

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
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 25th day of June, A. D. 1881.

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LeBARRON 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. LeBARRON SMITH, so long and favorably known to his patrons, and has added a customer

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 advanced low prices, and courteous and prompt attention to business must entitle them.

THOMAS W. SMITH & SON.
Fredericton, July 7

August 10th.
MORE NEW GOODS
—O-AT-O—
EDGECOMBE'S

New Grey Cottons,
New White Cottons,
Pillow Cottons,
Ticking,
Cotton Duck.

NOVELTIES IN
English and American Prints,
SCOTCH & CANADIAN TWEEDS,
Ladies and Gents' Underwear.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE
PERFECT FITTING CORSETS,
Canadian Manufacture.

ONE CASE OF LADIES' STRAW HATS,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
COTTON WARPS,
SMALL WARES & C.,
All marked at Bottom Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.
REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS

As usual, at this season, the stock in many departments will be cleared out at reduced prices, including a large lot of summer

DRESS GOODS.
EVERY PERSON WELCOME.

Doors open 7 A. M. Close 7 P. M.

ALBION HOUSE,
Queen St., Fredericton.

N. B.—Will take any quantity of good
Homespun, Socks, Mitts, Drawers, Domestic
Yarn, &c.
F. B. EDGECOMBE.

Fredericton, Aug. 1

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., August 18, 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.

Panic.
The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association met on the 10th inst. in the Pavilion in Prospect Park, near Niagara Falls. There were about five hundred persons present, and Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who presided, congratulated the Convention on its meeting under very favorable auspices, when the country and its banking institutions were prosperous. There was, in the course of the proceedings, a paper read on "The Next Panic," by Mr. John Thompson of New York, which was calculated to cause serious reflections on the unstable nature of much of this prosperity.

Panic, it is now known, occur every decade. After a revolution, it takes about five years to pay up, compromise, or wipe out indebtedness. Then follows a boom—prosperity, expansion, and confidence in credit—which lasts another five years. Then comes a check or the spirit of the times—the stock market becomes mixed, and the bulls and bears grow desperate, the courts grant injunctions liberally, and the financial knavery of the opposing parties, and their scheming are exposed; then capital and credit incidentally vanish, hoarding is then considered the best investment, or loans secured beyond any contingency, even at a nominal interest. This species of financing involves contraction, which produces distrust, which annihilates the credit system. Then comes downright panic, and crash schemes supported on credit and paper. Then thousands from the short blades of prosperity, come out burnt and scorched. Then sets in the horrid reaction of bad times, when banks will give no credit, when business men find when stores and manufacturers are closed and thousands are thrown out of employment, &c.

The last panic in the United States occurred in 1873, and the present prosperity commenced in 1878, and there has now been three years of augmentation of riches. Much of it, Mr. T. says, is real and solid, but most of it, emanating from raising prices or putting up quotations. If the decade theory hold, panic will set in in 1883. Considering how vast a proportion of the business of the country is done with paper, how delicate a thing credit is, how swiftly, when credit declines, the paper becomes worthless and real money disappears; considering, also, the eagerness of speculation in the States, the number and magnitude of new enterprises, involving the issue of millions and millions of obligations, and it is too likely that a crash will come two years from this time. Any amount of sage counsel, crying caution, will not prevent it. The horse has the bit in its teeth, and will rush on till it is blown and falls.

"When the crash comes, Mr. T. thinks, nothing in the past will compare with what is in the future—the negotiations, the issue of stocks and bonds are fourfold what they were in 1873." If panic and depression fall on the United States in two years, it is pretty certain that it will not be very long after that, that bad times will come on Canada. When panic struck the United States in 1873, it spread to Great Britain and to Canada, and it will likely, after 1883, make the circuit again. But man, or nation, enjoying the station of prosperity, cannot so vividly realize the presence of future bad times, as to make them contract their business, or forbear from promising speculations, and until there comes a revolution in human nature, and in the way of conducting business panic will occur at intervals, that may now be calculated.

