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CASH PRICES.

ALSO

DOMESTIC YARN.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 27, 1881.

Sir Leonard's Retirement.

It is stated, that, Sir Leonard Tilley, in his speech in the Pacific Railway debate, intimated his determination not to be a candidate at the next general election. What he did say, (if the report is correct,) was, "We hear a good deal of the next elections, but I do not fear their result. The probabilities are, that at my age I shall have had enough of it by that time." The opposition, of course, say, that Sir Leonard reads the handwriting on the wall that tells him that his party will be then defeated at the polls, and that in intimating resignation, he is trying to resign himself to his fate, with all the philosophy at his command. Sir Leonard does not absolutely say, that he will not reseek election. We are left to infer from what he said, that something may happen which may induce him to abandon politics. There was a rumour current some short time ago, that Sir Leonard would take Sir Alexander Galt's place, as commissioner of Canada, "at the court of St. James." So, may be, he sees such a prospect in view. But that position on the permanency of which he could not count, would be but an uncertain provision. Sir Leonard speaks of his age; but when the next election comes about, he will not be by the mere number of his years, disabled from taking an active part in conducting the affairs of the country. He has been spoken of as the most likely leader of the Conservative party, in the event of Sir John's retirement. If health and strength are granted him, there is no reason why he should not be able after next general election, to lead a Conservative government and Conservative party, for another term. But, it is hardly worth while to speculate on the probabilities of even so near a future as three years from this time. Sir Leonard has, no doubt, as most public men in moments of embarassment and weariness have done, contemplated retirement from political life, and in the warmth of debate he has allowed the public to see one of his inner thoughts, but he did not say absolutely that he intended to retire, and, certainly he is not bound to do so by any thing he said. The Opposition have only been too glad too twist his utterance, and make it mean that he thinks the game is up for his party, that he has abandoned all hope of carrying his seat in this Province, and of taking the place of Sir John, who will they say be succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. It is wonderful what fine powers the Opposition have of jumping to conclusions, of drawing inferences, and of making the sayings of their political opponents fit in with their own ideas, and their own wishes.

The Irish Measures.

The long protracted debate on the address in answer to the Speech in the British Parliament, was brought to a close last Thursday. The way has been cleared for the Government to introduce their measures relating to Ireland. What are called the coercive measures are first in order. Parnell and his 49 associates have been very successful, so far in obstructing the passage of the address, and they have sworn to obstruct any coercion measure by all means in their power, but they will not be allowed to pursue their exasperating tactics. There is a limit to endurance, and Government and Parliament must find a way to confine their opposition within reasonable limit. The moderate Home Rule party lead by Mr. Shaw, are inclined to think that the Government are favorably disposed to deal liberally with Ireland, and they will only oppose the coercion bill within the strict forms of the house, and they will not only support the Irish land bill, if they consider it just, but will endeavor to obtain its acceptance in Ireland. Parnell and the Land Leaguers by pursuing, unreasonable opposition, will likely not only bring trouble on themselves, but endanger the passage of a liberal remedial measure.

On Monday afternoon Hon. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, brought down the Government Bill, for the protection of life and property in Ireland. The House was very crowded. A despatch states that—

"He justified the bill by a detailed description of the outrages committed. He showed that Land League had a complete system of constables in all districts, who recorded every infringement of rules of League. There is a reign of terror. Those who break the law are safe, while honest men who keep it are in danger. The Land League strike terror. We must, therefore, strike terror into them. We must arrest those criminals. (Prolonged cheers). The bill asks power for the Viceroy to arrest persons reasonably suspected as principals or accessories in treasonable offences, such power to remain in force until Sept. 30. Forster announced the object of a second bill to be to put matters in reference to possession of arms in much the same position as under peace preservation act, which expired last year,

The bill will be restrictive as regards arrests for treason. It will apply to whole of Ireland, but with regard to agrarian and other crimes it will apply to proclaimed districts only."

Very Sad Accident.

