

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

This number completes the first volume of the AGRICULTURIST. The success that has attended it during the year, has exceeded our expectations, it has already attained a large circulation, which is continually increasing.

The Tariff Again.

When the Hon. Finance Minister made his supplementary budget speech, over a week ago he had got over the observable hesitancy that clung to him on the famous Friday when to the expectant, attentive members, and to the select-brilliant and fair company on the floor, and in the Speaker's galleries, and to the crowded people's galleries he expounded the National Policy. It was hardly to be wondered at, considering his provincial political antecedents, his previous free trade proclivities, his anti-increase of tax protestations, that he should feel somewhat disconcerted, out of place, at finding himself in a position in which he was obliged to champion the protection policy and to announce increase of taxation to the tune of \$2,200,000.

But on his last appearance as the exponent and defender of the budget, his hesitancy or scruples had vanished, and he stood before the House, confident that the tariff was much like what the people expected, and exactly what they required to make him happy and prosperous. The Toronto Mail, the great protectionist organ in its reports with Mr. Tilley's expostulations of the tariff; it calls his budget speeches, "the economical gospel of public propriety," "advocates its extensive circulation throughout the Dominion, and calls on the people to study them thoroughly, and consider them as seriously as if their temporal salvation depended on their implicit belief in every statement therein contained. Mr. Tilley may be a politician here in Ontario and Ottawa at present, but he is not a prophet in New Brunswick or to his constituents, in St. John, generally. Of course he has staunch followers, who still believe in his infallibility, and among his disciples there may be a trusting and beloved John.

It is wonderful how different positions transform men. In some latitudes their minds contract, in others they expand, in some positions they are anxious, careful, humble minded, in others they are grandiose and boastful. In St. John, for instance, how careful Mr. Tilley was to impress on his listeners that no increased taxation was contemplated by the advocates of the national policy, only a readjustment of the tariff, and that in all changes, the great interests—the shipping, lumbering and agricultural—of New Brunswick, would be well looked after; in Ottawa, however, he gets into another atmosphere, his provincialism, like an uncomely robe totally unsuitable to the fashion prevailing in the capital, falls off him, and his mind expands and he becomes a totally different man. He casts his eye abroad over the wide Dominion, and declares that the national policy is framed to advance general (not particular) interests. He thinks not of any province singly, and if, as it happens the tariff bears hardly on this province, why that, so much the worse for New Brunswick. Let not the people, however, complain, but patiently bear their additional burdens sustained by the pleasing conviction that they are paying handsomely to ensure the general prosperity. It is all very fine for Mr. Tilley, as soon as he crosses the borders of the province to shed his provincialism, and forget his promises, and neglect regard for the interest of his constituents, but it is hard upon the people among whom he spent his freshest and best years, and among whom he won his reputation, to find that they have been deceived by plausible promises and made victims of the National Policy.

Mr. King member for Queens, made a telling speech in the tariff debate, in course of which he showed how very hardly the increased duties would bear on two of New Brunswick's chief interests, lumber and agriculture. Once he, in effect said, he had neglected Mr. Tilley as infallible in his knowledge of trade and finance, but now, that he had gone back on his free trade principles, and now that hard facts were being presented, he would stand up for the protection policy, and would defend his sanguine and plausible financial calculations he could do so no more. In 1864 Mr. Tilley stalked his reputation as a financier on the statement, (and said he wished to have it put on record) that a revenue equal to \$2.76 per head, would be amply sufficient for the purposes of confederation for a quarter of a century. Only half that time has rolled over the heads of the people of New Brunswick, yet, under the operation of the new tariff they are compelled to pay no less than \$3.25 per head, some three times greater than Mr. Tilley predicted would be required of them at the expiration of a quarter of a century. But Mr. Tilley in making that prediction was wise in his generation; confederation never would have been carried if its advocates had not given free rein to their imaginations, and enlisted support to it by awakening in their converts light taxation and all sorts of prosperity. Mr. Tilley is now promising the people great prosperity from the operation of the national policy and the new tariff. How many in New Brunswick feel faith in his predictions?

