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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1884.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The address of the Hon. D. McLellan, President of the Board of Agriculture, delivered at the opening of the annual session of that body this morning, is well worth an attentive perusal. It is a thoroughly practical paper very happily expressed. The three principal points made in it, viz: the relative profitability of agriculture as compared with other industries, the importance of stock-husbandry, and the desirability of improving the breeds of cattle, are, one might almost say, the most vital questions to be considered in New Brunswick to-day, because in proportion as they influence the future of New Brunswick that future will be substantially prosperous.

The extraordinary small number of successful business men compared with those who fail, as stated by the writers to whom Mr. McLellan refers, seems at first sight to be incredible; but on consideration of the experience of our own people it will be found that, whatever the numerical proportion of failures to successes has been, the former largely predominate in what are called business circles, while among farmers worthy of the name they form the small minority. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the prevailing depression, the low prices of produce and the scarceness of money, the farmers of New Brunswick, as a whole, are exceedingly comfortable and reasonably prosperous.

The references of Mr. McLellan to the importance of stock-raising and especially of keeping improved breeds are very interesting, and are calculated to awaken public attention to the subject. It has been well said that it costs no more to keep a good animal than it does to keep a poor one; but the facts stated by Mr. McLellan demonstrate that it costs more to keep the poor animal, regard being had to the relative profit of the two kinds. The address, which we publish at full length to-day, is a valuable addition to the somewhat meagre agricultural literature of New Brunswick.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

The friends of Mr. Arthur Glasier, M. P., advised him, in view of the expense and delay incident upon an election trial to resign his seat and place himself again in the hands of the constituency upon this suggestion Mr. Glasier has acted, and at an early day the electors of Sunbury will have another opportunity of testifying their confidence in him and their appreciation of his course during the short time he has been in the Legislature. In taking this step Mr. Glasier has not been actuated by any fear that a trial would disclose anything more than a technical violation of the law, for as every one knows the late election in Sunbury was conducted on his part honestly and fairly; but to avoid expense and to save time he has vacated his seat, feeling confident that the result of an appeal to the people will result in his return, if opposed, by an increased majority. There can be little doubt upon this point, for during the brief period he has been in public life Mr. Glasier has shown more than ordinary fitness for the discharge of its duties, and he has during the last twelvemonth added largely to his circle of friends. On the other hand the head and front of the opposition, Mr. W. E. Perley, M. P., has been shown in such an unfavorable light by the disclosures made in respect to his method of dealing with public moneys, that his influence in the County must be very greatly weakened if not entirely destroyed. We scarcely think that any large number of respectable men will care to take up Mr. Perley's cause and by championing an opponent to Mr. Glasier place themselves in the unenviable position of apologists for conduct, which none of them can pretend to justify. Neither is the present a convenient time to recognize their party and cast the Perley incubus off, because any candidate, no matter how he might endeavor to cut himself adrift from an unsavory connection with the member of the late government, would necessarily have to face the sympathy with needless litigation against Mr. Glasier he evoked on his behalf and be handicapped with the disrepute arising out of the scandals in connection with the administration of public works in Sunbury. Opposition to Mr. Glasier

can only be intended to punish him and through him the Government for these disclosures; it will be so understood, and if it should prove successful, it would be claimed by Mr. Perley as an answer to the charges, which have been brought home to him. We scarcely think that any considerable number of respectable men will lend themselves and their influence for such a purpose as this. Any candidate who opposes Mr. Glasier must make himself the apologist for and defender of Mr. W. E. Perley.

For these reasons we are disposed to give credence to the reports received from Sunbury that Mr. Glasier will not be opposed. If, however, those who have seen fit by their legal proceedings to publish to the world that the county of Sunbury was corruptly influenced to return Mr. Glasier, force a conflict, they will probably receive such a reply as will not only demonstrate that he was the honest choice of the constituency, but will be a death blow politically to the clique which is responsible for the legal proceedings.

THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.
 Whatever action the United States Senate may take regarding the Spanish Treaty, there is no doubt that a change in the commercial policy of our neighbors is not far distant. Among the indications of this is this treaty itself, for although it meets with keen opposition and may be defeated, the objections to it are simply as to its terms and not as to the principle involved. In all that has been written on the subject, we note a recognition of the necessity for enlarged trade relations, and a disposition to accept a treaty which would not unnecessarily place domestic industries at a disadvantage. Another indication of the coming change is the almost universal demand for a commercial treaty with Mexico, and the readiness of the public to approve of the treaty with Nicaragua if they can be satisfied that there is "no job in it."

We have also lately heard representative bodies in New York, Boston and at least two important western cities express themselves in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and as has already been stated in these columns a commission has been for some time engaged in enquiring into South American trade. Negotiations have been going on with the British West India Islands, and the Washington Government has taken the new departure of sending a representative to the Congo Conference to participate in the discussion of the commercial policy, which is to govern Central Africa. Nor must we forget the tariff reform movement which led to the election of Carlisle as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was not without a powerful influence in determining the result of the late Presidential contest. These facts warrant the assertion that the United States is about to become commercially aggressive, and when such a course shall have been fully entered upon a most interesting conflict will arise with Great Britain. The principles of Free Trade will then be put to the most exacting test. We have little doubt as to the result. Every reciprocity treaty which the United States may negotiate is a step in the direction of Free Trade, no matter how they may attempt to guard domestic industries; and as the scope of the treaties widens the difficulty of maintaining even a semblance of protection will become greater until it will be abandoned. This seems to be a logical conclusion from the facts, and it would seem to warrant the assumption that before very many years the two great commercial rivals will stand upon common ground.

The New Orleans Exposition.
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Considerable delay took place in the opening exercises of the New Orleans exposition to-day. A large number of distinguished people gathered at the White House and every arrangement was made for the president to open the exposition in appropriate style. The president took his station at the telegraph table and remained standing there, surrounded by his cabinet, for over half an hour before the signal was given that everything was in readiness was received by the telegraph operator. The signal was received at half-past two o'clock, and in a few moments the address of President Richardson of this exposition was received. The address of President Richardson, Gen. Morehead, and in reply President Arthur made a brief address, declaring the exposition open, which address was at once telegraphed to New Orleans. Remarks were then made by Senator Logan on behalf of the congressional committee. At the close of his remarks the President touched the button of the instrument at ten minutes past three o'clock and started the machinery in the exposition building.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The day set for the opening of the exposition opened bright and clear. Immense crowds are in the city including many foreigners and distinguished guests from all portions of the United States. At 12.30 the process-

ion formed and the invited guests and officers were escorted to the steamer and conveyed to the exposition building where the opening exercises were carried out according to the programme. Rev. Dr. Talmage offered up prayer, and was followed by Director General Burke, who gave an interesting history of the project of the World's Exposition. He concluded by formally turning over the buildings and grounds to President Richardson of the Exposition Association, who appropriately responded. Col. Breax read President Arthur's address which had just been received by telegraph. When he concluded the president closed the electric circuit and the machinery was set in motion. Mayor Guillolette then delivered a brief address of welcome.

