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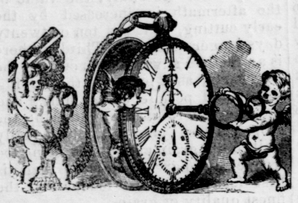
THOS. W. SMITH

MERCHANT TAILOR.

April 28



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

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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

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer :

DEAR SIR,—If you will publish the following extract of a speech made by the Hon. A. M. L. Seely, President of the Legislative Council, you will oblige several of your subscribers. It is an extract from his speech on the debate on the Medical Bill, on the amendment to except clairvoyant physicians from the operation of the act.

Yours,
B. A.

Fredericton, May 30, 1881.

"Unless the amendment is passed I will vote against the Bill; whilst I am willing to protect in a proper manner, the medical profession I also wish to protect myself and others. I do not understand why any one should be restricted from consulting any person he may choose in cases of sickness. When I came to Fredericton this winter to attend the Session, I was so weak and miserable that I did not think I could continue to discharge the duties of my office, but was induced do apply to a clairvoyant Physician in this city, Dr. Smith, although I had no faith in any probable good, to result from it.

For eighteen months I had been suffering from want of appetite and of sleep, with almost incessant pain and agony of body. with great debility, and had consulted eminent Physicians in New York, Boston and this Province without getting any relief or change of condition. I feel it but due to *Dr. Smith*, as well as to myself thus publicly to say, that under his treatment I am comparatively a well man, enjoying my meals and refreshing sleep, as I have not done during the whole of my indisposition, in fact I may say, that I feel entirely different from what I did before commencing with his prescriptions, and five times the man I was."

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer :

DEAR SIR,—I don't know what kind of weather you have been having for the past week or so, but I can assure you we have been having our share of rain. It commenced on the 15th and kept at it the whole week, with very cold nights. In fact we have not had one warm night yet. There is a great deal of the winter wheat will be a failure, the rains were so long of coming that much of it would not make sheep pasture on the clay. There is some very fine looking fields on the sandy land. The last two days viz., 23rd and 24th have been excessively hot. There has been quite an Exodus of people from here this spring for the west, some for the U. S. and some for Manitoba, and some are sorry they made the move. I see by the Toronto *Globe* glowing accounts of the numbers that have passed through Ontario from the old country for the west. I wonder if these people know if there is such a Province as New Brunswick. I can't see why your Province should be passed by, surely there is something wrong.

I wish I knew a little more about New Brunswick, so that I could hold out some inducements for some of our farmers to go East instead of West, and I think if I were armed with a prerogative to go home to Scotland, I could raise quite a number of emigrants for New Brunswick, the more so because the more I think about it the more I believe it to be ahead of the West. It is still my intention to visit New Brunswick some time this summer. What could young smart farmers get to hire out for a year, coming to New Brunswick with the intention of taking up land? And have any emigrants arrived in New Brunswick this spring? If so, how many and from where? in what state is farming operations with you, and what kind of a spring are you having. If you or some of your many subscribers would kindly answer some of the foregoing questions, it would be conferring a favor on one of you subscribers.

G. H.

Niagara Falls, May 25, 1881.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer :

DEAR SIR,—It is strange how long suffering the public sometimes become. It is wonderful, even in cases where interest and convenience are seriously imperilled through the culpable neglect and carelessness of paid and ignorant officialism, what the public will stand and endure. I am led to make these reflections on the amiable weaknesses of suffering humanity, by what has lately come under my own personal observation, in the Parish of Kingsclear. Through that Parish winds in parallel lines with the beautiful Saint John, a new road, along which are some picturesque residences and valuable farms. This road is one of the great highways to the Capital. Along its route is borne to the market the produce of the farm. The residents who live along the bank of our noble river, use it daily, going to and returning from Fredericton. If kept in order, it would afford one of the loveliest drives to the inhabitants of the Cathedral city. But alas, Sir, it is not kept in order. It exists a standing reproach to accepted tasks, which are never fulfilled. The lower portion of the road lying between the residence of Captain Powys and the bridge which spans the little stream before you come to Major O'Mally's, has been so outrageously out of repair that lately a number of the residents in sheer disgust and despair brought the matter under the notice of the government. They were at first put off, but persistence and determination at length brought about the "consummation devoutly to be wished," and they received a small special grant which is now being wisely used in repairing a highway that had actually become unpassable. As I passed the other day I noticed an English gentleman superintending the improvements and learned that the direction of the work had been placed in his hands. Of this, I confess I felt somewhat ashamed, as knowing how desirable it is to encourage the immigration of such men. I considered how unwise it was to demonstrate our carelessness and apathy by the exhibition of impassable roads and our recourse to English skill in order to effect desirable improvements, which instead of leaving undone we ourselves should have done.

I am yours etc,
VIATOR.

Kingsclear, May 28, 1881.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 2, 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.

The Future of Canada

The future of their country is troubling some "patriots" at the present time. There are always those who never can feel easy unless there is a prospect of political change ahead. Their idea of healthy progress is to be perpetually tinkering with the constitution of their country. One change is with them only a stepping stone to another, and they become impatient if there is too long time between the jumps. The sentiment, the feeling of affection for the mother country is becoming, among many, weakened. Self interest is the only bond of connection with her, and they think that the bond cannot hold much longer. There are some, especially in in the city by the Bay, who are aching evidently to come out fair and square annexationests, and who think if it was made an issue and boldly advocated, that they would have many adherents. Others are in favor of independence, which seems to them but the half way house to the desired goal, There is no reason why anyone should trouble himself, at this time, about the future of Canada. The country is growing is fairly prosperous, and the people, as a whole, have nothing to envy in the condition of other people. Besides, the weather is too fine, and growing too warm, for such discussions.

Pictou and Colchester.

Political feeling is being worked up in the counties of Pictou and Colchester, N. S. where elections must soon take place, and when the time comes, the whole Province will catch the excitement, and it will spread over the Dominion. The Grit papers have bragged so much over the East Northumberland and Carleton elections, and have so taunted the government with being afraid to open a constituency, that the government have been almost compelled to look upon these vaunts and gibes as a challenge and to accept it. By elevating Hon. J. Macdonald to the Chief Justiceship, they opened Pictou where they were certain there would be a contest. Whether Mr. Holmes, Attorney General in the local government, or some other good conservative runs, he will be met by a strong man on the liberal side, Mr. Carmichael formerly representative of the county. But they do not fear the result. Sir Charles Tupper will be on the spot, and he is, on such occasions, a host, on himself. Hon. Mr. McLelan, in resigning his Senatorship, on his appointment to the Presidency of the Privy Council, in order to run for Colchester, has shown, that neither he or his colleagues in the government are afraid to face the people. Mr. McKay's action in vacating the seat to allow Mr. McLelan to take the field, and his reasons for so doing, as set forth in his card to the electors of Colchester, have been much approved of. He could not, he said, "fail to appreciate the value to any constituency of a direct representation in the Cabinet, and more especially of having a minister holding his place in the House of Commons from the people." The great majority of the electors, if there is a contest, which is doubtful, will also appreciate the value of such a privilege.

Polling will take place on the 11th, and the election on the 18th in both counties.

The Revised New Testament.

The "New Testament" "translated out of the Greek, being the version set forth A. D. 1611, compared with the most ancient authorities, and revised, A. D. 1881," may now be obtained from our booksellers, by all who are desirous to ascertain to what extent it differs from the authorised Version. Judging from the enormous sales of this new version in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, the interest in the work, which has cost the revision committees in England, and the United States ten years' labor, is very great. In this age, sceptical, agnostic, as it is called, there is, in many, an earnest desire to come to the knowledge of the truth, in many an eager desire to attempt to unravel all mysteries, and in many great critical curiosity, that welcomes literary research in any form. While believers hope to find in the revised version, confirmation of their faith, the sceptical seek to find ground in it for their disbelief in the orthodox tenets of religion, and the pure literary zealot finds his taste for pure texts and correct renderings gratified in a signal manner. Taking all that into consideration, with the common curiosity that rushes after anything that has been much and long spoken about, the great interest in "the revision" may be accounted for.

