THE AGRICULTURIST

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The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher. "AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH. ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

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Agriculture.

Thick and Thin Sewing.

The famous Mr. J. J. Mechi of Tiptree Hall, England, wrote to the *North British Agriculturist* lately, on the ' Thick and Thin Sewing," and his observations may interest some of our readers :—

I have always said that this is a question depending on soil and climate, and that each farmer should, by comparative experiments, arrive at the most satisfactory conclusion. When I first farmed here, some 35 years ago, I tried 1 bushel of wheat per imperial acre against the 2 bushels usually sown hereabout, and found that the 1 bushel gave me an advantage of 30s per acre ; so I adopted it. I did not find much difference between 4 and 5 pecks. I have grown just as much from 2 pecks, and even from 1 peck per imperial acre; but to make sure, I drill a bushel at nine inches from row to row, because I am enabled to horse-hoe on the 9 inch spaces; and a man and pair of horses can do 12 acres per day. Where I do not horse-hoe, I sow the same quantity of seed with 6 inch intervals. My usual drilling of barley is at 6 inches from row to row, and 6 pecks per imperial acre. I have grown just as much from 1 bushel. Of oats (Tartarian), I drill 8 pecks per imperial acre, at 6 inch intervals; and have frequently grown 88 bushels per imperial acre—in one instance 104 bushels. In fact, I have found even 2 bushels to be too thick, and have suffered injury by premature laying in a summer storm. I attach much importance to a standing crop, which only gets bent or partially laid when ripe. Thickly sown crops, on well-farmed land and suitable climate, get prematurely laid, and in consequence get inferior as grinding barley, and thin oats, and small-headed wheat.

In 1868 (a fine season), my wheat crop averaged 56 bushels per imperial acre—one field yielding 64 bushels. Of barley (after wheat) I frequently got 7 quarters, of malting quality.

Early laid crops shut in the damp from the earth, and thus encourage the under-growths of clover or weeds. In a fine upstanding corn crop air circulates freely, green vegetation is checked, and we get large ears and kernels, and stiff, glossy straw,

The only excuse for thick sowing is a late district. No doubt thick sowing hastens the harvest, because prematurity is earlier than maturity. Wheat, oats, and barley should give a return of 40 for 1. The person who sows 12 bushels of oats per Scotch acre should therefore get 480 bushels per Scotch acre. Does he do this? If so I should be very much astonished.

A Field Roller.

A good roller is an implement which the western farmer prizes highly and of which he makes very free and frequent use, but the eastern farmer, although claiming to give a great deal better culture to all his field crops, than the farmers of the West, uses the roller but very little I have travelled extensively in this part of the country and have seen but very few rollers although other implements have been very plenty. In my own neighborhood, a strictly farming community too, not one man in twenty-five has anything in the shape of a field roller, and of the very few which are owned the majority are quite poor.

Probably two reasons have prevented the extensive employment of rollers. Of these the principal has been that farmers have not appreciated the value of these implements, and the other may be found in the expense involved in their purchase.

There are some soils upon which a roller is not needed but on most fields it would do the farmer good service. If used at the right time it will break up the clods and enable the harrow to make the surface soil very fine. Sometimes the seed is so soft that it is very desirable to roll it before the sowing is done. Some of the grass seed can be covered as well with a roller as with anything, and the land will be left in much better order if it is used than it will be if a brush harrow is employed. On stony fields a roller saves a great deal of time and labor by crowding the small stones in the earth where they will be out of the way of the scythe. Grass land is often benefited in the spring by the use of the roller which packs the dirt around the roots of the plants. Winter grain is frequently saved from the destructive influence of the frost by rolling in the spring. The roots which had been partially thrown out are pressed back into the land. There are so many purposes to which it can be profitably applied that a farmer who never had one would be surprised to find how often it proves useful.

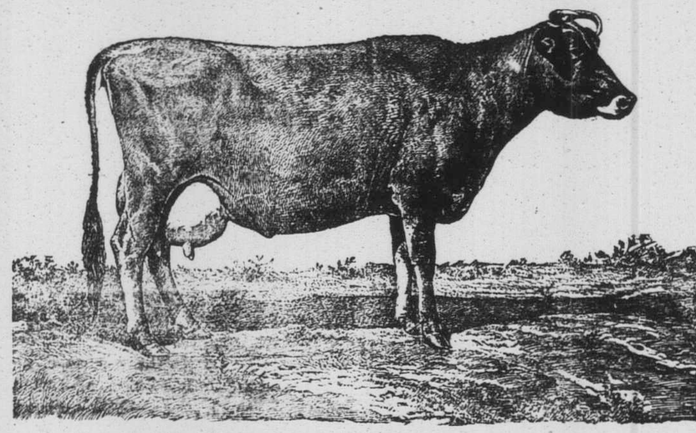
The cost of a good roller is considerably less than it was a few years ago though an iron one, and in five or six sections, is still quite expensive but a pretty fair one can be made of plank for a very moderate sum. It should be made in two sections. The round log which is sometimes called a roller is a miserable, and very inefficient substitute, yet it is better than nothing. But as this implement is in only occasional use it seems to be the best possible plan for several neighboring farmers who are in moderate circumstances, to unite in purchasing a first-class iron one. One implement of this sort would answer for eight or ten of the small farms in New England, and their different owners could easily arrange the times when each should have its use. By this means the cost for each farmer would be quite small and yet each one could have the benefit resulting from the ownership of an excellent roller.

CONTROLING VICIOUS HORSES.—A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited in West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "bucking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame and gentle in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished consisted of a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare, just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth and thence secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a "bucking" horse, after receiving the treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious way forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animals head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and draw tightly enough to incline the horse's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition, a horse, which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.—*Lebanon Courier.*

The garden is of scarcely less importance to the farmer than the farm itself. It is really in advance of the farm when we consider the comforts of home. The farm supplies the substantials, such as meat and bread, and replenishes the purse, which of course is the main item, but it is the garden that the good housewife is indebted to for the many side dishes served up so regularly three times a day, which play such an important part in making the life of a farmer desirable above that of other men. If the garden is neglected, its influence must be felt three times a day throughout the entire year. And how uncomfortable it must be to the good husbandman to hear his faithful wife remark a thousand times during this period, "well, I have nothing to cook." To provide the larder well is the farmers first duty. This he owes to himself and his family. Then let him plant a good garden; not merely a patch of potatoes and a few rows of peas, but let him select a choice spot of ground of ample size, manure it well, put it in good order, and from his seed catalogue select every variety of vegetable seed that will do well in our climate.

Plant your seed in the proper time, and tend them well, so that throughout the coming year, instead of having nothing to cook, your wife will find it difficult to select from among the good things in her larder, those necessary for a meal. The usual mode of gardening is little better than having no garden at all. Do not be content with the usual slip-shod way of doing things, but do them right. The time spent in the garden is not lost. It pays better comparatively than the labor in the field; and above all things else, do not let it be put off until other work is done, but prepare your garden spot and sow the seed as early as the season will admit, and continue to sow as the time arrives for the planting of different seeds for vegetables for late use.

SELF SUCKING COWS.—An unfeeling correspondent recommends the cruel method of splitting the tongue of a cow that sucks herself. Rather than adopt this barbarous treatment we would dry the cow and fatten and sell her for beef. We have published better remedies than this, and here with give another. Make a bridle with a medium sized wire for a bit, and fasten it upon the head of your self-sucking cow and she will quit the habit.—*Indiana Farmer.*



"Milk Maid," one of the Herd of Jerseys which took First Prize at the Centennial. Property of Chas. L. Sharpless, Esq., of Philadelphia.

How the Farm was Bought.

A young man was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was just then for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend of his, who was a banker, about the matter, and to inquire whether it would be prudent to borrow the requisite sum, and pay it in regular installments. He thought he should be able to manage all but the first installment.

He was advised to borrow from the bank enough larger than he wished to raise to cover the first payment, lay it strictly aside, and then go ahead.

"But," said his friend, "You must spend literally nothing. You must live off of your place. You must make a box, and drop into it all the money you receive."

The young man and his wife went bravely to work to follow this advice. If it was necessary to dine off a head of boiled cabbage and salt they did so, and never grumbled. Every payment was promptly met. The egg money and the butter money, and the corn and wheat money—all went to the payment box, and at the specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such hard earned possessions that common observers knew nothing of.

On the day for the last payment the young man presented himself before his friend with a smiling face, and with the money in hand. There were no rags to be seen, but his clothing was well covered with darns from head to foot.

"You see I have followed your advice," he said, casting a look over himself, "and my wife looks worse than I do. But we have earned the farm, and now I know how to earn another."

It is to be hoped he did not set out to earn another until he had bought himself and his wife each a new suit, and laid in a good supply of provisions for another such campaign. But his example points in the right direction. A young couple who want to buy a home must agree to be extremely saving. The savings-box must become a regular institution in the house, and must absorb all the dimes that commonly slip away on trifles. Where the two are agreed on the matter it is not nearly so hard as it looks. The little droppings count up faster than you would suppose, and the end in view is a very worthy one. Try the experiment of those young people, in a modified form for one year, and see if the result is not most encouraging and satisfactory.—*Cincinnati Times.*

BEET SUGAR.—We are pleased to learn that the prospects for a large yield of beet sugar in Maine, this year, are very flattering. We are informed that the Maine Beet Sugar Company have been receiving contracts so fast, during the past few weeks, that they will soon have as many beets engaged as their machinery is capable of converting into sugar. Farmers who intend to raise Sugar Beets for the Company this spring should apply immediately or they may be too late. The success of the Company, this year, will be the guarantee of a large increase of this industry. We have always been unable to understand why beet sugar could not be made to a profit in this country, as well as in Europe.—*Ex.*

Many a piece of ground which would otherwise be in fine condition for such root crops as beets, turnips and carrots, is unsuited to either, on account of the weeds which are sure to spring up in such abundance as to require constant attention to prevent them from shading and destroying the young plants. It is useless to undertake to raise roots on such land until the weeds are killed out, and this can be done effectively by frequent ploughing and harrowing. As fast as a crop of weeds appear, the land should be ploughed and harrowed; this treatment vigorously followed up, will in time destroy them. Clean cultivation will prevent land from getting into such condition, but clean cultivation is unknown to some farmers.

The Domestication of Animals.

Pro. Rolleston, Oxford, delivered an interesting lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the "Domestication of Animals." In the first instance, he directed attention to the history of the ox, noticing briefly the different characteristics found in the wild and domestic species. Speaking afterwards of the pig, he showed, by reference to illustrations, how much this animal had become modified in its form and habits by domestication; pointing out that the way in which the wild pig fed itself was exactly the way in which, after it was domesticated, it was not allowed to feed, and that while the pig in its natural state was furnished with a remarkably long and strong snout, by which it was enabled to dig up plants and otherwise supply itself with nourishment, the highly developed pig, as it now existed as a machine for manufacturing fat, was often unable to open its mouth sufficiently to feed itself, and had consequently to be supplied with its meat from a bottle.

Speaking of the ox, the sheep and the pig as forming one group of domesticated animals, the lecturer gave it as his opinion that it was one of those three animals that was first domesticated and used by man as a companion, and, stated that one point of resemblance between them all was that they lived on uplands by preference at certain times of the year, and there was a good deal to justify the belief that men living also in those uplands in early times domesticated those animals simply because they were convenient to his hand, otherwise it was quite conceivable that stags would have furnished a larger proportion of the animals domesticated than they did. Two birds, one of which was domesticated and the other semi-domesticated, the pigeon and the starling, had both, it was thought, become attached to man while he was mountain living, and had afterwards followed him to the lowlands in consequence of the advantages in the way of nesting which were obtained about houses. With regard to dogs, the Professor argued it was most likely that the first use to which these animals were put by man was the driving of wild cattle and other game into pitfalls. On coming to deal with the history of the horse, he said there was every reason to believe that Mongolians were the first to domesticate it, and, further, that the first mention there was of it occurred in Genesis in connection with the account of Joseph in Egypt. One important respect in which the horse differed from the ox, sheep, and pig was, it was pointed out, that throughout its use by man it had changed only in a very slight degree.

