Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

Galt in Belfast.

Sir Alexander Galt visited Belfast in the latter end of August to attend the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and with the intention of reading a paper in defence of the National Policy, but he was not afforded the opportunity. The paper has, however, been published. He addressed a meeting in the city on the same subject, but some of his statements were not relished by his audience. As Sir Alexander Galt appeared in Belfast as the representative of the Dominion Government in the place of Sir S. L. Tilley, who was unable to attend, the statements in his paper must be considered as reflecting the views the Government with the British people to accept as regards their policy.

The said paper is altogether too lengthy for our columns, but it is possible to give the leading ideas in brief space. People in New Brunswick have not such short memories as already to have forgotten that the chief plea that was put forth for increasing the duties was to protect native industries. The cry was "Canada for the Canadians," and for a National Policy, and it was that cry which carried the elections. Sir Alexander in addressing the British public steps lightly over this part and asserts that the necessity of raising a revenue compelled the adoption of high duties. He says:—

"The depression in business had for the last three years seriously affected the revenue and it was found that a deficit existed equal to one-sixth of the Customs receipts. To maintain the national credit and provide for the public service additional taxation was indispensable, and as under Confederation all local sources of revenue are at the disposal of the subordinate Provincial Governments, no other mode existed than an increase of Customs and Excise."

He also argues that the responsibilities laid by the Imperial authorities on Canada for the Government and protection of the great Northwest Territory and of the country to the Pacific (in whose development the British Government and people are, he contends, quite as much interested as the fishermen of Newfoundland, the farmers and lumbermen of Quebec, the sailors and miners of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and even as the farmers of Ontario) has entailed upon it heavy additional burdens, and made necessary the imposition of higher duties.

Sir Alexander, in his paper, is especially anxious to disabuse the minds of British manufacturers and merchants of the idea that the tariff was framed in hostility to their interests, and invites, in the name of the Canadian Government, suggestions in regard to any particular British industry affected injuriously by the tariff, and promises that they will receive the most favorable consideration. He says:—

"Unquestionably the tariff must be admitted to be protective, but it certainly was intended to make it apply in this sense as little as possible to Great Britain, and it is hoped that instead of diminishing it will increase our imports from home by replacing certain classes of American goods by British. There has not been yet sufficient time to pronounce decisively on the mode in which the object has been sought, but I believe there is every reason to expect that in the main it will prove successful. If it presses unduly on any British industry, I repeat that the Government of Canada invite the fullest information, and will consider it with an earnest desire to remove the cause of complaint."

There is no doubt that the British manufacturer and merchant consider that the tariff affects their interests most injuriously, and that it bears harder upon Great Britain than upon the United States. But if the Canadian Government carry out their promises and remodel the tariff to suit Btitish views, they will stultify themselves, and disgust many of their supporters who look to them to protect their struggling industries.

There must be something hollow about the National Policy, when its framers are driven to find reasons for its institution which are changed to suit the interests and prejudices of different localities, and when they profess themselves ready to abandon a part of it to appease the hostility of outside objectors. In Canada they boldly said that they would protect its struggling industries against the world, they did not speak of discriminating in favor of Great Britain, and laid not much stress on the necessity of raising additional revenue. In England they pass over the National Policy altogether and insist that the changes in the tariff were made in order to raise additional revenue to meet deficits, and the increased cost of government, and offer to modify such of the changes as may bear hard upon British industries. It is well that Sir S. L. Tilley put forward Sir Alexander to defend the National Policy before the British public. He could hardly have followed the ofline Sir A.'s argument without exposing himself to the charges of insincerity and inconsistency. of using arguments in England in support of the National Policy which he knows would never have carried it, and placed him in power, in Canada. When Sir Alexander leaves off apologising for the tariff, and speaks of the possibility of bringing about a commercial union and free trade between Great Britain and Canada and the other colonies, he suggests an idea which all parties at home and here, and elsewhere throughout the Empire, may meditate over with profit.

Ladies at a Bank Meeting.