A frightful accident occurred, on Sunday afternoon in St. John. Mr. George Allison, who boarded in Miss Prince's, No. 31, King St., and occupied a room in the attic next to the sloping slate roof. He that morning locked himself in, intending to go to bed, and passed the key through under the door to another boarder. About three o'clock a noise was heard by those inside the house, which was at first supposed to be snow sliding down the roof, but the attention of several of the boarders being attracted by a number of people rushing across the street, they immediately hurried out of the house, to find Mr. Allison a lifeless corpse on the sidewalk. It is thought that the unfortunate man, awakening from his sleep and wishing to leave his room, got out of the window with the intention of opening the window of the room adjoining, but slipping on the steep and slippery roof he was hurled to destruction. Mr. Allison was 45 years of age, was well known in St. John, and his sad death has cast a deep gloom over a large family circle.

The Toronto *Globe* has thrown up the sponge. It finds it useless to continue the fight against the "St. Paul's," or original contract, or to support the new or Canadian contract, any longer. It sees that neither the continual heavy fire of its leaders or the oratory of Blake has really aroused the country, or excited fears of ruin in the people's breast. In sorrow and in dudgeon the *Globe* tells its party, that, there is no hope that the Conservative phalanx will give away, or that the Senate will refuse to pass the contract, or that the Governor General will refrain from giving his assent to it. A dissolution, in order to take the sense of the country, is not to be expected or, we suspect, desired. "Icabod!" it exclaims. "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone!" We are sure that the people will be heartily glad when the contract is finally ratified, and Parliament left free to proceed with the ordinary business of the country.

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Storm.

While New Brunswick on the whole, has experienced nothing but seasonable weather, frosty but kindly, storms and bitter cold have visited many parts of the old and new world. We read of extraordinary snow falls and hurricanes in England and Ireland, and in France, of very stormy weather in the Mediterranean, of terrible gales in Spain, of tempestuous weather and destructive sleet storms in the eastern States and in New York. England has not yet recovered from the effects of the terrific snow blasts of last week, and the list of losses, casualties, wreck is very long. Many people totally unprepared to encounter artic weather, were rendered helpless by the unusual visitation, and trade has suffered much. An unthinking correspondent, who writes how the Queen in the Isle of Wight, and the Prince of Wales in London, have managed to get about in sleighs over roads impassible for other vehicles, says that the shopkeepers in the towns might follow their example with advantage, as if it was possible they could obtain the necessary "runners" at a moment's notice. A correspondent describing the effects of the storm in London and over England, says:—

"In Pall Mall and Piccadilly there are embankments of snow five feet high. In the country district the roads are actually on a level with the hedges, while there are drifts fully 15 feet deep in many places. The Thames above the bridges is frozen over and thousands of skaters are enjoying themselves upon its icy surface. In the poorer parts of London scarcely any drinking water is procurable, and trade is essentially suspended excepting in the necessories of life. Outside of London letters can be delivered only by foot messengers, all wheeled traffic being impossible. The railroads are only kept open with the greatest difficulty. Other business of the country is carried on by means of narrow foot tracks cut through the snow. Nothing like the present weather has been known since the great frost of 1814, when bullocks were roasted on the ice over the Thames, and London ran short of coals, and the Solway was frozen over."

The storm in the Mediterranean, has caused many wrecks. A despatch from Madrid of 24th inst., states that—

"Inundations have caused the destruction of half the crop of oranges and lemons, and the loss is estimated at over $40,000,000 to the agriculturists, Seville, Condeva and Burgos are flooded, but the loss of life is slight. The loss to the shipping on the coasts is supposed to exceed one hundred vessels, and the damage to vessels at Huelva, Bilboa, Cadiz, Barcelona and Santander is estimated at several millions. After ten days of gales and floods that have cut off telegraphs and made trains forty-eight hours late and interrupted lines in the north and northwest, we now have a snowfall of unprecedented magnitude in the centre and even south of the Peninsula. Madrid lies under a foot of snow; also Faden, in Andalusia,—Malaga and Balearic Isles, besides blocking all passes and railways in the north of Spain for twelve days."

During the severe sleet storm that raged along the coasts, from Bangor to New York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, destruction was caused to the telegraph poles and wires of the "Western Union," and other Companies. Huudreds of telegraph poles in New York were dragged into the streets by the strain of the ice laden wires, and masses of wire trailed from the housetops into the streets, in many places obstructing travel. All telegraphic communication was for the time stopped, with the south, west, north, and east. The loss to the companies is computed at a quarter of a million dollars.

