FREDERICTON, MAY 26, 1880

THOMAS W. SMITH,

Merchant Tailor,

has imported his usual large Stock of goods for the

SUMMER TRADE!

CONSISTING OF

English, Irish, Scotch, German, French and Canadian CLOTHS.

☞ Do you require a good suit of Clothing, call and examine, and leave your measure for a PERFECT FITTING SUIT.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c., &c.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

We have in connection with our Establishment a

Custom Shirt Department!

☞ Call and get a perfet fitting Shirt at the Lowest Prices.

A Job Line of STAW HATS sold at any price to clear.

THOS. W. SMITH.

June 3, 1880.

JOHN BABBITT,

Opposite New Post Office.

Gold and Silver Watches

GOLD JEWELLRY,

Silver Ware,

CLOCKS,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

July 22, '80.

ALBION HOUSE

1880 SUMMER 1880

NEW DRESS GOODS

in all the leading materials.

BEIGES, BUNTINGS AND GRASS LINENS

for the hot weather.

New Dress Trimmings and Fringes.

Brocades, Satins,

Silks Velvets, &c.

☞ *The Millinery Department is Full and Complete.*

Sunshades, Gloves, Hosiery, &c

Corsets, in all the new makes.

Cottons, Tickings

CARPETS, CURTAINS,

and such Furnishing Goods as housekeepers delight in.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's UNDERWEAR.

Prints, Shirtings, P. K.s, &c.

SMALL WARES & FANCY GOODS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT

☞ Lowest Living Prices.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 10, 1880.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., August 12, 1880.

Cut it Out.

We beg to direct the attention of such of our subscribers who have not remitted their year's subscription, to the printed form of remittal, on the first page, with the hope, that they will immediately act on the request there given, and cut it out and fill it up, and send it back to us with the money. Attention to this will much oblige us.

The Exhibition.

We have every reason to expect that Prince Edward Island will make a good exhibit at our Exhibition. The Secretary for Agriculture has visited the Island lately, and conferred with the Government on the subject. An Advisory Board, composed of the leading Agriculturists of the Island has been appointed and the prospect is that an earnest effort will be made to make an exhibit worthy of the Island. This will do much good. The more the Exhibitions are extended, the more valuable they become. If we can get the stock and products of the different Provinces together for comparison, we then have an opportunity of learning what is good, and what to avoid. Unless our farmers see what improvments are made elsewhere, it is of no use telling them; they do not seem to comprehend the advance that others have made, and we dare say the same will apply to those of the other Provinces, and it is necessary that each should learn what the other is doing. In this way the Exhibition may be made more useful, and we should like to see exhibits from each of the Provinces, so that we could form a correct idea of the true position of each. No doubt we would not occupy the position in all cases, that we would wish, but it is better that we should know it, than go on from year to year, flattering ourselves that we were formost, when in reality, we were far behind. On the other hand we think we can maintain a very good position in some things which would be a set off against those in which we fail.

We hope that Nova Scotia will also make a good appearance at the Exhibition, although we have not yet received definite information from that Province. This should stimulate our people to do their best, and show the capabilities of our soil, as well as the skill of our artisans. We have many advantages, and we should show our appreciation of them by doing our utmost on the present occasion.

Our Government has been liberal in giving a large sum to provide a splendid building and it now remains for those who will be benefitted by the outlay, to do their utmost to take advantage of the present opportunity. In these remarks we include the whole Province, because the Exhibition is held this year in St. John, it is no reason that the farmers and manufacturers of York, should not do quite as much as if it were held in Fredericton. It is not reasonable to expect that all the Exhibitions should be held in this City. When we have them here, we appeal to other localities to come to us; if for no other reason, we should now be anxious to do as we would be done by. But outside of these considerations, we think it is for our advantage sometimes, to go from home with such shows. It gives us an opportunity to let others see what we are doing, as well as to ourselves to learn what is doing elsewhere; we trust our manufacturers, as well as farmers are preparing to do all they can to keep up our good reputation.

A Possible Quarry.

