greatest match O'Leary didn't walk as far by seven miles as a weak woman out in North Hill did while she was trying to match the shade of a ribbon. -Bur lington Hawkeye.

The girl who had two strings to her beau made an arrow escape from matri-

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorders of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy; and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face and an indescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. And somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—when of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—when her heart and home will be left desolate—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late: Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day, aged, robust men, whom the physicians pronounced incurable at the age of twenty-five, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a most efficient alterative for separating the scrofulous matter from the blood and lungs, and imparting strength to the system. It has and imparting strength to the system. It has cured hundreds of consumptives.

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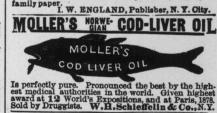
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