HIS GRACE OF PORTLAND.

The tall, slender, almost emaciated man, with shoulders but slightly bowed by age, with the fine clear cut features, and with a flyaway cape, culminating in a Gothic arch collar, is the present head of the historic family of Bentick. It pleases him to penetrate his magnificent domain by a series of burrows, and to startle his dependents by unexpected appearances from these subterranean depths. These burrows are no narrow tunnels, but lofty, spacious passages, lighted by costly apparatus for letting in the sun at intervals, and by innumerable gas lights. Lined with brick and stone, and perfectly water tight, they enable their owner to be everywhere by turns and nowhere long. The sudden apparition of a great duke among the grooms exercising his horses in the great riding house, whose like exists nowhere else, astonishes, but does not dismay. As his pale face rises from the earth in the left hand corner of the enormous building, there is no sign of trepidation among those assembled, while their master surveys the magnificent work raised at a cost which sets calculation at defiance. Nearly 400 feet long, with a width of rather more than one-third, this riding house, carpeted with tan, has walls of solid stone, and a roof of wood, glass and iron. Two rows of columns divide it into a nave and two aisles, the latter with beautiful wooden roofs. The great central compartment is decorated with a frieze of painted brass work, representing birds, beasts and foliage, while the whole structure is adorned with a stone frieze of elegant design and perfect workmanship.

On the latter quality the duke of Portland insists. Endowed with refined taste and considerable skill in architecture, he is a builder of good work and a puller down of bad. An architect at one time employed by him built a gateway, which, when completed, became abhorrent to him, yet so considerate was he of the artist's feelings that he could not find it in his heart to remonstrate with him. One night he waited till the architect had driven off, and then set all his men to work to pull down the edifice. By morning not a vestage remained, and the architect on his arrival, rubbed his eyes in amazement, and neither he nor the Duke ever took the slightest notice of its disappearance. The half hundred lodges for keepers and other servants on the Welbeck estates have all been built by their present proprietor, who has in their construction carried out the passion for subterranean work. The dining rooms and bed chambers made a handsome little house enough, solidly and perfectly built of stone. The unseemly part of the dwelling is buried in the earth; kitchens, pantries and other offices are plunged below. Many of the finest apartments in the Abbey itself are actually underground, and illuminated by all kinds of ingenious devices. Welbeck boasts of a subterranean library of great size, whose natural gloom is completely dispelled by gas burners sempiternally aglow. Of course the gas used at Welbeck is made on the premises, and lofty mounds covered with rhododendrons hide four unseemly gasometers from the eye.—*London Times.*

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.

A strange case of religious fanaticism is reported from Italy, and has, it is said, attracted considerable attention in Europe. The principal actor was one David Lazaretti.

On the hills near Grosseta, the little town off from the railroad, between Leghorn and Civita Vecchia, a semi-political and religious sect, had established itself under David, the saint, as Lazzaretti was called, who declared himself Christ, come again. He has chose twelve apostles and surrounded himself with a large number of Proselytes, and required the surrender of all the property and labor of all for the common benefit, he undertaking to maintain them and their families and educate their children. Their creed is an extended paraphrase of the Nicene Creed, with some alterations in the Protestant sense; the other tenets are of the socialistic character. On the morning of the 18th ult., the prophet at the head of between 2,000 and 3,000 followers started for the village of Arcidosso. His purpose was not known, but it is said it was not peaceful. A hundred believers, dressed in white tunics like the ancient Jewish priests, led the column, and at their head walked David, the saint attired in half regal and half pontifical costume, with a diamond on his head and an iron-studded club in his hand. The procession sang a hymn with a refrain—"Long live God and the Christian republic, praise be to Christ who has come the second time on earth." The mob was met half way by a delegate of the police, accompanied by nine carboniers, who invited them to disperse. Upon this David cried—"I am the King!" and ordered his followers to disarm the soldiers. As he spoke a discharge of firearms was made upon the police, and a shower of stones followed. Again the delegate gave the requisite warning to disperse, which was followed by the prophet aiming a blow at him with a club. Then the police, finding themselves surrounded, opened fire. Among the first to fall was the prophet, who was shot in the forehead. His followers, seeing their leader down gave way. Four of the police were badly wounded. The Minister of the Interior has sent a commission to make a full inquiry into the affair. The *Unita Catholica* says Lazaretti, was seriously wounded, but is not dead. His disciples are preparing to announce his resurrection.

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The city of Pesth has almost accomplished the task of obtaining an unlimithd supply of nearly boiling water, which will be available for public and private use. The ready-heated fluid is obtained from a deep artesian well, from which, when completed, the water will issue in a mighty fountain, to the height of nearly fifty feet. The deepest artesian well in the world has hitherto been that at Paris, which measures 1,794 feet in depth. The Pesth well has already attained a depth of 3,120 feet, and will, when bored the required depth, more than double the depth of its Paris rival. The water now issuing from the bowels of the earth, three-fifths of a mile below the surface, has a temperature of 161° Fahrenheit, and the work will be prosecuted until a warmth of 178° Fahrenheit is obtained. The meaning of these figures will be better understood when it is remembered that the temperature of a hot bath is 98°, while that of boiling water is 212°. The daily supply is already 175,000 gallons, a quantity which will be greatly incresed at the enhanced depth. The work progresses at the rate of fifty feet a month, and recent improvements in the mechanical appliances render possible a still more rapid rate of working. This remarkable undertaking is being carried on partly at the expense of the city and partly at the expense of the engineers, Messrs. Zsigmondy.