Mr. Mackenzie Speaks.
Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, ex-premier, and ex-leader of the opposition, is now in the old country, (from which, by the way, he is to sail on the 25th.) When in Inverness "the capital of the Highlands," he had a Burgess ticket, the freedom of the city, presented to him, and at a public meeting presided over by provost Frazer, made a speech. He patriotically glorified Canada a little, as was but right; there was no happier community, no better country for those who till the soil and were looking out for a new home, on the face of the earth. He was not complimentary to the diplomatic shrewdness of the gentlemen who have been sent out as plenipotentiaries, or commissioners to look after the interests of Canada, and had been outwitted by the United States. There can be no doubt he said that it was far better to have Canadian affairs managed by those who understand them, than by Englishmen who keep in giving Canadians more complete management of their own affairs, as far as making treaties affecting their own interests, that did not desire further independence, than that which they now enjoy, or any change in their relations with the mother country. On this question he is not at one, with his present leader, Hon. Mr. Blake, who has aspirations after complete independence or dreams of a Federation of the Empire, and of Canadian Statesmen; along with the representatives of the other colonies sitting in the Imperial House of Commons, and swaying its destinies. Mr. Mackenzie has no sympathy with such high ideas, and takes a view which will recommend itself to the judgment of sensible men of whatever party.

He said, "whether there ever could be any change in the system of Government which could bring the colonies into a still more intimate relation with the Mother country, I am not prepared to say, but I think not. It might do to speak of the federation of the Empire in a holiday speech, or when all other subjects had failed, but for practical uses, I think the colonies will continue best to govern themselves with a governor sent from England, and occupying the position of Viceroy, while the Legislatures of the Colonies manage their own affairs. This, I think, is the true system of good colonial government and which will be continued as long as the present relations between the Mother Country and her colonies exist, and I hope that will be permanent."

The farmers of the Province will have cause to remember the Saturday and Sunday (6th and 7th) storm, and the succeeding wet, unsettled weather. Before the storm occurred the prospects of an abundant, well ripened, harvest were splendid, but the heavy rains did damage which no weather, now, however fine, can prevent from being severe. Much hay on the intervals and islands has been spoiled. The marsh lands of Westmorland have suffered much from flooding. On Wednesday night, the tides rose very high, and at 10th, overflowed the dykes in many places; the Raupasture dyke was broken, the Botsford marsh was covered to the depth of five feet with water in some places, so was the Island marsh, and the cattle thereon had to swim to the upland. The Tingley Neck and Coles Island dykes were also broken. Great difficulty was met with in repairing the broken dykes, as returning high tides washed away the repaired places. The hay lying out in the marshes was ruined, and the rest had been damaged to some extent. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

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North western Wheat.
In the September number of *Harper's Magazine*, there is an article on "The Wheat Fields of the North West," which presents an estimate of their enormous value in a new aspect. The prairie lands drained by the Red River and the Saskatchewan, and further north by the Athabasca and Peace, are not only practically, for wheat growing purposes, illimitable in extent, containing as they do, certainly, 150,000,000 acres, (which probably may be found on more accurate survey to contain 250,000,000 acres) but the climate is very favorable for growing the very best kind of grain. Wheat may be planted there in April, or fully as early as spring which is sown in the United States. But, as the summer is not warm enough to ripen Indian corn, and the winter while it lasts permits no thaw to take place, the climate is a cold one, compared with that over the grain States of the Mississippi Valley, and to this fact, the writer says, the superior quality of the cereals grown in the North West is due. In a climate warmer than is needed to bring it to maturity, wheat shows an imperfect development of grain, with a deficiency in weight. The northern wheat is flinty and contains more gluten; the southern is soft and contains more starch. Northern wheat makes a flour of greater strength. 87 per cent of the northern wheat in 1880 was graded No. 1 hard, by the exports in Duluth, and only one per cent of southern wheat was graded No. 1 at Chicago. Until lately, when wheat was alone exported to foreign countries, as the mills there were not adapted to grind hard wheat, but since the improved methods of milling introduced into England, that difficulty is being overcome. "Red River wheat," the writer says, "is now quoted at a price of two dollars per barrel over other kinds—a difference which the baker is willing to pay, because from a given number of pounds it makes the greatest number of pounds of bread; and the private consumer is willing to pay because it furnishes the most nutritious food."

Considering the incalculable extent of the wheat area of the North West, the superiority of the wheat it grows, the likelihood that it will, when thrown on the foreign markets in increasing quantities, overtop foreign kinds, and that the foreign market for wheat is immense, the writer says that North West wheat will be an untrusty prophet, when in 1879 he predicted that supremacy as a grain growing country would soon be attained by Canada.