The numbers of incorrect statements made concerning the "revised version" and of incorrect quotations from it have been extraordinary. Evidence enough of unreasonable hostility and irreconcilable prejudice has been given. An influential, most respectable London journal, the day after the book was sold in London, and before it has well in the hands, (not to say studied) by a very small portion comparatively of the population of that mighty metropolis, said, that the public received it with disappointment, and disatisfaction. This was prejudging with a vengence, but is only a sample of the kind of reception, the "revision" will receive from some quarters. All should study the book without bias unmindful of what any paper or magazine, however noted, may have said about it. Among the changes considered important is noted, that made in Phil. 11, 6, 7 "who being in form of God, counted it not a prize (in the margin, "a thing to be grasped at,") to be on an equality with God, the authorised version renders it "counted it not robbery to be equal with God etc." The passage in 1 Tim. vi, 10, the love of money "is the root of all evil," the revisors render "a root of all kinds of evil. The revision, when it comes into general use, will save the clergymen, much trouble, who are in the constant habit of elucidating texts from the authorised version, by giving what they consider a more correct rendering. It will be some time before its value in making more clear the mystery of the truth is determined.

A Protest Against Free Trade.

Significance is given to the victory gained in the election in Preston, England, by Mr. Eckroyd, the Conservative candidate, over Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, extreme Liberal. It is taken by some ardent protectionists to be the result of a reactionary feeling among the manufacturing operatives of that district, (which is but an indication of the feeling in Lancashire generally,) against one sided Free Trade. The cry of the "cheap loaf" is loosing its power, it is said, over men, who, on account of failing trade, brought about by high protection tariffs abroad, find that with half employment and half pay the cheap loaf of free trade dear enough. They are crying out for protection and retaliation against countries which erect hostile tariffs against the manufactures of England, while she throws open her markets to them. There appears to be made some justice in their disatisfaction with such one sided trade.

Mr. Symes.

We are extremely sorry that stress of circumstances prevented Mr. Symes lecturing either in St. John or Fredericton, last week. and sympathize with all who were disappointed in not hearing him. Mr. Symes, we hope, will be able soon to seize a more favorable time to deliver his lecture. He is, judging by the reports of his lectures in Nova Scotia and the criticism of the papers there, thoroughly conversant with the subject of which he treats. He did not handle a matter with which he was not competent to deal. We hope our farmers will bear in mind, whether they will have the benefit of Mr. Symes' oral instruction or not, that they cannot do better than turn their attention to raising a first-rate class of stock, either for the live or dead meat trade. There is money in the business.

The visit of Lord Elphinstone, member of the New Brunswick Land and Railway Company Syndicate, is looked forward to with interest, not to say anxiety, by some of our contemporaries. His Lordship, we understand, will arrive here in the beginning of June, and will be accompanied by a brother of the King of Denmark. Great things, we do not exactly know with what reason, are expected from this visit.

The communication of Mr. E. S. Cathels, M. Inst. C. E., on the water supply in Fredericton, received, but unavoidably held over until next week.

The London Steamboat Accident.

The steamboat accident on the Queens Birthday, on the river Thames, at the bend, near Cove Bridge, six miles below the city of London, Ont., was the most dreadful casuality of the kind that ever occurred in Canada. It has cast a gloom over that city, which cannot soon pass away. It can never be forgotten there; it was on a scale of horror that will make it historical.

