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 3,000 yards Homespun Cloth.
 Also: Socks, Mitts, Yarn, &c.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,
 Queen Street, Fredericton
 October 21, 1880

Communications.
Exemption from Taxation
 To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:
 Sir,—It is a marvelous thing to me that no action of an earnest nature has yet been taken by the City Council of Fredericton as well as of St. John and other cities, with a view of having placed upon the tax list the names of Dominion officials who enjoy all the privileges and advantages of citizenship without contributing towards the expenses one cent out of their income. It is true the Courts in Ottawa have decided in favor of the exemption, and the decision, however, is based upon certain wording of the North America Act. But when such an outrage is based upon a mere technicality of an opinion formed by the Judges as to the right interpretation of the Act, surely the case ought to be taken to the highest court of appeal in the Dominion by some one or more, or by a combination of cities, in order to have the City Council of Fredericton as well as of St. John and other cities, with a view of having placed upon the tax list the names of Dominion officials who enjoy all the privileges and advantages of citizenship without contributing towards the expenses one cent out of their income. It is true the Courts in Ottawa have decided in favor of the exemption, and the decision, however, is based upon certain wording of the North America Act. But when such an outrage is based upon a mere technicality of an opinion formed by the Judges as to the right interpretation of the Act, surely the case ought to be taken to the highest court of appeal in the Dominion by some one or more, or by a combination of cities, in order to have the City Council of Fredericton as well as of St. John and other cities, with a view of having placed upon the tax list the names of Dominion officials who enjoy all the privileges and advantages of citizenship without contributing towards the expenses one cent out of their income.

I think Mr. Editor, you will agree with me that the exemption from taxation of all Dominion officials in Fredericton is not only a wrong but an outrage upon the taxpayers generally. Here we have a staff of Government and Judges, the aggregate amount of whose salaries is quite a large item for making up an income tax. (I must observe here, however, that his honor the Lieutenant Governor and several of the Judges declined to be governed by the construction of a law so unjust and out of all proportion to what is fair and honorable,—but paid their taxes like men and workmen.) Then we have a staff of Post Office officials, a staff of Custom House officials and others, all of whom walk our streets by gas light and are protected by our Police and Firemen, in fact have all the benefits of citizenship, yet pay nothing towards the support of the Government. Why do they not move in this matter, and show to the citizens that they have business qualities and not only windy utterances, and thus help as far as they can their overtaxed constituents.

Maritime Farmer.
 Fredericton, Nov. 10, 1880.

Sir Leonard at Bowmanville.
 Sir Leonard Tilley gave a very good account of the business of the country, the effect of the N. P., on commerce and manufactures, and of the Pacific Railway, at Bowmanville, Ontario, the day before Thanksgiving. He was inspecting the industries of that place, which appear to be confined to the manufacture of furniture and musical instruments, and was entertained by the Mayor, Corporation and citizens, to make a speech in the City Hall, and was afterwards publicly dined.

Sanguine himself, Sir Leonard always takes a most cheerful view of things, and imbues his audiences with a portion of his own hopefulness. His speech would conciliate his bitterest opponents were they made of penetrable stuff. He did not claim that the rising prosperity of the country was owing solely to the N. P., but gave due credit to the bounteous harvests of the last and present years, and to the impulse of the prosperity of the United States in the Dominion. He did not deny that a considerable emigration had taken place from Canada, to the United States, in consequence of the humming state of business there, but he showed that the amount of emigration had been greatly exaggerated. He was confident that the Dominion had entered on a course of prosperity, which would last beyond the usual decade, without reaction, owing to the fact that, by the end of the next ten years, the Pacific Railway would be finished, and the great Northwest opened up, and thickly settled. Sir Leonard gave as evidence of the return of prosperity, that there had been an increase last year in the exports of breadstuffs from Montreal of three million dollars, and during this year the exports have been in excess of those of last year, while the tonnage leaving Montreal, has been greater than has ever been the case before. He also stated in proof that more has been done in the way of manufacturing this year, than in years past, that the importations of raw cotton into Canada, amounted to one and a half million dollars, an increase of six hundred thousand dollars over the importations of 1879, and that this amount of raw cotton imported, made an additional production of one and a half million dollars worth, which under the former tariff would have been imported. He showed that there has been a large increase in the manufacture of woollen goods, of leather, articles in leather, of articles in iron, machinery, furniture and musical instruments, all directly attributable to the new tariff. He denied that the N. P. had created a prejudice against Canada in Great Britain, for his credit never stood higher than it does now; he disproved the assertion that the N. P. had decreased trade with Great Britain, and increased it with the United States, by showing that the volume of trade with the former country had increased during the last year, by three and a half millions, while the trade with the latter, had decreased eleven millions. He maintained that the N. P. had not increased the price of articles to the consumer, and that living, including sugar, was not dearer under it than formerly; though the *Globe* of Toronto tries to make out that there is not a working man with a family on a small income who does not pay \$34 more taxation on articles of consumption, in consequence of it.

