CO--PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE.

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

THOS. W. SMITH & SON,

for the carrying on of the business

MERCHANT TAILORS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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

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

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LEBARON SMITH.

CARD.

To our Customers and the Public generally:—

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

A First-Class Modern Tailoring and

OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENTS

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

SHOEMAKING

ESTABLISHMENT

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

T. W. Smith & Son

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

Complete Outfit from Head to Foot,

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

THOMAS W. SMITH & SON.

Fredericton, July 7

ALBION HOUSE.

WHOLESALE.

SEPTEMBER 30TH.

FALL STOCK

IS NOW NEARLY

Complete in every Department.

☞ Orders by Mail, or personal selection, shall receive prompt attention.

New Goods

arriving daily.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Sept. 29

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., October 13, 1881.

The Dominion Exhibition.

The Exhibition lately held in Halifax deserves more than a passing notice. At first blush, one might think that more should be learned from an exhibition held under the authority and prestige of the Dominion than from any previous one held under merely local patronage. But we are much inclined to think that it was in reality, only a piece of sentiment to give the Halifax show a Dominion character, for beyond the small amount of money given by the general government, no discernible benefit was derived from the high sounding title. The exhibits received from the Upper Provinces, would not have been missed had they been retained at home.

The greatest advance made by the recent exhibition in Halifax, over any show heretofore held in the Lower Provinces, was the admission of exhibits from any part of the Dominion. When last year, our government proposed to the governments of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, that the rule of general admission should be adopted, so many difficulties were raised that it was not then carried out. As a partial measure, our government admitted competition from the other Provinces, for honors, and a large number of awards were made to parties residing in Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Quebec. But it was found that anything short of full competition, would not do. Now however that exhibitors from all the Provinces have been for the first time allowed to compete on equal terms, we have no fear of the future.

One of the leading men from the Island, while viewing the stock in the ring, when the Judges were at work, remarked that "in future exhibitions there would be a keen rivalry and competition between the different Provinces." This is exactly what is wanted. The country derives little, we might say, no benefit from the practice of giving a certain amount of money for prizes in the different classes of stock, etc., and dividing it among a few farmers who bring a lot of scrubs into the show yards where there are no animals to contest the prizes with them. The greater the competition is, the greater the merit in carrying off the honors. When there is a keen and generous rivalry between competitors, the money becomes a secondary object. At Halifax the greatest interest was felt by exhibitors of the different Provinces in the destination of the highest prizes. A group of P. E. Island farmers were seen to be much elated over the report that the Island had been awarded first prize in butter, but when the error was corrected, and they heard that New Brunswick had carried off the palm, their joy was turned to disappointment, and they returned home carrying with them a sense of personal defeat, but also, no doubt a determination to win the coveted prize at the next competition.

New Brunswick and P. E. I. it may be said, with truth, made a very creditable display at Halffax. (Our remarks are written with our thoughts chiefly in the agricultural department, but as regards New Brunswick, the display of manufactures was equally to its credit.) Most of the visitors from these Provinces, were well pleased with what they saw, and learned much that repaid them well for the trouble and expense of going from home. We are confident that most of them will be eager to attend the next exhibition of a similar character, let it be held where it may be, St. John, Fredericton, Charlottetown or elsewhere, New Brunswick certainly excelled in Jersey cattle. In this fine breed she is a long way ahead of the other Lower Provinces. She is also quite able to hold her own in Ayrshires. But in Short horns she is deficient, and her exhibit in this class in Halifax was not satisfactory. Both Nova Scotia and P. E. Island have got the start of this Province, in this noble breed. The work done by the Stock Farm was clearly shown in the exhibit, in this class, from the Island. The animals sent from the Farm were really magnificent, and yet all, and perhaps not the very best, of this breed raised there were not sent to Halifax. A very beautiful herd was left on the farm. At some future show our Stock Farm may make it more difficult for the Island to obtain the first awards in this class, than it was for her in September in Halifax. We are very hopeful.

We may give here a few particulars with regard to one of New Brunswick's most successful exhibits. In horses this Province did very well; it carried off the Hon. Mr. Pope's prize for the best horse of any age or breed. And the show of Percherons attracted very general admiration. Those noble animals appeared to great advantage when shown all together. Very few of this grand, showy yet sturdy breed had been seen in Nova Scotia So that the sight of them was a kind of revelation to most of the visitors. Larger crowds were attracted by them, than by any other part of the show, and the caretakers were actually besieged by person anxious to inspect and learn all they could of the noble greys from Normandy and Picardy.

