Do you require a First-class

SUIT OF CLOTHING

CHEAP?

If so, please call and examine the large assortment of CLOTHS at

THOMAS W. SMITH'S,

CONSISTING OF

English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Canadian and Domestic

CLOTHS.

A Perfect Fit every time, or no trade.

Ready Made Clothing, Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Tweed Suits.

A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

cheaper than the cheapest.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Portmanteaux, &c.

THOS. W. SMITH

MERCHANT TAILOR.

F'ton, Oct. 7, 1880.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO Watch Repairing.

JOHN BABBITT,

Opposite New Post Office"

Gold and Silver Watches

GOLD JEWELLRY,

Silver Ware,

CLOCKS,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

July 22, '80.

FALL and WINTER

DRY GOODS

— AT —

EDGECOMBE'S

MORE NEW ARRIVALS.

NEW DRESS GOODS

in all the leading materials.

New Black Cashmeres.

A FULL DEPARTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS

GENTS' TWEEDS,

DRESS TWEEDS,

ULSTER CLOTHS,

MANTLE CLOTHS.

New Sacques & Shawls.

VELVETS, SILKS,

Satins, Plushes and Brocades

in all colors.

Mantle and Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Hats, Flowers, Feathers.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.

Berlin Wool Goods,

in all the novelties.

CAMP BLANKETING,

COTTON WARPS, &c.

All at Lowest Prices.

WANTED.

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

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen Street, Fredericton

October 21, 1880.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., October 21, 1880.

Future Exhibitions.

It is quite possible to have too much of a good thing. In the excitement caused by the success of the Exhibition in St. John, and while it was humming, the energetic press of that city proposed that, a Maritime Exhibition should be held there in 1881, and a Dominion Exhibition in 1883, the century of the landing of the Loyalists. Ungrudging praise has been bestowed on the press of St. John, for the extraordinary efforts they made to work up the Exhibition, but, it would really seem as if its success had gone to its head and, that, the editors of the several papers think that Exhibitions in future, cannot, ought not, will not be held anywhere except in their midst. It seem to us that this is a touch of the selfish spirit which, during the seat of government campaign, they so strongly displayed. The Halifax and P. E. Island press will not give in to the claims put forth by St. John, nor will the press here tamely admit that an Exhibition will never be held again in Fredericton, because of the success of the Exhibition in St. John. Let every place have a fair shake, and do not let exhibitions be crowded too fast on one another. The idea of a Maritime Exhibition is received with favor in the other lower Provinces, but justly we think, the claims of Halifax and Charlottetown, are put forth. It is proposed by a Halifax paper that the next Maritime Exhibition be held in that city in 1881, the second in P. E. Island, in 1882, and the third, which might be made Dominion, in St. John, 1883. We are afraid that the manufacturers and farmers of the several Provinces would not answer to such quick successive calls.

If it is decided to hold interprovincial Exhibitions, let them be held once in every three years, and let the first be held in St. John in 1883. There would then be some likelihood that an exposition of their products and produce worthy of the Maritime Provinces would be gathered together. If it is concluded to hold a Provincial Exhibition next year, we trust that the St. John press will not ignore the claims of Fredericton, and that they will, unbiased by locality, put forth the same exertions to make it a success, as those they used in behalf of their own city, which have gained them so much reputation for wide-awakedness. But it is well to pause and ask the question, is it worth while to hold these shows so frequently. In the upper Provinces they have a surfeit of them, and the advisability of holding so many and so often, is being called in question. If the number and frequency of Exhibitions are found out to be an evil, it is an evil, which it is to be hoped, will cure itself.

The New World Rugby.

An experiment in colonization is being made in East Tennessee, which will be watched with great interest. One of the chief promoters is Mr. T. Hughes, who has made by his book "Tom Brown," Rugby, in England, famous all over the English speaking world, and who is, in his sphere, one of the most liberal and earnest public men now living. Fault has been found with him that he did not try his colonization project in our Northwest, but, even had he been willing, he had not the power, as the enterprise named "the Board of Aid to Land Ownership," was first started in Boston, and is encouraged by leading men in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, and he therefore, most probably, had not a determining voice in fixing the locality of the settlement. One of the best features in the scheme is the union of Americans and Englishmen, and the spirit which animates them--to strive to establish between the new branches of the Anglo Saxon race, relations so intimate that there will be no risk or possibility of disturbance or misunderstanding, as on such cordial and intimate relations, they are convinced the future of the race depends.