Sir Leonard had an opportunity of rebutting the scandals that are current, that accuse him of apostasy from temperance and freetrade principles. When in Prince Edward Island, he advised farmers to grow barley, and when in Halifax, he suggested to a brewer that he might export malt to England with a profit, for the same reason, that as the excise law in England, now imposed a duty on the beer and not the malt, it would be profitable for farmers to raise the barley, and the brewers to export the malt. There were no reporters present when he made these suggestions, and it got abroad that, to his shame as a temperance man, he had counselled the creation of more breweries, and greater consumption of ale and porter among our own people. Whereas he had only counselled the P. E. I. farmers, and Halifax brewers, to take advantage of the English excise law. If the consumption of beer by the English people depended on the granting of barley in P. E. I., and the importation into England of malt from Halifax, then would Sir Leonard be recreant to his temperance principles. But as the English will drink beer, and English brewers will brew beer in

spite of the warnings and denunciations of the greatest of temperance apostles, there is nothing wrong, even in strict temperance principles, in the farmers and malsters here, taking advantage of the confirmed love of beer in the people over there. As for the inconsistency of him, at one time his political career, a freetrader, standing before the country as a protectionist Finance Minister, he showed that when he represented St. John in 1850, (along with our present Governor, Mr. R. D. Wilton), stringent protectionist resolutions, which he supported, were passed in the House of Assembly. Besides having not public men of any mark, changed their opinion on political and economical questions, according as their minds matured, or the changing conditions of the countries which they helped to govern, demanded? Did not Sir Robert Peel a free trader, in order to abolish the Corn Laws, and might not Sir Leonard turn protectionist, to save the Dominion. Sir Robert, by his change from protection to freetrade, in the face of angry Tory landlords, exposed himself to much obloquy and fierce attacks for his want of good faith to his party, to which the attacks on Sir Leonard for his inconsistency, are mere child's play. No man, we may be certain, will rise into eminence and power, by halting Sir Leonard for his desertion of party principles, as Disraeli did by his incessant attacks, polished and poisoned on poor Sir Robert.

Altogether, Sir Leonard's utterances at Bowmanville, reflected great credit on himself and the government, and ought to be reassuring to the country. The country is prospering, its manufactures are extending, its revenues are increasing, being for the four past months of the current financial year, a quarter of a million dollars greater than for the same period last year, and the Pacific Railway is under contract, certain to be finished in ten years.