Reports also come of heavy snow and hail storms, and rainfalls and floods in New Hampshire and Virginia.

Railways, Etc.

We have received the Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for 1880. There are 161 miles of the "Canadian Pacific" now in operation, comprising 63 miles from Emerson to Winnipeg and St. Boniface, 22 miles from St. Boniface to Selkirk and 16 from Selkirk to Cross Lake. Since 10th of February last, the Government have operated this road, and had to encounter, besides the ordinary difficulties of running a new road, exceptional hindrances created by the unusual severity of the weather which severely taxed the locomotive power. The gross earnings for the six months and eighteen days of operation ending 30th June, were £104,975, working expenses, $78,892, excess of earnings, $26,087; the total number of passengers was 17,640; amount of freight, 24,114 tons. The length of the Intercolonial "Ocean Mail Line, from Point Levis to Halifax is 588 miles, the extensions and local branches make 158 miles more, in all 846 miles. At the close of the fiscal year 1879-80 the capital account of the Intercolonial Railway amounted to $38,365,719.64. The expenditure on capital account during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1880, including purchase of Riviere du Loup Branch, $1,500,000, Halifax Extention, $7,164, St. John Deep Water Terminus, $94,545, amounted to $2,048,014. The gross earnings of the year have been $1,505,298, being an increase of $212,198, as compared with the last year's receipts, which were $1,294,099. There was a loss on the year's operations of $97,131; the total cost of working expenses having been $1,603,428, against a total of receipts of $1,606,298. The Government lost $50,689 in operating the 198½ miles of the Prince Edward Island Railway and extensions, the total cost of working having been $164,640, total receipts, $113,851. There was an increase of $16,539 in the capital account, and a decrease of $12,004 in the gross earnings as compared with the receipts of last year which amounted to $125,855. We think the experience afforded by the construction and maintenance cost of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways demonstrate forcibly that it is a loosing business for a Government to have to do directly with railways. The Dominion could not bear the burden of a Government constructed, maintained and operated "Canadian Pacific" Road. The figures in the Railway Report clearly prove the wisdom of handing over the work to a responsible Company. and we are inclined to think that the terms given to the Syndicate will not be found too excessive if they faithfully carry out their agreement.

Hon. William Wedderburn, in his capacity of President of the Board of Agriculture, will be present, on invitation, at the meeting of the Farmer's Provincial Association of New Brunswick, which meets in Sackville, next Wednesday. This is as it should be. There is no reason why the two bodies should not work in harmony for the advancement of agriculture. The Association could do a good deal to aid and support the Board in their efforts in that direction, and the Board, of course, will be happy to accept useful suggestions from the Association. There is no doubt, that Mr. Wedderburn's presence, which we may be sure will not be a silent one, will have a good effect, and, give additional interest to the proceedings.

A watchmaker at Copenhagen is reported to have made a watch which requires no winding up, inasmuch as it performs that work itself by means of an electric current. An electric magnet fixed inside the watch keeps the spring perpetually in a state of tension. All that is required to keep the watchgoing is to preserve the battery in proper working order for which purpose one or two inspections in a twelvemonth are said to be sufficient.

Destructive Fire in the North West.

A gentleman, well known in this vicinity, who, for some time, did duty with the Mounted Police, recently received a letter from Fort McLeod, one of the largest Mounted Police Stations, in the North West Territory, giving the particulars of a destructive fire, which occurred on the 5th of December, which nearly reduced that place to ashes. We have been favored with an extract from that letter. which as follows:—

"At 2 a. m, the fire was discovered by the sentinel, who seeing a light in the Shoemakers' Shop called the attention of the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the guard who, upon examining the place, found that the interior of the building was in flames. He at once awakened the trumpeter and had *the assembly* sounded, and in a very few moments all the officers and men were on parade in the square, also many of the citizens of the small village. By the time the men had been mustered, the fire fanned by a severe, piercing south east gale, had spread with fearful rapidity, and the Saddler's Shep, Carpenter's Shop, Troop Store, Veterinary Room and Stables were all in flame. The Stables contained forty horses, fortunately they were all saved, but the other named buildings with their contents were lost with the Stables.

