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,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER,

has removed to

Store opposite New Post-Office.

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., June 24, 1880.

Goldwin Smith on "Canada and the United States."

Goldwin Smith has come out in the character of peacemaker between Canada and the United States in the July number of the "North American Review." He is evidently bent on bringing them together by some close bond. Perhaps he would die happy, if he but lived to see one nation on the great continent of North America, and was assured that he would survive in history as the "Deas ex machina" who had brought about the Union, between the Dominion and the Republic. His object in writing the article in the "N. A. Review," is to disabuse the minds of the people of the United States of the idea propagated some three months' ago in the pages of the same serial by Sir Francis Hincks, that there is a band of agitators in Canada, forming a political cabal or conspiracy, who are intent on compassing an object—annexation of course—and to show that the movement afoot in Canada for a commercial union with the United States, is a perfectly natural one, essentially economic, and not political, that "it is not the offspring of intrigue but the behest of Nature," and that those who take part in it—strictly commercial men and journalists who are not actuated by political ambition—are no more agitators than Sir Francis himself. He easily forgets that the commercial union of which he is a strong supporter, is but the first step to political union, and that those who, in Canada, are perpetually mooting the matter, are more like working towards annexation. He and they may be acquitted of a desire by loud demagogue acts, and intemperate agitation, to precipitate events, for such a course in the present temper of the people of Canada, would certainly defeat their object, but the course they are pursuing shows where their affections lie. For it is impossible, were Canada connected by the close bond of material interest with the United States, to the exclusions of the British manufacturer that her connection with the mother country could endure, and that tie being snapped she would have little object in maintaining, if she could, her independence.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Smith makes out a kind of case. The geographical figure of the Dominion; the barriers of wild country, desert of mountain ranges which separate Ontario and Quebec from the Maritime Provinces, and Canada "proper" from Manitoba, and Manitoba from British Columbia, and the natural commercial connection which the Maritime Provinces have with New England States, Quebec and Ontario with the States south of them, Manitoba with Minnesota, and British Columbia with California appear, on the principles that material interests are controlling and traffic always takes the most convenient routes, to point to a commercial union between Canada and the United States as the most natural and advantageous thing possible.

But man does not live by bread alone. All Canadians have not the same hatred of English aristocratic influence, the same contempt for Imperialism and Beaconsfield, the same little love for British connection, with which Mr. Smith seems embued, or the same single eye for their material interests which seems to possess those who are agitating in Montreal and other centres of business for a commercial union. The great majority of the people of Canada are still strongly British in their ideas, and are not, by any means, inclined to abandon their position of a independently governed young nation and loyal dependence on a Grand Mother country, though it may foster some extravagant, old country court habits, and cause their government to undertake vast and costly works like the Pacific Railway, and somewhat retard their material prosperity.

Though most Canadians would not go the length of a complete commercial Union, they would gladly accept the alternative, Mr. Smith has suggested, but not recommended, a partial reciprocity treaty like the one abrogated in 1865. We believe that, the Dominion Government would not allow even the N. P. to stand in the way of such an arrangement, and that they would gladly avoid making a fiscal war with the United States Government, and put a stop to the retaliatory course they are now both pursuing, which will have a pernicious effect, when "the fire brand of the Fisheries question" is "kindled again," as Mr. Smith says. If the United States, which as "the greater and stronger nation" would not compromise her dignity by making a friendly advance, would propose a conference with Canada, (with the consent of Great Britain) for the purpose of considering all questions connected with commercial relations, a satisfactory agreement, which without affecting the independent position of "the smaller and weaker nation," would mutually improve their commercial position, and lay all dangers of serious disputes, might be arrived at. Mr. Smith makes the suggestion, and in doing so, acts like a peace maker. Though we all very well know, he is no friend to Canadian independence, we will forgive him if he helps us to a better understanding with our neighbours.

The Three Commissions.