Among the representatives of foreign governments on the platform were the consuls of France, Mexico, Great Britain, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Venezuela, Columbia, Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

GLEANNINGS.
 Patrick Mansfield, a native of Prince Edward Island, who has lived at Tabusintac the past two years, was killed on the South Branch of the Big Tracadie last Thursday, where he was crosscutting logs on the brow of the bank, and was found by the teamsters dying at the foot of the landing, with the saw by his side. It is supposed that the log he was sawing rolled over on him and crushed him. He was carried to the camp, and died in about twenty minutes. His body was taken to Negus for burial. The deceased leaves a wife and six children.

W. M. Tweedie, a native of St. John, recently took his B. A. degree at London University. Mr. Tweedie intends remaining in London another year, studying English Literature and Political Economy.

A number of persons at Campbelltown anxious to promote healthful outdoor sports as well as amusement for the townspeople met at the office of Mr. J. McAllister, and organized what is to be known as the Campbelltown Snowshoe and Toboggan Club. The officers elected were Mr. Evan Price, President; Mr. F. R. Morrison, Vice-President; Mr. A. D. McAndrew, Sec.; Mr. W. W. Doherty, Treas.

On the following day they sent for 15 toboggans which are expected in a day or two, and on Friday afternoon, 19th, the club will have their first tramp of the season and enjoy the exhilarating sport of a toboggan slide on one of the best hills for that sport which can be found anywhere.

George Murdoch, formerly of St. John, has been elected Mayor of Calgary, N. W. T. We are pleased to hear, says the *Advocate*, that Mr. Trean, one of the contractors for the new Post Office, and Mr. C. E. Fish, one of our prominent citizens, have been awarded the contract to furnish the stone for the new departmental building at Ottawa, now in course of erection at that city. The contract is an extensive one, covering some thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars, and will be a great benefit to Newcastle, as some fifty men and eight or ten teams will be employed in the work. The stone is to be quarried during the winter at the Mill Cove about a mile from town, on what is known as the Bannan property, but it is very probable that other quarries on the bank of the river and nearer the point of shipment, will be worked next season.

The hearing of the case against Nat. S. Read, the St. Stephen Lottery proprietor, was set down before Justice Crilly on Thursday. L. R. Harrison, agent of the Minister of Justice, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. McKeagie for the defence. The accused did not appear, and his bail was forfeited. The result of the proceedings, however, has been to close up the whole establishment. All the principal employees have sought refuge on the American side, and the shop where the business was carried on is deserted.

Death of Mr. C. L. Wetmore.
 At near dusk last evening, many of our citizens were surprised and grieved, to learn that Mr. Charles L. Wetmore, son of Timothy R. Wetmore, of Gagetown, lay at the point of death, surrounded by a counsel of physicians. A little later, and information spread through the city, that Mr. Wetmore was dead. The death was so entirely unexpected of so prominent and well-known a citizen, was a shock to the business and social community, in which for nine years, Mr. Wetmore had been a familiar figure. The immediate cause of death, as given by Dr. Andrews, Mr. Wetmore's family physician, was paralysis of the brain. For several days Mr. Wetmore, had not been feeling well, but it was not considered that there was anything about the case, of a fatal or really dangerous character. Gradually, however, the patient grew worse, when yesterday afternoon, his physician announced to the family his opinion that Mr. Wetmore's illness was of a fatal nature, and that he could not long survive. He seemed to the family however, to be improving at an early hour in the evening, following a consultation of Dr. Andrews with Dr. A. Stephenson, who had called at Dr. Andrews's desire. To the professional eye however, there was nothing encouraging. Scarcely had the physicians left the house, before the real gravity of the case became apparent to all. Medical attendance was hurriedly sent for, and several physicians gathered in response, but only to see the patient breathe his life out, without the power to render aid.

pushing the manufacture and sale of the Wetmore axe and scythe, goods that are now known the country through. The manufacturing firm of Emerson, Stevens & Co., of Maine, and the New England Axe Company, of Lock Haven, Pa., were employed in making the Wetmore axe and scythe. In 1882, Mr. Wetmore purchased the hardware store of Ralph Jewell, which he conducted at the time of his death.—*Michigan Evening Record* 12th inst.

Sunbury Notes.
 Friday last while some boys were skating on the stream here, one of their number named David Duplises went through the ice, and would have been drowned but for the presence of mind of one of his companions, who at imminent risk of himself succeeded in reaching the drowning boy a stick and dragging him out.

Mr. Chas. McCloskey, of the N. B. R., has a number of men engaged repairing the track at Ruisagornis Station.

Mr. John Colman, who was confined to his home for some time by a serious illness, is able to attend to his business again.

Mr. Jeremiah Tracy, of Tracy Station, is conducting lumber operations on the Hecanay Stream this winter.

Mr. A. Stevenson succeeds J. W. Hoyt as Station Agent at Hoyt Station.

The following were registered at the American House during the past week:—John Shanahan, St. John; J. Corkery, St. John; John McDonald, P. E. I.; Wm. Hawes, Dedham Me.; J. Taylor, Harvey, York Co.; G. H. Paine, Eastport, Me.; Daniel Morrison, Ellsworth, Me.; W. W. Webb, Warsaw, Wis.; Geo. F. Gregory, Fredericton; J. Perry, Fredericton; B. B. Blizard, St. John; Daniel Daley, P. E. I.; Thos. Burpee, Gibson; J. Z. Currie, M. D.; Fredericton; J. Fielding, St. Stephen. FRANKLINTON JUNCTION, Dec. 16th.

WE SELL Seasonable Fruits.

Large Layer Figs, Valencia Raisins, Currants, Table Dates, Persian Dates, New London Layer Raisins. 250 Bbls. of WINTER APPLES, 15 Bbls. GRAPES, MALAGA AND ALMEIRA. Also: Dessicated Coconut in Pails—equal to the canned Coconut and much cheaper.

Sugar Cured Salmon—Lightly Smoked—A new and delicious article at

WHEELPLEY'S.

Fredericton, Dec. 6, 1884.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

FOR SALE AT THE "CITY FOUNDRY," Four Superior Hot Air FURNACES WHICH WILL BE SOLD

LOW FOR CASH. Also, One Large Furnace Fit for a Public Building.

GEO. TODD & SON.

Fredericton, Nov. 1, 1884.

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An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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Coal! Coal!!

THE Subscriber offers for sale at the late establishment of J. G. GILL'S, Campbell Street, a Superior quality of Old Mines Sydney Coal, and Anthracite Coal, in Chestnut and Store sizes.