In concluding, Professor Rolleston stated that some writers had speculated as to whether, in the not distant future, the whole of the animal world, except the part which lived in the sea would not be more or less brought into a condition of domestication. Some such course seemed in his opinion, inseparable from the progress of civilization, and this, he thought was not to be regretted, as undoubtedly the greatest happiness to the greatest number of animals was secured by domestication. Bentham had foretold the future when he said—"The time will come when humanity will extend its mantle over all that breathes. We have begun by attending to the condition of slaves; we shall finish by softening the condition of the animals that assist our labors or supply our wants."

STABLE BUCKETS.—While chatting with a neighbor yesterday who is deeply interested in matters pertaining to our national finances, I happened to see one of my stable buckets with the bottom knocked out; a thing of no uncommon occurrence. "Now," said he, "I will tell you what I do. I just fit a piece of board to the bottom on the outside, and screw it on with two or three screws, and the bucket will be all right." Acting on his suggestion, I at once obtained a thin piece of board and in a few minutes had it fitted to the bottom. It is a trifling thing, but it will save me some hard thoughts when I see a bucket with a hole knocked through it.—*Ex.*

Common-Sense Driving.

Most men over drive. They attempt too much, and in so doing distract or hamper the horse. Now and then you find a horse with such a vicious gait that his speed is got from him by artificial process, but such horses are rare, hence the style of management required cannot become general. The true way is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but directing him, and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels that a guide and friend is back of him. The most vicious and inexcusable style of driving is that which so many drivers adopt, viz: wrapping the lines around the hands and pulling the horses backward, so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, not with his breast and shoulders. This they do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed in order to "steady" the horse. This method of driving is radically wrong. With rare exceptions, there should never be any pull upon the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable, but anything beyond this has no justification in nature or reason; for nature suggests the utmost possible freedom or action of head, body and limbs in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition that by the bits, and not the breast collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to him. In speeding our horses we very seldom grasp the lines with both hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in an easy pliancy and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth and by this motion communicate courage and confidence in him. We find that by this method our horses break less, and go much faster than when driven by men who put the old fashioned steady pull upon them.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

FARMING IN HOLLAND. — In the north of Holland the farms are not over a foot above the level of the sea, and some are lower. The land is loose, spungy muck, and is very rich, It is subdivided into small parcels by canals. There are thousands of windmill which are used to pump water all the time. The dwellings are as neat as they possible can be. They are built in small villages, clustered close together. The roads are all paved, and not a particle of dust is ever seen. They measure distances by the hour, saying that from place to place is ten hours' walk, four hours by boat or two hours by rail. The houses are built as nicely as any in our cities, about fifty feet square, with about eight feet between the joists on the first floor; all above is used for storing hay. On the one side are the stables for the cattle, and they are models of neatness. The floors are all paved with stone or brick. In these stables where the cattle are they make butter, cheese, do the washing, ironing and baking and the general household work. It is not uncommon thing to see hundreds of cheeses there; they weigh about four pounds each. The bedding is always clean and lasts a good while. When the cattle are put into the stable they are put there for the season, and tied with a rope to the corner of the stall. The air there is always chilly, and the cows are blanketed in summer, and of course are warm in their stalls in winter, for fires are quite generally kept burning in two stoves through the coldest of the season, The calves do not need to be covered in summer, because nature has provided a very thick coating of hair for them, and in winter they are sheared.

WHERE TOMATOES WERE FIRST EATEN.—A Newport correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that it is a tradition in Newport that tomatoes were first eaten in this country about 1824, in a house still standing on the corner of Corne and Mill streets About that time there came here an eccentric Italian painter, Michele Felice Corne, He bought a stable on the street now called for him, fashioned it into a dwelling, and there lived and died Previous to his coming, and long after, tomatoes, then called "love apples," were thought to be poisonous. A gentleman told me to-day that in 1819 he brought them from South Carolina and planted them in his yard, where they were looked upon as curiosities, and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a very unpleasant missile in the hands of a small boy. A charming old lady also told me to-day that in 1825 she was sitting with a sick person when some one brought the invalid, as a tempting delicacy, some tomatoes, "Would you poison her?" was the exclamation of the astonished attendants, and yet Corne, in his section of the town, had been serving them for a year previous. As late as 1835 they were regarded as poisonous throughout Connecticut.

When to Skim Milk.

An esteemed correspondent at Essex, Vt., inquires when is the proper time to skim milk, and whether it is always desirable to remove the cream while the milk is sweet. Now this is a difficult question to answer in a few words, partly because there are so many other conditions connected with butter making, all of which may have an important bearing on the question. Under certain conditions, we would prefer to have cream sour when taken from the milk, or certainly very soon afterwards. There is, probably, no month in the year when dairymen are so much annoyed by bad behavior in cream as in November, and at a time, too, when the milk may be kept an indefinite length of time without souring. We might answer that, when milk inclines to keep sweet for a long time, we would prefer to have the conditions changed so that it should sour, and when it sours too readily, we would endeavor to keep it sweet. In July and August, milk set in open pans without ice, and in a warm room, inclines to sour too soon, before the cream has time to rise completely. At this time we would change the conditions so that it shall keep sweet longer. In cold weather, the cream rises so slowly that it often becomes bitter on the pans. Here more heat is wanted, even though it tends to sour the milk. So, we would say, in cold weather keep milk where it will tend to grow sour in forty-eight hours, and in hot weather keep it from souring in less time than twenty-four hours.

We prefer to have milk that is set in open pans ready to skim in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, the year round, and *just ready to sour* when the cream is removed, but not really sour, nor thick, like curdled milk. We prefer to have cream slightly acid when it goes into the churn, summer and winter, because it usually comes to butter more readily, while the quality is equally good as from perfectly sweet cream. Milk that has become so sour as to curdle and remain in insoluble flakes will be caught in the butter in the form of white specks, much to its injury both in flavor and keeping qualities. Simple souring, in its early stages, is not injurious to cream for making good butter.—*New England Farmer.*

You can make a good sprinkler for Paris green by punching the bottom of a fruit can or small tin pail full of holes, and tying or nailing it to a short shovel handle. Fill the pail part full of the preparation, put on the cover, and having covered the mouth and nostrils with a damp cloth, pass along the potato rows, giving the pail or "pepper box" a sudden jar or shake, over the centre of the hills, when the potatoes first break ground, or on the tips of the vines after they have attained some size. The young beetles go for the most tender leaves, and a little of the green, if eaten, is quite as effectual as more. You will, probably, find sprinklers and dusters advertised in their season, but this simple, homely affair will answer all purposes, if properly constructed and carefully used.

BUTTER.—In no branch of agriculture is there a wider variation in either quality of product or prices realized than in that of butter making Manufacturers of milk setting apparatus, churn and butter workers, say this variation is owing to imperfect methods or machines. Others say it is the breed of cows, or the feed, or the salt used. Yet good butter, as we all know, is made from all breeds of cows, from many sorts of feed, in every kind of a churn, and salted with various differing brands of salt. Still there are laws underlying all the different processes through which the material passes from the green feed in the pasture to the exquisitely delicate printed pat, and these laws it is highly desirable that we should all understand. We no longer believe that witches control the cream in the churn, but that there is a philosophical principal involved at every stage, even though we do not fully comprehend or understand that principle.

HEALTHY STOCK.—Every farmer and stock-raiser ought to bear this fact in mind—that burnt corn, coal and wood ashes is one of the very best preventative of disease in pigs, and while such simple remedies are so good they should always be borne in mind and used occasionally, say once or twice a week—'an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.' Likewise give your horses and cattle free access to salt and a few ashes; and while they are kept in and fed, you will find it advisable, also, to give them some in their oats or chop at least once a week. It gives animals a general healthy tone. And while such are good, we want it firmly impressed on your minds, and, what's more, put in practice.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

On Raising Horses.

At the present time there seems no prospect of wheat ever again fetching a remunerative price, and if such is really the case, there seems no reason why they should not turn their attention more to breeding stock and feeding horses. Not unless "weeds," such as we frequently see incumbering the ground and eating the food which would be better bestowed on animals that may prove really remunerative. And why do we see so many of the same? Simply because we often take no pains to ensure good stock, our system in such cases being to put any mare we may have to any horse, not considering first whether or not they are suitable to each other, the desideratum being cheapness. It is frequently that an inferior mare is put to a stallion which is equally inferior, and the result naturally is a *weedy* filly, which the farmer cannot sell, and in her turn she becomes a brood mare, with the same result, and then the owner with disgust declares that horse-breeding does not pay, whereas the whole blame is with his own stupid self. With proper attention it would be otherwise. In choosing the sire and dam, first be certain they have no hereditary disease. Let the mare be roomy; if she is slight in bone, then look out for a horse with substance; with these precautions taken, should the produce be a filly, she will not be a useless 'weed.' We are all apt, I consider, to undervalue mares; their powers of endurance are great, and even for harness purposes they need not be objected to as much as they are. Blind stallions should be shunned, and the same may be said of such as have curbs and curby hocks, as well as ring bone, bad feet, and roaring, all such defects are hereditary; not so spavins and splints; but of all defects most readily handed down is blindness, therefore to breed from a horse or mare with a defective vision is a most unwise proceeding.

The *Rural New Yorker* lays down the following rules which it suggests, should be copied upon the first page of every farmer's journal and rigidly adhered to. We fully endorse every one of them: "Owe no small debts." "It is better to borrow money on a note, or a mortgage and pay a moderate interest on it, than to have a number of small debts out." "Buy for cash." "Sell for cash." "Do not buy a thing that you do not want." "Do not want a thing because it is cheap." "Avoid auction sales." "Never endorse a note." "If you wish to oblige a friend and have the money, loan it to him; but put your name on no man's paper." "An endorsed note comes due always at an inconvenient time." "Never count your money until it is in your pocket."

Corn is a very easy crop to raise and cheaply raised. Plow, harrow with Shaw's harrow, using from four to six cords manure per acre, and a teaspoonful of some special manure (you can make it yourself very cheaply) in the hill; plant $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, three spears in each hill; when the corn is up, cultivate one each way, and in a few days weed it. One man can easily weed one acre per day. In about two weeks, cultivate again, as before, and usually no more is to be done till after haying then go through and pull out the weeds if there are any, and you will be pretty sure to harvest a good crop of corn; and the fodder will well pay for all the labor. The next year another application of compost manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil will insure a good crop of wheat and large crop of excellent hay for several years.

PLANTING POTATOES.—Potatoes cut to single eyes and planted on land that is sufficiently fertile, will produce a greater crop, according to the amount of seed planted, than in any other mode of field practice. But unless the land is quite rich the sprouts will look very feeble when they first appear above ground, except those which start near the butt end of the potato. The eyes are so thick on the seed end that if only single ones are planted there is very little potato to give the sprout nourishment when it first starts. This is the only objection we know of to fine cutting of seed potatoes.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM.—There is a well-known farmer living on Yonge-street, within a hundred miles of Toronto, who is in a position to make the following proud boast:—Last year four cows on his farm had eight calves; eight sheep had seventeen lambs; one mare had two colts; one goose hatched two broods of goslins, one of nine and the other of eleven and last, his wife had twins, a boy and a girl. It would be interesting to know what geological formation underlies that farm.—*Toronto Globe.*

Two splendid thoroughbred English horses have arrived for H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

Relief of Ekowe.

named Dubalmanzi, who was mounted on a good horse and rode in the thick of the fight close up to the laager. The onset was for some minutes very formidable, and once inside our lines such men might have done anything; but the never-ceasing rattle of the breech-loaders could not be confronted, and on the point of forcing on that hand-to-hand fight which they wanted, the daring barbarians melted away again, and finally abandoned the attack. A ringing British cheer was raised upon this second retreat of the enemy and the word was given for the mounted troops to dash out. This was done by the cavalry and Barrow's mounted infantry, accompanied by some of the swift-footed native contingent, who flew forth from the shelter of the waggons and pursued the now disheartened survivors. Once turned and beaten the Zulu makes no further stand, and in the headlong hunt which ensued almost as many of the foe as had fallen before the musketry and the fire of the Gatlings were overtaken and despatched in the bush. From the first appearance of Cetewayo's army upon the hill tops and amid the hollows till the last fierce blows were dealt on the flying savages, the affair did not occupy two hours; but it was sharp work while it lasted, and although the British loss in killed was only five, and in killed and wounded together 50, for all contingents, yet some 1,000 Zulus lay dead around us as the sun rose high. Their total loss is estimated at 1,500, with many more wounded. Over 10,000 of Cetewayo's best fighting men took part in these determined assaults. The victory was seen from Ekowe, and messages of satisfaction were signalled by heliograph. The scene of the battle and the road for eight miles was strewn with Zulus. Next morning at daybreak, after a march of thirteen miles, Colonel Pearson and his garrison were easily reached, and the whole force brought back into the Ginglelova camp. Disorderly bodies of the enemy were seen on the way. The column of relief met Col. Pearson at 5 a. m., and entered Ekowe at 8 o'clock. There had been twenty deaths, and 100 were found sick.

