THOS. W. SMITH,

Merchant Tailor,

has imported his usual large Stock of Goods for the

SPRING and SUMMER TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

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

CLOTHS.

Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Portmanteaux, &c

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Latest Fashion Plates just received.

In our Custom Tailoring Department, as usual, a First-Class Fitting Suit every time or no trade.

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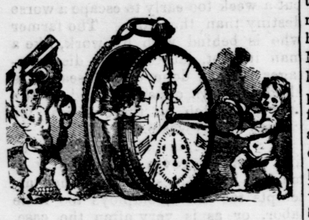
THOS. W. SMITH

MERCHANT TAILOR.

April 28



NEW GOODS.

Silver Necklets and Lockets.
Jet Necklets and Colarettes.
Jet Bracelets.
Good Necklets and Lockets.
Gold Suits, Broaches and Ear Rings.
Ladies and Gents' Rings.
New Styles Plated Ware.

BABBITT'S.

MARCH 31, 1881

GRAND CONVERSAZIONE

—AND—

PROMENADE

—AT THE—

ALBION HOUSE

EVERYBODY INVITED

to inspect the Beautiful Display of

Foreign Dry Goods,

imported for the Season's Trade.

Further arrivals by following English Steamers.

☞ Popular Prices will prevail.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

COME.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Agent for Demorest Patterns,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

March 31

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 19, 1881.

NOTICE.

☞ Remittances to the "Maritime Farmer Association" should be by Bank Draft or Post Office Order, made payable to Julius L. Inches, Fredericton. When this is not convenient, money may be sent by Registered letter.

Mr. Symes and the Dead Meat Trade.

Mr. Symes, during last week, has been addressing full representative meetings in Pictou, Antigonish and elsewhere. Like all leaders in a new movement, he has to meet with obstruction and detraction. And again he has seemingly, the tendency common to enthusiasts, to make rash statements, to promise more than can be carried out. His ranche scheme on the Cumberland marshes, of which we spoke last week, is pronounced impossible, as 3,000 acres cannot be obtained. All the best marsh land suitable for feeding cattle on to fatten, is already occupied. Again a misunderstanding arose over the first shipment of dead meat. Messrs. Adamson & Symes did not comply with the terms under which the beef forwarded by Messrs. Dickey & Buckley, to Haliafax was to be shipped, and the latter firm sent it to England on their account. Mr. Symes however, under his own signature, in the Halifax *Herald*, denies explicitly that he failed to carry out his engagement, and shows that the story is a publication of the Halifax *Chronicle*. But this mistake and misunderstanding will not prejudice the business which Mr. Symes has undertaken to further it, will teach him to be more careful in his statements, and more explicit in the contracts he enters into. If the meat shipped by Messrs. Dickey & Buckley, reaches England in good condition, and commands a fair price, the hitch between Mr. Symes and that firm will do no harm. People will be very anxious to learn how that first shipment was disposed of in the English market, as if it proves a success, it will encourage farmers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to go energetically into the business of cattle raising.

It cannot be denied that there are considerable risks in the live meat and dead meat trades. Some shippers of cattle, meet with losses, others are very successful. A prime lot of cattle, 190 in number, which brought prices varying from 5 cents to 6 cents per pound, was shipped by Messrs. McCulloch, Coughlin and McKay, from Woodstock, Ontario, on the 10th inst. Again in the dead meat trade, the fact, that notwithstanding the immense quantities imported into England from the colonies the prices not lowered to the consumers there threatens to raise a prejudice against colonial meat. But it may be said, that whatever are the risks in the trade, shippers and contractors finding it on the whole profitable, will persist in prosecuting it, and the losses and annoyances they meet with need not deter our farmers going vigorously into the business of cattle and sheep raising. The London *Truth* makes the following statement and suggestion regarding the dead meat trade:—