The "Globe" and Maritime Union.
 The Toronto *Globe* strongly advises the Maritime Provinces to contract a Legislative Union. It thinks they committed a mistake in not uniting by their entered confederation. It says Legislative Union offers them many advantages, it would increase their influence in the Dominion, save them the cost of maintaining separate legislatures, and bring a better quality of statesmen to the front, and the united legislatures might not be able to undertake all the petty details which the present Houses, if they were united, would be able to do. It says that the Maritime Provinces, if they were united, they might possibly have more influence in the Dominion Parliament, if their representatives voted in a body, but as they would be divided into parties, it is doubtful if they would have a single legislative with all its governmental paraphernalia, ought to be less expensive than three separate establishments, but we imagine that not much, if any money would be saved, we cannot see, why the Provinces contain men who are capable of higher statesmanship, than the men who now conduct their affairs and make their laws, and represent them in the Dominion, they should not come forward now, and we cannot but think that it is hopeless to expect that a higher class of statesmen than they now possess, will graduate from Municipal Councils. The time may come when a Legislative Union will appear desirable. But we do not think it has arrived yet. Action will not result from a cold consideration of the possible advantages of a Legislative Union. Something must first give the people of the Provinces an impulse in that direction. Some question must arise, some discontent with the position of the Maritime Provinces in the union; some man must spring up to take a prominent lead, and then the agitation might take a different direction from that recommended by the *Globe*.

The *Globe* certainly has a very high opinion of the Maritime Provinces, and of their inhabitants. It has not always been wont to be so complimentary to the dwellers by the sea. However, "we" should all feel flattered. It says:—
 "The natural advantages of the Provinces referred to are great and undeniable. Their wealth of mines and minerals, their still magnificent forests, their unsurpassed fisheries, and the splendid facilities afforded by their numerous rivers and their noble ocean harbors for world-wide commerce, supplemented as all these advantages are by a costly and expanding railroad system, which not only connects them with their sister Provinces, but with the whole continent—all these, in the hands of a population possessed of the intelligence, enterprise, and energy which spring from good Anglo-Saxon blood, should not only give these Provinces an eminent, we had almost said pre-eminent, influence in shaping the future policy and destiny of Canada, but should render them in due time one of the foremost States on the continent."

Prosperity of the United States.
 The United States bid fair, before a quarter of a century is past, to lead all the nations of the world in the race for material wealth. They are making gigantic strides in the development of their commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural capabilities. They are certainly most favorably placed to win the race. Little all the great nations that are weighed down by a gigantic public debt, but unlike them, they are not oppressed by the burden of maintaining a costly army, and their debts are being gradually reduced, while the debts of other great nations, are rather on the increase, and must be so, while they are forced to prepare for war, while in a state of peace. The United States have now to grapple with no great disquieting political question. The last Presidential election which renewed the less of power of the Republican party, was a great triumph for the north, and its completeness ensures peace as it disposes of the danger of Southern ascendancy. With the weakening of sectional differences, which must result therefrom, there will come a more complete union in the nation, which must give it a tremendous advantage in the race for material greatness over other great nations, which have so many troublesome questions affecting their internal condition, and their external relations to confront.

It is the opinion of some who have made the matter a study, that the United States have entered upon a period of productive energy and prosperity such as they have never before seen. The statistics extending show that business of all kinds is extending and improving rapidly. During the nine months ending with September, the total exports of breadstuffs was in round numbers, nearly \$200,000,000, or \$30,000,000 more than during the corresponding period of last year. The exports of domestic produce during the same period, approached \$104,000,000, against \$82,000,000 for the same months of 1879. The total exports of domestic manufactures and merchandise of all sorts during the first eight months of last year, exceed those of the same period of last year, by more than twenty per cent, and the increase is still being maintained. The increase in the value of goods imported this year, is greater than the increase in exports while the steady inflow of gold from Europe, is proof enough of the beautiful condition of

their foreign trade as a whole. The *Scientific American* domestic trade was never being prosecuted with greater vigor, confidence, and profit. The great lines of communication are taxed to the utmost to the trunk lines of railway report their earnings with the heaviest to be from 25 to 40 per cent greater than this time last year, while the eastward movement is fully 10 per cent above that of the corresponding period in 1879, with the heaviest parts of this year's crop yet to be moved. The coastwise trade is likewise reported as considerably in excess of last year's.

Not less cheering are the reports from manufacturing centres, East, West, and South. The mills and factories are running full time and a source of special gratification that no time since the war has there been so great a demand for tools and machinery required in extending old established works and for equipping new ones. The manufacturers of tools, machinery, and other appliances, are crowded with orders, indicating not merely a present active demand for manufactured products for general consumption, but a confident expectation on the part of producers of increasing demands in future.