Every one, officers, men and civilians, worked alike from Colonel Macleod, the Ex-Commissioner, down to Blinky (a half Breed) the Sergt.-Major's batman and cooks' water carrrier.

Adjoining the north end of the Stables are the Quartermaster's Store Houses, and as soon as the horses were safely out of the Fort, half the men plied their axes to the north end of the stables at a part known as the Veterinary Stable, where it joined the Quarter-Master's Stores, and while they were engaged in fighting the flames and pulling down the Stables, the remainder were moving the stores to a place of safety. One store was filled with oats in bags, the others contained clothing, groceries, provisions, etc. At last by what seemed super-human efforts on the part of the men, the flames were subdued, aad the greater part of the stores and their contents were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is not as yet estimated, but in a place like this where lumber and necessary articles for building are so expensive the loss will be very heavy. The buildings were of heavy cotton wood, and shingled with hay, mud and lime.

The Quarter-Master, Mr. T. Dowling, of Fredericton, N. B., worked so hard, that after the fire he was obliged to place himself under the Doctor's care for a few days, but is now sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to resume his duties which at this period must be onerous. He has been appointed Clerk of the Bow River District Court, which has jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases as the Supreme Court in Canada. The Court is now in session here; there are 15 cases for trial. Messrs. Smith, a large cattle owner and ranchman, and T. C. Power & Bro, an American trading firm, are the principle suers.

The Indians are, as a general thing, pretty quiet, most of the tribes being now permanently settled on their intended reserves. The North Bloods are located on their reserve at Belly River, and their Chief, Red Crow, has a house erected, and several of the minor Chiefs have houses (so called) in the course of erection. The Rev. J. McDougall, who visited the Maritime Provinces last winter, soliciting subscriptions for the propagation of the gospel among the Aborigines has been appointed by the Indian Department to take charge of the Bloods under the name of "Indian Agent." The fact that he is connected with the Wesleyan Missions in the far West is thought here a sufficient guarantee that the noble red man will not be cheated out of his rations of tea, flour, etc. A short time ago the Sarcee tribes left their reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, and went to Fort Calgary (M. P. Station) reported they were starving, and to some extent went on the war path for something to eat. A despatch brought the news to MacLeod, and the result was that the Agent, escorted by Inspector Dennie and 25 Mounted Police went to Calgary and brought the whole party down here, where they will now spend the winter in laziness and merrymaking. The Blackfeet and South Bloods are still on the American side of the line.

For the last three day we are having the full benefit of a Chinook, (a warm south-west wind) before it set in the thermometer registered 28 below zero. The changes this wind produce are almost incredible; already the snow has disappeared, and only the Rockies and Porcupine Hills can now boast of having snow clad caps to glisten in the mid-day sun.

The men are now busily engaged in putting up new stables, and soon Fort Macleod will resume its former stately appearance.

Hind's Charge.

Professor Hind can get neither the British, United States or Dominion Government to take up the charge he has preferred against the Marine and Fishery Department at Ottawa, of wilfully and deliberately falsifying the fishery returns, which substantially were the line on which the award was obtained, as a serious matter, one worthy deliberate consideration. The United States Government appear to think that nothing has been proved by the Professor to warrant them in bringing the charge officially under the notice of the British Government, and the British Government show no intention to take notice of it. We see, that the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Ex-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, under a former McDonald Government, is of opinion, that Sir Albert Smith, also Ex-Minister of the Department under the McKenzie Government, ought to make an explanation, and meet the charges, and defend the national honor, and clear himself of the disgraceful imputations cast on him by the Professor. We are afraid that Mr. Mitchell in speaking of the Member of Westmorland, who was knighted by Her Majesty for his services in connection with the Fishery Arbitration, is open to the charge of being actuated by feelings of soreness and jealousy. He states in a letter to the Montreal *Gazette*, that he does not believe that the statement that the returns were wilfully and deliberately cooked in the Department when Sir Albert presided over it, yet he insinuates something very like the contrary. We suppose if the Professor's charge is ever put in such a shape as to compel notice to be taken of it, that Sir Albert will make his defence. In that event all parties will be solicitous to clear the honor of the country. But, why should Professor Hind, a Canadian, be so anxious to prove that officials acting for the Dominion, were so careless of its honor and good name, as to deliberately commit fraud and perjury? There is an old proverb, which we think, is somewhat applicable to his case.