"Of late, several meat co-operative stores have been established. At first they really did sell cheaper than the butchers; now, however, they do not. What they term "prime cut" is about the same price as the butchers' price. There is something evidently wrong in the habitual charges for meat to the consumer. We hear of dead and live stock coming from America and from the colonies; we see that it is sold wholesale at such prices that renders it almost impossible for the British farmer successfully to compete, and yet the price to the consumer never seems to go down. West-end butchers tell their customers that they never sell them foreign meat, but, as a matter of fact, there are not half-a-dozen butchers in London who do not buy it. The Australians, I see, are perfecting their means to send us over dead meat, but what they ought to do is to open twenty or thirty retail shops in London, and sell it there. If they do not do this, a prejudice, which it will be difficult to overcome, and which is fostered by the butchers, will be created against colonial meat. Considering the number of Companies that are started every week, I wonder that some promoter does not take this matter in hand."

Cotton Mills

The Cotton Mill enterprise is humming everywhere but here. In Halifax, merchants in its midst, much to the surprise of everybody, not excluding themselves, subscribed, in two hours, last Thursday, $125,000 out of $200,000 called for, and put the certainty of the erection of the Mill past doubt. St. John in generous rivalry with Halifax, with as much enterprise and more experience, will erect another mill this summer. The St. Croix Cotton Mill is now "a dead certainty" not in the sense that the certain hopes of the Editor of the St. Croix *Courier* are demolished, but that there is no doubt, that a Cotton Mill will be humming at Salmon Falls before the year is out. Can capitalists in our midst hear of such things unmoved? Can a man of energy and unbounded resource, continue to dream of enterprise, and not at once determine to bring his schemes out of the region of imagination into that of reality. That there is capital in our midst, the Bank's returns published in the *Canada Gazette* prove. It is held in several hands. Why, if the one man power does not move, should they not join, and invest it in a mill that will bring them a better return than government interest?

Rumour.

The daily press is quite spoiling the people's taste. By the way it dishes up extraordinary incidents it has excited a craving for sensation, and when such incidents do not happen frequently enough to meet the demand, it invents them, or gives currency to rumors that serve to titillate the popular palate.

A late rumor doing service for authentic intelligence, comes from St. Paul's, Minn., to the effect, that the Marquis of Lorne has communicated to the members of the Canadian Government his determination to retire from the Governor Generalship after his tour to the Northwest, as he finds his relations with the Gladstone government not altogether harmonious. Those who set the rumor afloat have seemingly inferred that because the Duke of Argyll has separated himself from the Gladstone Cabinet, his son's position in Canada has been made uneasy for him. But it is absurd to suppose that a difference of opinion on the Irish Land Bill, between the Duke and Mr. Gladstone, would obstruct their private friendship, or cause the latter to show his resentment by making the Marquis uncomfortable. If the Marquis resigns before his term is out, it will not be for any such reason as that. He himself does not wish to resign, for, according to some who have heard him so express himself, he likes Canada very much. Offspring of this "authentic" rumor is another that Sir John McDonald (who has gone abroad for his health) will be the successor of the Marquis. Rumor is a crop that never fails in one way, but fails egregiously in another.

A bill has passed the New York Senate aporopriating $50,000 to prevent the spread of cattle disease.

Corporations.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The advantages of free government may be lost in great part by the ignorance, sloth or indifference of the people.

Close, tyrannous, monopolies may be established amidst free institutions. Railway and Telegraph and other corporations may in a republic where the people is sovereign but supine, plunder (or do something equivalent) the country, like as the robber Barons did throughout the Empire of Germany, when royalty was weak, when the power of the emperor was at its lowest point. Of course in making this comparison, all due allowance must be made for the difference in spirit and modes of action between the 15th and 19th centuries. The Barons levied blackmail by the power of their armed bands. Corporations do something the same thing by taking advantage of their power, to levy what imposts they please on the trade, commerce and industry of the country, and to destroy rights of private property.

Some American papers are crying out loudly against the tyranny of corporations, and calling on the people to rouse themselves and shake off the incubus. A gigantic railway or telegraph corporation is an immense power, a sort of independent government which by its wealth, the magnitude of its interests, and the nnmber of votes it can command, can influence Legislature, and find powerful allies among the bar and the bench, among, what are called, "the corporation lawyers" and "corporation judges." When things have come to such a pass in the States, it behoves the sovereign people to rouse themselves and break up these huge monopolies by electing honest representatives who will legislate against them, and take away the power they abuse and restore it to the government. The papers call on them, but will the people respond?