A NEW GREAT GUN.—The British War Office has been invited by Herr Krupp to send representatives to be present at the trial of a new steel gun of extraordinary size, to take place at Meppen, in Westphalia. The invitation has been accepted by the War Office, which will be represented by two officers deputed for the purpose. The gun to be experimented with on this occasion is the largest specimen of steel ordinance yet made. It weighs 72 tons, with a caliber of 40 centimeters, or 15¾ inches. The length of the gun is 32 feet 8 inches, and that of the bore 28 feet 6 inches. The English 80 ton gun has a caliber of 16 inches, a total length of 27 feet, and a bore 24 feet long. The superior length of bore in the Krupp gun is thus apparent, being 21¾ calibers, as against 18 calibers in the English gun. The material of which the Krupp gun is composed is steel throughout. The core of the gun consists of a tube running its entire length, as in the Woolwich gun, but open at the rear, the loading being at the breech instead of the muzzle. The tube of this large weapon being of such great length it has been made in two portions, the joint being secured in a peculiar manner. The charge for this monster gun is to be 385 pounds of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shell of 1,660 pounds, with a bursting charge of 22 pounds of powder. It is estimated that the velocity of the projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the gun will be 500 meters, or 1,640 feet per second, corresponding to an energy of very nearly 31,000 foot tons.

DANGERS TO RAILROAD BRAKEMEN.—Before the February meeting of the Car Builders' Association, Mr. D. A. Hopkins, one of the veteran railroad men of the country, related his experience as a freight train brakeman during his younger days, and described the perils to which this class of railway employes are exposed, especially in winter. They must run upon wet and icy running boards, and jump from one car to another in the darkness—a distance of from three to four feet. A single slip or a false step sends him to a horrible death. Statistics gathered as long ago as in 1852 showed that the proportion of men killed in this vocation on certain roads was greater than that of soldiers killed in ordinary warfare; and if railroad officers would give as much care to the protection of these men as they do the safety of passengers and freight, two thirds of the accidents that now occur might be avoided. As one means of prevention, the cars should be brought closer together. Another was by providing an iron upright guard around which a man might throw his arm while applying the brake, so that in case of the breaking of the chain, or slipping of the wheel, he could have something to hold on to.

A table of wages and the cost of living, with the price of staple articles of commerce, going back as far as the year 1200, has been published lately. It shows that wages during the thirteenth century were about 50 cents a week. In the next century they advanced some 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until, in the last century, they had reached $1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries at present is $3.80 per

Communications.

The Agriculturist.

land of holding and governing that vast Empire was at least double that amount. But it was when speaking of the jealousy in England of Russian aggression that he showed how anti-English, in that respect, are his sentiments, and how strong his sympathies are towards the Czar. The Czar, would, he says, very gladly live in good terms and at perfect peace with England if it were possible; and Mr. Bright sees nothing, but an insane jealousy on the part of the governing powers in England standing in the way of perfect harmony between the two powers. Having little or no pride in England's extended Empire, believing that her colonies bring her in nothing, having so very low an idea of the value of India, and being firmly of the opinion that it is madness on the part of England to intermeddle in the affairs of the East, to support the Turk in any way, to assume heavy responsibilities on his behalf, it is not surprising that, Mr. Bright entertains no jealousy of Russia's aggressive spirit, or, that, he is lost in indignation, for which he has not words sufficiently bitter to give expression, that the Beaconsfield Government should have brought England to the verge of war, increased the burden of taxation in making preparation, and have disarranged business, in order to counteract it. John Bright is a great man, and has the welfare of the British Islands and their 34 millions of inhabitants at heart; and he is one of the most powerful of living speakers, and he has words of wisdom and of counsel, to guide men through the practical affairs of every day life; but if Englishmen in the past had been actuated by the spirit that possesses him, the Empire on which the sun never sets would never have been won, and, if the majority of Englishmen in the present held the opinions he does on the external policy which English statesmen should pursue, the Empire could not be sustained.

The Settlement Scheme.

The scheme to aid persons desirous to become settlers on the Crown Lands, has fallen through, for this year at least, not from want of will in any of the parties concerned, but, because it could not be carried out without imposing a burden on the government they were unwilling to undertake. On Saturday last a conference was held, in a hotel in St. John, between members of the government and some of the local members, and intending settlers, at which the scheme was discussed. Suggestions were made by practical men, Edward Jack Esq., and others, as to the class of persons who would make the best settlers, it was intimated that the government were prepared to set aside a tract of land, near Trout Brook, a branch of the Tobique, make roads through it and assign a lot of 100 acres to each settler, but, it was generally conceded that, it was too late for intending settlers to put in crops this season, and they consequently would have to be supplied for a year from September next. The government would not shoulder this responsibility. It is to be hoped that something will grow out of the conference that the said tract will be surveyed, the lot laid out and partially cleared and the roads made, so that intending settlers may commence operations at the commencement of next spring.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—People in their walks about town must notice the advertisements in huge letters in black and white which stare upon them from palings and walls. If they extend their exercise out of town up the hills or to the Hermitage they are still continually reminded that business is business. They are invited to make their purchases at the first class dry goods establishments, to doctor themselves with Robinson's emulsion, to use only the rising sun stove polish and "Queen City soap." These advertisements are verily signs of the times, and show in a striking manner how much advertising is relied upon to push business always, and they might serve a useful purpose in teaching the rising generation to spell—if the painters were here and there careful. But it must be an eye sore to a loyal people to see Queen spelled Qeen.

Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, Ireland, and the leader of the Home Rule party died last Monday afternoon. He left his family almost unprovided for, and it is announced that a national subscription will be made for their benefit. The late Dr. Butt was, we imagine, not a sufficiently bitter nationalist to satisfy the ultra spirits—the Parnells and others—of the party, and internal strifes acting on a constitution not the most robust, may have shortened his days.

Canada Pacific Railway.

While the session of the Dominion Parliament is showing signs of coming to a close and members are winging their way from the capital to their homes, the government very quietly introduces their—after the tariff, most important measure. The Minister of Public Works, Dr. Tupper, on Thursday gave notice of a series of 14 resolutions relating to the Pacific Railway, and fully committing the country to the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the gigantic work. The object of the Government in springing on the House so important a measure unexpectedly and at so late a day of the session, was no doubt, to avoid the full and searching discussion which would have taken place if it had been brought down earlier. When once the House begins to break up, and one member after another packs up and leaves, an impatience seizes on those who remain, and they are ready to pass anything without due deliberation. The Government base their reason for prosecuting the work, on the ground that good faith must be kept with British Columbia; they have given away to the importunate demands of its representatives and to threats of secession from the Confederation made by the Local Legislature. And they hope to propitiate the Imperial Government and obtain its co-operation and aid, by guarantee, by showing that the construction of the road would give employment to numbers in the British Isles who are living now in enforced idleness, and that the country which the railway will open up will afford homes to their superfluous population.

The government ask the appropriation of 100,000,000 acres of land along the route of the railway, with liberty where it is not fit for settlement to select equivalent lots elsewhere. They propose to sell the lands at $2 an acre and invest the proceeds in government securities, to be used in the construction of the road; they ask authority to commence expending $1,000,000, on the portion of the railway running to the south of Lake Manitoba with a tract to Winnepeg, and to commence in British Columbia, without further sanction of Parliament, after they have located the line, a portion of the same, not exceeding 125 miles. There is no doubt that they will obtain from Parliament all the authority and powers they want.

We have received a copy of the *Maritime Farmer*, published in Fredericton by Messrs. Johnson & Vanmeter, Agricultural Commission Merchants. The *Maritime Farmer* is devoted to a description of Messrs. G. M. Cossitt & Bros. agricultural implements. A view of their works at Brockville is given, also cuts of Reaping and Mowing Machines, Hay Rakes, &c., and we have no doubt but what is said of those machines is quite true, and that Messrs. Johnson and VanMeter will receive a liberal support from the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, who have had ample opportunity of testing the good qualities of the implements furnished by them. But what surprises us most is to see in a head line immediately under the title: "Presented with the compliments of J. L. BLACK, Sackville, N. B., dealer in farming supplies."

Surely this cannot be the same J. L. Black, M. P. P. for Westmorland, who, as Chairman, prepared and signed the Report of the Committee on Agriculture, laid before the Assembly last month, in which the Secretary for Agriculture is severly blamed for noticing these same Machines in his Report. If what is claimed for these Machines by Mr. Black is true, why should he condemn the Secretary for giving the information to the farmers, or if those made within the Province are equally good—and the Secretary did not say they were not—why does he not patronize the home made and keep them "prominently before the public." Mr. Black has had some experience in this trade and could have obtained his supplies from the home manufacturer quite as easily as from abroad. We fear Mr. Black is like many others in this world, who, when in political life, think they should not be governed by the same rules they adopt in private transactions.

We hold that the farmer is justly entitled to all the information he can get, and it is the duty of those who are in a position to give it to do so freely, leaving it to his own judgment what course to adopt.

CRICKET CLUB.—If times are dull and the business outlook at present is not the most cheerful, the prospects of sport are at any rate bright. What with base ball, foot ball, boating and cricket clubs, there will be fun enough to draw off the superfluous energies of "our youth" during the summer. Frederictonians have always held a good repute as knights of the wicket, and there is no reason why they should not try to sustain their reputation. At a meeting on Tuesday evening, which was held in Messrs. Wilson and Allen's office, a club was organized, and the following gentlemen were elected officers: Lieut. Col. Saunders, Patron; Hon. John A. Beckwith, Honorary President; T. Carleton Allen, President; George B. Seeley, Vice-President; A. F. Street, Captain; L. C. McNutt, Secretary-Treasurer; H. C. Rutter, E. H. Allen, A. G. Beckwith, John Robinson and L. C. McNutt, Managing Committee. The club expect to secure the Officer's Square as a practice ground.

The venerable Canon Harrison died at his residence Beech Hill, King's County, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Sheffield, Sunbury County, and was the youngest son of Lieut. James Harrison, who fought on the Loyalist side during the Revolutionary war. In the commencement of his clerical life he was a missionary in Demerara and British Guiana. He afterwards went to St. John, and was mainly instrumental in founding St. Luke's and Valley churches, in both of which he officiated, until the division of the parish, when he retained the Rectorship of St. Luke's. He was created Rural Dean in 1857, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral in 1865. In 1875 he retired from the ministry. The late Canon was a clergyman of the old school. Unimpeachable in his life and in the fulfillment of his sacred duties he was in the conduct of business very shrewd, and kindly and quietly humorous in society.

The Colchester *Sun* had in a late issue, a paragraph headed, "the effect of the N. P." stating that a company to be known as the New Brunswick Sugar Manufacturing Co,, with a capital of $1,000,000 has been formed in Fredericton. This is a good example of the way things are twisted and misrepresented in the press. Its promoters certainly were not influenced in forming the company by the N. P., as the effect of the

The Great Race.

On Monday, early in the afternoon, immense crowds of pleasure seekers lined "the course" of the Tyne on both banks. The sky was clear, and the wind was strong, and the water was so rough that a postponement of the race seemed possible. If the river had been the Kennebecasis, instead of the Tyne the race would have been put off, but fortunately in England absolutely smooth water is not insisted on. The stakeboats were moored off the Mansion Quay, and the course from there to the Suspension Bridge at which is ended, measured a distance of 3 miles 570 yards. The competitors, Hanlan and Hawdon, took their positions at twenty-five minutes to two and eleven minutes and a half afterward started at the signal. The Tyne is a comparatively straight but not a very expansive river, and it is a very busy one. From the oarsman's point of view, it is rather spoiled by ugly quays and steamboat landings which jut out into the streeam, and by the rubbish that floats in it. The choice position is to the north, which allows him who wins it to keep well in the midchannel enabling him to avoid fouls, to steer a straight course, and to receive all the shelter there is from the wind which chops the water. Hanlan (who by way wore a sleeveless blue shirt with scarlet trimmings, while the Tynesider was stripped to the buff) won the position, and throughout the race availed himself of its advantages with great judgment. The betting at the start was 5 to 2 on the Canadian champion, by the time he had rowed 3½ furlongs, and was passing Grindstone Quay it was a hundred to one, and the race was considered a safe thing for him. Hanlan from the start rowed in his quiet, easy style, never, seemingly, exerting himself to the uttermost, always able, sufficiently to quicken his speed, to leave his rival laboring behind; at one time he would make 40 strokes to the minute, then he would ease off to 36 and 30, and stop to allow Hawdon, who rowed gamely and well, to come alongside him, then he would dash ahead, and smile, looking to the spectators on the bank, who in their turn laughed and cheered vociferously. The race all along the course was in his own hands, but he only allowed himself to win by six lengths, in 22 minutes and 5 seconds. "Sure, it was a glorious victory." Whether by virtue of his style and science, or of his muscle and endurance, the Canadian champion was beyond all odds superior to "John, of Delavel." The Tynesiders must bring out some foeman more worthy of his blade, if they wish to win back the lost laurels, and the lost money. Hanlan is now matched to row Elliot the English champion, June 16th.

