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 No. 104, Oct. 7, 1880.



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 in all colors.  
 Mantle and Dress Trimmings,  
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 in all the novelties.  
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**WANTED.**  
 3,000 yards Homespun Cloth.  
 Also: Socks, Mitts, Yarn, &c.  
**F. B. EDGECOMBE,**  
 Queen Street, Fredericton?  
 October 21, 1880.

**Maritime Farmer.**

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 4, 1880.

**Thanksgiving.**  
 Harvest time is past, and the people of the Dominion have kept their yearly Thanksgiving Day. Yesterday, to many, was not a holiday only, but a holiday on which they returned their heartfelt thanks to the Giver of all good things, for the bounties bestowed upon them during the past year; others, surveying the business and the trials of the past twelve months, their present circumstances and future prospects, may have spent the day in anything but a thanksgiving spirit; while thousands enjoyed their holiday according to their inclinations, without giving a thought to the purpose for which it was proclaimed. The people of the Dominion have much cause for thanksgiving. The past year has been a reasonably prosperous one, business everywhere has decidedly improved, the harvest, just reaped and gathered has been bounteous, and the people can face the long winter without the least heart sinking, and look forward with hope to the next spring. They have nothing to envy in the condition of their neighbors, or that of the nations of the old world. The position of the Dominion is not so great, so high in the world's regard, as that of the United States; but it has its compensations; it is not torn by the strife of furious factions, its politics are not embittered by sectional jealousies and the memories of bloody defeats, and, if the rush of business is not so great, the spirit of enterprise is high, bold, and reckless, it affords great scope for commercial and industrial energy, and offers favourable opportunities for individual happiness. The people of the Dominion may well content with their position. They have no reason to desire to mingle their fortunes with those of their republican neighbors, or to long for a position of greater independence. They have all the independence that a reasonable people, in their circumstances, could desire. If they survey the circumstances of nations abroad, they may, without Pharsaicism, thank Heaven, that they are not as other peoples are; they view the extremes of pride of station and wealth, and poverty and social degradation, and the many elements of civil discord in England; the utterly preplexing state of Ireland, shaken with agitation and verging on civil war; the insecure political condition of France, where the revolutionary passions are not yet spent; while other nations of Europe ground down under arbitrary government and oppressive military systems. Look where they will, on the new and old continent, they will not find any people or nation, Christian, Mahomedan, or Buddhist, in as happy a state of secured civil and religious liberty; of equality of condition; so free from causes of internal strife or external danger as themselves.

Our party difference have no great force or vitality. They are maintained chiefly in the interest of the great newspapers, who could not keep political spirit alive in the Dominion, unless they demonstrated daily that its salvation depends on its being governed by a Conservative government and protective policy, in opposition to a Liberal government and free trade policy and vice versa! What are our parliamentary and paper party differences, to the deep angry feelings, that divide the South from the North in the United States, or the poor Irish tenants from the alien landlords, and English reactionism from English aristocracy, or the red republicanism of France, from her conservative and clerical forces. What is the burden of the N. P., if it is a burden, to the weight of taxation, under which other nations groan—who are compelled to maintain monarchical establishments and oppressive military systems. After a full survey of their present condition, and of surrounding circumstances, the people of the Dominion, will, we are satisfied, be convinced that they have great cause to be thankful, and that it was fit and proper that a Day of Thanksgiving should be held. It is to be hoped that, on the whole, it was kept in the right spirit.