◆

Earl Dufferin is making good use of his popularity; for during his visit to the Eastern Townships he gave some sound advice, which if followed must lead to good results. The Earl made an effort to remove the glamour which, in the eyes of a country youth, envelopes life in the city, and spoke words of counsel to farmers' sons, who instead of being contented to stick to agricultural pursuits have been tempted "with insufficient capital, scant experience, and defective training—to set up as small traders to their own ruin, and the great disadvantage of the country." The false estimate of the advantages to be derived from living in a city is the root of much evil—for this country is essentially a place for farmers. We want men who are willing to work and can take life in the rough for a few years. The Earl has never put forth his power to better purpose then he did when advising the French Canadian farmer to stick to his farm. I wish he could be induced to visit our cities and tell our youths who must be in some respectable calling, although they are a drain upon their parents and a dead weight upon society, that they had better be men enough to go to the country and farm the land for a living.—*Canadian Spectator.*

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"New England is lively enough just now Young women walking in the country go armed. One has been seen carrying 'a policeman's club garnished with two saw blades.' Nobody seems to be secure from the tramps, and the Hartford *Courant* thus sounds its bugle:—'A combined alliance of men, firearms, beacon fires, and hemp in every town, village, country, and State will only render life safe. If the terrible monster lives and grows under that system, then start the battle, clear the woods, make a ring of fire, let no guilty man escape.'"

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

SIR.—The public may wish to know, through your columns, how our city soldiers are doing, under the command of Captain Cropley, since they commenced their annual drill.

No. 5 Co. of the 71st Batt. are a very fine body of young men, and look smart and clean while assembled for drill. I notice that while they are being instructed by either one of the officers or non-commissioned officers, the Captain will not keep from (as he imagines) explaining to the men parts of drill, &c., which he seems to know very little about. The other evening when *Corporal, Sergeant, Marker* Smith, as he called him, was explaining the Inspection of a Company, which he was doing very creditably, the Captain, as usual, put in the words "mind men you polish your numerals, and *every bit of brass about you*, for the inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General will take place in a few days," which remarks prevented the men from paying any further attention to the instructions as explained by the Sergeant. It is a blessing for the Captain that the members of his Company are all passed cadets from the Fredericton Military School, and know their work well, for the Captain would not be entitled to the forty dollars for Drill Instruction, allowed annually by Government.

The Company now, by all appearance, is ready for inspection, as they had a sort of battalion drill last evening under Lieut. Johnston, while the Captain looked on as Commadant, with his orderly by his side, whose duty was to keep the children off the parade ground. I cannot say that the battalion drill was performed as well as it could have been, if the Company had a proper instructor, but still for Militia officers it was not so bad.

I am, &c.,

PRIVATE.

Fredericton, Aug. 29, 1878.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1878.

THE ELECTION AND ITS ISSUE.

The official notification signed by Sheriff Temple Returning Officer, declaring 10th of September Nomination Day and 17th of September election day, and naming the polling districts throughout the County, was posted up last Tuesday.

In a very short time the candidates will be face to face with the electors of Fredericton, and of the surrounding settlements, who will come into the city to hear what they have to say for themselves. We believe that the great majority of the electors will prove staunch to their representative Mr. Pickard, because they believe his past services deserve their further support, and because they have faith in his honesty and good intentions. We do not know if the idea of protection has taken any hold of any considerable number of the electors of York. It would be surprising if they understood what sort of protection it is that is offered them, for it is clear from their confused and conflicting statements that the opposition speakers and writers have no very definite idea on the subject themselves.

The policy of Mr. McKenzie is easy enough to be understood. It means going on in the old tracks, in the hope that a revival of confidence, and of business, which must come before long, will bring back prosperity, and revenues with handsome surpluses over expenditures. It means no unnecessary meddling with the present 17½ per cent. tariff which yields most of the revenue necessary to carry on the Government, and which gives a fair protection to many of the manufacturing industries; it means the not obstructing the present enormous and profitable trade of Canada with the United States by the imposition of high retaliatory tariffs, and not alienating England, where there is a free market for all the produce and products of Canada, by shutting out by protective duties, her manufactures altogether. This policy is based on a hopeful estimate of the present state and the future prospects of the Dominion, and it denies utterly that in comparison with the United States it is in a depressed and ruinous condition. The policy of the opposition is based on the assumption that Canada is on a state of rapid decline and deterioration, that the value of real estate is falling, that its manufactures are crushed, that its workmen are half employed and half-fed, when they are not starving, and when they have not been compelled to seek employment in the United States. The depression of business, which all acknowledge and all deplore (but which Canada has only suffered in common with all other countries, is exaggerated and made worse in comparison with the state of affairs in the United States, in order that a pretext may be found for advocating a change in her trade policy. Let us have a national policy, says the opposition leader, let us keep Canada for the Canadians, let us impose a retaliatory tariff of 35, 50, 60 per cent. and keep out American (and necessarily English) manufactures; let us manufacture all the articles we reqnire ourselves and consume our own produce. Such a policy, if carried out, would disturb the whole course of trade, would exasperate the United States, and drive their government to impose retaliatory prohibitive duties on Canadian products and produce, and so destroy the very profitable trade Canada has with the Americans, and which is not very much less than that which the Americans have with Canada, and it would do much to break up the very satisfactory relations that now subsist between the Mother country and the Dominion. The imposition of high protective duties on woolen, cotten, iron, leather, wooden goods,—all such goods as can be manufactured in Canada, would surely increase the price of them to the consumers in Canada, and decrease the revenues by the amount (some five or six millions), of the duties collected on such articles when imported. How is the deficit to be made up? Not by direct taxation, no one has ventured to hint at that extreme measure, but by the increase of duties collected from the large amount of brandies, wines, cigars, silks, satins, velvets, and other articles of luxury that the manufactures and their "better halves" and their fair responsibilities will be able to consume in their prosperity. So, one class, not a very numerous one, according to Sir John A., and others who follow him, is to be protected, pampered, and petted at the expense of the great bulk of the population. But who believes that a very large amount of revenue could be raised in that way! The far greater part of the deficit created by protecting the manufacturers could only be with certainty made good by imposing higher duties on flour, coal, salt, tea, sugar, rice, molasses, tobacco, spirits, &c., articles, some of them in large necessary, and others, in large, habitual consumption. Any way this protective policy is looked at, it would work disadvantageously against the Maritime Provinces, whose breath of life is Free Trade.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES.