President Garfield.
President Garfield's condition is, now, not so anxious to inspire any confidence that he will slowly recover. The physicians in attendance on him, and the medical committee of the House, are of the opinion that he has lately been unwell at some of the symptoms of the case. It has been the strength of his constitution, the fund of his vitality, the strength of his mind equal to either event, that has sustained the President in his long struggle with death, but even his strength cannot hold out much longer, and he must succumb, unless the irritating cause of inflammation, fever, and continual drainage of matter is quickly removed—unless, in short, the bullet is extracted, and the parts affected are left to return to a healthy condition.

On Monday evening, another very serious point in the case was reached, and the conditions were of a character that caused great anxiety. He was very restless and feverish, and much troubled with nausea, and vomited much. The inability to retain food is a serious symptom, as it betokens a general weakening. It will be very sad, if the President, after so long, painful, and brave a struggle, now in his forty-sixth day, should sink at last, vanquished in the mortal conflict.

Items of Crops Abroad.
There has been an immense falling off in wheat in the United States, this year, compared with last. The "shortage," is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 125,000,000 bushels. Corn and cotton are said to promise fairly.

In England, the agricultural prospects are curiously unequal and varied. Clover and grass are almost universally light. Wheat is not nearly an average, except on the best lands and where management is good. Oats are inferior. Barley is superior and the best of the cereals. Beans are thin, short, and patchy. Peas are variable, and mangolds fair. Swedes and turnips have been dreadfully punished by the fly, many farmers having had to sow twice, and even thrice.

In Scotland, farmers have been visited with frequent, and often heavy rains. The weather in the beginning of this month was cold, with a tendency to frost in the early mornings. There has been a bad want of rising heat. Harvest will not commence until September, as the crops were very backward in the beginning of this month—three weeks later in fact, than at the corresponding period of last year. Barley promises to be the cereal crop of this year, fully an average on the whole. Wheat is thin and does not give great promise. Oats are short and thin; though there are many fine looking fields in the west and central parts of the country, they will require the sun to bring out their grain yielding properties. Hay is not nearly an average crop generally. Potatoes look well. Altogether, in aid Scotia, harvest prospects are pretty precarious.

Ireland appears to have been favored with fine weather, and harvest prospects there are reported "highly satisfactory." Potatoes are quite free from all symptoms of disease. Hay and clover are in the early meadows, but is much better on those of late growth. Turnips are backward, but promise well if well looked after. Mangolds are doing splendidly; the dried turf is beyond demand. Altogether the prospects of harvest are good in "Green Erin."

Hon. Harcourt Burland Bull, of Hamilton, Member of the Senate, died on the afternoon of the 12th. Mr. Bull was a native of Ireland. He was elected to the Senate as the member for Burlington, on the death of Hon. Donald McDonald in 1870. He was a conservative in politics. He was only 57 at the time of his death.

Germany has nearly 400,000 shoemakers and cobblers, or nearly ninety to every 10,000 of her population. This is a large proportion than in any other country except Italy and England. Italy takes the lead in all, then come, in the order named, except Wales, Germany, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, France, the United States, and Sweden. It is a curious circumstance that warm Italy should have within a fraction of 100 cobblers to 10,000 of the population, and cold Sweden less than eighteen.

It is Worth a Trial.
"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all Grand Trunk and I am as active as a man of 30 although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)

Sackville Stone Mines.
The *Chignecto Post* devotes a column and a half to an eloquent and scientific description of the "stone mines" of Sackville, and to quarrying operations now going on in them. Few people, even on the spot, understand the real value of the immense formation of grits and freestone existing in the lower part of Sackville parish, forming miles of reefs, on which the tides ebb and flow, and miles of cliffs and sea walls, against which the storms have beaten for ages. The grindstone reefs, which have been worked for the last eighty years, have so blasted and quarried that hardly anything is left, but rubbish and refuse. Regular quarries about tide water are now started, which require more labor in removing the soil and upper surface and more machinery, and more capital to work them but the returns are proportionately larger. Three or four years ago, a quarry was opened by Mr. Peter Hagan, and though as yet only partially developed, shows, even now, two very handsome faces of brown and olive free stone. He has been employing 17 men and has, this season, shipped eight schooner loads, and has four more ready. Further east, Mr. John James Stevenson has gangs of men working the stone in the waterway of the coves, and has several cargoes of grinding stones ready for shipment. There is here is the "Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company," carrying on an extensive quarrying business, employing fifty men, and quarrying as many tons per day. They have shipped two thousand tons this season. Between Stevenson's and this Company's locations is the property of Rufus Cole, where there is a long stretch of unbroken cliff, showing handsome red sandstones, admirably adapted for building purposes, extensive beds of flagging stones, and the "Wood Point Quarries," still unworked, where there is an extensive stone formation. If left to native enterprise, these quarries would not be developed in this generation at least, but Yankee "capitalists" have their eye upon them, and probably will soon have the necessary machinery erected and gangs of men at work. Were the markets—those of the United States less restrictive, and those of Upper Canada easier of access and better—an enormous stone quarrying business would be done in the lower end of Sackville Parish.