The members of the Dominion Government met lately in Ontario for the transaction of business, previous to dispersing for the Summer. Ministers of State must have their holidays like common folks, and they enjoy the cool salt breezes of the sea coast, the excitement of fly fishing, and camping out, or the delight of lying on the sward beneath the shade of the green wood tree doing nothing, or devouring the last sensation novel, as well as those whose minds have never been occupied by high affairs. The chief result of the ministerial deliberations, was the appointment of three Commissions on the Pacific Railway, Civil Service, and International Park. The referring of a matter to a Commission is sometimes only another way of getting rid of it; it is a pretentious plan of doing nothing under the appearance serious business, or a way, that, a government takes to oblige some of its friends by appointing them to lucrative and pleasant, if temporary, positions. The Dominion Government of course had serious intentions in appointing the three Commissions. With regard to the last, the Niagara Commission, as it is called, the members of which are Sir Alex. Campbell, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. J. B. Plumb, M. P., and Mr. H. Desjardins, M. P., we hope that it will not go on a bootless errand to New York. The business of the Commission is to come to some arrangement with the government of that State, and of that of Ontario, with regard to the scheme proposed by Earl Dufferin, for the preservation of the beauties of the neighbourhood of "the mighty cataract," now desecrated by all sorts of extortionists—photographists, guides, "Injuns," etc.,—by inclosing them in an International Park. The Legislature of New York, has already thrown a bill relating to the said Park "under the table," and the Ontario Government has, from the time that the scheme was proposed looked very coldly upon it. The Commission however, may bring the Governments of New York and Ontario to a better state of mind, and even convince the Government of Washington (if their instructions go so far,) that it is their duty to devote a portion of the ten millions of the Alabama surplus, to carry out this international work. But one must be very sanguine to expect a favorable result.

With regard to the Civil Service Commission, if it accomplishes no more than what one of the government organs hopes and declares it will, it has little reason for its existence. The Commission is empowered to call for assistance outside; it will go to all the trouble (and expense, we suppose,) of bringing gentlemen connected with banking and commerce before it, in order that they may give their experience as a guide to the government and their officials. The Ottawa *Citizen*, edited by Mayor Macintosh, thereon remarks—"In this proposition we cordially join, and we join it the more cordially since we do not understand that the commission is expected or intended to provide any radical change in the system at present existing." If the commission intends to do nothing more serious than to listen to testimony it will be nothing better than a solemn sham, and the members will have a dull time, as sitting in Ottawa, they will not have like members of the other commissions, a pleasant trip abroad at the country's expense. The Pacific Railway Commission has been appointed to investigate in all matters relating to the surveys, contracts, engineering, and expenditures of that undertaking, which will be published for the general satisfaction and laid before Parliament next session. The members of it are Judge Clark of Coburg, who will, the *Mail* says, "provide for the legal regularity of proceedings and evidence," and who is, according to the *Globe*, "a decided Tory, and one of the sharpest, shrewdest, most dexterous men on the Bench!" Mr. Samuel Keefer, whose experience as an engineer, the *Mail* says, "will be a guarantee of the technical fairness of the investigation," and who the *Globe* says is "eminent as an enquirer into matters which require ingenious treatment;" and Mr. Miall of the Inland Revenue Department, who, according to the *Mail*, stands high in the confidence of all parties as a master of accounts and finance, but who is dubbed by the *Globe* "a government servant." The *Mail* is very confident of the good intentions of the government in appointing the Commission, and hopeful that good results will come from its labors. The *Globe* hints that the government appointed it after long hesitation, being constrained to do so, owing to distrust among their friends, and to a quarrel between Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Pope over the letting of the contracts of Sections A and B, and it expects no good to come out of the investigation, which the government has instituted into its own conduct, of course. If nothing bad comes out of it the people of Canada, generally, will be satisfied. The probability is that nothing either good or bad will proceed from the Commission, except the report, which will be good or bad, according as it gives a full correct, unbiassed account of the position of the Pacific Railway, or not.

Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone since he has come into power has been subject to many vexations. He needs must feel keenly the triumph of having hunted down Earl Beaconsfield, and turned the liberal minority into a great majority, to console him for the humiliations, rebuffs opposition, and general worriment he has had to endure. He is too old, it is feared, to sustain long so much of the burden of government as he has undertaken—the functions of the First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer—and his friends feel anxious, remembering how seventeen years ago, his health broke down, in an alarming manner, under the pressure put on him. Affairs have, generally, taken an unpleasant turn for him since he has come into power. He was compelled to make amends to the Emperor of Austria, for impulsive remarks he made during the heat of the election, and to commence his government by apologising, and lowering, in the estimation of many, the dignity of the Empire in the face of Europe. Not to particularly mention the annoyance he has been subjected to by the extraordinary scenes enacted in the Commons in the debates over the motion whether Bradlaugh the atheistic member of Northampton, should be, after declining to take the members oath, allowed to affirm and take his seat, and by the endeavour of Mr. O'Donnell, the Home Rule member, to force on the House an inquiry into the antecedents of M. Lacour, the new French Ambassador, which he felt compelled against the judgment of some of his friends, to choke off, he has met with opposition in his own Cabinet, and alienated many of his supporters in the country. His determination to uphold Sir Bartle Frere, who is discredited with having brought on the costly and inglorious Zula war, threatens to cause the secession of Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, and to exasperate the extreme section of the Liberal party, while his appointment of two Catholic Lords, Ripon and Kenmare, one to be Governor General of India, the other to High Steward of the Household, has incensed the Non-conformists of England and the Liberals generally, of Scotland. And he has brought in a budget, which though satisfying the farmers by abolishing the duty on malt, which they have long felt as a grievance, has made by the manner of its removal, the Scotch and Irish whiskey manufacturers angry, while to made up the deficiencies in the revenue caused by the changes, he has increased the income tax a penny in the pound, to the great dissatisfaction of very many who they find the present rate burdensome enough. He also appears to be threatened with a very angry debate on the Burials Bill, which may bring him in collision with the House of Lords. The Lords have passed the said Bill, which gives dissenters of all creeds (or of no creed at all) the right to inter their dead in the burial grounds of the established churches, and dissenting ministers the privilege of reading or conducting any christian service at the grave. But they have attached an amendment, leaving it discretionary with clergymen of the Church of England, in cases where the bodies of dissenters are handed over to them to be interred according to the rites of the establishment to use all, or any or none of the Burial service as may be thought fit in each case. If the amendment were carried new scandals, it is thought, would be raised, as to the amendment the House will give strong opposition. Again the "unspeakable" and most stubborn Turk, is a source of great anxiety to him. He may press with threats, the Sultan to reform his Empire, but unless he makes it very clear to His Sublimity that he is resolved and ready to coerce him, if he refuses, he will be met with impassive resistance. Mr. Gladstone finds the state of affairs in the East to be very critical. The Sultan may, indeed bow to the pressure of the Great Powers whose plenipotentiaries are now sitting in Berlin, and preparing a vote for his acceptance, still there is a fear that, he may listen to insidious counsel, refuse to accept the delimitation of the Greek frontier, drawn up by the supplementary congress, and brave with stolid scorn the anger of Europe. And it may come about, that in addition to all his other troubles, Mr. Gladstone whose dearest aspirations are for peace and prosperity, may have a war upon his hands. Trully it cannot be said that affairs have taken a pleasant turn for the great septuagenarian statesman.

Kingston Military College.

It seems impossible to make a military nation of Canada. Its position as a dependency in an Empire, and in close proximity to a powerful republic is against it. An attempt has been made to create a standing army, but Major General Sir Selby Smythe has been unable to accomplish the object of his desire. He has left the country, and even the most enthusiastic military minded men in the Dominion are relieved by his departure. Still, in justice to the departed General, it must be said that if he has not left behind him the neucleus of a standing army, he has left the volunteer militia in an efficient state, proof of which was given by the most creditable display made at the Quebec Review, which elicited so very warm and confident an enconium from the Governor General. And the genius of the people is against Canada becoming a military nation. The majority of them cannot see the necessity or use of their young men wearing red coats, and drilling for a few days every year, and consider the money spent in maintaining an expensive militia staff as thrown away. They are wrong of course, as the volunteer force is of service to the country, and could not altogether be dispensed with. But nothing but a grave crisis—the threatening of war between Great Britain and the United States—will arouse the mass of the people to take a serious view of the military position of the country, and no fears are really entertained that any such crisis will ever occur.

When the Beaconsfield government was in power, and the imperialistic idea was in vogue, when war with Russia seemed to be almost a certainty, the military spirit was in a degree aroused. It seemed possible then that the neuclus of a standing army might be formed and the Mackenzie government gave in so far to the feeling as to establish the Military College at Kingston, for the training of officers. But on the incoming of the Gladstone government, imperialism and the military spirit have died away, and the College appears to have now no reason for its existence. The Toronto *Mail* which has always sympathised with military ideas, has made an onslaught on it, and has been pretty generally supported by the press. It objects to the College, not because it is an inefficient institution, but on the contrary, because it is quite too well organized and equipped and costly in maintenance, and gives its cadets so thorough a training, in all military arts, which they will never have an opportunity to apply in regular and active service, as to almost incapacitate them for a civilian career, upon which they will be forced to enter when they leave college.