There is throughout the United States an aesthetic spirit abroad, and it shows itself in the desire of the dwellers in small towns and villages to beautify their places of abode. There are now a number of village improvement Societies in existence, and they are said to be rapidly increasing. In every community there are individuals who take a pride and pleasure in "having everything handsome about them," in beautifying their homes their grounds and gardens, in looking well to their drains, and to their fences, and in keeping their walks clean. The improvement societies in small towns and villages, which have not the advantage of having a Mayor and corporation do for the whole village or town what the individual man of good taste does for himself. The members of the society pay a small fee on entrance and a fund is thus created that enables the managers to put and keep in neat condition the grounds of these who are not able to do the work themselves, in order to carry out the general plan.

The object that the promoters of those improvement societies have in view is to cultivate a public spirit and to quicken in the inhabitants their love of home and their pride in the place of abode; and by making better streets and keeping them clean, by looking well after the sewers, and by getting rid of all unsightly things, to enhance the value of real estate. We have not seen the full programe of these societies, but we are sure that the managers do not allow cows and domestic fouls to wander at will over the shaven grass in the public grounds and promenades and on the roads, and well kept streets and side walks.

Improvement Societies are confined to small towns and villiages in the United States. Fredericton is a city, it has the benefit of a Mayor and Corporation, and bears the burden of heavy taxation, but still it has many features of a rural village. We cannot help thinking, since the corporation will not trouble themselves, that an Improvement Society would find ample work to do in it.

If such a society was formed here, in the first flush of ardor for its work, it would order a great tearing down of rotten boards and fences, ruinous outhouses and barns, a sweeping up and clearing of the streets throughout the city, and a general clearing away about the old upper wharf. The officer's square would be beautified; it would be cleaned, levelled, and gravelled; the thick crop of weeds below the old willows would be grubbed up, the sward would be shaven and rolled smooth as a billiard table, and flower beds would be set out with all the artistic effect of modern horticultural art. There would be no difficulty in an Improvement Society finding plenty to do, and the result of their work would amply repay the labor and the cost.

STEEL RAILS.

For the last two or three years the opposition have been running on "steel rails." The rails have afforded them a rare opportunity to rail against the corruption and incompetence of the government, they have been a standing charge in every "picnic speech for the last two or three seasons. Mr. McKenzie has been accused of having purposely, not given sufficient publicity to the advertisement, asking for tenders, and of having allowed too short time, in order to favor a firm of which his brotherw as a partner and of having had some private interest in the transaction. While protesting that they had no intention of charging Mr. McKenzie with acting in a corrupt manner, the whole manner in which opposition speakers have dealt with the question has insinuated corruption.

We extract the following account of the steel rails purchase, from the Montreal *Herald* and it places the transaction in a fair light.

Rails which had been bought by the preceeding government, so recently that they were not even then all delivered, at $85 per ton, had fallen till they could be bought at between $50 and $60 per ton, which was the lowest price ever touched up to that time. Mr. Mackenzie was advised by his chief engineer, Mr. Fleming, a nominee of Sir John's government, that it was a good time to buy, and after making inquiries, he himself came to that conclusion. He then advertised for tenders, and it has been said that he advertised insufficiently. The best reply is in the number and character of the responses. These were twenty-nine in number. They came from manufacturers themselves in England Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Westphalia, and the United States, besides those from merchants in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. The lowest tenderers got orders for all that they tendered for in each case. One firm was willing to supply 5,000 tons in addition to the original quantity of 5,000 at the price offered, but would take no more; it got the order for the additional 5,000. In the same way the next lowest tenderer was allowed to take all that it was willing to supply. This was the Mersey Company, represented by Cooper & Fairman, who were said to be favoured. When its offers were exhausted there was still another lot of 5,000 to buy to complete the quantity, and the order for that 5,000 tons was given to the still next lowest tenderer, at 49 cents per ton higher price. If any one will try to show where the favouritism came in, in such a transaction, his effort will be a very curious piece of reasoning In fact, it cannot be done. All that can be said about it, and we have no desire to blink any part of the issue, is this—that as things turned out, the price of iron fell instead of advancing as all the world expected. The consequence was, that on a certain portion of the rails, which might have been in time if brought later, there has been a loss. Mr. Mackenzie himself estimates that this quantity, whose purchase could not have been delayed, could not have been more than 15,000 tons, and we suppose that there is no man engaged in any kind of business during the last five years, who, shrewd as he may be, has not made some losses from the same general cause, without reproaching himself with folly, and still less with a desire to do himself wrong.

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THE TIMES ON RECIPROCITY WITH UNITED STATES.—The London *Times* of the 26th says, regarding the desire of the United States to negociate a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, on the basis of the economical (protective) doctrines prevalent in the Union.

Canada is within the operation of England's commercial treaties, and could not establish a reciprocity with the United States without transgressing the most favored nation clause in those treaties. The *Times* concludes: "Whether, apart from the question of our treaty obligations, there would be any disposition in Canada to assent to the proposal is most doubtful. The mind of Canada can be freely expressed in the Parliament of the Dominion, and we are willing to abide by its free declaration. There is no diposition to fetter Canadian liberty of action, even if the establishment of a Customs union with the United States was the result of it, but the prospects of the scheme are at least doubtful. When the subject was raised some four since the Dominion Government protested they would never listen to any suggestion for the admission of the manufactures of the United States on more favored terms than those of the United Kingdom, and we have no reason to suppose any change of sentiment has since been developed.