Antimony Company.
 The Hibbard Antimony Company has been organized with a capital of \$500,000, divided into 130,000 shares of \$5 each, and \$100,000 in the Treasury. Hon. Francis Hibbard, M. L. C. is one of the directors of the Company, of which Hon. W. R. Toulie, is President, and other capitalists, of Boston, are shareholders. The company lately purchased the valuable mining property, owned by the Lake George Antimony Company, in the Parish of Prince William, York County. Mr. Hibbard has sold out his interest in that company for \$200,000, and \$50,000 stock in the new company, of which besides being a director, he has been constituted manager. It is stated by the *St. Croix Courier* that he intends to remove to Prince William, and take up his residence in the vicinity of the mines. The property of the company, which is situated in the midst of a large farming district, where supplies are abundant and cheap, and rate of labor moderate, consists of 900 acres of land, on which there are extensive deposits of antimony ore. The mining property is fully equipped with all the necessary and latest improved machinery. The mine is three miles from navigable water on the St. John river, and only six miles from railway communication by a level road now in course of construction. The ore or smelted metal can be shipped from the port of St. John, N. B., to any port of the United States or England, at a trifling cost. The *Boston Journal* speaking of the operations of the Company, states that—
 "No less than six shafts or slopes have been sunk on the property, ranging in depth from 10 to 130 feet, all of which develop very rich ore in great quantities. The veins are true fissure veins, dipping to the north at an angle of about 45 degrees. At the surface they are from three to four inches thick, and increase in thickness and purity as they descend, till at a depth of 120 feet the vein is 36 inches thick and of remarkable purity, assaying 75 per cent. pure metallic antimony."
 Two of these veins have been opened about 75 feet apart, and have been traced on the company's property for considerable more than a mile in length. Four gangs of men are now at work in the shafts, taking out very rich ore, and at the same time preparing the company expects to employ over 100 men."

The same journal speaks most confidently of the success that is certain to attend the enterprise of the company. Inquiries have been made by dealers in England, whether they could obtain large supplies of antimony, from the Prince William mines. The *Journal* states that—
 "A written offer has been received from one of these parties, the largest smelter and refiner in the world, offering to purchase to enter into a contract for 500 tons of antimony ore per month for a period of three years, on a basis of about \$110 per ton for such ore as is refined into pure metal, payable in cash on delivery, and when it is remembered that the ore can be mined and laid down at the port of delivery at less than \$30 per ton some idea can be formed as to the immense profits that will accrue to the stockholders of this company."

Unity.
 Some fervid and hopeful Christians contemplate the possibility of the union of all the sects which divide the church of Christ into one body, that will "keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." The question of "Unity" is now being discussed in the Toronto *Globe*. To enthusiasts who have thoroughly convinced themselves that a union ought to be brought about, there appears no insuperable obstacles in the way. In these days of relaxing theological thought, when men are searching (where they are not utterly indifferent) for a clearer view of divine truth, on which to base their faith, some think that it is not diversity of creeds, which presents the greatest difficulty. They imagine that Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists might be brought to subscribe to one creed. In their speculations they leave the Catholics out, probably because they would be content to bring about a Protestant unity, to balance the unity of the Catholics, which has been and is their greatest strength. Not creed and the profession of faith, but the differences as to the form of government which binds sects together, others think, are the great difficulties in the way of union. It is the human and political element in all church organizations, which provoke internal strife among the sects and cause the members of one sect to maintain a cold haughty or supercilious attitude towards members of other sects, which prevents "the keeping of the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." The spirit of Christianity can never break down, unless the sects, and until it does, the unity spoken of, but not heartily desired, is a vain dream. There is a tremendous distance between the advocacy of "unity" in the newspapers, and the consummation of it by all the sects in general council. Religious thought may be tending that way, but cases are continually cropping up to prove how hard, bitter, intolerant and exclusive is the spirit of sect. The Metropolitan, last Sunday in his able sermon on Christian Charity, speaking of course with perfect knowledge, strongly reproved the temper of some members of the church, who in their religious sects speak of their members as rank Baptists, stiff Presbyterians, sanctified Methodists, redhot Papists. If such is the disposition among respectable members of the Church of England, we may be certain that there are members of the other sects who retort in a similar supercilious spirit. And if such is the mutual temper among sects here, it must prevail in all places where they are brought in juxtaposition, and if that is so, what hope is there of the bond of unity being perfected?