Another Fallis Prophet.
The year 1881 is well into the first month of the second half, but still the old world revolves on its axis, and day and night succeed each other with the usual regularity. Still, those who are disappointed that the world has not come to an end, and are calling old Mother Supton a fraud, should remember that there are five months to run yet, and that a prophet more ancient than that venerable mythic dame has also prophesied the finale of all things in 1881, and has, even lived (if date. Leopold Aretine, an Italian, for whom the prophet ever flourished?) in the 14th century. He predicted that, on the 1st of November, the ocean will overflow its shores; on the 2nd, the earth will be soaked with water; on the 3rd, the fishes of the river shall die; on the 4th, all the waterfowl; do; on the 5th, all the birds of the air will follow suit; on the day succeeding 6th, all the houses will fall down; and on the 7th, the rocks will also in like manner succumb. All these strange and wonderful disastrous occurrences will happen in the first week of the month of gloom. In the second week, the earth will tremble, the mountains will fall down, the men will become speechless, the tombs will open, the stars will fall, all the men and women will die, the heavens will disappear, and the land will be no more, and on the 15th of November, there will be a general resurrection and the last judgment. There is a programme of events, sufficiently startling and awe arousing. But, who was this Aretine, that people need trouble themselves concerning his prophecies? A morbid enthusiast, the dupe of his own fancies, or a knave working on the credulity of the ignorant.

The Correspondent.
This is the season when sportive correspondents of American papers are out for a holiday, "on the cheap, and are roaming about the Dominion in search of the picturesque, and matter, on which to expend their pen of humor, and wit. They come, it may be, from some more or less obscure Eastern or middle State, town or village, and being fully impressed with the conviction that the place where their paper is published is the centre of the universe, and that the United States is the greatest nation under the canopy of heaven, they are from that point of view, able to take a just estimate of the infinite inferiority of everything Canadian, to everything American. One of these "wandering stars," lately, absolutely discovered the Province of New Brunswick, and the city of Fredericton, and in hot haste wrote off a description of them to his paper. It would be fortunate if the Province could remain, forever, undiscovered by such rough and ready correspondents. In the descriptions that such writers indulge in, one never recognises the features of the places with which he is familiar, and one wonders what purpose such descriptions serve, as they convey no real facts or information to their readers. These correspondents may not be bad fellows at heart, or in the main, but the characteristics they display, are superficially vulgar and impudent, with a strong dash of conceit. This is a wonderful age, "the era of railways telegraph and the pressman run to and fro, and knowledge is increased." Not but that the special correspondent out on a letter writing tour, adds anything to the world's increasing store.

Hon. Samuel S. Fessenden, the new United States Consul at the Port of St. John, arrived in that city on Saturday, and the office was transferred over to him by Col. Warner on Tuesday. Mr. Fessenden, who comes from a distinguished Maine family, is a gentleman well advanced in years, and is spoken of as a man of extensive information and liberal culture. He is regretting that his old friend, Col. Warner, has been superseded after long and faithful service, the citizens of St. John will accord the new Consul a hearty welcome, and judge him on his merits.