The construction of the new Parliament buildings is steadily progressing and is watched with much interest by our citizens. It will be a stately structure of quite imposing dimensions when finished, and will, it may be said, outlast by centuries every building now standing within city limits, and the constitution under which we live. Granite and freestone, as the experience of Chicago, Boston, and St. John teaches, "melt like wax" in the midst of a conflagration at its fiercest; but the furnace must be ten times heated to have that effect. In the position the new Parliament Building stand, it is hardly conceivable that they will ever succumb to fire. They might be battered to pieces by Dahlgren guns, by improved artillery, in an hour or so, but a bombardment of our capital by an invading foe, though, of course, possible, is an event so unlikely to happen, as not to be worth speculating about. There is no doubt that granite and freestone are the proper materials to be used in the construction of great public buildings. If they were more used for general housebuilding purposes, colonial towns and cities would not be subject to so many changes and fire-new appearances, and stand a chance of acquiring the staid, solid and enduring appearance of cities and towns of the old countries. We do not think it can be with truth objected, as far as New Brunswick, or, to confine ourselves strictly within our own limits, as Fredericton is concerned, that there is no building stone within convenient reach of contractors and stone cutters. There is reason to believe that, had a proper exploration been made in time within the vicinity of the city, a quarry might have been struck from which building material of a superior description might have been obtained at less cost, trouble and delay to the contractor of the new Parliamentary buildings than what he is now subjected to by having his cargoes of stone brought by water from the quarries near Dorchester.—An immense quantity of stone will be used in the building, and its price per ton is so high as to make material alone a serious consideration to the contractor. On the Hanwell Road, just opposite the cross lane running from the "old road," on the property of Capt. Tabor, (and extending further on both sides of said Hanwell road towards the city) there is quite an extensive stone district, and which, it is quite possible could be utilized. Material for building purposes has been found on the Tabor property, (the piers of the pillars of the portico of the Stone Barracks are constructed, we believe, of stone brought from thence) and there is little reason for doubt, that, if the quarry were worked that an illimitable quantity of building stone would be obtained there. This will be called the mere guess of an inexpert. But this we know: the superintendent of the Provincial building, Mr. McGrath, who is an expert and has had much experience in prospecting, visited the ground this week, and gave rather a favorable opinion. He was only able to make a cursory examination, but from what he saw he was led to think that it would be desirable to make a thorough exploration. A specimenn of a fine "olive freestone" was found. Could a stratum of it be struck by mining away the superincumbent layers of common hard and coarse sandstone a veritable treasure trove would be discovered. Let the search be made.

☞ Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER, only $1 a year.

The Outlook for Business and Exports for the next Six Months in U. S.

Dun, Barlow & Co., in their last circular, speculate on the outlook for business and exports for the next six months. They first review the failures in the first six months of 1880, in comparison with those in the same periods of 1878-1879, and state that the losses therefrom in 1880 were half what they were in 1879, and two thirds than in 1878. It is evident, they hold, that the risks in business in the last six months, so far as credits are concerned, have been reduced to a minimum.

"The figures, if taken in their broadest sense, would imply a condition of prosperity and a safety in granting credits hitherto not equalled in the history of the country. But it would be unsafe to rely too implicitly upon indications even as exact as these figures; statistics of this nature are essentially the records of the immediate past. It is safe to say that for the next six months the chances of making money do not bear any comparison with the chances as they existed in the last six months of 1879. The circumstances of the two periods are almost precisely reversed. At this time last year stocks of almost every product were small and values at a minimum; at the present hour the results of stimulated production, largely increased importation, and general activity, are seen in accumulations of goods and very uncertain values. The possibilities of making money, therefore, rest solely upon the slow and gradual absorption of goods by consumption. The ability of the country to consume and pay for its requirements has never been greater; and the gains that are to be made are likely to be the result of legitimate trade, rather than the quick profits which were realized last year from speculative advances. Those who can afford to wait for this gradual realization of their profits will doubtless participate in the general prosperity which exists, but it is painfully evident that there are many who are heavily weighted with merchandise bought at extreme prices, and whose profits even for the past year have been, or will be, pretty effectually extinguished by the settling in prices which is going on in almost every department of business.

Another element of uncertainty exists with regard to the prospects of the agricultural class, on whose continued prosperity the whole commercial fabric more or less depends. The magnificent wheat crops harvested last year, and the high prices realized in consequence of the general failure of the crops in Europe, were the most important contribution to the prosperity of the country and the revival of trade. Close observers view with considerable anxiety the possibility of a great decrease in the amount of money to be realized in the coming year from exportations. A good harvest in Europe would result in a changed condition of affairs, so that instead of exporting 175 millions of bushels of grain, the amount might dwindle to 75 millions. An unsalable surplus of 100 millions of bushels of wheat is a possibility not to be ignored. The business of the country in its present shape is largely predicated upon high prices for agricultural products and the receipt of large sums from other countries. Should these conditions be interfered with, the results to the agriculturlists and the numerous classes dependent upon them would be to largely lessen the demand for goods, decrease their debt-paying power, and intensify the somewhat uncertain feeling with regard to prices generally for merchandise. A lessened foreign demand would of course seriously interfere with the earning power of all means of transportation, and generally put out of gear the machinery of business in its present expansive shape."

The Sturgeon.