The *Victoria* was a scow shaped boat, with raised deck, of 190 tons, and registred to carry 400 passengers, and it was not in a sound condition. The Captain and Purser deny that it was overtaken, but the general testimony, the top heavy appearance of the boat as seen from the bank, and the character of the accident prove that it was crowded far beyond its carrying capacity. There were, it is estimated between six and seven hundred passengers, many of them ladies and children, but there was also a number of hard and unruly characters on board. The great portion of the passengers were on the upper deck. The strain upon the boat was fearful, and caused it to sway to one side, and to make matters worse, some of the passengers, with the vain object of trying to steady it, kept going from one side to another. While some felt a presentiment of coming danger, others were perfectly reckless, and assisted in bringing on the disaster. Suddenly it came, and worked dreadful havoc in a few moments. The water coming in on the lower deck, the passengers made a rush from it, the boiler slid from its fastenings and went through the side; then the slim stanchions, supporting the upper deck, gave way, and with a frightful crash, the deck with its living and shrieking freight fell crashing down upon the passengers below. The boat sank, and went to pieces, and over two hundred souls, old men, and men in their prime, mothers of families, youths of both sexes, and children were crushed and cruelly battered by the debris, suffocated and drowned. Many hair breadth escapes from death were made. It is impossible to describe, in words, all the horrible and affecting incidents of the disaster. But imagination must be dull if it cannot picture the horror of the time when the news of the dreadful disaster was told in London, by those who had escaped from it, and wet and weary, had dragged themselves there and when hundreds of its distracted people rushed to the scene to ascertain the fate of their children and near relatives whose holiday had ended so wofully. All through the night by the light of torches and far into next day, the work of drawing the corpses from the wreck was carried on. Such an ending never came to a Queen's birth holiday, in any part of the Empire before.

Speaking of the appearance of London on the 26th ult., when the funerals of many of the victims of the catastrophe took place, the *Globe* reporter says :—

"A ghastly monotony has characterized the day in this city. In a place of this size a funeral procession causes small comment, unless it follows to the grave the remains of some one who was generally known. But in every direction to-day have been processions of all sizes and made up of mourners of every class. One *cortege* has followed another so closely that in some instances only the second hearse, or the conveyance that did duty for one, marked where one procession left off and the other began. Funerals have passed one another on the same street going in opposite directions, while others have come to a halt in a cross street waiting for a chance to pass. About all rolled the waves of dust, and the sun shone on all with almost unsufferable heat. The noise of the carriages and the tramp of pedestrian's feet on the sidewalk mingled with the tolling of the bells, which have all day long, kept up their direful monody. Passing through the principal streets of the city the processions walked, but when the outskirts were reached the pace was mended to a trot, and what would have been on an ordinary occasion solemn, slow-moving corteges, became rapid rattling processions, even up to the Cemetery gates. The hearses were wanted for the remains yet unremoved to the burial ground —and terrible to think—no time could be allowed for the appearance of woe which is observed with such punctilious regard on many another occasion when the heart felt sorrow of the followers is not to be compared with that of many who took part in the processions to-day. The lack of vehicles was very greatly felt. Many people drove in from the country, and thus the number of carriages followed each casket was much larger than it would have been had the city been left to furnish all the vehicles.

Gold.

Some of the people of St. Stephen have had an attack of gold fever, which calls to mind the excitement caused, some years ago, by the reported discovery of precious ore in the gully just above Government House. The *sacra fames auri* seized on some of the most respectable citizens. The excitement spread to St. John and other parts of the Province, and, but for the discovery, that, the pallets of gold found had been dropped by some hoaxers there would have been a regular rush to the diggings. That happened in the pre-railway era, in the days of river steamboat travelling, and some of the captains, anticipating a rush of travel, were not best pleased when the "gold mine" exploded. The St. Croix *Courier* says :—