How the Tariff affects Lumber and Farmer. To show how severely the tariff will bear on the lumber trade, Mr. King of Queen's has calculated what the additional taxation on the supplies, (oats, beans, corn meal and flour) and on the articles (iron, steel, chains, ropes, axes, nails, blacksmiths, stores, tenting, sugar, tinware), together with a 10 per cent increase, in the wages of the men, necessary to produce a million superficial feet of lumber, will come to and figures out a total of \$350. The deducts from this sum however \$80 the amount of decreased taxation on molasses and tea, making it \$270. As therefore five hundred million feet of lumber, and deals of all descriptions, produced annually in New Brunswick, the increased cost of production under the new tariff will amount to the enormous sum of \$202,500,000.

As for the farmers the protection they obtain under the new tariff, is exceedingly trifling, while they will pay additional for the articles they consume. As the farmers generally are consumers of American or Canadian flour, they will feel the tax produced on flour and cornmeal. They produce, hops, lard, beans and hams, preserved meats, animals, barn potatoes, other vegetables, barley, oats, peas and beans. Suppose that the duties placed on these articles, exclude American imports, and calculating from the Trade and Navigation returns, the quantity of such articles imported last year from the United States, for the amount of protection to be \$9,337, or for 20 cents a head for the 42,000 farmers in New Brunswick!

Railway Lands.

Considerable interest has been manifested lately in regard to the lands held by the New Brunswick Railway Company. The necessity of opening up these large tracts of the best land in the Province, to settlers is generally conceded. The St. John papers have discussed the matter pretty freely, and so far as we can judge, come to the conclusion that it was a great mistake on the part of the Legislature to surrender the control of such a vast extent of country into the hands of a private company, and have called upon the government to devise some means by which they may be re-possessed of part, if not the whole, of this property. It has been stated by at least one of these papers that the great difficulty in the way of accomplishing the desired object, is the high value placed upon the land by the President of the Company and it seems to imply that were it not for this difficulty some arrangement could be made between the government and the company, by which the whole of the lands would revert to the Province.

We are aware that the President of the Company, places a very high value on the land, and it will be conceded that he is quite capable of forming a correct opinion on this point, and were he the only one to be consulted in this matter, we think the negotiations would soon terminate. He is not anxious to sell at any price that would be named at present, on the other hand we learn there are several members of the company who would prefer to dispose of the land and close up this department of the company. To do this they would be willing to sacrifice any prospective profit they might realize by holding the land, for a longer time. All they ask is what may be considered as the value of the property at this time. We are informed that the President yielded to the earnest solicitations of those gentlemen, rather than be considered as obstructing or opposing the wishes of his associates, with whom he has been so long connected. In doing this he felt he was making a great pecuniary sacrifice in the interest of the public as well as the company. We trust the government may see their way clear to take advantage of the terms that can now be made to obtain the possession of nearly one million and three quarter acres of the best farming and lumber lands in the Province, without which it will be quite impossible to meet the necessary demands for good settling land. Should these arrangements not be made now, our fear it will be a long time before such an opportunity will again offer, and the settlement of the country will be retarded. We have now stated a few facts not before made public, trusting that it may result in good for both the Province and Company.

The Early Amber Sugar Cane Association of New Brunswick.

On Saturday evening last there was a meeting of gentlemen, interested in the Amber Cane Sugar question, in the residence of Mr. Alfred Whitehead. Among those present were J. L. Innes, Esq., Secretary of Agriculture, Prof. Fowler, Messrs. E. Jack, McCallum, Peters Cottrell, Fox, Miles, McKee, Sterling, Campbell, Neil, Mackin and others. The meeting was organized with Mr. Peters as Chairman, and Mr. McCallum as Secretary. Mr. Whitehead gave some interesting particulars regarding the cultivation of the Amber Cane, and the manufacture of Sugar therefrom in Minnesota, (most of which have appeared under his signature, in our columns), and Mr. Jack read an address before the Agricultural Society of that State, delivered by Hon. Mr. Kenney whose name is identified with the Amber Cane Sugar enterprise in the United States. The object of the meeting, however was practical, to initiate steps to commence raising the Amber Cane in New Brunswick, preparatory to attempting to make sugar from it. As Mr. Hartley, formerly of this Province, (Mr. Whitehead's correspondent), says that the climate and soil of Minnesota are very similar to those of New Brunswick, there appears nothing to prevent the cultivation of the cane being successful here.