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A regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held in their room on Tuesday 3rd of September.

A CASE AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

A case tried before Judge Duff at the present Circuit Court St. John, in which the National Insurance Company of Montreal were defendants, has excited feelings in mercantile circles there against the said company, as the course they have taken has tended to create an impression that they are capable of contesting in mere legal and technical grounds, claims that are essentially just. Messrs. Bowes & Evans manufacturers of stoves &c., were the plaintiffs. They insured in the National on 10th of May, 1877 for $4,000, in addition to $16,000 in other companies. In the policies of these other companies, their stock in trade was described as consisting *chiefly* of stoves, tin and iron ware and mantles (slate and marble); in the "National" policy the word "chiefly," was somehow omitted. The premises of the plaintiffs on Canterbury and Church streets with all their stock were consumed in the disastrious fire of June 20th 1877. Immediately after the fire they employed agents to prepare the proofs of loss for all the companies in which they were insured. The adjusters of all the companies met, and finally stated the loss of Messrs. Bowes & Evans, at $23,427, who were told that all their claims was allowed. When the adjustment was completed Mr. Constable, agent of the National to the risible surprise of the others, remarked that their (the National) policy was non-concurrent, as the word "chiefly" was not in theirs. Proofs of loss were formally delivered to Mr. Constable on the 20th of July and no objection was then made, nor was any other or further proof required. On the 27th of July, notice appeared in the *Globe*, that the National Insurance Company had opened an office for adjustment, and prompt settlement of claims for losses by the great fire. Mr. Bennet, the new "National" adjuster on looking over Messrs. Bowes & Evans books made a rebate of $2,240.95, and struck off over $6,000 for items, which he claimed were not covered by their "noncurrent" policy, thus reducing the amount of loss to $16,000. Messrs. Bowes & Evans objected to this reduction, and demanded an arbitration to which Mr. Bennet refused to concede. Acting (not to go into full details of the case,) on the assumption that Mr. Bennet's award was conclusive, the manager of the company wrote to Messrs. Bowes & Evans, that "we are prepared to honor your sight draft for $3,366.14, being the amount of our liability as ascertained and proved; but the policy, duly and fully discharged must accompany the draft." Messrs. Bowes & Evans refused to accept the $3,366 as full payment of their claim, hence the trial.

The counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit, on the ground of the non delivery of proofs in fifteen days of the loss according to the condition of the policy, and in reply to the allegation that a waiver of this condition has been made by the agent of the company receiving from the plaintiffs the proof of loss without making any objections, the following "astounding" clauses in the policy were put in.

"Nor shall any act of the company accept their written declaration operate to waive the requirement of such proof. The use of general terms or any thing less than a distinct specific agreement clearly expressed and endorsed on the policy, shall not be construed as a waiver of any printed or written condition or restriction therein." The case suddendenly terminated by the counsel of defendent consenting to a verdict being rendered for the plaintiffs for $4,266, the full amount claimed, with interest, leave being reserved, for the defendants to move in the Supreme Court to enter a non-suit, or for reduction of charges.

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Some of the Opposition papers in the Upper Provinces are amusing themselves by counting their chickens in the shell, not less than a majority of 45 for Sir John A. will content them, 25 in Quebec, 12 in Nova Scotia, 4 in New Brunswick, and 4 in P. E. Island. While they are about it they might as well shove in Manitoba and British Columbia, and make out the clean half hundred. The result of the elections will most probably be, nearly the exact opposite.

It will be for the interest of the Dominion that the party who wins should have a decisive majority, otherwise they will be difficulty in carrying on the Government and danger of producing exasperating deadlocks. The old Provinces of Canada have suffered severely in the past from deadlock. Deadlock drove McDonald and Cartier to form a coilation with Brown and other grits, and bring about union with the other Provinces. If a period of deadlocks comes round again, a break up of the union may be the result. In order that such a possible calamity may be avoided, the present Government should be sustained by an overwhelming vote.

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BOAT RACE.—Quite a stir was raised in our usually quiet city last evening, by the rowing of a single scull race between Mr. E. H. Allen, and Mr. G. Hilderbrand. It was a friendly match made for the purpose of reviving the spirit of boat racing, which has shown some symptoms of flagging, in prospect of the proposed regatta during Exhibition week. About quarter to seven the river and the banks lined with spectators presented a lively appearance. By the time the race was called the sun was down, and the river was smooth as a duck pond. The course, two miles with one turn, was from a point opposite the Cathedral, to two stake boats moored at a spot below the first bridge on the flats. Allen (blue and white) took the outer track and Hilderbrand, (white) the inner, and they kept well together on the down course. Allen was a length ahead when he turned at the outer stake boat, and pulling a long, steady stroke, had it all his own way home. Passing the St. Ann's boat-house he put on a spurt and passed the line, time 18 minutes, Hilderbrand being 40 seconds behind.

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The Conservative party, is determined to stand by the strict letter of the election law in the coming elections, and to see that the penalties against office holders, who vote elegally, shall be enforced, of course they will be equally solicitous to see that the clauses regarding bribery and corruption are observed. The following is the clause relating to office holders.

The Chief Justice and the Justices of the Court of Appeal, the Chancellor and Vice Chancellors of Ontario, the Chief Justices and Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Ontario, all County Judges, all officers of the Customs of the Dominion of Canada, all Clerks of the Peace, County Attorneys, Registrars, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, and Agents for the sale of Crown Lands, all Postmasters in Cities and Towns, and all officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to Her Majesty in the nature of duties of excise, shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote at any election; and if any public officer or person mentioned in this section votes at any such election, he shall thereby forfeit the sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and his vote at such election shall be null and void.