The Tunisian Question

The French conduct their military and political manœuvres, in a dashing and, not scrupulously, clever fashion. General Breard with a company of cavalry, dashed up to the Bardo palace, last Thursday, and constrained the Bey to sign a Treaty recognising a French pretectorate over Tunis. The General would not take nay for an answer, or stand any shilly shallying, so the Bey brought to bay, and seeing no Turkish armament in the Bay, and having no force to resist, complied under a sort of protest with the brusque demand. By the treaty the French will occupy the country, and exercise suzerainty over it, to the entire exclusion of Turkish pretentions. They will respect the Bey's life property and the rights of his dynasty, bnt he will be deprived of the power of entering into alliance with any Foreign Power, and will be forced to act under the direction of his new masters. The Parisians went wild with delight over the success of this brilliant "coup" of militarism and diplomacy, and the Italians were proportionately alarmed and angered. The Italians see now that they have been "sold." One party endeavors to resign itself with as good a grace as possible, to accept the triumph of the French, while another speaks in a threatening undertone, of calling France to account. In the midst of this crisis, the Italian ministry resigned, and Signor Sella was called on to form a new ministry. The *Riforma*, the organ of the late premier, says that the new Ministry "will have to deal with a painful state of affairs. Italy must collect herself and be prepared, if she wishes to exist. We desire peace, but with honor and security." In all probability, the excitement and exasperation will pass off, and France will be left undisturbed master of Tunis. Success seems to be a sufficient justification for any high-handed act a European power may commit.

The Crown Prince, Rudolph, of Austria, was on the 10th inst., married to Stephanie, daughter of the King of Belgium. The marriage ceremonies of the youthful royal pair, the hopes of Houses of Hapsburg and Brabant, were conducted with the utmost magnificence. The warm hearted Viennese gave the fair bride an enthusiastic and cordial welcome. The ceremony took place in the church of St. Augustine, and the Princess gave way to emotion when the final questions and responses were asked and given. Some imaginative correspondents have created a romance out of this incident. They would have the world believe that her heart was given to a young and wealthy American, whom she met at the Grand Exposition of 1878, in Paris, where she and her royal father were living quite privately and unostentatiously. As the Princess is, now, only 16, the story is extremely improbable. Juliet when she fell in love with Romeo was fourteen, (the latest commentators allege), but then she was a native of the warm sunny South. In the North they are not so precipitate in their love affairs, and it is beyond poetic licence, to imagine the Princess at thirteen, falling in love with a reaming American-

A Rare Auction

Some Imperialist Tory, wroth at the evacuation of Candahar, and the peace made with the Boers, has had a bill printed and scattered over England, in which, in regular auctioneer form Mr. Gladstone offers to sell by auction, at Boer's Head Hotel, next 1st of April, the vast landed estates, &c., of John Bull, Esq., who is retiring from business, which estates comprise three Kingdoms, (united or otherwise) one Empire, one Dominion, forty-eight colonies, and one Suzerainty. Canada is thus described:—

Lot 4. CANADA.—All that well-watered Messuage, Tenement, Dominion, Hereditaments and premises lying to the northward of the allotment ground known by the name of the "United States," formerly in the Vendor's possession.

Note.—The present Steward of this Estate is a connection of the Vendor, and can, if necessary, remain in charge for a limited period, to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

The C. T. A.

The friends of the "Canada Temperance Act," have had several times cause to tremble for the fate of their favorite measure. It has been exposed to many assaults, and its enemies in Courts and Parliament, and elsewhere have been foiled in their efforts to destroy it. But it has never been in so "parlous" a position as at the present time. News was received on Saturday morning last from London, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted leave to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the matter of the C. T. A., and this gives encouragement to the implacable opponents. They argue that the Privy Council would not have granted leave to appeal, had they not seen that there was ground for upsetting the decision of the Supreme Court. In order to determine this the English Law Lords must have looked narrowly into the case, and their allowance of appeal appears to them a foregone decision against the Act.