Mr. Whitehead, while believing that there was any quantity of fit soil in the Province advised the making of the experiment on a small scale and the venturing at first on any large expense on what was after all a hazard. If every one present at the meeting, and as many others could be persuaded to join them, would each plant a small plot of ground with the seed, the possibility of raising the cane here would be tested. The expense of the seed was trifling, 50 cents (or since the new tariff has come into operation) a few cents over per lb. It would require 2 1/2 lbs to sow an acre, and the cost would be not more than \$1.50. He had a quantity of seed on hand (which was exhibited) and was willing to distribute it among those who would consent to plant it; but as the spring was approaching, it would be necessary to order a further supply immediately. It would be well to say here that it was proved that the cane could be raised here to procure the machinery for manufacturing the sugar. A motor power and evaporator could be obtained for \$140 in all, and more powerful machines at higher cost if necessary. Several of those present intimated their willingness to try the experiment of raising the cane.

Resolutions were passed to form a committee, and to appoint a committee to draw up a constitution, frame bye-laws, and solicit subscriptions, viz, Messrs. Whitehead, McCallum, Sterling, and McKee. It was decided that an adjourned meeting should be held next Saturday, (to-day) afternoon in Mr. McCallum's office, (next the Record Office), at which the committee would submit a report, and further steps be taken to further the objects of the company. A resolution finally was passed naming the company "The Early Amber Sugar Cane Association of New Brunswick."

Mr. Whitehead and the gentlemen associated with him carry out the project in the same spirit with which they have commenced it, we may expect before very long to hear that many farmers in York and elsewhere, are making their own sugar, and supplying to some extent, the Provincial market.

Fire in New Maryland.—About three o'clock of the morning of Tuesday, the 2nd of April, fire broke out in the house of Thos. A. Pless, on his farm in New Maryland, completely destroying the building, and all the furniture and personal effects it contained. No accident happened to any of the family. Mr. Pless himself escaped with some difficulty from an upper window. There was \$300 insurance on the house in the Commercial Union, London, England.

Last Saturday, Mr. John Duffy died, at the advanced age of 79 years, in his dwelling in St. Mary's. He was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and for 57 years had been a resident of this Province, and was held in much esteem for his high character and neighbourly bearing. He was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery on Monday. A very numerous concourse of friends on foot—and in long line of drilghs followed his remains to the grave.

City Council.

At the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday the estimates for the year were submitted. It appears that we were in error last week with regard to the general increase of assessment—particularly the increase for schools. The trustees have not asked \$1,500, only \$500, making the assessment under this head \$12,500. This \$12,500 added to the assessment for other services—Support of the Poor \$2,000; Administration of Justice \$3,000; Roads and Streets \$2,500; Fire Department \$2,000; principal and interest Public Works \$500; ditto Funded Debt \$1,500; ditto City Hall Debentures \$2,800; Railway Subsidy ditto \$25,000; in all \$19,300—gives a total of \$31,800. The assessment for the St. John Fire Relief was withheld.

The proceedings of the Council were given by some free discussions in which Aldermen Gunter took chief part. He expressed great dissatisfaction with the management of the city schools by the Trustees, and with the results obtained for the expenditure incurred. He accused the Trustees of being afraid to act, of paying no attention to the report of the examiner, and keeping incompetent teachers on the staff, and of excluding the Trustees are not fairly amenable to the charges preferred against them by the worthy Alderman. In expenditures they do not go beyond the limits of the law.

The Mayor animatedly on the state of the High School which he held was now an institution conducted greatly for the benefit of Principal Parkin, and for the inculcation of Episcopal doctrine. He contended that the presence in the school of many outsiders, boarders in the Principal's house, unfair to the children of the city. If it could be shown that the school was overworked in consequence of the presence of outsiders and "our own" children excluded, or that any favoritism was shown by the principal to those living under his own roof, it would be a just cause of complaint. Mr. Parkin, we presume, will not be anxious to deny that it is his aim to train the pupils more directly under his charge in Episcopal doctrine and to bring them under the authority of the church, unless he has changed his mind since last July when he made a speech before the Diocesan Synod.

"New English Goods" are beginning to arrive at the "Albion House," Queen St.

Important Masonic Meeting.

