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F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Opposite Normal School, Fredericton, N. B.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 30, 1880.

We wish our readers, one and all, a Happy New Year.

1880.

The last days of 1880 having arrived, according to usual custom, a rapid survey may be taken of the principal events which have transpired since it commenced its course, and which may make it memorable in the annals of time. Nothing on a grand heroic scale has taken place, no mighty wars, making and unmaking nations, no revolutions, overturning dynasties, and putting an end to the old order of things, have marked its day, but it has seen uneasy and troublous times, and left a legacy of danger to the year which is about to open. Yet, if it is asked, if 1880 has brought more of evil than of good, it may be answered that the good has preponderated. From its opening to its closing days, improvement in business has gone on, reviving confidence, and the spirit of enterprise. To the mass of the people, depression in business, want of or uncertainty of employment, bad harvests, dear food, and the general discouragement that these things produce, are among the worst of misfortunes. When their material wants are fairly supplied, and their energies find occupation, they can bear up against political trouble, and find even pleasure in the excitement. Not even Ireland is an exception to this rule. For may it not be said that even amidst the terrorism and lawlessness of the present time, her people encouraged by a good harvest, are more hopeful, alive, than they were in the period of dreadful depression and sore want when absolute famine and pestilence were only by the exertions of the humane and the benevolent fought off Ireland, has been the source of the heaviest anxiety, and the point of the greatest peril during all the past year. Its woe and its wreath have been the constant themes of the ready writers of the daily press. At the close of 1879, the arrest of Davitt, other prominent agitators, and the departure of Parnell for America, to arouse the charitable sympathies of the people of the great Republic, on behalf of the people of Ireland, threatened with famine, and to bespeak moral support in their struggle for redress of their manifold grievances turned general attention to the condition of disconsolate and discontented Erin, and the events which have occurred during 1880 have fixed it there. England was accused of showing apathy towards the sister island, but the Mansion House subscription proved that the stream of charity was not dried up within her. The sympathetic zeal with which the Duchess of Marlborough threw herself into the course of relief, touched the warm Irish heart, and the noble generosity of George Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, was honorable to the man, and worthy the management of a powerful press, which has something more potent than words to give to dire distress. To all true, patriotic Irish hearts, it must be painful to see their country periodically reduced to the extremity of being the recipient of the world's charity. It is not strange that, believing that the land laws with all their deteriorating consequences on the character and condition of the peasantry, are the main cause of Erin's woes, they should unite with the determination to bring about a reform. But Parnell and his colleagues have overstepped the bounds of legitimate agitation; they have displayed a spirit of intolerance, hateful enmity of the landlord class, whose fortune or misfortune it is to have been born to the possession of the soil. By instigating and conniving at agrarian outrages of the most brutal kind, by instigating a system of "boycotting" against all who will not obey the commands of their league, they have brought on a reign of terror by their revolutionary and seditious language and have brought themselves within the grasp of the law. It is to be feared that they have proceeded so far, have so worked upon the passions of the Irish people, that an outbreak of violence is inevitable, and that government will be forced to establish its authority by the military arm.

It is sad to think that 1880 closes so very gloomily for Ireland, that the prospects before her in the year that, is about to open, are so alarming. But still, until actual bloody collision takes place between the disaffected and the armed servants of the law, there is hope that the British Government by calmness and firmness, and judicious concession, will be able to avert revolution, put an end to the reign of terrorism and bring in that of peace.