DOMINION CABINET.—The Dominion Cabinet has been reconstructed. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Premier of the Quebec Government, will not enter it, as first reported, as according to the *Mail*, "Quebec depends upon him," His departure would lead to chaotic involvement, and might imperil the success of the enterprise. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, O. C., a Quebec politician of some note, takes place in his stead. As the portfolios are rearranged, Mr. Mousseau is President of the Council, General Sir, O'Connor, Secretary of State; Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia; and Mr. Aikens, Minister of Inland Revenue.

The Presidential Election.
 When the exact figures of the votes cast in the Presidential election are examined, it does not appear, to those unfamiliar with the principles that guide such elections, that the Republican victory was so great a triumph. The total vote cast for Hancock, was 508,000. But the candidates, 400,000 for Garfield, elected 219 electors for the President, the 500,000 for Hancock, only 150, giving the republican candidate a majority of 69. As 185 out of a total of 300 votes are necessary to elect a President, Hancock will have 34 to spare. If the basis of the franchise in the States was population alone, the Democrats who gave the majority of votes would have carried the election. And the Republican victory has not been acknowledged by the Democrats, to be most decisive. The battle was lost by them as much from want of union among themselves, a lack of organization and energy, from personal antagonisms and fraudulent voting, as from a revulsion against the principles of the party. And there is even now a danger that they will not submit quietly to the defeat. Though a Republican President will be re-elected, the next Congress will not be predominantly Republican. In the Senate it is calculated that parties will be evenly divided, and that in the House Congress the balance of power will be held by four greenback members.

Infected Cigars.
 The editor of the *Scientific American* says, that if he was in the habit of smoking cigars, he would prefer using a holder, to "sucking the end of a roll of tobacco." If there is any thing in what he states regarding the places where cigars are made, and the persons who make them, he is certainly correct. It is asserted, he states, that over five hundred syphilis are or were lately engaged in cigar making in New York, and the fact is notorious, that in the tenements houses in which cigar making is carried on, shelter some of the lowest, filthiest and most commonly tainted classes in the world. Amongst these people the disgusting practice prevails of finishing the cigar "with a lick." The London *Lancet* relates the case of a young girl with a syphilis sore on her lip, who was employed in a factory to roll the outer leaf around the bulk of the cigar, and who got through about twenty dozen in a day. It has not been actually proved that any case of infection occurred from smoking any of the cigars finished by a lick from the syphilitic lip of the girl, but no prudent person knowing how these cigars were made, would choose to put one into his mouth. The cases of syphilis sores on the lips of cigar smokers, are common in the States. Those who are troubled in that way, blame the infected weeds, but in most cases the fault is in themselves. Still, when they know where and how cigars are made, and the possibility of catching infection from the ground in which they are raised, and the fact that respectable cigar smokers will agree with the *Scientific American* editor, that it is well to use a holder.