"For the past few days the wildest excitement has prevailed in certain circles. Groups of men have been seen collected at the corners and in the stores, discussing the momentous question, "Where is it?" On Saturday Sunday and Monday, with picks and hammers, parties, were scouring the land in the vicinity of Porter's mill stream but were unable to discover the coveted bonanza. The cause of all this unusual disquietude is the report of a gold mine which Mr. John Townsend claims to have discovered. Specimens brought by him to town are pronounced by old gold miners the richest they have ever seen. Unless he receives $2000, Townsend refuses to disclose the place where the ore was found but intimates that it was in the vicinity of Porter's mill stream. A company was immediately formed and all the land at that place secured. An offer of $200 cash and a share in the mine was then offered to the discoverer, but he would not reveal his secret. He has, we understand, opened negotiations with several parties but nothing definite has been arrived at. Many stories, plausible and improbable, have been afloat, from which we have gleaned the above. Several assert that they know pretty well where the specimens were found, but wisely shake their heads when questioned. We have an idea on the matter but will keep "mum" and await further developments."

Mr. George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of Montreal. As the two institutions will likely have intimate business relations with each other, there are reasons sufficient why the individual should not be President of both. Besides, Mr. Stephen will find his duties as President of the C. P. R. all engrossing for the next ten years. A number of names are mentioned in connection with the appointment of a successor to the position in the Bank, viz., Vice President Dr. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Peter Redpath. Mr. Smithers, Cashier, is also named, and this appointment, it is said, would be very satisfactory to the shareholders.

Some of our farming friends will be interested on learning that the sheep and lamb buyers of Boston, at a late meeting, decided not to pay as much by 50 cents for ram lambs, as they will do for ewes and wethers.

Electric Energy Boxed.

Sir William Thompson, F. R. S., of the University of Glasgow, received a few days ago a box of "electric energy" from the discoverer, M. Camille Faure, of Paris. A gentlemen wrote to the London *Times*, a fortnight ago, concerning it, as follows :—

"In Paris, a Faure battery or *pile secondaire* was charged with the electric fluid, direct from an ordinary Grove battery, in my presence. The receptacle consisted of four Faure batteries, each about five inches in diameter and ten inches high, forming a cylindrical leaden vessel and containing alternate sheets of metallic lead and aluminium wrapped in felt and rolled into spirals wetted with acidulated water, and the whole placed in a square wooden box, measuring about one cubic foot and weighing some seventy-five pounds. This was protected by a loose wooden cover through which the electrodes in lead protruded and were flattened down for the convenience of transportation. The box of electric energy was handed to me by M. Faure with the object of submitting it to examination and measurement at the hands of Sir William Thomson.

"In about seventy-two hours from the time of charging the jar in Paris I had the satisfaction of presenting Faure's rare offering of a box of electricity intact. This is the patent compression within the small pace of one cubic foot of a power equivalent to nearly one million feet. The wonderful box is now deposited in the laboratory of Glasgow University and is being submitted to a series of tests and measurements. The results of some of these made Sir William exclaim, 'Why it's a little giant." The advantage to science and humanity which this discovery, or rather the perfection of Plante's discovery is destined to afford, are of such transcendent importance that we cannot for the present form any correct estimate of its magnitude. Whatever may be the practical results obtained I have the satisfaction of recording that for the first time to my knowledge in the history of the universe, a box of electric energy nearly equivalent to a million feet contained within less than a cubic foot of space, intact and potential, has been transported from France or elsewhere to Great Britain."

Fearful Accident.

A very fearful accident occurred on Wednesday, 25th ult., in the "Iron" Works, Upper Woodstock, by which Wm. Jones was literally torn to shreds. The Carleton *Sentinel* explains how it happened, as follows :—

"The very large and ponderous fly wheel of the engine had become stationary while it was just on its centre, and the deceased was called in to assist in starting it. The wheel worked partly above and partly below the floor of the engine room, the space between the two floor beams in which the wheel moved being about nine inches. In order to start the wheel, two men were pushing upon it from one side while the unfortunate deceased was pulling down on it at the other. When the wheel started Jones in some way slipped and fell over one of its arms or spokes, and was at once carried down and through the narrow space between the floor timbers, being instantaneously, of course, almost ground to powder. The face, strange to say, was comparatively uninjured, but the heart, entrails, and remaining portions of the body were scattered into fragments. The remains were gathered up and placed in bags, and an inqeest held by Coroner Dr. Connell, when a verdict of accidental death was returned."