The Board have purchased a very beautiful tract of highlands on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, 220 miles south of the porkpacking city, and the site of the proposed town—New Rugby—is described as very fine, with an eminence, Beacon Hill, giving a commanding view of the surrounding country behind it, and with two beautiful streams, the Clear Fork and the White Rock, near it. The new colony was formally inaugurated on the 5th inst., with religious services, and by an address from Tom Hughes. He gave a general idea of the intentions and objects of the Board who have the management of the enterprise. They will keep in view the duty of beautifying the lovely spot which had been entrusted to their care and management, will set the example of putting up fine buildings in the new town, and at once erect a Church, School House, Court House and town Hall, and while allowing every man to put up his house according to his own fancy, will yet seek by supplying proper models and plans, to induce them to erect structures which will be a credit to the community. They will also for the recreation and exercise of the inhabitants, provide public works, parks, an English garden and cricket and lawn tennis grounds. They will seek to create a community of interests among the new Rugbians, while leaving them all independent to profit by their own toil and industry. They have established a commissary or general store, and all who take shares in it, will get whatever profits are made on their own consumption; they intend to raise and pasture cattle on the large tracts of land around the town site, and the capital required to establish the industry, will be raised by shares, and those who take them will derive profit in proportion to their investments. The sale of spirituous liquors will be strictly prohibited in the new world Rugby, and with regard to religion, every one will be permitted to worship in his way, but an effort will be made to induce all denominations to use one building for their several acts of worship.

There have been many attempts within the last eighty years to found communities in the new world. There is a fascination for many minds in the idea of starting afresh in life on true christian principles in the wilds of America, though encouraging success has not generally, rewarded the experiment.—The new Rugby enterprise appears to be the most practical thing of the kind ever started, and can, we think, only fail if the promoters of it slacken in their energy and cool in their enthusiasm. It is an endeavor to direct and superintend emigration, and deprive it of its worst hardships. People coming from the old to the new world under such auspices as that of Tom Hughes' Board, come under many advantages, and find themselves at home, and in a fair way of making themselves comfortable very soon. If the enterprise is successful it will do much to promote and improve emigration.

Two accounts of the Annual Meeting of the W. C. T. U., of New Brunswick, recently held in St. John, has been received at this office, but they came too late to be of interest to our readers.

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

The Art of Advertising.

The art of advertising, of arresting the attention of the public is being carried to great perfection. This is not an age to hide the merit of anything under a bushel, it must be vociferously proclaimed in the market place, or presented in such a form as will touch the sensibilities. A thick treatise might be written on the art, setting forth the advantages of the various methods of advertising, whether by column or whole page, by huge pictorial posters, or fly leaf, by blank spaces, or insinuating newspaper paragraphs, by mammoth letters bedaubed on the rocks, or by signs painted on boardings along the highway, by pictures hideous and intended to be comic or by illustrations pure and classic. The best instance of the last method that we have seen, is given in the last *Traveller's Record*, published by the Traveller's Insurancy company, Hartford, and it most delicately insinuates into the mind the advantages of insurance. Two female figures, the counterpart of each other, bare-armed, bare-footed, and costumed a la Grec, with bowed head and hands covering the face, are each seated on a rock, with a broken pitcher at her feet. The only difference between the two figures is, whereas the hands of one cover her face entirely, the hands of the other allow the glimpse of an eye to be seen. In that glimpse is the moral. The one is in despair, left helpless and apart to lean on broken reeds, the other sees a gleam of hope through the mists of darkness. In short, one is uninsured, and the other insured. This illustration perfectly represents the spirit of the age. In old days the bereaved widow left penniless, would have been admonished to look to heaven for succor and consolation, now benevolent societies—no less benevolent because they have selfish interests in the matter—inculcate the duty on husbands to provide for the comfort of the weary hearts they will leave behind them when they die.

There is a great art in advertising, though the main thing is to advertise. The form or the method of advertising is not so important as the act itself. The business man may indulge to the widest and wildest extent, his fancy as to the mode, if he likes, but he will certainly come to grief if he neglects the practice altogether, as the "wise man in our town" did, as recorded in the following pathetic verses:—

There was a man in our town,
He was so wondrous wise,
He thought his business would run itself
And he didn't advertise.

Well, business was dull at first,
But better times came, and it's queer,
One day with a rush he sold all his stuff,
But the sheriff was auctioneer.

