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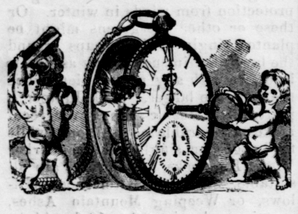


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## MARCH 31, 1881

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March 31


# Communications.

### Our Senator.

*To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer :*

SIR,—Is it a fact that *our* Senator has declared in Parliament, that the Scott Act in Fredericton has proved a failure? If so, how did he come by that knowledge? It seems to me that he has about as much knowledge of Fredericton, in its every day political life, as he has in regard to what is going on in Jerusalem. He does not belong to us, he does not live with us, he has no sympathy with the people, not even "the common people,"—nor has he even put himself in the way of ascertaining our wants and wishes. It is said that he turns up in Fredericton about once or twice a year, for a week at a time, merely to look after his property and keep the fences up. In a word, Senator Odell lives in Halifax, belongs there, is a fixture there; and the name has nearly died out in Fredericton. Now what is the Senate for? Is it simply to provide salaries and political positions for persons of influence; or like the House of Commons, is it intended to give the constituencies supposed to be represented, an influence in the Council of the country, a body as approachable in its individual members, as that of the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature? I presume that the latter is the correct proposition. If so, then as far as Fredericton is concerned, the whole system is a farce, nay a fraud upon us, for we are not only not represented in the Senate, but outrageously misrepresented, the result of ignorance caused by absence, and want of sympathy of the people of this district. The seat is held contrary to law, for the North American Act, specifically declares that a Senator must reside in the district he represents. Whose duty is it then, Mr. Editor, to obtain the removal of Senator Odell, and have substituted in his place some gentleman who belongs to Fredericton, and has a warm interest in its welfare?

INQUIRER.

Fredericton, March 29, 1881.

P. S.—The Scott Act is *not* a failure, the average amount of good done is immense, but like all other laws, it is liable to be broken at times.


# Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 31, 1881.


### Civil Service Exemption From Taxation.

Though Dominion officials, members of the civil service, now enjoy—or rather take upon themselves to assume, exemption from the payment of local taxes—we imagine, that, before long, the force of public opinion will constrain them to take up part of that burden which is cheerfully borne by all responsible and respectable citizens. Here the civil service servants, and others of the exempted classes, have a shining example set them. If we, on our own mere motion, draw their attention to it, and bid them profit by, and follow it, they would, probably, not thank us for our pains, and would say that it was none of our business, if they choose to stand by the law, and not pay their local taxes, in spite of the example set by the Head of the Law in the Province. But they can hardly treat the reference made to it by the great organ of Canadian public opinion, the Toronto *Globe*, with indifference, however some may affect something even deeper than indifference. The Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the *Globe* says, does not believe in the exemption of members of the civil service from taxation, and insists on paying all his taxes like any other *good* citizen. Mark the "good." It thinks that there is no difficulty "in the interesting question," which is raised whether the Fredericton tax collectors can legally receive their money except as gifts to the city treasury; that difficulty can be easily solved by a little legislation if necessary, "and need not deter any other member of the civil service, or of other exempted classes, from following the *good* example set them by His Honor at Fredericton." Mark the *good* again. There is no doubt the civil service gentlemen can stand upon what they consider their right, and adduce the decisions of the courts which adjudge that the Provincial Legislatures have no right to authorize the taxation of the incomes of Dominion officials, and defy City and County Councils. They can be reached though. They now shelter themselves now under the ægis of the Dominion Government, but the Dominion Parliament, which is all powerful, is not inaccessible, or deaf to prayers, to redress any grievance or injustice, and can compel or induce the government to withdraw their shield from them, and put them on the same footing as other citizens "who pay scot and lot in this christian country." We see that the advice is given that all Municipal bodies in the Dominion should unite to petition Parliament to pass such an Act as will settle the question "are members of the Civil Service liable to local taxation?" and deprive them, past doubt or cavil, of the invidious privilege they now enjoy. Very good advice this is. By all means let the Municipal bodies petition Parliament when it meets next year. In the mean time it would be a wise and judicious course for the civil service officials in our midst to take, seeing how strong is the current of public opinion against exemption, to bow to the inevitable, and follow the good example set them by his Honor the Chief Justice, who needed no other urging than his own clear sense of what it was the duty of a *good* citizen to do in the matter. What reason or right is there that the City should loose a very considerable sum, and that the civil service officials who ought to pay it, should have the advantage of all the serviecs which the citizens are heavily taxed to support? By refusing to pay their taxes and bear part of the civic burdens, they put themselves beyond the pale of citizenship.