Also at his own establishment Hay, Straw, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, Lard and Canned Meat, Cement and Superphosphate. Agricultural Seeds of all kinds. Goods delivered free of charge.

JAMES TIBBITTS.

December 6, 1884.

SAMPLE'S DOMINION HORSE LINIMENT.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spasms, Swellings, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Sciatic Pain, Cracked and Greasy Hoofs, Horns, Chaps, Cuts, Sore of the Head, Stomach, and all kinds of Swellings and Bruises of all kinds. It will relieve the head and neck of Cattle, will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also Frost Bites, Chills, and Saltwater.

Sold by all Druggists. Outfit—1. 75.

POTATOES,

Spilling, Bark, R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths, Hay, Eggs, Produce.

Write fully for Quotations:

HATHEWAY & CO., General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchanges.

Coal Vases, Hods and Stove Boards.

JUST Received a large and well assorted stock of Coal Vases, Hods and Stove Boards. For sale low by JAMES S. NEILL.

Nov 26, 1884.

WIN Canadian Tweeds!

Canadian Tweeds!

JUST OPENED AT

THOS. W. SMITH'S, Tailoring and Clothing ESTABLISHMENT,

Fisher's Block, QUEEN & YORK STREETS, Fredericton, N. B.

A large and well assorted lot of ALL WOOL CANADIAN TWEEDS, (Just the article for Boys' Clothing) which will be sold

Wholesale or Retail cheaper than was ever offered before in this city

Small Profits and Quick Returns is now our Motto.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, Dec. 8, 1884.

HELP

For working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Income pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address: STRANGE & CO., Portland, Maine.

20th Annual Sale!

DEVER BROS.

Holiday Sale.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS FOR THE MONTHS OF

DECEMBER & JANUARY.

SPECIAL PRICES IN Dress Goods

FOR—

CHRISTMAS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

Black Silks, Velveteens, Mantle Brocades, and Ottoman Cords,

Also a full line of the most fashionable

ULSTER CLOTHS

A large variety of useful articles suitable for presents.

Silk Handkerchiefs, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS in half doz. Fancy Boxes.

Linea and Kid Gloves and Mitts For Ladies and Gentlemen.

Promenade scarfs, Wool squares and Fur tippets.

Gentlemen's Ties, Scarfs and Collars.

CUFFS, HALF HOSE, GLOVES, Shirts & Drawers.

With an assortment of SCOTCH TWEEDS AND Diagonal Suitings.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS can be found in all Departments, all at Reduced Prices.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, Dec. 10th, 1884.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Parliament.

A Very Interesting Address from President McAllan.

The annual session of the Board of Agriculture began last evening in the Clerks Room, in the House of Assembly. There was a full attendance, but to give the committees an opportunity to examine into the accounts no business was transacted at the session and the Board adjourned until this morning.

THURSDAY.

The Board met at 10 a. m. to-day, all the members being present, viz.:—Hon. D. McAllan, President, F. W. Brown, J. J. Anderson, J. E. Fairweather, John Campbell, G. L. Colwell, D. T. Johnston, J. L. Inches, Secretary; Mr. Thomas Booker, of the Provincial Stock Farm, was also present.

The actual business of the session began by the

Address of the President.

which was as follows:—
Gentlemen, Members of the Board of Agriculture:

It affords me great pleasure to meet you at this annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture. Since we last met there have been some changes in the membership of the Board. I have no doubt but that the Board as now composed will put forth its best energies in the interests of Agriculture, an industry which in the near future must take the place of the lumber trade in this Province. It is well-known throughout the Province that those farmers who have given their whole attention to the improvement of their land, and have studied the best methods of tilling the soil, have reaped a rich reward. In the past, as many of you are aware, the farmers of this country, as well as those of other Provinces in the Dominion and also those of the State of Maine, were in the habit of prosecuting a lumbering business combined with agriculture, and the result showed most clearly, in nine cases out of ten, that the two industries could not be carried on to a successful issue by the same individual; in many instances the farm had to be mortgaged to pay the losses entailed in the lumbering operation.

For some years back there has been a change in the manner of conducting the lumber trade, the trade having gradually passed into the hands of those who have devoted their attention to the best means of making the industry a paying one, leaving the agricultural interests to the farmers, who by force of circumstances have been compelled to give their farms the necessary application of labor, as well as to study the best means of enriching the land. There cannot be any doubt about the results; the energy and perseverance of very many who had their property encumbered by mortgages (created while dabbling in lumber), have enabled them to wipe out the encumbrance, and to-day they stand in an independent position—a position they never could have attained by only giving a portion of their time to their farms, the other portion being devoted to a useless attempt to combine two altogether dissimilar pursuits.

While there has been admittedly a very great advancement in general farming in this Province within the last twenty-five years it is still possible to largely increase the benefits flowing from improved methods. The result may be slow but it is certainly sure. I have referred to the farmers as standing in an independent position; I might say that farmers are the most independent of any class of people in this community. If we look about us in the large cities and towns, do we not hear the cry of hard times everywhere? Do we not find financial depression among the merchants and insufficient work, less money and severe poverty among the mechanics and laborers. And since we know that the farmers have enough and to spare, do we need any further proof that they are, in fact, the only prosperous class among our people.

An American writer is authority for the statement that in a period of a quarter of a century not more than two per cent of the business men of New York acquired a position of independence sufficient to warrant them in retiring from business.

Another writer mentions the fact that two directors of banks in Boston held a consultation and after a careful investigation ascertained that out of 1000 merchants who had opened accounts during 40 years only 6 had not become bankrupt or died poor. What is the relative position of the farmer? Surely no one will attempt to say that you will find one-tenth part of that distress and poverty amongst the farmers that we all know exists among the laborers, mechanics, and mercantile men of the towns and cities, nor deny that by far the large majority of those who attend diligently to agriculture achieve success. I claim that in the worst of times the farmer is better off than the mechanic and laborer are in the best. It may be that for years the farmer does not lay by any money, but one thing must be remembered; he is improving and adding to his property which in the years to come will furnish him with comforts and enjoyments of life such as many people in the cities never reach.

I do not touch upon this question because I hold or wish to convey the idea that the farmers of this Province are discontented with their lot in life; I do go more with a view of showing to the masses in the towns and cities that there need not be the cry of hard times, which is so universally made over the whole country, if there were a more general

disposition shown by the tillers in cities to engage in a pursuit which is sure to give to those who are industrious, economical and patient, a home where every reasonable want can be supplied.

The question may be asked: Where and how can land be obtained suitable for farming? In reply I might say that there are several counties in this Province containing large tracts of Government land which is well adapted for settlement and can be obtained either under the Labor or Free Grants Acts.

