But nature's bank has been run upon until the cashier has been compelled to report "no funds." There must be new deposits, or business will have to be suspended. And this, as observed at the outset, is the state to which most Canadian farms have been reduced. Let us not affect mystery, and, ostrich-like, hide our heads in a sand-bank, while the hunters are in hot pursuit at our heels. Lean harvests and gaunt famine are behind us. There is only one way of escape, and that is by better farming.

These "run-down" farms can be brought up, and they must be. How? *Firstly*, by stock-raising and manure-making. The proprietor of such a farm should lay down two rules, and make them inflexible as cast-iron: the one, to sell nothing off the place but what can walk to market; and the other, to permit no fertilizing material to go to waste. A "run-down" farm will not carry a large amount of stock, but it should be stocked to its utmost capacity. Especially ought sheep to be kept. The foot of the sheep brings fertility. Improved stock should be obtained so far as means permit. It costs no more to keep a well bred animal than a scrub. In some cases it costs less. Notably is this true of swine. Your slab-sided, shingle-shaped "land-pike" will eat four times the food required by a well-bred porker, and then be only half as fat. A farmer of small means can at least use good male animlas, and these will gradually bring his stock up in value and productiveness. Fatten and sell off all inferior males, and weed out the poor females as fast as possible. So shall your flocks and herds improve in quality and in market value. Adherence to the other rule is hardly less important. Let there be a rigid economy of manure. Pile it under cover, and its virtue will be doubled. Scrape up forest leaves; chip dirt; turf from old fence corners; and everything that will decompose. Waste nothing. Clean up all the old refuse about the place and heap it on the manure pile. Save the house-slops, wash-tub emptyings, privy-muck, fowl-droppings, weeds, dead carcasses, and wood ashes. Most farms have more or less of swamp on them. The black muck should be dug out, exposed to summer heat, and composted with the manure in winter. By husbanding all resources, a large amount of fertilizing material can be accumulated every year.

Secondly, "Run-down" farms require a system of cropping calculated to leave a surplusage of fertility in the soil. The manure should be devoted to root crops. These leave a store of plant food in the soil for succeeding crops of grain and grass. Clover is a great restorer of lost fertility. Fodder corn, fed green on the soiling plan; rape eaten off by sheep; cabbages housed for winter consumption, are all excellent restorative crops. Fallowing is good as a means of killing weeds, but a better plan is to sow successive crops of buckwheat, or some other green forage, and plough it under. The reason is that green leaves attract and absorb fertilizing gases from the air, and convey them to the soil. Restoring lost fertility is a matter of some difficulty, but there is no need to despair. Little by little the work may be accomplished.—*Montreal Witness.*

PROVINCIAL FARMERS' LEAGUE.

The Provincial Farmers' League met at Sackville on Wednesday last. There was a fair attendance of delegates present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Samuel Sharp, Westmoreland, President;
Harmon Humphrey, Sackville, Thomas Roach, King's, T. Otty Crookshank, St. John, F. Purdy, Queen's, G. A. Sterling, Sunbury, Geo. H. Clements, York, Vice-Presidents;
R. E. McLeod, Treas.;
S. L. Peters, Sec'y;

The Executive Committee are—Josiah Wood, H. Truemen, Westmorland; James E. Fairweather, A. Kennedy, King's; J. Titus, F. B. Merritt, Queen's; [illegible] G. Hallett, Wyniatt Williams, [illegible] Norman Elder, Thos. Davidson, [illegible] York; Wm. Hoben, William D. P[illegible] St. John; G. W. [illegible]

Being unable to [illegible] Sunbury, [illegible] League, we [illegible] attend the meeting of the [illegible] the following report from [illegible] *Telegraph:*

[illegible] calling the meeting to order, the president, Mr. Jas. E. Fairweather, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present, but regretted that the attendance was not large. He accounted for the want of co-operative sentiment among farmers as being the natural result of their business isolation, but hoped that, as education spread through the country, they would see the necessity of an interchange of opinions through some thorough organization on all matters pertaining to agriculture.

The Secrerary read his annual report which was received on the motion of R. E. McLeod.

The President informed the meeting that Geo. A. Sterling, of Sunbury, the treasurer, was detained at home by illiness, and that Messrs. John Flewelling, M. P. P., Chas. Dixon, John Barnes, and C. J. Smith, of the King's County delegation, had been obliged to remain home in consequence of deaths in their family connection.