### Monument to Cartier.

Parliament passed a vote of money to erect a monument to Sir George Etienne Cartier, not without an ungracious protest from the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Blake. The Toronto *Mail* pays a high tribute to the late lamented statesman, and puts him on a plane higher than even that on which such men as Joseph Howe, D'Arcy M'Gee, and George Brown stood. It says that Cartier

"Represented a race, and was essentially a Canadian of the Canadians. His early career marked him out as the champion of people eminently chivalrous, proud, and independent. When he fought at St. Eustache in the rebel ranks he was simply asserting the rights of his people, as he did throughout his life. Of no other public man who has died during the last decade can it be said that he was, above all things, what it is the fashion to call 'a representative man.' Louis Papineau was no such man, for he remained an irreconcilable to the end of his life, and even Lafontaine can hardly be said to have done so much in the way of the inter-provincial reconciliation as Sir George Cartier. It was the latter's good fortune to fill a conspicuous post at a critical juncture. After the disintegration of the great party to which he belonged, and when sectional antipathies were rife, he was the man, above all others, who reconciled those who were estranged, and was magnanimous enough to do justice to both races. For some years he stood, so to speak, as a peacemaker, when passions political were at their strongest, and made opposing factions substantially as one. His services in the cause of Confederation are freely admitted; but it is scarcely conceded, as it should be, that without his practised force and sagacity, the Dominion might never have been."

The census Enumerator's pay will be $3 per day, the day's work being the enumeration of twenty families.

### The Greco-Turkish Question.

If the Porte persists in its present determination to cede no mainland part of its territory, but only the island of Crete, and the Greek government, standing on the Treaty of Berlin, pushes its claims to cessions of territory in Epirus and Thessaly, and the Great Powers do not compel the Turk to give more, and the Greek to exact less, the peace of Europe will be broken before many weeks are over. For the last month the Porte has been playing the long protracted "Dulcigno" game, and endeavoring by all sorts of subterfuges, evasions, insincere proposals and retractions, to avoid the necessity of fulfilling its obligations under the Treaty of Berlin, by ceding such part of its territory—places and towns—as would constitute for Greece a good natural frontier; and the Greeks have been clamouring for their rights under that treaty, and acting as if it was their fixed determination to push their claims to the extremity, and take up arms if they are resisted, and trust the justice of their cause to the arbitrament of war. Their government have passed acts to raise large loans, have called out the reserves, have passed an act to abolish exemption from military service, and made determined preparation for the conflict, which is spoken of as inevitable. Nor have the Turks been backward in their preparations for war, they are manufacturing enormous quantities of cartridges, columns of troops have been moved to stratagetical points, preparations are being made for the defence of places open to naval attack, Salonica and especially Volo. The work of laying torpedoes has been commenced. Troops have occupied Trikeri on the Turkish side of the entrance to the Gulf of Volo, and an earthworth has been constructed there to command the entrance.

When the difficulty has assumed so alarming an aspect, it is not easy to believe, as it was said on the 20th, that the ambassadors are in complete concord on the Greek question. In fact it is not easy to know what to believe concerning the attitude of the Great Powers towards the Greco-Turkish difficulty. The complete concord of the ambassadors is contradicted by the report of the attitude of indifference of Germany and Austria. Whatever passing concord there may be, or may have been among the ambassadors, it is pretty evident that there is a want of harmonious concert among the Great Powers. There is no getting at the secret real designs of Russia, Austria and Germany, they are so hidden under a plausible cover of peaceful professions. But if they were sincerely determined that the peace of Europe should not be endangered by an outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and Greeks, they, in concert with England and France, could impose a peaceful adjustment of the present contention. Their indifference, their refusal or neglect to act with decision, leads to the suspicion that they have ulterior designs, which can best and worst both, be carried out by allowing the Greeks and Turks to drift into war. It may be that Europe is on the great general war that has been so often predicted.

### The New "Sackett" Plough.

Mr. Charles E. Sackett, of the Matilda Furnace, at Mount Union, Pennsylvania, has invented a new plough, or rather an implement which combines plough with harrow, and has covered his inventions by patents in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other countries. The patents also include a drill attachment, so that when the machine is perfected, the ground can be ploughed, harrowed and seeded all at once, but this attachment will not be introduced at present. The new plough has been tried on several farms, and at public exhibitions in Pennsylvania, with most satisfactory results, and was exhibited at several State Fairs, last autumn, where it attracted much attention, and carrried off prizes.