**Enterprise.**  
 It is very easy to expatiate on the necessity of starting manufacturing companies, and the benefits which would result therefrom, but it is exceedingly difficult to set agoing one single enterprise. It requires persistent effort and hard labor to overcome the inertia of a community and induct it into any new movement. The most successful enterprises have taken their rise not from a combined movement of many persons worked up with difficulty, but from the free will and energy of one liberal minded hopeful man who is not afraid to risk capital on the chance of success. Then, when the thing has proved a success many are willing to join it. From months and months past, the idea of starting a cotton mill on the St. Croix, near Milltown has been fermenting in the minds of business men in Charlotte. A company, with the machinery of Directors and Secretaries, has been formed. The *Courier* has conscientiously labored to impress on the people of St. Stephen and the country, the necessity, entire feasibility and benefits of putting up and working a cotton mill. But nothing beyond talking about the enterprise, and forming the company has been done. The stagnant waters were lately to be sure, moved a little by the visit of Mr. Lockwood, an American capitalist and full, and part owner of successful Cotton Mills in Providence, R. I. He highly approved of the site on which it is proposed to build the Cotton Mill, gave it as his opinion that the water power was ample and convenient, made suggestions as to the kind of mill, and the number of spindles it would be best to build and put in, held out hopes that American capitalist would invest in the enterprise, made it, in short, plain as far as speaking went, that the enterprise must be successful, but for all his money, and all his experience and confidence, he did not propose to take the one step that would have convinced everybody that the thing was really practical and hopeful. He did not propose to invest largely and give it a start himself. We hope however, that the *Courier* will be able to keep alive interest in the enterprise, until some responsible person steps in and gives it a start. Here also there has been a talk about starting a Cotton Mill. Not in Fredericton exactly, but in the rising village by the banks of the Nashwaak. Mr. Gibson, we know has for some time past contemplated the erection of such a mill. It will require a large capital to start it. Mr. Lockwood says, to erect and equip and work a mill with 20,000 spindles, (and he does not counsel the erection of one of less power), \$400,000 would have to be sunk. That sum large as it is, could easily be spared by the millionaire of Marysville. Circumstances are propitious, and invite him. He needs some enterprise, now that he has worked himself clear of the New Brunswick Railway, to occupy his redundant energy. In short, he has the mind, he has the power, he has the money too.

Subscribe for the **MARITIME FARMER**, only one dollar a year.

**The Professor's Opinion.**  
 The Province need not wait in any anxiety for Professor Sheldon's report. He has, in his conversations and speeches, in the course of his progress through it, said nearly all he can say. We think that he spoke fairly all that was in his mind about it. It is plain that he has a high opinion of the natural capabilities of the soil in sections of the Province, but a low opinion of the general system of farming. He evidently thinks that the farmers as a body know little or nothing of scientific farming, as it is understood in England, and that, the institution of an Agricultural College in New Brunswick, where systematic instruction would be given, is a desideratum. He thinks that horses, cattle, sheep ewine, in all improving, though he saw much in some of the stock etc., to admire. He will not recommend English farmers with very small capital to come out to this Province as settlers in the green wilderness, but he thinks that, English farmers with means would do very well with their capital and knowledge on the best farms in it.

The actual results reached by some farmers prove that agriculture may be most successfully followed here; the results within the reach of all who are cultivating the best descriptions of farming lands, with proper care, are such as to encourage them greatly. The natural inference to be drawn from what the Professor said in the way of praise of much of the soil of New Brunswick, and in the way of criticism, is that no where else could they do better, and it ought to make them satisfied with the country. When one of the members of the government, Hon. Wm. Perley, himself a successful farmer—was asked by a reporter, if he thought, that the visit of the Delegates would do any good, he answered emphatically, "I do," what they have said will have a good effect on the restless farmers who talk of moving away, for a position of greater independence. They have all the independence that a reasonable people, in their circumstances, could desire. If they survey the circumstances of nations abroad, they may, without Pharsaicism, thank Heaven, that they are not as other peoples are; they view the extremes of pride of station and wealth, and poverty and social degradation, and the many elements of civil discord in England; the utterly preplexing state of Ireland, shaken with agitation and verging on civil war; the insecure political condition of France, where the revolutionary passions are not yet spent; while other nations of Europe ground down under arbitrary government and oppressive military systems. Look where they will, on the new and old continent, they will not find any people or nation, Christian, Mahomedan, or Buddhist, in as happy a state of secured civil and religious liberty; of equality of condition; so free from causes of internal strife or external danger as themselves.