The Secretary's report, which was quite lengthy and of wide range, was, for the most part, devoted to suggestions of interest to the farming community. Some of the passages were particularly eloquent. Among the questions the Secretary suggests for discussion are: "The advantages of a more extensive culture of wheat;" "The great advantage to be derived by the improvement of general farm stock;" "How to feed stock in winter with the best economy and the greatest advantage;" "Under what conditions can the products of our daries be made to yield the largest returns;" "How to secure good butter;" "Under what conditions can the farmers of the Province most readily secure the advantages of a knowledge of scientific agriculture;" "What are the best means to adopt to secure proper recognition of agricultural interests in the Legislature." The report was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded.

In response to a call from the chair, Mr. Elder addressed the meeting at some length and was well received.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Most of the afternoon was occupied in trying to amend the Constitution so as to proceed with the election of officers. After considerable debate, in which Messrs. J. L. Black, Pickard, M. P. P., Saml. Sharp, J. D. M. Keator, Peters, James Dixon, and Crookshank took part, a committee of three were appointed to frame an amendment to meet the case.

During their absence the Westmorland members formed a County League and elected delegates to the Provincial League.

The committee submitted the following amendment, which was laid over till the evening session:—

"The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the League for the ensuing year, until the opening of the next annual meeting, and none but *bona fide* members are eligible for office or to vote on the business of the League."

The League adjourned to meet again at 7.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The amendment proposed by the committee was debated for some time. Mr. Black, from the committee, explained that their amendment was framed to meet a case where the President or other officers may not be re-elected a delegate by the County League to which he belongs.

In reply to Mr. Pickard, the Secretary said that the following list of officers and delegates from the Westmoreland County League had been received:

Howard Trueman, President;
Thos. Pickard, vice-President;
John T. Carter, Secretary;
Samuel Sharp, Treasurer.

Representatives to Provincial League—Harmon Humphrey and Josiah Wood.

After some further debate, the amendment was adopted with the addition of the word "retiring" before President, Secretary, etc.

Mr. Dixon gave notice of a motion to amend the section relating to officers, so as to provide for a first vice-President in addition to a vice-President for each County.

A vote of thanks to the retiring President was passed and responded to briefly. A vote of thanks to the Secretary brought forth an eloquent speech from Mr. Peters, who urged on the farming community the necessity of united action, and hoped to live to see the days when the resources of the country will be so developed as to be independent of agricultural productions from abroad. A vote of thanks to Mr. Sterling, the Treasurer, was tendered, on motion of Mr. Pickard, and the sympathy of the League was extended to him in his present illness. It was decided to take up some of the topics to-morrow suggested in the Secretary's report.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The following report of the

SECOND DAY

is taken from the *Globe:*

The League was entertained at dinner in the Brunswick House to-day by the Westmorland delegates, and immediately afterwards business was resumed.

Before the opening of the discussion of the afternoon, Mr. Albert Fawcett arose and read an extract from the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, in which the regret was expressed that none of the stock brought out by the Government had been obtained by Westmorland County, and also that no good would result from farming in the County until stupid manual labor gave way to more mental labor. He wanted to know who was responsible for such a sentiment.

Mr. Black moved the following resolution:

Resolved,—That this League fully appreciates the advantages derived from judicious selections and improvement of farm stock made with due regard to the varied capabilities of the several districts of our Province and the special lines of Agricultural industries pursued therein, and duly recognize that creditable anvancement is being made in improved stabling and feeding of stock intended for the market.

The Secretary, Mr. Peters, seconded the resolution. Mr. Dixon then made a few remarks on the resolution. He said he had no doubt whatever with regard to progress in good feeding and stabling, but thought the rate of progress was too slow, and that there was not as much improvement as there ought to be. There should be a more judicious selection of animals he said; a fresh importation of stock is required, and it should be kept up at regular intervals, or else the stock will deteriorate.

Mr. Roach, of King's, concurred with the remarks of the previous speaker. He thought, with reference to the care of cattle, that there was more opportunity of feeding cattle in winter, and doing justice to them, than in summer.

Mr. John Fawcett, of Sackville, agreed with the tone of the resolution, but thought it did not go far enough.

Mr. Purdy, of Queen's, bore testimony to the good quality of soil in Westmoreland County, but thought the soil in his own County was just as good.