It may be said that what I have stated is not new, but nevertheless I think it, like many old stories, will bear repeating.

Again you will hear it said that in many instances where new settlements have been opened the outlook became so poor that the settlers were discouraged and were forced through absolute necessity to leave and go back to the cities. I think if we could get at the true inwardness of the trouble in these cases we would find that the cause was due to the selection of poor land or a want of energy and patience on the part of the settlers, or perhaps sometimes to both causes.

It appears to me that in the past there has been too much of a disposition on the part of some of our farmers to dispose of a large portion of the produce of the farm, such as hay, oats, roots, &c., and in doing so they have allowed their farms to deteriorate. I think you will agree with me that the conclusion arrived at by most practical agriculturists is, that the greatest amount of profit obtainable from the farm is secured by feeding nearly all the produce on the farm. At the Farmers' Institute, held at New-Port, the proceedings of which are published in the Maine Agricultural Report of 1883, Mr. Colbrook of Brunswick claimed that a ton of hay sold off the farm carries with it \$6 worth of fertilizing material, or that which would cost \$6 if the farmer had to go into the market for it; and he adds that selling the hay means selling the farm by piecemeal. A similar statement was made by Mr. J. E. Shaw at the same meeting, and he added that if we intend to keep up the fertility of our farms, we must depend upon stock-husbandry in some form, and consume the hay on the farm.

Mr. Dickinson, in his statement made before the Ontario Agricultural Commission, said if a farmer wants to keep up the quality of his farm, he must feed his crops, grass, &c., upon it. He mentions the fact that in his neighborhood all those who have raised turkeys, and who have fed their coarse grains and hay have done well.

This naturally leads me to speak of the character of stock a farmer ought to keep. It is true that the farmers of the past generation and some of those of the present, with a virgin soil to depend on, have done well with very common stock; but the time has come when farming to be successful, must be carried on upon new methods and under new conditions. To insure success it is imperative that good stock be kept.

I have met farmers in this Province who say that it does not pay to raise stock, as in many instances they have been compelled to sell 2 year old heifers and steers at from \$14 to \$16. Now, the difficulty lies in the fact that the animals were inferior. The chief object of breeding cattle, sheep, horses, swine or any other kind of animals is to make money, and to accomplish this the proper selection of the kind of stock you intend raising, and when this has been secured, proper care and attention and good feeding are of vital importance. The rule laid down by breeders, who were interviewed by the Ontario Agricultural Commission, is that good stock is indispensable to successful farming. In their report the opinions of practical farmers are given and in every instance it is admitted that it is better to purchase good goats at an advance of 25 to 40 per cent on the cost of common stock. One very large dealer, who has been in the business for 25 years, says that during the first 10 years he never could find in the market a lot of cattle—say 100—that would weigh 1200 lbs. each, but now he has no trouble in getting a lot that will weigh from 1300 to 1350 lbs. each. He attributes the change to the improvement in the breed. Prof. Brown, of Guelph College, Ontario, shows the difference between a high grade animal and a common one. He says a high grade will gain 1 1/2 lbs. per day, that in 3 years the gross weight will be 1914 lbs., worth \$115. A common steer under the same management will gain 1.30 lbs. or a little more than 1 1/2 lbs. per day, making a gross weight at the end of 3 years of 1430 lbs. worth \$79, showing the difference to be \$36 in favor of the improved stock. Mr. Brown states this is the result of a very large number of experiments made not only in Ontario but elsewhere.

Mr. Britton of Toronto, a man of very large experience, said he purchased a lot of native cattle and also a lot of grades. He fed them alike for seven months and at the end of that time he found the increased weight of the common cattle to be 130 lbs. each, and the increase of the grades to be 270 lbs. each.

Mr. John Smith, of Toronto, who buys and raises a large number of cattle, said that a well-bred animal at two years old is equal to a common animal at three.

Our farmers may say that the price paid for cattle will not warrant them in going to extra expense in procuring thorough-bred stock, but if their present stock were improved by the introduction of new blood, the price would be correspondingly increased. In 1873, according to the report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, there was no cattle shipped to England from Canada; but in 1880 50,

000 head of cattle, and 110,143 sheep were shipped to England alone, representing a money return of \$5,500,000.

In the face of all the facts relating to the breeding of cattle, it is possible for the farmers of New Brunswick to remain indifferent when a little extra exertion will produce such beneficial results? I am satisfied that they will not, and that evidence is not wanting that they are being awakened to the importance of raising the standard of their stock. At the last annual sale of stock, at the Provincial Stock Farm, it must have been patent to all from the large attendance of those who came to buy, that there exists a desire to have thoroughbred animals, and that the demand for superior bred cattle is yearly increasing.

I might add, that in my opinion, twice the number of calves could have been disposed of at that sale, at fairly good prices, and that to my mind is sufficient to warrant a very considerable increase in the number of animals now on the farm. I think hereafter and hereafter should be added to the present breeds. Some farmers are enquiring after Short Horns, some after Polled Angus, some after Friesian, and others after Ayrshires, and others after Holsteins; and to satisfy the demand it becomes imperative that the different breeds should be kept.

The principle laid down by competent authorities is, in the first place find out what you want to raise cattle for, whether for beef or for dairy purposes or for both, and in the second place, ascertain which of the different breeds will do best in the climate of the locality where you reside, keeping in view the kind of pasturage land your farm contains.

Professor Brown already quoted, says in his opinion the common cows of the country crossed with a thoroughbred short horn bull will produce the best cows for general purposes, and many other breeders in Canada agree with him. Mr. Stone, a very large breeder of Guelph, Ontario, who in 1881 had a herd of 120 Herefords, and at the same time had a greater number of Shorthorns, gives it as his opinion that the Herefords are fully equal to the Shorthorns and are more likely to improve on ordinary pastures.

Mr. Hood, also of Ontario, says if you put a Shorthorn or Durham on pasture with a Hereford, the Hereford will be far ahead of the Shorthorn in the fall as a general rule.

Mr. Rawlings, of Ontario, says in his opinion the Herefords are better than the Shorthorns, but he adds that he would like to see Shorthorns and Herefords both equally encouraged as a means of improving the common stock of the country.

In speaking of the Polled Angus cattle, Professor Brown says that for early maturing they are equal to the Shorthorns, but so far as his experience goes they are not the equal of the Shorthorns in improving other breeds. Mr. Hall, a British breeder of fat cattle, gives it as his opinion the Polled Angus ranks first on the list and the Shorthorns second.

From the opinions expressed by the gentlemen I have named, as well as others who gave testimony before the Board of Commissioners, it will be seen that there is a diversity of opinion regarding the relative merits of the different breeds of cattle, but there is one thing they all do agree in, that it is in the interest of the farmer to improve the breed of his cattle by breeding to a thoroughbred bull of some kind, and to keep on until he finds out what breed is most suitable for his locality and for the purpose he has in view. This observation applies to Holsteins, Polled Norfolk and Ayrshires as well as to the Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus; as I have said each farmer must, in the selection of a breed, govern his course according to the teaching of his own experience.