**Gold and Silver Lace.**  
 Major General Luard, our new Commander-in-Chief, is stirring up the Militia Department. He is evidently an officer of strictly English military ideas, and seems to harbor notions regarding colonial militia, which were common more than a century ago, notions which had not a little to do in promoting the American revolution. He does not go in for making things pleasant all round, and consequently he causes a feeling of soreness among the militia who have been accustomed to hear compliments rather than criticism. He has made it known that he does not think that the drill in the Canadian militia was like that which he has seen in the British army, and he has shown that he is determined to carry out strict discipline, and make the private and officer know and fulfill their respective places and duties. Every true soldier in the militia will think that their Commander-in-Chief is right in his determination to make drill perfect, and discipline strict. But General Luard has gone further, it appears. He disapproves of officers of volunteer militia bedazzling themselves with gold lace. He wishes to make them to understand that there is a distinction between them and the officers of the regular army, in short that they hold a secondary place among the forces of the empire. Gold laces and feathers and fringed caps are for the regulars, silver and leather are for the Colonial militia. This is cruel, and betrays an utter lack of sympathy with the mind of the Colonial militia. Let General Luard be as strict as to drill and as to discipline as he thinks the necessities of the militia system, here, demand, but let him spare the gold lace, and the outer adornments of the officers, let him not hurt their feelings or touch their finery, let him do nothing to awake the suspicion in their minds that he does not regard them as the equals of their brothers in the regulars. The *Toronto Telegram* has the following upon this subject—

Military men do not look with favour on the intimation that has been conveyed to them unofficially that General Luard does not approve of the gold lace and ornaments which are to be seen on the uniforms of some of the volunteer militia officers. The General is understood to look upon the wearing of gold lace and ornaments as being the exclusive right and privilege of officers of the regular army, to which right colonial volunteers have no claim whatever. It will be an expensive thing for the volunteer officers to have to go to work and remove the gold lace and ornaments from their uniforms, replacing them by silver, and we question if the great majority of them would not decline to do it. They have always heretofore been conceded the right to wear gold lace, and no fault has ever been found with them for doing so. To be sure, they are only colonists, as their military masters from over the water always take care to remind them. But they are men of spirit and self-respect all the same, and feel themselves under no obligation to England to put on uniform at all.

**The Grand Trunk.**  
 The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company must be delighted with the brightening prospects of the concern. If there are any of the original shareholders left in it, the dividends must to them be, after the long sickening period of hope deferred, as grateful as a draught of cold water in a parched desert. But it is too probable that, it is not the first sufferers, the widow and orphan, who are now reaping the benefit of the better times of the company. The half-yearly meeting of the company was held in London, last Thursday, 28th, and was largely attended. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that in the half year ending June last, the last three months and the last week were respectively the best in the history of the railroad, and that the prospects before it were satisfactory. At the meeting a gratuity of £2,500 (about \$12,500) was voted to the manager, Mr. Hickson, in recognition of his services especially in connection with the Chicago Extension. Such liberality surely presupposes a flourishing condition of the exchequer.

A great storm raged in the Northwest of Europe last Thursday. The effects of its violence were felt along the English, Scottish, and Irish coasts, in damage to shipping; destruction of bridges, and houses; inundations, and stoppage of mills. Berwick, the Kidderminster, Whitch, Scarborough, Hartlepool, Seaham, Shields, and places in Monmouthshire and Oxfordshire were the parts most hardily visited. Fifty vessels wrecked between Spurn Point and Hornsea, and several stranded near Withernsea are among the many casualties. The shipwrecks, with loss of life, along the coasts are too numerous to particularize. Two hundred vessels are reported ashore on the Lincolnshire coast. From all accounts the storm was the most terrific that has blown on the English coast for years.