Affairs in Ireland might have taken a different turn of Earl Beaconsfield, had remained in power. He either miscalculated the time when it would be safe for him to dissolve, or the force of public opinion running against him and his spirited foreign policy. Most probably the time of dissolution had nothing to do with his defeat, as the reaction of public opinion, shown in the enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone had been met in his almost triumphal progress, through the north of England and the southern counties of Scotland, towards the close of 1880, would have swept him from power whenever he choose to appeal to the country. The victory of the Liberal party was very complete, but not without example in its completeness, as witness the success gained by Sir John Macdonald and the Conservatives, over Mr. McKenzie and the Liberals in 1878. Unnecessary excitement was raised, unnecessary alarm and anger expressed at the short delay made in calling on Mr. Gladstone, to form a government. A sort of false crisis was created, (chiefly by the sensational reporters of the great dailies) which was quickly dissipated, when Her Majesty called "the People's William" to Windsor Castle, and showed, that, as a constitutional monarch, she entertained no such rooted prejudices against the great statesman, as could induce her to refuse as her chief adviser the nations choice. Mr. Gladstone did not find the seat of power, one of downy ease. Mr. Bradlaugh, the infidel member of Northampton, who refused to take the usual member's oath, and was imprisoned for a few hours in the Clock Tower, for contumacy, was the first troubler of his repose. This affair nearly produced a split among his liberal supporters, and the commotion it excited, ended in an actual triumph for the redoubtable and reprehensible Bradlaugh, who was allowed to take his seat by making a simple affirmation. Such a scene as was acted in Parliament over the oath will not disgrace Parliament again, as Bradlaugh has won for all who may claim it, the right to make affirmation, instead of taking the oath. Irish affairs, and the doings of the irreconcilable Irish Brigades, occupied the chief attention of Parliament. The Rabbit's Bill and the Burials Bill, which were concessions to tenants' rights, and the non-conformist feeling, caused warm debates, but the feeling raised was but a piping breeze to a stiff nor-wester, compared to the angry passions roused by the Disturbance in Ireland Bill, to give tenant's compensation for losses incurred from the failure of the harvest. The debates and discussions in the press over this Bill, disclosed clearly the divergence of opinion between the Whig and Radical sections of the Liberal party. Passed by the House of Commons the Bill was rejected by the Lords, who thereby placed themselves in antagonistic attitude to the House, and a strong body of liberal opinion in the country. Hon. Mr. Foster, Secretary of Ireland, in the excitement caused by the loss of the bill, spoke in menacing terms against the action of the Peers. But even if the Disturbance etc., Bill had become law, it would not have disarmed the Land League in Ireland, and prevented affairs there reaching the present crisis. Something permanent and more radical is needed, to give contentment to Ireland. A hard struggle is before the Parliament and the country before such a measure is passed; a struggle which will array extreme liberal opinion against Toryism, vested rights and class privileges. Such a measure will not be passed for Ireland, without a demand being made for reform of the land laws of England in the tenant's interest. After an usually prolonged session, Parliament was adjourned, and it will meet again in January, a month before its usual time.

Mr. Gladstone's Eastern Policy has been vigorously denounced, but it is yet to be proved that it will be unsuccessful in compelling the stubborn Porte, to carry out its obligations, under the Treaty of Berlin. The naval parade in which all the Great Powers joined, and which was made at his instance, excited some ridicule, but the fact remains that it had some influence on the Porte, for Dulcigno was surrendered at last to the Montenegrins. Constant and determined pressure on the Turk, would force him to concede to the Greeks their demands for the rectification of their frontiers. But there is danger, that the British Government occupied by the urgent state of Home affairs, may relax their efforts, and that the other Great Powers who never seemed in earnest about upholding the Berlin Treaty, will leave the Greek and the Turk to settle their dispute among themselves.

On the continent of Europe the year '80 has been one of peace. The diabolical deed of the Nihilists in January, in exploding a mine under the Czar's dinner table, evoked the world's execration. Since then these revolutionists have been quiet, and have not attempted to carry out their terrible threats of general conflagration and massacre. The Czar in the course of the year lost his long suffering wife, and made haste to effect a left handed marriage with his reigning favorite, Princess Dolgourki. During a great part of the year Europe was disturbed by rumors of angry relations between Germany and Russia, and the movement of German troops towards the Danish frontier, a vaunting speech made M. Gambetta, at the occasion of the great French naval review at Cherbourg, salled forth a threatening answer from the German Emperor, in a proclamation issued on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, and the overthrow of the French Empire. At present, the idea of war of revenge against Germany is in abeyance in France. Her republican government has carried on relentless war against the Religious Bodies, and has expelled the Jesuits and other Seminarists. France celebrated her national holiday, July 14th, in commemoration of the taking of the Bastile, with unprecedented splendor; and her people, no doubt, now think that their republican institutions are settled on solid foundations, safe against Bourbon and Orleanist and clerical intrigues and Bonapartist seductions.