Sir Francis Hincks has, during his long active life, as an Upper Canadian politician before Confederation, and as Finance Minister after Confederation, and as a Governor in the interim, probably, more than once found himself in an awkward position, but the most disagreable of all the positions he ever found himself placed in, must have been the one he had to confront on Friday, 18th. He has the misfortune to be the President of the Consolidated Bank that lately stopped, and he had to face a meeting of almost infuriated shareholders, amongst whom there was a fair sprinkling of the weaker sex. Where ladies are present, gentlemen are on their best behaviour; their presence has a restraining influence on social occasions when the sexes congregate together. But on the occasion alluded to their presence had an effect quite the contrary. Their fair ones had lost money by the bank, and they fairly lost temper at the meeting. They had provocation certainly. The Directors had evidently exercised a very careless supervision over the affairs of the Bank, and the managers had mismanaged them badly. They had ran the Bank into difficulties by making unlimited advances to J. G. Ascher & Co., of Montreal, and otherwise showing him extraordinary favor. One transaction, the purchase by the Bank in the name of Ascher & Co., of the stock of the London and Paris House of Toronto, excited the special ire of the meeting. It was rather fishy to say the least. On being called to explain it, Sir Francis made a statement, when amidst a storm of groans and hisses, a Miss McDougall shrieked out sarcastically, "why did you not say that this morning." A director, Mr. Saunders who rose to explain was saluted with cries "sit down, you villain," "down you scoundrel," how dare you appear before a meeting of ladies. His dishonesty was proclaimed and his personal appearance derided. One went so far as to say that if he had seen him before he would never have bought stock. It was Miss McDougall who made herself specially prominent. She gave Sir Francis the lie, and on his throwing down a letter which he said would substantiate his statement, she snatched it up, brandished it over her head in triumph amid cheers, and exclaimed "all documents are safe in Miss McDougall's hands," and then sat down and read it deliberately to the meeting. At a later stage the assistant Manager turned round and addressed some ladies, when he was asked by the irrepressible McDougall "how dared he have the presumption to speak to her. You are here, sir, as assistant Manager. You are called to an account and can't render it." Miss McDougall secured a resolution to petition the government for an investigation into the correctness of the monthly returns, and for the arrest and punishment of directors convicted of having made false statements. Another resolution was passed, instructing the directors to close the affairs of the Bank by voluntary liquidation. We cannot help thinking that if women had their rights, and took part in business they would do much to infuse spirit into the way of conducting it, and would look well after their dues. Whether they would improve their position socially, and win more love and respect is another thing. Sir Francis must have felt decidedly uncomfortable; he was never so near being called a villain and a scoundrel to his face, or told to blush for his inequity before, and if his opinion was asked, he would no doubt say, that ladies have no right to talk in business meetings.

Business Prospects.

The tide of business is evidently past the ebb, and is now upon the upward flow, though it may be some time before the broad wave of prosperity sweeps over this continent. The collapse of business in the United States in 1873 was the beginning of the depression that prevailed there so long, and extended to Canada, and Great Britain, now that the signs of revival in the neighboring republic are past doubt, a return of better times may be looked for before long, here, and in the mother country, though perhaps not so confidently there, as causes of depression peculiar to herself, are at work which may retard it. When so shrewd, and observant cautious, rather cold, and not over sanguine man, like President Hayes (who spoke at Detroit, the other day) pointed confidently to the signs of revival, and predicted times of unparalelled prosperity in the United States, one may be sure that things have taken a turn. But we do not need the President's word, if we may believe the facts and figures given by the press in the United States, Months ago there were flickering signs of revival there, but now that the harvest has proved to be far beyond an average, and has been safely gathered in, the revival has been placed beyond doubt. So true is it that agriculture is the surest foundation of a nation's wealth, and upholds its other industries. There is a demand in England and the continent of Europe for the surplus crop of grain and other produce, and the farmers will receive a fair price, (though prices have not yet risen much) for their exports. Money must be more plentiful with them than it has been for a long time, and that put in circulation will revive trade. Merchants from all parts of the States are flocking, and will continue to flock, to New York to make their fall purchases, and buying and selling are much more active this year than last. The importation of bullion from Europe into the States during the month of September, has been unprecedently large to pay for American grain, and other products, $12,687,910 were received in less than half of the month, an amount very much larger than was ever before received within the same time. There is also a revival in the iron trade in all its branches. The returns of goods imported from abroad during the last six weeks, show an increase of $7,239,721. With the revival of business, the Americans generally, who like to keep the money circulating, will increase their expenditures, and purchase largely of the finer articles of manufacture in England, which will help to revive business there. In the iron business in Great Britain there is a marked improvement, in consequence of orders from America.

The evidences of the revival of business in Canada are not so unmistakeable as in the States. Our merchants here may fail to see any signs of improvement as yet, but the better times that are coming upon Canada, may visit them before long. As in the States, where the cause is cheerfully acknowledged the great and well secured harvest, and the demand for the surplus crop abroad, are the moving forces that are reviving confidence and trade in Canada. Late weekly returns from the great centres of business in Ontario and Quebec, Toronto and Montreal, prove that greater activity and more hopeful feeling are prevailing in business circles.

The Opening of the Eastern Extension Railway.

From two correspondents who have sent us accounts of the opening ceremonies, we glean the following, our crowded columns not admitting the printing of both.