Away Down Tennessee.
 Tom Hughes, founder of the "New Rugby" Settlement, Tennessee, has a high opinion of the rough dwellers on the Cumberland Mountains. He thinks, to use his own phrase, "that the Lord has much people," there. In a long letter to the London *Spectator*, he gives instances of their hospitality, honesty, and their quaint and ready wit. In the course of it he says that—
 "There is a rough water-mill on a creek close by called Buck's Mill, which was run by the miller for years—until he sold it a few months ago—on the following system. He put the running gear and stones up, and above the latter a wooden box, with the changed gear, and the miller's outside. He visited the mill once a fortnight, looked to the machinery, and took away whatever coin was in the box. Folks brought their grain down to the steep bank if they chose, ground it at their leisure, and then, if they were honest, put the fee in the box; if not, they went off with their meal, and a consciousness that they were rogues. I presume Buck found this a bad answer, as he pursued it up to the date of sale.
 In short, Sir, I have been driven to the conclusion, in spite of all traditional leanings the other way, that the Lord has much people in these mountains, as I think a young English deacon lately ordained by the Bishop of Tennessee, will find, who passed here yesterday in a buggy, with his young wife and child, and saw, taken care of, ten dollars of the goods of this world, on his way to open a church mission in the neighbourhood. I heard yesterday a story which should give him hope for the future. A young man, at any rate, his possible flock. They are dreadful farmers, without an inkling of the great Palmerstonian truth that dirt is matter in its wrong place. A mountain girl, however, who had been taken care of, taken care of as housemaid in a Knoxville family, gave out that she had been converted, and, upon doubts being expressed and questions asked as to the grounds on which she based the assurance, she said that she knew it was all right, because now she swept underneath the rugs."

Captain Eads' Ship Railway.
 The *Scientific American* of this week contains two full page illustrations of Captain Eads' proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents. Captain Eads claims by his plan to be able to take loaded ships of the largest tonnage from one ocean to the other across the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a canal after the Lessep plan, and at a much less cost for engineering construction. The project is certainly bold and ingenious, and the projector anticipates no serious difficulties in carrying forward his enterprise. The engravings referred to in the *Scientific American* show the proposed construction of not only the railway, but the appliances for transferring the ships from the water to the rail.

In addition to the large number of engravings, illustrative of engineering works, inventions and new discoveries which appear weekly, the *Scientific American* has, during the past year, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing leading establishments devoted to different manufacturing industries. This feature has added very much to the attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. More than fifty of the most important industrial establishments of the country have been illustrated, and the processes of the different manufactures described in its columns. The *Scientific American* has been published for more than thirty-four years by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., and has attained a larger weekly circulation than all other similar papers published in the country. The publishers assure the public that they have not printed less than 50,000 copies a week for several months.

One of the things always affected by an election is the article of hats. For the last few months the hat factories in the United States have been running night and day in anticipation of the great demand that will be made for hats now that the election is over.

Workingmen.
 Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other ailment which will undo you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

CURRENT TOPICS.
 Moose are reported plentiful in the western forests of Nova Scotia.
 Two-thirds of the population in South Carolina are colored.
 An attempt was made on 9th inst., to assassinate President Hayes.
 The Indian population of the Province of British Columbia is officially stated at 35,000.
 Owing to the scarcity of flour in Russia, ordinary rye bread has doubled its usual price.
 Lowell won the six days contest for the Astley belt, doing 596 miles, the best on record.
 In London there are said to be 100,000 householders of Scotch blood, or a Scotch population of 400,000.
 A London tailor has invented "the united suit," which consists of a man's complete attire in one garment.
 The President of the United States has issued a proclamation appointing Nov. 25th as "a day of thanksgiving and prayer."

There are now thirty-three Volunteer Corps in India, with a total enrolled strength of upwards of eight thousand men.
 At the coming Nihilist trials one hundred and fifty persons will be placed on their defence, among them being many of high rank.
 The race between Hanlan and Trickett, for the championship of the world, takes place on Monday next. The betting is in favor of Hanlan.
 It has been estimated that a horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds, will consume about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year.
 In Holland, three triplet brothers—a naval employee, a solicitor, and a postmaster—have just celebrated their 50th birthday, all being in excellent health.
 Lemon juice is recommended as a certain cure for acute rheumatism. It is given in quantities of a teaspoonful to twice the quantity of cold water, with sugar every hour.
 The 21st ult., having been the 75th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, six officers could be found as those still surviving who had taken part in the engagement.