From Asia came early in the year, the rumor that Russia and China were preparing for war; the rumor intermittently revived, has died away. Very much more serious was the news that came from Afghanistan in midsummer. Abdar Rahman Khan, the acnowledged Ameer of Cabul, was installed in the Balla Hissar; the British troops had evacuated the City of Cabul and were cantoned at Ghuznee; Ayob Khan, with a large rebel force was in the field and moving down on Candahar, which was held by General Primrose and a British force. Gen. Burrows with a small, and partly disaffected body of troops, went forth to meet Ayob, and was attacked unexpectedly and at a disadvantage and put to rout. He, with the remnants of his shattered force, reached Candahar. The news of this most unexpected disaster, created dismay throughout England, and reinforcements of troops were hurried out to India. It might have stood very ill with the force in Candahar, beleagured by Ayob Khan, had their relief depended on these reinforcements. But at the first news of the disaster, Gen. Roberts set out on the march from Ghuznee to their relief, and Gen. Phayre from another direction. The gravest fears were expressed that Roberts would never reach Candahar, that his troops would sink with fatigue or be cut to pieces on the long and hazardous march. But on the 31st of August when Gen. Phayre was still laboring on his advance, he appeared within striking distance of the enemy, made a skillful attack on the Ayoob Khan, whose chief position was on the Baba Wali range, and after three hours sharp struggle put him to flight. Since then Ayoob has disappeared from current history. Roberts by his masterly march won for himself a people's praise and the nation's reward.

In 1880 the American continent has seen prosperous times and much political excitement. The action of Governor Garcelon of Maine, in counting out the republican candidates, and giving the Legislature into the hands of the Fusionist party, seemed to bode ill for the spirit in which the Presidential contest would be conducted. But the Republicans showed stalwart sense and confidence, and caused the intruding Fusionist to disperse. General Grant's loss of nomination at the Chicago Convention, was a great blow to the machine politicians. By flaunting "the bloody shirt," the republican jeopardised the success of their candidate, General Garfield; perceiving the error of their course just in time, they abandoned the stirring up of sectional hatreds, and working on the economic fears of the mass of the working population, by demonstrating that Gen. Hancock, and the Democratic party were pledged to readjust the protectionist tariff, into one for revenue only, they carried New York and other Democratic States, and gained a signal victory. The Democrats made charges of fraudulent voting against the successful party, and threatened to dispute Garfield's election, but they have now, quietly accepted the situation. Among the extraordinary incidents in the United States, was the forty days' fast of Dr. Tanner, who achieved a world wide, ephemeral, notoriety, and by starving his stomach, filled his purse. The fasting mania was of brief duration; people have no notion of stinting themselves in the consumption of "the goods which the Gods provide," in order to satisfy themselves that they could exist on a quarter of the food which they now devour.

In Canada, in 1880, it may be said, that, the Pacific Railway has overshadowed all other political interests. It was made the subject of a great debate in Parliament last spring; it caused Sir John A. McDonald, to start on a mission to England, where he made a protracted stay; the *Times* and *Economist* and other great London papers made it the subject of leading and misleading articles; when it was taken hold of by a Syndicate of capitalists, wild statements were made concerning the terms of the contract: for months the opposition kept urging the government to let "the cat out of the bag," and they did allow some of the claws to protrude, but the body was not fully exposed, until Parliament met, in extraordinary early session, on December 9th, and since then the opposition have been declaring that the cat is a "wild cat" of the most dangerous description. At present Blake and McKenzie, Cartwright and others, are at public meetings, in Ontario and Quebec, engaged in acting the part, which Bully Bottour desired to perform, namely, "a part to tear a cat in," with more damage to themselves, than to the animal. Next to Sir John, the Canadian who made himself most prominent in 1880, was Hanlan. His contest with Trickett, in November, for the championship of the world, was the great sporting event of the year, and this victory has been declared an honor to Canada, which entitles the winner of it to public mark of favor.