There were 17,970,676 feet of lumber surveyed in Bangor during the first four months of the present year against 7,614,471, feet for the same period last year.

The Parnell's.

Parnell may be accounted unfortunate in having allies in members of his family, and none the less because they are of the fair sex. Some of the utterances of his mother and sister, have cast a degree of ridicule over the movement with which he is connected. Probably the ladies have been misreported, made the victims of interviewers on the hunt for sensational paragraphs. But the effect on their brother's course is all the same as if their reported utterances were their own opinions, expressed in their very words. Miss Parnell is made to appear in an unfavorable light. Her example will tend rather, it is to be hoped, to discourage than to encite, the fair, refined and sensitive sex, from seeking to take active part in politics. Miss P., as reported, is very blunt in her language, and thorough-going in her sentiments; more so than her brother. She in a late interview with a Boston reporter, characterized Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill as two thirds "a fraud," and asserted that, that venerable statesman was "suffering," literally from softening of the brain. Without beating about the bush she declared that Ireland must be an independent nation. She condescended to say that the Bill if it is properly amended, that is if the Government will buy the lands, and so abolish the landlord class, would be a means of good. "But she added, there is no surer way to have a measure defeated in the House of Lords than to support it with enthusiasm in the House of Commons. Often," she added, laughingly, "my brother is obliged to vote against measures he wishes to succeed." Parnell might well exclaim, "save me from my fair relations." Such utterances are damaging to him. It is said that he has lost influence with the land leaguers, and taking such things into consideration it is not to be wondered at.

A Scientific Sensation.

Scientists declare that, before long, people will be speaking to each other across the broad Atlantic, as readily and easily as they now converse, by telephone, between New York and Boston, or any other city or town on this or the other continent. A new kind of telephone has been invented to which the name of Electrophone is given, by means of which a conversation was kept up "viva voce," betwixt Dover and Calais. The London *Telegraph* describing the interesting experiment says:—

"Not only were the words whispered into the apparatus at Calais distinctly heard at Dover, and of course *vice versa*, but the listener at one end was perfectly able to distinguish by the mere tones of the voice the person who was speaking at the other end. The scientific specialists present were astonished at the difficulties successfully overcome in the enormous condensation produced by the metallic covering which protects the cable, and in the induction caused by the simultaneous passage of telegraphic despatches along other wires of the cable. It should be observed that while the human voice was being transmitted through one of the wires the other was employed for the transmission of ordinary telegraph messages. Moreover, the experiments were conducted between the hours of ten and four, that is in the busiest time of the day when the wires are in increasing requisition. The voice of the speaker was as distinctly heard as soon as the wires were joined to the apparatus, and conversations were carried on without interruption in the presence of Sir James Carmichael, chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company. Mr. Sabine, Mr. Desprointes, and other competent specialists experimented with the same apparatus. The experiments were then continued with the same results, and in the midst of the confusion produced by the simultaneous working of several machines at the London terminal station, the voice of the speaker was heard as plainly as though he had been in the same room. There can be no longer any doubt that it is practicable to converse across, or rather under, by these easy means, with any submarine cable, and the success of the experiment gives us ideas of the possibilities of rapid communication that a few years ago would have belonged to the realms of dreamland alone."

Floods in the West.

The following account of the great floods in the Western States is taken from *Harper's Weekly*, and shows the widespread destruction they have occasioned:—

The melting of the vast accumulations of snow in the Northwest has caused extraordinary floods in the Missouri, Mississippi, and other rivers, which although unattended by the great loss of life that accompanied the inundations at Szegedin, in Hungary, and at Seville, in Spain, resulted in a deporable destruction of property. Immense tracts of country have been covered with water to a depth of several feet, towns and villages have been inundated, and farm-houses, barns, horses, and cattle have been swept away. By the overflow of the Missouri nearly 7000 people were made homeless in Kansas alone, and but for immediate and energetic measures for relief, there would have been great suffering among them. Many dams and bridges were swept away, and much damage was done to railways. The oldest settlers in the Northwest say that nothing like this in extent has been known within their momory.