The Secretary moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Albert Fawcett:—

Resolved,—That this League, while it appreciates the efforts put forth by the farmers of this Province in the improvement of the general farm stock of the country, by a judicious selection of breeding animals, they, nevertheless, feel that there is still room for great improvements in that direction, and as stock can only be kept or grown at a profit when well fed and well housed, recommends to the farmers of this Province a more extensive culture of roots, and the construction of a better system of stock barns.

The amendment was lost, and the original resolution was carried.

Mr. Dixon, of Westmorland, in a brief speech, introduced Hon. Mr. McQueen. Mr D. regretted very much the loss of the Exhibition building by fire in Fredericton, and thought that some expression of sentiment should be made concerning the death of Mr. Chas. Lugrin, of Fredericton, who had been one of the early promoters of the objects of the League. Mr. Dixon afterwards framed a resolution to this effect, which was seconded by Mr. Roach and unanimously carried:—

Resolved, That the League desires to record its deep sense of the great loss it suffered in the lamented decease of Charles S. Lugrin, Esq., who was so long connected, actively, with the administration of Provincial Agricultural affairs, and took so prominent a part in the advancement of the farming interests of the Province.

Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

The best means of securing a proper recognition of agricultural interests by the Legislature of the Province was next discussed. Mr. McLeod, M. P. P., said that the best means to accomplish that end were for the farmers to attend the polls and elect more farmers as representatives.

Hon. Mr. McQueen spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present on the occasion, and he believed the meetings of these Leagues would be productive of much good. With regard to the Exhibition he said the Government would have held one last year, but thought it was not wise, in view of the disastrous fire in St. John. Fredericton is not the only place where an exhibition could be held, and not the only place where there was an exhibition building. He was in favor of holding exhibitions in different parts of the Province, but the great trouble was to fix central points. He thought a good scheme would be to hold an exhibition in Fredericton, say next year, and let the Government give $2,000 towards the erection of a building, in say two years, give St. John the same opportunity, and Westmoreland and the North Shore counties the same facilities, if they are favorable to the scheme. He announced it as the Government's intention to hold an exhibition next year, and he said it was quite probable that there would be an importation of sheep next year by the Government from England.

Mr. T. Otty Crookshank submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Purdy, of Queens:—

Resolved, That we, as delegates from the different County Leagues and Associations, wish to express our most heartfelt obligations to the members of the Westmoreland County League for their hospitality and kindness displayed towards us.

This resolution was unanimosly carried, and votes of thanks were also tendered to the representatives of the press who were present.

Mr. Fairweather moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed at this meeting to prepare a series of topics for discussion at the next meeting of the Provincial League.

The President then appointed as the Committee Mr. Fairweather, Mr. H. Humphreys and the Secretary, Mr. S. L. Peters.

Messrs. Black, Trueman and Pickard were appointed a Committee to amend the by-laws. The matter of altering the name of the League to the Farmers' Provincial Association was also left to the same Committee to decide.

The next annual meeting of the League will be held in Central Queen's on the first Wednesday in February next.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the President, and the meeting broke up after singing the national anthem.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 11, 1878.

On the seventh day of February about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, died Geovanni Maria Granbattista Pietro Pellegrino Isadoro Mastai-Ferreti, who will live in history as Pope Pius IX. The deceased was born at Sinigalia, Italy, on Sunday the 13th of May, 1792, at forty-five minutes past one in the morning. His father was Count Girolamo Mastai-Ferreti; his mother the Countess Catherine Sollazzi Mastai-Ferreti. In his younger days the Pope was weakly, and did not appear to take kindly either to the studies or amusements which interested his companions. He was an enthusiastic youth, fond of music, billiards, and tennis, and with strong leanings towards a military career. These days of his life gave little promise of the great future before him. Young Mastai was admitted into holy orders as a deacon, on the 18th of December, 1818, in accordance with a special dispensation that being necessary because he was subject to epileptic attacks. He said his first mass in the church of St. Anne de Faleguami on Easter Sunday, 1819, being then twenty-six years old. Previous to this he had been engaged in Missionary labors near his birth place, and is said to have been extremely successful. On the 3rd of April, 1823, Mastai left Rome in company with Figo Muzi on a voyage to Chili in the interests of the good Government of the Church in that country. He returned in July, 1825, when he was appointed administrator of the hospital of St. Michael, a vast establishment for the care of aged paupers and abandoned children. It 1837 he was made Archbishop of Spolets which position he held for five years, when he was made bishop of Mola. He was appointed Cardinal in the year 1840, and was elected Pope on the 16th June, 1846, being two hundred and sixty-second incumbent of the papal chair. His election was not at all desired by the people at Rome, who wished Cardinal Gizzi to fill the office. Consequently, although a man of handsome and dignified presence, with a clear, ringing voice, his reception after his election had been announced, and his first papal benediction given to the assembled multitude, was anything but enthusiastic; but his many acts of charity and above all his granting of an amnesty to all political prisoners, won for him the hearts of the people, who on the 17th of July, 1846, expressed their affection by a magnificent illumination and procession.