There is said to be a feeling of great uneasiness, if not alarm, in England, caused by the report of the existence of a gigantic secret society in London, with local branches in every important town in the United Kingdom, of which Irishmen and Fenians from the United States are members. Both the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Home Department have made statements which show that the Government are aware of the danger, and are taking due precautions. Strong guards have been placed over some of the armories. A despatch of 25th inst. states, that in consequence of information received by the authorities large numbers of police have been told off to watch the barracks and other public buildings in London.

One of the growing industries of Australia is the cooking and canning of rabbits. A company near Melbourne had on an average 7,000 of these agile rodents brought in every night at the beginning of the past season, and the supply increasing, orders were given to limit the daily quantity to 2,700 pair. During the season, which lasted for twenty-five weeks, 675,000 rabbits were canned by this establishment alone.

Gen. Grant on Railway Building &c.

General U. S. Grant, is not afraid of vast, even seemingly reckless, expenditures on public works. In his article in the *North American Review*, he says, that after the civil war, the United States stepped at once into the front rank among the powerful nations of the earth, and entered, as it were spontaneously upon a career of development almost unparalleled in the history of the world. By the growth of States along the Pacific Coast by the erection of transcontinental lines of railway, by the occupation of new lands, by the opening of new mines, by increasing mechanical and manufacturing enterprises, by the introduction of her products on an amazing scale into the commerce of the world, by her devotion to a system of finance which requires incessant industry among all classes of the people, and the cheapest possible means of intercourse and transportation, the United States has given new and deeper importance to every method by which industry can be enhanced, and commerce can be promoted. "It is during this short period that the value of even the most expensive highways has been proved, that mountains ranges have been penetrated by costly tunnels, and distant seas have been connected by costly canals, *and it has been demonstrated that the most extravagant investments in works of this description, are remunerative under the vast commercial ebb and flow which characterises the present age!* As a practical commentary on these words, it may be remarked, that during the last year, the United States expended more than $140,000,000 in railroad building. Nearly 7,500 miles mostly all west of the Mississippi have been constructed and equipped. When such is the rate at which transcontinental and branching lines of railway, are being built by our enterprising republican neighbours, how possibly can the people of the Dominion not desire eagerly to see their Pacific line carried out in its totality, with all celerity possible. When our neighbours expend in one year $140,000,000 in railway building, how can they make a mighty fuss over giving half that sum, (valuing the 25,000,000 acres, at the opposition estimate, $2 an acre,) to a company to build the road, the payment to extend over ten years. It would never do, unless the people are content that Canadian backwardness is to be brought out in too painful a contrast to American dash and go-aheaditiveness, to enter into a contract with a company, with the terms so drawn up as to give it openings to throw up the most difficult portions of the road, or to postpone the building of it, in its entirety, indefinitely. The Dominion must be in a position to take advantage of the "vast commercial ebb and flow" of the present age, of which General Grant speaks, and which will increase in volume as time progresses.

Gigantic Telegraph Monopoly.

Following the consolidation of the three American telegraph companies, the Western Union, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the American Union, comes the statement that a certificate of association of the American Telegraph and Cable Co. has been formed. The stockholders are, J. Gould, T. F. Eckart, David H. Bates, Frederick L. Ames. The object of the gigantic enterprise is to establish the telegraphic independence of America. The New York *World* says:—