The College has a staff of thirty-one persons, including the Commadant, Professors of mathematics, fortification, military topography, military history, civil engineering, chemistry, drawing, French and German, etc., whose salaries amount to over $20,000. In the five years during which it has been in existence, over $200,000 has been expended on it. The annual outlay is about $50,000. About eighty cadets receive an education, and of all who have graduated since its establishment, only four will receive a commission in the British army. Why should Canada spend $50,000 a year, that a few of its youths may become British officers? the *Mail* inquires. The Commandant of the College, Col. Hewett, feeling, no doubt, that the country receives no benefit, at all in proportion to the money expended, has suggested that the graduates should receive appointments in the departments of Public Works and Railways. But why should the country be called on to pay for the education of any of its employees? No satisfactory answer being possible to either question, the *Mail* has uttered the fiat, "collegium est delendum" the college must be swept away. As the *Mail* has the confidence of the government, and speaks, it may be pressumed with knowledge of their intentions, it is probable that its days are numbered. The *Mail*, we fancy will be more successful in its attack on the Kingston institution, than its great rival the *Globe*, will be in its onslaught on the Senate.

The Providence Boat Race.

The glorious uncertainty attending boat racing was exemplified by the contest at Providence last Friday. The news that Hanlan had been defeated by Wallace Ross was received in Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, etc., with incredulity, dismay, and even anger. From being the undoubted champion of the world, he fell at once to the level of other crack oarsmen, and to a position which will make it necessary for him to struggle to win back his laurels, and his good reputation. For though the charitable are disposed to think that he was outrowed and honestly beaten, those who have lost money by him, and those who have been proclaiming him unconquerable, are strongly suspicious that he sold the race. This defeat will likely give an impetus to the boat racing mania, lead to many matches being made, and increase the complications of betting, and unless Hanlan wins one or two victories in the course of the season on this continent, the odds will be heavily against him when he goes to England to row on the Thames, against Trickett, for the championship of the world. But that may be, what he and his intimates want. The official time at the Providence race, on the Keekonk river, was Ross, 29 m. 54 s., Riley, 30 m. 30½ s., Teneyck 30 m. 58 s., Hanlan nowhere.

"London Purpl."

Hemingway & Co., in offering to farmers and orchardists their new pest poison, "London Purple" have done them a good turn. Those who have tried it have found it very efficacious in laying the Colorado beetle, the destructive potato bug, on its back, and effectually disposing of the Canker Worm. It is finer, can be more safely applied, more adhesive than Paris Green, and cheaper. All who are anxious about their potato vines and apple trees should try it. Sold by Davis, Staples & Co., Druggists.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—To-day, 24th of June, is the Festival of St. John the Baptist, which is being celebrated in Quebec by a grand fete, and the meeting of National Convention composed of delegates from all the French Acadian communities on this continent, and even a few from "old France." What has roused the French Acadians to awake from their torpor at this time? is a question that seems to puzzle some of themselves to answer. Probably they feel that in this loud asserting, progressive, age it is incumbent on them to show that they are alive and have caught the spirit of the times. The Acadian delegates left Moncton by the express train, to which a special car for their accomodation, secured by Hon. Mr. Landry was attached, for Quebec on Wednesday, morning.

The Democratic Convention is now sitting in Cincinnati. The full number of Delegates is 738, but as each delegate has only half a vote, the voting force is 369. The greatest uncertainty hangs over the issue; the astutest politicians seem to have nothing certain on which to base calculations. A number of names have put forward Tilden, Seymour, Bayard, Payne, Henrick, Hancock, Thurman. Tilden has signified his desire not to be put in nomination, as also, has Seymour, but, though they both declare that if nominated and chosen, they will not accept, it is generally thought that they would sacrifice themselves if the nomination was anything like unanimous. The great difficulty is the vote of New York State, and the split in the Democratic party, caused by the secession of the Tammanyites led by Kelly. With a South solid as it is now, and the New York Democrates united, it is almost certain that a Democratic President would be elected in November, but the chances are against any candidate being nominated who will unite that vote. As in the instance of Chicago, the result of the Cincinnati convention, will be, probably, the nomination of some man whose name has hardly been mentioned. Latest despatches state, that Hancock among seventeen candidates, was leading.

The man George Bennet, (*alias*, Dickson) against whom the Grand Jury in Toronto, last Friday, returned a true bill for the murder of the late Hon. George Brown, has been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to death.