Serious signs of trouble were now manifest in the states of the church. The liberal feeling was gaining ground very strongly, and the Pope, probably because of his own views in early life, did not see in them the dangers for the church as it was constituted, which others saw. Gizzi, who was Secretary of State, saw that a catastrophe was impending, and on the 6th of July, 1847, he resigned his office. The Pope labored hard to meet the wishes of the people and at the same time not to depart from his obligations to the church; but to no purpose, for a revolution broke out; the Minister of Justice was murdered and the Pope himself compelled to fly from Rome and seek refuge in Gaeta. The following year the French Government re-established the papal government.

In 1854 the Pope proclaimed the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

On the 8th December, 1869, the Ecumenical Council opened in St. Peter's. Forty Cardinals, seven hundred Bishops, thirty abbots and thirty generals of orders were present. A long and interesting session was held, and on the 18th July, 1870, the dogma of Infallibility was proclaimed. Five hundred and thirty-five members of the Council were present, only two of whom voted against the dogma. In the month of September, of the same year, Rome capitulated to the Italian army, under Victor Emmanuel, and a popular vote was taken on the 1st of October, on the question whether the people would be subjects of the King or the Pope. The vote was as follows:—For the King 40,783; for the Pope 46; since this time the history of Pius IX, though abounding in much that is interesting, contains no permanent events. At the time of his age he was nearly 86 years of age.

DEATH OF THE POPE.—The following telegram was received on Thursday last:—

ROME, Feb. 7.—The condition of the Pope changed seriously for the worse during the night, and he received the last sacraments. The Cardinal Vicars are summoned to the Vatican. An order was given to prevent any person not specially authorized from having access to the Pope's apartments. Egress from the Vatican was also prohibited. The foreign Cardinals have been summoned by telegraph to Rome. Prayers for the Pope's recovery are being offered in the Churches in Rome.

LATER.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope passed into death agony. Death is momentarily expected.

LATEST.

ROME, Feb. 7, 3 o'clock.—The Pope is dead.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope's legs were so much better yesterday that he was able to walk a few steps. It is believed that this exertion was fatal. The change for the worse occurred at four o'clock in the morning, when the death agony commenced. The Cardinals were assembled in Council in the next room, but all together, with the dignitaries of the Papal Court, were at his bedside at the moment of his death. Cardinal Panebianco administered the last sacraments.

All the ambassadors accredited to the Vatican called to make enquiries during the morning. King Humbert also constantly sent for information. No one now is admitted to the Vatican except the Pontificial Chamberlains, who are charged with the office of guarding the corpse. Monsignor Simoni, Cardinal Secretary of State, ordered the *Osservatore Romano*, the daily organ of the Vatican, to suspend publication until to-morrow. The city is perfectly tranquil. The authorities have taken all measure they deem necessary. The police and municipal guards prevent approach to the Vatican.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Advertiser's* special despatch from Rome states that the news of the Pope's death has already been officially announced, and gives the following particulars:—The Pope, at eight o'clock on Wednesday night, felt a sudden suffocation. He rallied several times, but said to his physicians: "Death wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. He said, "Guard the Church I loved so well and sacredly." The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in his leg, which made humors mount into his lungs and brain. Cardinals Manning and Howard and many others were present at the death, and the conclave has commenced. Cardinal Simoni has made a demand for troops and the Government has acceded to his request.