FOR THE PUBLIC.—We are now in a position to offer the MARITIME FARMER as the best advertising medium in the city, it having a larger circulation than all other local papers combined, which we are prepared to prove. Our circulation is among the very best class of people throughout the country—the progressive and intelligent agriculturists of the Province, who are the solid customers of business men. The scale of prices is most reasonable, and we can satisfy those who advertise with us.

Weather Fortelling.

Vennor, the weather prophet, is continually obtruding his guesses as to future weather on the public, and his guesses sometimes fall true. The public good naturedly forgive twenty false prophecies for the sake of one chance hit at the truth. He, in fact, attempts the impossible. An authority in the November *Atlantic* says that the weather bureau is of no more use than a ground hog or a goose bone for telling us whether our coming spring or summer is to be warm or cold, rainy or dry. This is rather hard on Vennor. The same authority tells us how far science has succeeded in foretelling the weather:—

"In no other part of her wide realm has Science done so little for the good of man or her own fame as in the department of meteorology. In the solid earth her prophecies have long had a high value, in the far-off heavens her empire is affirmed, but in the unstable air between these two well-possessed provinces there is a region that is not yet subjugated. Around the border of the domain of meteorology some gains to the cause of law and order have indeed been made; we control the lightning, we are able to track a clearly defined storm for days on its path, and can help the sailor to knowledge that often enables him to escape its clutches when it assails him on the deep sea; but as for foretelling the weather in any proper sense we have not yet attained to it. Is it attainable? Can we hope to compass the conditions of our days so that we may sow and reap, travel, feast, or make war in weather of our choice? This is, after all, perhaps the most interesting of the questions that the future history of science must determine. But though the perfect answer is not to be given at present, there are some things in the existing condition of our science that make us hopeful that we are but at the beginning of the work of weather forecasting.

There have been two distinct scientific efforts at weather foretelling, as distinguished from the current survival of the modes of thought of ancient ages that are introduced in our ordinary weather prophecies, that undertaken by Admiral Fitzroy, in England, and that begun in this country by the United States Signal Corps, under the control of the late General Myer. Both of these have made their basis of the simple principle that weather always has a history; that it means conditions that pass from one region to another by certain laws of movement and at a certain rate. This general fact was long ago recognized by meteorologists, but it was not until the the telegraph enabled knowledge to outstrip the storms that it was possible to make any use of it in foretelling the weather. By the admirable labours of the United States Signal Service this method of announcing the weather that is journeying towards any locality has been brought to a high point of perfection, but it has not to any extent helped us to foretell the creation of weather. When a weather area forms in the far West, it is now traced as clearly as the path of an army, until it passes away. Sometimes the state of the barometer will tell something about storms that have not yet gathered themselves for their eastward march, but beyond this there have as yet been no means of foreseeing. The weather bureau is of no more use than a ground-hog or a goose-bone for telling us whether our coming spring or summer is to be warm or cold, rainy or dry. Is this the end of our advance? Can we hope to do no more than take the storms we find afloat, and trace them on their courses; or can we hope to look behind them to the conditions of their origin so clearly that we can foretell their time and place of working?

PERSONAL.—The Montreal *Daily Witness*, 13th inst., chronicles the return of Lieut. Col. Stevenson and Mr. Laidlaw from St. John to that city. They expressed their high gratification with what they saw at the Exhibition and admiration at the progress, made by the manufacturers of New Brunswick. At the banquet given by Hon. Mr. Fraser, Attorney General, which was the most pleasing and successful social event during Exhibition week, these gentlemen made addresses, in which they suggested that the managers of the great exhibitions of the Dominion should co-operate with each other so that the respective exhibitions might be made still greater. While Col. Stevenson and Mr. Laidlaw were much pleased with the Exhibition, the latter gave it, to the *Witness*, as his opinion that the grounds were too small, and the building too limited.—There is no doubt that Mr. Laidlaw is right. The St. John press, however, scorning the limits of space, are prepared to assert that they are large and extensive enough to accommodate the manufactures and stock of the whole Dominion.

Erin Again.