It is generally conceded that American farming is not thorough enough. If the soil was better pulverized, it would in many instances yield double the crop. Several ploughings would effect the pulverization of the soil, but the labor would be too costly. A labor saving implement which would produce the same result, by one passage over the land would prove to be of great value to the farmer. It is claimed that the "Sackett" plough would do this, and more. The following is a description of its construction:

It consists of a complete iron beam plough, adapted in all respects to the uses of a common beam plough, and differing but little from one. This is combined with an axle, crossing it at right angles, and carrying on one end the harrowing wheel or pulverizer, which runs in the furrow last opened right along side the mould board, and receives the earth from it for pulverization. On the other end of the axle is a common wheel, or land wheel, of the same size as the pulverizing wheel. These two wheels with forward guage-wheel operating in a sliding post, constitute the running geer of the implement, and enable it to be transported over the roughest roads, without having to be lifted or loaded upon a waggon or sled, as ploughs and harrows must be. Running in front of the regular mould board or plough, there is a smaller plough, which is intended to cut about two inches in depth, cutting off the sod, grass, weeds or corn stalks, and throwing them into the furrow last made. The machine, then, is actually two ploughs, and a harrow combined. The first plough cuts off the top of the ground, and throws it along with whatever material it is desirable, to have well covered, so as to rot quickly, to the bottom of the last made furrow. The second plough cuts into the ground any depth desired, and throws all the earth that is turned over into the harrow wheel. The front plough, it is claimed, not only lays the sod over the flat, but the harrow wheel rolling upon the reverse side of it, crushes it down into the furrow, the rear plough will bring up one to one and a half inches if desired, which being passed through the harrow wheel, is thoroughly pulverized and distributed over the reversed sod in a loose porus manner, that is never subverted by the after passage of the teams in harrowing.

### Importation of Cattle into Great Britain.

We mentioned last week, that Mr. Chaplin intended to move in the British House of Commons, a resolution relating to the importation of cattle. On the 23rd inst., he carried out his intention by moving "that the House is of opinion that the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease among cattle is entirely owing to the importation of diseased animals from abroad, and that the landing in the United Kingdom of foreign live animals from countries known to be infected should be prohibited." Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, said the Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative. The motion would destroy the principle of the Act of 1878, which makes the slaughter of cattle at the port of landing compulsory. Mr. Mundella quoted statistics showing the large quantity of cattle imported especially from America, and pointed out that a diminution of the supply would enormously increase the price of meat. After some debate the motion was rejected by 205 to 147.

It is reported that a son and two daughters of Mr. Kennedy, the popular Scottish singer, perished in the fire at Nice.

### The Late Czar and the Nihilists.

The remains of the late Czar, were deposited in the Imperial vault in the Cathedral of Petropaulovsky Fortress, on Sunday, amid salvoes of artillery; on the previous Sunday the remains were conveyed with gorgeous procession from the Winter Palace, to the Fortress. George Augustus Sala telegraphed a very striking account of the ceremonials on the occasion, which were in the highest degree magnificent, impressive and mournful. The following is his discription of the scene when the sumptuous coffin containing the body of the murdered monarch, was borne into the Cathedral, and before the Emperor Empress, Imperial mourners, and Princes and Ambassadors paid their last respects:—