The Sturgeon which has in this Province been long despised and neglected, has suddenly sprung into notoriety. Fishermen looked upon it as an ugly monster of the river bottom and the deep, which it was a misfortune to catch in their nets, and whose "flesh" was unfit for human food. A few knowing ones may have laughed at this superstition, and enjoyed their broiled sturgeon steaks, but there is no doubt that the prejudice against this king of fish or Royal Fish, as it is called, has been very general. In Great Britain where sturgeons are scarce, they are held in high repute; the bringing of one to market has been known to create quite a sensation among gourmets, and some of these royal fish have brought as high a price as half a guinea the pound. The flesh of the bull and cow sturgeon, is unlike any fish, and it is said that a skillful cook can from sturgeon alone serve up a dinner of half a dozen courses and more, and that the diner cannot detect that it is fish, except in the dishes where it is specially served up as fish. Unless an enterprising German, a naturalised American citizen, and a few Germans had fished the St. John with drift nets for Sturgeon, and an outcry had been raised in the press against the intrusion of the foreigner on our great river, the attention of the fishermen of the Province would not have been forcibly directed to their neglect of a valuable fishery. It is to be hoped now, that the Germans have put our Fisherman up to a wrinkle in the way of Sturgeon fishing, that they will provide themselves with the necessary nets, and prosecute it hereafter during the season, which lasts it is said, three months, and closes in October, when the water becomes cold. We take from an article in the *Scientific American* the following regarding the market value of the Sturgeon, and the method of converting the roe into *cavaire*:—

"A good sized "cow sturgeon" is worth about $5, the roe weighing about one-third as much as the fish. A fifty pound roe is considered a large roe, thirty pounds being the average. A "bull" sturgeon seldom brings more than $3, and is usually cut up into steaks for smoking.

As soon as the sturgeons reach shore they are opened, and the roes taken out and conveyed in tin vessels to a very cool underground apartment built of stone, containing a cemented floor. Masses of roe are rubbed on wire sieves till each egg separates from the fatty and fibrous portion of the roe and passes through the sieve; the eggs are then placed in tin vessels and salted for a short time, after which they are laid on hair sieves to drain off. When thoroughly drained what was but a short time ago only halibut spawn, is now the toothsome *cavaire*, of which thousands of pounds are annually spread on bread and eaten with much relish. After draining it is packed in barrels, each barrel containing one hundred pounds, which sells at ten cents a pound. In this country no use is made of the air bladder of the sturgeon, out of which isinglass is made in Russia.

The smoking of sturgeon is entirely in the hands of small dealers, mostly Germans, in and about New York city. Small lots of sturgeon and eels have to be worked off rapidly, as they soon become mouldy and rancid."

Dominion Exhibition.

We have received the Prize list for the Dominion Exhibition, to be held in Montreal from the 14th to the 24th of September. Competition is open to the world. $20,000, in prizes are offered for live stock, and poultry, dairy and agricultural products, machinery manufactures, fine arts and ladies work. Exhibitors will be charged fees and charges for entry according to a certain scale, which must be in all cases forwarded with the entries. This will be the second Dominion Exhibition. The first held in Ottawa last year, was very successful, and Maritime Exhibitors though few in number, showed off very well. It may be hoped that they will enter into competition with greater force this year. Such of our farmer and manufacturing friends as may contemplate exhibiting at Montreal, and desire further information, can be supplied with a Prize List on application at the *Maritime Farmer* Office.

P. E. Island.

Prince Edward Island is enjoying a season of prosperity, and it is indeed looking beautiful, and may well be called the garden of the Dominion. It is quite in contrast with the other Provinces. The land may be said to be all good, the proportions of poor land is so small, and in many districts there is none at all. There are no mountains, although it cannot be said to be like prairie land. The soil is a red sandy loam, moderately productive in its natural state, easily enriched with barnyard manure, or special preparations. Lately the value of mussel mud has become generally known, and the use of it is working wonders, particularly after the severe treatment the land experienced from growing large quantities of oats without returning an equivalent. Were it not for the discovery of this mud, many assert that much of the land would now be very poor, under the course formerly pursued. The general use of this fertilizer has wrought a great change, and it is a treat to survey the magnificent crops of Wheat, Barley and Oats, which are to be seen everywhere. We were not only astonished at the quantity of those crops, but also at the clean cultivation which generally prevails. Good judges say that the Island will produce all the wheat required this year; and as for oats the quantity that can be exported will be immense; as is generally the case when the quantity is larger, the quality is better. Except in the old country, we never saw crops so universally good. Poor light grain is, the exception. New Brunswick would be vastly benefitted by importing a large quantity of the best oats from this Island for seed, and there can be no difficulty in procurring any quantity either this Fall or next Spring, at a moderate price.