A Fearful Deed.

American papers contain accounts of a horrible crime—the result of religious fanaticism—which took place Wednesday 30th ult., in the village of Pocasset, Barnstaple County, Mass. A year or so ago, some enthusiasts separated themselves from the Methodist body, joined in a second adventist movement of which, latterly one Charles H. Freeman, a farm laborer and mail carrier was the leader. This Freeman gave out that he and his wife had been divinely commissioned to the mighty work of startling the world to a sense of its wickedness. The Bangor *Why* says:—

He has been greatly excited over his superstitions of late and within ten days has imagined that the Lord demanded of him the sacrifice of one of his family. The story of his awful deed is more revolting even as told by himself than the most startling of the rumors that preceded his arrest and confession. On Wednesday night his two little girls Mildred and Edith, aged respectfully eight and five years were put to bed as usual and the parents retired soon after. Freeman says he awoke about 2 o'clock and was impressed with the idea that he must kill his little daughter. He told his wife and they got up and prayed, but receiving no revelation against the deed, they were both convinced that it was their duty to offer up the child as a sacrifice. The father then dressed himself, singing joyfully the while, and procured a large sheath-knife with which he returned to the chamber accompanied by his wife. He said he believed God would stay his hand at the final moment as he did that of Abraham, but went to the couch where little Edith was sleeping, drew down the coverlet and plunged the blade into her left side just below the heart. The little one only woke for an instant to raise her tiny arms and say "Oh papa!" when the spark of life fled.

The inhuman father then took the dead body of his child to bed with him and kept it in his arms till daylight. In the morning he arose and went about his work carrying the mail in joyful spirits, and then notified the Adventists to attend a meeting at his house in the afternoon, when he would make known his revelation. Twenty-five or thirty assembled to whom he related his awful deed, and after going through exercises in which the murdered child was placed on a sort of altar, they dispersed to their homes, and marvellous to state, not one of them felt called upon to make any report of the fearful crime, but afterward on being questioned defended Freeman as having obeyed the will of God. One young girl who was present let fall some remark that aroused suspicion and on being pressed the terrible story came out.

Market Law.

At the adjourned meeting of the City Council on Wednesday night, the law moved by Aldermen Smith to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the markets of the city of Fredericton, was read and passed. Amendments were made, the clause providing for a market in King's Ward was struck out. This move was aimed at the County Council who claim the right to establish a free market at the Court House, a claim which the city denies. "Let the County Council now establish a market if they dare, we shall contest their right," said Aldermen Beek. The intention of the law is to make one central market for the city, to compel all persons coming into it with produce to enter it and pay the tolls, and to put an end to the hawking and selling about the streets. An effort was made by Ald. Babbit in the interest of the citizens living at a distance from Phœnix Square to obtain some modification of the law, forbidding country people to supply householders at their own doors, and Ald. Burchill suggested that they might first enter their produce in the market pay the tolls, and after receiving a ticket from the market Clerk to the effect that, they had complied with the law, be allowed to supply their customers' at a distance in the convenient manner to which they have been accustomed. The majority of the Board, among whom were all the up town Aldermen would not hear of such an arrangement. But, the chances are, that, no law will be allowed to stand in the way of the convenience of the householders, who are not handy to the market.

Mr. Dayton who purchased for St. Mary's

Highest Awards

TO THE

COOLEY CREAM BUTTER.

THE $250 BIG SENS Prize for best Butter made in the United States. The $125 AMILTON Prize for best Butter made in the United States or Europe, and the FIRST PREMIUM for best Butter made in New York State, was awarded respectively to H. Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., & S. Camp, Oswego, N. Y., and J. S. Murray, Ovid, N. Y.

The First Premium for best Butter made in New Brunswick, was awarded to C. E. Grosvenor, Esq., of Canterbury, N. B., in Oct., 1878.

Above parties all used the Cooley System.

The "Cooley System" gives sweet cream and milk all seasons of the year; raises cream in 10 or 12 hours; keeps milk and cream free from odor and dirt of all kinds; does not cost as much as milk pans, saves more than half the labor, and makes butter all one uniform color.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send stamp for circular before purchasing milk pans. Ten per cent. discount on all goods ordered direct from Factory. Will sell or a few County rights. Address

F. S. McKAY, Sussex, N. B.

Sussex, May 9, 1879.—3m

NOTICE.

GEO. MORRIS is desirous that his old customers should know that he has returned from Philadelphia, and has opened a MERCHANT TAILORING business in the store next to Mr. John Grieves on Regent Street, and is now prepared to make to order from Cloths now in stock, Clothing of all descriptions

Cheaper than the Cheapest, and Better than the Best!

Persons furnishing their own Cloths can have them cut only or made up in latest styles. My friends in the country will bear this in mind when coming to town.

GEO. MORRIS, *Regent Street, Fredericton.*

May 10, 1879.

Notice to Consumers of Gas.

THE FREDERICTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY hereby give notice, that from and after the first day of May, instant, the price of gas to consumers will be $3.00 PER THOUSAND FEET; and that a discount of five per cent. will be allowed on all quarterly bills for gas, provided the same be paid on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month, in which the bills are rendered.

W. M. CATHELS, *Manager.*

F'ton, May 10,—Rep 1m.

500 CHAIRS

of different kinds and patterns in

CANE, WOOD, AND PERFORATED SEATS,

AT

J. ADAMS'.

ALSO,

CENTRE & EXTENSION TABLES, SIDE BOARDS, LOUNGES, &c.

Prices low. Call and examine.

J. ADAMS, near County Court House.

F'ton, May 10, 1879.

Just Received from Montreal

BY

G. W. SCHLEYER, PHOTO.

6 doz. 8 x 10 Frames in Walnut, with plain and stencil Gilt, carved Rustic with stencil Gilt.

3 " 8 x 10 Imitation Frames in the latest style out.

2 " 8½ x 21 Motto Frames, carved Rustic, very cheap.

5 " Passepartouts in Card and Cabinet size, various styles and shapes.

1 " Cabinet velvet Passepartouts in different shades of velvet.

1 " Card Passepartoutes in different shades of velvet. These goods are very nice.

2 " Tin Foil for backs of Mottoes size 8½ x 21

8 " 8 x 10 Pebbel Mats, openings all sizes.

4 " " White Mats " "

1 " 11 x 14 English " "

2 " 8 x 10 " " Cabinet size, square, Arch and Oval openings. These Mats are in all shades and colors, latest styles.

7 " Sheets, Black, Gray and White Card Board for Mounting Photographs, Chromos, &c.

6 Coils Silver Wire Cord, the latest thing out, 2 sizes. Inspection invited.

GEO. W. SCHLEYER, Successor to W. A. Mooers, opp Normal School.

F'ton, May 10, 1879.

A LAW

(L. S.) (COPY.) (Signed) GEO. F. GREGORY, Mayor.

In amendment of a Law relating to Public Wharves, Landings, and Anchorages.

Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton as follows:—

The owner or person having charge of any raft of logs, deals, or other lumber, or raft loaded with any articles or any raft of any description shall, whilst the same shall arrive at any public wharf or landing within the City, pay the sum of seventy cents to the Wharfinger and Harbor Master; and if any such raft shall remain at any such public wharves or landings for a longer period than twenty four hours at any one time, the owner or person having charge thereof, shall pay to the said Wharfinger or Harbor Master, the sum of forty cents for every day (Sundays excepted), such raft shall remain over the said twenty-four hours; and if any such owner or person having charge shall neglect or refuse to pay any such sum on demand by the Wharfinger and Harbor Master, he shall for every such refusal, or for every day he shall so neglect to pay, be liable to a penalty of one dollar.

Passed and enacted this 7th day of May, A. D. 1879.

(Signed), CHAS. W. BECKWITH, *City Clerk.*

A LAW

(L. S.) (COPY.) (Signed) GEO. F. GREGORY, Mayor.

In addition to and in ammendment of the several Laws relating to the Fire Department

Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton as follows:—

1. There shall hereafter be established in the City of Fredericton, under the control of the Fire Department of the said City, one Hook, Ladder, and Axe Company, and also one Fire Protection Company, each of said Companies to consist of not less than fourteen men; but no such companies shall, however, by Bye-Law of the Company admit, such number of unpaid or supernumerary members as may be deemed advisable. The Captains and men of the said Companies shall be paid for their services each year by the respective Captains, who shall receive from the City Council the sum of sixty dollars, on or about the first day of May annually, for such purpose, to be divided by the said respective Captains in proportion to the services rendered by the several members.

2. The Captains of the said Companies shall be appointed by the City Council, and shall be responsible to the City Council in the same way and to the same extent as Captains of Engine Companies are now responsible by law.

3. It shall be the duty of the officers and men of the Hook, Ladder and Axe Company to attend promptly at all fires with their apparatus, and there to aid by the erection of their ladders and by means of their other apparatus in the extinguishing of fires, and for that purpose in the removal of buildings and other inflammable material if necessary.

4. The Fire Protection Company shall assist in the removal of property from buildings, in the protection of property so removed and in maintaining peace and good order at fires, and under the direction of the Chief Engineer in preventing access by the public generally to property exposed, and to prevent plundering by all means in their power.

5. The said Companies as herein constituted shall, except as hereby provided, have the same powers and privileges and be subject to the same Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations a other Fire Companies.

6. All property owners or tenants are hereby required before the first day of June in each year, to remove or cause to be removed from the roof or roofs of the house or houses and buildings owned or occupied by them all moss, or other inflammable accumulations that may cause danger from sparks dropping thereon, or otherwise; and the provisions of a Law intituled "*A Law in further amendment of a Law to regulate the Fire Department,*" passed 7th Mry, A. D. 1878, so far as relates to the proceedings against persons neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions thereof, shall be applicable to the owners or tenants of buildings neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this law, and the Fire Inspector shall see t at the provisions of this Section are fully carried out, as soon as possible after the passage thereof.

7. "*A Law in amendment of a Law to regulate the Fire Department,*" passed January 2nd, 1878, and so made of any and all other laws regulating or relating to the Fire Department as are inconsistant with this Law be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed and enacted this 7th day of May. A. D. 1879.

(Signed) CHAS. W. BECKWITH, *City Clerk.*

Golden Fleece.

NEW WALL PAPER

Over 25,000 Rolls,

which I will sell at old prices, as I received them before the LARGE ADVANCE of duties on this class of Goods came into operation.

NEW CARPETS

IN

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOLL AND HEMP RUGS to match.

NEW SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, RIBBONS, GLOVES and HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS,

and a general assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Fredericton, May 10, 1879.

Gents' Furnishing Store.

Nearly opp. Reform Club Rooms

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods

TO BE FOUND AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S

Call and get the new "Live Oak" Paper Collar—the best in the market.

Try one of the "Star" or "Cross" shirts—a perfect fitting shirt.

Shirts made to order on and after Monday, 12th inst.

F'ton, May 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

ON the 1st of May I will retire from the Boot and Shoe Business, which in the future will be conducted by my sons, NATHANIEL C. and CHARLES SUTHERLAND, and respectfully ask for them from all my customers and the public generally, the patronage so liberally bestowed on me for the past forty years. All parties with whom I have accounts will have their bills rendered to that date.

In the shop adjoining, I will keep a supply of Sole and Upper Leather, which I will cut in quantities to suit purchasers, also a selection of Shoe Findings.