"The centre of the nave of the Cathedral was filled by the huge catafalque with its cloth of gold lined with ermine rising to the very roof of the edifice. Beneath this was a dais with three grades, covered with crimson velvet, while surrounding the pillars of the catafalque, shrouded alternately, were draperies of cloth of gold and cloth of silver bearing the monogram of the lamented Czar. In accordance with Russian custom, black draperies are but scantily employed in the interior of the churches. At length the head of the *cortege*, consisting of the personal escort of his late Majesty, and the brilliant band of the Cuirassiers, with white tunics and silvered helmets, mounted upon superb black chargers appeared at the Ivanskinoff gate. The foreign ambassadors, ambassadresses, ministers, plenipotentiaries, and their consorts, with the members of the respective legations, ladies in waiting, maids of honor of the late Empress, senators, and such high Russian officials whose rank entitles them to places in the church, ranged themselves around the steps of the catafalque, anxiously watching for the bringing in of the illustrious dead. Bishops, priests, and deacons in capes of sable velvet stiff with silver embroidery, and acolytes in cassocks of black serge, stood in readiness, expectant and immobile. In dead silence then mutely filed into the church a great body of officers of superior rank, bearing on cushions decorations, crosses, badges, crowns, sceptres, and diadems, all intermingled in such glittering, glistening confusion that the scene could only be likened to some swollen river full of gold and silver fresh flowing into the Sea of Lapis Lazuli and Diamonds. These stood around the head of the coffin in a semi-circle. The regalia was arranged on the Imperial standard. To the left lay the shield and sword, and on the right were the orb and sceptre, crusted with brilliants, and surmounted one by a matchless sapphire and the other by the celebrated Orloff Diamond. Adjoining these were the crowns of all the kingdoms and principalities which together make up the Empire of all the Russias in delicate Oriental metal work and uncut precious stones. Greater than all these was the Imperial Crown itself, matchless in beauty, shining resplendent in jewelled lustre. Then followed the body of the deceased Czar in the sumptuous gilt coffin, borne by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, Vladimir, Paul, and Sergius, and the Duke of Edinburgh. It was reverently placed exactly beneath the centre of the dome of the catafalque. The Emperor and his brother removed the lid from the bier, and the upper part of the body of the dead Czar, attired in the uniform of the Preobrajinski Guard regiment, was exposed to view."

A ghastly description is given of the late Czar, from a photograph, thousands of copies of which were sold in the streets of St. Petersburg:—

"The features are seen in profile. The left side of the face is exposed, the sparse hairs is carefully brushed from the temples, the grizzled moustache and whiskers are carefully trimmed and kempt, but the eyes are mere sunken wrecks, and there seems to have been a dire wound on the cheek, the marks of which have been partially concealed by art. The head reposes on a pillow of white satin. The body is clothed in the green uniform tunic of the Preobrajinski Guard, with massive epaulettes of gold bullion. The right hand, partly bent, rests peacefully on his breast close to the medallion of some image sacred to the Russo-Greek communion. But with this head and torso ends, they say, all that remains of the mortal coil of Alexander the Second, there being nothing more of the shattered form for the craftsmen of the old Egyptian mystery to work their gloomy skill upon."

By a manifesto, Alexander III, has ordained in event of his demise, that Grand Duke Vladimir, shall be be Regent if the Czarawitch, has not attained the requisite age, and in event of the death of Czarawitch, the Grand Duke shall remain Regent until his next son shall have ascended the throne, until the latter attains his majority.

In taking this step the new Czar is following the example of Nicholas I, and Alexander III, but the circumstances which called it forth, the threats that have made against the new Czar's life the bold utterances and secret activity of the Nihilists, who proclaim that as Socialists and champions of the people, it is their duty to subvert the present government by agitation, terror, and destruction, and by all dark means to bring on a revolutionary outbreak, invests the manifesto with a significance which it would not have had, if the times had been less oppressive and alarming.

The Executive Committee of St. Petersburg has published a code for the Nihilists, and the following is what after they have succeeded in taking the State power from the present government, and investing it in a National Assembly, they demand:—

1. A regular representative Assembly elected by universal suffrage.
2. A full local self government of all provinces, districts and townships.
3. The village commune an independent, economical, and administrative unity.
4. The land to be declared State property.
5. A system of measures aiming at the transmission of all factories and workshops to co-operative associations of workingmen.
6. Full liberty of conscience, of speech, of the press, of associations and meetings.
7. Universal suffrage, without limitation as to class or property.
8. Abolition of the standing army, and institution of a national militia.

The fact or very strong suspicion that Nihilist conspiracies are concocted in the capitals of countries which enjoy free constitutional or republican government, may possibly in the present alarmed, angry and suspicious temper, cause the Czar, who has the sympathy of the Emperors of Germany and Austria, to make demands, which may create trouble. Is not the following a straw which shows the way the wind is beginning to blow? A despatch from St. Petersburg states that—

"The *Golos* prints an article from Professor Martens, the well-known writer on international law, strongly urging international co-operation against conspiracy. If Russia, he says, could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva and London, she could soon settle the accounts with the Nihilists. Everybody knows the spot in Geneva where Russian emigrants mature their devilish schemes of murder, yet the Swiss authorities leave them alone because contemporary international law forbids their extradition. The Conservative Russian press urge as measures of reprisal against Switzerland, a rupture of diplomatic relations, a general expulsion of Swiss from Russia, a prohibitive tariff against Swiss merchandise and encouragement to Germany to annex Switzerland."

Hon. Robert Young has resigned his position in the Local Government as a member of the Board of Public Works, but retains the Presidency of the Executive. He will be succeeded by Hon. Mr. Perley.