On last Wednesday evening, a special, informal meeting of St. Andrew's and Solomon's Lodges took place in the Masonic Hall. There was a large attendance of members, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout. It having been previously decided that it was for the interest of the Masonic Order in Fredericton, that the Lodge should be amalgamated, the meeting was called to order by the new combined Lodge, and to appoint its officers. It was decided that "Hiram" Lodge should be its designation. A. F. Street, Esq. was elected Worshipful Master, and S. H. McKee, Junior, Senior Warden; Richard M. Pinder, Junior Warden. Mr. Street has been for many years Worshipful Master of Solomon's, and his appointment to the highest position in the new Lodge is a gratifying proof of the great esteem in which he is held by the members of the Masonic order; Mr. McKee was Past Master, and Mr. Pinder was Worshipful Master of St. Andrew's, and long have had high standing among their brethren. The newly elected officers were appointed members of a committee to transact all business necessary to organize the new Lodge, and will proceed to St. John to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge which takes place on the third Wednesday of this month for the purpose of obtaining a Charter. It was decided that the formal meeting of "Hiram" Lodge are to be held on the first Thursday of every month.

The amalgamation of the two lodges, will, no doubt, knit together in closer bonds of unity, the Masonic fraternity in Fredericton, and improve their position in relation to the central body in the Province.

Old Fellow's Anniversary.

The "Victoria" Lodge of Oddfellows in Fredericton contemplate celebrating the foundation of their institution in this city in a dignified manner. The anniversary falls on the 16th April, and meetings have been held during the week to make preparations for hold festive on the day. Invitations have been sent to the odd-fellow brotherhood of St. John and Sussex—to the members of the Moncton Lodge and the Millicot Incorporated of St. John, and, no doubt, they will be generally accepted. The celebration will take the form of a dance and promenade concert, with recherche refreshment at call, and will be given in the Exhibition Building. The general public will be admitted by ticket; price 50 cents, no doubt, a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a very pleasant evening.

Fire.—At midnight on Saturday last, an alarm was raised, fire having been discovered in the attic of the house occupied by A. G. Beckwith, Esq. The brigade promptly turned out with the "Alexandra," and the fire was quickly subdued, but not before some damage was done in the interior of the house, and in the removal of the furniture. The careless lighting and throwing down of matches among some clothes it is supposed, was the cause of the fire. The house was insured in the office of the North British and Mercantile.

Last evening there was an informal meeting of the City Council, convened in order to hear the statements of Sheriff Harding, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Andre Cushing, on behalf of the Relief Society of St. John. It appears that the Society have now \$140,000 lying out at interest in the Banks. The fund has been devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the fire, in no case has it been used to help the promiscuous pauperage of the city. The Society will have to expend \$40,000 within a short time. They are in no immediate need of funds, but they want all the money they can obtain and to which they are fairly entitled. The Council took no action in the matter last night.

A splendid assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods always kept in stock at the "Albion House."

QUICK WORK.—Last Saturday night in less than ten minutes after the alarm was given, the horses were attached to the "Alexandra," the fire lighted, the steam raised, the hose attached and the fire extinguished. This furnished a good illustration of the worth of the horses when a fire takes place during the night.

COMPLEMENT.—The members of the "Albion" Engine Company will, this evening, entertain at dinner in St. Dunstan's reading room, Messrs. George Broderick, John Scully and Daniel J. Hennessy, who will shortly leave for Helena, Montana, where they intend to reside.

Proposed Alterations in the Tariff.

The alterations proposed in the tariff will not in the least change its character as adverse to the interests of New Brunswick. Its great features are allowed to remain unchanged. A few little used articles are added to the free list. A cent additional is placed on paraffine candles—the duty to be 5, instead of 4 cents; on sperm candles, 5, instead of 20 cents are to be laid; Rabbit metal is to pay 10 per cent; buttons of all kinds, 25 per cent; checked and striped shirting, 2 cents per yard, and 15 per cent cotton duck and sail twine, 5 per cent. ad valorem; apples, 2 cents per lb, all other dried fruit, 25 per cent; hats, caps and bonnets, 25 per cent; Canada plates sheet iron, 10 per cent; iron and steel—reduced to 15 per cent; all iron castings, 25 per cent; 25 per cent; water and sewer pipe of cast iron, 15 per cent; rolled beams and channels, angle and T iron, 15 per cent; iron bridge and structural iron work, safes, and doors for safes and vaults, 25 per cent; iron work, skates and locks of all kinds, 30 per cent; lead pipe and shot, 25 per cent; gloves and mits of leather, 25 per cent; oil cloth, 10, instead of 25 per cent; organ pipes and reeds, 25 per cent; paper pulp, 20, instead of 10, per cent; paints and colours ground in oil, &c., 25 per cent; paper hangings and paper calenders, 22 1/2 per cent; lead pencils, 25 per cent; prunella and netting for boots, &c., 10 per cent; per-fumed soap, 10, instead of 25 per cent; wines to pay 3 cents additional for each degree of strength over 20 per cent of proof spirits, instead of 6 cents; spirits to pay specific, less; cologne water, 50 ad valorem, instead of 300 ad valorem; steel ingots, bars, coils and sheets, railway bars and fish plates to pay 10 per cent on and after the 1st Jan., 1881.