At the annual meeting in December last I called the attention of the Board to the fact that the results from the present Stock Farm did not warrant so large an outlay, and asked to have the matter inquired into with a view to ascertain whether the fault lay in the Farm or in the management. A meeting of the Board was held at the Farm in January, and the facts as presented were such as to lead you to the conclusion that the fault did not lay in the management, but that the Farm was unsuited for the purpose of a Stock Farm and at the same meeting you recommended the Government to secure a more suitable farm at an early day. The Board was called together in May last to consult with the Government relative to the selection of a farm, and at that meeting the Board desired the Government to appoint a committee of two to meet a committee of two from the Board. The Government acceded to the request of the Board and made such appointment, and also concurred in a resolution of the Board asking that the report of the committee should be dealt with by a joint committee, composed of all the members of the Board and a full committee of the Government.

In July the Board was again called together to receive the report of the committee and take action thereon. As you are aware the action of the Board and Government, after hearing the report, resulted in the choice of the Murray Farm at Spring Hill, at an annual rental of nine hundred dollars for the short term of five years, with renewal and purchasing clauses.

The result of the annual sale in October last was looked forward to with much interest by me as being likely to afford the best evidence available as to whether young thoroughbred stock was much sought after by the farmers of the Province generally. The sale being very satisfactory, I lost no time in obtaining the necessary authority from the Govern-

ment to treat with the City Estate for a surrender of their lease, and with the Murrays for a lease of their farm, on the terms and conditions agreed to between the Murrays and the Committee of the Board.

Having seen the Murrays, and believing that the lease would be executed with all the covenants agreed upon as soon as papers could be prepared and the parties got together, I found it to be necessary, an account of the lateness of the season, to make arrangements, without waiting for the actual execution of the lease, for the removal of the stock, and the disposal of the crop on the present farm. Acting in accordance with the views of the Board, which had been called together for the purpose, every arrangement necessary for the safe transfer of the stock and the disposal of the crop on the farm was completed, when, owing to the refusal of one of the parties at the last moment to sign the new lease and the actual closing of the river two days previous to the time arranged for the removal of the stock, I was compelled to telegraph Mr. Barker and the committee, who were then at the farm, not to proceed any further with the removal of the stock. I make these explanations in order that you may see that there has been no disposition on the part of the Government to disregard your recommendations, and that the delay in carrying out your wishes has been due solely to causes I have assigned.

In conclusion, I thank you most heartily for the very great consideration and courtesy uniformly shown me during the time I have had the honor to be President of this Board, and I also take this opportunity of thanking the members of the late Board, who are not with us to-day, for the efficient aid rendered by them in carrying on the work of the Board. I hope that the kindness of feeling characteristic of the late Board will animate the present one and that at the end of the year we will be able to congratulate ourselves on the result of our labors.

The Secretary then read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted.

The Secretary explained why he was absent from last meeting, which was held in St. John.

He said there was not a semblance of truth in the reasons given by Mr. Hall for his non-attendance. He was ill, and the President said it was not necessary for him to be present.

The President corroborated the Secretary's statement.

The President's address was adopted, and was ordered to be published in Agricultural Report.

Mr. Campbell was, on motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brown, elected unanimously Vice-President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Mr. Brown intimated his intention to bring before the Board a resolution with regard to the Stock Farm.

The report of Stock Farm Committee, and that of the Secretary are to be presented to-morrow.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that the whole Board be an Audit Committee.

Mr. Johnston moved, as an amendment, that a committee of three be appointed. The amendment was carried.

The President appointed Mr. Johnston, Mr. Brown, Mr. Colwell.

The Board then adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

The trial of the Sunbury election petition was set down for yesterday, but the Attorney for the petition, having telegraphed the Speaker at St. George, inquiring if Mr. Glaser had resigned, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, informed Judge Fraser of the fact, and he concluded not to go down to open the Court. As a consequence there was merely a gathering of officers of court, a host of witnesses and an expectant public. Mr. Glaser was on hand and improved the occasion by talking with the electors and preparing for his re-election.

The writ for a new election will issue at once. The opposition are talking of a convention to choose a candidate, but it is doubtful if they will proceed, their case being hopeless.

Lecture Course.

A course of lectures will be delivered before the York County Literary Institute, in the Church Hall, St. Mary's and Gibson, during the present winter. The following is the course:—Jan. 19, by E. M. Patterson, M. D.; Jan. 26, by Jacob Barker, M. D.; Feb. 2, by Charles H. Lugin; Feb. 9, by Arthur M. Belyea; Feb. 16, Melville Jack; Feb. 23, William Wilson; March 2, Eldon Mullis; March 9, J. Douglas Hazen. Single admission, 10 cents. Members' and subscribers' tickets for the course, 25 cents. There will also be a Concert in connection with the Institute, of which further notice will be given.

Personal.

To-morrow will be the eightieth birthday of the Metropolitan.

Mr. R. J. McGill, of the General Passenger and Ticket Agent Department of the New Brunswick Railway, was in town last night.

Mr. John Gilmore, of the Daily Telegraph, was registered at the Queen last night.

Mr. Thomas Barker, of Provincial Stock Farm, is in town attending the meeting of the Board of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Harrison, M. L. C. and Mr. O. B. Harrison are in town.

Killed Instantly.

While James Appleby was engaged in sawing wood with a horse-power, at Millville, on Tuesday, the driving belt came off the wheel and he went up to put on the brake to stop the machinery, the wheel broke and a piece of it struck him on the head, breaking his skull. He died instantly. Mr. Appleby lived about two and a half miles from Millville, at what is known as Mawer's Corner. He was a married man and leaves a family.

Ordination.

Rev. Mr. Lowndes, of the parish of Prince William, will be ordained priest at the 11 a. m. service at the Cathedral, on Sunday next.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

A Letter from the Keeper and some interesting Statistics.