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Dr. Waddel, who for many years was Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, N. B., died at his residence in Truro, On Thursday morning last.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Large additions have been made to the Steam Fire Engine House on King Street. The work is now finished and the contractor, to-day, hands over the completed building to the city. The part added is 40 x 65, two stories in height, finished above and below, and with a barn in the rear. It gives much additional and needed accommodation. On the ground floor, the compartments, where the "Alexandra" and "Silsby," with their hose carts stand, have been enlarged. In the rear of the "Silsby" compartment, there is a commodious hook and ladder room, and on the other side a good sized shed for storing coal and wood, between there is a drying room lighted by a sky-light and supplied with conveniences for reeling up and drying the hose. In rear, there is a double stalled stable and hay loft above, with a room for the teamster on the ground floor. On the second floor the house accommodation of the two resident firemen is enlarged by an additional room, with a wood shed and other conveniences to each.

All superfluous lumber will be cleared out of the "Silsby" and "Alexandra" compartments, which present a trim and serviceable appearance. Attached to the fire engine house, there is a yard in which there is now stored, a large supply of both wood and coal which it is satisfactory to know is paid for.

The work has been done under the supervision of Ald. Cliff, who has now been, for two years, chairman of the fire department, and whose efficiency has been largely added to under his managament. Since he has been in that position three large tanks have been constructed, a Hook and Ladder Truck and apparatus have been added, a Hook and Ladder company, and a Protection company have been formed, and the department supplied with 500 feet of reserve rubber hose, and 50 overcoats for the men.

With the exception of $1,000 for the addition to the Engine House, we understand that the ordinary appropriation to the department has covered all expenditures.

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The *Telegraph* of last Tuesday published the names of the riflemen who have won first prizes at the Provincial Rifle Association Competitions, from the time it was formed in 1867.

We copy the names of the winners from the 71st. Batt.—York—the number of points scored, and the number of shots fired at each range.

Provincial Rifle Association Watch and Medal.

1872.—Medal, Pte. James D. Perkins, 5 shots, 49 points.

1874.—Watch, Pte. Richard Pinder, 7 shots, 71 points.

1875.—Watch, Quarter-Master A. Lipsett, 7 shots, 78 points.

National Rifle Association Medal.

1873, 1874.—Pte. Jas. D. Perkins, 7 shots, 66 and 76 points.

Ladies Cup.

1867—Corp. A. Lipsett, 3 shots, 19 points.

1875—Quarter-Master A. Lipsett, 5 shots, 45 points.

Prince of Wales Cup.

1866—Pte. C. Hartt, 49 points.

1877—Quarter-Master A. Lipsett, 5 shots, 62 points.

1878—Sergt. E. A. Smith, 5 shots, 64 points.

Governor General's Medal.

1873—Ensign C. Johnston, 53 points.

The Maunsell Cup.

1872—Sergt. T. G. Loggie, 5 shots, 33 points.

1875—Major W. S. Morris, 5 shots, 64 points.

Association Challenge Cup.

1871—Pte. J. D. Perkins, 5 shots, 36 points.

1875—Sergt. T. G. Loggie, 5 shots, 42 points.

Domville Cup.

1878—Lt. Col. W. S. Morris, 7 shots, 84 points.

Daily Telegraph Cup.

1877—Won by the York County Team 546 points.

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We have received the September number of Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly, in which is served up a varied entertainment, of travel fiction, criticism, science, interspersed with flowers of poetry. It opens with a lively and amusing article (illustrated) "A visit to the Dolemites," an unique bunch of mountains, exceedingly quaint and wierd in shape and extra, ordinary in color, and which are ituated midway on a imaginary line drawn south of Salsburg in the Tyrol and Venice. The serial picking, the Haunted Hotel, by Wilkie Collins, and the Monks of Thelema, are continued, and keep up the interest of their readers. There is an appreciative critism in Matthew Arnold as a poet. Mr. J. L. C. Moine, has a paper on Louis J. Papis neau, the famous French Canadian demagogue and rebel or statesman and patriot whom, the writer, when head boy of the parish school of St. Thomas, had the honor of saluting "as the brave and generous defender of our rights" as "the Liberator" drove from Berthier to Kammouraska, one day in the summer of 1837, and shortly before the outburst of the "insurrection." The closing article is the usual notice on "current literature" which makes pleasant reading.

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THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Work has been resumed on the Exhibition Building the difficulty of which we spoke of last week, having fortunately been got over in time. The necessary money will be forthcoming, and now work in the building will go on rapidly to its completion. The happy turn is owing to the prompt and considerate action of Attorney General Fraser, which we are sure will be very generally appreciated.

Already there have been numerous applications for space in the building from intending exhibitors, not only in this province, but in Quebec, Ontario, and Nova Scotia. It is to be a Provincial Exhibition, but if it partakes of the character of a interprovincial one, so much the better.

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The advent of the Marquis of Lorne and his royal wife is looked forward to with tremor of expectation, and I think there is danger in the atmosphere. The heads of ordinary colonists are easily turned, and in Canada, where we are so enthusiastically loyal, it will not be difficult for Her Gracious Majesty's dayuhter to possess our hearts and dictate to our heads. But what I am afraid of is that many of us will be trying to ape the English aristocracy, and to put ourselves through the formalities of court etiquette. Already some are trying to make a trade out of it, and hope to make a fortune out of our sons and daughters who expect to be presented. Now it is quite certain that her Majestys daughter will comport herself like an English lady—that is, with grace of simplicity. She will put on no airs of peculiar stateliness, and any attempts on our part after court etiquette—which are sure to be awkward and blundering—would only amuse her and prove our extreme youth and silliness.—*Canadian Spectator.*

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As a sign of the times, it may be noted that "the health of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India," was proposed at Tientsin on her birthday by Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli, and the foremost man in the Celestial Empire. His language is stated to have been complimentary all round; and as this is the first occasion on which such a toast has been proposed in China by a Chinese official, the fact is worth recording.