In New Brunswick in 1880, the destruction of the Old Legislative Buildings in Fredericton, led to much political excitement. The St. John press led the attack to capture the Seat of Government, but it was stoutly repelled by the press of this city, aided by able volunteers. The battle was closely contested in the Legislature, temporarily convened in the Normal School, but, in spite of all opposition, the resolution voting $75,000 for the erection of new Buildings in Fredericton, was carried by acclamation, and now a splendid new structure, nearly approaching completion, stands on the old site. The purchase of the New Brunswick Railway and Lands, the most successful Provincial Exhibition held at St. John, and the visit of Professor Sheldon, were noteworthy events. Fredericton has had to deplore the loss, in quick succession, of three of its oldest and most honored citizens.

Apart from these sad incidents which are common to humanity everywhere, 1880 comes to end with brightening prospects before our citizens. Wishing all our friends and readers a very happy "New Year," we close our rapid review of the year, now on the eve of passing away.

The Grand Southern.

The confidence of Mr. Greene, the contractor, that, the Grand Southern Railway would be completed according to contract, has been justified. The last rail was laid on Tuesday afternoon, 21st inst. Trains from St. Stephen and St. John, bearing the President and Directors of the road, the contractor and other gentlemen interested in it, among whom we must mention James E. Lynott, Esq., M. P. P., met at a place called "Mineral Springs," five miles beyond St. George, and there the final, polished steel spikes, were driven in, amid the hearty cheers of the spectators and employees, followed by the exultant shreiks of the locomotives, which awoke echoes never before heard in the wilderness. It is sad to think that Hon. Francis Hibbard who would so gladly have struck a blow on the head of the last spike, did not live to see the completion of a road in which he took such warm interest. The conjoined locomotives and cars, after the ceremony, proceeded to St. George, where a supper was given to the employees in a room in the St. George Hotel, while the parties from St. Stephen and St. John were regailed with a sumptuous repast in its dining hall. The distance between St. John and St. Stephen by the Grand Southern, is a little over 82 miles. There are twelve stations on the road—St. John, Junction, Spruce Lake, Lancaster, Lepreaux, New River, Pennfield, St. George, Benny River, Dyer's, Oak Bay, St. Stephen. The railway runs through a wilderness for a great part, past some comfortable settlements and much fine natural scenery. What can the people and legislature of New Brunswrck do but accept "The Grand Southern" as an accomplished fact, hope that it will develop a great traffic, and look upon the payment of the subsidy as they would upon the payment of a debt of honor, and raise no questions about it.

The St. Croix *Courier*, in its article on the laying of the last rail, says:—

"To those who appreciated the situation, it was full of meaning. It meant that St. George was that day put in full communication with the railroad system of the continent, that there was opened up a market for her products both east and west, and that there was dawning upon her a new era of prosperity, which, let us hope, will prove as solid and enduring as her granite hills."

Moncton Posted.