To the Editor of THE GLASHER.—
Sir,—During the investigation held before the Alms House Committee, on the 11th inst., Mr. Commissioner Clark stated:—"If the keeper had assured him in any special case that it was necessary for him to have help, I would consider it my duty to supply it." I asked him in August last to send a woman that would be a good help, and frequently since I have talked with him about the difficulty of getting the work done. What more could I do? The case ever since July has been a "special" one. The Commissioner further states that "he suggested to the keeper the propriety of getting some one to look after Miss Breen." I immediately replied that "I did not hear it, but would have jumped at the suggestion." If he did suggest it, he must have known I did not hear it, as I made no reply. Further, if he suggested help, why did he not send it? As for asking help from the committee, I had no encouragement for so doing. Had I in response to my suggestion concerning nurses for the sick, said—"Let us know when you need them and they shall be furnished; procure them yourself and we will pay the bills;" or noticed it in any way I would have been encouraged to make special application. I now regret that I did not go to the Chairman personally, whom I look upon as the strong hand of the institution. When a certain inmate, on becoming troublesome beyond all endurance, was repeatedly expelled, and on being sent back the fourth time, I appealed to His Worship, and the institution was finally rid of her, thus helping to enforce discipline, which the Commissioner failed to do. However, they all know that I need and desire help. Possibly the Commissioner would not have found it necessary to contract for vegetables this year, if he had paid for the ploughing of the field as he had always done. Ever since being keeper, up to the end of October, I have furnished an unlimited supply of vegetables without remuneration. I have not the time or strength to write more.

Yours, &c.,
R. H. PHILLIPS.

Dec. 15th, 1884.

The following table will show the smallest of the cost of the Alms House for the last fifteen years:—

Year.	No. inmates.	Average number.	Total cost.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per day per inmate.	No. different inmates.	Average cost per day.
1867.	1184	72.28	\$184,200	\$155.01	42.22	19	42.22
1868.	1181	72.24	147,174	124.51	33.85	18	33.85
1869.	1174	72.32	138,898	122.47	33.38	19	33.38
1870.	1185	72.28	137,100	115.69	31.38	19	31.38
1871.	1200	72.28	130,000	116.67	32.00	19	32.00
1872.	1330	72.28	138,114	104.16	28.36	16	28.36
1873.	1262	72.28	135,000	106.97	29.00	19	29.00
1874.	1307	72.23	135,001	103.31	28.28	19	28.28
1875.	1271	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00
1876.	1307	72.23	135,001	103.31	28.28	19	28.28
1877.	1271	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00
1878.	1271	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00
1879.	1271	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00
1880.	1271	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00
1881.	1271	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00
1882.	1271	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00
1883.	1186	72.22	135,000	113.74	31.38	19	31.38
1884.	1262	72.23	135,001	106.23	29.00	19	29.00

"1885 for 11 months.

The cost per annum includes food, fuel, light, bedding, medicine, medical attendance and funeral expenses; but it does not include the salaries of the Commissioners and Hospital, &c. In 1885 the cost includes lumber and carpenter work, &c.

DECOMPOSITION OF INMATES OF A. H.

1881-2.	19
Roman Catholic.....	13
Church of England.....	13
Unknown.....	2
Methoist.....	2
Presbyterian.....	2
Free Baptist.....	2
Unknown.....	40

1882-3.

1882-3.	19
Roman Catholic.....	20
Church of England.....	14
Methoist.....	2
Presbyterian.....	2
Free Baptist.....	2
Unknown.....	43

1883-4.

1883-4.	19
Church of England.....	41
Roman Catholic.....	16
Baptist.....	3
Methoist.....	2
Presbyterian.....	2
Free Baptist.....	2
Unknown.....	43

To His Worship Mayor Fenwick, and Aldermen composing Alms House Committee, February 26th, 1884.

Gentlemen,—When you visited the Alms House on the 11th inst., you requested by leaving that I should make suggestions in writing of what was wanting in or about the Institution.

If the Alms House is to be a Hospital, as it has been since I have been keeper, I think it highly important that there should be separate rooms for the sick of both sexes, and nurses should be furnished. If such rooms are provided, the apartments now occupied by the keeper, will have to be taken for that purpose. The attic, occupied by the men, might be enlarged and made more comfortable by having a mansard roof put on the building, there would be a considerable saving in wood, if a furnace was put in the building.

With the exception of about 60 feet at the entrance to the Institution there is not a good piece of ground about the place.

I would recommend that "Pea Soup and milk be substituted for one of the three fish dinners which they now have per week. I also recommend that milk be given with porridge, also in the tea. I may hear say that they had five quarts of milk per day, from 1st Aug. 1882, to 1st Nov. 1883, but I received no remuneration for it, I discontinued it. I am willing to furnish this quantity at 5cts per quart, the whole year round; or, if the Committee prefer, let two cows be purchased, and hay furnished for them.

Instead of the present plan, the Committee, had better make new arrangements with the keeper, and take the land (garden excepted) to be worked for the benefit of the Institution, whenever there are men inside fit to work. At present there are none such.

For the good government of the Institution, I think the Committee, would do well to make some new Rules and Regulations. I send a draft of what I think is necessary. If they are added to, modified, or adopted, they should be printed and hung up in the rooms.

I enclose a copy of a letter I sent to the Alms House Committee, of the late Council on the 3rd August last. I also enclose an account for milk.

Yours very Respectfully,

R. H. PHILLIPS.

Notice.—Pea Soup and milk, as recommended, have been granted.

84. CHRISTMAS. 84.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Suitable Presents for Everybody at

JAS. D. FOWLER'S.

Gold and Silver Watches; Elegant Gold Suits of Jewelry; Gold and Silver Neckties and Locketts; Rolled Plate and Jet Jewelry; Gem Rings; Gent's Signet Rings; Scarf Pins; Buttons; Charms, &c.

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS!

and at prices to suit the times. The Finest Stock in the City of

SILVERWARE.

All New Patterns, in Tea Sets, Pickle Jars, Card Receivers, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, and a full line of Silver-Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, from the best makers.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses!

Have your Eyes Tested by the celebrated Dr. Bucklin's Ophthalmoscopic Test Lenses: a perfect fit guaranteed; no guess work about it. A nice line of Silverware in

HANDSOME PLUSH CASES,

Just the thing for a Christmas Present, and a multitude of nice things we cannot here enumerate. Having visited this fall all the leading manufacturers in the United States, and personally selected my CHRISTMAS GOODS, I am better able to suit my customers than ever before. All are invited to call and examine our new display of rich, new designs, and need not feel any obligation to purchase unless so disposed. We claim for our stock general excellence in quality and reasonable prices.

N. B.—No Lottery in connection with this business. Every purchaser will receive value for his money at the time of Purchasing. No tickets issued.

Remember the Place,
JAMES D. FOWLER,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The War in the East.

(Special to Gleaser.)
HONG KONG, Dec. 18.—The

THE GYPSY QUEEN'S VOW.

By JANIE O'BRIEN.

(Continued.)

"Mother, it is my wish," he said, calmly. "Yours, Reginald?" she cried, in a voice of unutterable reproach. "You wish that I should leave you? For fifteen years I have given you up, and in one short hour you tire of me now. O Reginald, my son! my son!"

No words can describe the piercing anguish, the utter woe that rived that wild cry from her tortured heart.

He came over, and laid his small, delicate hand on hers, hard, coarse, and black, with sun, wind and toil.