D. Lucy wants to sell you Boots and Shoes.

The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 6th and adjourned until the 8th, when the Hon. Mr. Anglin was elected Speaker by a vote of 116 to 53. The speech is of unusual length. His Excellency refers to his having visited every section of the Dominion, to the Fishery award, the Australian Exhibition, the Paris Exposition, the St. John fire, the Indian treaties, and says that the entire territory west of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains and from the boundary nearly to the 55th degree of north latitude, embracing about 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by peaceful negotiation with the native tribes, who place implicit faith in the honor and justice of the British Crown. He refers also to the entrance of Sitting Bull on British territory, but anticipates a peaceful settlement with him.

The paragraph relating to the Pacific Railway is as follows:

The surveys of the Pacific Railway have been pressed to completion during the past season, a complete instrumental survey of the route by the valleys of the North Thompson and Lower Frazer River has been made with a view to ascertain definitely whether that route presents more favorable features, and that the routes already surveyed to Dean Inlet and Bute Inlet respectively. It is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable my Government to determine which route is the most advantageous from Tete Jauno Cache to the sea. Full information will be laid before you at an early day of the season's work in this, and other directions.

His Excellency congratulates the country on the harvest, promises measures for the more efficient supervision of public accounts, for the settlement of the North West Territories, for securing the independance of Parliament, for the more advantageous arrangement of the amalganation of the laws relating to the sale of spiritous liquors, and for "various matters found necessary for the amendment of existing laws."

D. Lucy wants 10,000 customers

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Instead of the usual Saturday night Temperance Mass Meeting, the Ladies' Union repeated their Concert. The City Hall was well filled, and the entertainment was very successful, both pecuniarily and otherwise. We have no space to publish the programme.

On Monday night the usual business meeting of the Club was held. There was a full attendance. The Club House Committee presented a report showing that the expense of the Club House thus far, including three excellent billiard tables which had been purchased for the low sum of $250, would be something like $1200. They announced that Mr. W. H. Friel had been appointed Janitor of the Club House at a salary of $400 per annum.

The Club House was opened on Wednesday night. The occasion was rendered enjoyable by music and speeches. The appointments of this establishment are very good, and reflect much credit upon the gentlemen who have the matter in charge.

To-night (Saturday) the usual Mass Meeting will be held.

About a week ago Mr. John Gibson visited Grand Falls and set the Temperance revival going there. Through his instrumentality a number of persons signed the pledge, and in order to give the work a further impetus, on Wednesday last Dr. Dow, M. P. P., the Rev. Mr. Campbell, and Messrs. F. Thompson, W. Wilson and C. H. Lugrin, left this City for Grand Falls on the invitation of Mr. Gibson to organize a Reform Club there. Messrs. Alex. Gibson and E. R. Burpee accompanied the party.

On Thursday Sheriff Temple, accompanied by Mrs. W. Lemont, Mrs. C. H. Lugrin, Misses Richards, Craig, Clark, Milberry, Marie Lugrin and Annie Lugrin, Messrs. W. Vanwart and J. Edwards joined the party at the Falls, and a public meeting was held, according to appointment, in the old Court House, now the property of Mr. F. W. Brown. The speakers were Messrs. Lugrin, Campbell, Wilson, Thompson, Temple and Dr. Dow, who spoke in the order named. The Fredericton ladies furnished music. At the conclusion of the meeting a Reform Club was instituted with a membership of over 180. Mr. F. W. Brown was made President; Mr. W. C. Burpee, 1st vice-President; Mr. F. W. Kertson, Secretary; Mr. P. McMillan, Treasurer, and Mr. J. T. Gibson, Honorary President. The other offices are left open for the present. The officers elect made short addresses, after which the meeting broke up. It was in all respects a most enthusiastic and successful meeting. The Fredericton party returned home on Friday, and on their way down received a despatch stating that the roll of membership numbered 336. The success of the Reform movement at the Falls would seem to be ensured by the character of the men who are at its head.

The expenses of the excursion were borne by Mr. Alex. Gibson, who is winning a place in the esteem of this community by his many disinterested and unassuming acts of benevolence, which no degree of business success could gain for him.

The Rev. J. I. O'Leary, the resident priest at the Falls, stated to the writer that his pastoral duties prevented him from attending the meeting; but that so noble a work deserved the prayers and active co-operation of every christian. The writer further desires to bear testimony to the great good which Mr. O'Leary has himself done as a temperance man.