Just received from England, a Fine Stock of Latest Style Uppers in Balmoral, Elastic, Button and Lorne Shoes, also, Ladies' Uppers in Side Lace and Button, made of Seal Skin and Glove Kid.

On retiring from the Boot and Shoe Trade, I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage extended to me during my long term of business in this city.

ROBT. SUTHERLAND

F'ton, April 28, 1879.

To the Public.

WE, the undersigned, having this day entered into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, lately conducted by Mr. Robert Sutherland, Sr., beg to inform our friends, Mr. Sutherlands former customers and the public generally, a continuance of the favors shown him.

Having a thorough knowledge of the Custom Boot & Shoe Business, keeping only first-class stock, and having our work made up in style that cannot be excelled in the city. We hope to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND.
NATHANIEL C. SUTHERLAND.

P. S.—Expected in a few days, a new sett of Lasts, "French Toe" Pattern.

SUTHERLAND BROS.

F'ton, May 3, 1879.

SPRING GOODS!

AT

Thos. Logan's

CARPETINGS

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Brussels Carpetings,
Tapestry Carpetings,
Wool Carpetings

Union Carpetings,
Dutch Carpetings,
Stair Carpetings,

Hemp Carpetings,
Drugget Carpetings,
Felt Carpetings.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

From 1 1-2 to 2 and 3 yds. wide.

Corticine or Linolium, 2 yds. wide.

Cocoa and Napier Matting,

Linen Crumb Cloths, in Squares and by the yard,

Stair Covering,

Stair Oil Cloths,

Window Poles

AND

Gilt Cornices,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS

SHEETINGS,

Pillow Cotton,

Tickings, Towellings,
Napkins, Table Cloths, &c.

with a general stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

☞ An inspection is respectfully invited.

THOS. LOGAN,

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL,

F'ton, April 26th, 1869.

FULLY PREPARED

FOR THE

NEW TARIFF!

T. W. SMITH,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS one of the largest and most fashionable Stocks of Cloths and Clothing ever offered in this market, consisting of

Extra Fine German Worsteds,

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, CANADIAN, AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LATEST FASHION PLATES

JUST RECEIVED.

☞ With a CUTTER who can give a perfect fit every time. ☞ Inspection solicited.

T. W. SMITH,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

April 19.

"Talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy Land"

SEEDS. 1879. SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has received his usual supply of

FIELD AND GARAEN SEEDS,

which are from one of the oldest and most reliable Seed Houses in Great Britain, and are warranted fresh and true to their kind.

Danver's American Yellow Onion; Grass Seed; Clover Seed, and Sugar Beet Seed.

Geo. H. Davis,

Druggist and Seedsman, Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.

April 19.

SUGAR BEET SEED.

Office for Agriculture, Fredericton, April 16, 1879.

THE SUGAR BEET SEED imported by the Government is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained at the following places, viz:

ST. JOHN,—Messrs. E. Puddington & Co.

MONCTON,—Mr. P. S Inman.

WOODSTOCK,—Mr. H. R. Baird.

FREDERICTON,—Messrs. Davis & Dibblee, Geo. C. Hunt and Geo. H. Davis'.

AND AT THIS OFFICE.

Agricultural Societies should forward their orders as soon as possible.

JULIUS L. INCHES.

Seeds. Seeds.

300 BUSHELS Harvey and Canadian Timothy Seed; 300 lbs. Northern Red Clover Seed. We will sell at lowest rates.

April 19. GEO. HATT & SONS.

EXCURSION RATES!

Chatham Branch!

THE OPPOSITION to our trade having brought in their "want of confidence" motion have lost the vote. So the people say, and all agree that the people know.

FRESH

Field and Garden Seeds

IN A FEW DAYS.

Choice Cigars a new lot. Fine Cut Tobacco, fresh every day.

Pure Drugs and Cheap Prices.

☞ **NO EXTRAS** ON PRESCRIPTIONS.

Call and see for yourselves.

G. L. ATHERTON & CO., *2 doors below Peoples' Bank.*

Fredericton, April 12, 1879

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

I have just what you want.

Lost Nation and Fife Seed Wheat;
Rough and Smooth Seed Buckwheat;
Black and White Seed Oats:
P. E. Island Seed Oats;
Clover and Timothy Seed;
Bradley's Celebrated Superphosphates;
Hillsborongh Land Plaster.
Green Head Lime Calcined;
Plaster and Cement.

ALSO ON HAND:

Feeding Oats, Cracked and Whole Corn, Bran and Shorts, Buckwheat Meal, Pressed Hay, and Straw.

☞ *Call and examine before purchasing.*

JAMES TIBBITS.

STORE HOUSE AND OFFICE on Bank of River above City Hall.

Fredericton, April 12, 1879—2m

SEEDS.

NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED.

HARVEY GRASS SEED,

For Sale low by the subscriber

SEED OATS DAILY EXPECTED.

GEO. GILMAN,

Fredericton, April 26, 1879.

GRASS SEED

AT

ELY PERKINS'.

100 BUSH. GRASS SEED to arrive in a few days for the people.

Also 2000 lbs. Northern Red Clover Seed which will be sold at reasonable rates to all my customers,

ELY PERKINS'.

F'ton, March 29, 1879.

Mill Saws and Babbit Metal.

JUST RECEIVED:—

30 PRIEST, Page & Co's celebrated Gang Saws;

100 Priest, Page & Co's Babbit Metal.

For sale low by

JAS. S. NEILL.

F'ton, May3—rep

NEW CARPETS.

1879. SPRING 1879.

New Patterns

IN

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,

TWO PLY WOOL,

Two Ply Union,

Hearth Rugs,

Wool Mats,

Drugets,

Hemps,

8-4 LINEN CRUMB CLOTH.

Our Stock of Carpets will be found the Largest, Cheapest, and the Best Patterns to select from in the City.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, April 12, 1879.

White Lead.

125 KEGS No. 1 White Lead;
1 cask mixed Putty;
20 doz. Frost and Woods' Plow Points;
6 Frost and Woods' Steel Plows, wrought iron beams;
50 lbs. superior Salmon Twine;
1 barrel Raw Linseed Oil;
12 doz. Flat Stair Rods;
12 doz. Round Brass Stair Rods;
36 doz. extra Stair Rod Eyes;
36 dozen packages Carpet Tacks.

Just received and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

Fredericton, May 3, 1879.

TO RENT.

THAT SHOP AND PREMISES situate on Queen St., at present occupied by J. & J. O'Brien, Tinsmiths. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

F'ton, Feb. 7.

House to Rent.

THAT pleasantly situated house lately occupied by J. L. Beverly, corner Church and George Street. House heated by Furnace. Gas and water on the premises. Large Garden attached. Apply to

S. H. L. WHITTIER, Fredericton, or to
C. S. MACGREGOR, St. John

March 8.

To Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by J. M. WILEY, as a Drug Store.

DEVER BROS.

Nov. 30.

TO LET.

THE UPPER STORE in the subscribers's Building, formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. F. Randolph. Possession given 1st of May next.

Nov. 23 JULIUS L. INCHES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THAT VALUABLE FARM, situate in Fredericton, formerly belonging to the late Capt. Scarnell. The Farm is well adapted for market produce, being only a few minutes drive from the city. It contains 70 acres, more or less, a large portion of which is in a good state of cultivation.

Possession given at any time. For terms and further particulars apply to

ELLEN W. P. SCARNELL, or to RAINSFORD & BLACK, Barristers.

F'ton, Feb. 8—tf.

$5. PROTECTION. $5.

WHITTIER & HOOPER

are selling a Sound, Sweet and Healthy

FLOUR

FOR $5.00

CALL AND EXAMINE.

F'ton, April 19.

THRESHING MACHINES AND WOOD CUTTERS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SMALL & FISHER.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Geo. Hatt & Sons.

HAVE just received a Stock of very sueprior English Black and Oolong Teas. For sale at unusually cheap rates.

April 19. GEO. HATT & SONS.

LUMBER YARD

OPPOSITE THE ORANGE HALL!

ELY PERKINS will keep on hand all sizes and lengths of lumber suitable for Building purposes. Also in stock, 20,000 Spruce Pickets, 4 and 4½ feet long, all of which will be sold at reasonable rates.

Fredericton, April 12, 1879.—Rep

THE ITHACA HAY RAKE!

With Cossitt's Patent Horse-Dumping Lever.

—:o:—

1,000

of these RAKES were in use in New Brunswick during the season of 1878, and the entire cost of repairs sold or given by us to repair breakages did not average

One Cent for each Rake.

For perfection of work, ease in management, and simplicity and thoroughness in construction, they are now, as they ever have been, THE STANDARD by which to judge the merits of all other rakes.

THE "BUCKEYE"

has for twenty-two years held its position as the leading Mower in all the hay-making districts of the world. Its principles of construction are acknowledged to be superior to all others, as proved by the leading manufacturing establishments in the line, adopting its system as fast as the expiration of patents will permit. Its average durability is double that of others, and the cost of keeping it in repair much less than one half.

The price will be kept as low as the National Policy will permit.

The FORMER HIGH STANDARD of excellence in material and workmanship of the

Cossitt Buckeye Mower!

WILL BE MAINTAINED. Every Rake and Mower fully warranted.

☞ For sale by agents in every County in the Maritime Provinces.

JOHNSON & VAN METER,

Fredericton, N. B.,

General Agents for G. M. COSSITT & BRO., Brockville, Ont.

30,000

Mower Sections and Knives in proportion for every kind of Mowing Machines supposed to be in use in the Maritime Provinces are now held in stock by us.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

☞ JOHNSON & VAN METER, Fredericton, N. B., Maritime Provincial Agents for the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and Akron, Ohio.

THE FOUNTAIN PUMP.

The Fountain Pump is well made of brass with metal ball and disc valves, and having nozzle, sprinkler, and rubber hose attached. It is valuable as a FIRE EXTINGUISHER throwing a stream of water fifty feet. It is useful for washing carriages and windows and sprinkling sidewalks, floors, flower beds, &c. It will pay for itself in destroying POTATO BUGS, CANKER WORMS. CURRANT WORMS and other insects, and also is desirable for arresting swarming bees. A lady or child can use it with ease.

Send for illustrated circular with price.

JOHNSON & VAN METER, Fredericton, N. B., Agents for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Fredericton, May 10, 1878.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

P. M'PEAKE

Has Removed

HIS

CUSTOM TAILORING

AND

CLOTHING

TO

WILMOT'S BUILDING.

Fredericton, May 3, 1879.

HALL'S

BOOKSTORE

Room Paper at Hall's Book Store.

Room Paper at Hall's Book Store.

Room Paper at Hall's Book Store.

Room Paper at Hall's Book Store.

Room Paper at Hall's Book Store.

Room Paper at Hall's Book Store.

BOOKSTORE

HALL'S

Mill Oil, &c.

Just received per Schooner "Louisbarqui," from Boston:

2 BARRELS Excellent Winter Lard Oil;
1 Barrel No. 1 Lard Oil;
2 Barrels Lubricating Oil;
2 " Black Oil;
1 " Machine Olive Oil;
3 " Turpentine;

For sale low by

JAS. S. NEILL.

F'ton, May 3—Rep.

Valuable Property to Lease.

THE House and premises occupied by Dr. Currie, east side of Queen Street. It is well adapted for a private residence or an hotel.

Also the Shops beneath the said premises at present occupied by Miss Davidson and Justice Ingraham,

Apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, April 12, 1879.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Steamboat Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Small & Fisher, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. A. VAN WART, Secretary.

Secretary' Office, Fredericton, April 15th, 1879.

MORE LIGHT.

Just Received:

1 CAR LOAD "Ligonia," "Walter White." 150 tests Kerosene Oil, the best Oil in use.

DON'T SMOKE. DON'T SMELL.

April 19. GEO. HATT & SONS.

BONE DUST.

70 BARRELS BONE DUST, For sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

NEW GOODS! NEW STORE!

Our Motto:

THE

BEST GOODS

FOR THE

Least Money

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

We are Daily Receiving from the Foreign Markets Our New SPRING GOODS.

INCHES' BUILDING

DIRECTLY

Opp. City Hall

AND

COUNTRY MARKET.

We have just laid in our Store the following Goods, and will give our customers the benefit of our large purchases.