"Listen to me, my mother!" And his low, calm, soothing tones were in strong contrast to her impassioned voice. "I am not tired of you—you wrong me by thinking so; but I have letters to write, and many matters to arrange before to-morrow's sun rises. I am tired, too, and want to rest; for it is a long time since sleep visited my eyes, mother."

"Sleep," she bitterly echoed, "and when do you think I have slept? Look at these sunken eyes, this ghastly face, this emaciated form, and ask when I slept. Think of the mighty wrong I have suffered, and ask when I shall sleep again!"

"My poor, unhappy mother!" "He can sleep," she broke out with a low, wild laugh. "Oh, yes! in his bed of down, with his princely son under the same roof, with menials to come at his beck, he can sleep. Yes, he sleeps now; but the hour comes when that sleep shall be forever. Then my eyes may close, but not before!"

"You are delirious, mother; this close has turned your brain."

"Delirious, am I?" she said, in her deep bell-like tones, that echoed strangely in the silent cell. "If undying hate, if unrelenting vengeance, if revenge that will never be satiated but by his misery, be delirium, then I am mad. I leave you now, Reginald, since such is your command; and remember, when far away, you leave one behind you who will wreak fearful vengeance for all we have both suffered."

"Mother, Lord De Courcy is not so much to blame after all, since he believes me guilty. I am not alarmed by your wild threats; for I know, in the course of time, this mad hate will grow less." "Never—never! May God forget me if I ever forget my vow! Reginald, if I thought that man would go to Heaven, and I by some possibility could be saved, I would have a dagger and send my son to Heaven, sooner than go there with him!"

Upraised in the red light of the lamp, her face, as she spoke, was the face of a demon.

"Stronger, stronger, their death!" he said, looking at himself, as he gazed on that ghastly face. "Farewell, then, mother! Will you fulfill my last request?" "About your child—yes."

"Thank you, dearest mother. If so lost a wretch as I am, dared invoke Heaven, I would ask his blessings on you."

"Blessing for me?" she fiercely broke in. "I would hurl it back in the face of the angels, did they offer it."

Folding her mantle around her, she knotted the handkerchief, that had fallen off, under her chin, and stood ready to depart. The young man went to the door, and knocked loudly. A moment after, the tramp of heavy feet was heard in the corridor approaching the door.

"It is the jailer to let you out. Once more, good bye."

Without a word she pressed one hot, burning kiss on his handsome brow; and then the door opened, and she flitted out in the darkness like an evil shadow. The heavy door again swung to; the key turned in the lock.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MOTHER'S DESPAIR. "Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness— But soothe not, mock not, my distress!" —BYRON.

Away through the driving storm—through the deepening darkness of coming morn—through the long, bleak, gusty streets—through alleys and courts, and lanes, whirled on like a leaf in the blast that knows not, cares not, whether it goes, sped the gipsy queen, Ketura. She stood on London bridge, and, leaning over, looked down on the black, sluggish waters beneath. One plunge, she thought, as she leaned over, and all this gnawing misery that seems eating her very vitals might be ended forever. One hand was laid on the rail—the next moment she might have been in eternity; but with the rebound of a roused tigress she sprang back.

"No; I will live till I have wrung from his heart a tithe of the misery mine has felt," she thought; and then a dark, lowering glance, on the black, troubled waters below, filled up the hiatus.

Dutiful foras, like shadows from the grave, were flitting to and fro, brushing past her as they went. She knew who they were—the scum, the off-casts, the street-walkers of London. While she stood there, clutching the parapet, a female form, in light, flowing garments, was borne on, as if by the night wind, and stood gazing down into the gloomy waters beside her. One fleeting glimpse she caught of the pale, young face, beautiful still, despite its look of unutterable woe; and then, with a light rustle, something went down, far down, into the waves beneath. There was a sudden plunge, and the gipsy queen leaped over to see. By the light of one of the barge lamps she saw a darker shadow rise through the darkness to the surface. For an instant the white, wild face

glared above the black bosom of the Thames, and then disappeared forever; and with a hard, bitter smile, terrible to see, the dark, dread woman turned away. Away, again through the labyrinth of the city, leaving that "Bridge of Sighs" far behind—away from the dark dens and filthy purlieus to the wider and more fashionable part of the town, sped the gipsy queen. Clutching her breast fiercely at intervals with her dark, horny fingers, as if she would tear thence the anguish that was driving her mad, she still flew on, until once again she found herself before the brilliantly lighted mansion of East De Courcy. Swelling on the night air, came borne to her ear strains of softest music, as if to mock her misery. Gay forms went flitting past the windows, and, at intervals, soft, musical peals of laughter mingled with the louder sounds of gaiety. Folding her arms over her breast, the gipsy queen, leaning against a lamp-post, and looked, with a steady smile, up at the illuminated "marble hall" before her. Her commanding form, made more commanding by her free, fiery costume, stood out in bold relief in the light of the street lamp. Her dark face was set with a look terrible in its intensity of hate. And that smile curling her thin, colorless lips—Satan himself might have envied her that diabolical smile of unquenchable malignity.

Moving through his gorgeous rooms, Earl De Courcy dreamed not of the dark, vengeful glance that would, if it could, have pierced those solid walls of stone to seek him. And yet ever before him, to mark his festivity, would arise the haunting memory of that convulsed face, those distended eye-balls, those blanched lips, those upraised hands, pleading vainly for the mercy he could not grant. Amid all the glitter and gaiety of the brilliant scene around him, he could not forget the pleadings of that strong heart in its strong agony. He thought little of her threats—of her maledictions; yet, when some hours later he missed his son from the gay scene, dark thoughts of assassination—the unfilial, subtle poisons gipsies were so skilful in, arose before him, and he shuddered, with a vague presentiment of dread. But his son had returned safe, and now the stately old nobleman stood gayly chatting with a bevy of fair ladies.

"Oh! she was positively the most delightful old thing I ever saw!" exclaimed the gay voice of gay little Miss Clara Jernyngham. "Just like 'Hecate' in 'Macbeth,' for all the world—the very beau ideal of a delightful Satanic sorceress! I would have given anything—my diamond ring, my French poodle, every single one of my lovers, or even a 'perfect love of a bonnet'—to have had her tell my fortune. I fairly dote on all these delightfully mysterious, enchanting, ugly old gipsies who come poking round, stealing, and telling fortunes. What in the world did she want of you, my lord?"