Mr. James Robertson, the Manager of the Bank of British North America, at London, Ont., was a victim of the steamboat disaster. He was well known to many in New Brunswick. The Canada *Spectator* says :—

"Among the lamented victims of the sad calamity was Mr. James Robertson, the Manager of the Bank of British North America at London. Entering the service of the Bank at the age of twenty-two as clerk, Mr Robertson rose in five years to be, while still a very young man, the inspector of the Bank. A year later he was promoted to the very responsible position of manager at Hamilton, and two years afterwards, the affairs of the Ottawa Branch requiring vigorous handling owing to the extreme depression of the lumber trade, Mr. Robertson was selected to discharge the difficult duties of that office. There he remained until 1878, when the office of manager at London falling vacant, he was sent there. Mr. Robertson was a gentleman of stainlesss reputation, but was sharp, shrewd and devoted to the interest of his employers and leaves behind him that most desirable of all bequests, a good name. Alas, too soon and suddenly was his bright life ended!

H. R. H. Princess Louise will not sail for Canada as early as has been hoped. A London dispatch, 26th inst., contains a statement, made on authority, that the Princess, acting under the advice of her physicians, who do not consider her equal to the task of accompanying the Marquis of Lorne in so long a journey, (to Manitoba and the North West,) as he contemplates undertaking in July, has postponed her departure from England to a later date. It is not probable that H. R. H. will be present at the Review in Sussex, or at the opening of the Dominion Art Exhibition in Halifax, in July in fact itis doubtful if she will ever cheer the loyal inhabitants of the Dominion again. It is unfortunate, but it does really seem as if the air of this continent disagreed with Royal constitutions.

Sir John McDonald before sailing for England wrote, on board the *Parisian*, a letter, which is published, to Mr. Bunting, editor of the *Mail*, in answer to one from that gentleman, giving a reassuring account of his health and expressing the hope that he would return to Canada with renewed strength, and with a resolve to yield to the strong pressure of his colleagues to remain at the head of the government and the Liberal-Conservative party. This public announcement knocks the bottom out of the malicious speculations of the Grit papers, who have been counting on the retirement of Sir John from the leadership, and the collapse of the Government and the party. The Government is healthy in its individual parts and sound as a whole.

For the information of our correspondent, "G. H.," we may state, that, as far as we can learn, no emigrants have arrived in New Brunswick this spring yet, or at least, not in such numbers as to attract any notice. Smart young farming hands receive $12 to $16 per month. A farmer from Queensbury tells us that he will give $16 per month to his "hands," for the summer. Farming operations are backward, owing to the late heavy falls of rain, but the country, we are told, is looking well. The grass promises finely, so do all crops that have been put in and made an appearance.

By a typographical error, we were made to say, that, the farmer in Prince William sold 10 bushels of seed wheat—he sold 70 bushels. As our correspondent says, if he only sold 10, it would not have been worth mentioning.

Mrs. Gladstone is a benevolent woman, and does many kind things for the villagers of Hawarden. She has given them an excellent coffee house, which is open weekdays and Sundays. She has also established near the castle a home for orphans. Many of the Gladstone servants have been on the estate twenty, thirty, and forty years.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

Meeting of the Board of Agriculture

The members of the Board of Agriculture met in special session in Mr. Inches, office, St. John Street, last Thursday afternoon, the President, Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, in the chair, and a full Board present, and their deliberations were continued during Friday.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn explained the object of calling the members together at this time, which was to confer with the Government with regard to the importation of stock and the procuring of a stock farm. The Executive was to meet the Board the following day. In the meantime any other business might be transacted, and as he himself had other engagements, he would request the Vice-President, Mr. James Fairweather, to take the chair.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the Returns of several Agricultural Societies, whose accounts were irregular. After a communication from the Shediac Society was read, it was

Resolved, That the said Society receive a grant for the present year of $150: and that the Secretary notify the Society that the mud-diggers must be disposed of, as the Board will not allow any charges for keeping the machines referred to.