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Fishing Wheel.
The Fishery Inspector complains that for reasons which elude scientific enquiry, the salmon in our rivers are growing scarce. Others think that there is no mystery about the matter at all, and that it may be solved by the fact, that, immense numbers of salmon are prevented, by fishers, using illegal nets, from reaching their spawning grounds. It is deplorable that our rich river fisheries should be wantonly destroyed. All that is wanted to restore them to fertility is proper respect for law on the part of fishermen and sportsmen, and people living near the river. Still, had as things are in our rivers, they are not a patch to the shocking and brutal recklessness with which some of the salmon rivers belonging to our neighbors are depleted. Nets not being destructive enough, an ingenious fisher-fend has invented an infernal machine, which is called a "fishing wheel," which scoops up the salmon wholesale, and with awful waste. This is the way the dreadful wheel works on the American part of the Columbia river: "The salmon run up the river close to the banks in preference to going over the middle of the stream. A jetty of rocks running diagonally across and down stream is built, and at the point where this jetty and the bank converge the fishing-wheel is placed. The contrivance is nothing more nor less than a gigantic elevator, having buckets or scoops which run near the bottom of the river. The current underneath causes the wheel to revolve, and as the buckets rise the water runs out and the fish are deposited at the top. A single wheel will catch 1,500 to 4,000 adult salmon in a day at no expense save the tending of the wheel. The canneries have previously had to pay 50 to 60 cents for every fish to the fisherman. The trouble is the wheel scoops up all the fish, whereas only those of six pounds at least in weight are used in the canning. The remainder are thrown back dead into the river. Thousands of immature fish are thus destroyed, and the water is so befouled with their decaying bodies that the total destruction of the salmon fishery is a question of but very few years."

The Land Bill Crisis.
The chances are that a storm of intense political excitement will sweep over the United Kingdom. On the political barometer, the glass points to storm, though it may take a sudden change to fair. Unless the majority of the Peers recede and take back their most vital amendments to the Land Bill, and pass the measure as sent up to them by the Commons, there will blow such a storm of liberal and radical indignation against the Peers, as will shake them from their propriety, and threaten to bring their house tumbling about their ears. Mr. Gladstone, after expending intense labor on the Land Bill, and engineering it through the Commons—a work of months and of immense difficulty—will not permit the measure to be destroyed by the majority of the Peers, who have hardly expended more hours on the work of amendment, than the Commons did hours in the work of discussing the bill, and perfecting its details. Should Mr. Gladstone make an appeal to the people, he will, most likely, be supported by them in his determination that the Land Bill shall pass substantially as it came first from the House of Commons. In the meantime, pending the final decision of the majority of the Peers, after the conference between the Lords and Commons has taken place, England is being stamped by radical orators, and flooded with radical broadsheets, fulminating forth wrath and abuse against the Upper House, and demanding its demolition. Earl Salisbury and his Tory majority may have pride and determination enough to checkmate Gladstone, and this liberal majority, and disregard, and condemn the outcry of the radical spouters, and those who cheer them, and delay the passage of the Land Bill for some time; but it is impossible in the present temper of the times that they can safely stand out very long against the stronger current of public opinion.

According to late dispatches, the threatening storm has passed off, and the political sky is again clear. The *Standard*, 16th inst., said that there was no longer any doubt that the Land Bill would become law without difficulty. The amendments accepted and changes made by the government were the result of negotiations with the Opposition.

In House of Lords, 16th inst., Lord Salisbury made a statement to the general effect, that, although the Opposition retained its objections to the Land Bill, and particularly regarding its provisions affecting lease-holders and although they would have felt bound to support Lord Lansdown if he persisted in maintaining his amendment on that point, they would not take any action which would send the bill back to the House of Commons, which had removed the dangerous excessiveness of the bill. He expressed the hope that the bill would do great benefit to tenants and not of much harm to landlords. Lansdown declined to press his amendments. The House of Lords then agreed to the amendments of the House of Commons.