The opportunity afforded to show off the horses was not good. The ground was not in order and the ring was far from being completed. And the driyers, had many difficulties to contend with, owing to the lateness of the arrangements. But we cannot be so ungracious as to find fault as the managers had much to do, and were hard pressed to accomplish it. Let us be grateful for what was done. The fact that it is possible to hold an Exhibition for the Maritime Provinces, was established, and that was enough, if nothing else was done.

The buildings, sheds, yards and track in Halifax, and all well planned, and are very compact. When they are finished the holding of an exhibition there in the future, will be an easy matter.

As it appears to be quite settled that New Brunswick will not ask for an exhibition until 1883, it is fairly within the right of the Islanders to have the show next year. The P. E. I. government should advance their claim at once. It is a mistake to delay making the announcement of the place and time when an exhibition is to be held until the time of holding is close at hand. A long notice is absolutely necessary for manufacturers, and in fact it is better for all classes of exhibitors. There should always be at least a year's notice, and now when so many Provinces are interested, a larger time is required. We hope to hear before long, that the Island is up and doing, as it is for its own interest that it should move early and energetically in the matter.

To Agricultural Societies

We would direct the attention of members of the Agricultural Societies to the notice in another column, reminding them of the provisions of the Law in regard to the nomination of members of the Board for the ensuing year. The Law requires that this shall be done in October every year. There is no particular day named, so that each Society must appoint the time for their own meeting There should be some combined action on the part of the Societies of each district for the selection of the proper person. Should each Society merely send the name of the person on whom its own choice has befallen, without previous understanding with the other Societies, the election may not amount to much. Societies should recollect that the seat is vacant at the end of this month, and if they fail to nominate, the government must fill the position. The present member cannot hold the position, unless re-appointed.

The Indian Question in the Northwest.

The poor red Indians since first the white man planted his foot on this continent, have received little mercy, the scantiest justice, and at the very best, only contemptuous pity and charity ffom the intrnders who have not ceased to drive them further and further and futtner towards the setting sun aud final extinction, Their right to the soil of the vast country, over which his ancestors freely roamed long ago before Columbus or Cabot sighted the American continent, or Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence, has never once been acknowledged, and they have been looked upon and treated for the most part as wild animals or vermin, whose existence was worse than unnecessary, and whose only fate was extermination. The treatment by the United States of the Indians is a lasting disgrace to that nation, and often has that ill-treatment been terribly avenged.

Much more humanely have the British behaved to the red men, and the policy that the Canadian government has pursued towards them has been, in the whole, fair and kindly. Trouble from the Indians in the old settled portions of the Dominion no one anticipates, but, in the vast Northwest Territory, which, at present, is attracting so much attention, and into which the tide of immigration is pouring, and will continue to pour in greater volume in the coming years, trouble may arise, unless the government take measures to keep the Indians quiet, and protect the settlers. The not to be despised remnants of once powerful and warlike tribes are being dispossessed of their heritage and gradually driven to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The herds of buffaloes, from which the Indians had their chief sustenance, are disappearing from the Northwest prairies, and starvation is threatening them. When herds of domestic cattle appear in the plains, which once they held to be their own, instead of the wild bisons, the starving Indians will make forays and there will be bad blood between them and the settlers, which may lead to the worst of all kinds of warfare. Generous treatment—now, the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in purchasing new agricultural implements, and in the improvement of their small but hardy breed of ponies, the exercising some sort of supervision over their agricultural operations, and showing some interest in their endeavor to settle down on their reserves to civilized life—would avert future danger. The correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, who is travelling with the Vice Regal party, has the following, on the coming Indian question:—

"Indeed, I do not think the people of Canada come near understanding the importance which the Indian question is assuming. There is in the North-West a large and well-armed Indian population that is nearly, or quite, without the means of gaining a livelihood. Unless the buffalo should cross the lines in large numbers it is hard to say how many of these people will escape starvation. So far the Mounted Police have succeeded in gaining their confidence and good will, and so far the best feeling has existed between them and all the Indians. The red men admit that the policemen have done a great deal for them in driving out the whiskey traders who were ruining them, but this state of affairs cannot always exist. White men are coming in both as settlers and cattle ranchers, and starving Indians will be very likely to help themselves to cattle occasionally, if they cannot get other food. This may lead to acts of violence on the part of settlers and "cowboys," and as sure as it does there will be a general uprising among the Indians. I know tdat such forebodings as these may be laughed at by many who have only seen the poor wretches of Indians who are starving on the borders of civilization; but they must remember that the case is very different here. True, the red men have seldom become very restive under British rule, which they have always been taught to respect; but as a rule, British colonization has advanced very slowly into the wilds, and the Indians have had plenty of room to "go west" but now that the more untameable of the tribes have been driven westward year by year till they are, as it were, crowded against the base of the Rocky Mountains, let those who have hitherto placed such overweening confidence in the loyalty of the red men to the British flag beware.

