CO--PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into partnership under the name, style, and firm of

THOS. W. SMITH & SON,

for the carrying on of the business of

MERCHANT TAILORS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

at the old stand heretofore occupied by THOMAS W. SMITH, on Queen Street.

Dated this 29th day of June, A. D. 1881.

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LeBARON SMITH.

CARD.

To our Customers and the Public generally:—

MR. T. W. SMITH, aided by his son, has succeeded in establishing on a firm basis, by strict attention to business, low prices, and careful consideration of the requirements of his customers,

A First-Class Modern Tailoring and

OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

and has been induced from his growing trade and the increasing demands of the public, to enlarge his business so as to supply every article required for the covering of man. To carry out this idea, and to enable him to fulfil all orders, he has associated with him his son, H. LeBARON SMITH, so long and favorably known to his patrons, and has added a customers'

SHOEMAKING

ESTABLISHMENT

to his former lines; and has also largely increased his premises and work-rooms.

T. W. Smith & Son

are now, therefore, prepared to furnish any gentleman with a

Complete Outfit from Head to Foot,

and at the lowest prices going; and hope to procure from the citizens of Fredericton, and of the country generally, that patronage to which first class work and attendance, low prices, and courteous and prompt attention to business must entitle them.

THOMAS W. SMITH & SON.

Fredericton, July 7

THE

ALBION HOUSE

presents a special attraction to buyers of

DRY GOODS

in having one of

The Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock

of Goods to be found in the trade, and marked at prices which will give entire satisfaction, and secure a rapid sale.

An immense assortment of

PRINTS,

in Patterns, Quality, Value, unsurpassed.

The New Windsor Flounce Print,

in very unique designs.

Shirtings, Ducks, Cottonades.

A splendid assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

in all the newest shades and materials.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

An especially large showing of Hosiery, Lace and Muslin Ties, Silk Scarfs, &c.

Millinery, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Lamberquins, &c.

NOVELTIES IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Styles the Latest. Goods the Newest. Prices the Lowest.

The elegant styles I am showing this season in every department are so happily suited to the public taste that I am confident a personal inspection will command your esteemed patronage.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Agent for Demorest Patterns,

Fredericton, May 26

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 7, 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.

President Garfield.

It is only the unexpected that happens. Disasters foretold, looked forward to, never come about, or the come about in such a fashion as to disappoint expectation. The incidents that rouse, amaze, and shock the world — fall on it suddenly — like a bolt out of the blue — none looking for it. By this time the story of the assault on the life of President Garfield has been told in the most secluded settlement in the backwoods of the Province. Since the attempt (and at this time of writing it happily can only be spoken of as an attempt) was made, the thoughts of myriads in every civilized country in the world have flown out to the chamber in the White House, in Washington, where the head of the great republic lay foully wounded, and struggling to free himself from the embrace of death. Tears have been roused and hopes raised at every fitful beating of the pulse, and harrassed watchers have been prompted, in their horror of the act, to doubt the justice of Heaven in be permitting a great, good, and useful life to cast in such fearful jeopardy by the hand of reckless wickedness, or irresponsible madness.

On Saturday morning it was the intention of President Garfield and some members of his Cabinet to take the limited express train from Washington to New York. Arm in arm with Secretary Blaine, the President was entering the ladies' room of the Baltimore & Potomac Railway depot, where a number of ladies were waiting, when a slender man of middle height discharged two shots from a revolver, that took effect—the one in the right arm and the other just above the right hip near the kidneys. The President, after the first horror and excitement was passed, was conveyed, under strong police escort, to the White House. The excitement in the capital was terrific, when the report spread that the President had been shot dead, and frantic crowds besiged the Nation's Mansion, and many entered its vestibules and penetrated into some of the offices in their eagerness to learn the facts. But, soon, by stern orders, the too tumultuous crowds were excluded, and a strong cordon of military and police were drawn round the White House. Within its precints only cabinet ministers and privileged officials were admitted, and into the chamber only Mrs. Garfield, whom the President, not knowing how seriously he was wounded, but having cause to fear the worst, had caused to be called to his side, and a few most intimate friends and the physicians.