The Rev. Mr. Morse, of Calais, originally from New Brunswick, and member of the East Maine Episcopal Methodist Conference, was drowned off Shroud's lower wharf, St. Stephen, yesterday morning.

The Chancellor of the German Empire is unquestionably the most astute politician of our time. But he differs in one important particular from the current type of the European diplomatist. The Metternichs, Gortschakoffs, Beusts, *et id omne genus*, with all their imitators big and little, look on diplomacy as a sort of legerdemain, or, perhaps we should better say, as a game of cards, where the player must under no circumstance "show his hand." The diplomat must use language to *conceal* his thoughts, and he must never commit himself to anything. But Prince Bismarck has repeatedly proclaimed his purposes in advance with the greatest candor. As for his fellow diplomatists of other governments, they have never yet grown accustomed to the great Chancellor's frankness, and still persist in reading only between the lines of his manifestoes. The reader who is curious to obtain an inside view of Prince Bismarck's character as the genius of Statecraft, will find much to interest him in a paper contributed to the *North American Review* for July, by the great Chancellor's Boswell, Moritz Busch, entitled "Bismarck as a Friend of America and as a Statesman." Other articles in the same number of the Review are "Canada and the United States," by Prof. Goldwin Smith: "The Exodus of Israel," by President S. C. Bartlett,—a defense of the Pentateuchal account in the light of modern research; "The English House of Lords," by J. E. Thorold Rogers, M. P. "The Ethics of Sex," by Miss Miss M. A. Hardaker,—a calm philosophical study of the woman question; "The Panama Canal," by Count de Lesseps; and "Profligacy in Fiction," by A. K. Fiske.

We have received "Debates of the Legislative Council of N. B., during the session of 1880," reported by Jas. H. Crocket, and printed by Pitts & Crocket, making a small phamplet, in boards, numbering 35 pages. It gives a synopsis of the famous debate on "the Grand Southern Railway," which by the turn of events has been proved to be a waste of argument and rhetoric on the part of the defenders and opponents of the bill. The Government has fairly taken the matter out of the hands of the Legislature. The Lt. Governor has signed the Minute of Council, arranging for the payment of the subsidy on condition that the G. S. Company shall complete the road within one year. The work is now being prosecuted, and a crew of men are now preparing the track for the laying of the rails. Eleven hundred tons of rails are being landed from the "J. Walter Scammell," and distributed over the road under the superintendence of its warm friend, Mr. Lynott. And to Messrs. McCabe, Powell & Co., has been given the contract for the tracklaying and ballasting of the whole road, including the building of three bridges, viz., the Lancaster drawbridge, and the bridges over Musquash River, and Menzies Stream. Business is evidently meant.

We have received the "Atlantic Monthly" for July. Aldrichs "Still Water Tragedy" is continued, and a "strike" among the operatives is forcibly depicted. Richard Grant White has a second article on "King Lear, certain to attract the attention of all devotees of the "divine Williams." In "Reminiscences of W. M. Hunt, by Dr. Angell, and "A French Comic Dramatist" by J. Brander Matthew will be found much to interest artists and admirers of original and noble character and lovers of the drama. W. D. Howell's great novel, "the Undiscovered Country" is brought to a close. Frederick T. Mather writes of "Confederation in Canada," and comes to the conclusion that the constitution of 1867 does not meet the requirements of the country. "Brown's Retreat" is a capital short story, by Anna Eichberg. There are several other good articles which with one or two good poems, reviews of books and charming little essays in the Contributors Club, complete an excellent number.

We have received "the Plain Dealer" published by Mr. Wm. D. Stewart, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Its motto, is "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will." It is a well printed sheet, its leaders are well written, its selections are good, and its local intelligence is well attended to. We wish it success.

THE COST OF THE WAR.—The Secretary of the Treasury has furnished to the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, a detailed statement showing the expenses of the Government, an account of the late war, up to July 1st, 1879. The statement exhibits the gross expenditures growing out of the war in all the various branches of the service, either directly or indirectly affected by the war, and shows that up to the above date, the war cost the people of this country $6,187,243,385. Of this enormous sum, $1,764,256,198 was for interest on the debt contracted for the purpose of carrying on the contest; it took $1,040,102,702 to pay the soldiers, and $547,710,371 to pay bounties and pensions; $126,672,423 worth of horses were purchased, and $132,000,000 worth of arms and ordnance. The war expenditures for the Navy (including about $74,500,000 for pay, and $6,500,000 for Navy pensions) aggregate $412,000,000. Among the other detailed items of expenditures growing out of the war, are $5,243,034 for National Cemeteries, $8,546,185 for the support of the National Home for disabled volunteers, and $88,000 for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, the scene of President Lincoln's assassination. —*American Paper.*