The train containing about two hundred, or less, invited guests, including those we mentioned in our last, left New Glasgow about 1 o'clock, drawn by the locomotive "Antigonish," which was handsomely decorated. Everyone commented upon the smoothness of the track, and as the run of 41½ miles was made in a little over an hour and a half, it is evident the road is in good order to commence with. The country is described as being favorable for railway building and presenting to the view a panorama of beauty and fertility unsurpassed in Nova Scotia. The crops seemed to be mostly gathered, but one of our correspondents noticed a few fields of very fine yet green wheat and oats, and considers it remarkable; his observations having been that late grain is usually light and short. An immense plaster ridge was noticed close to the track, which ought to bring business to the railway. The train was halted a mile or so west of Antigonish and the guests were driven into town through gaily decorated streets, amidst an enthusiastic populace who cheered, fired salutes and made merry over the happy fulfilment of long deferred hopes. Probably there were some who had never seen a locomotive before, though that is doubtful, for people resident in Maritime countries are usually great travellers. A fine lunch was provided in McDonald's Hall, and feasting, toasting and speaking was indulged in until near six o'clock, at which time the start was made to return, amid great cheering. The number of good speakers at the lunch was noticeable; the prominent ones being Governor Archibald, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Abbott, Mayor Tobin, Chancellor Hill, Alex. McKenzie of Edinburgh, and the Hon. W. B. Vail. The excursion seems to have been thoroughly enjoyed by all the guests, one of our correspondents being quite enthusiastic in praise of the arrangements made by the railway company and the committee in charge at Antigonish.

The Annual Fair of St. John County Agricultural Society will be held on the Smithfield Market grounds, near Marsh Bridge, St. John, on Thursday, October 2nd, and a plowing match on the day following. J. B. Hamm, President; John Hargreaves, Secretary, St. John.

Dominion Exhibition.

This year the Ontario and Quebec Arts and Agricultural Associations instead of holding separate Provincial Shows joined together, and with the co-operation of the Federal Government, who gave $5,000 in medals and provided for a display of Manitoba products, instituted the first Dominion Exhibition, which was held in Ottawa during this week, and which closed to day. It was opened informally on Monday, but many of the articles were not then in place, much of the heavy machinery had not arrived, and the usual din, hurry and confusion that attend the beginning of all exhibitions reigned during the day. But the beautiful weather, and the certainty that the show would be a magnificent success, put everybody in good humor, and made them work with a will to put every thing in order.

The formal opening took place on Wednesday, at which the Governor-General and the Princess Louise were present. In the Vice-Regal Suite were the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, and members of the Dominion Government. Hon. Richard M. Bishop, Governor of Ohio, Hon. Redfield Proctor, Governor of Vermont, and Hon. Alonzo Garcelon, Governor of Maine, attended by a host of Brigadier Generals and Colonels were also present. No detailed account of the formal opening has yet come to hand, but it must have been a brilliant affair.

From the accounts in the Toronto and Ottawa papers, of the number of entries, in the Agricultural, Industrial and Arts Departments it is possible to arrive at a general idea of the character of the show. If it did not realize the idea, that floated on the vision of D'Arcy McGee, of what an exhibition of the Arts, Industries, Agricultural capabilities and Mineral resources of *all* the British North American Provinces should be, it was an approximation to it.

Ten years ago such an exhibition would have been impossible; Ottawa was then in some degree inaccessible, but since then the railway system has been so developed, that people living to the northwest of the capital, and in the Province of Quebec can run into it in not many hours, while the journey from the distant Maritime Provinces is made comparatively short and easy by the Intercolonial. Nova Scotia (whose people are more interested in their own Exhibition which opens next Monday) and New Brunswick were but very sparely represented at Ottawa. At the end of another ten years when the people of the different Provinces come to know each other better, and the national feeling grows stronger, it will be possible to hold an Exhibition that will better deserve the character, "Dominion," than the one that has just closed. But the Exhibition as an Exhibition must have been both brilliant and successful.

The Exhibition was held in the Provincial Association Grounds, on a 27 acre lot, bordering on the Rideau Canal. The "main" building was an octagon, with eight projecting wings. The "horticultural" was shaped like a Latin cross, and for the dairy produce, the machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, stoves; and for the horses, cattle, sheep and pigs there were separate houses, sheds and stables, stalls and pens. The Dominion Government erected a neat building for the Manitoba display.

Speaking of the Manitoba display, it was generally conceded that it was the most attractive feature of the Exhibition. The Government meant it to be an advertisement of the agricultural capabilities of that Province—"the bull's eye of the Dominion," and they succeeded in drawing attention to its products. The exhibits were largely horticultural, and it is saying a good deal that the Manitobians can raise as good roots and vegetables as our gardeners can do in the vicinity of Fredericton. A number of specimens of the soil, and of samples of the wheat of the Province were shown. The building in which the display was made, was characteristically decorated with buffalo, elk, deer and pelican heads and furs. An immense map of the Dominion was spread on one of the walls, and a number of "curiosities" were ranged about.

A notable part of the Exhibition was the minerological department. The region around Ottawa would break a farmer's heart, but it has a character of its own. There is great wealth hidden in the bowels of the earth, and considerable is brought to the surface. There was much to study in the specimens of various copper and iron ores, of phosphates, and plumbago, &c., brought from the mines on the sterile Laurentian Hills, and in the valley of the Gatinean and elsewhere.