THE NATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The 19th annual report of the National Relief Association, founded in 1850, to give provision for the poor, and to encourage rifle shooting throughout the Queen's dominions, has just been issued. The last Wembley meeting was, it states, "one of the most successful and the most beautiful throughout the entire more numerous than on any previous occasion, the shooting good, and the admissions at the grand stand, the highest ever recorded, considerably in excess of those of 1877. As regards the shooting it is difficult to establish a general comparison between the last two years, as, in the first place, the bulls—5 at 300 yards, and 30 at 200 yards, instead of 20 at 200 yards, steel ingots, bars, coils and sheets, railway bars and fish plates to pay 10 per cent on and after the 1st Jan., 1881.

Dismissal of the Governor of Quebec.

The case of the Governor of Quebec is a desperately troublesome and inconvenient one for Sir John A. McDonald. The House of Commons strongly censured Mr. Letellier, and it has been reported that an order of Council was drawn up, ordering his deposition. But something stays its execution. It may be supposed that Sir John is pulled between his good and evil genius, (though he is not quite sure which is his good, and which is his evil genius,) drawn first in one direction, and then in another. His political conscience or his Tory instincts, may make him sympathize with the governor, and resist his dismissal; his political necessities incline him to yield to the demands of the French Canadian Conservative party who are clamorous for the deposition of Mr. Letellier. If he yields there is danger that he will come in contact with the supreme authority in the land, the Governor General, (who by the way was impressively cordial to the Lieut. Governor when the latter was in Ottawa), who in this case may not choose to be guided by the advice of his responsible advisers, but who may look upon it as one affecting authority and privilege and refuse to consent that the Lieut. Governor shall be sacrificed to the hate of party; if he refuses to yield, he brings down on his head the wrath of conservative, the party of Quebec, who threatened to desert him in a body, if he does not gratify their vindictive humor. Politics are at all times subject to strange uncertainties, and chances. Great events, it is possible, may arise out of this Letellier affair. It may cause a serious break in the party that supported Sir John, disarrange his national policy, awaken the fire of sectional and national jealousies and antipathies. Latest accounts say that Sir John has yielded, but the end is not yet.

Housekeepers wishing to purchase American Cotton Goods can still buy them at "old prices," at the Dry Goods House of F. B. Edgcombe.

We have received Rose Ballard's "Canadian Monthly" Magazine for April. It presents a very attractive and varied table of contents. A criticism on the life and works of Laurence Sterne, the great English uncle, the literary creator of immortal Uncle Toby; a paper on Joseph Addison, the first of English essayists; a historical and descriptive account of Halifax; and some short notices by John Read, W. L. Sprague, W. P. Dole, Gowan Law, &c.; instalments of stirring sensational stories, and literary notices, and two serious political papers. Altogether it is as fine a number as has appeared.

JOHN B. PEACE, of a brochure, "Rhythms on Science," wise or otherwise, issued by the Industrial Publication Company, New York. It could scarcely fail to be amusing, as it contains humorous pieces from the inimitable poems of "Thomas Ingoldby (Rev. Mr. Parnham), Breite Hart's Geology," addressed to the Phoenician, &c. Meeting in "St. John's," reported by "Buckley's Philosophy," by Professor Edward Forbes, &c. It is well printed. Price 60 cents.

ELECTION OF "SILSBY" OFFICERS.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the "Silsby" Fire Engine company, was held in their room, in the Fire Engine House to elect the officers for the ensuing year. The following elections were made:—

E. J. McPRAKE, Captain; John B. Peace, 1st Lieutenant; GEO. HILDEBRAND, Foreman of Hose; H. O'NEILL, Assistant do.; E. H. ELLIOT, Secretary.