From Battleford to the Rocky Mountaini and from far below the 49th parallel northward is still the Indian's country, so far as power and population are concerned, let the treaties say what they may, and how the mounted police have succeeded in maintaining law and good order here is truly a marvel which reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men, as well as upon the really amiable disposition of the more influential of the Indian chiefs. But it must be remembered that on the other side of the border there was no very serious trouble with the Indians so long as it was merely a matter of intercourse between them and the military, but with the rapid advent of settlers came the difficulties with the red men. Here is one of the widest and richest fields ior immigration and prosperous agriculture and stock-raising under the sun, and very soon pioneers will be flocking hither in thousands. To suppose that disputes will not arise between the thrifty settlers and thousands of wild starving Indians is, to any one who has been through this country too absurd a supposition to be for one moment entertained, and if once the Indians become soured and rebellious it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the mere handful of Mounted Policemen now here (first-class soldiers though they unquestionably are) could do anything to check a general uprising. I am no alarmist, nor sensationalist and I should be very sorry to write one word that would influence any against settling in the North-West. My object is to avert impending trouble, trouble which I feel confident can be averted by a judicious policy.

The Senate and Maritime Union.

Some politicians are never happy unless they are tinkering with our constitutional machinery. A good constitution is the means of affording good government to a people, but they think that if a constitution is right in all its parts, good government must necessarily follow, and the people be happy and prosperous. If anything goes wrong, they blame the constitution, and cry out for reform of its parts. Hence come demands for the abolishing of the Senate, and the sweeping away of the Legislative Councils. The abolishing of the Senate is a pet reform of the Toronto *Globe*, though it has not met with much acceptance from the Liberal party. But, ever and anon, it returns to its attack on the Senate more and more confirmed in the delusion that, it has the party and all the thinking men of the country with it. It conceives that the impression is growing that, the Senate is an expensive, anomolous, feeble, non-progressive body, that it represents no one, is responsible to no one, and that it is "clothed with powers of obstruction, which enable it, at pleasure to deadlock the legislation of the country." We need not, now, stop to inquire into the validity of all these charges, we merely wish to say that we imagine that "the *Globe* is wrong if it rests on its opinion, that, the people of the Maritime Provinces do not consider their equal representation in the Senate, of much importance to their interests, and that, the only reason for upholding the Senate will be gone when union between the Maritime Provinces is brought about, when Manitoba in enlarged to reasonable dimensions, when large provinces are formed in the Northwest, and British Columbia is filled up as then, the inequality existing between the various members of the present confederation, which was the chief reason why the Sanete was constituted as it is—will be done away with. If the *Globe* believes that a union of the Maritime Provinces is "an event in the not very distant future," (or that the new Provinces in the Northwest will grow up to an equality with the old Provinces in this century), we think, it is mistaken, and that it will have therefore to wait a weary long time for the abolishing of the Senate. There is no sign that the people down by the sea are thinking of union, or that, any man is rising among them to raise the cry. And even in the most improbable event of an union of the Maritime Provinces being effected "in the not very distant future," we cannot see why the people or their representatives should be more willing than they were before to see the Senate abolished. Their inequality in the Dominion Parliament compared with Ontario and Quebec, will be as great as ever, and they will stand quite as much in need of a safeguard in the Dominion Upper Chamber. The *Globe* shows a disposition to drive the Maritime Provinces into union, but their people will not be driven to take such a step at its dictation. They are quite content with their present separate state, and have no quarrel with the Senate, in general, though some of them object, it may be to particular members of it, as not representing their particular interests.

The North-West Movement.

Canada has, within the last three or four months, received a great deal of notice—complimentary and the reverse—from all sorts of people. It has sprung into notoriety, and even to the ordinary Briton, at home, it cannot, now, be termed "terra incognita," a country unknown. The riches of its boundless North-West have attracted the regard of the world; its prairies have been driven over by savans from Germany, and bishops and priests from Ireland and Ontario, invaded by hosts of newspaper correspondents, and journeyed over by the Governor General, accompanied by a retinue of scientific men and journalists.