The Chignecto *Post* is hard upon Moncton, it fears that it will be about as expensive an acquisition to confederated Canada, as British Columbia has proved to be. Considering that the Dominion is, at the present time, roused and agitated from one end to another on account of the Pacific Railway, which British Columbia insisted on having built ere it would consent to enter the confederation; considering, that, British Columbia has been threatening secession every year, for the last ten years, because the Pacific Railway has not been constructed with the celerity it demanded; considering, also, that some of the British Columbians are not satisfied with the Pacific Railway contract, as it stands, and are going to petition the Governor General to disallow it, if it is not amended to suit them, and that others of the British Columbians are determined to go in for secession if the said contract is not carried through Parliament, and allowed by His Excellency, the *Post's* strictures on poor Moncton are rather sharp. It says:—

"If Moncton does not become a great city it will not be because modesty prevents her citizens asking for government favors. She has gulped down without a struggle first the I. C. R. terminus, then the I. C. R. headquarters, and afterwards the machine and repair shops. Next she swallowed a handsome subsidy to the water and gas works. Then came the Sugar Refinery—a Maritime pet scheme—that asks and obtains—no doubt justly—many favors. Having that nicely under way, she organizes for another raid into the Dominion chest. A dry dock company is formed and the government is to be asked to 'assist' by a subsidy. But all this is merely the commencement of the meal that this huge cormorant proposes to demolish. The Moncton *Times* lays out the following programme:—

"'Ought not our citizens take steps to impress upon the Dominion Government the great necessity for a public building here to be used for a Customs House, Post Office, &c.'"

If this sort of thing goes on much longer, Moncton will be about as expensive an acquisition to confederated Canada, as British Columbia has proved to be."

The Snow Storm.

The great eleven and a half feet snow storm which did not come off at the date predicted, is likely to be remembered as a standing joke against weather prophets. People will now think that they will be safe in believing that the exact opposite to what Vennor predicts will take place. So, in a way, Vennor will be useful. Those who still pin their faith to him, will assert that a great snow storm actually occurred at the date he predicted, away down in Northern Virginia, where snow fell for 33 hours without intermission. Travel was impeded, and trees broken down by the weight of their flakey burden. It was the severest storm that has occurred there for the last quarter of century.

Hon. Mr. Landry and the "Transcript."

The last issue of the Sackville *Transcript*, has a column of abuse heaped upon the Local Government, but aimed more particularly however, at Hon. P. A. Landry, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works. Were the article in question less partizan in character, and did it not contain a tissue of misstatements, we might let it pass unnoticed, as the *Transcript's* articles are generally treated, but as the matter stands, it is only right that something should be said in contradiction of the unfair assertions, and intended misrepresentations. And what is the crime for which the Government and Mr. Landry are arraigned by the obscure sheet, that draws its life blood from a band of disappointed politicians who lend their aid to traduce a gentleman of Hon. Mr. Landry's well known ability and integrity? Simply the building of a bridge over the Memramcook River, the cost of which will not exceed $2,600.

It is worse than childish for the *Transcript* to talk of asking the Legislature for authority for the construction of such an insignificant work, as if the Chief Commissioner himself, is not clothed with the necessary power, and its utterance in this regard, only exhibits a lamentable ignorance. Then with respect to the need of the bridge, there is not a doubt. The people of the locality in which it is to be constructed, have been using their best endeavors for fifteen years, to secure the convenience it will afford, and during the time, Hon. Mr. McQueen, was in the Government, the matter was so far arranged, that the plans for the bridge were actually drawn, and the erection then, was to cost $6,000.

The two bridges that at present span the Memramcook do not supply the public with that convenience which in this advanced age it required and the construction of the proposed new one is to fill a want long felt. When completed it will shorten the distance from St. Mary's College and vicinity, to the Railway Station by four and a half miles, while five persons will pass over it to every one that now utilizes the old bridges. This much regarding the convenience of the bridge, and we think that we have shown that the erection of it is a necessity. Respecting Mr. Landry's losing his hold on the French districts of his County, the *Transcript's* remarks are mere balderdash. That Hon. gentlemen never stood higher in the estimation of his compatriots than now, and among the English speaking portion of his constituency he is regarded as an able, honorable and most intelligent representative, the *Transcript's* misrepresentations to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Since Hon. Mr. Landry accepted the responsible and onerous position of Chief Commissioner he has fulfilled his duties, we are prepared to say, in a firm and efficient manner. This, even the opposition, who are bitter opponents of Mr. Landry and his Government, are constrained to admit. We are satisfied that all the dirt the *Transcript* can sling at the Hon. gentleman will fall harmless, and only rebound on its own guilty head.