A shadow fell darkly over the brow of the earl for a moment, as he recollected that dark, impassioned woman pleading for her only son; but it passed away as quickly as it came, and he answered, with a smile: "To tell my fortune of course, little bright-eyes. Am I not an enviable man?" "And did she really tell it? Oh, how delightful! What did she say, my lord?" "That I was to propose to Miss Clara Jernyngham, who was to say 'with pleasure, my lord'—that I was to indulge her with 'doves of bonnets' and French poodles to an unlimited extent—that—"

"Now, I don't believe a word of it," said Miss Clara, pouting, while a peal of silvery laughter arose from the rest. "I wouldn't be a mere countess at any price. I'll have a ducal coronet, if I die for it. You know the old Duke of B——, my lord?" she added in a mysterious whisper. "Well, he's not quite right in his mind, poor man, and I am going to propose to him the first chance. The family diamonds are superb, and I will become them beautifully, you know. This is strictly *entre nous*, though, and if you don't tell, my lord, you shall have an invitation to the wedding, and drink my health in his grace's old wine."

And, with her pretty little face all dimpled with smiles, Miss Clara danced away to a window near, and lifting the heavy curtains peeped out.

The earl had bowed, and with his hand on his heart, had promised, with befitting gravity, to preserve the young lady's secret inviolate, when a sudden ejaculation from Miss Clara's rosy lips brought him again to her side.

"Oh, my lord! only look!" she cried. "There is that dark, dreadful gipsy we were talking of, herself. Only look at that awful face; it is positively enough to make one's blood run cold. Could she have heard us, do you think, my lord?"

At any other time the gay little lady's undisguised terror would have amused the earl; but now, with that dark, stern, terrible face gleaming like a vision from the dead, in the fitful light of the street lamp, he felt his very blood curdle. It rose before him so unexpectedly, as if she had risen from the earth to confront him, that even his strong heart grew for a moment appalled. Her tall form looming up unnaturally large in the uncertain light; her unsheltered head, on which the rain mercilessly beat, her steady, burning, unwavering gaze fixed on the very window where they stood—all combined, sent a thrill of terror to the very heart of the earl.

(To be Continued.)

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE. Just Received. 20 CASES LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE. For convenience being in liquid form, it can be used for all purposes of glue. It is the best for family use and general repairing for Furniture, Glass and China. Use Le Page's Glue, it resists water better than any other glue, and will unite iron and wood. It is put up in 1 lb. tins, and 1 pint tins, also in 1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles. For sale by Aug. 6, 1884. JAMES S. NEILL.

Great Offers.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Selected by men of great experience from the most reliable Publishing Houses in London, New York and Boston.

THESE BOOKS WILL BE FOUND especially adapted to the wants of

SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLARS

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And will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

Remember, these chances do not often occur, but when they do, let not the chance pass. You must keep your children interested; to do that you must have Good Books.

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OF ALL KINDS, Used in the Grammar, High and Common Schools; also,

A full Supply of College Books. In fact this is known as the *Store of Learning* for Fredericton.

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DO YOU WANT

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You can do so very easily by going to

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Who will give you full particulars

THESE ORGANS

Are Warranted for Fifteen Years.

Not one has ever been returned by giving out.

They stand the change of climate, heat or cold.

Don't let yourself be imposed upon by any of the instruments now hawked about the country.

A GOOD STOCK OF

VIOLINS,

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And MOUTH ORGANS.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

HOUSE PAPER!

For the remainder of the season, I will sell the balance of my stock of

HOUSE PAPER

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Now is a favorable time to secure the Best Paper at the Lowest Prices. The like may never occur again.

M. S. HALL.

Sheet Music. Music Books.

Piano Instruction, Organ Instruction, Violin Instruction, Guitar Instruction, Accordion Instruction.

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FREDERICTON.

Aug. 2, 1884.

Steel, Iron, Cable Chain, &c

Just received per Steamship Nova Scotia from Liverpool via Halifax.

110 D.D.L. Steel Sheet Steel.

100 lbs. 100 Cans Steel.

200 lbs. 100 Cans Steel.

100 lbs. 100 Cans Steel.

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Keep Warm!

BOOTS and SHOES.

I wish to announce that I am now prepared for the winter trade and can sell the cheapest in the city.

\$3.60 will purchase 1 pair fine Gents Congress BOOTS and 1 pair of OVERBOOTS.

Call and examine for yourselves the following lines:

OVERBOOTS.

Ladies' Overboots plain and fancy; Gents' Overboots plain and fancy; Misses' Overboots plain and fancy; Children's Overboots plain and fancy; Gents' snow excluders; Ladies' wool lined slippers; Gents' wool lined slippers.

RUBBERS.

Ladies' Feather-weights; Ladies' imitation Sandals; Misses' imitation Sandals; Children's Rubbers; Gents' Rubbers; Gents' corrugated sole; Ladies' Gents and Misses wool lined skating Boots.

PELT BOOTS.

Mens felt long Boots; Youths felt long Boots; Boys long Boots.

Together with an endless variety of Boots and Shoes for winter wear, also Hats and Caps, will sell this winter's stock at the lowest possible cash prices. Call early in order to secure bargains.

M. Fenneran & Co.,

Nearly opposite Officers Quarters, Queen St.

December 3, 1884.

CARD OF THANKS

THE Subscriber has this day sold his Stock in Trade to Mr. M. S. HALL, and has most respectfully solicited for him a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the subscriber during the last twenty-five years. Thanking the public for the same, Yours respectfully, DANIEL LUCY, April 25th, 1884.

Special Notice.

THE Subscriber has this day purchased from Mr. D. LUCY, the whole of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of

BOOTS, SHOES,

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

For the purpose of carrying on a

RETAIL & WHOLESALE

BOOT, SHOE, & CLOTHING BUSINESS.

He hopes that by strict attention and fair dealing to merit a share of public patronage.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. McALPINE,

(Successor to D. Lucy.)

OPP. STONE BARRACKS, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON

Fredericton, April 20th, 1884.

R. COLWELL,

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Carriages, Wagons,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to Order

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

Material and Workmanship of the best.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Reparing

CARRIAGES, &c.

Terms, &c., to give satisfaction.

FACTORY:

King Street, - Fredericton.

Fredericton, September 3, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED.

ANOTHER CARLOAD EACH

Granulated & Yellow Sugar

Also, &c., &c.,

25 BOXES 'PLUCKY' SOAP,

Equal in quality to 'Welcome', but cheaper.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON

For sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale some valuable

lots of land in Lincoln, Bedford and Logans,

Maine, being the property of W. C. Clegg; also a

Store and Lot in Lincoln Village; also the Drive

Lot two miles out of the Village; also a valuable

Timber Lot containing four hundred acres, being

at or near Plummer's Mill, in the Town of Lincoln;

also a Farm in Bedford containing fifty acres, and

a Timber Lot in the Town of Lincoln. For further particulars

and terms apply to J. C. CLIFF, of Lincoln, Me.,

or L. M. CLIFF, of Fredericton.

Lincoln, Me., October 4th, 1884. -12 lines.

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