By 4.—It will be seen by the advertisement under the above caption, that the amalgamation of the "Kew" and "Silsby" engines, to give an entirely new entertainment in City Hall, on Easter Monday. Everything in the best objectionable will be eliminated, and the performance will be the best of the kind ever given by our amateurs. Tickets will be in demand, and there will be a rush for seats.

THE TIDES.—The theory of the tides comprehending several problems, which are more or less obscure, is a sealed book to many, and this is not surprising when the number and variety of circumstances are taken into account. There is not only the action of the sun and the moon upon the earth and the water, but the modification of this action from the position of the earth in relation to the sun and moon, the influence of the diurnal motion of the earth on its axis, as well as its force upon the figure of the continents, the position of islands, irregularities occasioned by the bottom of the sea, and the laws of motion in fluid bodies and waves. The variety and number of causes which affect this to be taken into view, render the theory of the tides one of the most complicated subjects in natural science, and has called forth the genius and taxed the powers of the ablest investigators.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Anodyne Lintment is almost a sure cure. In several good relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

We notice that agricultural newspapers all over the country are now exposing the worthless Reform and Amateur Ministers, and the Pictorial is a honeyed drop of relief; his Catholic Pills give sugar-shod over his head, and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and repairs disease.—Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.

The Zulu War.

A telegraphic line has been carried to various points of the Zululand River, and various operations are recommended to be carried out by the Zulu frontier to Maritzburg (the seat of Government) and to Cape town, the point of embarkation for mail steamers for England. The means of communication with Maritzburg has hitherto been by special couriers on horseback, or by mail carts drawn by oxen. With all these methods of communication, it was always the seat of war can reach England in nineteen days. The Zulus have heard of reinforcements being summoned from England, and have resolved to make their great stand in the bush, and to resist between the Black Umvelosi and the Bomba range. Many false discharges and alarming rumours being in circulation amongst the Zulus, the great orders have been issued that the Magistrates throughout Kaffraria are to transcribe from time to time into the Kaffir language correct particulars of the war with the Zulus. The commissariat transport department throughout Natal is advertising for complete "spans" of trained oxen, and wagons for use in the war. A span of trained oxen consists of twelve animals accustomed to draw wagons over rough country, two abreast, and to travel at a trot and gallop.

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It has been pointed out that with the exception of Queen Caroline, and of the Duke of Sussex, no representatives of British royalty have until the reign of her Majesty visited Italy. Alfred the Great made a pilgrimage to Rome in his youth, but history does not tell us that any of the Plantagenets journeyed to the land of the eternal city. Henry VIII. it is recorded, at one time intended to visit Rome, in order to compliment the Pope and to receive from him the title of Defender of the Faith, and to see Luther burned. As things turned out, Dr. Martin Luther triumphantly escaped the fate of Savonarola, while King Henry, after the divorce which he effected, never again set foot in his own dominions, after a fashion calculated to render any trip of his to Rome highly unacceptable to the Holy See. Subsequently to the Reformation, the Emperor Charles V. visited the Alps. Charles I., when Prince of Wales, went to Paris and Madrid, but did not set foot in Italy. Neither Charles II., James II., or his son, King William III., visited Italy, while Queen Anne never quitted England at all. Neither of the four Georges ever travelled so far south, and of William IV., though a sailor and a wanderer over the world, it is not recorded that he ever set foot on the shores of Italy.

DYNAMITE SHELLS.—Experiments have been made in Russia with dynamite shells of a novel type, which are intended to supersede torpedoes. Various appliances are used, and the shells are fired either by intercepting them in their course or else by revealing their presence or approach, the Russian Government has turned its attention to the invention of some kind of dynamite shell, which to serve the same purpose without admitting of an easy defence. The subject has engaged the Technological Society of St. Petersburg for some time past, and, as a result, they have invented a dynamite shell, invented by a Russian chemist, which may be thrown against a hostile man-of-war, at a distance up to about 130 or 135 yards. The shell is fired from the muzzle of a gun, and the vessel of the shell explodes, destroying the object of its attack.

In Hungary and other countries of Europe, alum-tanned leather, said to be equal to bark-tanned, is used to a considerable extent for harness. The process, it is said, may be completed in twenty-four hours. Heavy ox leathers, which are the best, are first washed in salt and water to remove the blood, and then laid on the beam, flesh side up, and well scraped. The hide is then cut into smaller beams, and the hair removed with a sharp knife, after which it is placed in a tanning solution of salt and alum pulverized; the hide is well sprinkled with this and rolled up, and, as the liquid dries, the hair is heated and pressed out of the hide. This process is continued for twenty-four hours, when the leather is ready to take the grain.