When a man of more action than reflection has everything his own way, when he goes on swimmingly in his course, and every body seems to bend to his will, he imagines himself to be an irresistable fellow entirely, but the first serious opposition he meets with gives him a shock, diminishes his self-confidence, and he then thinks that it will be well to take in sail. Parnell and his confreres in agitation, who appeared bent on driving Ireland into revolution, and were reckless in their seditious, utterances and confident that there was no power who would dare to check them have been suddenly brought up, and taken aback by the determination shown by the government to bring them to book. The intention of the government was as unexpected as a bolt out of the blue sky, and they have been impressed accordingly. The report that the government has resolved to move on the 2nd of November. In the Queen's Bench Division for a conditional order for criminal information against the leaders of the Land League, has had a disquieting and dispiriting effect on the "second rates," and has even made the impetuous Parnell pause in his hot denunciations of brutal government, cruel landlords, and meddling priests. Parnell, we imagine is the sort of man who has audacity enough to say anything, as long as there appears to be more praise to be gained, than danger to be feared, by saying it, but who has not courage sufficient to stick to his words through the fires of prosecution and impeachment. Now that the government have taken a stand, and a sort of lull has come to the agitation, people will be able to guage the depth and force of the spirit of discontent in Ireland, and if the land league leaders, first and second rates, remain quiet and cowed, or much abate the audacity of their utterances, and the people make no movement, it may be taken as a proof that the revolutionary feeling has taken no hold on the mass, and that it will die away when the exciting cause of it, the firebrand orators are cooled and put out. If the government stand to their determination, and prosecute the chief agitators, and show unmistakably that they will not stand too much nonsense, they will embolden those who have all along been opposed to the agitation, have no sympathy for the seditious language and violent threats of the agitators, and nothing but detestation far the murders and cruel acts committed by some of the more desperately disaffected, to declare themselves on the side of peace and the government. It is significant that the Catholic priesthood denounce the course of the land leaguers, and that on more than one occasion members of it have testified their respect for Mr. Gladstone. They look for redress of the real grievances, under which tenants in Ireland suffer, to the government who have declared their intention to deal with them, and they may be expected now that the government have virtually declared that seditious agitation must cease, and called on good subjects to aid them, that they will use their powerful influence to calm the excitement in the nation and to bring those of the people who have been fired and led astray, to a more reasonable state of mind.

P. E. I. Provincial.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhilition which was a bona fide agricultural show, was held last week in Charlottetown. The attendance was large, and in it there were a number of representatives from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Among the notable visitors were Prof. Sheldon, the Agricultural Commissioner from England, and Mr. Sparrow an English farmer, delegate from Canada, who have been prospecting the Dominion from east to west, and are now doing the Grand Falls, and the valley of the St. John, with members of the government. A telegraph says of the Exhibition, that—

The three counties are in competition, and the show on the whole is the best ever had here. The competition was most brisk amongst the owners of horses, all the classes under this head being pretty well filled. The horses which recently gained so much credit for the island were the centre of attention, and were greatly admired. There is no doubt that the selection made for the Dominion Exhibition was the most judicious that could be made. Some of the carriage stallions shown were said by judges to be almost perfect in every point, and the carriage fillies, of which there were 32 entries, were, as a whole, very fine, some of them being perfect beauties. The island is justly proud of its horses, and although there has been a heavy drain upon it this year for exportation to the United States, still many fine ones are left. The improvement in the quality of the horned cattle is very marked. Island farmers are evidently making an effort to participate at good advantage in the profits to be made in the British markets. The thoroughbred Ayrshire bull recently bought at Montreal was on the ground, and was greatly admired. The stock from the Model Farm was also represented by some very superior animals among the shorthorn heifers which took second prize at Montreal. Shorthorns and Ayrshires are evidently the breeds most sought after by the Island farmers. Of sheep and pigs there was a fair show.

The habits and actions of the Czar of all the Russias have, for more than a twelve month past been the subject of much comment in the press. Much sympathy was extended to him when he narrowly escaped being blown up at the Moscow Railway Station, and in the St. Petersburg palace, and being utterly annihilated by the Nihilists, Much sympathy would also have been felt for him when his consort the Czarina died, if as a good and attentive husband, he had deserved it. But while the poor Empress was dying, rumor said he was solacing him in the company of Princess Dolgourki, and now after he has gone through a morganatic marriage with that lady, the myriad tongues of scandal are busying themselves with a liasion his amorous majesty is indulging in with a fair Polish lady. The Czar's marriage with the Princess Dolgourki, was solemnized in the Imperial Palace last week. His family disapproved of it. A telegram 15th inst., states that:—

"The Czarevitch went to Hapsal on the Esthonian Coast, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Vladimar were abroad in order that they might not witness the ceremony. The marriage was very private. The Grand Duke Nicholas and Minister Aflvar were however present. The newly married pair are with the bride's family in Livadia. The Czar purchased for his consort the palace of the Grand Duchess Cathrina, paying two million roubles."