The change of seed from the Island to our Province, has always proved beneficial. These remarks are equally applicable to wheat as to oats, and a nice quality of seed wheat could also be obtained. The root crop is also good. Very large fields of potatoes are to be seen on every hand. There is no appearance of decrease of any kind, the bug is unknown as yet, except by reputation. Very large quantities of turnips are grown for feeding stock. The practice of feeding roots to cattle, is far more generally adapted here, than in our Province, and the good results are plainly seen in the improved size and condition of the animals. The Ayrshire cattle on the Island are very much larger than in the other Provinces. While the Island appears so well suited for grain and roots, it does not seem adapted for Fruits, the orchards are small, and the crop still smaller. They do not seem thrifty, and we heard of no instance in which the cultivation was successful.

The nature of the soil is such that very little draining is required. Indeed we know of no soil, except the Western prairie, which requires so little labor to produce a crop. Scarcely a stone is to be found on the Island. The farms are laid out in blocks at right angles, like a checker board, and the fields the same, without a gully or any broken rough land to disturb the uniformity for many miles. The peculiar red color of the soil and beautiful green vegetation, have a pleasing effect in looking over the country.

The Secretary of Agriculture in Charlottetown.

We copy from the Charlottetown *Daily Examiner*, the following article relating to the course to be taken by the Prince Edward Island government, with regard to the Exhition in St. John, and the interview that our Secretary of Agriculture, J. L. Inches, Esq., had with the Advisory Board, on which, we elsewhere remark:—

"His Honor the Lieut. Governor in Council has appointed an Advisory Board for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for forwarding exhibits of our Provincial products to the Dominion Exhibition to be held next September, at Montreal, and also more especially to the Inter-Provincial Exhibition to open at the city of St. John, N. B., on the 5th day of October next. We trust that our leading stock raisers will forward to those Exhibitions animals that will reflect credit upon their owners and show that our Province can excel in the production of stock second to none in any Province in the Dominion. Our cereals will also come pete favorably at Montreal as well as at St. John. In black oats especially we can take the lead. The outlook for the lumber trade of New Brunswick is encouraging, and lumbermen require heavy horses for the woods. Exhibits of our best draft stallions at the St. John Exhibition would be desirable, as also that of our improved short-horn cattle. Exhibits of sheep from the flocks of some of our leading farmers will not reflect discredit on their exhibitors. Mr. Inches, the Secretary of the New Brunswick Exhibition, had an interview with some members of the Advisory Board this forenoon, and communicated some valuable information as to arrangements for the transit of exhibits to St. John Exhibition, at which certificates of merit will be awarded to deserving exhibits from our Province. Mr. Inches gave many valuable suggestions to the Board, for which we have no space in our present number, but will receive our attention in a future issue.

The Partridge Season.

The Partridge season is approaching, and it may not be unnecessary to bring to the remembrance of sportsmen, purchasers, and sellers, the law relating to the killing of this favorite game bird. By an Act of Assembly, passed last Session in amendment of Chap. 45 of Acts of Assembly 41st Vic., "for the protection of certain birds and animals, and by the 6th Section thereof, "*the close season for partridges is extended to the 20th of September in each year,*" so that no person hereafter shall take or kill any partridge between the first day of March and the twentieth of September in each year," under penalty of $20 for each offence. It is very desirable for the preservation of the partridge that the law should be obeyed, and strictly carried out when known, in any case, to have been broken. In the beginning of September, the birds are immature, small, and go in flocks, are easily killed, and when dead do not keep. Late in the month, they are full grown and strong, and go in pairs, and are much better able to take care of themselves and afford greater sport to the gunner and are better fit for the table. So, on all accounts, it is best that they should be spared until the 1st of September. As purchasers are equally liable with the shooter, or seller, to the penalty, they should not allow their love for partridge to tempt them to place it on their tables before the legal time. The law may be difficult of enforcement, but the ease with which it may be evaded should cause law abiding people to maintain it more strictly.

Mrs. J. V. Alexander, of Big-Sandy, Texas, found that her fourteen-month-old infant fretted unless it was placed on the dining-room floor daily to play. Staying behind the door an unusual time, she looked for it, and was horrified to see the child patting a very large black snake upon the head and dividing its bread with it, and the reptile showing its appreciation by wagging its tail. The snake came into the room from a hole in the floor.

A Parliamentary return, just issued, of cases of eviction which have come under the knowledge of the constabulary of Ireland, shows that during 1878, 406 families were evicted; in 1878, 834 families; and in 1879, there were 1,063. During the current year, up to June 20, there has been 1,060 families evicted.

Toronto and its Papers.