The Baptist Convention, of the Maritime Provinces held its 33rd Annual Session with the Baptist Church in this city during the past week. The Convention has under its control Horton Collegiate Academy, Horton Female Seminary, Acadia College, and the work of Foreign Missions. At its present session the work of Home Missions in each of the Maritime Provinces, was also committed to the Convention for the future. Upwards of two hundred lay and clerical delegates were in attendance, besides a large number of visitors. The hospitality of the Baptists of the city was most freely accorded to the Convention, and our citizens of other denominations were hardly behind in their attentions. The work of the convention was transacted in a vigorous and dignified manner, and discussion and critisim were the means relied on to reach satisfactory conclusions. Though the debates were at times very earnest and lively, the utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout the session.

The Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches were supplied with preachers from the Convention last Sunday, not only in the city, but almost throughout the County of York.

Miss Carrie Hammond of Andover, who has been for some time undergoing special training for the work was accepted for the mission of Teluguland, Madras, and left for the field yesterday.

The following nominations were made by the Committee:—

For President—Rev. S. W. Deblois, M. A.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. Judge Johnson, N. S.; Hon. A. McL. Seely, N. B.; J. R. Calhoun, Esq., M. P. P., P. E. I.
Secretary—Rev. Joshua Goodwin, B. A.
Asst. Secretary—Rev. A. Cohoon, M. A.
Treasurer—J. W. Spurden, Esq.
Asst. Treasurer—A. W. Masters, Esq.

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A murder was committed last Sunday night at St. Catherines, county of Portneay, Quebec. It appears that there was a feud between two neighbors, Michael Farrel and Francis Conway growing out of some land transaction Conway called on Farrel, and on hot words rising between them over the standing quarrel, Farrel seized a gun and shot his opponent dead. The murder caused great excitement, and in fear of being lynched by the angry crowd, Farrel gave himself up to the police. Some years ago he was tried for hacking a man to death with an axe, but was acquitted on technical grounds.

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In a late voyage across the Atlantic the passengers to vary the monotony of the time, on board, held a Dominion election, the result of which gave a majority of 19 for Sir John A. McDonald. A Nova Scotia editor not far from Truro, draws comfort from the play, and deems it prophetic of the event. After careful calculation of the chances for and against the Tories in all the Provinces, he had arrived at a result similar to that reached by the Allen passengers in sport, and now he quotes Campbell "coming events cast their shadow before."

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REFORM CLUB PICNIC—Next Tuesday, 2d of Sept., the Reform Club will hold their first Annual Picnic on the beautiful and picturesque grounds of Mr. J. W. Seely, Blissville. No pains have been spared to make this Picnic the finest thing of the season. The sports will be varied, and the prizes (which are displayed in Babbitt's, window), are handsome and numerous. There will be morning and afternoon trains, 9.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. to Blissville, and we have no doubt that both will be crowded.

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The Catholics of Kingsclear intending holding a grand picnic next Wednesday, 4th September, near the Chapel on the main road. They have got up a fine programme of sports and prizes. Bryson's Band will be in attendance; and the Kingsclear fife and drum band and Calithumpians will diversify the amusements. A general invitation is extended to all who desire to pass a pleasant day at small cost.

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We are pleased to notice the return, on a visit to their native city, after an absence of twenty years, of the Rev. James, Dr. John, and Mr. Harry McGee, of Syracuse, New York, sons of Mr. John McGee, who formerly carried on business in Carleton St. They have, naturally, noticed the number of changes that have taken place within that long period, and have been much struck by the many improvements that have been made.

◆

NEW INVENTION.—A very ingenious contrivance for cutting the thread on a sewing machine, has been invented by Mr. Henry Pollock, harness maker of this city. It supplies a want that has long been felt, and will probably prove a part of all sewing machines in the future. Mr. Pollock has recently recieved letters patent from Ottawa, and has applied to Washington for a U. S. patent. We hope that he will be well rewarded for his ingenuity.

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CHEAP GLASS, CROCKERY, &C.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of E. E. Phair & Co., of a cheap sale of Glass, Crockery, and Chinaware. They will never have a better chance of buying these indispensable wares at a great reduction in prices than the opportunity now offered.

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A new Russian loan is talked of. The St. Petersburg *Golos* says:—"We are informed that under the instruction of the Minister of Finance the president of one of the banking houses of St. Petersburg, not the first time employed in a similiar capacity, has left for Paris to negotiate on behalf of the Government a loan of 4000,000,000 roubles with Messrs. Rothschild. The loan will bear interest of five per cent., and will be called the "Peace Loan." The stock will be issued at eighty five, and its duration will be eighty-one years. Subscription lists will be opened in all the leading capitals of Europe."

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The tremendous force of the ocean waves has been illustrated at Wick, on the extreme Northern coast of Scotland, where a breakwater has been building for many years past. It may give an idea of what is meant by wave power. It was found that stones of ten tons' weight were as pebbles to the waves, which have been measured to be there forty-two feet from crest to the bottom of the trough. The outer end of the breakwater where the storms beat most violently was built of three courses of one-hundred-ton stones laid on the rubble foundations; next above these were three courses of large flat stones, and upon these a mass of concrete built on the spot, of cement and rubble. The end of the breakwater was thought to be as immovable as the natural rock, yet, the resident engineer saw it yield to the force of the waves and swing around into the less-troubled water inside the pier. It gave away, but not in fragments, but in one solid mass as if it was a monolith. The displaced mass is estimated to weigh 1,850 tons.

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According to Mr. Richard B. Eastwick the value of Cyprus to a Mediterranean Power has been known for ages. That gentleman has unearthed the following quotation from Arrian on this matter. Alexander the Great says:—"And Cyprus being in our hands, we shall reign absolute sovereigns at sea, and an easy way will be laid open for making a descent on Egypt." What more could be said of Great Britain now? By-the-bye, while annexing Cyrus, what a pity, Lord Beaconsfield did not stipulate for Rhodes as well!