16 Bales Grey Cottons.
5 Cases White Cottons.
6 Cases Prints.
4 Cases Ducks.
2 Cases Bed Ticks.
2 Cases Cotton Flannels.
1 Case Cottonades.
2 Cases Shirtings.
1 Case Corset Jeans.
1 Case Knitting Cottons.
24 pieces Plain Cambrics.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.
Window Hollands.
Table Oil Cloths.
Small Wares, &c., &c.,

All will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.

REMEMBER THE NEW STORE,

Directly opposite City Hall.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, February 22, 1876.

KEEP COOL!

Ice. Ice. Ice.

No Change of Price on account of the Tariff.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his many customers and friends for past favors, begs to announce that he is now better prepared to serve his customers than ever before, having stored a larger and better quality of ice than any other dealer in the city, and spared no expense in fitting up n order to serve those who may favor him with their patronage promptly and in first class style.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

GEO. MORECRAFT.

F'ton, April 19.

Valuable Farm for Sale!

A VALUABLE FARM, pleasantly situated on the Connell Road, about three miles from Woodstock, may be had at a moderate price if purchased immediately. The farm contains about 111 acres, fifty of which are cleared, the balance being well wooded, with an excellent growth, principally hardwood and a good sugary. There is an excellect Barn, a small House, partially finished, and a good well on the premises. The farm fronts on the Connell Road, and the rear on the Meduxnakik Creek; the soil is first-class.

☞ For further particulars enquire of GEO. T. TAYLOR, in Fredericton; or of MR. T. L. ESTEY, in Woodstock.

MRS. G. F. ESTEY.

Woodstock, N. B., April 5, 1879.

TO LET.

THE TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE situate on King Street, at present occupied by Mr. McDiarmid. Possession given on the 1st of May.

Apply to

A. A. STERLING, Fredericton, or to
ARCH. McL. STERLING.

March 15.

First Premium,

Provincial Exhibition, 1878!

REED & REED

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the GOOD HOUSEWIFE to the superior quality of their

BROOMS & WISPS.

They manufacture an article not excelled by any in the market, either domestic or imported. **MERCHANTS** near the upper St. John will find it especially advantageous to deal with them. All orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REED & REED.

Fredericton, April 25th 1870.

FLAT TO LET.

THE Lower Flat of the house on the corner of York and King Streets, at present occupied by G. N. Golding. Possession giuen the first of May next. For further particulars apply to

GEO. GILMAN.

April 19.

HAY. HAY.

10 TONS

OF

GOOD HIGHLAND HAY.

For sale by

DYKEMAM & VAN WART.

April 19—1ins

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

"Albion House."

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Now open and ready for inspection, a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the spring and summer trade.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Hearth Rugs, Door Mats,
Damasks, Lace Curtains,

AND OTHER

House Furnishing Goods.

☞ **GOOD CHOICE AND GOOD VALUE.** ☜

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Literature.

THE ROMANCE OF A GLOVE.

'Halt!' cried my travelling companion 'Property overboard!'

The driver pulled up his horse; and before I could prevent him, Westwood leaped down from the vehicle, and ran back for the article that had been dropped.

It was a glove, my glove, which I had inadvertently thrown out, in taking my handkerchief from my pocket.

'Go on, driver!' and he tossed it into my hand as he resumed his seat in the open stage.

'Take your reward,' I said, offering him a cigar; 'but beware of rendering me another such service!'

'If it had been your hat or your handkerchief, be sure I should have let it lie where it fell. But a glove—that is different. I once found a romance in a glove. Since then, gloves are sacred.' And Westwood gravely bit off the end of his cigar.

'A romance? Tell me about that. I am tired of this endless stretch of sea-like country, these regular ground swells and it's a good two-hours' ride yet to yonder headland, which juts out into the prairie, between us and the setting sun. Meanwhile, your romance.'

'Did I say romance? I fear you would hardly think it worthy of the name,' said my companion 'Every life has its romantic episodes, or, at least, incidents which appear such to him who experiences them. But these tender little histories are usually insipid enough when told I have a maiden aunt, who once came so near having an offer from a pale stripling with dark hair, seven years her junior, that to this day she often alludes to the circumstance, with the remark, that she wishes she knew some competent novel-writer in whom she could confide, feeling sure that the story of that period of her life would make the groundwork of a magnificent work of fiction. Possibly I inherit my aunt's tendency to magnify into extraordinary proportions trifles which I look at through the double convex lens of a personal interest. So don't expect too much of my romance, and you shall hear it.

'I said I found it in a glove. It was by no means a remarkable glove,—middle-sized, straw-colored and a neat fit for this hand, in which I now hold your very excellent cigar. Of course, there was a young lady in the case'—let me see,—I don't believe I can tell you the story, said Westwood, 'after all!'

I gently urged him to proceed

'Pshaw!' said he, after kindling his cigar with a few vigorous whiffs, 'what's the use of being foolish? My aunt was never diffident about telling her story and why should I hesitate to tell mine? The young lady's name,—we'll call her simply Margaret. She was a blonde, with hazel eyes and dark hair? Perhaps you never heard of a blonde with hazel eyes and dark hair? She was the only one I ever saw; and there was the finest contrast imaginable between her fair, fresh complexion, and her superb tresses and delicately-traced eyebrows. She certainly lovely, if not handsome; and—such eyes! It was an event in one's life, Sir, just to look through those luminous windows into her soul. That could not happen every day, be sure! Sometimes for weeks she kept them turned from me, the ivory shutters half-closed, or the mystic curtains of reserve drawn within; then, again, when I was tortured with unsatisfied yearnings, and almost ready to despair, she would suddenly turn them upon me, the shutters thrown wide, the curtains away, and a flood of radiance streaming forth, that filled me so full of light and gladness, that I had no shadowy nook left in me for a doubt to hide in. She must have been conscious of this power of expression She used it so sparingly, and, it seemed to me, artfully! But I always forgave her when she did use it, and cherished resentment only when she did not.

'Margaret was shy and proud; I could never completely win her confidence; but I knew, I knew well at last, that her heart was mine. And a deep, tender, woman's heart it was, too, despite her reserve. Without many words, we understood each other; and so—Pshaw!' said Westwood, 'my cigar is out!'

'On with the story!'

'Well, we had our lovers' quarrels, of course, Singular, what foolish children love makes of us!—rendering us sensitive jealous, exacting, in the superlative degree. I am sure, we were both amiable and forbearing towards all the world besides; but for the powerful reason that we loved, we were bound to misinterpret words, looks, and actions, and wound each other on every convenient occasion I was pained by her attentions to others, or perhaps by an apparent preference of a book or a bouquet to me. Retaliation on my part and quiet persistence on hers continued to estrange us, until I generally ended by conceding everything, and pleading for one word of kindness, to end my misery.

'I was wrong,—too quick to resent, too ready to concede. No doubt, it was to her a secret gratification to exercise her power over me; and at last I was convinced that she wounded me purposely, in order to provoke a temporary estrangement, and enjoy a repetition of her triumph.

'It was at a party; the thing she did was to waltz with a man whom she knew I detested, whom I knew she could not respect, and whose hall embrace, as he whirled her in the dance, almost put murder into my heart.

'Margaret,' I said, 'one last word if you care for me, beware!'

'That was a foolish speech, perhaps. It was certainly ineffectual. She persisted, looking so calm and composed, that a great weight fell upon my heart. I walked away; I wandered about the saloons; I tried to gossip and be gay; but the wound was too deep.

'I accompanied her home, late in the evening. We scarcely spoke by the way. At the door, she looked me sadly in the face,—she gave me her hand; I thought it trembled.

'Good-night,' she said, in a low voice

'Good-bye!' I answered, coldly, and hurried from the house.

'It was some consolation to hear her close the door after I had reached the corner of the street, and to know that she had been listening to my footsteps. But I was very angry. I made stern resolutions; I vowed to myself, that I would wring her heart, and never swerve from my purpose until I had wrung out of it abundant drops of love and sorrow. How I succeeded you shall hear.

'I had previously engaged her to attend a series of concerts with me; an arrangement which I did not now regret, and which I determined to keep. Once a week, with famous punctuality, I called for her, escorted her to the concert-room, and carefully reconducted her home,—letting no opportunity pass to show her a true gentleman's deference and respect,—conversing with her freely about music, books, anything, in short, except what we both felt most deeply. Upon other occasions, I avoided her, and even refrained from going to places where she was expected,—especially where she knew that I knew she was expected.

'Well,' continued Westwood, 'my designs upon her heart, which I was going to wring so unmercifully, did not meet with very brilliant success. To confess the humiliating truth, I soon found that I was torturing myself a good deal more than I was torturing her. As a last and desperate resort, what do you think I did?'

'You probably asked her to ask your forgiveness.'

'Not I! I have a will of adamant, as people find, who tear away the amiable flowers and light soil that cover it; and she had reached the impenetrable, firm rock. I neither made any advances towards a reconciliation nor invited any. But I'll tell you what I did do, as a final trial of her heart. I had, for some time, been meditating a European tour, and my interest in her had alone kept me at home. Some friends of mine were to sail early in the spring, and I now resolved to accompany them. I don't know how much pride and spite there was in the resolution,—probably a good deal. I confess I was delighted, for example, to show her that she had calculated too much upon my weakness,—that I could be strong and happy without her. Yet with all this bitter and vindictive feeling, I listened to a very sweet and tender whisper in my heart, which said, 'Now, if her love speaks out,—now, if she says to me one true, kind, womanly word,—she shall go with me, and nothing shall ever take her from me again!' The thought of what *might* be, if she would but say that word, and of what *must* be, irrevocably, if her pride held out, shook me mightily. But my resolution was taken; I would trust the rest to fate.

'On the day of the last concert, I imparted the secret of my intended journey to a person who, I felt tolerably sure, would rush at once to Margaret's with the news. Then in the evening, I went for her; I was conscious that my manner towards her was a little more tender, or rather, a little less coldly courteous, that night, than it had usually been of late; for my feelings were softened, and I had never seen her so lovely. I had never before known what treasure I was about to lose. The subject of my voyage was not mentioned, and if she had heard of it, she accepted the fact without the least visible concern. Her quietness under the circumstances chilled me,—disheartened me quite. I am not one of those who can give much superfluous love, or cling with unreasonable, blind passion to an object that yields no affection in return. A quick and effectual method of curing a fancy in persons of my temperament is to teach them that it is not reciprocated. Then it expires like a flame cut off from the air, or a plant removed from the soil. The death struggle, the agonizing, is the painful thing; but when the heart is thoroughly convinced that its love is misplaced, it gives up, with one last sigh as big as fate, sheds a tear or two, says a prayer or two, thanks God for the experience, and becomes a wiser, calmer,—yes, and a happier heart than before.'

'True,' I said; 'but our hearts are not thus easily convinced.'

'Ay, there's the rub. It is for want of a true perception. There cannot be a true love without a true perception. Love is for the soul to know, from its own intuition,—not for the understanding to believe, from the testimony of those very unreliable witnesses, called eyes and ears. This seems to have been my case,—my soul was aware of her love, and all the evidence of my external senses could not altogether destroy that interior faith. But that evening I said,—I believe you now, my senses! I doubt you now, my soul!—she never loved me! So I was really very cold towards her—for about twenty minutes.

'I walked home with her;—we were both silent; but at the door she asked me to go in. Here my calmness deserted me, and I could hardly hold my heart, while I replied,—

'If you particularly wish it.'

'If you did not, I should not ask you,' she said; and I went in.

'I was ashamed and vexed at myself for trembling so,—for I was in a tremor from head to foot. There was company in the parlors,—some of Margaret's friends. I took my seat upon a sofa, and soon she came and sat by my side.

'I suppose,' said one, 'Mr. Westwood has been telling Margaret all about it.'

'About what?' Margaret inquired,—and here the truth flashed upon me,—the news of my proposed voyage had not yet reached her! She looked at me with a troubled, questioning expression, and said,—

'I felt that something was going to happen. Tell me what it is.'

'I answered,—'Your friend can best explain what she means.'

'Then out came the secret. A shock of surprise sent the color from Margaret's face; and raising her eyes, she asked, quite calmly, but in a low and unnatural tone,—

'Is this so?'

'I said, 'I suppose I cannot deny it.'

'You are really going?'

'I am really going.'

'She could not hide her agitation. Her white face betrayed her. Then I was glad wickedly glad, in my heart,—and vain enough to be gratified that others should behold and know I held a power over her. Yet, I was ashamed for that folly

'I feel hurt,' she said, after a little while, 'because you have not told me this. You have no sister,' (this was spoken very quietly,) 'and it would have been a privilege for me to take a sister's place, and do for you those little things which sisters do for brothers who are going on long journeys.'