D. Lucy wants you to call and see him.

The account of a dreadful affair comes from St. George, Maine. A woman by the name of Meservey was found dead in her house in which she lived alone. She was last seen the Saturday evening before Christmas, and her body was only found about ten days ago. As she lived alone, her non-appearance was not noticed. It seems that when she returned home on that evening the robber was in the house. The disordered condition of the room in which she was found showed that she had made a desperate effort for her life. A cloud which she probably had on at the time was drawn three times around the neck and knotted as close as could seem possible for a strong man to do; the hands or wrists were tied together with a piece of cod-line. No severe wounds or vital injuries were discovered upon the person of the deceased, the frame of a mirror, the glass of which, broken in a thousand pieces, lay scattered about the room, had the appearance of having been used to inflict the several wounds and abrasions of the skin that appeared upon the head and arms, and from which the blood had flowed in great profusion, spattering the walls and floor of the room; a white woolen blanket that covered the body, a counterpane and several towels that were scattered about the floor were saturated with blood; her dress and underclothing were torn and bloody; the face, swollen and distorted, was about the color of dark mahogany, and could be only recognized by the peculiar formation of the teeth; there were bruises about the knees and hips. Robbery was unquestionably the motive that led to this fiendish deed. The robber was probably discovered while searching the house, and committed the murder to hide the robbery. The general opinion is that this horrible crime was perpetrated by a resident of St. George.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Read Lucy's advertisment.

Mr. Beverley's communication was received too late for insertion in to-day's FARMER.

A man named Mullins, about 70 years of age, committed suicide at Moncton on Thursday morning.

Mr. Patrick Dever has been appointed School Trustee in the room of Mr. James Tibbitts, resigned.

Mr Croff's proposed lecture was attended by so few persons, that the lecturee was not given.

Mr. Burwashe's lecture on Tuesday was well delivered, but somewhat heavy. It was better fitted for the class-room at college than a public hall.

The Hon. Robt. Robertson has resigned his seat in Shelbourne, N. S. The election to fill the vacancy will take place on the 27th inst.

The Literary and Debating Society of the University intend holding a Conversazione in the library of the institution on Tuesday evening next.

The preliminary examination of the Osbornes in the McCarthy case is concluded. They have been committed for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court in July next.

The Fredericton Curling Club Points Medal was played for on Friday last, and won by A. F. Street, Esq., President of the Club, with a score of 13 points. The next best score was 11 points and then followed three tens.

The next lecture of the course in the Temperance Hall, Kingsclear will be delivered by C. H. Lugrin, Esq., B. A., on Wednesday evening Feb 13th Subject:—"How not to do it." Music and Reading provided as usual.

On Thursday night an attempt was made to set fire to the building in which this paper is published. Mr. B. Smith saw the incendiaries and attempted to arrest them but they escaped. Two lads were arrested but nothing has yet been proved against them.

York Division held a very pleasent Local entertainment on Friday evening A large number of young people, with a good many older ones, were present who appeared thoroughly to enjey themselves with bagatelle, parlor croquet and other games.

Early Wednesday morning fire was discovered in the bookbindry of Mr. Jas. L. Beverly. The engines were soon on the spot and the fire was extinguished before doing much damage. Mr. Beverly was insured for $1000.

A public meeting will be held in the Hall Kingsclear, to discuss exhibition matters, on Monday evening, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. There will also be a meeting held at Stanley on Friday, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the same purpose.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"M. B." Your letter of the 20th January has just reached us. The matter it contains is therefore too old for publication. Eighteen days is pretty quick time for a letter to travel less than one hundred miles, even in this age of fast railways. Try again.

R. M. McDonald has removed his stock of Dry Goods to the store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Lucy. The accomodations in the store lately vacated by him were too limited for his rapidly increasing business. In the present one he will, in a few days, have a very large stock of all kinds of dry goods, and he desires his friends to remember him.

The Annual meeting of the York County Orange Lodge was held on Tuesday evening last, when the following Officers were elected:—

Wm. Wilson, W. Co. Master;
Geo. Howland, Dep. Co. Master;
A. W. Flemming, Co. Chap.;
Geo. A. Parker, Co. Sec.;
Elias Brannen, Co. Treas.;
Wm. Grieves, Co. Dir. of Cer.;
Wm. H. Anderson, Co. Lecturer.

We especially direct the attention of our readers to Mr. McPeake's Advertisement in the FARMER. Liberal advertising together with purchasing goods cheap and selling them cheap has so increased his business that he is obliged to purchase largely to meet the increasing demand. Mr. McPeake will leave in a few days for Great Britain and the Continent to purchase for the spring and summer trade.