The excellent plan of turning the tops of houses in cities into gardens, has been carried out by the Palmer House in Chicago; and a portion of the roof of the same building is covered with a magnificent conservatory. The structure is entirely of glass and iron, and as it is built on an extension, its location is such that it is open directly out of the fifth-floor corridor of the main edifice, which rises some two stories above. A fine collection of rare and tropical plants has been provided, and the regular heating apparatus of the hotel supplies ample warmth. The conservatory, which is the hotel, and furnishes a delightful resort.

STREET IN NEW ZEALAND.—It seems, says the London Times, that the impression taken from the beach, is mixed with an equal quantity of clay and of the ordinary sea-sand, which contains a large admixture of shell; these materials are worked up into bricks, which are laid in a broken up into regular pieces, and smelted in an ordinary cupola furnace. The product of this simple process is cast steel of the finest possible texture, which is used for the manufacture of the finest utility have been manufactured. These experiments were conducted by a mechanic in the government employ, who was restricted to an expenditure of one hundred pounds, and was, therefore, unable to erect a furnace of the most temporary description; he, however, succeeded in producing at the first and only trial, five hundred pounds of steel, of the quality described above, and his success seems likely to lead to further and more extensive efforts to utilize the almost inexhaustible deposits of this ore which exist at Taranaki and elsewhere.

The British policy of Free Trade, met on the part of some British colonies by restrictive legislation, and the British policy of non-intervention, met on the part of France and other nations of the Latin Union by restrictive legislation; met on the part of France and Germany and the United States with a policy of protection in trade tariffs, not unreasonably brings the question up as to whether British manufacturers and dealers are strong enough to maintain their position in the world, and to be able to change their policy.—Z.

PALATABLE MEMORIAL.—Avery's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Catholic Pills give sugar-shod over his head, and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and repairs disease.—Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.

Local Legislature.

MONDAY, March 31. After routine business, Mr. Barber committed and explained bill to incorporate the Restigouche Boat Company, which was rendered necessary by the increased lumber operations on the river. Progress reported and bill referred to committee against despatch.

Progress was reported on a bill, (Mr. Barber) to amend Chap 68 Consolidated Statutes of high ways, so far as relates to proceedings against delinquents. Bill recommitted by Mr. Sayer, to reduce the number of members to serve in the House of Assembly, the mover in course of his explanation, proposed for reducing the representation of all the counties to two members each giving two members to the city of St. John. He could not see why the city of St. John should have been reduced in representation, and that it could not be transposed to 30, instead of 41 members. The reading of the bill stopped by section was carried on a division, and the bill recommitted.

Progress was reported on a bill, (Mr. White, to amend Chap 97 Consolidated Statutes, respecting Municipalities so far as relates to Carleton County. In the afternoon the budget debate was taken and the Attorney General resumed his speech, and after briefly recapitulating what he had said on Friday, proceeded to speak of the way in which the budget had been submitted. If it was an advance on what had been done before, that would not be an objection of disagreement between himself and his friend the Provincial Secretary. He directed the attention of members to the fact that in 1877-8 the accounts not only up to the end of the fiscal year, but up to the opening of the House had been submitted. He defended the costs of the Government, showing that it was the duty of the government to institute the most thorough investigation into the terrible murder that had taken place in Westmorland, and that the employment of outside counsel was the ordinary practice, and the fees given for the professional services, in such cases. He then referred to the accounts made by Mr. Blair, regarding the amount of revenue received in 1871, compared with 1878, and the over expenditures from 1874 to 1878 in respect of Westmorland, as compared with 1871. He showed, taking the increase of subsidy from 1871 to 1878, \$29,857 received since 1871, and the \$150,000 in lieu of the Export duty, and \$111,343, received from the casual and territorial revenue, in 1878, the actual total of \$181,200, instead of \$100,000 beyond the revenue received in 1871. Mr. Blair had said that there had been an over expenditure in the five years from 1874 to 1878, of \$56,581, or an annual average over expenditure of \$11,316. This was a startling statement, but it was calculated to convey a very erroneous impression. He went over the estimated and actual expenditures of the Province, showing that, while there was an expenditure over the estimates in each of these years, the over expenditures were accounted for by advances made as security for the payment of old appropriations and chiefly of capital account, and remained as permanent works; \$20,250 had been expended in aiding the erection of public buildings, \$13,744 in the new wing to Lunatic Asylum; on redemption of debentures, \$65,000; outstanding on County School Fund, \$28,573. Much had been spent on the construction of the Salmon River Bridge, which he held to be unjustifiable. Mr. Covert took a re-possessive and comprehensive view of the political history of the Province since 1871, and showed that the action had been taken at that time to the present, and criticizing adversely the acts of the government.