If it has, on the one hand, been libelled by *Truth*, flouted at by the *World*, and sneered at by Goldwin Smith, in the *Contemporary*, it has, on the other hand, had the fertility of its prairies, tho vigorous healthiness of its climate, described in glowing terms by Sir Alex. Galt, Archbishop Lynch, and by the pens of scores of able writers in the principal papers of England and Canada. The boundless region of the North-West, as unveiled by friendly hands, has been a kind of revelation to the world. Those who have written of it have been, to the many who have read of it for the first time, as discoverers, and, as in the track and on the heels of the first discoverers of America, there followed a rush of settlers; so may the tide of emigration flow into the North-West after the discoverers of these latter days. The first discoverers of America and those who followed them, believed that by navigating the St. Lawrence, or the northern river, the Ottawa, to their sources, they would enter a sea on which they would be borne to a land of marvelous riches and beauty. They were terribly disappointed and many died the victims of their delusions. But those who follow in the track of the new discoverers are certain to come into a country whose wealth, hidden in its scil, transcends in reality the fabled riches of the new world, of which the adventurers of the fifteenth century had such glorious dreams, from which they had so harsh an awakening.

The movement which is now bringing the North-West into prominent notice is remarkable, and heralds, most probably, a steady tide of emigration into it. While the prairies will receive the greater benefit from this, it cannot but be that the older provinces of the Dominion will become better known, and will attract a portion of those seeking settlement in territory in America under the Ægis of the crown.

What we call the "Northwest movement," is extending to Scotland. The glowing descriptions of the wonderful richness of the soil, given by the corespondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsmau*, who is one of the Marquis of Lorne's "outfit," and circulated throughout the "braid" country by that very influential paper, have been read by thousands of Scottish farmers, and have done much to bring Canada, and the grand country that is now being opened up before their eyes as a most desirable field for settlement. The idea of freeing themselves from the restrictions and disadvantages under which they, as tenants, farm the land, and becoming the independent owners of large tracts of fertile soil, in the land of promise, has familiarised itself to the minds of many.

The Water Question

Mr. Fenety's pamphlet on Water Supply for Fredericton, has been well spoken of by the press here and in St. John. Everybody gives him the greatest credit for the zeal and ability with which he has taken up and treated the question. There is not a ratepayer or responsible citizen in Fredericton, who does not think that it would be an immense benefit to the city if it had au unfailing supply of good water for household purposes and for protection against fire. Most people here are willing to give the matter careful consideration, and, we think, that if a feasible scheme for providing the city with Water Works, without greatly increasing taxation, were presented, the majority of the ratepayers would vote for it. But the citizens will resent any attempt to force them to take action, and, we rather think that the way our usual good friend the St. John *Globe* vilifies the water of Fredericton, is an attempt that way. The discription the editor gives of the water here is strong enough to bring on an attack of cholera in sensitive people, and calculated to deter strangers from visiting us. The editor of the *Globe* must have often drank the water of Fredericton pure and unmixed, according to his principles on his repeated and welcome visits to our city. He has always left it strengthened instead of being impaired in health. Yet if what he says of the water is true, he should have left it a subject for the grave. Hear what he says:—"It is safe to say that the water of Fredericton is the worst to be found in any part of the Maritime Provinces. It is dreadful to the taste of the stranger; it holds in solution the essence of surface drainage and of the graveyards through which a good deal of it percolates, and the stranger who drinks it continually, does it at the deadly peril of his life. Death and disease are its accompaniements." Fredericton water is not equal to sparkling Croton but it is not the deadly mixture that the *Globe* would make it out to be. The citizens here enjoy as good health as the citizens of any town on the continent, which they would not do if the water was villainously bad.

Peace or War.

The English newspapers hardly know what to make of the meeting of the Emperor of Germany, and the Czar at Dantzig, and of the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria, at Warsaw. All agree that the meetings point to the renowal of the Triple Alliance, the Kaserbund, but they are divided in opinion whether that means peace or war. The *Times* takes the hopeful view, and says the alliance ought to be welcomed as a pledge of European peace. Other papers have doubts and suspicions regarding it. And startling rumours are now current on the continent. It is said that the meeting of the Czar and the Emperor of Austria is connected with the violent suppression of the Eastern question, by the arbitrary annexation of European Turkey, to Austria and Russia, with the promise of neutrality to Germany, in the event of war next spring with France. Constantinople to be made a free city. These may be only the sensational rumours of the hour. It might be thought that the Czar had enough to do to guard his life and throne against the machinations of the Nihilists, and that he would keep all his force to repress probable revolation within his own Empire. But he may think a vigorous external policy, would distract the attention of the plotters and unite the people. And beneath the outward quiet that has for some time reigned in Europe, broken only by the French operations in Tunis, passions have been at work that may tend to an explosion before long.