Earl Beaconsfield's heulth is in a critical state. He has had an attack of asthma, followed by gout.

Monday, the 21st inst. was the tenth anniversary of the wedding of the Governor General and the Princess Louise.

It is expected that the Princess Louise will return to Canada on the 26th of May.

### The Irish Land Bill.

It was generally stated that Mr. Gladstone would not introduce the Irish Land Bill until after the Easter recess. It is now said that he will bring it down about the 8th of April, after he has made his financial statement, and then adjourn the House until the 26th, when the Bill will come up for a second reading. Mr. Gladstone, in his coming budget, will propose to reduce the income tax from sixpence to fivepence in the pound. A proposition the Opposition will hardly oppose, and which will be welcomed by the much burdened, long suffering British taxpayer. One feature of the anxiously expected Land Bill, it is understood, will be the compulsory purchase of 1,000,000 acres of the most reclaimable portion of the waste lands in Ireland, and the proposal to expend £1,500,000 in reclaiming them; the land to be afterwards apportioned to tenants in thirty-acre farms. If this measure passes, steps will be taken to practically carry out the plan at as early a date as possible. It will of course meet great opposition. The dispatches from Ireland state, that the Land League, as "a politico agrarian engine," is dead, and that Parnell's influence has really fallen away. The people in the West of Ireland are represented as busy working on the land, but anxiously waiting to learn the terms of the Government Land Bill.

### The Boers.

The Boers definitely agreed to all the British terms on Wednesday, 23rd inst., and by the following evening they had completely evacuated the position of Laing's Nek. They marched off in an imposing manner, 3,000 mounted men with 250 wagons. They raised the flag of the Transvaal with loud acclamation, before they dispersed into their own country. A Royal Commission will be appointed whose chief duty will be the delineation of the Southern and Eastern boundaries of the Transvaal, whereby the tribes which the Boers vainly tried to subjugate, will either recover their independence or enjoy the protection of England. The British Resident will be invested with the important function of protecting the natives within the limits of the territory. The Royal Commission will, it is said, have a difficult task to perform, as the majority of the Boers view it with suspicion.

General Roberts and General Newdegate and the reinforcements sent out to the Cape have been recalled. General Wood has been appointed High Commissioner of South Eastern Africa, and Governor of the British possessions.

### The Holocoaust at Nice.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Nice, the famous resort for invalids in the South of France, on Wednesday the 23rd inst. The Italian Opera House was filled in the upper galleries by crowds of people, chiefly Italian artisans, the stalls and boxes were only very partially occupied, and the curtain had risen for the performance of "Lucia de Lammermoor." Almost immediately there followed an explosion of gas—leaking gas pipes behind the scenes had been ignited by the lights in the rear of the stage—which set fire to the scenery and inflammable material on the stage. Before the terrified people were aroused from their stupor, the whole theatre was in flames. A frightful scene ensued. Some one turned off the gas in the effort to stop the fire, and the house was plunged into darkness, made more horrible by the rolling smoke and the flames that lit it up luridly. The panic stricken people in the galleries had to traverse long and narrow corridors and descend cramped stairways before they could reach the entrance doors and escape; the strong knocked aside and trampled over the weak in their mad eagerness to get out of the doomed building. Many were crushed and burned to death. The artistes were all in their dressing rooms at the time of the fatal explosion. Some managed to escape, others perished crushed to death and suffocated in the dark narrow passage leading from the rooms to "the open." A detachment of soldiers and sailors from the squadron in the harbor, made a gallant effort to extinguish the fire and rescue the people. The Opera House was completely gutted. Seventy persons (if not more) were killed, and numbers were scorched and burned, and a few were made maniacs from the horror of the scene.

### Some Acts of last Parliament.

The *Mail*, in reviewing the Acts passed during the late session of Parliament, says, "that the legislation was important notwithstanding that government bills were comparatively few." It refers to some of the Acts passed in the following terms:—

"One of the most noticeable features of the session was the great and encouraging activity in private legislation. Railway bills in particular have been many and important. The Ontario and Quebec connection, the Sault Ste. Marie project, and the western schemes of railway extension—these were, of course, among the most remarkable. The effect of the successful launching of these schemes on the trade of the two large provinces, and of the west, will have to be closely watched. It is to be hoped that the purely speculative element is as small as possible, and that projects that have practical men at the head of them will have practical progress. The number of bills asked for for the purpose of railway constructions in the North-West shuts out of doors the argument that the syndicate was going to monopolise the railway connection of the new territory. The Sault Ste. Marie project will prove a formidable rival to the Lake Superior line. The future of these enterprises will be looked for with the greatest interest.