The Surveyor General, with great spirit, justified the course of the government, and then went at length into the charges preferred by the leader of the opposition against the government with regard to the Salmon River Railway, the expenditures from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, and other matters. Mr. Woods attacked statements made by Mr. Williams regarding the Salmon River Railway, and showed that the bridge, in terms more forcible than polite, and defending the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Killam, in reference to remarks made by Mr. Williams on his speeches during the election campaign, said (in effect) that he did not oppose the government, but he had disapproved of their policy with regard to the Grand Southern and St. Mary's Railway, and that the Province shorter routes might have been chosen, and \$300,000 saved to the Province.

Mr. Hutchison argued that Mr. Adams had failed in the construction of the Salmon River Bridge which he held to be unjustifiable. Mr. Covert took a re-possessive and comprehensive view of the political history of the Province since 1871, and showed that the action had been taken at that time to the present, and criticizing adversely the acts of the government.

On motion of Mr. Gillespie, the debate was adjourned to be resumed at 11 o'clock, Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, April 2. Bill committed by Mr. Killam, to incorporate the Moosehead Ferry, and the bill committed by Mr. Covert, relating to the administration of Justice in York County was agreed to with certain amendments. Mr. Gillespie on the budget was resumed at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Gillespie condemned the government for several of their acts, and on the subject of their reconstruction of the Salmon River Railway, by likening the introduction of members into the government to the infusion of new blood into the veins of a patient which was either have a healthy or corrupting effect.

Mr. Thompson followed with a forcibly delivered speech in the course of which he expatiated at length on the inconsistency of the members from Northumberland, and the misrepresentations of his utterances during the election campaign, and showing why he had no confidence or sympathy with Mr. Williams and his party. He withdrew his confidence from them.

Hon. Mr. Hamington followed, speaking at great length and force, defending himself against the charge of political immorality in following the course of the government, and misrepresentations of his utterances during the election campaign, and showing why he had no confidence or sympathy with Mr. Williams and his party. He withdrew his confidence from them.

THURSDAY, April 3. The Bill, recommitted by Mr. Blair to vest the title of certain lands, devolved under the last will and testament of Mr. Sedgwick for educational purposes in the Trustees of School District No. 3, in the Parish of Southampton, was agreed to with certain amendments. Bill (Dr. Vail), to amend Chap. 68, Consolidated Statutes, so far as relates to high ways in Sussex, passed as amended. Mr. Blair, to amend law relating to the swearing and marriage, which Mr. Blair introduced, relating to procedure in parish, and Stipendiary Magistrates, &c., and the Public Accountants, presented the request of Mr. Hill the taking up of supply, was deferred until Friday.

to the Albert Railway Company, and passed on the Chairman Branch Railway, condemning the action of the Government and the position of the President of the Council, and expressed his indignation that anything would come of the action instituted by the Government against the Company, or that the \$10,000 shareholders should be made to pay up. He concluded by a very diffuse criticism on the manner in which the government had been re-organized, characterizing the conduct of the leader of the Government in passing over friends and inviting members of an opposition to enter his administration, and of members of the opposition in accepting the invitation and entering it as politically immoral; and following the Hon. Mr. Landry through the various administrative changes through their canvasses through Northumberland and Westmorland, and through their speeches to the electors (making quotations) to show how strongly they had been opposed to the government, and how they had invited them to join it. He ridiculed the inconsistency of members of Westmorland in declaring that they were not acting with Covert and Willis because they had supported the government, and then taking office in a government that had carried it.

Mr. Landry indignantly repelled the charge that he had been guilty of anything like an act in joining the government, and described the relative positions of the government and himself at the time of re-organization. As for the School District No. 3, he said that he had been asked to take office in a government that had carried it.

Mr. Landry indignantly repelled the charge that