We have not space to describe all the damage that was done in the country overflowed, but an account of the rise of the Mississippi at Fort Pierre will enable our readers to form some conception of the suddeness and extent of the calamity. On the morning of April 27, the river at that place presented a grand spectacle. Enormous blocks of ice were borne swiftly by on the seething current, and hundreds of people stood watching on the bank of the river, apparently without a thought of danger. Suddenly, owing to an ice blockade below, there was a check in the current, and within ten minutes the water rose four feet. The people fled hastily to bluffs, taking what they could of their household goods. The houses were soon torn from their foundations, crushed, turned over, and jammed together, while the luckless inhabitants were making temporary camps on the bluffs. The scene of terror continued all day. Soon after night-fall the ice blockade was broken, and the river fell as rapidly as it had risen. But the next morning dawned on the ruins of the town and on hundreds of homeless people.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, the water rose on the 29th of April to a height of more than nineteen feet four inches above low-water mark, and nearly 2000 people were driven from their homes. They were provided for by the city authorities, and much suffering was averted by this timely aid.

New Postal Agreement.

New articles of postal agreement between the United States and Canada, have been signed by President Garfield and Hon. Alex. Campbell. They provide in effect—

1. That insufficiently prepaid letters posted in Canada for the United States, and in the United States for Canada, will be sent forward to the address if prepaid one full rate, leaving the deficit postage to be collected on delivery.

2. That the Canada post office may charge double rates on United States printed matter brought into Canada and posted in Canada for distribution in the United States in order to evade the United States postal law. This latter provision is made in consequence of a practice which has began to assume considerable proportions. The Canada postal rate on certain classes of printed matter being about only one-half that of the United States rates, business firms in the United States desiring to distribute large numbers of printed circulars would send them to Canada by express and have them mailed in Canada for their destinations in the United States in order to take advantage of lower rates of Canadian postage. The new agreement will take effect immediately.

A chess match, played by telegraph, between the Liverpool and the Calcutta clubs, has just ended in the victory of the former. The match occupied a little over four months.

The Convention at Memramcook.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee in Shediac, on the 10th inst., it was decided that the National Acadian Convention shall meet in Memramcook on the 20th of July, and pass several days under the hospitable roof of St. Joseph's College—"the first source of the intellectual new birth of the Acadian race in New Brunswick."

A stirring Address inviting all the French parishes in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and Madeleine Islands to send delegates to the Convention is published in the *Moniteur Acadien*, signed—P. A. Landry. It portrays in somewhat dark colors, the condition of the French Acadien population in the past, shrouded in a dark veil of ignorance, painfully languishing on the soil cleared by their ancestors, and disclaimed by their conquerors. Treated with scorn and looked upon as an inferior race, the Acadians had their finest feelings outraged, their most just aspirations paralysed, and were forced to bend beneath the yoke of superior power. But amidst their dark and painful trials they never despaired but trusted in the justice and sacredness of their cause. The consciousness of right inspired them with a belief that success would crown their honest efforts. This perseverance, almost unparalled in the history of unfortunate people, now sees its efforts crowned with success. The address goes on to show what great things the schools and colleges have done for the rising generation, and refers to the coming convention whose object ought to be to bind together the Acadians of the Maritime Provinces, in a union, indispensable, if they are to become a people, capable of asserting their right to live, and their power of showing themselves friendly to progress and solicitous for their future.

The Taste for Flowers.