To the Tanner.
There are those who look forward to the time when the old system of tanning leather will be given up; when bark, or the concentrated essence of bark, will no longer be in demand when the wants of tanbark in this Province or elsewhere will no longer have a special value; when hides will be converted into leather in a more expeditious and cheaper method, by a new agent, than at present. But, the directors of our tanneries need not think of giving up business in disgust yet, though a new agent for tanning (if we may so call it) has been discovered. It has yet to be found that the leather produced by it is as durable as the bark tanned material, and, that it is not intolerable to sensitive olfactorys. The *Toronto Globe* says:—"The business of tanning is the next one to be revolutionized. It is about six years since the fact was discovered that leather could be tanned with chromic acid, or with some salt of the acid such as bichromate of potash, in much less time and much more thoroughly than by any other method. But the leather so made was hard and brittle. Lately, a German chemist, named Heinzelinger, of Frankfurt, has perfected the chrome process, and removed this objection. At a late exhibition at Glasgow of leather products, the main engine in the hall was driven with a chrome-tanned belt, and a great many specimens of the product were on show. The time required to penetrate the thickest hide by the newest process is three or four days, and the tanning process is complete in twelve or fourteen days. When made, the leather is soft and pliable, and the cost of tanning certain walrus hides, containing 150 pounds of leather each, exhibited at Glasgow, was less than one penny per pound. One great advantage of the chrome-tanned leather lies in the fact that the acid cannot be discolored out by water, whereas leather tanned by the ordinary vegetable products and soaked in water loses a great percentage of its tanning material. The chrome-tanned leather is also found to have greater mechanical strength by from 10 to 30 per cent, than bark-tanned of the best quality. It is said also that the acid has no injurious effect when it comes over on the feet. The only defect admitted in the process is that the leather smells unpleasantly, but this odour goes off, it is claimed, in a few days. As the process of chrome tanning is remarkably simple, the main feature of the discovery would be to cause a revival in the old practice of tanning hides at the place of production.

According to the newly arranged scheme of army organization, twenty-seven generals, six lieutenants-general, and twenty-five major-generals will be placed on the retired list, and twenty-nine generals, sixty lieutenant-generals, and thirty major-generals will be removed from the active list, having been unemployed in the last five years.

CURRENT GOIN.
It is now said the Princess Louise will sail for Canada about the last of September. The Irish American Fenians claim to have 6,400 lodges scattered over the United States and Canada. According to the *Boston Globe* the pen-knife is gradually superseding the pistol among the leading murders in the United States. There have been several desertions from the French war-ships "Magicienne" and "Dumont d'Urville," during their stay at Quebec. To cure warts cut a slice from a raw potato and rub the hand each night; let the water dry on the hand. It will need but few applications. America was discovered by Lief Ericsson, the Icelandic, in the year 1004, and 856 years after, the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. turned out their first pen. Several pious women lately united in a week of prayer for rain at Eaton Rapids, not because there was a drought, but that it might spoil a track for horse racing. Morse, who perfected the telegraph, and Bell, the inventor of the telephone, both had deaf-mute wives. See what a man can accomplish when the house is quiet. Vanderbilt's income is \$10,000,000. An ordinary laboring man's income is \$500 a year. Vanderbilt's income consumes the entire proceeds of 20,000 laboring men. A little vinegar or some cider is mixed with stove polish it will not take much rubbing to make the stove bright, and the blacking is not likely to fly off in the dust. It is estimated that during this year 60,000 Americans have made business or pleasure trips across the Atlantic, and the estimated sum of money paid for passage is \$9,000,000. An unsuccessful vocalist went to the poor-house and delighted the inmates with his singing. He said it was a natural thing for him to do, as he had been singing to poor houses ever since he began his career. In order to accustom German soldiers to the opaque atmosphere of a battle field, when at musketry practice clouds of smoke are produced, by burning fuzes and wet grasses, or by other means, between the marksmen and their targets. Two "B" Battery men were court-martialled at Kingston, for insulting ladies on the street last week. They were found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen days' close confinement to barracks, and to have their hair cut close.

There have been 112 deaths the past eight years in the membership of the Maine Odd Fellows Mutual Relief Association, and 71 assassinations. During the same time the sum of \$163,302.00 has been paid to the families of deceased members. Mr. James G. Fair heads the personal assessment roll filed in San Francisco with forty-two millions of dollars. Mr. J. C. Flood is assessed at thirty-six millions for himself, and twenty millions as trustee for J. W. Mackey, Mr. Chas. Crocker is assessed at twenty millions. A citizen went into a hardware store the other day, and inquired: "How much do you ask for a bath tub for a child?" "Four dollars," was the reply. "W-a-a-w!" whistled the customer. "Guess we'll have to keep on pressing the baby in the coal scuttle till wages come down."

In the Irish Congregation, at Chicago, an enquiry was begun regarding the management of the skrimishing and Clan-na-Gael funds aggregating \$392,000. Several trustees refused to make a statement. Considerable disorder has been caused in the convention by contending factions.

Two boys, brothers, aged 10 and 12 years of age, near Edenton, N. C. quarrelled the other day. The younger one shot his brother with a pistol, mortally wounding him. Immediately thereafter reloaded the pistol and shot himself, causing instant death. The boy first shot lived only a few hours.