The reports of the physicians were at first favorable, and his wounds were believed not necessarily to be mortal. Afternoon of Saturday, the ashen hue of his countenance had changed to a healthy color, and his pulse beat stronger. Late in the afternoon his condition was announced to be less favorable evidence of internal hemorrhage, from one of the bullets having penetrated his bowels was distinctly recognised, and he suffered much pain in his feet. Notwithstanding the hopeful auguries of his physicians, there were some who had been permitted to see the President who took the gloomiest view of his case foom the first. Others, and first among them his devoted wife were cheered in the midst of their sore distress and anxiety by a faith that in them, was deep as a conviction, that he would not be snatched away, and by a confident belief that his native strong constitution unimpaired in its strength by the sapping of years, or by any excess would resist the lethal darts.

If to a strong man, struck down, in the pride of place, and the vigor of life, world wide sympathy, is a consolation and sustainment, President Garfield received it to the fullest extent. From Windsor Castle came early on Sunday morning anxious inquiry from the Queen. The old Emperor William, and the stern Bismarck from their several retreats sent sympathetic messages, every Court in Europe was moved with deep concern, in Paris, which is thronged by Americans and English, the bulletins from Washington were read with solicitude, in the public marts in the new and old world, the news of the condition of the President created a profound impression, in the churches, the disaster threatenlng to deprive the great republic of its chosen head was impressively referred to from the pulpits, in the streets the telegraph offices have been besieged for the latest news, and the one question that has been asked when people met, has been, how is the President?

Immediately after firing the shots the assassin was arrested. He exclaimed excitedly "I did it, and I won't be arrested, I did it and Arthur is President now. I have a letter here that I want to give to General Sherman. It will explain everything. Take me to the Police Station." When taken there he signed his name in the book, Charles Guiteau, and said, he was an Attorney in Law, in Chicago. He is of French descent, and is known to be a man of vicious character, and a persistent office seeker. Repeated disappointment with regard to a consular office, had crazed his brain. The wildest conjectures have been hazarded as to the motives which could have induced him to attempt the assassination of the head of the nation. Many have refused to see in the deed only the isolated act of unregulated passion, and reckless revenge on the part of an unhappy wretch. They persist in making him out to be the instrument of some deep conspiracy, but they are not agreed as to whether the conspiracy is a ramification of nihilism, communism, or socialism spread all over the world, or only the plot of disappointed politicians enraged at the independent stand taken by the Presfdent, which has deprived them of the control of the patronage of the State. The times are feverish, and dispose the minds of such as naturally run to suspicion and gloom to take the worst view of the case. The idea of a nihilist plot may be dismissed at once. It cannot be said, however, that the assassination though it be proved to be the deed of an isolated monomaniac is altogether without political siguificance. Guiteau, however incoherently, brought in the name of Arthur, who is known to be a friend of Conkling, who is the strong political opponent of Garfield. The attempt on the life of the President was made after a long struggle, in which the President was victor and in the midst of a deadlock contest in which Conkling is most likely to be worsted. In the event of Garfield's death, Arthur, though purely innocent of any knowledge or connivance at the deed which clear the steps of the Presidential chair for his ascent, will enter on his high office with some odium attached to him, and the split between the sections of the Republican party will become a deep rent exceedingly difficult to close. The dreadful disaster will be regarded as the issue of the narrow, fierce passions that actuate leading politicians in the States, in their contest for power and place, and which are shared in by thousands of hangers on and expectants, some of whom work themselves up into such a state of fury that they are prepared to go any length when balked of their expectations.