The legislation of the session has been important notwithstanding that Government bills have been comparatively few. We do not demand from the Government much activity in legislation; a period of careful administration will produce greater results of benefit to the people. The consolidation and amendment of the Railway Act was a necessary measure in order to give more efficient guard to the public interests. There was probably no overpowering reason why the syndicate's dealing with its stock should require so rigid regulation; but the public will be satisfied that all the accusations of the Opposition have been met by legislation which places beyond doubt the meaning of the law regarding the rights of the syndicate to collect tolls on the railway. This Act, and the explanations made by Sir John Macdonald as to his policy of proceeding from time to time to revise all tariffs by order-in-Council till the completion of the road, will afford the public, and the people of the West in particular, all the guarantee they could desire that no extortion will be permitted—if any were attempted—and we do not think the attempt will be made.

The Act regarding aliens, and the arrangements made with Great Britain for recognition by Germany of the civil status as Canadians of Germans naturalized in this country, will accomplish, has in fact accomplished, what had for years been sought in vain under other Administrations.

The new Lands Act will inangurate a still more liberal and, we hope, more successful policy of settlement in the North-West. Under that Act encouragement is given to wealthy persons to settle emigrants on lands in the North-West; more time is allowed to intending settlers for the purpose of taking up their homestead grants and transporting their families; facilities are offered to settlers for obtaining their lands in advance of their arrival, so that they need lose no time in beginning farming operations; and liberal terms are to be given to persons desirous of leasing lands for grazing purposes, to establish cattle ranches in the Far West."

Crouter, the opposition candidate in East Northumberland, Ont., has been elected to the Dominion Parliament by a majority of 174, through the influence of the Orange body of which he is a leading member.

### A Marvellous Feat.

The publication of the details of the battle at Spitzkop between the Boers and the English was one of the most marvellous feats of newspaper and telegraph enterprise ever known. The London *Standard* sent Mr. Cameron, the hardy, resolute, fearless African explorer, with the British advance to report its operations. He accompanied it in its difficult march to the summit of the fatal height. When the Boers made the gallant charge Mr. Cameron was knocked down, run over, trampled upon, and captured.

He showed his newspaper credentials and note-book, and having established his professional identity, was requested to act as a flag-of-truce bearer to enable the English to take care of their wounded. He reached the British camp that night and wrote his despatch of 2,500 words. That despatch was put upon the army field wires and reached the coast. Hence it travelled up the east coast of Africa, over 3,000 miles, and tapped the East Indian wires in the Gulf of Aden; thence on the bottom of the Red sea another 2,000 or 3,000 miles to the Mediterranean; thence on the bottom of the Mediterranean to Italy; thence through Italy and over the Alps and through France and across the British channel to London. Not stopping there, it goes to Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, and speeds across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, thence to New York, and from New York across the continent to San Francisco, and on the following morning it is printed in every daily newspaper in the civilized world—a thousand of them in this country.

### The Arithmetic of a Storm.

The following calculation may be of interest at the present time, as showing the magnitude of the forces of nature at work:—An inch of rain falling on an acre of land if collected would weigh over 100 tons. There are 640 acres in a square mile, so that an inch of rain on a square mile would, if collected, weigh over 64,000 tons. The area of England, Wales, and Scotland is 89,643 square miles. Assuming the whole of this surface to be covered with snow to the depth of one foot, and that a foot of snow is equal to one inch of rain, the amazing results follows that there must have been discharged from the heavens in the form of snow a weight of water of 5,737,152,000 tons!—over five thousand millions of tons. Of course the whole of this enormous mass has been previously lifted into the clouds in the shape of vapour by the "arch-chemic sun," and will be so again—again to fall, once more to rise, and so on through the rolling ages. It is impossible to convey accurate ideas by mere figures; but, as an illustration, assume the shipping of the whole world to be capable of carrying 20,000,000 tons, and that it was requisite to convey the whole weight to the other side of the globe, it follows that the vessels would have to perform 286 voyages before it could be carried across.—*Hand and Heart.*