The *Liverpool Courier* gives some rather interesting particulars as to the four men who are supposed to be among the most wealthy living. Of these the poorest is his Grace the Duke of Westminster, whose income is set down at £800,000 a year. Taking it at that sum, the amount which the Duke can spend without entrenching on his capital is £2,000 a day, £90 per hour and £1 10s. a minute. The next man in the ascending scale is Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose income is valued at exactly one million sterling, giving him the right to spend, if he likes, £2 a minute out of revenue. The head of the Rothschild family comes next, with a yearly income of two million and the expenses which he can defray thereout are, of course, double as great as those of the Senator. At the top of the list comes Mr. J. W. Mackey, with a revenue of two and three-quarters millions, which enables him to disburse £7,000 a day, £300 an hour and £5 a minute. Mr. Mackey was, thirty years ago, a penniless boy in Ireland. Sixteen years ago he was bankrupt; and now he is the owner of the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The live stock shipments to Europe last week from Montreal, numbered 1,282 cattle and 1,612 sheep.

The Czar is the only crowned widower and Victoria the only crowned widow among the European potentates. Alfonso and Christine of Spain are the youngest wedded couple; William and Augusta of Germany the eldest.

The last religious census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, 467,531 Calvinists, 80,117 Lutherans, and 33,119 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no church.

Of the German States or Provinces the Roman Catholics are the strongest in Bavaria, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine only. In Bavaria they constitute three-fourths of the population. In Prussia they number 3,825,840, against 16,712,700 Protestants and 400,000 of other religions.

Philadelphia has a Refuge for Cats and Dogs, where 13,620 of these animals have found an asylum since its establishment. Hopelessly sick ones are kindly killed with chloroform, sound ones are kept or given to respectable persons, ailing ones are doctored, and persons guilty of cruelties are prosecuted.

A man who firmly believes that a second flood will come next November to cover the whole face of the earth is building an ark at Helena, Texas. The craft will hold fifty persons, with food for forty days and forty nights, and he will take passengers at $500 each. Every other vessel, he explains, will be wrecked.

In Titusville, Pa., a few days ago, Mrs. Joseph Bushnell died from the effect of kissing the dead body of her father ten days ago, while attending his funeral in Pittsburg. Her father died of erysipelas, and at the time mentioned she had a sore on her lips, through which her blood was poisoned. Her little daughter Ella is not expected to live from kissing her mother.

The latest wrinkle in photography is the winking pictures. The operator takes one negative of a sitter with open eyes. Then he makes the sitter shut his eyes and remain in exactly the same position while another negative is taken. The two negatives are printed on the same paper, one on each side, exactly coinciding. When the double-faced picture is held in proper position before a lamp, and the lamp is rapidly moved or caused to flicker, the curious effect is produced of long continued winking.

A Turkish journal, commenting on the elevation of Mr. Gladstone to the Premiership, asserts that he was a Bulgarian. "His father was a pig dealer in the Valley of Kustendje," says this veracious chronicler, "and young Gladstone ran away at the age of sixteen to Servia, and was then, with another pig dealer, sent to London to sell pigs. He stole the proceeds, changed his name from Trogadier to Gladstone, and became a British subject. Fortune favoured him until he became Prime Minister. Gladstone has no virtues."

Gen. Farre has determined to abolish drums in the French army, and—terrible loss for nursery, maids—the gigantic drum-major. The pros and cons of this question have been long discussed. The roll of the drum, it was argued, was inspiriting, and dear to tradition. But the reasons which have prevailed, are that in actual service the drum is not heard so far as the bugle, is not so well adapted to convey orders by sound, and, moreover, that the heavily-laden drummer cannot carry a rifle, which the bugler does.

A parrot belonging to a friend of mine, says a writer, who vouches for the accuracy of the story, was generally taken out of the room when the family assembled for prayers, lest he might take it into his head to join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence happened to be unnoticed, and he was forgotten. For some time he maintained a decorous silence; but at length, instead of "Amen," out he came with "Cheer, boys, cheer!" On this the butler was directed to remove him, and had got as far as the door with him, when the bird, perhaps thinking he had committed himself and had better apologize, called out, "Sorry I spoke."