'I was choked;—it was a minute before I could speak. Then I said that I saw no reason why she should tax her time or thoughts to do anything for me.

'Oh, you know,' she said, 'you have been kind to me,—so much kinder than I have deserved!'

'It was unendurable,—the pathos of the words! I was blinded, stifled,—I almost groaned aloud. If we had been alone, there our trial would have ended. I should have snatched her to my soul. But the eyes of others were upon us, and I steeled myself.

'Besides,' I said, 'I know of nothing that you can do for me.'

'There must be many little things;—to begin with, there is your glove, which you are tearing to pieces.'

'True, I was tearing my glove,—she was calm enough to observe it! That made me angry.

'Give it to me; I will mend it for you Haven't you other gloves that need mending?'

'I, who had triumphed, was humbled. My heart was breaking,—and she talked of mending gloves! I did not omit to thank her. I coldly arose to go.

'Well, I felt now that it was all over. The next day I secured my passage in the steamer in which my friends were to sail. I took pains that Margaret should hear of it. Then came the preparations for travel,—arranging affairs, writing letters, providing myself with a compact and comfortable outfit. Eight days were to pass,—Paris, Switzerland, Italy, lands to which my dreams had long since fled, before me. And then to these I now turned my eyes with renewed longing. Sometimes now they arose upon my life, in the light of which Margaret became a fading star. It was so much easier than I had thought to give her up, to part from her! When a good fresh and novel experience; while the very heart of hearts I said to myself, 'Should she forget me, it is nothing; could she forget me? When lovers part, happy is he who goes! as for the one that is left behind!

'One day, when I was busy with the books which I was to take with me, a small package was handed in. I need not tell you that I experienced a thrill, and then a sudden reaction of the blood, when I saw Margaret's handwriting upon the wrapper. I tore it open,—and what think you I found? My glove! Nothing else. I smiled bitterly, I could have wept. 'Is it she has mended it!' then I sighed, 'it is finished!' and tossed the glove disdainfully into my trunk.

'On the day before that fixed for the sailing of the steamer, I made farewell calls upon many of my friends,—among others upon Margaret. But, through the perversity of pride and will, I did not go alone,—I took with me Joseph, a mutual acquaintance, who was to be my *compagnon de voyage*. I felt some misgivings, to see how Margaret had changed; she was so softened, and so pale!

'The interview was a painful one, and I cut it short. As we were going out, she gently detained me, and said,—

'Did you receive—your glove?'

'Oh, yes,' I said, and thanked her for mending it.

'And is this all—all you have to say?' she asked.

'I have nothing more to say except good-bye.'

'She held my hand. 'Nothing else?'

'No,—it is useless to talk of the past, Margaret; and the future may you be happy!—Good-bye!'

'I thought she would speak; I could not believe she would let me go; but she did! I bore up well, until night. Then came a revulsion. I walked three times past the house, wofully tempted, my love and my will at cruel warfare; but I did not go in. At midnight I saw the light in her room extinguished; I knew she had retired, but whether to sleep, or weep, or pray how could I tell? I went home. I did not close my eyes that night I was glad to see the morning come, after *such* a night!

'The steamer was to sail at ten. The bustle of embarkation; strange scenes and strange faces; parting from friends; the ringing of the bell; last adieus,—some who were to go with us, hurrying aboard, others, who were to stay behind, as hastily going ashore; the withdrawal of the plank,—sad sight to many eyes!—casting off the lines, the steamer swinging heavily around, the rushing, irregular motion of the great slow paddles; the waving of handkerchiefs from the deck, and the responsive signals from the crowd lining the wharf; off at last,—the faces of friends, the crowd, the piers, and, lastly, the city itself, fading from sight; the dash of spray, the freshening breeze, the novel sight of our little world detaching itself and floating away; the feeling that America was past, and Europe was next;—all this filled my mind with animation and excitement, which shut out thoughts of Margaret. Could I have looked with clairvoyant vision, and beheld her then, locked in her chamber, should I have been so happy? Oh, what fools vanity and pride make of us! Even then, with my heart high-strung with hope and courage had I known the truth, I should have abandoned my friends, the voyage, and Europe, and returned in the pilot's boat, to find something more precious than all the continents and countries of the globe in the love of that heart which I was carelessly flinging away.'

Here Westwood took breath. The sun was now almost set. The prairie was still and cool; the heavy dews were beginning to fall; the shadows of the green and flowered undulations filled the hollows. like a rising tide; the headland, seen at first so far and small, was growing gradually large and near; and the horses moved at a quicker pace. Westwood lighted his cigar, drew a few whiffs, and proceeded.

'We had a voyage of eleven days. But to me an immense amount of experience was crowded into that brief period. The fine exhilaration of the start,—the breeze gradually increasing to a gale; then horrible sea-sickness, home-sickness, love-sickness; after which the weather which sailors love, games, gayety, and flirtation. There is no such social freedom to be enjoyed anywhere as on board an ocean steamer. The breaking up of old associations, the opening of a fresh existence, the necessity of new relationships,—this fuses the crust of conventionality, quickens the springs of life, and renders character sympathetic and fluent. The past is easily put away; we become plastic to new influences; we are delighted at the discovery of unexpected affinities, and astonished to find in ourselves so much wit, eloquence, and fine susceptibility, which we did not before dream we possessed.

'This freedom is especially provocative of flirtation. We see each fair brow touched with a halo whose colors are the reflection of our own beautiful dreams. Loveliness is ten-fold more lovely, bathed in this atmosphere of romance; and manhood is invested with ideal graces. The love within us rushes, with swift, sweet heart beats, to meet the love responsive in some other. Don't think I am now artfully preparing your mind to excuse what I am about to confess. Take these things into consideration, if you will; then think as you please of the weakness and wild impulse with which I fell in love with—

'We will call her Flora. The most superb, captivating creature that ever ensnared the hearts of the sons of Adam. A fine olive complexion; magnificent dark auburn hair; eyes full of fire and softness; lips that could pout or smile with incomparable fascination; a figure of surprising symmetry, just voluptuous enough. But, after all, her great power lay in her freedom from all affectation and conventionality,—in her spontaneity, her free sparkling, and vivacious manners. She was the most daring and dazzling of women, without ever appearing immodest or repulsive. She walked with such proud, secure steps over the commonly accepted barriers of social intercourse, that even those who blamed her and pretended to be shocked were compelled to admire. She was the belle, the Juno, of the saloon, the supreme ornament of the upper deck. Just twenty,—not without wit and culture,—full of poetry and enthusiasm. Do you blame me?

'Not a whit,' I said; 'but for Margaret'

'Ah, Margaret!' said Westwood, with a sigh. 'But, you see, I had given her up. And when one love is lost, there sink such awful chasms into the soul, that, though they cannot be filled, we must at least bridge them over with a new affection. The number of marriages built in this way, upon false foundations of hollowness and despair, is incomputable. We talk of jilted lovers and disappointed girls marrying 'out of spite.' No doubt, such petty feeling hurries forward many premature matches But it is the heart, left shaken unsupported, wretchedly sinking, which reaches out its feelers for sympathy, catches at the first penetrable point, and clings like a helpless vine to the sunny-sided wall of the nearest consolation. If you wish to marry a girl and can't, and are weak enough to desire her still, this is what you should do; get some capable man to jilt her. Then seize your chance, All the affections which have gone out to him, unmet, ready to droop quivering with the painful, hungry instinct to grasp some object, may possibly lay hold of you. Let the world sneer; but God pity such natures, which lack the faith and fortitude to live and die true to their best love!

'Out of my own mouth do I condemn myself? Very well, I condemn myself; *peccavi*! If I had ever loved Margaret, then I did not love Flora. The same heart cannot find its counterpart indifferently in two such opposites. What charmed me in one was her purity, softness, and depth of soul. What fascinated me in the other was her bloom, beauty, and passion. Which was the true sympathy?

'I did not stop to ask that question when it was most important that it should be seriously considered. I rushed into the crowd of competitors for Flora's smiles and distanced them all. I was pleased and proud that she took no pains to conceal her preference for me. We played chess; we read poetry out of the same book; we ate at the same table; we sat and watched the sea together, for hours, in those clear, bright days; we promenaded the deck at sunset, her hand upon my arm, her lips forever turning up tenderly towards me, her eyes pouring their passion into me. Then those glorious nights, when the ocean was a vast, wild, fluctuating stream, flashing and sparkling about the ship, spanned with a quivering bridge of splendor on one side, and rolling off into awful darkness and mystery, on the other; when the moon seemed swinging among the shrouds like a ball of white fire; when the few ships went by like silent ghosts; and Flora and I, in a long trance of happiness, kept the deck, heedless of the throng of promenaders, forgetful of the past, reckless of the future, aware only of our own romance, and the richness of the present hour.

(*To be continued.*)

VEGETINE.
Her own words.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from the VEGETINE, and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore St

VEGETINE.
Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.
The best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street

VEGETINE.
What is Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir,—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility,—Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.
All have obtained Relief.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my Health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

"Marble Hall."

Jas R. HOWIE

HAS opened a very large and superior stock of seasonable goods, and is prepared to give his best attention to the requirements of his numerous customers and the public generally.

HIS STOCK COMPRISES:

WORSTED COATINGS;
WEST OF ENGLAND, CANADIAN, SCOTCH and GERMAN TWEEDS;
BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS and VENETIANS;
BLACK AND BLUE DOES;

HIS ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods Departments are now complete with a large and stylish stock.

A SPLENDID LOT OF
FAMED EDINBURGH
Rubber Overcoats and Ulsters,
Just received, which will be sold cheap.

The public will find it to their advantage to inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A good fit guaranteed in every case.

JAMES R. HOWIE,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier, Queen Street,
(next door to Brayley House.)
F'ton., May 4.

Canadian Importing Agency!
Established for the purpose of
IMPORTING EGGS AND FOWLS!

Of every variety from Great Britain and Ireland, from the most eminent breeders only.

It will import at all seasons Eggs or Fowls, which will be sent direct to the buyer from Great Britain, in the quickest possible time.

Price of Eggs (any variety), $5 for 13.
Chicks (any variety) per pair, - $15 to $25.
Do. do. per trio, - 25 to 30
Incubators, latest improved, - 15 to 20
Artificial Mother, do. - 10 to 15

Always for sale, from his own stock, Game Fowl and Game Eggs from the purest and best breeds to be found in England and America at the following prices:

Eggs, - - - - - $2.50 per 11 Eggs.
Chicks, after September, 8.00 " pair.

Any fowls or eggs, &c., required, will be sent DIRECT from the breeder, to the buyers,

For further particulars address

Capt. THOS. McKENZIE,
Manager Canadian Importing Agency, Fredericton, N. B.
April 12, 1879.

OAKUM, &c.

4 BUNDLES Fine Navy Oakum;
8 sett Five ply Waggon Springs;
1 doz. Pick Axes;
1 " Carpenter's Slices;
2 " New Land Hoes;
1 " Blacksmith's Hand Hammers;
½ " Cast Steel Sledges;
½ " Mason Brick Hammers, new pattern,
10 " Box's Pointed and Finished Horse Nails;
8 " Kegs Finishing Nails;

ALSO

6,000 Corks for Lumbermen's Boots for stream driving.

Just received,
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
April 19.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READ the following list of Boots and Shoes which have been received and are for sale at Lucy's Shoe Store, Queen Street:

400 pairs Ladies' Rubber Shoes,
200 " Gentlemens' "
50 " Misses' "
50 " Childrens' "
12 " Ladies' " Boots,
12 " Gentlemens' " "
12 " Misses' " "
12 " Boys' " "
12 " Childrens' " "
150 " Ladies' Serge, ranging from 55 cts. up,
100 " " Laced " 60 cts. up,
24 " " Grain Button Boots.
12 " " Kid " "
100 " " Grain Pegged "
24 " " Serge Button "
24 " Men's Leather Laced "
24 " " Alexis "
60 " " Congress "
200 " Children's Shoes, Boots, Slippers, &c., in various qualities and Styles.

An inspection of the above goods is solicited.

DANIEL LUCY.
March, 29.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN DUFFY, late of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested to, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executors.

Dated this 4th day of April, A. D., 1879.