Toronto is, *par excellence*, in the Dominion, the city of churches. If the number of their sacred edifices is to be accepted as a standing evidence of the piety of its inhabitants, then are the Torontonians the most holy people between the head of Lake Superior and the mouth of the St. John. On the same principle, if the intelligence of the citizens of Toronto is to be judged by the number and excellence of the newspapers published in their midst, then they must be ahead, in the head, of the inhabitants of any town and city along the St. Lawrence, or by "the sea." The Torontonians have the benefit of three papers, and the patronage which they extend to them, show that they appreciate their privileges the *Globe*, *Mail* and *Telegram*, Grit, Conservative and Independent, and between the three, they ought surely to get the truth. All these three papers have within this year given proof that they are flourishing, that their circulation is extending. Their proprietors have equipped their offices with all the newest improved machinery, with the wonderful Scott Rotary Web Printing, cutting, folding and pasting machines, which can print and fold from 15,000 to 30,000 papers per hour. The *Globe*, the longest established of the three journals, changed from the large four sheeted form, to the more convenient quarto of eight pages, and it sometimes issues a quarto and a half, and a double quarto—twelve and sixteen pages. Its first issues in its new form were not satisfactory, but now its typographical appearance is most excellent. The *Mail*, whose office is now in a splendid new building, came out in a new shape, a large quarto, and new dress, in the beginning of this month, and presents its copious intelligence in a very readable form. It has only been eight years in existence, but it treads very close on the heals of its great rival, if it is not altogether abreast of it. The success of the *Evening Telegram*, a one cent and independent paper, has been even more wonderful. It has now a daily circulation of 10,000, and its proprietor, Mr. J. Robertson Ross, boasts that the *Telegram* building is about the finest press building and its offices the best equpped on the continent. He issued on the 31st ult., a large sized quarto, the extra four pages being devoted to a history of the paper from its start in 1878 with a detailed discription of his building and offices, which certainly was a extraordinary story of newspaper enterprise and success. It would be absurd to wish these three Toronto papers success, though we may congratulate them on their prosperity, but we can wish all our contemporaries, who are struggling to maintain themselves with badly paid subscription lists, like good fortune.

Lima to be Beseiged.

The war in South America, between Chili and Peru, is still dragging along on its slow and devastating course, and is little remarked upon; none of the Great Powers seemingly think that it is for their interest, that the contest should be brought to a close. There have been reports that England would interfere, and bring the combatants to reason, but the state of affairs between the belligerents shows, that the Imperial Government has not spoken, if it has spoken at all, with effect. It might be thought, that, the United States is specially called on to intervene; that, as the Greatest Power on this side of the world, it would insist on the Chilians and Peruvians bringing their insensate warfare to a close. Perhaps if they had had a fleet, commensurate to their position, they would ere this, have made a naval demonstration that would have cooled the fighting ardour of the South American Dons. But what can be expected from a power, whose flag even the Spaniards think they can insult with impunity!

The latest news with regard to the war, is that the seige of Lima, by the Chilians, is shortly expected; a despatch from Panama, 27th ult., states, that:—

"The Chilian transport *Loa*, purchased at the commencement of the present war, is the steamer which was blown up by a torpedo in Callao Bay, on the 3rd inst. The affair caused great excitement in Lima, and much glorification among the Peruvians. A torpedo containing 300 pounds of dynamite was concealed in a boat laden with fruit and vegetables, which was set adrift and captured by sailors from the *Lod*. While unloading the boat at the side of the vessel the torpedo exploded with terrible effect. One hundred aud fifty men perished. Forty others were rescued, of whom several may die. The condition of things in Lima is daily becoming worse. The Chilians are recruiting actively, and by the 1st Oct. expect to begin the seige of Lima. A terrific explosion of benzine occurred on the steamer *Coquimbo* at Valparaiso. The vessel was badly damaged and one man killed."

An Astonishing Marriage.

Some Editors have been holding up the hands (metaphorically) in amazement and amusement over the announcement that the famous and reality Baroness Burdett-Coutts is going to take to herself a husband, "in her green old age." It is surely vulgar and unmannerly to raise a shout over such a delicate matter, which is the business of nobody except of the parties concerned. But the Baroness is condemned to pay the penalty of her fame and all her well known deeds of charity and large hearted generosity will not save her from impertinent remarks and leering reprovals. The announcement of what some call "the astonishing marriage," was made by the *London World* last week. It said:—

"A marriage has been arranged between the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who has acted as her secretary and almoner for some time past. The recent statement to the same effect, which was contradicted, was made by the intended bridegroom. The gentleman is brother of Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, member of Parliament. By becoming Mr. Bartlett's wife the Baroness will lose a very large portion of her income, to the eqtant, it is said, of over £100,000 yearly. This is in accordance with the will of Harriet Mellor, Duchess of St. Alban,s, who bequeathed her vast property to Miss Angela. now Baroness Burdett-Coutts, providing if she married an alien or naturalised subject her interest in Coutts' Bank and other properties shall cease. Mr. Bartlett is an American, who was naturalized a short time since. It is asserted that remonstrances against the the marriage engagement from the best friends of the Baroness and from the highest quarters failed to have any effect, and the marriage will shortly take place. The Baroness is aged 66, while Mr. Bartlett has not yet completed his 29th year."