With regard to the President, there is no sufficient reason why the very gloomy view should now be taken of his condition. Hopes are entertained that the wounds he received will not prove mortal. His state took a turn for the better on Tuesday morning, and since then, up to Wednesday morning, the successive bulletins issued have reported no relapse, but indicated that his symptoms were, and have continued to be decidedly favorable. Still the physicians have not yet pronounced him absolutely out of danger.

The Past First of July.

There was no enthusiasm manifested, in this city last Friday, in celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of the natal day of the Dominion. Looking at the appearance of the city, that day one might say, that the interest in it was flagging. At any rate, that the interest in it was shown chiefly in the way of flags. We do not mean to insinuate even in the mildest way, that the citizens in general, or in small part, regret that confederation ever took place, (they are too wise to waste vain thoughts on the past and the inevitable), but we imagine many of them did not think that the day called for extraordinary rejoicing, though many no doubt were patriotic, broadminded enough to admit that confederation has done much for the country at large, and were sanguine enough to hope that New Brunswick and its capital, will yet benefit largely in some way from the Union.

Looking at what is passing, the opinions and speculations current, it is remarkable, and not very reassuring, that there appears to be a want of confidence. Many people seem to think that some change will take place before long; that before the second decade of its existence is completed, the Dominion will be an independent nation, free to choose its own career, to work out its own destiny, politically separate, or to merge its fortunes with those of the great republic. Though in the light of a hard practical experience, delusive hopes have faded away, even though the most ardent confederate cannot delude himself into believing that all the imagined benefits from union have been realised, it is better to accept disappointment and hope for better things in the future from confederation, than to become restlessly dissatisfied with our present state, and keep looking continually forward for change. It was sound philosophy that the melancholy Prince Hamlet, gave utterance to, when, debating the question of suicide, "to be or not to be," he said, "better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others which we know not of." If the people of New Brunswick have not all the influence in the Dominion counsels which they think they ought to have, if their Province has not been benefitted so much by Union, as they expected, if in giving up their independence, they seem to have lost importance, they may console themselves by the thought that they would gain nothing by a change. If Canada were completely independent, New Brunswick would keep the same relative position she now does, if Canada were merged in the great republican Union, she would occupy a more insignificant position than she does now.

Sir Edward Recalled.

On the last day of June Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, presented his letters of recall to the President. Sir Edward has been Minister at Washington for a long time; during periods of anxiety, while the Alabama claims remained unsettled, and when the relations between the two countries were strained; while the treaty that was to settle forever the fishery and all other disputes between them, known as the Washington Treaty, was being negociated, and which has left, most of the subjects in dispute as unsettled as ever; while the Alabama arbitration sat at Geneva, and during the short period of amazement, anger, anxiety and relief, that saw the presentment and quick withdrawal of the indirect claims; during the dragging years that preceded the meeting of the Fishery Commission at Halifax, and through all angry feelings caused in the States by the amount of the award paid to the British; while the American fishermen were excited over the Fortune Bay outrage, and Englishmen and Canadians got indignant at their being paid by the British government, for committing it. Throughout all the difficult passages of his Mission as British Minister Sir Edward pursued with tact, quietude and dignity, the tenor of his way, and has lived on pleasant terms with five Presidents, and was able in taking leave of the last to say, that, while regretting being obliged to leave the country, it was a great consolation to him, to think that the relations between Great Britain and the United States are at present of a most friendly nature, and that this agreeable state of things was chiefly due to the co-operation of the President and his distinguished predecessors.

Not much stress is to be laid on the complimentary passages in speech and reply, on such occasions; still it is time that the relations between the two countries are very friendly, though there is an undercurrent of irritation in many minds in England and Canada at the rapacity of the Americans, and the yielding of the British government, to what they consider a monstrous claim. If Professor Hinds charges are seriously taken hold of by Secretary Blaine, (as report hints) and a demand is made on the British government for restitution of a part of the Halifax award, good relations may stand a chance of being interrupted; but even those British compliance may prevent a rupture. It is to be hoped though that Secretary Blaine will not be tempted to try John Bull's temper too far.

Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, arrived in Fredericton on Wednesday, and was the guest of the Lieut-Governor. Sir Hector, accompanied by his son and his secretary, was in Woodstock on Tuesday, having arrived there by special train from Edmunston at noon. He was presented with an address of welcome, and replied, thanking the deputation of leading citizens for the compliment paid him, and giving them the benefit of his opinion on the political state of the Dominion. His stay in Fredericton was brief, as he left for St. John this morning.

Late on Friday night, (1st) the President made several appointments, and on Saturday night, being under the impression that his end was near, he signed the commissions. Among the appointments made was that of Mr. Samuel C. Fessenden, Connecticut, to be Consul at St. John N. B., Vice Col. Warner recalled.

Funds Wanted

The sinews of war are failing the Land Leaguers, their funds have fallen very low. The exchequer has been drained by the calls made on it, for the support in jail of members arrested by the government, and of their families, and it has also been mismanaged. The League in very truth is in a desperate condition, and will be extinct before the year is out, unless they are able to force a renewal of the the agitation, and induce the people to contribute freely to their funds. Besides it appears that there are traitors in their midst, in the pay of the government, who are ready to betray their secrets. Parnell's occupation is gone, or going very fast. He has given up even the pretence of opposition to the Land Bill, which is now passing seemingly quite smoothly through the Commons. The eviction disturbances in Ireland are at an end, at least at present, and the people cheered by the prospect of good crops, are waiting anxiously for the passage of the Bill. If they are let alone and are not bamboolzed and exasperated by the Land League agitation, they will accept the bill as a fair measure of justice. The Leaguers we may suppose are not satisfied with the state of things, and they have still hopes that they will be able to raise a ruction. They trust in the Lords. They expect that Earl Salisbury and the high Tories will treat the land bill with contempt, alter it out of recognition, and so batter and maul it, cut it up, disfigure and maim it, that its own father will not recognise it for his own, or throw it out summarily. They trust that the indignation, anger and disappointment which the injudicious, perverse course that the Lords will adopt, will give life to the agitation in Ireland, in the breath of which they live and have their being. Still the Leaguers cannot get along without money. Unable to replenish their exchequer from the impourings of native contributors, Parnell looks across toliberal America and determines to make another collecting tour. We are bold to say that his and his brother leaguers expectations of filling their purse when they come to this continent, if they do come, will be sadly disappointed. If contrary to their hopes the Lords wisely inspired, pass the bill without objectionable amendments, the Americans will think that the Land agitation has done its work, that the people of Ireland ought to be thankful for the concessions made to them by the bill, and that the League has no good reason for further existence, They will therefore not throw away good money to a bad purpose. If the bill is rejected by the Lords, and the excitement in Ireland is renewed, Parnell would likely obtain a few thousands of dollars from the ultra Irish party in the States, who have also sympathised with anything like rebellious movement in Ireland, but he would gain little or no encouragement from the great body of respectable citizens of the republic. However things go in Ireland, whatever is the immediate fate of the land bill, we do not believe that Parnell will collect sufficient funds on this side of the continent to keep the League alive.

The Comet.

The Comet is still the observed of all star gazers, though fast receding from their gaze. Reading the discriptions and notices of it in Canadian, American, and foreign papers, where it is called "the Symator of fire," and where the replendent brilliancy of its neucleus and four million miles of tail are eloquently discanted upon, one is doubtful whether the comet which is seen in the heavens above us, is the comet so described. As seen from this point it is not all so brilliant as the comet of 1858, or even others that appeared at subsevuent dates. Many claims are put in for its first discovery. It is a mooted point whether the $200 prize ought to go the Emperor of Brazil, or the Editor of the Halifax *Herald*; in the interest of the furtherence of astronomicrl science in the Lower Provinces, we hope that it will go to the latter. One astronomer says that he discovered the comet last September, and that since then, the earth has been passing through its tail, and hence the extraordinary snow storms, huge rainfalls, floods and "hurricanoes" and tornadoes which occurred last year, and are now occurring. If it is true that another comet has been discovered in the western sky, and that comets cause atmospherical disturbances, we must look out for stormy weather. But those who account for the frequency of rain storms, from the appearance of the comet, are guilty of the common logical fallacy of reasoning, that, because the one happened after the other, it happened because of it. Some people in whom old superstitious feeling linger, can be found, who believe that comets are the harbingers of disasters and dreadful events in States, and who will say, that since President Garfield was foully shot after the comet appeared, the comet appeared as a protent of his assassination.