Very soon nature will be clothed in her green apparel; the trees will be dressed in their leafy garniture, the green lawns will become brilliant with parteries of flowers, transferred in pot from the green house to the open; in every bit of available house ground there will be bright patches of color. Fredericton has always had a reputation for successful flower culture, and it may be expected that it will add to it this season. The tendency of the times will incite its florists, professional and amateur, to excel themselves, for as the Toronto *Globe* says, "the taste of flowers is decidedly on the increase." In an article giving some details regarding the flower seed trade, that journal says the taste is spreading among people living in the country:—

"The genuine Ontario farmer, of the school which is now passing away, is a hard-fisted, hard-headed old man, and sets his face resolutely against the waste of time and trouble in attending to ornamental gardening. But the boys and girls are growing up, and as there are visitors and callers during the summer they want to make things about the house look as well as possible. Besides when John calls on Mary and she accompanies him down to the gate to bid him good night in a pleasant little interview of about three or four hours, it seems "nice," as she says, to be able to pluck a rose or some other beautiful flower, from her own garden, for him to wear in his button-hole. Then the good lady of the house, with the help her sons and daughters afford her, finds she has more time than formerly, and can undertake the care of a lot of flowers in order to amuse herself. The "old fashioned flowers," as marigolds, dahlias, and others have been called, are still cultivated; the rage for new varieties holds sway only among a certain class of semi-professionals who devote the greater part of the not inconsiderable spare time they have to the cultivation of the garden. On every side the taste for lawns is growing, and in many cases in both country and city green turf has almost entirely supplanted flower beds. The orders from the farmers for field seeds usually ends with a list of flower seeds, and after that not at all unfrequently is the order to send forward the raw material for a lawn."

Vice-Chancellor Blake, brother of the Hon. Edward Blake has resigned, the resignation, taking effect last Friday. The Toronto *Globe* says that his absence from the administrative business of the Court and from the bench will be a great loss to Ontario, "the community however, will benefit by the greater freedom which he will now enjoy for entering upon the many kinds of public work, in which his zeal for religion and good morals make him so valuable a laborer." Some say that he has political reasons for his resignation.

We have received a copy of Johnston & Co.'s book of testimonials from farmers from all parts of New Brunswick, giving their opinion of the agricultural implements and machines of which the firm are agents and manufacturers. The names of many of the best known agriculturists in the Province, who have practically proved the machines, &c., are attached to the testimonials. Such a concurrence of praise speaks volumes in their favor. The book is well got up, and at no slight trouble and expense.

We are pleased to state that Hoegg & Co., have not been deterred from establishing their Canning Factory by the destruction of the Rink. They have secured a lease of the old Grammar School, with its commodious yard, and will make the necessary repairs and alterations in the house, and erect additional buildings. We hear that they intend to go extensively into the canning of corn tomatoes, beans, peas, and even of fruits. They have made arrangements with the most extensive vegetable gardeners in the vicinity, and will be ready to take all that farmers in convenient proximity to their factery can raise. Their operations will extend with the success of their enterprise, and as there will be an almost limitless market for their canned products, there need be no limit to them. We hear that they are thinking of going into the canning of meats in the winter season. We wish them all possible success.

The army worm has appeared in various places in New Jersey and Long Island in countless numbers, and is doing immense damage to the young vegetation. The potato growers around Norfolk, Va., where the tops have appeared above ground, report the Colorado beetles as numerous and destructive as last year. The hope which had been so generally indulged, that the severe cold of last winter had killed out these pests, will have to be abandoned, in those localities at least.

George Drine, known as the king of English tramps, has just died in the Union, at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, where he had been an inmate for ten years. He boasted that he had been in every gaol and workhouse in England. He had been in prison more than a hundred times, but had never been convicted of felony or larceny.

The total number of cases of abstraction of contents or loss of letters containing money sent through the Dominion during the fiscal year 1880 was 337, of which 118 were registered and 219 unregistered.

A Good Account

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for there benefit."

JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y.

The Dark Day in Canada.