**The Irish Crisis.**  
 The excited state of Ireland is still the prominent topic of the day. It only confines himself for information to the despatches to the *New York Herald*, and believes them explicitly, he must believe that the country is on the eve of revolution. But if he makes the necessary allowances for the "hourly" natural to the soil, and the sensational as natural to a *Herald* correspondent, he will not come to such a gloomy conclusion. Still the situation is perplexing and dangerous enough. The Government is committed to prosecute Parnell and his confederates, and it dare not remove their case to an English Court. If that is true the British government is rather in a pitiable condition. If it cannot make its authority felt in Ireland, it might as well withdraw altogether. But it is not to be believed that the Government is in that position, or that the Land Leaguers, for all their boasting and "talk talk," feel so confident, that they can with impunity brave and defy it and compel it to comply with their behests. The government, we may be sure, is very leath to proceed to extremities, but who can doubt, that were it compelled to put forth its strength, it would be able to maintain its authority. The Land Leaguers demand, it would buy out all the landlords, divide the lands among the peasantry on the longest and easiest terms of purchase, allow a government of their own, and give her as much independence as our own Dominion enjoys. No administration and party in England however, are prepared to go that length to break up the Empire. The union between Great Britain and Ireland may be an ill sorted union, but it is one "for better or worse." There can be no divorce for incompatibility of temper. There is no doubt that the Irish tenants as a class labor under real grievances, and that it is within the duty of "the powers that be" to make their position more tolerable, to give them a secured tenure on the land, and so relieve them from the position of being mere tenants at will, and the serfs of such landlords as are tyrants by nature, and given to misuse to their own advantage all the power which the landlords as they now stand give them; to put the Irish peasantry in such a position, that they will be able to cultivate the soil, cheered by the knowledge that they will draw benefit to themselves from the labor they bestow, and the improvements they make on the land, and be cheered on to develop these habits of patient industry and frugality, which distinguish the Irish man when, relieved from the trammels which bind him on the old soil, be a free man, breaks ground, which he can call his own in Canada, and the United States. Mr. Gladstone is prepared to amend the land laws in the tenant's interest. For that interest the agitation would have done some good, for governments are often forced to grant reforms from pressure and violence than by reason and argument. But Parnell has overstepped the limits, and it is yet to be seen whether by his violence he has not damaged the cause. He is prepared (if his words interpret his will), to plunge Ireland into revolution and civil war, to rouse up, not only within the Island, but throughout the world, wherever Irishmen live, the deepest passions, to array Orange men against Catholic, to make trouble in Canada and the United States, and between the British and American governments, to disturb the whole English speaking world. But he is likely to be disappointed. Many Irishmen in Canada and the United States, sympathize with the Irish tenant and with him as their champion, but there is no appearance that the Irish race in North America are prepared to give him and the League and the Home Rulers material and encouragement; are ready at his will to sacrifice life, and treasure and imperil his position which by their energy, industry, and capacity they have gained in the lands of their adoption. It is never well to be too confident. Now that the Presidential election is over, the Irishmen in America may get up an agitation in Parnell's interest. But though Irish Americans may at excited meetings make the most intemperate speeches against English rule in Ireland, and money be subscribed, we do not believe that any serious action can or will be taken.

**Political Omens.**  
 A report not officially confirmed, comes from Ottawa, that Parliament will meet before Christmas, probably, in the second week of December, and adjourned over for the holidays. The early meeting of the Parliament is called of course to discuss the contract between the Government and the Syndicate. The papers are beseeching or bullying Sir John to disclose the secret of the contract, but Sir John keeps his own counsel. Probably his secret is an "open secret," and has already through different sources been given to the world. But nothing will satisfy the Dominion has, perhaps, a better chance of living comfortably alongside them under Republican, than under Democratic rule, even if the stringency of the Tariff is not relaxed.