The following is the proposition Mr. E. W. SEWELL, the promoter of winter navigation, made to the Dominion Government and concerning which he had a long interview with the Premier, who has promised to bring the matter immediately before the Council. Mr. SEWELL offers to enter into an agreement with the Government to undertake the establishment of a weekly line of ocean steamers to ply uninterruptedly during the winter and summer seasons, between the ports of Quebec and Montreal, making the former a winter port, reserving the right during the spring to deliver the mails at Halifax four trips. This privilege he reserves from the fact that during some seasons, from long prevailing winds, it is possible that the entrance to the Gulf and the Straits of Belle Isle might be so blocked by the heavy board ice (which moves off from the shores during the thaw and high tides of that season) so as to preclude the possibility of the ships forcing their way through with that speed which would be necessary for the delivering of the mails in due time; the first vessel of the projected line to leave Liverpool for Quebec on the first of January next; this vessel to continue running during that winter and the following summer; a second vessel to be placed upon the line on the first of January, 1883, and the following winter the weekly line to be established; thus giving three consecutive winters' experience of the projected route, enabling the Government to judge whether the mail service could be as efficiently performed as by the present route. Should such prove to be the case, a bonus of one million of dollars to be paid by the Government for the servics performed, a further sum of $250,000 per annum to be paid as mail subsidy for ten years, and the ports of Quebec and Montreal to be free to the vessels of the line to the number of six, for the same term.

Among many amusing anecdotes of the Russian Imperial family related in the late Karl Bender's Memoirs, is the following highly characteristic story of the eccentric Grand Duke Constantine, the late Czar Alexander's eldest uncle. While residing at Warsaw, Constantine gave a splendid barquet to a number of the great Polish nobles, to each of whom at the conclusion of the feast, an ordinary tallow candle was served on a plate by the attendant lacqueys. As soon as all his guests were supplied with these peculiarly unappetising objects, the Grand Duke, who had given orders that an imitation candle, admirably executed in marchpane, should be placed upon his plate, rose from his seat and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, let us eat, to the honor of Russia, the favourite national comestible of my country. Look at me. This is the way to do it." So saying, he threw back his head, opened his mouth wide, and inserted therein two inches or so of the dainty in question. As he closed his teeth, however, the expression of his countenance suffered an extraordinary change. One of the noblemen sitting in his immediate vicinity had contrived to substitute his own genuine tallow candle for the marchpane imitation set before the Grand Duke, who not choosing to betray himself to his guests, found himself condemned to chew at least one copious mouthful of good Russian tallow, as an example to all the victims of his detestable jest, none of whom, of course, dared to abstain from doing as the terrible Constantine did. It is needless to say that the dexterous appropriator of the marchpane candle, while devouring that toothsome article with a joyful heart, baffled suspicion by the most hideous visual contortions, expressive of loathing and nausea.

The Newfoundland Government and people are just now anxiously discussing the proposals of two rival companies—one Canadian, the other American—to build, equip, and operate a line of railway from St. John's to the mining district, with branches to Harbour Grace, Brigus, and Fortune Bay. The whole length of the line with the branches would be about 400 miles. It is not yet decided which of the proposals, or whether either of them, will be accepted. Meanwhile there is the usual section of reactionists, composed mainly of members of business firms whose senior partners reside in England, who adopt as their creed that all change must be for the worse. and are, consequently, opposed to a railroad on any terms. The majority of the people, however, seem fully alive to the importance, and even necessity, of some better development of the resources of the Island; and now that foreign capitalists are competing for the privilege of aiding in such development, future progress of some kind seems pretty well assured.

### Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* writes on the 24th inst., says:—"The parents of Marmaduke Grayburn, who was alleged to have been killed in the North-West by an Indian about a year ago, lately received a letter stating that he was murdered by a white man holding a lucrative and responsible position."

☞ IF YOU HAVE to work early and late, and get little or no exercise take Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength

## LIST OF DOMINION OFFICIALS

In Fredericton, with the Amounts of their Taxes Paid and remaining Unpaid for the Years 1879 and 1880.