Remarkable Wheat.

We see in the St. Croix *Republican* of New Richmond, Wisconsin, that Mr. M. Y. Cliff, a relative of the Cliff family of Kingsclear, whose farm is in Section 33 of the town of Star Prairie, three miles west of the village, has raised some remarkable wheat, of the spring variety, known as "the Roman." The cashier of the Bank of New Richmond, Mr. McCoy, offered a prize for the best bushel of wheat, and Mr. Cliff won it by a bushel of his "Roman," which when tested "in the little brass kettle" of Mr. E. J. Dodge, wheat buyer for Messrs. Comstock, Clarke & Co., weighed *sixty-three and one-half pounds*. Mr. Cliff had forty acres of this wheat, and is prepared to supply his neighbors and others with seed, at a fair price. The berry is said to be large and plump, and to be a splendid looking wheat.

The English Agricultural Delegates.

The English Agricultural Delegates who came out to Canada at the instance of the Dominion Government, Prof. Sheldon of the Circencester Agricultural College, England, and Mr. Laidlaw, an English farmer, arrived on Monday afternoon, in Fredericton, by the "David Weston," and were received at the landing by the members of the Government then in the city. They had a pleasant sail up river, were impressed by the fine scenery of the noble St. John, and expressed an opinion that much of the land they saw along its banks, was fully as well adapted for the raising of cattle and the pasturing of sheep as the best they had seen on their tour through Canada. They were the guests of the Governor, and a party of gentlemen were invited to meet them at dinner in the evening. On Tuesday morning, before starting for the Grand Falls, an opportunity was afforded them of paying a hurried visit to Marysville. The party who accompanied the delegates up river by the New Brunswick Railway, was composed of the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor General, and Hon. Messrs. Marshall and Perley, the Secretary for Agriculture, Auditor General, Edward Jack, Esq., and representatives of the *Telegraph* and *Sun*. With so many well posted gentlemen to refer to, the Delegates would have been at no loss for the fullest information regarding the nature and agricultural capabilities of the soil, the number of settlements, the extent of the ungranted lands fit for farming purposes. At Grand Falls where a Fair was held, they had an opportunity of seeing for themselves what the country was capable of producing. Their favorable opinion of up river agriculture will be much strengthened after their visits to New Denmark, Kincardine, Florenceville, Woodstock and other fine farming districts in Carleton. Their visit is too hurried, the season is too late to allow them to make a very thorough inspection of the country; as, however, they have been induced to delay their departure for England for a week, they will be able to see a good deal more than at first seemed possible.

They will return to Fredericton on Friday, visit Kingsclear on Saturday morning, and leave for St. John by the afternoon train. They will have three clear lay days to see parts of King's and Westmoreland before leaving for Quebec on Wednesday evening. The report that they will make of New Brunswick is certain to be favorable; we wish that it was as certain that good results will flow to the Province from their visit.

"Diamond" Wheat.

About two years ago Mr. James Tibbits brought to this office a sample of "Diamond" spring wheat, a small quantity of which he had procured from Tennesee. He gave Mr. David Christie, of Keswick Ridge, a little package of it, who sowed a small patch of land with the seed. The growth exceeded expectations. It was claimed that the heads averaged 6 inches, and the kernels one-half inch each, but Mr. C. found that the sample of "Diamond" he grew averaged 7 inches to the head.

Mr. C. says that there are 40 kernels to the head, and that the Diamond, from the way the kernels are protected, is quite weavil proof. He calculates from the large yield from his patch that the variety of wheat would give 140 bushels to the acre—truly a splendid yield. This season he raised a peck, and will next year sow a greater breadth of land with it. The "Diamond" is much sought after by his neighbors. and we daresay it might pay him to import a quantity. The success of the "Diamond" is another proof that the soil of New Brunswick is very well adapted for wheat culture. Mr. Tibbits is naturally much pleased with the good results that have attended the culture of this variety.

In these days, what with the daily press and society papers, and their social inquisition extraordinary, every body seems to know every body elses business. But they only seem to know, for news is in many, if not in most cases so contradictory, that people are puzzled what to believe, and, we suppose, end in believing very little of what they hear. For instance one Journal states that—

The Empress Eugenie has decided to leave England, being moved to that determination by Parliament having set its face definitely against the erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey. It is thought that in the future she will reside in her Chateau of Arenberg, Switzerland, and her present intention is to erect a mausoleum wherever she fixes her residence, and remove the remains of her husband and son from England.