A demonstration against Parnell, took place at Portadown, Ireland, on 4th inst. Five thousand Orangemen and Conservatives were present, Maxwell Close, Conservative member of Parliament for Armagh County, presided.
 Queen Victoria has been in the habit of sending the sum of three pounds to every mother of triplets in her dominions. When Mrs. Thomas Collyer applied the second time for this gratuity, the Queen had her informed that once was enough, and she had been paid once for all.
 The Paris journals have been discussing the baby-carriage question, and publish letters from physicians condemning its use on the ground that it enables the nursemaid to neglect the child, while the child itself loses the exercise it needs by being kept in one position.
 Since the sale of liquor was prohibited in Carrollton, Ga., five years ago, the annual trade of that place has increased from \$200,000 to \$700,000, and it is said there is not one merchant of the thirty in that town who would not vote against the whiskey traffic on purely business principles.
 A valuable heifer belonging to a farmer near Northampton recently broke its leg and it had to be amputated. The animal has since been fitted with a wooden leg on which it moves about with the utmost ease, which proves the absurdity of hastily ordering the destruction of animals that meet with such accidents.
 The Land League at Loughrea, Ireland, has issued an address concluding as follows: "The solemn hour strikes upon the dial of time. The tear-blotted history of your long suffering country lies open before you. Approach it ye men of Ireland and write upon its most glorious page the imperishable word of freedom. God Save Ireland!"

DIARRHEA.
 and had tried different remedies, and found no benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medicine, resolved to apply to him for aid, and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's residence, obtained and took some of his celebrated
CERTAIN CHECK,
 and experienced immediate relief, and was at once restored to his usual good health.
 ISAAC THOMAS.
 Sworn to at Middleton, this 6th day of January, 1879, before
 JAS. WHITLOCK, J. P.
 The best preparation for children known.
TRY IT.
 Price 25 cents, sold by druggists and dealers.
AUGUST 19th, 1880.

WANTED
 AT
A. A. MILLER & CO'S
 Opp. City Hall, Fredericton,
HOMESPUN CLOTH
 of all kinds,
SOCKS, MITTS, YARN,
OVERSOCKS,
KNIT DRAWERS.
 Homespun Shirts, Pants, &c.

General Sir F. Roberts, who is now on the edge of a peerage or a pension, or both, and divides with Sir Garnet Wolseley the honor of being the leading General in the British Army, is the son of a poor clogman in Waterford, Ireland. A little over two years ago Roberts' rank was that of major of artillery, and he was liable to be sent back to his regiment if affairs went against him.
 The N. B. Railroad Company has, the *Academy Pioneer* learns, purchased twenty-five acres of land on the American side of the St. John river opposite Edmundson, on which they intend to erect a factory with eight single saws, for the manufacturing of shingles for the American market from single rift to be obtained on the Canada side, thereby saving the payment of a duty of \$1 per thousand.
 High on the perpendicular side of a cliff on the Kentucky River, in Jessamine county, is a small shelf of rock. On that perch is Jim Johnson, a fugitive horse thief, and in the vicinity are a party of Sheriff's officers. Jim is armed with a rifle and has a supply of provisions. He has already wounded one careless pursuer, and the rest dare not approach within range. The siege will be maintained until he is starved out.
 Few people have any idea of the rapidity with which Chicago is becoming a great manufacturing centre. The statistics gathered by the Secretary of the Board of Trade for the forthcoming census report show 3,762 manufacturing in the city, giving employment to 113,507 operatives, and representing a capital of over \$50,000,000. The value of the output annually is \$249,000,000; value of material used \$178,000,000; wages paid, \$37,000,000.
 The standard trotter is one that can cover a mile in 2:30. It is said that there are 600 of all the horses raised and trained in the United States has this record. The number that can trot in 2:50 bear the ratio of 1 to 2,383 horses raised. As a business the breeding of fast horses is therefore very much of a lottery; and when we recall the fact that the high prices which famous colts have brought, and which have rarely been received by the men who have raised them, the prizes in breeding and training trotters are few and uncertain.

Wanted
 1500 Pairs
 of
Socks & Mitts.
 A. A. MILLER & CO.