The horticultural and agricultural departments of the Exhibition were from all accounts splendidly filled up. There was not room for all the great roots and vegetables, garden and field produce, which were sent, and much had to be exposed outside their proper buildings.

Most, if not all, of the magnificent fine cattle shown in Toronto and Guelph were on the grounds. The cattle from Montreal and other parts of Quebec, showed well, in comparison. None were sent from the Eastern Counties where stock raising is pursued with great success. The show was richest in Short Horns and Ayrshires, but Herefords, Devons, Jerseys and Galloways were well represented. The show of sheep was fine. We see it stated that a successful breeder, is of opinion, that a cross from an Oxford ram on common stock produces the best sheep for exportation. In the equine department the exhibit of horses for agricultural purposes was large. Ontarians evidently prefer Clydesdale—the Quebecers lean to Percherons.

The display of agricultural implements was immense, too great for the rather shabby building in which they were shown.

It is impossible to give the faintest idea of the splendid display of furs, cabinet work, wooden ware, of articles wrought in iron and steel, of carriages, stoves, or of the gorgeous show of flowers and fruit from the gardens in the vicinity of Ottawa, which, as Toronto reporters admit, quite surpassed that made in their city. Lady Tilley exhibited a magnificent embroidered and pictorial silk screen, which is pronounced to be the finest piece of ladies work in that department.

Improvements on the Murray Upper Farm.

A drive, or a walk, towards Kingsclear is exceedingly pleasant at this season, provided the sun is bright and steeps in golden haze the deepening varied autumn tints of the landscape. It is better to take the old road with its hilly ascents, its hollows and its shady turns, than the new, if one cares to have a glimpse of the fine river scenery. Beautiful are the scenes which the turns of the old road disclose; as when looking down from a point a little below Berryhill, the river appears like a lake encircling a green isle, and environed by sloping embrowned banks and woods. And with pleasing effect rural sounds strike upon the ear, the ploughman in the field calling to his team, the crows cawing in their flight from tree to tree, the twittering of the birds, and the rustling of the branches.

Past Springhill Farm, the property of the family of the late Mr. Isaac Murray, and out two miles on the Kingsclear road, one comes to the Murray upper farm. The gate opens on the road, and the farm is reached by an ascending path, on the left of which an alder covered brook, brawls down its narrow rocky bed. The Upper Farm extends over high ground. A fine grove of beeches cutting the skyline, is a very noticeable object. It commands a splendid view of the rich Sugar Island with its 1800 acres of grass land, and of Shore, Keswick and Madam Keswick is lands; from its point of view the river seems to run in narrow channels past and around them; in the distance are seen the white church at the mouth of the Keswick, and the line of the valley.

The upper farms contains a thousand acres of land divided into two farms of 500 acres each, which are held by Mr. Charles and Mr. Ranney Murray. On both divisions fine new houses are being erected by W. H. Murray, Esq. The house of Mr. Charles Murray is a cottage ornee, designed by Messrs. McKean & Fairweather, of St. John, and is nearly completed, and will be taken possession of in October. The outward appearance is fanciful but decidedly pretty. The outbuildings are connected with its main part, and being equally well finished, give the whole building a handsome extended appearance. A roomy verandah runs in front of the house and looks to the east. The roof is painted a ruby brown, the walls a lighter tint of the same color. The interior is excellently well arranged; on the ground floor there is a suit of fine sized high ceiliaged rooms, drawing room and parlor, and dining room, and between the two latter a very commodious pantry; beyond is the airy large summer kitchen, and the sheds adjoining. Reached by a handsome staircase, on the upper floor of the main building there are three handsome bedrooms; from the kitchen a back staircase leads to the servants' rooms. The cellars large and light, have floors of concrete and cement, and are thoroughly frost proof. The furnace to warm the house is built in the centre cellar.

The work has been thoroughly well done, the builder is Mr. S. Nicholson, from up river, the painter Mr. Winter of Fredericton, Mr, Morgan of Fredericton, constructed the handsome newel post and hand railings of walnut, and the ornamental work, the doors, sashes &c., were made in J. C. Risteen & Co's manufactory.

The house on Mr. Ranney Murray's division is of a different design, and was planned by Mr. J. W. Gilbert, St. John, and is being built by Mr. N. Nason of Fredericton. It is a high four gabled house, very roomy and commodious. When completed according to the design, with the verandah and the great bay window in front, it will be very handsome. It as yet only about half finished, but the work is progressing fast. It will be thoroughly finished in all respects like the brother house. It is pleasing to notice such decided marks of improvement in the country, and they speak well for agriculture.

A Fine Building.

We spent a day at Dorchester, last week and took a run through the Penitentiary building, which is such a prominent object from the railway, and has such a fine location near one of the prettiest located villages in New Brunswick. Under the care of Mr. McKenzie, who represents the contractors at the works, we were first led through the pleasant halls and rooms of that portion of the building to be occupied by the Deputy Warden, Mr. Foster, and by Dr. Mitchell, and others of the official staff, but which are now used by Mr. McKenzie, and by Ex-Sheriff Botsford, until the dwelling to be occupied by the latter as Warden, has the repairs now in progress completed.