"The consolidation is but a preliminary to the rapid development under the general management of General Eckart of a grand telegraph network extending around the world, having its centre not at London, but New York. For some time past Cyrus W. Field has been agitating the project of establishing such a network. The certificate of association of the American Telegraph and Cable Company was filled at Albany on Wednesday with a capital stock of $20,000,000. Under the consolidation of the three telegraph companies, the American Telegraph and Cable Company co-operating with the new organization will at once proceed not only to increase the existing cable facilities between this country and Europe, and extend southward the cables which now connect this country with Cuba and the West Indies, to secure for the great coffee trade of the United States direct communication with Brazil, but also to lay cables from San Francisco to Honolulu, from Honolulu to Japan, connecting there with a cable from Itoki to Shanghai in China, and another by way of Ellice's Islands and the Friendly Isles to New Caledonia, and thence to Brisbane in Australia, where it will connect with the Australia and New Zealand cable-system in one direction, and with the Australian and Straits system in the other direction. It is not the intention of the Company to ask a Government guarantee on the Pacific lines. Should the Government desire it, however, connection may be made from Vancouver Island by way of Alaska with Petropaulovki and thence with the north of Japan, and for such connection Russia and Japan, as well as the United States, should assume a reasonable pecuniary responsibility."

But the monopoly is going to meet competition from Chicago. A despatch from that city 23rd inst., states:—

"It was developed yesterday that in addition to the movement of Mr. Fairbanks and others to build a four-wire telegraph line between New York and Chicago by way of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany, including all the grain ports, for purely commercial purposes, another set of capitalists, including Marshall Field and John B. Lyon, were organizing another telegraph scheme, which was to take in all the principal eastern cities, with direct lines from Chicago. When the two parties found out what was being done they immediately formed a consolidation, the particulars of which are not yet known, and decided to push the enterprise with all the vigour and speed possible. Application for a charter was sent to Springfield. It is intended to take the necessary legal steps in all the other States where the line is to run."

The Report of the Minister of Education for Ontario shows, says the Toronto *Globe*, that that Province is making continuous progress. Between 1867 and 1879 the number of public schools have increased from 4,422 to 5,125, the amount paid for expenses connected with school houses from $379,672 to $750,262; the total receipts from all purposes from $1,670,335 to $3,226,730; the amount derived from County Municipal Assessments from $351,873 to $874,071, and the amount raised from Local Assessment from $999,708 to $1,433,143. These figures prove that the people of Ontario, "are willing to tax themselves heavily for the support of education." Yet it appears that they fail to take the fullest advantage of the facilities provided for them. The greatest drawback under which the Ontario educational system labours is want of regularity in attendance. While to the total number of pupils enrelled in all the schools in 1879 was 487,102. showing a decrease of only 2,003, the average attendance was only 219,442, a decrease of 5,146. But while attendance fell off the number of teachers employed was greater by 123. "If says the *Globe*," "some means could be devised to cure this evil (irregularity of attendance) the return obtained for the expenditure of money in the schools might easily be increased fifty per cent."

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill,

Evidence of Prosperity.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 22nd inst., has a twenty column review of the trade of that city, and the facts it gives, show that business is in a prosperous condition. The N. P. has not had a disastrous effect upon it, as the *Globe* is wont in its political columns to declare. It may say that but for the N. P. trade would have been better than it has been, but that would be a proposition which it would be difficult for it to prove satisfactorily. The flux and flux of business prosperity and depression, go on greatly beyond the control of government. Prosperity comes from the beneficence of providence, from bounteous harvests, and government do not mar it so much by illconsidered measures, as business men do by recklessness and extravagance. The *Globe* remarks generally:—

"The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Toronto. In all branches of business there has been a steady growth, and our citizens have before them what would seem a prosperous career. The trade of the latter part of the year specially has been wonderfully free from speculation booms, and the condition of trade is apparently healthier than for a number of years past. The large number of business houses that were forced to the wall by their creditors, and those who took advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repeal in April, left the field comparatively clear of weak houses. We are pleased to note the attempts made by our manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortening credits. Although they have but partly succeeded, this step in the right direction will eventually have its beneficial effect. The "cash" system, or thirty days, wherever adopted, has proved the most satisfactory, and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants."

New Rugby.