In some interesting and graphic reminiscences of Montreal sixty years ago, Mr. J. H. Derwin writes to the Montreal *Star* as follows:—

"What was the strangest occurrence of that time, or rather the strangest thing that ever happened in the history of this country? It was what has been always known as the 'Phenomenon of 1819.' On the morning of Sunday, November 8, 1819, the sun rose upon a cloudy sky, which assumed, as the light grew upon it, a strange greenish tint, varying in places to an inky blackness. After a short time the whole sky became terribly dark, dense black clouds filling the atmosphere, and there followed a heavy shower of rain, which appeared to be something of the nature of soapsuds, and was found to have deposited after settling a substance in all its qualities, resembling soot. Late in the afternoon the sky cleared to its natural aspect, and the next day was fine and frosty. On the morning of Tuesday, the 10th, heavy clouds again covered the sky, and changed rapidly from a deep green to a pitchy black, and the sun, when occasionally seen through them, was sometimes of a dark brown or an unearthy yellow color, and again bright orange, and even blood red. The clouds constantly deepened in color and density, and later on a heavy vapor seemed to descend to the earth, and the day became almost as dark as night, the gloom increasing and diminishing most fitfully. At noon lights had to be burned in the courthouse, the banks, and public offices of the city. Everybody was more or less alarmed, and many were the conjectures as to the cause of the remarkable occurrence. The more sensible thought that immense woods or prairies were on fire somewhere to the west; others said that a great volcano must have broken out in the Province; still others asserted that our mountain was an extinct crater about to resume operations and to make of the city a second Pompeii; the superstitions quoted an old Indian prophecy that one day the Island of Montreal was to be destroyed by an earthquake, and some even cried that the world was about to come to an end.

"About the middle of the afternoon a great body of clouds seemed to rush suddenly over the city, and the darkness became that of night. A pause and hush for a moment or two succeeded, and then one of the most glaring flashes of lightning ever beheld flamed over the country, accompanied by a clap of thunder which seemed to shake the city to its foundations. Another pause followed, and then came a little shower of rain of the same soapy and sooty nature as that of two days before. After that it appeared to grow brighter, but an hour later it was as dark as ever. Another rush of clouds came, and another vivid flash of lightning, which was seen to strike the spire of the old French parish church and to play curiously about the large iron cross and its summit before descending to the ground. A moment later came the climax of the day. Every bell in the city suddenly rang out the alarm of fire and the affrighted citizens rushed out from their houses into the streets and made their way in the gloom toward the church, until Place d'Armes was crowded with people, their nerves all unstrung by the awful events of the day, gazing at, but scarcely daring to approach the strange sight before them. The sky above and around was as black as ink, but right in one spot in mid-air above them was the summit of the spire, with the lightning playing about it shining like a sun Directly the great iron cross, together with the ball at its foot, fell to the ground with a crash' and was shivered to pieces. But the darkest hour comes just before the dawn. The glow above gradually subsided and died out, the people grew less fearful and returned to their homes, the real night came on, and when next morning dawned everything was bright and clear, and the world was as natural as before. The phenomenon was noticed in a great or less degree from Quebec to Kingston, and far into the States, but Montreal seemed its center. It has never yet been explained."

English Capital

The question is sometimes asked—how much money have British capitalists invested and at interest? The London Bankers' Magazine undertakes to answer the question, and gives an estimate of the total holdings of British money lenders; Loaned to the British Government, $3,750,000,000; loaned to the colonies and to foreign countries, $3,750,000,000; home railways are down for $3,600,000,000, and foreign companies for $1,000,000; Indian Government and railway stocks foot up $900,000,000. Other securities of all kinds held by British investors, including canals, docks, shipping, lrnd, finalcial, iron, coal, mining, manufacturing and industrial companies—in short, commercial joint stock companies of all kinds—bring up the grand total to £3,465,000,000, or $17,325,000,000, or nearly ten times the American national debt. The average interest is said to be 4½ per cent.. and to aggregate $885,000,000 annually. That is about $23 per annum per individual in the British island, and about $10 of that is paid from foreign sources. Thirty-two million pounds of this interest money is disbursed in January, £15,050,000 in Februrry, £12,050,000 in March, £19,000,000 in April, £6,000,000 in May, and £3,050,,000 in June, and practically similar payments are made during the last half of the year. The heaping up of the payments in certain seasons of the year exists there, and the tendency is to disturb the money market unnecessarily and undesirably. Excluding the Metropolitan Board of Works loan, the French loan, and loans partly held abroad, there was paid up on new joints stock schemes in London during January and February no less than £9,750,000, and March (to the 18th), £1,130,000. The total amount of the face of the new shares issued in January was £9,000,000, in February, £5,000,000, and in March (to the 18th), £4,250,000. So the ball seems to be gaining headway rather than losing it. These figures might have turned the head of Crœsus, and have fairly turned the heads of many Londoners.