These rooms are very eligibly placed at the south end of the edifice, and command a fine view of the junction of the Memramcook and Petitcodiac Rivers and Shepody Bay beyond, of the shire town of Albert, and of the beautiful stretch of farming country lying adjacent to the nearest river, and winding away off as far as the eye can reach. Not the least pleasing sight, is Dorchester nestling among the trees on the hillside with charming cottages and comfortable mansions, some of them the houses of men whose names must always appear prominent in every history of the Province.

In the present unoccupied state of the prisoners portion there is nothing unpleasant in passing through the heavy wrought iron grated doors into the chapel room, and from thence on to one of the galleries which surround the dining hall. Just opposite, one is struck with a mass of stone which extends on three sides in an unbroken body, from floor to roof, and which is about ten feet square. This, Mr. McKenzie tells us, is a ventilating flue from, and to which run pipes connected with every one of the 120 cells in the building. One gets here too, a general view of the four tiers of cells, and notices that they stand in a huge block inside, and ten feet or more from the walls of the building. Long windows throw a flood of light into the cells and corridors and the sun vividly depicts upon the whitewashed stones the hard lines of the big iron rods and braces which have been built into the walls, over every window to which a prisoner might gain access. The galleries in front of each tier of cells are supported by cast iron braces four or five feet apart. Stairs made with side pieces of heavy wrought plate iron lead down to the stone floor of the dining hall, which is perhaps forty feet wide and half as long again, and is the main room of the Penitentiary. When the wings are built this room will be the central one, into which all the prisoners must first come from the cells before they can pass out to work. Crossing the floor of this room we notice a large circular grating, and our leader says it lights the dark dungeons or rather the hall upon each side of which they are situated. We enter one and find it to be about 4x9 and nine feet high. Through one end of the solid two foot walls a hole six inches or so wide and over a foot long, is seen, and we know this is to pass in the food; a sheet iron shutter with strong fastening closes tightly over the hole, and in addition to the grated wrought iron door with heavy bar and lock, common to all the cells, there is a solid wooden door three inches thick, which when closed, leaves the inmate in a room where no ray of light can penetrate. Away at the top of the wall, three small holes have been cut through the stones, and that completes the ventilating arrangements of the dungeons, they being quite disconnected with the block of cells. A force pump is near them, two prisoners bath rooms are close by, and at the front and rear of the hall are the kitchens, store rooms, fruit rooms, cellars and apartments for receiving the steam heating apparatus, which is soon to be put in to warm up the whole building.

One cell is but a copy of another, they are in size the same as the dungeons, are in four tiers, and have no wood work whatever about them. The freestone walls are two feet thick. The grated door has a big wrought iron drop catch to hold it shut, and a lock about a foot square set into the stone wall holds the catch secure. If the keepers have to carry a separate key for each cell they will need a wheelbarrow to hold them for there is enough iron in one to make a set of ordinary house keys, and have some left for repairs, and more than would make all the nails any woman would drive in a year. There are water pipes running through the building from a tank in the attic, and it is intended to bring better water than can be obtained from the well, from Chapman's spring, about a mile and a quarter away, and which is over a hundred feet higher than the top of the building.

There has been nothing done upon the building since last May. A couple of stone cutters are working at the front door steps under Mr. McKenzie, and superintended by a Dominion Government inspector, at ninety dollars a month. Now that Sir Leonard has replenished the Treasury chest, probably the work shops will be erected, and a temporary wooden fence four or five yards high, placed around about twelve acres.

WOOL MARKET, BOSTON.—The market is very active and prices are decidedly advancing. Manufacturers are all anxious to obtain supplies and it is the general opinion that stocks cannot be replaced except at an advance on current rates. New England fleeces ranged from 31 to 39 cents. The total sales show an immense increase over last years business for the corresponding week, the figures being very nearly three times greater in number of lbs.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A sailor's home is to be established in Halifax, $2,000 is already subscribed towards it.

The shipments of the Halifax Coal Company from Pictou of 5,689 tons, reported week before last, was the largest it has made in a week for years.

Hansport, N. S., has just completed a handsome barque the "Havre," and another large barque is on the stocks for launching in November.

Lunenburg harbor, N. S., is full of fishing craft from the Banks. Quantities of potatoes are being shipped from that port to the West Indies.

A factory to make apple barrels for the British market has been opened at Kingston, N. S. The barrels are eight-hooped, staves and heads of hardwood.

About 150 shares of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company, are advertised for sale on 15th prox. by the treasurer at Dorchester, N. B., for non-payment of calls.

Messrs. Harper & Webster, who have long done a good business in the manufacture of boots and shoes, at Shediac, have just received a large order from British Columbia. Glad to hear such news.