More evidence is coming in to prove that Mr. Thomas Hughes, has made a grand mistake in locating his settlement where he has done. A farmer in Virginia, having made up his mind to sell out, took a journey of inspection to New Rugby, in behalf of himself and some neighbours, who intended to settle with him there, if his report was favorable. He wrote to the *Country Gentleman* giving his report. Here it is:—

"I went to Rugby, in East Tennessee, stayed there seven days, found the soil a rank clay, surface all in heaps and mounds, and covered with stunted oaks—the last place on God's creation for farming. The community to be formed there is to be all brotherly love and nothing to eat, for the soil will yield about the seed they sow. Surely Mr. Thomas Hughes has been terribly let in by somebody, and knows nothing about farming, however well he may write a book, To obtain some 400,000 acres *in one tract* (a somewhat difficult matter near civilization), the question of the soil has been overlooked. I fear the good intentions of this benevolent English Company will produce much unintentional suffering and poverty to the unfortunate *English* settlers—for no practical Western *American* farmers are likely to settle there."

One might think from the outcry sometimes made by some of Marshall Woodward's victims, that Fredericton was the only place on the Continent where commercial travellers are taxed. The Toronto *Telegram*, which is opposed to levying on these peripatetic salesmen, says:—

"The disagreeable form of taxing commercial travellers—familiarly known as drummers—is in force in the United States as well as in some parts of Canada. The amount of the tax varies in different States; in the District of Columbia, for instance, any man soliciting orders must pay $300. In California there is no State law on the subject but the local authorities may impose a tax or require a license if they think fit. In San Francisco licenses have to be paid for in proportion to the amount of trade done. It is some consolation to Canadian commercial travellers to know that they are not the only ones who are taxed; at the same time it must be admitted that such a tax is altogether objectionable."

South American War.

The war in South America is still going on, hardly noticed by the outside world. A despatch from Buenos Ayres, 21st inst, states that:—"The Chilians attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. General Pierola, President of Peru and Chief of the Army, fled. The Chilians occupied Lima without resistance on the 17th inst. Pierola's brother and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Charillas was 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle of Miraflores. The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body in Lima urge an armistice, and ask that the person of Periola be respected."

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter past five, a division was taken on Mr. Blake's amendment, which in effect was, to substitute the offer of the new Syndicate for the original contract. It was defeated by a vote of 140 to 54. While the vote was being taken, the Chamber presented a scene of wild confusion and excitement, calling to mind the scenes which were common in the last years of the old Canada Parliament. The division has not closed the debate, but that can hardly now be much prolonged.

The trial of Parnell and the other traversers was closed on Tuesday, the jury having found it impossible to agree to a verdict. They were discharged. Parnell received an ovation and Dublin was brilliantly illuminated.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS

for disposal by

TENDER!

A large quantity of DRY GOODS for disposal by TENDER.

I will receive offers by Tender or otherwise, for the whole of the remaining Stock-in-Trade belonging to the

ESTATE

OF THE LATE

ROBERT M. McDONALD.

A first class opportunity is here offered to parties desiring to purchase a good and sufficient stock to commence business on, as also a good business.

Inspection and inquiry solicited.

Apply at once,

P. M. McDONALD,

Executor of the estate of the late R. M. McDonald.

F'ton, January 27.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I AM authorized by the "Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company of Montreal," to Loan Money on First Mortgage on Real Estate at reasonable interest and amounts to suit.

For particulars enquire of the undersigned,

J. B. GUNTER,

Agent Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co., Montreal.

Fredericton, Jan 27.

SEEDS, MANURES, &c.

THE Subscribers expect to receive in about three weeks, their usual large and varied supply of

FIELD,

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS!

fresh from one of the best Nurseries in Scotland, and from which they have received their Stocks for the past forty years, and which during all that time have given such universal satisfaction. They will also keep on hand a large supply of

Superphosphate of Lime—American and Domestic;
Peruvian Guano, Ground Bones;
Bone Meal and Poultry Bone Bone;
Field Plaster; also
Draining Tiles, various sizes for field use;
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Timothy Seed:
Clover (Red and White):
Alsike Vetches, Prickley Confrey, &c,, &c.

JARDINE & Co.

St. John, N. B., January 26, 1881.

Municipality of York.

THE following BILLS will be introduced at the next Session of the Legislature:—

A BILL to amend Sect. 68 Chapter 100, Consolidated Statutes, providing that where the Real Estate of any Resident or Non-Resident is reduced by the Valuators, the same reduction shall be made in the valuation of the Parish, and further amending the said Chapter by giving the County of York the option to make valuation when they may deem proper.

A BILL for the Registration of Deaths in the County of York.