The entertainment by the St. Dunstan's Dramatic Club, on Tuesday evening was a creditable performance. The first piece of the evening was the domestic drama "Chimney Corner," with the following cast of characters: Solomon Probity, P. H. McGrath; Peter Probity, Walter G. Broderick; John Probity, F. J. McPeake; Charles Chetty, J. McCarty; Sifter, J. D. Hanlon; Patty Probity, Miss Minnie Meagher; and Grace Emery, Miss Dowling. The different parts were remarkably well sustained for amateurs. The entertainment concluded with the farce "Diamond Cut Diamond." This was fairly rendered, but not so well as the first piece, although the part of Charlotte Doubtful, by Miss Carrie Barker, was excellently taken. It is the intention of the Club to give another performance at an early day.

WAR NEWS.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the feeling of uneasiness with regard to the political situation seems to increase. The attitude unexpectedly assumed by Austria is now known to all. A Berlin despatch says all the powers have accepted Austria's invitation to hold a conference except Russia, whose adhesion is hourly expected. The conference assembles almost immediately.

Turkish iron-clads and transports have been ordered to convey eight to ten thousand troops to the Gulf of Valo to oppose the Thessalian insurrection, and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the Greek army. The insurrection, however, is gaining ground, and Greeks are advancing. Greek Government has resolved not to stop the progress of the troops unless the great powers promise to maintain orders in Hellenec provinces, and secure the rights of the provinces in the conference.

Lord Derby in receiving the Greek deputation on Tuesday said: "I hear the Greek Government is considering the propriety of coming to an arrangement for withdrawing the troops from the frontier, and we shall do all we can to arrange this difficulty. I think and hope the question is in a fair way of settlement."

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent, on the faith of Russian newspapers, revives the rumor that Osman Pasha will be courtmartialed on the charge of ordering the execution of prisoners of war.

The Russian reply to the invitatian to conference arrived Wednesday. It is in the affirmative, but declares that Russia would prefer another place of meeting.

The *Political Correspondence's* Belgrade special says Servia has asked Russia for admission to conference with a consultation voice.

The report of the capture of Docomo is false. There has been no collision yet between the Turks and Greeks. The citizens of Pheasantry are arming to protect Athens.

The Roumanians did not stop hostilities around Rustchuk and Widdin until Monday afternoon. They vigorously bombarded Widdin on Sunday and Monday and the condition of the garrison was considered desperate.

The London *Advertiser* says: "We have reason to believe that the Government has received information of entry of Russian army into Constantinople. At any rate if Government is not in possession of this news Russian Embassy is. Direct communication with Constantinople is interrupted."

The *Post* says: "Russians are in Constantinople. This was news last night current in London, and we are inclined to think that it is based upon official authentic intelligence. The message has come via Alexandria."

The London *Post* adds: "Yesterday the British military and naval forces could, at any moment, occupy Constantinople, while Austrian army could cut Russian communications. To-day the situation is entirely atered. British fleet can no longer advance to Constantinople, and may find itself even barred out at the Dardanelles. The Czar can now afford to laugh at the Austrian menaces, since his communications are open from Constantinople to Odessa and Sebastapol. Our paltering over a trumpery of six millions will probably cost us ten times that sum, but at whatever cost, it is still to be hoped that the country will see its honor vindicated. This direct attack upon our honor will raise a feeling of resentment not to be appeased until we shall have taught our foe that we have the will and power to punish chicanery and maintain the empire which he is seeking to undermine."

The *Daily Telegraph* says according to the latest information from Constantinople the Russian forces, despite the completion of the preliminaries for peace, are hastily pushing into Gallipoli and Constantinople. These circumstances are serious and menacing in the extreme, and will have to be considered by the Ministers in the Cabinet Council to-day. The issue of all other deliberation will in all probability be this evening communicated to Parliament. The *Telegraph* is furious in its comments on the course of Russia. A special to the *Telegraph*, dated Paris, says:—"The Russian forces are constantly advancing on Gallipoli and Constantinople."

It is reported in Paris that the Russians already hold a port on the Dardanelles.

The *Times* says: "We are not altogether confident that Prince Gortschakoff has renounced the entrance of the Russian troops into Constantinople. Rumors were afloat last night that some such entrance had been made or are on the point of being made. At the utmost such occupation could be only of such a nominal character as the German entrance into Paris. There is, in short, every apparent ground for confidence in the prospect before us and no solid reason for alarm."