IRELAND.

The Irish state trials were opened on Tuesday, 28th inst., in Dublin, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Chief Justice May, and Justices Fitzgerald and Barry. The Chief Justice read an address, stating that after the misconception which had arisen as to what he had said on a former occasion he would not take part in the present trials. Two honrs were spent in impanelling the Jury, which consists of eight Catholics, three Protestants, and one Quaker. The "traversers" were loudly cheered on entering and leaving the Court. Many members of Parliament have arrived in Dublin to attend the trials. There has been considerable movement of troops throughout Ireland. If we can judge by the tone of late cablegrams, there is some abatement of the excitement throughout the country.

At the annual meeting of the Stanley Agricultural Society held on the evening of the 3rd inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Providence, to remove from the scene of his earthly labours the late Hon. John A. Beckwith, for nearly twenty years the President of this Society; therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Society desire to place on record an expression of their high appreciation of the manner in which the deceased was ever wont to exercise his talents and influence, not only for the good of this Society, with which he was for a very long period so intimately connected, but also for the welfare of our community in general; also

Resolved, That this Society would venture in the name of the people of this Parish to bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which the deceased, Hon. John A. Beckwith, executed his duties in connection with the responsible position of Commissioner of the N. B. and N. S. Land Company, and also to the kindly manner in which those duties were performed: and further

Resolved, That this Society desires to extend to the bereaved widow and family of the deceased its most heartfelt sympathy.

By order of the Stanley Agricultural Society.

EDWARD SPEER.
Sec.-Treas.

A Terrible Fire.

A terrible fire took place, at half past five, of the evening of the 28th ult., in Buffalo, N. Y., in a wall paper factory, a great five storied building on Perry Street, run by Birge & Sons.

"The building is eighty feet front by three hundred feet in depth, and about 150 men and boys were at work. Thirty boys, employed in the fifth storey, were cut off by the flames below them. Some jumped on to a neighbouring roof and escaped. Five boys and two men jumped to the street and two were killed almost instantly. Others remained and were burned in the ruins. The factory was entirely destroyed. The flames spread to the malt house of J. B. Manning, which was also destroyed with half a dozen small houses across the stree. In less than twenty minutes after the alarm was given the building was a mass of flames. The walls crumbled and fell and probably buried from twenty to thirty of the employees. The doors of the different rooms were hung to swing inwards, and each had a heavy spring closing it, thereby retarding the egress of the occupants. The building was without fire escapes of any kind. The terrified workmen took to the windows and many of them escaped with broken bones and bruised bodies. Those in the upper storeys, unable to escape, appeared for a moment at the windows, and then sank back suffocated in the smoke and flames."

The Toronto *Telegram*, moralizing on the catastrophe, says:—

"The terrible fire at Buffalo once more calls attention to the culpable if not criminal carelessness of employers for the safety of their employees. In the factory the doors of the exits actually opened inwards. Of course in a rush for the doors it would be impossible to open them. Every owner of a factory should provide an outside iron stairway from the top flat of the building to the ground, with iron doorways opening on to each flat. There is hardly one factory on the continent which is not a death trap, and there are few hotels which are better."

Drunken Stuff.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that know one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smalleet child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

NEW BOOKS, Etc.

Harper's Monthly Magazine improves in appearance and excellence with age. It has now a large circulation in England, and certainly excels in variety of contents, and in the excellence of its illustrations, some of the best English serials. The purchaser of "Harper" gets the full value of his money. The January number contains a number of fine illustrated articles. "The Lakes and their Geni," "Old Time in a Quaker Town," "The Old New York Volunteer Fire Department," "James Russell Lowell," "Down the Thames in a Birch Bark Canoe," &c,, &c. The editor from his "Easy Chair," discourses wisely as ever on "current topics," and his "Drawer" is, as usual, full of good things.