The Woodstock *Press* describes Maple Grove Farm, situated near the town bounds on its south, and gives it as an example of what could be done on many farms in New Brunswick, were as much intelligent headwork bestowed on their cultivation and improvement as is given to other pursuits. Mr. Charles Smith, the proprietor, is a farmer, evidently, of taste, as well as practical sense, and attends to the beautifying of his house and grounds, as well as the proper draining and cultivation of his fields, and the careful crossing of his sheep. A part of his land originally cold and wet, has had the water drawn off it by a system of draining and bids fair to be when carefully treated, the most fertile in the farm. He is now rebuilding and renovating the separate barns for his milch cows, of which he has fifteen, and his excellent stock of horses and sheep. Sheep are Mr. Smith's specialty. He has, in his time, imported several pure bred Leicesters, Southdowns, and Cotswolds, and been the means of supplying some of his brother farmers with good blood for breeding purposes, besides, retaining a number of fine, pure breds, from which he has raised several fine crosses and grades. Mr. Smith is also a great apple grower. In this orchard, the *Press* says, "may be seen New Brunswickers winter Fameuses, and 1400 other varieties," In his maple grove, from which the farm takes its name, there are 2,500 symetrical trees, evenly placed, and all the apparatus for sugar making—$225 worth were made there in one season. Evidently, from the *Press'* description, "Maple Grove Farm" is a credit to the fine agricultural County of Carleton.

Experiments are being made with balloons to discover if it would be safe to cross the Atlantic in an aerial ship. It is assumed that if a balloon could cross the continent in safety, it could quite as readily cross the ocean, as there would be no more danger in travelling two or three thousand miles in the air over land than in travelling a little distance over water. But it would certainly be rather awkward in case anything went wrong, and it was deemed necessary to come down. No doubt the balloon will have a life-boat attached to it instead of the ordinary basket, so that travellars would have a chance for their lives. A passage by balloon would have this advantage over a passage by steamer that it would obviate the seasickness produced by the oscillatory motion of the vessel. At this rate of progress it will not be long before people will be crossing the Atlantic by means of electricity.

A Distinguished Regiment.

The gallant "Scots Greys," the 2nd Dragoon Guaads, celebrated their two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the regiment by a banquet, in London, on the 18th ult. The Greys are the oldest Dragoon corps in the British army. Incorporated as the "Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons," they, under their colonel "Bloody" Dalzell, hunted and persecuted the Covenanters and helped to rout them at the battle of "Bothwell Bridge." The Regiment was not mounted on grey or white horses until 1702, after a campaign in Flanders. The Greys played a distinguished part in the Marlborough wars, and their charge at Waterloo world-famous, has been recently commemorated in the magnificent picture by the celebrated paintress, Mrs. Butler—"Scotland for Ever." With regard to their deeds in the Crimea. The Londan *News* (received by last mail) says:—