The Land Act

The Land Act has not given as much peace and content as could be desired to Ireland. The great proportion of the respectable portion of the people are thankful to Mr. Gladstone for his great measure. The Higher clergy have emphatically endorsed it, and counselled the people to peacefully take the benefits of its provisions. But there is still a band of discontents and irreconcilables. Parnell is disaffected and extremely bitter and proportionately unjust to Mr. Gladstone. He will neither receive, or think it possible to receive justice to Ireland at his hands. Nothing he now declare s will satisfy him but legislative independence for Ireland, which is the cover of his ardent desire for complete dis-union from England. The Land League are determined to obstrnct the working the Act, and have prepared a number of test cases to be tried before the Land Court, with the object of showing that the Act cannot protect the tenant, and of rousing him up to set it, the Court, and the Landlords at defiance. In some of the countries outrages and "boycotting are still the order of the day. Unsatisfactory as the state of Ireland is, it is very much improved from what it was eight months ago. The present discontent is the heaving subsidence of the storm, and not the raging of the storm at its height. In two or three months a calm may be expected.

The Land agitation has extended to Scotland and England, leagnes and alliances have been formed, and the demands of the farmers there are nothing short of the concessions which have been granted to Ireland. These demands have been drawn up in the form of blls, and it is safe to say that, measures of Land reform, giving the tenant farmer at least such complete security for their capitat, immunity from capricious evictions as will encourage them to make improvements on their farms, and in the methods of tillage, will sooner or later be brought before Parliament. Whether Mr. Gladstone is prepared to grapple with the land question in England and Scotland, and bring in a bill or bills next session, is not authoritatively stated. It can hardly be thought, that after his experience this year with the Irish Bill, and now, that his strength is failing, that he will care to face the storm, which his bringing in a land reform measnre would cause. The question will have to be agitated long and hotly before it is made a matter on which the government will determine to stand or fall.

The Conservative party aided by that portion of the Liberals who have social sympathies with it, will offer an uncomprising opposition to any radical measure of reform. An attempt has been made to distract the attention of the farmers from the question of land reform by raising the cry of "fair trade" of "reciprocity" and creating the conviction that the distress they labour under is really caused by competition from America, against which a modified system of protection would safeguard them. The farmers as a body, though they have suffered from that, and know also, that much of the distress under they labor, has been caused by bad seasons which no law of Parliament can remedy, are not to be drawn away by what they consider a delusive cry, from seeking a reform of the tenure under which they will hold their farms which will enable them by improved system of agriculture to bear up better against both competition and bad seasons when they occur.

N. B. R. and L. and L. Companies.

A meeting of the stock-holders of the New Brunswick Railway Company was held in Gibson, on Wednesday, 5th inst. The report of the operations of the year, we learn, gave the Directors much satisfaction. The work of widening the guage and relaying the road with steel rails has been vigorously pushed forward, and will be completed with similar energy. 137 miles have been already laid with steel rails. The extension of the line from Cariboo, Me., to Presque Isle, Me., a distance of 14½ miles has been nearly completed, as also, the bit of road made necessary by the deflection from the original line between Woodstock Junction and Hartland, and the two miles of track between Woodstock and the Iron Mines. The burning of the railway shop at Gibson has been only a very temporary retardment in the work of building the new rolling stock, as the new shops at Gibson are now nearly completed, and ready for the machinery. The prospects of the road appear to be good.