YELLOW FEVER.—Yellow fever has been committing great ravages in the Southern States, both among whites and blacks, and by late accounts the pestilence was still spreading. New Orleans has suffered severely. During the week that ended on the 23rd, 771 new cases of yellow fever were reported and 295 deaths. Memphis, Tennessee, during the height of the plague was deserted by all its inhabitants who could fly from it. In Granada, Mississipi, the fever committed frightful havoc and showed itself in its worst form. The terror created by the plague had the effect of closing most of the business stores in the cities and towns stricken, of putting a stop to trains running to and from them. In the fever afflicted places in the South, great want prevails and urgent appeals are made for assistance North, East and West. The latest news from the South is:—

The deaths at the South from yellow fever have been augmented to a fearful degree. In the past twenty four hours the mortality in Memphis alone has reached 62, with 116 new cases reported. The scenes among the dead and dying are said to be of the most indescribable character.

In New Orleans there were 68 deaths and 220 new cases reported, the largest number recorded in a single day since the disease become an epidemic.

Vicksburgh and Grenada, Miss., the death rate has largely increased, while at Canton, in the same State, with the exception of two drug stores, not a business house is open, and out of a population of 3,500 only 75 white persons remain. Nothing but hearse and coffins are to be seen on the streets and no person, thus far attacked with the malady, has recovered.

Appeals for relief continue to be bountifully answered from all the principal cities of the north and west.

The latest despatches report that the weather in the South is very unpropitious, and it is expected that the daily death rate will rise; the Board of Health of New Orleans believe that the fever must run its course unless some meteorolgical change takes place. That city it is thought will be swept throughout by the epidemic; there was 240 cases registered there on Thursday, 70 deaths and 99new cases were reported in Memphis, and there was no change in the situation it Granada. New York and Chicago have subscribed liberally for the sufferers by the fever.

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Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.—In consequence of the general elections taking place the middle of September, and for other reasons, the Young Men's Christian Association convention of the Maritime Provinces, announced to be held in New Glasgow, in September 5th, has been postponed till Thursday, October 24th, then to meet in New Glasgow. Associations and appointed delegates are expected to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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Not content with swimming across the English Channel, adventurous men, are now, undertaking to walk accoss it, on the 2nd of this month, one Fouler, an American, attempted to walk from Boulogne to Folkstone, in boots like canoes, but failed after accomplishing 11 miles. The water must have been smoothe as a mirror.

◆

Last Monday, Fred P. Thompson, Esq. addressed the Electors of York, informing them that he had resigned his seat, and was again before them as a candidate for their sufferages. He gives as the reason for taking the steps, the postponement of the trial of Dr. Dow's corruption petition, until the 25th of October.

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The lovers of good music will be pleased to learn that the Mendelssohn Quintette Club intend giving concerts in Fredericton, commencing about 6th of September. All who have heard the club perform on their first appearances here, will certainly wish to hear them again.

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A party of workmen are now engaged in repairing the wharves the whole of their length, strengthening them in parts, and replacing rotten planks here and there, by new stout timber.

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The annual meeting of the Fredericton Cemetry Company, will take place in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on Monday, 2nd September, at which the Directors for the ensuing year will be elected.

◆

The peach crop in Delaware shows a considerable decline from that of last year. The farmers in certain districts, who expected to gather 10,000 baskets have scarcely netted 5000.

◆

Prof. Allison will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church (Rev. Mr. Brewer's), at the morning and evening services, to-morrow (Sunday), Sept. 1st.

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W. H. Smithson, Esquire, of the Post Office Department, Ottawa, is, at present, on a visit to this City.

◆

What with the plethora of Bishops in London there is quite a spiritual odour cast over the metropolis. A few days ago a missionary meeting was held, when bishops were as plentiful as blackberries, and they were edified by the discourse of a Mr. Hayden who has for some time been a missionary to Paris. Mr. Hayden's duty, it would seem, sometimes takes him into exceedingly pleasant company, and he told, with great gusto, how he managed to introduce himself, or be introduced, to 16 beautiful young English ladies who officiate at the English buffet at the Exhibition, and who are guarded as strictly as any Spanish beauty of the olden time. These charming damsels were selected so said Mr Hayden, for their grace and beauty, from among four hundred candidates. They are conveyed to and from the Exhibition in close carriages; they live in a house by themselves, and worse than all, they have signed an agreement by which they have bound themselves not to enter a place of worship during their stay in Paris. Unhappy ladies! No sidelong looks at male devotees, no criticising of bonnets and Princess robes, no exhibition of dainty costumes for them. After this, one is not surprised to hear that Mr. Hayden found the whole sixteen sighing for means of grace. And yet we live in the nineteenth century!—*Spectator.*

◆

"Quartz," the *nom de plume* so the knowing ones say, of T. C. Patterson, formerly proprietor of the *Mail*, in a letter the other day to that newspaper handles the Earl of Desart, and his new book, the "Children of Nature," just published by Rose-Belford Publishing Company, pretty severely. He says "Lord Desart's new book is quite improper enough to insure its being read," and "our girls are not of that sort, and I chucked his Lordship's prurient trash into the St. Lawrence, glad we had the means to wash at least one copy of its unhallowed impurities." The heroine of the story is supposed to be a Canadian by birth, so we judge this is sufficient reason for raising the indignation of the well-known fifth rib stabber.