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**The Ports** have only nominally ceased Dulcigno, and by sheer obstinacy it has baffled the Great Powers, broken up their "concert" and isolated England. It has not the most remote idea of surrounding Janina to the Greeks who are unable by force of arms to make themselves masters of it, and England does not appear at all in the mood to go to war with Turkey and help them. Thus at present the Eastern embroglio stands, the Turk for the time, the master of the situation. Speaking of the Greeks, a contemporary has the following concerning them—

"The progress of the Greeks since they obtained their freedom has been very extraordinary. In 1832, when the kingdom was established, its population, exclusive of the Ionian Islands, was but 612,000; the same district now contains about 1,500,000 souls, and the islands about 370,000. The Government is a constitutional monarchy, and the utmost freedom prevails. The legal system is excellent, and popular education is widely diffused. It was the first care of the newly-liberated people to establish a complete national system of education, which they cheerfully maintain by the most liberal expenditures. It is compulsory on parents to send their children to school between the ages of seven and twelve, but the law is not enforced for the simple reason that it does not require to be. The value set by the people on intellectual acquirements proves them worthy of their glorious ancestry. In spirit they are the most democratic European nation—the Greek is said to be noble, and an eminent authority says that "every common mite in a gentleman, and fully every equal, sitting in the room at meals and joining in the conversation at dinner." They are the most temperate and chastest of Christian nations is the testimony of all travellers, and the statistics show that drunkenness and illegitimacy are extremely rare. Animated by the most intense national feeling, they are full of tact, fortitude, brave, they are secure of a great future, and the chances are strongly in favour of the belief that to them will fall the heritage of Constantinople, with all the power which its possession implies.

**An Amusing Incident.**  
 An incident which occurred during the Governor-General's visit to Hamilton is thus described in the *Mail*: "An amusing incident in connection with his Excellency's driver to Dundurn was the conduct of the driver of a wagon upon which were seated the guests invited to the public to invest their surplus funds in Vegetine. Just as the Governor-General came out of the railway station yard the Vegetine wagon took up a place behind his carriage, and kept the Vegetine man for the purpose of carrying the guests which formed part of the *cortège*, for some distance. After repeated efforts the second carriage succeeded in passing the Vegetine man, and the Vegetine man, after the carriage had passed, turned to fall him. After his Excellency had viewed the fireman the carriage in which he rode took up a place at the rear of the procession, but without a struggle with the Vegetine man for the precedence. The Vegetine wagon, it seems, followed the procession closely during the entire march through the city, and when the vice-regal carriage joined in with the fire brigades the Vegetine man was not disposed to surrender his place. One of the police, however, interfered, and forced the man of medicine out of the way."

**The American People.**  
 No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease, Dr. J. C. Chamberlain's "Solely Sufferers," Heart-brush, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Water-brash, the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc. yet since the introduction of Chamberlain's "Solely Sufferers," we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 50,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

**Presidential Election.**  
 As was anticipated by many, the Republicans won the Presidential election on Tuesday; but, as no one imagined, they gained it by a most decisive majority. They carried New York—the stronghold hitherto of Democracy—the pivot State, whose vote, along with the vote of the Solid South and some one of the doubtful States, was expected to give Hancock the victory. A tremendous vote was polled throughout the Union. Thousands of citizens who had not taken part in presidential elections before, alarmed last the present prosperous financial condition should be imperilled by a change of government, and the country handed over to the doubtful guardianship of Democracy, under Southern influence, recorded their vote. The result was a glorious victory for their party. The North was solid in support of Garfield and Arthur, and they will be elected President and Vice-President by 75 votes, or more, in the electoral college, and the Republicans will have a working majority in the House of Representatives and Senate.