Ayoob Khan is 30 years old. He is a son of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, and is a full brother of Yakoob Khan, with whom he served in the campaign of 1867 and 1868, which resulted in the restoration of Shere Ali to the throne. When Yakoob Khan was recalled from Herat and imprisoned in 1874 Ayoob Khan fled to Persia, and remained there until the British invasion drove Shere Ali from Cabul, when he returned to Herat and overthrew Shere Ali's representative. It is stated that he was angry at Yakoob Khan for concluding a treaty of peace at Gundamuk. He has since held aloof from Cabul. His success is likely to make him leader of Yakoob Khan's party against Abdurrahman, and thus render the proposed settlement difficult. It has been a favourite idea among the party since the deposition of ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan to proclaim Moosa Khan, his son, Ameer, under Ayoob Khan's protectorate.

We have received the *Bystander* for August, who keeps up with unflagging spirit, in racy style, his comments on the events of the past month, in the new and old world. Several of the articles show, that, the writer has drank deeply of the fonts of the historical muse, and has well saturated thereat, his brains, which when tapped, flow copiously and freely. The flavour of the distillation is peculiar, and pleases neither Conservative or Liberal palates perfectly; though both Liberals and Conservatives will find it, not a bad political tonic. *Bystander*, in his first article, rejoices, that an end has been put to the Pacific Railway, as a Government work, and asks, "are there a hundred people in the Dominion, saving contractors, and contract-mongers, who do not rejoice." Rejoicing over the matter, is we think premature. *Bystander* has no faith in the ability of "our Commissioner" to bring about an Imperial Zollverein and an Imperial Emigration League; as the diversity of the industrial interests and trade relations of the colonies will prevent them from agreeing on one tariff, and it would be as easy to divert the migration of birds, to countries under the British flag as it would be to induce English and Irish peasants to abstain from going to a country where they think they can earn most bread. But he is heartily in favor of a commercial union with the United States, and thinks that, the feeling for it is growing in strength. *Bystander's* comments on the state of things in New Brunswick, are not favourable; whether they are true is another thing. His refrain goes—dull times, prices raised, factories closed and their managers at work, on salaries, in the United States, heavy fall in the value of real estate, general discontent, which breaks out against the N. P., etc. He confounds New Brunswick with Nova Scotia, for to prove that there is political disquietude, and a tendency to separation from the Dominion, and annexation to the United States in N. B., he quotes from the letter of a Nova Scotian dealing with the state of feeling in his own province. The history of American parties is a season-article on an intricate subject; and the critque on "the Loyalists of America, and their Times," is not complimentary to the spirit or style of the author, Dr. Ryerson, and is not Royalist in tune or sympathy, though he thinks evidently, that, the United States committed the kind of error, which is worse than a crime, in not according a magnanimous amnesty to the Kings' men. The *Bystander* has been a success during the six months it has been in existence, and its promoters are congratulating themselves on an increasing circulation.

The Prize List for the Exhibition to be held in St. John, during the first week of October, is now ready for distribution. Its typographical appearance is very neat, and does credit to the Reporter Office, where it was printed. Under the heads of Stock, Manufactures, Agricultural Products, Miscellaneous, and Fine Arts, there are 803 openings for entries. No money prizes in compliance with the express desire of the manufacturers of St. John will be given for agricultural implements, carriages and sleighs, manufactures, principally in iron, leather goods, cabinet and other manufactures, principally of wood, and other manufactures, such as soap, candles, matches, biscuit, candies and confectionery, haberdashery and tailors work. The prize list has thus been reduced, nearly by one half. It s to be hoped that our carriage builders and manufacturers of agricultural implements in Fredericton will not be deterred from exhibiting, because no premiums are offered. They should show that they require no such inducements, and endeavor to make such a representative exhibition of their several manufactures as will sustain their well earned reputations, and prove that Fredericton is no whit behind the larger St. John, in the excellence of its works. The Premium List should be widely distributed, and we have no doubt that all who desire copies, will be supplied by the Secretary of Agriculture.