A special from Pesth announces that Turkish men-of-war on the Danube have surrendered to the Russians.

A special from Tirnova states that the Turkish men-of-war have already left Salina and Varna. The Turks have agreed to evaculate Varna.

The panic on Stock Exchange has subsided. A Cabinet Council, to consider the situation of affairs in Turkey, was hastily summoned early to-day.

Minister Layard, at Constantinople, expresses uneasiness at his isolated position.

Minister Layard has telegraphed to Lord Derby, from Constantinople via India, that the Russians have arrived near to and are about entering Constantinople and are also about taking up position near Gallipoli.

Through the wires being cut down, which prevent prompt communication between London and Constantinople, excitement in London amounts almost to war force.

No confirmation has been received at Russia or Turkish Embassies of the Russian occupation of Constantinople. Scouvaloff, Russian Ambassador, declares he does not believe it.

Consols dropped this morning in consequence of a rumor that the British fleet was ordered to Constantinople. Consols are recovering and now quoted at 58; Russian bonds at 2 per cent. lower than at close yesterday.

A London special says it is thought that had prompt accion been taken on the credit vote Austria would have joined England and prevented the occupation of Constantinople. The rage of the people against Gladstone and his following is unbounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—While M. Trepoff, Prefret of St. Petersburg, was given to-day the usual audience for the reception of petitions, a woman fired upon him twice with a revolver. The Prefret was dangerously wounded by one of the shots. The ball has not been extracted. The Emperor and Prince Gortschakoff have visited him. The city is greatly excited. The woman, who was immediately arrested, preserves complete silence in regard to her motives.

Reuter's despatch from Constantinople, dated 7th, 3 p. m., Via Elarich, says: In accordance with the conditions of the armistice the Turkish forces evacuated the lines of fortification of Constantinople. The Russian troops are now in the lines.

LONDON, Feb. 7

The following editorial points of the armistice conditions are asserted in the special despatches: That the railway between Adrianople and Constantinople be repaired and operated, and also the telegraph between Adrianople and Odessa by way of Constantinople. Raising of blockade of Black Sea and Danube for everything except ammunition. The Russians to occupy Black Sea coasts from the Russian frontier to Baltidik and from Missconi to Derkiog on the Sea of Marmora. Russians to occupy Baljuk Tchokmage and Tsharkiog and on Ægean Sea from Enos to Mekri. These are in addition to the points held by the Russians at the signature of the armistice.

The press association has reason to believe that although Mr. Foster's amendment has been withdrawn, the Radicals will divide on the question when it gets into committee, but the Opposition, as a party, is not expected to oppose the vote.

It is rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons that a later telegram has been received from Mr. Layard, confirming the report that Russians have occupied Chataldja, and are advancing on Chemeich.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote read a letter from Lord Beaconsfield referring to statement in Adrianople despatch of the *Daily News*, that Server Pasha declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight by promise of English support, and that Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Layard were responsible for her persistence in the war. Lord Beaconsfield in the letter merely says: "I have only to say that the statement is an infamous fabrication."

LONDON, Feb. 7—midnight

The popular feeling is intensely hostile to Russia. Windows of Gladstone's Town house and of the *Daily News* office were broken by excited crowds.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 7.

Both Houses have passed a joint resolution demand that they are determined to maintain the integrity of Roumania, and will not agree to exchange any portion of the country for territorial or other compensation. The Senate appointed a committee to draw up a protest to guaranteeing Powers against the retrocession of Resserala.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The *Post's* leading article says: "Relative to Russian advance on Constantinople we may rely upon it that the Government are

D. Lucy's Stock will soon arrive

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

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

NOTE.—*Eclectric*, Selected and Electrized

FROM L. J. RACINE, ESQ., OF LA MINERVE, MONTREAL.

"Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, Summer and Winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the BALSAM, from which I found *immediate relief:* and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have also used the BALSAM in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the BALSAM can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy *par excellence.*"

50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' Periodical Pills!

THIS Individual Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue and Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES,
New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1 and 12½c. for Postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

AGENTS.

Davis & Diblee, H. G. Davis & Co., G. C. Hunt, Jr
J. M. Wiley
nov 1875

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's uncle, Douglas, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. W Cavan, Benjamin Evans to Jennie L., youngest daughter of the late G. F