◆

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ILLUMINATED TOWER CLOCKS.—The following project recommends itself as a way of escaping the heavy expenditure attended on the use of tower clocks lighted with gas:—"Remigar, of Stuggart, proposes a substitute for illuminated tower clocks—the use of a magic lantern. A small lantern could be so arranged as to throw the picture of a common watch or chronometer upon a suitable white screen in places much frequented at night. The movements of the hands would be quite as distinct as those of real clock with a transparent face and strong light behind it; while it would have the advantage over many of these that the axis to which the hands are attached would not throw a shadow often mistaken for one of the hands themselves. The project recommends itself to smaller cities unable to bear the expense of of a costly tower clock with illuminated face."

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.—The Mutual B. B. Club of this city, are making preparations to hold a great base ball tournament during the Exhibition week, and the citizens are aiding them in their laudable efforts Some large prizes will be played for. Several of the foremost of the B. B. Clubs in the United States and the Dominion have notified the "Mutuals of their intention of being present.

◆

We intend publishing an article from the *Scientific American* next week, giving a description, with an illustration of "the reinholder," invented by Messrs. Taylor and Mackey of this city. The patentees have received numerous letters from parties in the United States seeking the right to manufacture the "reinholder."

◆

BASE BALL.—Last Wednesday a base ball match was played between the "Acadians" of Portland, St. John, and the "Originals" of Fredericton, (the members of both clubs being youths under 18), at which the latter beat the St. John boys with great ease, making a score, 29 to 12.

◆

Rapid progress is making in the construction of Mr. Randolph's very handsome brick building, which will decidedly be, the finest private structure in the city. It will be completed and ready for occupation some time in October.

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MASS TEMPERANCE METTING.—In the City Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) evening there will be a Mass Temperance Meeting, at which Prof. Allison and other adherents of the cause will speak.

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In the single race which was rowed yesterday, Friday Aug. 30th, at Toronto, Morris won by four lengths, Plaisted was second, and Wallace Ross third; Ed. Ross ran into a small boat and had no place.

◆

The shell "J. A. Saunders," of the St. Ann's Rowing Club, was forwarded to the Lord crew by steamer yesterday. The above crew will row her in their race with the McLaren's at Westfield next month.

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His Grace the Arcrbishop of Quebec has notified by circular letter the *cures* of the different parishes under his charge that all political meetings upon church grounds are hereafter to be prohibited.

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Mr. Joseph Hagerman, a much respected resident of Bear Island, died very suddenly early last Sunday morning, from a violent attack of summer cholera.

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The Reform Club Band have an addition of two more silver instruments, making six silver cornets in all.

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A rain storm, accompanied by very heavy thunder and sharp lightning, passed over Fredericton last Thursday evening.

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A new roof is being put on St. Dunstan's church.

◆

The Local Government is now in session.

◆

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club gave a concert at Bumsted hall. The attendance was large and the programme interesting. Another feature was the singing of Miss Ella C. Lewis. She has an exquisite voice, rich, fresh, sympathetic, and of delightful quality. Her intonation is deliciously pure, and her style thoroughly refined. She sings with great expression and fervor, and with a freedom from affectation that is fairly fascinating. We trust we shall hear her frequently here, for she is really a valuable acquisition. She at once leaped into the good graces of the public, which she charmed no less by her singing than by her graceful and modest bearing. The concert was an excellent one, and deserves more attention than we have it in our power to bestow upon it.—*Boston Gazette.*

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Portions of Lord Dufferin's estates in Ulster have just been sold in the Landed Estates Court, Doublin, for sums amounting to £39,000.

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The report of the Copyright Commission, so far as it would effect Canada, if made law, would undoubtedly, prove a great boon to Canadian publishers.

◆

A Grenada despatch says the atmosphere there is so foul that beef rots in less than one hour on exposure to the air; that 150 people are now lying there in unearthly agony; that what is needed is good nursing, which can be had for money; that the dead are no longer buried in graveyards as the burial corps is disbanded; the corpses now being buried in adjacent fields, and in some cases in front of the houses in which they die. Several nurses have been attacked with the disease. The whole place is a veritable pit of death.

◆

A NEW, CHEAP AND SELF-GENERATING DISINFECTANT.—Under this title, Dr. John Day of Geelong, Australia, recommends for use in civil and military hospitals, and also for the purpose of destroying the poison-germs of small-pox, scarlet and typhoid fever, and other infectious diseases, a disinfectant ingeniously composed of one part of rectified oil of turpentine and seven parts of benzine, with the addition of five drops of oil of verbena to each ounce. Its purifying and disinfecting properties are due to the power which is possessed by each of its ingredients of absorbing atmospheric oxygen and converting it into peroxide of hydrogen—a highly active oxidizing agent, and very similar in its nature to ozone. Articles of clothing, furniture, wall-paper, carpeting, books, newspapers, letters, etc., may be perfectly saturated with it without receiving the slightest injury; and when it has been once freely applied to any rough or porous surface, its action will be persistent for an almost indefinite period. This may, at any time, be readily shown by pouring a few drops of a solution of iodide of potassium over the material which has been disinfected, when the peroxide of hydrogen, which is being continually generated within it, will quickly liberate the iodine from its combination with the potassium and give rise to dark brown stains. It may be applied with a brush or a sponge, or, if more convenient, as is the case with certain articles, such as books, newspapers, and letters, it may be simply poured over them until they are well soaked; they may then be allowed to dry, either in a warm room or in the open air.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

AN ASTONISHING FACT.—A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effect of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's ugust Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE, Agents, Fredericton

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A SLIGHT COLD that we are so apt to consider a *mere annoyance* and treat with a corresponding neglect, too often proves to be the seed sown for an inevitable *harvest*—CONSUMPTION. Immediate and thorough treatment is our only safeguard. A teaspoonful of *Roginson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Laco-Phosphate of Lime* often whenever the Cough is troublesome, will afford immediate relief, and if persevered will effect a cure even in the most obstinate cases.—3ins.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price $1,00 per bottle; six bottles for $5,00.