It was ordered that the Bathurst & Beresford Society receive the usual grant on their being found correct.

Mr. Sterling moved to let the Gladstone Society, of Sunbury, have the full amount of their grant, which was defeated by a motion from Mr. Brown, that the grant be reduced by $30.

With regard to the Upham & Hammond and Alnwick Societies, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary notify them respectively that unless a satisfactory explanation of their finances be rendered the Board by the first of July next, the grants to those Societies for the present year be withheld and Treasurers be proceeded against under their bonds.

On Friday the board met at 10 o'clock, A. M., the President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

Mr. Barker, from the committee appointed on Dec. 16, 1880, to procure information with regard to the establishment of a stock farm submitted a report, the principal provisions of which were statements saying that Sunbury York, St. John and Kings County offered good sites for such a farm as was desired The further consideration of this report was postponed until after the meeting with the Government, to which allusion is made afterwards.

Mr. Sterling moved, seconded by Mr. Brown and Mr. Barker, that in the opinion of this Board it is desirable that a stock farm should be established in the Province. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Swim, seconded by Mr. Sterling, then offered the following :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board a stock farm should be purchased in preference to lease, which was also carried.

A motion of Mr. Barker's, which was seconded by Mr. Brown, to the effect that the Secretary of the Board receive descriptions of farms or other property fsr sale, that the same be entered in the book kept for the purpose, and that a notice of the above resolution be invested in the *Maritime Farmer* and four times in the weekly edition of the *Telegraph* and *Sun*, was passed unanimously.

The President here intimated that the Govt. would not be able to meet the Board until 2.30 p. m.

By motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Swim, it was resolved that the stock, when imported, be quarantined and sold at St. John.

And from Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the stock be purchased by a resident agent in Great Britain.

Mr. Sterling offered a motion that a committee of the Board be appointed to act with the Secretary, in carrying the importation of Stock into effect, which was carried and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Sterling and Barker such committee.

It was agreed by vote that the importation of stock be made with as little delay as possible, and the Secretary of the Board was, on motion of Mr. Swim, seconded by Mr. Barker, authorized to visit such of the societies as he would think proper, particularly those whose accounts were not correct.

The Board met the Government Friday afternoon when a lengthy discussion took place with regard to the importation of stock and the establishment of a Stock Farm. The discussion revealed that the Government and Board were apparently in accord in these matters, and the importation will be proceeded with, without delay. As for the Stock Farm, all parties seemed impressed with the conviction that they had not sufficient information on which to make a selection.

The former committee were therefore instructed to advertise for offers from parties wishing to sell farms, and obtain all information possible, after which no doubt a selection could be made.

A list was made up stating the several breeds and the number of each, the Board would recommend in view of a stock farm being procured, and another list to be adopted in the event of the farm project falling through.

The Board then returned to the Secretary's offices, to transact some routine business, and adjourned *sine die*.

The meeting was exceedingly pleasant and we have no doubt will do much good.

We feel quite sure now that a Stock Farm will be procured, and only feel anxious that the most suitable will be got. It will be a red letter day for the stock breeders of New Brunswick when this farm is established, and with proper management it must be of incalculable benefit.

The Farm Register which the Board has directed the Secretary to keep may be of much service to those wishing to either sell or buy property. We understand the intention is to invite those who wish to sell farms to send a concise description of them to the Secretary, who will keep a record of the information sent, to which those wishing to purchase may refer, and in this way learn where farms can be had. There will be no expense connected with the Register, and we imagine people will take advantage of this means of letting those who wish to buy a farm, know where to procure one.

Well Worth its Price.

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFC NEWS has again reached our editorial table, and right glad we are to welcome the June number which is unusually full of handsome engravings and interesting and valuable reading matter.