"At Balaclava the Greys, who had acquired the nickname of the "Old Oil Rags" on account of the invincible dislike of their colonel to the furnishing and polishing on which other commanding officers insisted, proved themselves not unmindful of their ancient reputation. Curiously enough Scarlett's "Heavies" at Balaclava were, like Ponsonby's at Waterloo, a "Union Brigade," Royals, Scots Greys, and Inniskilliugs being present, as well as the "Green Horses" and the "Royal Irish." As Scarlett, with white moustache flying over his shoulder, led that famous charge of the heavy brigade which, if it had been properly supported, would, it was said, have "hurled the enemy into the sea," a grey horse was seen straining every nerve to keep on terms with him. This charger was ridden by "Alick" Elliot, Scarlett's aide-de-camp, who, regardless of himself, was only anxious to "cover" his beloved chief, a duty which he performed at the cost of fourteen wounds. Behind Elliot rode the valiant trumpeter of the Greys. The charge was irresistible, and the English "heavies" tore through the dense masses of the Russians as acrobats go through a papered hoop. Then came the critical operation of getting back again through the ranks which had closed. A mighty voice arose, crying, "Rally, rally on me, ye muckle——," and burly "Jock" Miller, the "ranker" adjutant, who had slashed and shoved his way through was seen waving his dripping sabre. How they rallied on "Jock" Miller and again tore through the ranks of the enemy has been so told by Kinglake that there is no need to tell it again on paper. The recollections of a great deed of arms will be mingled with regrets that so many of those who drew swords on Balaclava's day are now, like "Jock" Miller, with the majority. That, no more recent achievement than the charge of the "heavies" at Balaclava's has been inscribed on the colours of the Greys is no fault of theirs. If they have not had experience of Indian warfare or of that African campaign in which the "Death of Glory" Lancers and the Kings Dragoon Guards did good work the other day it is from no lack of love for foreign service. The Greys are willing enough; but the military authorities rule that the Royals, the Greys, the Royal Irish, and the "Green Horses" shall remain the "heavy" regiments of our cavalry, not to serve out of the United Kingdom save in the event of European war."

The "Globe" on Annexation.

The Toronto *Globe*, whatever else it is, either admirable or the reverse, is British-Canadian to the backbone. It hates annexation and every thing and every body that seem to lead up to and favor it. It takes its stand on the present condition of the Dominion. It views with disfavor the idea of drawing the bonds of union between it and the Mother Country closer by Imperial Confederation. It is impatient at the mere mention of Independence (Has not Canada all the independence that is good for it?) and it becomes as mad as the proverbial bull at the shaking of the proverbial red rag, when a Commercial Union with the States is spoken of, for, that is only an insidious way of preparing the mind of the people of the Dominion to accept the idea of annexation, pure and simple. In one of its issues last week, it treated with pitying contempt the maunderings of a correspondent signing himself "Continentalist," (an euphemism for Annexationist,) who argued that if annexation took place the thrift and enterprise, which are such marked features in the national character across the line, would at once develop among our people. With a great deal of force and truth, and with evident irratation, it asked:—

"In the name of common sense, what has annexation to do with "thrift and enterprise?" There is no Yankee patent upon these qualities, and moreover we utterly deny that any greater amount of "thrift and enterprise" is to be found in any part of the United States than in Ontario. In what State of the Union is farming performed half as well as in Ontario? Where on this continent is there raised a greater number of bushels to the acre of the crops suited to this climate? What American State has better live stock? In what State are the village and town communities in more thrifty condition? It what State are such manufactures as are suited to the country better developed? In what American cities is the working population better fed, better housed and more solidily comfortable than in Canadian cities? And in what respect does the progress of Toronto, Hamilton, and London compare disadvantageously with the progress of any American cities dependent for their prosperity on the development of a country similar to ours?

The Great Railway Disaster.

The accounts given of the accident on the Morellos, narrow guage, Mexican Railway, on Friday the 24th ult., stamps it as one of the very worst on record. It was caused by the unsafe condition of the wooden bridge over the chasm through which the river San Antonio flows, the supports of which originally too weak, had been undermined by the falling in of their foundation. As the long train drawn by two engines was passing over it, the bridge gave way, and a car containing a battalion of soldiers were precipitated into the chasm. Fire caught among 100 barrels of brandy in the freight cars, and 17 officers and 197 privates perished in the holocaust. Forty, out of the sixty who escaped, received severe injuries. This dreadful accident was as clearly caused by culpable carelessness as was the disaster on the Thames, near London Ontario, and the sufferings of many of its victims were greater. The Morellos railway it seems, had hardly been open a week for traffic.