**Hay** is now selling in Woodstock for eleven dollars a ton. Fifty thousand gallons of whiskey arrived at Ottawa last week. The reason men succeed who "mind their own business" is because there is so little competition in that line. It has been decided that the race for the Hop Bitters prize shall take place on the Thames on the 22nd inst. The conscientious money sent to the Chancellor of the English Exchequer last year amounted to over \$30,000. The voting in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, on the Canada Temperance Act, will take place on Monday next. The Hibernian Bible Society has circulated in Ireland, since it was formed, nearly 45,000,000 copies of the Bible. It is estimated that visiting Americans have expended within the last few months not less than \$180,000,000 in Europe. They have a Titan Club in New York. To be eligible for membership a height of six feet two inches is necessary. J. B. Ireland, of Caribou, Maine, has shipped to New York, a crop of five thousand pounds of hops raised by him this year. The value of the entire taxable property in the United States is estimated at \$16,000,000,000. That of the untaxed property is \$8,000,000,000. The wheat crop of the United States this year is estimated to be 450,000,000 bushels, and of this amount about one-third will be exported to Europe. A well-known police officer says that in New York not more than one Chinaman in twenty-five is married, and that the most of these are united to Irish wives. During the past fifty years, thirty-nine men have been executed in New York city. Among the list are eight negroes. The only Italian was Balbo the wife murderer. Last year's cotton crop in the United States was 5,757,897 bales, and this year's crop is believed to be larger. The largest crop before the war was 4,823,770 bales. Large bodies of British troops have been ordered home from India. This is considered indicative that the Government apprehends no further serious disturbance in that quarter. The devastation caused by rabbits amounts in Australia to a serious calamity. One large estate, which formerly supported 30,000 sheep has been abandoned on account of these pests. A person who had obtained a free railroad pass asked the road agent if "he could not embrace his wife." "Probably," the official answered, "but I prefer to see her before promising positively."

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 No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease, Dr. J. C. Chamberlain's "Solely Sufferers," Heart-brush, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Water-brash, the Heart, Liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc. yet since the introduction of Chamberlain's "Solely Sufferers," we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 50,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

**CURRENT TOPICS.**  
 Hay is now selling in Woodstock for eleven dollars a ton. Fifty thousand gallons of whiskey arrived at Ottawa last week. The reason men succeed who "mind their own business" is because there is so little competition in that line. It has been decided that the race for the Hop Bitters prize shall take place on the Thames on the 22nd inst. The conscientious money sent to the Chancellor of the English Exchequer last year amounted to over \$30,000. The voting in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, on the Canada Temperance Act, will take place on Monday next. The Hibernian Bible Society has circulated in Ireland, since it was formed, nearly 45,000,000 copies of the Bible. It is estimated that visiting Americans have expended within the last few months not less than \$180,000,000 in Europe. They have a Titan Club in New York. To be eligible for membership a height of six feet two inches is necessary. J. B. Ireland, of Caribou, Maine, has shipped to New York, a crop of five thousand pounds of hops raised by him this year. The value of the entire taxable property in the United States is estimated at \$16,000,000,000. That of the untaxed property is \$8,000,000,000. The wheat crop of the United States this year is estimated to be 450,000,000 bushels, and of this amount about one-third will be exported to Europe. A well-known police officer says that in New York not more than one Chinaman in twenty-five is married, and that the most of these are united to Irish wives. During the past fifty years, thirty-nine men have been executed in New York city. Among the list are eight negroes. The only Italian was Balbo the wife murderer. Last year's cotton crop in the United States was 5,757,897 bales, and this year's crop is believed to be larger. The largest crop before the war was 4,823,770 bales. Large bodies of British troops have been ordered home from India. This is considered indicative that the Government apprehends no further serious disturbance in that quarter. The devastation caused by rabbits amounts in Australia to a serious calamity. One large estate, which formerly supported 30,000 sheep has been abandoned on account of these pests. A person who had obtained a free railroad pass asked the road agent if "he could not embrace his wife." "Probably," the official answered, "but I prefer to see her before promising positively."

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