EDWARD DUFFY,
NATHANIEL DUFFY,
JAMES DUFFY,
Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Duffy, deceased.

GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE.

of every description, and made to order

He has engaged the services of Mr. WILLIAM REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Well Boring, and putting in Pumps.

SOLE AGENT FOR ELLIS' Patent Burner

He makes it a specialty to regulate the above when putting them up.

All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.

Gas Fittings always in stock.

A. LIMERICK, York Street.
F'ton, April 20, 1878.

PRACTICAL PLUMBING. AND GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTING, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order on the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times.

J. & J. O'BRIEN, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
F'ton, Aug. 10, 1878.

CABINET MAKING. JAS. D. HANLON, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER
King Street, Fredericton, N. B.

ALL kinds of Furnitue made and repaired at short notice and at reasonable rates.

Orders for UNDERTAKING, from the town and country attended to with promptness.

Picture Framing a Speciality.

F'ton, May 18, 1878.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

The Subscriber begs to announce to the Public that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of

SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Pine Plank, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, thoroughly seasoned and planed.

Dry Pine Boards, well seasoned, planed on one and both sides, and tongued and grooved.

ALSO,

Good Dry Laths and Sawed Cedar Shingles of every quality, together with a stock of Spruce and Hemlock Logs, from which we are prepared to saw to order at short notice.

Bills of Scantling of any dimensions.

A large quantity of Refuse Lumfier on hand.

All orders promptly delivered.

Please call at my yard, West End Mill.

RICHARD A. ESTEY.
F'ton, June 22, 1878.

LAND FOR SALE.

WE are instructed to offer the following LOTS OF LAND for sale:

A Lot situate in the Parish of Douglas on the Western side of the Old Cardigan Road, and lying between the Old Cardigan Road and the Ryal Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John Colling and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, containing forty acres more or less.

Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the Nackawicac Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhaupter.

For terms and particulars apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW, Solicitors.
F'ton, April 3, 1878.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Dont delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

WE CLAIM FOR Lazarus & Morris' PERFECTED SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

THE undermentioned advantages over those in ordinary use, the proof of which may be seen in the *extraordinary* sales and constantly increasing demand for them:—

1st—That from the peculiar construction of the glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight rendering frequent changes unnecessary.

2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for optic purposes and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.

4th—That the frame in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.

S. F. SHUTE, *Jeweler*.
F'ton, Feb. 8.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to the Citizens of Fredericton and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business, and would respectfully inform them that he has purchased the Stock-in-Trade, and leased the premises of Joseph Myshrall, Esq., where with improved facilities for carrying on his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the favor which he has heretofore enjoyed.

His Stock will always comprise all the popular Brands of Wines and Liquors usually kept in a first-class establishment, also

Family Groceries of every description and of the best quality.

He is also agent for Jones' celebrated Ale.

ALEX. BURCHILL.
F'ton, Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE by the Fredericton Leather Company, a SECOND HAND TUBULAR BOILER, with appurtenances.

Price $150. Terms 3 and 6 months.

W. H. TIPPET, *Secretary*.
Fredericton, Jan. 15,—tf.

Provincial Exhibition, 1878.
FRESH GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

VEGETABLES exhibited at the late Provincial Exhibition from York and Sunbury Counties grown from Seeds imported and sold by

DAVIS & DIBBLEE

won double as many First Prizes at the last Provincial Exhibition, as those grown from seeds sold by any other Seed Dealer in the city

JUST RECEIVED ex Steamer, from Messrs. Carter, Dunnett & Beale, London,

10 Sacks Garden & Field Seeds

This is the fourth season we have bought from the above mentioned Seed House, and in every instance our Seeds have given the greatest satisfaction to our customers.

ALSO IN STOCK:

600 lbs. Sugar Beet Seed.

Imported by the Government of New Brunswick.

DAILY expected from Ontario, 1500 lbs. Grass Seed, 750 lbs. Clover Seed. All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Davis & Dibblee,
Druggists and Seedsmen, opposite City Hall, Fredericton, N. B.
F'ton, April 19.

HATS. HATS.
Spring, 1879.

Just Received:

100 DOZEN AMERICAN HATS,

Comprising all the New Styles for Spring, 1879.

IN SOFT AND STIFF,

At Prices to suit the times.

Also the Spring Style of Silk Hat For 1879.

ELIJAH CLARK.
Fredericton, March 1, 1879.

TWEEDS. TWEEDS.

Receiving:

3 CASES UNION TWEEDS,
For Boy's wear, very cheap.

ALSO,

4 Cases Fancy Tweeds,
FOR MEN'S WEAR,
NICE PATTERNS. VERY CHEAP.

Dever Bros.
F'ton, March 22, 1879.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT A. A. MILLER & Co's New Store, in Inches' Building, opposite City Hall. When you are in Fredericton, please call and see our New Goods, we have just laid in over $4,000 worth of merican Cotton Goods, and as long as they last, we will sell them at Bottom Prices.

A. A. Miller & Co.
Opposite City Hall.
Fredericton, March 8th., 1879.

Land for Sale.

600 ACRES fine quality farming land, within three miles of either Kent or East Florenceville Station on the N. B. Railway, can be purchased at a low rate. There will be a grand chance for a number to make a settlement and neighborhood for themselves A good road passes the land and the market for country produce is better here than in most parts of this Province, as it is within a very short distance of the winter operations of the Miramichi lumberers. For further particulars apply to

BERTON BROS., St. John.
RAINSFORD & BLACK, Fredericton.
Wm. DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
F'ton, Oct. 29.

Wilcox & White ORGANS

ANY person requiring a really good Organ, should examine those on exhibition at my office. They are unequaled for elegance of design and quality of tone. The most popular organs of the day. They stand unrivalled. Musicians and others are respectfully invited to call and examine.

They are warranted for six years.

JOHN RICHARDS.
Fredericton March 29, 1879.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Beginning Dec 16th, 1878.

8.00 A. M. Passenger Train will leave Gibson for Woodstock, Aroostook, Caribou and Intermediate Stations.

6.00 A. M. Passenger Train will leave Caribou for Aroostook, Woodstock, Gibson and Intermediate Stations.

(Passengers by this train arrive in Gibson at 2.30 P. M., in time to take train for St. John which leaves Fredericton 3.00 P. M. Passengers for Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc., can make connection at Fredericton Junction with Night Train for the West.)

9.40 A. M. Passenger Train will leave Woodstock for Woodstock Junction, connecting with the 8.00 A. M. Train from Gibson, and the 6.00 A. M. Train from Caribou.

7.25 A. M. Mixed Train will leave Aroostook for Edmundston, and Intermediate Stations.

1.00 P. M. Mixed Train will leave Edmundston for Aroostook, and Intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains (on which passengers will not be carried) will leave Gibson, 8.50 A. M., Woodstock 12.50, P. M., Caribou, 7.00 A. M., daily.

T. HOBEN, Supt.
Gibson, Dec. 12. 1878.

Fire. Fire.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, beg to announce that he will now be found in the Store under the "Barker House," formerly occupied by Spafford Barker, Esq., where will be found a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,

which will be sold at reasonably Low Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A great quantity of Goods having been slightly damaged at the late fire, will be sold at Great Bargains in order to make room for Fall Stock.

OWEN SHARKEY.
F'ton, Sept. 28.

HIDES! HIDES!

THE FREDERICTON LEATHER COMPANY are paying at their TANNERY, King Street, Fredericton, the

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR HIDES.

F'ton, Nov. 30, 1878.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS.

2 CASES of Rogers Bros.' best COFFIN MOUNTING just opened:

HANDLES, PLATES;
MOTTOES, DOWELS;
THUMB SCREWS, STUDS;
SCREW CAPS;
WHITE & BLACK FRINGE;
GIMP SILVER LACE, &c.,

All in the newest designs.

Plates engraved in all styles at short notice.

S. F. SHUTE,
Coy's Block, Queen St.
F'ton, Feb. 8.

PLOW POINTS.

CONSTANTLY on hand the following Plow Points:—
Connell Bros. No. 3½, 4½, 5½, and No. 3 heavy.
Small & Fisher's No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 36 and 37; No. 6 and 8 are for the Hussey Plow.
Frost & Woods' No. 5 and 6.
C. B. Reads No. 9, 12 and 17.

This is a great accommodation for farmers in York and Sunbury Counties having the above make of plows tell your friends who don't take this paper.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
April 12, 1879

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

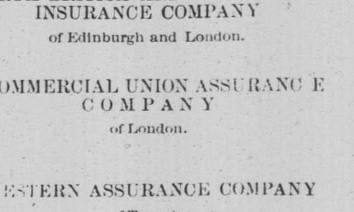
The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



INSURANCE!

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh and London.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY of London.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. of Montreal.

TRAVELLERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford.

The undersigned is prepared to effect Insurance in the above first-class offices on reasonable terms. For rates and any other information apply at the office of

JULIUS L. INCHES.
F'ton, June 29.

JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent,
(*Next door to People's Bank, F'ton.*)

Representing the following first-class Offices:

English.—QUEEN, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE, NORTHERN, IMPERIAL.

American.—ÆTNA, HARTFORD, AND PHŒNIX.

Canadian.—BRITISH AMERICA, AND NATIONAL.

ALSO:—Agent for the sale of Railway Tickets to all parts of North America.

F'ton, April 13, 1878

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

A change having been made in the management of the business of this old established first-class Company, by which the undersigned is allowed more latitude than heretofore, he is prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by fire on nearly all descriptions of property on as reasonable terms as any other office of equal standing.

Three years policies on first-class private dwellings issued.

JULIUS L. INCHES.
June 29.

Organs & Pianos.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish

PIANOS & ORGANS
(EACH INSTRUMENT WARRANTED)
at Lowest Prices and favorable terms.

E. CADWALLADER.
Residence Sunbury Street.
Fredericton, July 6, 1878.

H. RUTTER,
SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER, DEALER IN

WHIPS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COMBS,
BLANKETS,
BITS, Etc., Etc.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

AT THE OLD STAND,
Opposite the County Court House, Queen Street, F'ton., N. B.
F'ton, April, 20, 1878.

ALLEN & WILSON,
Barristers and Attorneys AT LAW.

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

OFFICE up-stairs in Wiley's Building, next below Logan's Store.

WAVERLY HOUSE FREDERICTON.

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

JOHN B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

HUGH McMONAGLE,
Sussex Corner, King's County, *NEW BRUNSWICK.*
Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, and Leicester Sheep.

BECKWITH & SEELY,
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc.
Office in
CITY HALL, FREDERICTON

Attend at Oromocto and Fredericton Junction, alternate Saturdays.

Accounts Collected, and Loans Negotiated.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow,
ATTORNIES and BARRISTERS at LAW,
Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc.
MONEY NEGOTIATED and LOANS MAD[E]
F'ton., April 13th, 1878.

Agricultural Implements FROM OSHAWA, ONT.

JUST RECEIVED by rail from the manufactory:—
24 doz. Scythes;
9 " Scythe Sneaths;
2 " Burk Scythes;
17 " Hay Forks;
6 " Manure Forks;
2 " Spading Forks;
6 " Potato Forks;
2 " " Drags;
12 " Field Hoes;
1 " Dutch Hoes;
3 " Cast Steel Garden Rakes;
2 " Malleable do. do.
1 " Weeding Hoes, 4 teeth;
4 " Reaping Hooks;
2 " Manure Fork Handles;
16 " Hay Fork Handles;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES S. NEILL.

PATENT CHURN.
ELY PERKINS

HAS for the Farmers of this County or any other County, the best and only perfect churn ever offered the public.

Please call at my store and inspect the celebrated "Barker" patent churn. Leave your orders early.

April 26 ELY PERKINS.

SPLENDID Farming Property FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the land situate in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, with the several farm houses and buildings thereon, belonging to John Saunders, Esq., and comprising part of what is generally known as the Studville property.

The above property, containing about 1100 acres, a considerable portion of which is intervale, is situated on the River Kennebeccasis and close to Apohaqui Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and about three miles from Sussex Station. It comprises several farms and will be sold all together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Most of the land is in a high state of cultivation and is admirably adapted for farming, and especially for grazing purposes.

Terms of sale reasonable and will be made known, and plans of the property shown and any information given on application to FINNEMORE MORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sussex Kings County; or to W. Z. EARLE, Esq., Civil Engineer, Union street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Fredericton.

F'ton, Sep. 28, 1878. J. SAUNDERS.