De Lesseps New Scheme.

Late despatches from Corinth state that—

"Much interest is felt in Austria in the proposed scheme for a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. Gerster, a civil engineer, is staying in Corinth, engaged in drawing up details of the plan for De Lesseps' preliminary works, which are to commence in the approaching autumn. The piercing of the isthmus will require rather more than two years, and the canal will be ready for use within five years at the outside from the present time. The importance of the scheme for international commerce generally is that steamers destined for Constantinople, the Black or Ægean Seas, and coming from the Adriatic and the west will be able not only to shorten the voyage considerably, but will in winter be able to avoid the dangerous route round Cape Matapan at the southern extremity of the Peloponnesus. The saving in time from the Adriatic Sea will often be as much as twenty-four hours. The Italian steamers generally will gain on an average sixteen hours, and steam vessels from Gibraltar eight hours. The number of steamers anually passing around Cape Matapan is estimated at nearly 3,000, including 1,300 passenger steamers and an equal number of ordinary steamers, and some 300 war vessels."

Not To Be.

Some people will be at a loss whether to grieve or rejoice over the authoritative contradiction given to the report that Sir John McDonald was to be raised to the peerage, and to succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor General. They will be sorry that the old Knight who has fought so many successful political battles, will miss such splendid recognition of his services at the hands of his Queen, but they will be glad in as much as the appointment of a Canadian to the Governor Generalship, would seem to them to mark the end of a period in the existence of Canada. If Sir John, under whatever title was appointed Governor General, he would break the succession of appointments from home, as none but a Canadian would succeed him; the last remaining tie binding Canada to the mother country, would then be severed, and she would be launched in the career of independence for which she is hardly prepared.

Sir John himself, of course, will not be disappointed, as he must have known all along, the absurdity of the report. At present he is recuperating his health in some pleasant suburb of the mighty metropolis, but even there he cannot escape from the calls to which public men are subject. A deputation representing the leading wholesale houses in London, engaged in the Canadian trade, introduced by Mr. Samuel Morley waited upon him last Thursday, and called his attention to the fact that since the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1875, it was impossible for creditors to ascertain the real position of insolvent debtors, and they were consequently at the mercy of such as were dishonest. They urged upon him that the present state of things would be fatal if continued. The deputation no doubt, when bowed out by Sir John, went away pleased with his urbanity, but somewhat mystified as to his intentions.

A Stray.

The body of the Rev. Sidney M. Stray was found in the river, Kansas city, on Friday, 23th ult. He was expelled from the ministry by the Presbytery of Glen's Falls, N. Y., on June 14 for shooting his wife at Warrensburg, where he was pastor of a fashionable church. He afterwards confessed to sundry allegations of adultery. Stray resided at Leavenworth since March, where he held the position of bookkeeper. Learning that his wife's brother had started West with the avowed intention of shooting him, he left Leavenworth and changed his name, coming to Kansas City. It is supposed that he took to drink and drowned himself.

The most important and probably the most exciting subject to be discussed at the forth coming Œcumenical Council of the Methodists, say the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier*' is a proposal to give the Church a standard confession of faith. To those outside this widespread denomination, and who only know that it presents external featnres of a vast and cohesive organization, it may be rather surprising to hear that they have no standard declaration of doctrine.

The proposal that the first great conncil of their Church should place on record a full and authoritative synopsis of Methodist doctrine has recently emanated from some of their leaders in America, and is finding advocacy in private discussion among the members of their body in this country. There is certain, however, to be a fierce fight over it in council, many of the adherents desiring the freedom of a Church without a formal confession.