Another journal states, however, with an air of authority that—

The Empress Eugene has just bought the Farnborough Hill estate in Hampshire, close to the borders of the county of Surrey, for £50,000 The estate was the property of the late Mr. Longman, the well-known publisher, and consists of about 257 acres with a charming, picturesque mansion, erected by the late about eighteen years ago. The Empress will not go into possession of it until January, as Mrs. Longman, the widow is very anxious to spend another Christmas there. Her Majesty intends to build on the property a memorial chapel to receive the bodies of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. The Empress's lease of Camden Place expires in March next.

Where, and oh where, will the remains of the fate struck Emperor and the ill starred Prince finally rest!

The *Canada Gazette* of the 16th inst., contains "general orders," respecting the District Staff of the Militia, and the changes in it that have been authorised. Appointments to the said staff now existing or hereafter to be made shall not be held by an officer above five years, and shall not be held by an officer above 63 years of age. The changes will go into effect next year. The respective Brigade Majors will leave their present stations and proceed directly to their new Head Quarters on the 2nd of January; the respective Adjutant Generals on the 1st of April, 1881. Lt. Col. B. Van Straubenzee, will take the place, with his Head Quarters at St. John, of Lt. Col. G. J. Maunsell, who is transferred to Military District No. 4, Head Quarters at Ottawa. Lt. Col. J. R. MacShane, Brigade Major of 1st,, 2nd and 3rd Divisions of New Brunswick, is appointed to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of Nova Scotia, Head Quarters at Halifax. The officer to succeed him is not yet named.

The sum voted yearly for the Catholic clergy in France is 51,000,000 francs. Of this sum 45,000 francs goes to the Archbishop of Paris, and 20,000 francs to the Archbishop of Algiers. Sixteen other archbishops get 15,000 francs each, and sixty-nine bishops each 10,000 francs. Toward the expenses of diocesan visitations 97,000 francs are contributed. The Vicar-General of Paris receives 4,500 francs, eighteen metropolitan vicars-general each 2,500 francs. Minor grants, varying from 2,400 francs to 450 francs, go to canons, cures, and other members of the ecclesiastical body. Pensions and aid to infirm and aged priests amount to a total of 887,000 francs.

The great talk about bayonets at the polls has nothing to do with the enormous sale of *Adamson's Botanic Balsam*, the great remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles. New size, 10 cts. Larger size, 35 and 75 cts.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thirty-four thousand immigrants arrived at Boston during the year ending September 30th.

Wedding cards are to be smaller than ever and made as plain, quiet, and genteel as possible.

An old thermometer is never very popular. Nobody wants to see the thermometer over seventy.

In Quebec, the Canada Packing Company have started a factory for canning fresh codfish, and intend prosecuting a large business in this line next season.

It is said that the ice product of Maine this year will amount to more than 1,200,000 tons, and will bring an income equal to the shipbuilding industries of the State.

A school of cookery is about to be established in Montreal, a lady from the famous South Kensington school in London, England, having been engaged to conduct it.

The past month was one of great activity at New York in the shipment of grain to Europe, the total exceeding 12,000,000 bushels. Over 300 vessels were required to carry it.

Lord Brougham once, when he was in a facetious mood, being asked to define a lawyer, said:—"A lawyer is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself."

Frank Jones, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New Hampshire, is a temperance man of a peculiar sort. He owns a large brewery, and has got rich by it, but will allow no man who drinks to work in it.

In a Parliamentary return issued on Friday, the sum disbursed by local authorities in Great Britain during the year for animals slaughtered to stamp out contagion, is given at £85,049, of which £10,690 was spent in Scotland.

A Roman Catholic priest near Tralee has made his congregation at two masses promise on their knees not to imbrue their hands in the blood of one of his parishioners. This is understood to refer to the largest land agent in Munster.

A prize was offered for the the mother who presented the greatest number of her own children at the Indianna State Fair. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Lime were each accompanied to the fair by nine, but Mrs. Line gave birth to a tenth on the grounds, and so took the prize.

It has been estimated that of the horses in the world Austria has 1,367,000; Hungary, 2,176,000; France, about 3,060,000; Russia, 21,470,000; Germany, 3,352,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 2,255,000; Turkey about 1,000,000; the United States, 9,504,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Canada, 2,634,000; Uruguay 1,600,000.