Richibucto, N. B., gives a good account of itself. There is not a vacant dwelling in the place, and an active business is being done in shipping lumber to St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

The Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Show in the Victoria Skating Rink, numbered 1,061 entries, the largest number ever made there. The show of fruit was excellent.

The first two passenger cars of a contract numbering forty-six, have been brought per I. C. R. to St. John, and there shipped per schooner to Digby, N. S. They are for the Western Counties Railway.

The wheat crop in Cape Breton, says a despatch, was never better than it is this year. The shipping at North Sydney is unusually numerous, twenty square-rigged vessels having arrived during the week ending Monday last.

This season's crop of wheat on Prince Edward Island exceeds in quantity and quality that of any yield for thirty years, and the *Patriot* considers that the Island will require little if any grain from abroad this year.

Messrs. Vaughan & Loomer at Blomidon, N. S., launched a schooner of 108 tons called the "Edith R." on the 18th inst. The vessel is owned by R. M. Rand, Canard, and will be put on the West India trade from Cornwallis.

The salmon fishery at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, Newfoundland, yields but a quarter of last year's catch and destitution is apprehended there. Labrador fishing is good however, and Newfoundland vessels at the whale fishery are well filled with oil.

Instead of awaiting, as usual, the return from Malaga of sailing vessels with cargoes of fruit, some of the younger Halifax houses are importing by steamers. J. S. Cochran & Co. of that city, importers, have arranged to bring their fruit supply this year to Halifax by steam direct.

The manufacture of fire lighters, *i. e.*, blocks of wood dipped in resin and rolled in sawdust, which we believe was carried on by Mr. E. B. Eddy, is to be entered upon in Ottawa by a Chicago firm, who are said to have bought the right to manufacture them here.

A factory is being established at Moncton, N. B., by the Peters Combination Lock Company, for the manufacture of locks of every variety, brass goods and builders' hardware; its capital is said to be $200,000, and it absorbs a concern of the same name hitherto located at Westbury, Connecticut.

The county of Essex, the most southerly one in all Ontario, is prolific in fruit, sorghum, tobacco and maize. A shipment of ripe grapes was made thence last week to Manitoba. Mr. D. McGregor having sent to the prairie province a ton of them grown in Mr. Rorison's vineyard near Windsor.

St. John's exports for August of Canadian product were scarcely more than half these of August 1878, being $178,981 against $349,052 of these, manufactures and mining and farming products showed an increase, but the forest and the fisheries a decrease. The goods entered at customs were $260,858 in value against $496,907 in August 1878.

On Saturday last says the *Telegraph* the schooner "Yarmouth Packet" left this port with two turn tables on board for the Western Counties Railway. Another one, similar in style and pattern, was shipped on board the "Athlete" yesterday afternoon, to be transmitted to Digby for the same road. Messrs. Haxelhurst & Co., City Road, were the builders.

The firm of Messrs. Cushing & Clarke millmen and Merchants in Salisbury, who recently failed, and who have been for years shippers of lumber from New Brunswick ports, are found to owe about $65,000, much of it to merchants and lumber dealers in Westmorland and Albert counties. An offer of 50 cents in the $ was made on behalf of the firm, but was, we believe, refused by certain English creditors who pressed their claims.

Shipbuilding goes on fairly in the Maritime Provinces. The barque "Carrier Dove" of 1050 tons is the fourth vessel launched from the Marsh Creek yards, St. John, this season. The ship "St. Kilda" of 1000 tons was to have been launched at Bridgewater, N. S., last Saturday, and the brigantine "Lionel," 247 tons has been launched at Mount Stewart Bridge, P. E. I. A ship is building now at Kouchibouguac, N. B.

Now is the time manufacturers secure "points" to advertise with. At the numerous exhibitions prizes are awarded, and those who get them are elated, and those who don't say the whole business is a humbug, and to a certain extent that is true, for usually judges base decisions upon imperfect information and at all events without the chance to test relative merit. All kinds of implements, machinery, stoves, &c., ought to be put to practical test and awards made upon demonstrated facts.

Who knows but that this down east country will yet equal the west in mines of gold and silver. Within less than forty miles of Bangor as much as $200,000 has been spent in developing mines which yield paying ores. In Nova Scotia there are several gold fields, and one of the most interesting exhibits at the exhibition to be held at Halifax, next week, will be specimens of ore and a simon pure gold brick produced from such. Prospecting in Queens County is actively conducted and some parties have discovered iron and copper ore while hunting for gold.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of cattle and sheep left Quebec this week for English markets shipped by McDonald Bros., McGirr and Coughlan, of St. John, and Henry O'Leary, Richibucto. The sheep were nearly all from P. E. Island, and the cattle from Queens and Westmorland, N. B., and Cumberland, N. S. The *Moncton Times* says another shipment is to be made in about two weeks, and will continue to be made through the fall and winter by the same parties. We have received letters from Annapolis, N. S., which state that it is the intention to make shipments of cattle from there *via* Halifax. The trade is evidently profitable.