The tunnelling of the St. Lawrence River is yet a matter of uncertainty, owing to a conflict of interest among the railway men in the concern. The South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company has gone no farther than making surveys and getting a charter allowing them to build the tunnel. Thus far they have not organized, and they have for a rival line the St. Lawrence River Tunnel Company. The promoters of the latter affair also hold a charter, and they ask amalgamation of the two companies under their charter. Should their request not be acceded they declare it to be their intention to oppose their rival in any attempt to get money in Great Britain, wherewith to construct the road. Should their proposition be entertained, they guarantee to raise the money in Great Britain. Meanwhile there is masterly inactivity on the part of the South Shore men.

Milk is coming to the front as an article of diet. It has long been considered as the food of infants and invalids; but Dr. Duckworth, makes the statement that men and women cannot find a more wholesome drink. With some people it may not at first agree, but if taken, not in copious draughts, but slowly in mouthfuls at short intervals, it will be easily assimilated by the human system. Dr. Duckworth, in a paper he has written on the subject, enters into details which need not now be discussed, but it may be useful to note that whilst he considers that children of any age may well take a quart of milk a day, he is of opinion that the minimum supply of milk for a household of ten, adults and children, is five quarts per diem. This seems a large allowance, but he says if milk was much used a much higher "standard of health and robustness would undoubtedly prevail."

In an interesting paper in the *North American Review*, Mr. Bergh shows that the cruelties which are perpetrated upon live stock, in connection with their transportation to market, are not only painful, but costly. In 1872 there arrived in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Providence and Boston 1,000,324 head of cattle, 2,465,446 head of swine. The loss on cattle by shrinkage in transportation is estimated at from eight to fifteen per cent. Accepting the largest estimate given and the loss on the live stock carried to the above seven cities in 1872, amounted to about $44,000,000. Taking into consideration the fact that the flesh of animals which have been abused, if killed and eaten, often carries poison into the blood, and is the cause of scrofulous diseases, is it hardly necessary to ask if cruelty to animals pays?

Through the influence of Hon. Benj. R. Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Assembly, 20,000 young salmon have been removed from the hatchery on the Miramichi to the Digdeguash, in this County. Those who know assert that before the lower dam was erected on the Digdeguash, salmon were quite plentiful. When we consider that heretofore it has been well nigh impossible for the Maritime Provinces to obtain any consideration from the powers that be in the Fishery Department, Mr. Stephenson deserves especial credit for his action in the matter. He should not stop at this. We on the St. Croix would be grateful for a small favor in the way of a deposit of salmon in our river.—*St. Croix Courier.*

The scheme of establishing a line of fast steamers from Milford Haven to New York, a company for which, under the presidency of Lord Dunraven, failed to be floated, seems now to have a prospect of being carried out. The new docks at Milford are being rapidly completed. Mr. Pullman with a syndicate is endeavouring to negotiate with the dock company to purchase their rights, or failing this, to take an active interest in promoting the Atlantic express steamer scheme for making the passage in five days. The Liverpool Atlantic steamer owners are much interested in the scheme.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the durest and best of all medicines. See other column.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

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The best in use. Try Them!

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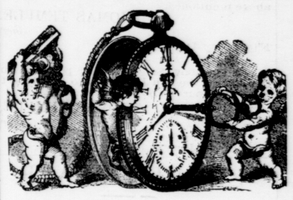
May 5 1881



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Good Neckets and Lockets.
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Dry Goods Business

from opposite the

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to the store next below

M. Colter & Sons Grocery,

and directly opposite the

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

Please call.

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April 21

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Ties and Scarves, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Gloves, White and Colored Shirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers.

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Fredericton, May 26, 1881

87 CASES

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

RUBBERS,

received this Spring at

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Fashionable Shoe Store,

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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

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Intending purchasers of BOOT, SHOER, RUBBERS will confer a favor by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, April 28