Scribner's Monthly Illustrated Magazine, is a wonderful publication, considering its great excellence and cheapness. Its engravings are very finely executed. This department of art is being carried to great perfection. The principal illustrated articles are "Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer," "The London Theatres," "In Albania with the Ghegs," "Jean-Francois Millet—Peasant and Painter," "Glimpses of Parisian Art," &c. It may be said of some articles that they were written to explain the illustrations, but this cannot be said of *Scribner's*, where the letter-press is not made subsidiary to the wood cuts. Its unillustrated articles, tales, &c., are written in fine literary style. The subscription to this Monthly is only $4 a year.

The *Atlantic* for January begins with the first chapters, vigorously written, of a new interesting serial story, "Friends," "A Duet," "A paper on the widely extended family of Smith," by Mr. Aldrich, is very entertaining." Henry James contributes some additional telling touches to his "Portrait of a Lady." John Fisk has an article on "Sociology and Hero Worship." Miss H. W. Preston contributes a delightful literary historical essay on "A Symposium of Sixty Years Ago." W. M. Rossetti begins his series of articles on "The Wives of the Poets," and Mr. Richard Grant White, has a seasonable article on "Sara Bernhardt," the French actress, who is creating so much theatrical fuss and gossip on this continent at present. Fine poems, essays, stories, and "The Contributors Club," complete a very fine number of this Magazine, which is published by Houghton, Mifflen, & Co., Boston.

The January issue of *St. Nicholas*, "the New Year's number," was published on Tuesday, December 28th, giving the young people time to forget a little the glories of "the wonderful Christmas number." Among the contents are several capital things which were crowded out of December. "Bright Eyes," the young Indian girl, makes her first contribution to literature in a charming story of Indian child-life. There is an account of "The Children's Fan Brigade," another of the novel entertainments for children's festivals which have been suggested in the pages of ST. NICHOLAS; "Every Boy His Own Ice-Boat," describing a splendid new sport for all skaters; the first of Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's "Stories of Art and Artists," which are to be one of the special features of ST. NICHOLAS during the coming year; one of Frank R. Stockton's funniest fairy stories, a poem by H. H. Boyesen, pictures grave and gay, continuations of the serials, etc., etc. The issue rivals the Christmas number in good things.

We have received the January number of the *North American Review*, (New York.) The opening article, "The Philosophy of Persecution," by Professor John Fiske, is an endeavor to explain how it is, that, in these modern days, (when any man may hold any opinion about religion, however heterodox, almost with impunity,) the spirit of persecution, which made, in past ages, so many hideous pages in history, has so greatly died away. The Professor thinks, that, the late Mr, Buckles explanation of the phenomenon is of little worth which in effect was that in modern times general skepticism so pervades the community, that men have lost the will or the power to persecute their fellow creatures for not believing in what they themselves do not thoroughly believe. The writer traces the decline of persecution, to the general softening and amelioration of manners, to the decline of the martial spirit, and the greater devotion to pacific industrial pursuits, to the loss of a disposition to domineer, and of the sense of corporate responsibility. The other articles are controlling forces in American politics, "Atheism in Colleges," "The Ruins of Central America," "Partisan Government," "Popular Art Education," "The Limitations of Sex," "The Mission of the Democratic Party, etc."