The St. John *Globe*, of the 26th inst., says: "Messrs. J. & W. F. Harrison are to be the pioneers in a new trade which it is to be hoped will be successful. They have chartered the brig "Laura B." to take a cargo of potatoes from this port to Liverpool, and should the venture prove successful it is expected considerable business will be done this year. The crop of potatoes this year is very large, and prices are low. In fact, prices are so low that many farmers will not send their produce to market. Messrs. Harrison sent a small lot of potatoes (21bbls.) and 94 tons of hay by the ship "Hospodar" last week. The cargo by the "Laura B." will fairly test the English market."

[The New York Tribune.]

THE FASHIONS.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER FABRICS—NEW COLORS—BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND MILINERY FABRICS.

It is difficult to imagine new colors, for every tint and shade has been exhausted. Still new names are announced, such as Zulu, a reddish brown; dauphin-grey, having a tint of yellow; duck-breast blue, a more changing and brilliant blue that the gendarme; aramanth, a reddish purple; conaque, a golden copper color, and acajou, of the same color shading into a mahogany red; Bourgogne, a plum color with violet tints; Japonicas, peacock's breast, and toile de sanglier. In addition to these new shades and colors familiar colors reappear, such as all warm wine tints, old gold, olives, and the exquisite shades of Autumn's colorings in rich bronze, cheviot, gold and other glowing hues. In wool fabrics there is an enormous demand for satines having a lustrous surface, and momie cloth similar to the popular cotton goods of the same names. It is hinted that the passion for rough-surface goods is dying out in favor of smoother varieties, such as cashmeres and silk and wool mixtures. In the latter, the variety and quality are unsurpassed.

A close examination of some of the new silk and wool fabrics discloses as many as from six to ten brilliant colors, all cunningly blended together in one, perhaps softened, mellow shade. Yet there will be visible countless little fantastic shapes in exquisite ferns, fronds and curling leaves. Chameleon silks are revived in richest dyes, in such contrasts as olive and gold, dark blue and gold, garnet and old-gold, garnet and blue, bronze green and blue, pomegranate pink and silver-gray, brown and duck's-breast blue, dark green and gold. There are also black grounds on which are brilliant colors. One style shows satin stripes alternating with a stripe of the changeable silk. These two styles are sometimes combined in one costume. Other new silks for Autumn wear have brocaded stripes of three contrasting tints. One style has a stripe of narrow twilled satin, alternating with another, covered with lines and curves of floral designs in some dark color in high relief, on a bright, light surface. These are employed for certain parts of dresses of plain silk, satin or velvet. Notwithstanding this brilliant array of beauty, black silks and cashmeres are by no means abandoned, but are being ordered and made up, without added color, in the panier, polonaise, bask and trimmed skirt, and an excellent new fashion of an overskirt and skirt, made fastened to one belt, also worn with a basque. Many of the black silk dresses are combined with another black fabric, as a gros-grain and armure velvet, or gros-grain and satin. Some superb Scotch plaid velvet and silk trimmings will be used on black silk and other black dresses for young ladies, as the gay bandanna plaids have been contrasted with white buntings and cheese cloths. These plaid accessions to the dress are seen in panier scarfs, vests, belts, cuffs, collars, borders, and a pocket-bag depending from the belt.

The charm of Autumn expositions consists mostly in the bonnet materials and the early imported models. It is difficult to describe them accurately without the aid of color to bring them before the eye, as the contrasts used are so strange, yet so picturesque.—There seems to be no gradation in size. The shapes are either large or small. The Carmen maintains its position among the large bonnets, as well as the poke and cabriolet, and the Directoire. The large Rabagos bonnet is also revived; this surrounds the face like a halo, especially when it is lined with yellow satin shirred in rays. The small bonnets take the capote shape, and again there are some yet unnamed with just the semblance of a front, but making up for this deficiency by possessing a large square crown. English turbans, the becoming Devonshire, the Derby and many picturesque models are shown among the new importations.

The felt and silk beaver bonnets and hats receive the first attention for early Autumn wear, and there is a new addition in the felts in the brim, called "brush brim." The nap of the felt is simply brushed the wrong way. Silk beaver hats are shown in yellowish gray and in black. Among the new trimmings the croquele velvet is conspicuous.—This resembles the famous croquele Chinese pottery, the pile being creased or flattened down in odd irregular lines. This will be used more for trimmings and crowns to bonnets, and also for dresses. Ribbons are very wide, and come in chameleon or changeable colors. Ottoman ribbons sometimes have a satin stripe running through the centre; these have a very heavy rep. Then there are satin striped ribbons, and plain twilled or heavy gros-grain in all the new shades.