The company of Arabs which visited here last June, under the auspices of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, is in Boston, without money or any other means of returning to their native country. On the alleged ground that the contracts had been violated, the party has been left to take care of itself and get back to Jerusalem as best it might.

A correspondent of a London paper warns people against throwing broken bottles among sun-dried grass or heath at this time of the year, as the bottoms of such bottles frequently act as burning glasses. The Australians know that extensive and damaging bush fires have taken place in Australia in consequence of broken bottles having been carelessly thrown down among the dried scrub.

An Exchange cautions people against the too liberal indulgence in spring or well water. The large rain fall, during the whole season has impregnated the soil with a large amount of water, this surface water is constantly filtering into wells, carrying a large amount of vegetable, and in many instances, animal, matter which is very detrimental to health. It would be a very good plan to have the water for drinking purposes boiled before using.

In the American Navy there are only 7,200 sailors, gunners and marines; but when it comes to officers, they have a magnificent supply, the total number being 1,808, or one officer to every three and five-sixths men. The men ought to be pretty well governed and cared for, as there are 951 officers to command them, 108 doctors to give them medicine, 121 paymasters to distribute their pay, 393 engineers, and 292 other functionaries of various sorts.

A Japanese coil of rope which recently fell into the hands of an English gentleman weighed 600 pounds, was 700 feet in length, and was made entirely of human hair cut from the heads of over 2,000 Japanese women. It had taken six years to weave it by hand, and was made for a Tycoon who, when it was completed, concluded that a steel cable would answer better, and so gave this magnificent harvest to an English traveller, who afterwards presented it to the Museum.

The English War Department has decided that all newly appointed military officers must have a knowledge of the French language. The ability of the German officers to understand and speak French gave the Germans an immense advantage in their late war with France. The lesson was so obvious that at the close of the war all French officers were required to learn the German language and now the English Government has determined that its officers must at least be acquainted with French, which is the international language of a continent.

An epidemic disease of a peculiarly deadly nature, which carries off cattle and horses by the thousand, and claims its human victims yearly among the population of the capital, has made its appearance in more than one district of the provinces of St. Petersburg and Novgorod, and is spreading with alarming rapidity. Horses, which after land are the most valued property of the peasants are dying by the score, and many cases of illness have occurred among the population of the infected villages. The local authorities are helpless, owing partly to the want of efficient doctors and veterinary surgeons, and partly to the fatalistic tendencies of the peasants, who, trusting all to Providence, refuse precaution, and sell in the neighbouring villages the skins of the beasts that have died of the disease.

REMOVAL
NOTICE.
BOOTS, SHOES
—AND—
RUBBERS,
received this Spring at
LOTTIMER'S
Fashionable Shoe Store,
and more still to arrive.

from opposite the
CITY HALL,
to the store next below
M. Colter & Sons Grocery,
and directly opposite the
NORMAL SCHOOL.
to be found in the city.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he believes he has on hand, the
LARGEST & BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
to be found in the city.

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

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

Please call.
A. A. MILLER & CO. A. LOTTIMER.
April 21
Fredericton, April 23

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
have just received another lot of the
M. BRACE.
DEVER BROS.
Spring Importations!
We have now opened our
Stock of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS!
Merino and Cotton
Shirts, Drawers, Socks.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
CASHMEREES,
RICH MERINOS,
Buntings, Deibeges,
AND
ENGLISH HOMESPUNS.
Prints, Sateen Cambrics;
Hosiery, Gloves;
Coatings, Trowserings;
Meltons;
Ulster and Mantle Cloths;
Ribbons, Laces;
Sunshades;
Marselles Quilts;
Window Laces and Dam-
asks;
Towels, Towelling;
Table Linens, Napkins;
D'Oylies, Shirtings;
Muskets, Crapes;
Gent's Furnishing Goods
IN
Ties and Scarves, Collars, Cuffs, Sus-
penders, Gloves, White and
Colored Shirts, Merino
Shirts and Drawers.
Every Department Complete.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, May 26, 1881.

BALBRIGGAN'S DRY GOODS!
Merino and Cotton
Shirts, Drawers, Socks.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
CASHMEREES,
RICH MERINOS,
Buntings, Deibeges,
AND
ENGLISH HOMESPUNS.
Prints, Sateen Cambrics;
Hosiery, Gloves;
Coatings, Trowserings;
Meltons;
Ulster