Mr. Sharon Turner has prepared the following statement of the progress of Christianity. At the close of each century the number of believers is given:—First century, about 500,000; second, 2,000,000; third, 5,000,000; fourth, 10,000,000; fifth, 15,000,000; sixth, 20,000,000; seventh, 24,000,000; eighth, 30,000,000; ninth, 40,000,000; tenth, 50,000,000; eleventh, 70,000,000; twelfth, 80,000,000; thirteenth, 75,000,000; fourteenth, 80,000,000; fifteenth, 100,000,000; sixteenth, 125,000,000; seventeenth, 155,000,000; eighteenth, 200,000,000. During the present century it is estimated that the Church has doubled its communicants.

Tom Dale, captain of the American Canadian cricket team who was arrested for desertion from the British army on his arrival, with his team, in England, owes his trouble to too much matrimony. He left a wife in England when he came to America, but soon afterward married a woman of Natchez, Miss. The English wife followed him across the ocean, and had him arrested for bigamy; but she consented, for pay, to his getting a divorce from her and marrying the Natchez wife over again. She assured him, also, that she had obtained a promise from Sir Garnet Wolseley that he could visit England without danger of punishment for desertion. This representation seems to have been false. He has been sentenced by court martial, to 336 days imprisonment.

A poor Irish woman went to a venerable priest in Boston the other day and asked him to forward to Ireland her help for the famine sufferers. "How much can you spare?" asked the priest. "I have $100 saved," she said, "and can spare that." The priest reasoned with her, saying that her gift was too great for her means, but she was firm in her purpose. It would do her good to know that she had helped. She could rest happier thinking of the poor families she had saved from hunger and death. The priest received her money with moistened eyes. "Now, what is your name?" he asked, "that I may have it published." "My name?" said the brave soul, counting over her money; "don't mind that, sir. Just send them the help—and God will know my name."

Whether the acquisition of Cyprus eventually proves profitable or advantageous to British interests or not, there seems to be no questing that it has had a most beneficial effect upon the prosperity of the Island itself. The value of imports and exports in 1879, was considerably more than three times as large as it was two years ago. In 1877, the amount was 16 million piastres; the following year, under the stimulus of the British occupation, it reached 40 millions, and last year aggregated 53 millions, showing that the impetus was not merely spasmodic. The rejoicings on the Queen's birthday were general, and participated in by both Greeks and Turks of all classes. They have apparently substantial grounds for their satisfaction at the change of masters, and may be well content at the practical results achieved by the British administration in enchancing their prosperity.

HAVANAS MADE FROM STRAW PAPER.—The great conundrum in the Cuban trade, "What becomes of all the straw paper?" is easily solved. It is saturated in a decoction made from the stems and refuse of the choice Havana seed leaf, and when properly treated with flavoring extracts, licorice root, senna, etc., makes a filling for cigars. Besides, it burns with a pure white ash precisely like that of the genuine leaf, unlike that yielded by any other material. Specimens of prepared paper seen in New York are described as closely resembling the leaf in appearance taste and flavor. The small particles of rye which remain in the straw and are ground up with the pulp, being of an oily nature, do not take the dye, and look like the whitish mold of a real leaf. Among other virtues it is claimed that the lime used in bleaching the paper neutralizes the effects of nicotine, so that no improvement seems possible in the use of straw in cigar making, except it may be to leave out the tobacco altogether. Coffee makers succeed in making people prefer chiccory and peas to any other mixture, and why should not rye straw excel in making "the weed." The objection offered against the use of rye paper at home is that it would not be "genuine."

Marriages.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Mr. William R. Sanderson to Miss Clarissa A. Creekmore, both of Gladstone, Sunbury.

Deaths.

In this city, on Friday morning, 18th inst., Moselle S., the only and beloved child of M. S. and Fannie Hall, aged 6 years and 4 months.

At Pine Grove, Wilmot, on the 5th inst., Ellen Louisa Bayard, fourth daughter of the late E. F. Harding M. D. Windsor.

In St. John, on the 23rd inst., Myra L. B., only daughter of Harris Allan, Esq., in the 22nd year of her age.

In Saint John on Monday forenoon, 21st inst., Lizzie, wife of Joseph Edgar, aged 39 years.

At St. Mary's, on the 22nd inst., after a short illness, William Good, aged 92 years. Deceased was a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, and has been a resident of this place for upwards of forty-nine years. His end was peace.