To satisfy the demand the destruction of birds upon both Continents is enormous.—Birds and feathers take the place of flowers. Some of the birds are nearly as large as pigeons, and stretched across a bonnet look painfully natural with bill apart, perfectly immitated eyes and outstretched legs and claws. Here and there poises a Chinese kingfisher, a brilliant East Indian corou-corou, the purple red of the tonager, or the glint of the large lophodore. Tiny humming-birds are set in clusters with heads of flaming fire and breasts of chrysophose and wings of rosy brown sardonyx, and other larger birds perch on the front of a hat with outspread wings of flame color, or black with glancing opal hues and dashes of scarlet, or plump as any served up broiled on toast. In addition to the natural birds, thousands of little homely gray birds are sacrificed and died scarlet Then, again, small parrots of gaudy crimson, and green plumage cling to a little branch with strong claws, and look out of yellow eyes at their soft velvet and satin surroundings. The quantity of parrots and the larger South American parroquet proves the popularity of this bird for trimming purposes. In other cases the green and yellow head and breast of a parrot is adorned with the long sweeping tail plumes of the bird of paradise. A black satin bonnet is edged with a downy ruche of black feathers, and a large orange-colored parrot with extended claws lies half around the crown.

One of the gray brush-brim felt bonnets is trimmed with soft twilled gray silk and curled shaded ostrich feathers and a lophodore is perched upon the side. The strings are very large and wide, being made of doubled bias twilled silk, with a narrow pleating of Breton lace on the ends A croquele ruby velvet capote has a bordering of gold cord edging on richly beaded galoon. A large tropical bird is perched in the middle of the front, its long, sweeping tail floating far back on the right tward the back. The inside of the brim is lined with old gold shirred satin, and the long Ottoman ribbon-strings are to be tied under the left ear. There is a top bow of narrow ruby ribbon. The fashionable red bonnet of last season will be revived again of the new red called Armaranth. Broad bands of feathers take the place of the Alsatian bow. These are made of the iridescent feathers of humming-birds so exquisitely arranged as to create the impression of scarlet and blue flowers surrounded by shaded green and brown and Autumn-hued foliage. Others are made of tiny dark feathers laid flat on, while upon the band are set three nests of humming-birds, rosette-shaped, with brilliant heads grouped together, the tails forming a ring in fan-shape. There are other bands made of the gorgeous feathers of parrots, redbreasts and kingfishers. So perfect is the taste shown in these gay bonnets and their trimming, that the simplest of them is the result of a week's careful study. It is only the shadings and etchings of two shades of color in olive green, or it may be in that amaranthine light that gleams duskly from a bed of violets, but there is poetry in the curve of the drooping ostrich plume, and artistic grace in the placing of the bird, the feathery tip or the cluster of flowers. Where there are two or three distinct colors in a bonnet the plumes are shaded to correspond. A red-brown felt bonnet has a crown covered with copper-colored spangles placed in points toward the centre, alternating with points of bronze beads. Jet is largely imported, and there are jet crowns for bonnets made of net embroidered with jet laid over satin. Flowers abandon Nature for fashion, and are made of loosely drooping leaves for changeable silk in large roses and half-opened buds.

A Muscular Methodist.

At the Lake George regatta the closing feature of the day was a mile paddling race for canoes. There were ten entries. Of the newest and most approved styles were the canoes, and gorgeous in gold lace and brass buttons were the occupants. Almost every canoe furnished something new and costly in the matter of improved stern gearing or patent paddles. At the extreme end of the line, as the boats got into position for the start, the Argus eyes of the referee discovered a strange-looking craft. She had the graceful lines of a small canal boat, and there was something unmistakeably home-made about her appearance. "Are you in the race?" sung out Mr. Curtis, to the occupant of this ungainly "dug-out," in a tone that but half concealed the irony of the remark. "I would like to be," remarked a meek voice, at which there was a roar of laughter from the proud captains of the more jaunty craft. "All right," said Mr. Curtis, "I wish you luck," and then fired the pistol. There was a graceful flourish of paddles, and away went the fleet, Mr. Doremiex and Mr. Whitlock taking the lead. In the excitement of the moment nobody thought of looking at the home-made canoe at the left. Presently, however, we all became aware of a great commotion out toward the middle of the lake. Seen from the corner of our eyes it was as if a windmill had got adrift and was going down with the tide. Regarded more attentively we found that it was no windmill at all, but the despised canoe of the meek-voiced stranger. Faster than the wings of the albatross flew the blades of a huge paddle describing great circles and sending the waters of the lake, white with foam, high up into the air. In less than three minutes the rest of the fleet were hopelessly behind. The good steamer could with difficulty keep up. "Who is it?" cried everybody. "I'll see if I know him," replied the captain of the tug, as he turned a pair of glasses on the foam covered canoe. "Well, I'll swow," bringing the glasses down with a rap on his knee, "if it ain't the parson." And a parson it proved to be—and no other than the Rev. Charles A. Cressy, of New Hampshire, who has long been in the habit of spending his summer vacation at Lake George, and who cruises the lake, a venerable sportsman, in a canoe of his own manufacture. To say that the clergyman was congratulated upon his victory, is but to feebly describe the scene that followed the race. The Rev. Mr. Cressy was, however, in nowise disconcerted, and waving his pa