According to a statement made by Professor Bell, it is but five years and a quarter since articulate speech was first transmitted by telephone. Yet in the short time that has elapsed since January 15, 1876, the exact date of the discovery, the telephone has come into daily use in all civilized countries, as well as in Egypt, China, and other places not usually included in the term civilized. Only one city in the United States is now without a telephone exchange. There are 408 of such exchanges, and 132, 692 instruments in use in the States. Speech was recently transmitted from Tours to Brest, a distance of 800 miles. The suggestion is here thrown in that the telephone must of necessity be some day applied to the ocean cable service, and then on applying the ear to the instrument in Toronto we may listen to the roar of a great battle in Europe. But does it not seem positively awe-striking that man should have found a means of transmitting his voice to indefinite distances? If ten years ago it had been said that the day would come when the voice of a speaker in Toronto could be recognized in New York, the statement would have been scouted as the ravings of a lunatic.—*Ex.*

The great and only Barnum is in Boston. Some idea of the extent of the Barnum and "London" consolidation, may be gained by the following: There are 630 men, women and children on the pay-roll. In the stock are 300 draught horses; 20 trick stallions; 20 performing elephants; 20 camels; 30 Shetland ponies; 22 golden chariots, vans, carriages and vehicles; 3 bands, calliopes, Jubilee singers, Ute Indians, 6 open dens of performing wild animals, the whole forming a procession of nearly two miles in length. The show transported over the country by three trains of cars owned by the combination. The tents will cover three acres of ground, and the interior will be illuminated by electric lights.

Lord Beaconsfield has left a very small amount of money. Hughenden was purchased for him by a friend, and he paid this friend interest on the purchase money, so that it was only his nominally. When Mrs. Brydges Willyams left him £40,000, most of this was absorbed by the payment of debts. He had bought and furnished his house in Curzonstreet with the money paid to him for "Endymion." Considering the opportunities that he had to enrich himself, had he so pleased, the comparative poverty in which he died is as honourable to him as it was to Pitt.

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wishes his customers to listen to the gentle promptings.

In the Morning Sow thy Seed, &c.

GRASS SEED,

Clover and Turnip Seed,

ALSO

Seed Wheat and Seed Oats.

Do Men gather Grapes from Thorns, or Figs on Thistles?—No.

The Tree is known by its Fruit.

HOME LESSONS.

In the practice of Honesty, Truth and Virtue, will be found the only safe-guards against the ills of life.

ELY PERKINS,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOUR STORE,

desires to thank his first-class customers for their very bountiful patronage during the past year, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors for the future. In Store a large and varied assortment of SEEDS, pure and true to their kind; together with a fine stock of

Groceries, Flour, Meal, Pork, Dry Goods and Earthenware,

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

Fredericton, May 12, 1881.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

have just received another lot of the

M. BRACE.

The best in use. Try them!

Also their new Stock of

BALBRIGGAN'S

Merino and Cotton

Shirts, Drawers, Socks.

White and Regatta Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, &c.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

May 5 1881

REMOVAL

NOTICE.

—)-o-(—

A. A. Miller & Co.

have removed their

Dry Goods Business

from opposite the

CITY HALL,

to the store next below

M. Colter & Sons Grocery,

and directly opposite the

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Now opening 50 packages New Goods, which will be sold very low.

☞ Please call.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

April 21

REMNANTS!

REMNANTS!

10,000 YARDS

Remnants of all Descriptions

—o—OF—o—

DRY GOODS

The Collection of a year's business, and will be sold at Half-Price, to close out.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, February 10.

87 CASES

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

RUBBERS,

received this Spring at

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store,

and more still to arrive.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he believes he has on hand, the

THE LARGEST & BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

to be found in the city.

Intending purchasers of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBER will confer a favor by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, April 28