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.

DON'T FORGET.

A MEETING of the Kingsclear Agricultural Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

June 24.

PICTURES

Framed to Order

GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED AT

C. W. SCHLEYER'S

Photographic Establishment.

☞ *Best and Cheapest Place in the City.*

Up Stairs, Opposite Normal School.

F'ton, June 24.

LONDON PURPLE,

the New Insecticide,

Pronounced the Most Effective Remedy for the destruction of the

POTATO BUG

FOR SALE BY

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Fredericton, June 24.—1m.

BEST PHOTOGRAPHS,

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CAN BE OBTAINED AT

G. W. Schleyer's Art Gallery,

AND

PHOTO STUDIO,

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, June 24.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool and London.

Northern Assurance Company, of London.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London.

Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford.

British America Assurance Company, of Toronto.

INSURANCES effected with any of the above First-class Offices at fair rates.

Losses Promptly Settled.

☞ *Orders respectfully solicited.*

JOHN BLACK, *Agent, Fredericton.*

June 24.

I. O. O. F.

GRAND ODD-FELLOWS' FAIR

IN THE

EXHIBITION PALACE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30,

AND

DOMINION DAY,

JULY 1ST, 1880.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LADIES' ODD-FELLOWS' CIRCLE, have, during the past few months, prepared a large variety of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, which they will offer for sale on dates above named. All goods will be disposed of at moderate prices and must be "cleared out."

No pains will be spared to make the Pallace an attractive retreat for visitors and citizens, and a number of arbors and cosy nooks will be prepared for the disposal of cooling beverages, ice creams, chocolate, boquets, etc. Refreshment and fruit tables, abundantly furnished, will be presided over by the ladies, who will also supervise all the different departments. A Museum and Art Gallery, Magic Lake, and other attractions, will be open for the amusement of ladies and gentlemen.

The Bazaar will open on Wednesday at 2 P. M., and close at 10 P. M. On Thursday, (Dominion Day), the Bazaar will open at 10 A. M., and close at 9 P. M. A Band of music will be in attendance each day.

Excursion Tickets at One Fare will be issued to excursionists from June 29 to July 2, both inclusive, on the following Railways and Steamers: E. & N. A. R. from Bangor, Me.; St. John & Maine from St. John; N. B. & C. R. from St. Andrews and St. Stephen; and the N. B. R. from Grand Falls, Caribou, Fort Fairfield and Woodstock; by Steamer from Woodstock (water permitting); by Bay Steamer of the Union Line from Windsor and Annapolis, N. S., and River Steamers from St. John.

Parties travelling by the Union Line will be furnished a certificate by the Secretary at the Exhibition Palace, entitling them to return. In addition to the attraction of the Bazaar, the corner stone of the New Parliament Building will be laid on Thursday (Dominion Day).

COMMITTEE:

Mrs. G. W. Turner, Mrs. W. P. Flewelling, Mrs. C. A. Sampson, Mrs. W. Vanwart, Mrs. G. F. Coy, Mrs. H. Vavasour, Mrs. R. McNally, Mrs. H. C. Creed, Miss Quinn and Miss Clark.

Admission, 20 cts.; Children, 10 cts.

Tickets for sale at the Drug Stores of Geo. H. Davis, John M. Wiley, Davis, Staples & Co., and at the General Ticket Agency of Richards & Son.

MRS. G. W. TURNER, *Vice President.*

MRS. C. A. SAMPSON, *Sec. to Com.*

A GRAND

Promenade Concert and Social

will be held by the members of Victoria Lodge on (Thursday) Domicion Day, commencing at 10 p. m.

Admission—25 cents.

F'ton, June 17.

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 Gloves,

New Lisle Gloves,

New Taffta Gloves,

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.

Per Schooner Paragon from Boston.

41 BARS and 3 Bundles Norway Iron, assorted sizes.

6 Cultivators,

Wheel Hoe and Plow combined. All wrought iron frame and standards, tempered and polished cast steel blades. Without a doubt this is one of the best machines a farmer can have.

1 Garden Drill,

Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivators and Wheel Plow combined. This machine will sow any kind of seed regularly, such as Turnips, Onions, Peas, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Radish, Parsnip, Beans, Corn, &c.

Just received and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

June 16.

Haying Tools, etc.

JUST received, and for sale at hard pan prices:
55 doz. (assorted)