On Sunday in Leadville nearly every store is open. It is the chief day with the places of amusement; the smoke of the smelters perfumes the ambient air a little more villainously than usual, if possible, and the streets are crowded. The church bells gather many worshippers, but they are not missed from the thronged streets. The miners come in from all directions, from shafts and tunnels and prospect holes, swarming in the streets, crowding the corners, filling the bars of the numerous saloons with a coming tide of humanity. Many come to buy their weekly supplies at the stores, whose clerks know no holy Sabbath rest; others come to talk over their strikes and finds, or to bring in their samples for testing. Crowds throng the more than a hundred gambling dens, from whose wide-open doors the sounds of piano, violin and flute mingle with the shrill voice of the dealer at the faro-table, calling "Make your bets, gentlemen," and the curses and vulgarity of the players taint the sacred Sabbath air. The gambling-house knows no Sunday, and though the law of Colorado expressly prohibits the opening of drinking or gambling houses on the Sabbath day, it is as dead as though it had never cumbered the leaves of the statute books, and the police stand idly by watching its violation. Bleareyed and bloated debauchees, in whose besotted lives honor, decency and manhood have long since died, bandy ribald jests with the lost characters who carry the liquor to the tables. Thieves and pickpockets watching with keen eyes for the victim and opportunity mingle with bustling crowds and jostle you as you pass.—*Chicago Times.*

The projected railway between St. John and Harbour Grace, Nfld., is being surveyed, and very favourable grades are being obtained. A vote authorizing a loan of a million sterling, in sums of $500,000 annualy, was passed almost unanimously by both pranches of the Legislature. "It would be difficult," says a correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* "to find a colony that could better afford to build a railway than Newfoundland. The public debt is small, and more than one-half of it will be liquidated by a sinking fund in sixteen years, each year of course witnessing a reduction. We have invested a portion of the fishery award, which yields $10,000 per annum. Our revenue shows a surplus of $22,000 per annum. By the construction of this railway, a saving in the subsidies now voted for local steam service will be effected, amounting to $34,000 per annum. The money now largely wasted under the name of a 'road grant' can spare $30,000; and various other savings can be effected in withdrawing bounties no longer needed. In this way, without the increase of taxation to the extent of a single dollar, or any detriment to the public service, a railway fund, amounting to $200,000 per annum, can be created, which will be ample to cover the interest on a loan of four millions of dollars, together with any deficit in the working expenses of the line."

A prisoner on a life sentence in the New Bedford (Mass.) prison has always been a desperate, dangerous man, ready for rebellion at any hour. One day in June, a party of strangers came to the institution. One was an old gentleman, the other ladies, and two of the ladies had small children. The guide took one of the children on his arm, and the other walked until the party came to climbing the stairs. Jim was working near by, sulky and morose as ever, when the guide said to him:—"Jim, won't you help this little girl up the stairs?" The convict hesitated, a scowl on his face, and the little girl held her arms out to him and said:—"If you will, I guess I'll kiss you." His scowl vanished in an instant, and he lifted the child tenderly as a father. Half way up the stairs she kissed him. At the head of the stairs she said:—"Now, you've got to kiss me, too." He blushed like a woman, looked into her innocent face, and then kissed hes cheek, and before he reached the foot of the stairs again the man had tears in his eyes. Ever since that day he has been a changed man, and no one in the place gives less trouble.

Some of the most eminent scientific men now accept the view taken by Adhemar, namely, that continents have not been depressed, but overflowed by the ocean. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the mass of water is transferred from one hemisphere to another once in 10,500 years, and the sun remains eight days longer in one hemisphere than in the other. At the present time the winters of the southern pole are eight days longer than with us; the ice continent has consequently formed there, and the mass of the ocean is to be found in the southern hemisphere, and the ice covers a space upon and around the South Pole more than twice the area of all Europe.

The Calcutta *Statesman* says:—Much ridicule has been cast upon the diplomacy of our political officers in Afghanistan, and some curious stories are told of the methods by which the astute Pathans have succeeded in raising funds at our expense. One of the most favorite of these is popularly known as "making a Khan." It consists in selecting some rustic cut-throat, the more obscure the better, giving him a horse and a shawl, and sending him into the British camp with half a dozen ragged followers as a "Khan" or chief, a new man of influence, who would not be unwilling to treat with the British for a consideration. When first invented, this plan never failed to secure for the speculative few who invented it a good round sum of money—from 2,000 rupees to 5,000 rupees being readily disbursed by politicals anxious to conciliate men of influence.

One shaft for the proposed channel tunnel between England and France has been sunk to the required depth, and it is asserted that in about eighteen months at least two and a half miles will have been bored under the channel, and that the work will be completed in four years. Another bold scheme for crossing the channel contemplates a line of steel tubes sixteen feet in diameter ballasted so as to make it weigh one and one-quarter tons to the foot less than the water displaced, and held at a depth of thirty-five feet below the surface (so as not to impede navigation) by being anchored by chains to cassions sunk to the bottom. Through this floating tunnel of twenty miles or so it is proposed that railway trains shall pass.