Under the management of its new publishers—Messrs. Munn & Co.—the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS has risen to the front rank of illustrated journals published in this country, and being issued at a very low price, it is within the reach of all who are interested in novelties, science, the useful arts and natural history.

The June number contains handsomely illustrated articles on The Chimpanzee and Gorilla, Ostrich Farming, New Fireless Locomotive, The Maxim Fire Boat, Perforating Machine, a new and novel Embroidering Frame, the new Electric Middlings Purifier, and a number of other handsome illustrations, besides a large number of interesting articles not accompanied by engravings.

The subscription price of this handsome paper is $1.50 per annum. or 15 cents per copy, and can be had of all newsdealers or from publishers, Messrs. Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

That reader must be hard to please indeed who in the diversified contents of the *North American Review* for June should find nothing to win his attention. First we have an article by the Hon. Hugh McCulloch on "Our Future Fiscal Policy," treating of the problems of refunding, the remonetization of silver, and the restoration of the United States to their just rank among the maritime nations of the world. George B. Loring writes of "The Patrician Element in American Society," but the reader need apprehend no glorification of artificial rank, for in the author's estimation the patrician element here is simply the strongest popular element —that portion of the people, whatever their lineage, who are engaged in developing the mental, moral and material wealth of the Republic. Dorman B. Eaton makes a spirited defense of civil service reform; Prof. W. G. Sumner states very clearly the argument for free ships; Frrderick Douglass writes to "The color Line;" Desire Charnay, of "The Ruins of Central America;" Dr. Austin Flint discusses the benefits of vaccination' J. M. Mason asserts the lawful power of the government to regulate railway charges; and finally, Prof. E, S. Morse sets forth the evidences of the existence of man upon this continent in prehistoric times.

CARLETON'S CONDENSED ENCYCLOPEDIA,

The Most Valuable Single Volume ever Published.

ACENTS WANTED

A WORLD OF KNOWLEDGE, collected together in One Volume, containing over 6,000 REFERENCES to the most important matters of interest in the world. The most INTERESTING and useful book ever compiled, COVERING ALMOST THE ENTIRE FIELD OF LEARNING. A large, handsome octavo volume, 515 pages, profusely illustrated. Price only $3.50. Just published, and now in its SEVENTEENTH EDITION. THE ONLY BOOK OF ITS KIND. Sure success to every Agent who takes it. ANY MAN OR WOMAN can sell it. It will give entire satisfaction to every subscriber. Rapid sales and large profits. Sold only by subscription Those wishing to become Agents, address for Descriptive Circulars and extra terms, D. L. GUERNSEY, 61 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

ELY PERKINS

wishes his customers to listen to the gentle promptings.

In the Morning Sow thy Seed, &c.

GRASS SEED,

Clover and Turnip Seed,

ALSO

Seed Wheat and Seed Oats.

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

The Tree is known by its Fruit.

HOME LESSONS.

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

ELY PERKINS,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FLOUR STORE,

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

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

which will be sold at reasonable rates.

Fredericton, May 12, 1881.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

have just received another lot of the

M. BRACE.

The best in use. Try Them!

Also their new Stock of

BALBRIGGAN'S

Merino and Cotton

Shirts, Drawers, Socks.

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

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

May 5 1881

REMOVAL

NOTICE.

—)-o-(—

A. A. Miller & Co.

have removed their

Dry Goods Business

from opposite the

CITY HALL,

to the store next below

M. Colter & Sons Grocery,

and directly opposite the

NORMAL SCHOOL.

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

Please call.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

April 21

DEVER BROS.

Spring Importations!

We have now opened our Stock of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS!

NEW DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

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 Damasks;
Towels, Towelling;
Table Linens, Napkins;
D'Oylies, Shirtings;
Muslins, Crapes,

Gent's Furnishing Goods

IN

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

Every Department Complete.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, May 26, 1881

87 CASES

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

RUBBERS,

received this Spring at

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store,

and more still to arrive.

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

THE LARGEST & BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

to be found in the city.

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

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, April 28