We are daily receiving
NEW GOODS,
 and can, with confidence, recommend our stock of
DRY GOODS
 to be as good value as can be found in Canada.
A. A. MILLER & CO.
 Fredericton, August 10, 1880.

The Parliament of Canada has been summoned to meet on the ninth of December. This announcement is authentic; we say this as there have been so many reports of early meetings of late, that no one knew what to believe. Of course Parliament has been called this early to ratify the contract between the P. E. Syndicate and the government, and we suppose that it will dispose of that important business, before it rises for the Xmas holidays.
Acknowledgments.
 John Black, Fredericton, \$1; C. D. Lockhart, Blissville, \$1; Dr. Black, Fredericton, \$1; A. L. Mathews, Hoyt, Sunbury Co., \$1; Est. J. S. Saunders, Fredericton, \$1; Daniel W. Messereau, Blissville, Sunbury Co., \$1; Robt. Hainford, Fredericton, \$1; Hon. W. E. Parley, Hoyt Station, Sunbury Co., \$1; W. W. Street, Fredericton, \$1; Thos. E. Smith, Blissville, Sunbury Co., \$1; Chas. Sallis, Fredericton, \$1; O. E. Hoyt, Hoyt Station, Sunbury Co., \$1; Dr. D. B. Myhrall, Maple Wood, Maiden, Mass., \$1; A. A. Sterling, Fredericton, \$1; E. D. Hoyt, Blissville, Sunbury Co., \$1; L. W. Sherman, Fredericton, \$1; H. A. Parley, Winnipeg, Manitoba, \$1; S. H. McKee, Fredericton, \$1; John T. Bailey, Central Blissville, Sunbury Co., \$1; Ely Perkins, Fredericton, \$1; John DeWitt, Blissville, Sunbury Co., \$1; Owen T. Shaker, Fredericton, \$1; Arthur Graham, Juvenile Settlement, Sunbury Co., \$1; Thos. Stanger, Fredericton, \$1; Dennis O'Brien, Van Buren, Maine, \$1; Prof. Harrison, Fredericton, \$1.

Marriages.
 On 20th September, by the Rev. E. Evans, Mr. David Colwell to Miss Minnie Cameron, both of this city.

New Advertisements.
STRAYED.
 STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber, A RED COW, marked S on the hip. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying expense of this advertisement.
 ALANSON MCNALLY.
 Queensbury, Nov. 6.
WANTED.
 THE Washing of one or two small families, also one of two gentlemen.
 Apply to
 MRS. FURRALL.
 George St., near Westmorland St.
 F'ron, Nov. 11.

BRUSHES.
 WE have received direct from G. R. Kent & Sons, London, a fine assortment of
HAIR BRUSHES,
 Nail Brushes,
 Cloth Brushes and
 Tooth Brushes.
 Making the largest and best selected stock in the City, and at lowest prices.
 DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.
 Nov. 11.
FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS,
 —USE—
Gates' Certain Check!

This is to certify, that Isaac Thomas, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, merchant and sailor, that in the summer of 1878, he was very much reduced by
DIARRHEA,
 and had tried different remedies, and found no benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medicine, resolved to apply to him for aid, and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's residence, obtained and took some of his celebrated
CERTAIN CHECK,
 and experienced immediate relief, and was at once restored to his usual good health.
 ISAAC THOMAS.
 Sworn to at Middleton, this 6th day of January, 1879, before
 JAS. WHITLOCK, J. P.
 The best preparation for children known.
TRY IT.
 Price 25 cents, sold by druggists and dealers.
AUGUST 19th, 1880.

WANTED
 AT
A. A. MILLER & CO'S
 Opp. City Hall, Fredericton,
HOMESPUN CLOTH
 of all kinds,
SOCKS, MITTS, YARN,
OVERSOCKS,
KNIT DRAWERS.
 Homespun Shirts, Pants, &c.

Wanted
 1500 Pairs
 of
Socks & Mitts.
 A. A. MILLER & CO.