*(Published by Order of the City Council.)*

| NAMES. | 1879. | 1880. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor R. D. Wilmot, | Not here. | $259 60 | $259 60 | Paid. |
| Chief Justice John C. Allen, | $182 28 | 203 60 | 385 88 | Paid. |
| Judge Fisher, | 254 83 | 274 00 | 254 83 | 1880 not paid. |
| Judge Wetmore, | 160 05 | 163 60 | 323 65 | Not paid. |
| Judge Weldon, | 152 05 | 163 60 | 163 60 | 1880 not paid. |
| Judge Steadman, | 95 76 | 98 00 | 193 76 | Not paid. |
| Alfred F. Street, | 54 99 | 56 40 | 111 39 | Not paid. |
| John W. M. Ruel, | 36 18 | 37 20 | 73 38 | Not paid. |
| Herbert G. Winter, | 40 88 | 42 00 | 82 88 | Not paid. |
| James H. Carr, | 11 09 | 11 60 | 22 69 | Not paid. |
| Robert Atherton, | 12 66 | 13 20 | 25 86 | Not paid. |
| J. Fred. Richards, | 12 66 | 13 20 | 25 86 | Not paid. |
| Henry J. Thorne, | 50 38 | 54 [illegible] | 104 78 | 1880 not paid. |
| John Cameron, | 36 96 | 38 00 | 74 96 | Not paid. |
| William B. Phair, | 16 58 | 17 20 | 33 78 | Not paid. |
| Edward W. Vavasour, | 11 09 | 11 60 | 22 69 | Not paid. |
| Thomas McKenzie, | 13 52 | 14 80 | 28 32 | 1880 not paid. |
| Constantine Connelly, | 22 85 | 28 40 | 51 25 | Not paid. |
| P. McPeake, | ..... | ..... | ..... | Paid. |

**JOHN EDWARDS, City Treasurer.**

### How Raisins are made.

In Mr. Blower's vineyard, Yolo county, California, the grapes are allowed to remain on the vine until of a golden color and translucent. Then they are picked and put on wooden trays two by three feet in size, placed between the rows, sloping to the sun. When half dried they are turned by putting a tray on top, and by inverting them both are transferred to the new tray. When the grapes lose their ashy appearance, and after removing the green ones, the rest are put into large sweat boxes, placing sheets of paper between every twenty five pounds of raisins. They are left there for two weeks, when the stems are tough and the raisins soft. The packing follows, in which iron or steel packing frames are used, the raisins being assorted, weighed, inspected, and made presentable.


REMOVAL

# NOTICE.

## BARGAINS

IN

# DRY GOODS

Ten per cent. off for Cash, or $1.00 worth of Dry Goods for 90 cents.

—)-o-(—

## A. A. Miller & Co.

intend, about April 1st, to remove their Stock of Dry Goods to the large store in Brick Building next below M. Colter & Son's grocery store and directly opposite Normal School, and in order to reduce the Stock as much as possible before removing, will for the next six weeks give a discount of ten per cent. on all amounts from One Dollar and upwards purchased and paid for in Cash.

The Stock is now large, new, fresh and well assorted, and marked at the lowest prices, and remembering that the above discount of 10 per cent. is also given to Cash Buyers must convince all parties that it is to their advantage to purchase their Dry Goods from the store of

A. A. MILLER & CO.

**Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.**

February 17.

**1881 SPRING 1881**

## WM. JENNINGS,

Merchant Tailor,

has now open for inspection at his

Tailoring Establishment,

Cor Queen St & Wilmot's Alley,

his Spring Stock, comprising

English, Scotch and Canadian

# TWEEDS,

in great variety,

DIAGONALS

—AND—

**Worsted Coatings.**

BROADCLOTHS & DOESKINS.

Making it one of the most desirable Stock to select from in the city.

☞ Gentlemen can always rely on getting the latest styles and first-class workmanship.

**WM. JENNINGS.**

Fredericton, Feb. 24.

The harsh aspect of the autumnal gray, which betokens the shady side of life, is easily modified by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Several newspaper managers and editors in Paris have been sentenced to fines and imprisonments for articles applauding the assassination of the Czar.

*From Alonzo S. Weed, Publisher of Zion's Herald, 35 Bromfield St., Boston.*

Several bottles of *Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam* have been used in my family with the most gratifying result. We esteem it as one of the best of medicines.

NO LADY who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages, 30 cents; sufficient for twenty plants for one year.

# 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.

**1881 SPRING 1881**

MORE NEW GOODS!

A LOT OF

**WHITE DRESS SHIRTS**

from 50 cents to $1.25, very cheap.

A LOT OF

**FANCY REGATTA SHIRTS,**

from 65 cents to $1.65, choice patterns.

A LOT OF

**WHITE & REGATTA SHIRTS**

with COLLARS ATTACHED. A perfect Shirt.

A LOT OF

**Un-Laundried Shirts.**

A great bargain. Ask to see them.

A LOT OF

**GENTS' LINEN COLLARS**

from 12 to 20 cents, the latest styles.

A LOT OF

**Regatta Shirting,**

which we will sell by the yard or make up to order.

**C. H. THOMAS & CO,**

Queen Street, Fredericton.

March 31, 1881