We have received J. B. Snowball's Miramichi Wood Trade Circular for 1880. The season just closed was an exceptional one, the winter was fine for lumbering operations, but having less snow than usual and light spring rains, nearly a quarter of the season's drive was stuck in the brooks, and the greater part of these logs were not got to market until the 1st Nov., when the cost of driving had reached fully two dollars per thousand superfical feet. The heavy stock of sawn woods on hand this time last year, has, owing to the improvement in European and home markets, been mostly all shipped, and the yards are now nearly bare. The shipments in 1880 were over 155 million feet, and were greater by 40 millions than those of 1879. The rates of freight averaged 5 s., higher than the rates of 1879, which were lower than shipowner's expected; the early chartering being from 60s to 67s 6d, the summer rates from 60s to 62s 5d, and the fall again advancing to 65s. The total stock, round and sawn, wintered last year on the Miramichi was 70,000,000 sup. feet. The stocks held over this season, are 9,000,000 sup. feet of spruce deals, 2,000,000 of pine deals, and 5,000,000 scantlings 4ths and Ends—16,000,000 in all—and 9,000,000 s. f. of saw logs, one half of which are yet in the brooks or sorting booms. 339 vessels of 178,871 aggregate tonnage, carried 155,000,000 s. f. of deals to ports in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Africa, Australia, Belgium, Germany, and Spain. 338 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 259,944 carried 215,485,000 feet deals, &c., from the port of St. John to ports in Europe, Africa and Australia.—The "Circular." which is neatly printed by the Miramichi *Advance* press, will be read with great interest by all handlers of lumber.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1879.

F. W. KINSMAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—*Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam* seems to give universal satisfaction, both as to quality and price. We sell more of it than of all other Cough Medicines put together, and have yet to hear of the first intimation in which it has failed to give satisfaction.

Yours truly,
RUST BROS. & BIRD.

1880 1880

CHRISTMAS!

Silk Handerchiefs; Scarf Pins, Ties, etc;
Collars, Cuffs, Braces;
Separable Cuff Buttons;
Collar and Shirt Studs;
Socks and Braces; Regatta Shirts;
White Dress Shirts;
Cardigan Jackets;
Wool Shirts and Drawers;

In great variety at

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

Gents' Furnisher and Shirt Makers,
Queen Street,
Opposite Reform Club House

F'ton, Dec, 9.

CHRISTMAS SALE!

Dever Brothers

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SALE

OF

USEFUL AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL COMMENCE ON

THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER,

And will continue to the first of the New Year!

The Stock is one of the largest and best selected that we have ever shown.

ALL GOODS MARKED AT HOLIDAY PRICES

Presents that are lasting, and really worth giving, can be selected from the following goods:

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

Cashmeres, Merinoes, Mantles, Ulsters, Shawls,

CLOAKING in Pre sident's Naps and Beavers,

KID MITTS AND GLOVES LINED AND UNLINED,

Cambric, Muslin, and Lace Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes,

LADIES' SILK and LACE EMBROIDERY TIES,

BERLIN CLOUDS,

TIES AND SCARFS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

DINNER AND TEA NAPKINS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IN

Ties, Scarfs, Kid Mitts, Gloves, Mufflers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, and Under Clothing in great variety.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, December 9, 1880.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

GRAND GIFT BENEFIT

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

A VERY FINE GOLD WATCH!

Valued at $60.00

A. A. Miller & Co.,

Offers the above Prize, to extend from the 1st to the 31st December, 1880, to the person who guesses nearest to the number of Beans there are in a SEALED GLASS BOTTLE, now placed upon our Counter. Every person buying

$5.00 WORTH OF OUR GOODS!

Can have a Chance to Guess.

The counting of said Beans will take place on NEW YEAR'S DAY by Aldermen Smith, Wilson and Guiou.

A. A. MILLER & Co.,
Importers of Dry Goods, opposite City Hall.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

We have opened two Gases of the above Goods.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

JAPANESE WARE!

VERY HANDSOME AND CHEAP.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

WALL BRACKETS!

Opened one case of Brackets, worth from 50 to 75 cents, our price 25 cents each.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

15,000 Christmas and New Year's Cards, a very fine lot, which I will sell desperately cheap.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

Our stock in this line is immense. We have received since September 1st, 152 packages of new goods for our winter trade.

The goods are well bought, being purchased in the best markets in the world, and marked at the lowest living prices.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, Nov. 25th.