Attention has lately been called in England to a source of danger on the locomotives, which is perhaps more important even than that arising from color blindness. This is the blinding effect of the glowing white light of the engine fire, a brief glance into which, it is said, renders the person who has looked for a time unable to recognize the colors of the signal lamps.

Hartmann, the Nihilist, telegraphed to the Intrausigeant a full description of the mine which was to have blown up the imperial train at Alexandria. He explains that the plot failed because an hour before the passage of the train, a carriage came along the line and cut the wires connecting the dynamite with the battery. Hartmann asserts that there are 13,000,000 of organized Radicals in Russia.

The *Antquary* says that the largest oak in England is that in the parish of Cowthrope, west riding of Yorkshire. It is hollow, and some forty men could stand within its trunk. It is believed to be about 1,500 years old. The Cowthrope oak, which stands on the land of Andrew Montague, a great proprietor, is larger than the Greendale oak at Welbeck. A few years ago the boughs extended sixty feet from the trunk.

The Public Debt of the United States is being reduced at a very rapid rate. On the 31st of August, 1865, when it reached its highest point after the war, it was, less cash in the Treasury, $2,756,431,571. Every year since then, excepting in 1869, it has been reduced by large sums—the total amount paid during the fifteen years ending 31st August, 1880, being $888,093,104. At that date the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,924,569,074.

The extent to which the secularization of Sunday has been carried in New York is evidenced by the starting of a Sunday evening journal in that city. Every large American city has its Sunday morning papers, which are of course printed overnight, and are merely distributed in the early part of the day, but an evening journal on Sunday is an innovation, and that such an undertaking should be possible indicates that a large part of the population are to be found at their ordinary avocations or resorts.

The *Gardener's Magazine*, speaking of table cabbage, objects to all yellow and white-hearted sorts entirely, savoys included, as not good enough for a good table. It goes in for dark green sorts, even if they are a little loose and soft in the heart. "You will soon discover, if you observe," it says, "that the yellowish and very pale green sorts are comparatively worthless, while the dark green sorts are full of flavor and substance, the very perfection of what a cabbage should be that is to be cooked for a Christian to eat."

Fire is the best disinfectant and prophylactic of disease, easy of use and cheap. Build your fires, and raise your windows, and make the house in every part pure and healthful. Many make the mistake that fire is only useful to warm the body when cold, or to do the necessary cooking of the family—when it is one of the best agents to purify and make impossible every form of zymotic diseases known to the profession. Houses at this season should be warmed morning and evening, and the cost of the fuel will be saved in doctor's bills.

At Hapstead Police Court, England, a couple of birch rods have been received by the police, bearing the official seal, to be used in cases of juvenile offenders who may be sentenced by the magistrates to receive a whipping. The punishment is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical man, who will receive a fee for his attendance, and a constable has been specially appointed to perform the operation at the police station in connection with this court. The birch-rods are each just over one yard in length, and seem to be well suited for their purpose.

Probably the worst blunder ever made by a telegraph operator was one that lately occurred in the case oi a St. Louis merchant, who, while in New York, received a telegram informing him that his wife was ill. He sent a message to his family doctor, asking the nature of the sickness and if there was any danger, and received promptly the answer; "No danger. Your wife has had a child. If we can keep her from having another to-night she will do well." The mystification of the agitated husband was not removed until a second inquiry revealed the fact that this indisposed lady had had a "chill."

Acknowledgments.

Prof. L. W. Bailey, Fredericton, $1.00; John Barnett, Bear Island, York Co., $1.00; Wm. Anderson, Fredericton, $1.00; Rev. L. J. Ouillet, St. Mary's, Kent Co., $1.00; Harry Atherton, Fredericton, $1.00; Levi Yerxa, Lower Woodstock, Carleton Co., $1.00; G. F. Atherton, Fredericton, $1.00; Miss Fame Edmons, Virden, Ill., U. S., 50 cents; Board of Works, N. B., $1.00; Provincial Secretary Office, N. B., $1.00; M. Tennant, Fredericton, $1.00; F. P. Thompson, Fredericton, $1.00; J. A. & W. Vanwart, Fredericton, $1.00; E. L. Wetmore, Fredericton, $1.00; J. J. Weddall, Fredericton, $1.00; A. D. Yerxa, Gibson, $2.00; John Thompson, Dumfries, York Co, $1.00; John Virtue, Fredericton, $1.00; Turner Howard, Gibson, York Co., $1.00; T. G. Loggie, Fredericton, $1.00; Wm. Grieves, Fredericton, $1.00; J. H. Tompkins, River Bank, Carleton Co., $1.00; Jas. Colter, Mouth of Keswick, York Co., $1.00.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to see us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