A BILL to amend Section 49 of Cap. 65 of the Consolidated Statues "of Schools," by changing the time for holding the Annual School Meeting from second Thursday in January to the first Thursday in September.

A BILL to authorize the Municipality of York to Lease or Sell a certain portion of the public land at Crock's Point.

A BILL relating to the Election of County Councillors in the Municipality of York, by requiring candidates to file their qualifications and nominations fourteen days before election.

A BILL to amend Cap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes relating to Fences, Trespasses, and Pounds; by making the boundaries of the roads and shores of the river and intervales in districts in which cattle are prohibited from running at large: lawful fences and enclosures.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of April, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, whatsoever either at law or in equity that Robert Segee had, or was entitled to, on the 6th of March, 1879, of in to or out of that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Block No. 1 in the town plat of Fredericton aforesaid, and comprising the lower or south easterly part of lot No. 16, fronting on the north easterly side of King Street 39 feet 6 inches, and extending back north easterly the same width 99 feet, with right of way or passage in common with the tenant of the upper part of side lot No. 16, extending back from King Street 43 feet, the said piece or parcel of land having been heretofore held and occupied by the late James Miller, deceased, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to same belonging the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the York County Court at the suit of Margaret J. J. Rainsford, Administratrix, and William D. Rainsford, Executor of the last will and testament of John D. Rainsford, deceased, against the said Robert Segee.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, January 15, 1881.

January, 1881.

More New Goods!

Per SS "Nestorian" and "Prussian."

A. A. Miller & Co.,

have received by the above Steamers a second importation of

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at

LOWEST PRICES.

In part as follows:

Tweeds,
Winceys,
Shirtings,
Jacket Cloths,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels
Grey Flannels,
Reels,
Braces,
Hemp, Carpets,
Grey Blankets,
Plain and Fancy
Dress Goods,
Costume Cloths.

To which we respectfully invite inspection.

A. A. MILLER & CO,

Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.

January 13.

Dever Brothers.

ARRIVING TO-DAY,

JANUARY 5, 1881.

1 BALE

Camp Blanketing.

2 CASES

JEANS.

2 CASES

CHECK DUCKS

2 CASES

Cotton Flannels.

3 CASES

PRINTS.

6 BALES

Gray Cottons.

1 CASE

WHITE COTTONS

4 BALES

White and Blue Warps.

All to be sold at Low Prices.

DEVER BROTHERS.

F'ton, January 6.

Shirts Made to Order

—BY—

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

The only practical Shirt Cutters in the City; no misfits; we use the best materials, and make up in first-class style.

Night Shirts,
Regatta Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
White Dress Shirts,
Cuffs,
Collars,
Underwear, &c.

Satisfaction given in every case.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Gents' Furnisher and Shirt Makers,

Queen Street,

Opposite Reform Club House.

Shirts in stock from 50 cents up. Ribbed Shirts and Drawers 40 cents.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

F'ton, January 20.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 25th February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between

Nashwaak and Stanley,

from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General,

The Mails to leave Nashwaak on Wednesday of each week, as soon as practicable after arrival of Mail from Fredericton, reaching Stanley in two hours from hour of despatch.

Returning, to leave Stanley same day, after remaining two hours, reaching Nashaak in two hours from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Nashwaak and Stanley.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, 25th Jan, 1881.

CAST STEEL.

Just Received from Liverpool via Halifax, per Steamship "Sarmatian:"

4 CASES Firth & Sons Cast Steel for Peeves and Picks; 1 case Firth & Sons Cast Steel for Drills; 1 case Firth & Sons Cast Steel for Tools.

For sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.

CROSS CUT SAWS from Montreal

1 CASE containing 2 dozen Cross Cut Saws, Ready for Use,

JAMES S. NEILL.

F'ton, Jan. 27

BELTING. BELTING.

600 FEET Leather Belting from 1 to 5 inches; 1 bundle Firth's extra AXE Steel; 1 ton Bar Iron unusual sizes;
30 bundles Round Iron;
2 bales Fine Navy Oakum;
500 lbs. Cable Chain;
2 dozen Barn Lanterns;
4 cases Cut Tacks, assorted;
1 box Pistol Cartridges.

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

F'ton Jan 27.