Despite the activity of the English agents in the United States, whose business it is to prevent the exportation of munitions of war to Great Britain, the Government is convinced, from recent advices, that such importations are made and that recently there have been some heavy shipments to Ireland. The shipments are made by the Irish-American societies organized in the States, and have become so formidable as to awaken the Government to action. It has therefore been resolved to increase the British military in Ireland and every effort will be made to detect and prevent any further importation. Two or three regiments will probably be ordered to keep a sharp outlook for the landing or distributing of arms or war materials.

Some people are never satisfied. Here has Dr. Tanner been going without his dinner for close on six weeks, and as if that were not hardship enough, a lot of women now want him to marry them. They probably think a man who is not particular when he gets his meals— or for that matter if he gets them at all— would be a first-class kind of a husband to have around when the circus comes to town.

Acknowledgements

James Roberts $1.00; John Moore $1.00; David Barker $1.00; Thomas Swade $1.00; William Kingston $1.00; Charles Sampson $1.00; James Rodgers $1.00; D. Donnelly $1.00; William Creelman $1.00; Thomas Edgar $1.00; Geo. Blackie $1.00; John R. Ronald $1.00

Marriages.

At Westport House, Portrush, County Antrim, Ireland, by special licence, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Rector of Agherton, Sewel Hamilton, Esq., to Helena, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson, Rector of Bovevagh, and Precentor of Christ's Church, Dublin, grandaughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., Archdeacon of Armagh, and Prebend of Kildare, and of the Right Hon. Henry Jeffery Flower, Viscount Ashbrook, and sister of Captain Henry Jeffery Robinson, late of Fredericton.

Deaths.

At Upper Nashwaak, August 2nd, Frederick Fraser, aged 20 years, son of Thomas Fraser.

At St. Mary's, on the 15th inst., James, son of John Duffy, aged 16 years.

STUFFED BIRDS

BY AUCTION.

LOOK out for the sale of Stuffed Birds by Public Auction, on

Saturday next, 14th inst.,

IN THE

"Spahn" Building, Queen St.

☞ The collection will be on exhibition on Friday, 13th inst.

W. H. FRIEL, *Auctioneer.*

August 12.

A. A. MILLER & Co.

are now openig their

NEW SPRING STOCK

of

DRY GOODS

imported direct from the best markets in England, United States and Canada.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Goods sold at

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, April, 8, 1880.

DEVER BROS.

Opening this day, 10th June:

Figured Bunting,

in Black, Drab and Brown.

DRESS LINENS,

with Trimmings to match.

Black Grenadines,

NEW DRESS GOODS

IN

Melanges, All Wool French Beiges, Parisian Fancies, Berlin Figured, Satin Melanges, and Debages

New Kid Cloves,

New Lisle Cloves,

New Taffta Cloves,

New Real Laces,

in White and Black.

New Sun Shades,

NEW PIQUES.

New Lace Ties and Scarfs,

with a complete line of Small Wares.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, June 10, 1880.

SUSPENDERS.

Just opened:

1 Case of

Burges' Adjustable Suspender,

Direct from the Manufacturer, which we will Retail at Wholesale Prices.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

SHOULDER BRACES.

Just opened: A lot of the

Excelsior and Dr. Cutter

SHOULDER BRACES,

which we can sell

25 Per Cent. Cheaper than ever before sold for.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

LINEN COLLARS.

Just opened:

1 CASE OF THE

BRYANT and GLOBE

LINEN COLLAR

which gave such satisfaction.

Best Fitting Collars in the Market!

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

Gents' Furnishers and Shirt Makers,

Opp. F. R. C. Rooms, - Queen St.

Fredericton, August 12.

Hardware, Locks, Hinges, &c.

Just received from Boston:

4 CASES Rim and Mortise Locks;
24 doz. Loose Pin Acorn Butt Hinges;
1 cask T Hinges; 2 cases Screws;
1 case Diston's Hand Saws;
2 cases Coat and Hat Hooks.

For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

August 12.

PAINT OIL.

4 CASKS Boiled Linseed Oil;
47 kegs Cut Nails;
1 case Tea Scales;
1 case Axle Pulleys;
3 large Jack Screws;
48 rolls Roofing Felt, best quality.

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Aug. 12.

$200 A MONTH warranted. $5.00 a day at home. Our agents, men, women, boys and girls are getting rich. Costly outfit with $5.00 premiums free to agents. Capital not required. Write at once that this great offer may not pass you. The work is light and pleasant, any one can do it. Write to us, you will never regret it. We can start you. One agent in Portland, Me., cleared $20 in one day.

J. M. SHAW & Co., Hallowell, Me.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby glven that the Notice and Petition required under the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," for the bringing of the second part of said Act into force and effect in the County of Sunbury, in the Province of New Brunswick, duly signed, will be deposited in the office of James S. White,