Many methods are at this season advanced in the newspapers for the preservation of autumn leaves. Those who have tried most know best how fallible most of the plans they have adopted have turned out in their hands, the preserved leaf being generally brittle, and nothing to what it was in color. We think the following plan will be found to be the best of all: Melt a cupful of parafine wax, and immerse the cup of boiling water so as to keep it up to boiling heat. Have also a bowlful of cold water. Dip the leaf in the wax, and after shaking it free from any superfluous wax dip it in the cold water and the work is done. The leaf retains its color, and remains as pliant as leather.

Marriages.

In this city, by the Rev. E. Evans, on the 19th inst., William Timmins, to Isabella Edmondson, both of Queensbury.

At the residence of Mr. Whitfield Chase, Boston, Mass., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Chas. A. Reese, George E. Mullin, of Boston, to Sarah J. Dormady, of Fredericton.

New Advertisements.

CITY HALL

Proprietor and Manager, - - DANL. SHELBY

ONE WEEK ONLY,

AND GRAND LADIES' MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M. COMMENCING

Monday Evening, Oct. 25th.

Received everywhere with acclamations of delight—The latest and greatest success!

THE FAVORITE ARTISTS

John Murray and Grace Cartland,

in the famous characters JOTHAM HOOK, SR., and BLANCH REDMOND, in their brilliant and highly successful play

CONSTABLE HOOK!

Or, New England Folk Lore,

A tale of witheraft and romance, illustrative of the quaint sayings and strange superstitions of early days in New England. They will be supported by SHELBY'S GREAT COMPANY.

Popular Prices—General admission 35 cts.; Reserved Seats 50 cts; Gallery 25 cts.

☞ Reserved Seats at Davis, Staples & Co.'s Drug Store, Saturday, Oct. 23rd.

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.

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 19, 1880.

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS, CLOTHING, &C

THE subscriber has just received a large and well assorted stock of

Boots, Shoes,

Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

which he offers at REDUCED PRICES, for cash. These goods were bought direct from the manufacturers, there by saving agents' commissions, &c., and will be found to be the best value in the market.

Please call and examine.

Respectfully,

DANIEL LUCY,
Wilmot's Block.

F'ton, Oct. 21.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Opening this day:

1 CASE

CORSETS.

1 CASE

GREY FLANNELS.

2 CASES

TWEEDS

AND

Diagonal Coatings.

2 CASES

PRINTS.

1 CASE

Gentlemen's Underwear.

1 CASE

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

1 CASE

BOY'S UNDERWEAR,

All Sizes.

DEVER BROS.

WANTED.

2000 yds. Homespun.
100 doz. Socks and Mitts.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, September 9, 1880.

SUSPENDERS.

Just opened:

1 Case of

Burges' Adjustable Suspender,

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

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

SHOULDER BRACES.

Just opened: A lot of the

Excelsior and Dr. Cutter

SHOULDER BRACES,

which we can sell

25 Per Cent. Cheaper than ever before sold for.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Fredericton, August 12.

LINEN COLLARS.

Just opened:

1 CASE OF THE

BRYANT and GLOBE

LINEN COLLAR

which gave such satisfaction.

Best Fitting Collars in the Market!

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

Gents' Furnishers and Shirt Makers,

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

Sled Shoe Steel.

Now landing from England, via Boston:

4 TONS SLED SHOE STEEL.

Cut bars to suit almost any sled, for sale at the lowest market rates by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct. 21.

White Lead.

1500 LBS. Pure White Lead;
9 doz. Wedge Axes;
10 rolls Superior Dry Sheathing Paper;
3 Hay Cutters; 5 Platform Scales;
3 Union Scales; 1 ton Grindstones;
12 doz. Fox, Otter, Beaver, Mink and Muskrat Traps;
1 doz. Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Just to hand and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Oct. 21.

Imperial Measures.

1 DOZ. setts Imperial Measures, wood;
1 doz. Imperial Half-bushels, wood;
2 doz. setts Imperial Measures, Tin.

Just received and for sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct. 21.