The President and Directors for the ensuing year were appointed:—

Mr. Samuel Thorne, New York, *President;*
Hon. I. Burpee, St. John, *Vice President;*
Directors,—Right Hon. Lord Elphistone, England; George Stephen, Montreal; J. S. Kennedy, J. Kennedy Todd, New York; F. W. Ritchie, George W. Campbell, Hon. D. A. Smith, Montreal; E. R. Burpee, Fredericton.
Alfred Seely, *Secretary-Treasurer;*

On the same day meetings of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Companies were held, when the following gentlemen were elected office holders:—

Lord Elphistone, *President;*
Hon. Isaac Burpee, *Vice-President:*
Directors,—George Stephen, Hon. Isaac Burpee, Samuel Thorne, E. R. Burpee, D. A. Smith, O. H. Northcote, J S. Kennedy, W. T. Whitehead, *Secretary;*

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Democrat was elected President of the Senate pro tem, by a vote 34 to 32 on Monday. Hon. James F. Blaine has accepted the position of Secretary of State, in President Arthur's cabinet. These two events stultify many newspaper predictions. No trouble whatever occurred in the election of the Presidentof the Senate, or is any, now, anticipated because he is not a republican, and the retainment the office of Secretary of State, by Blaine, disposes of all the stories, that Conkling influence would predominate in the Cabinet.

The very rough treatment which two prominent St. John lawyers, Dr. Barker and E. McLeod, Esq., met at the hands of the constabulary of Cincinnati, has raised much sympathy for them. It is to be hoped that the affair will not lead to international complications, but we would like to seo the hog packing city mulcted in swinging damages. The Americans have more than once taken it out of the British for alleged outrages, and it is only fair that they should smart when a most plain and palpable outrage is proved against them.

Queen Victoria's life at Balmorrl is very simple and uniform. The piper plays under her window every morning at 8; she has breakfasted and is out of doors at 10, from which hour she spends till noon in walking and occasionally visiting at the cottages in the vicinity of the castle; from noon until 5, with half an hour's interval for luncheon, she devotes herself to work which may be termed official—reading despatches, State papers, &c., and writing memoranda and letters in connection therewith; at 5 she sets out for a daily drive, which lasts till 7, and occasionally later.

As timber gets scarce in Canada, the forests of British Columbia will be looked to for supplies. The timber there consists chiefly of pine, with considerable quantities of fir, spruce, cedar and redwood, and a small supply of white oak, hemlock and maple. The trees of this region show luxuriant growth. The yellow fir frequently attains a height of 250 feet; pine, 125 to 160 feet; silver fir, 150 feet; white ceder, 100 feet; white oak, 70 feet; black spruce, 60 feet. Cedars have been found to measure 63 feet in girth, with a height of 120 feet.

In the United States and Canada there are twenty-two match factories, turning out 25,000 gross—3,600,000 boxes—of matches every day. The average is about 100 matches, a yearly average of 131,580,000,000 matches.

CURRENT COIN.

The coloured citizens of Indianapolis object to having white teachers in their schools.

It is reported that the crops in Sweden have failed, and that famine is impending.

Seventy-seven out of one hundred of the cases oi diphtheria in Central Russia are fatal.

A shark recently caught in New York harbour, had a flask and a pack of cards in his pocket.

It is said that General Grant has made $750,000 during the past year in stock speculations.

The number of patents issued in the Dominion during the month of September was 148.

The Toronto Exhibition yielded a surplus between two or three thousand dollars over expenses.

An eighty-four pound salmon was recently caught in the Columbia river. It filled sixty-nine cans.

An old man lost his balance by kicking at his wife, in Louisville, Ky., and was killed by the fall.

The butter, cheese, egg and milk business of the United States is estimated to be worth $40,000,000 a year.

The cost of rations for prisoners daily in the Carleton County gaol, Ont., for the past year was only 9 cents per head.

It is rumored that the Queen is going to retire to Scotland, and that the Prince of Wales will occupy Windsor Castle.

It is said that the private fortune of Queen Victoria amounts to $80,000,000, and she possesses an annual income of $3,250,000.

The best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color is Hall's Vegetable Sicllian Hair Renewer. Try it!

It is said that the Princess Louise, has grown thin, lost the fresh bloom from her cheeks, and looks much older than her years warrant.

Determined to stop if possible the flow of gold to America, the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount from four to five per cent.

Lumbermen up the Ottawa tributaries are paying general hands $22 per month, and from $26 to $30 to the more experienced and skilful ones.

It is stated that parties have been discovered robbing the cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Montreal and shipping the bodies off to the States.

A judge at Erie, Penn., has just decided that Spiritualism is a religion, and its exponents are entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by ministers.

Maud S. has travelled over 4,000 miles and won $20,000 during the past season, which was not much more than half finished, on account of her sprained leg.

The word character comes from a term which means to engrave upon or to cut in. In selecting pens it is advisable to see that the name of Esterbrook is stamped on them.

Proprietors of the Carleton Place planing mill at Ottawa, have received an order from Australia for 300,000 feet of planed lumber, the largest they have ever received at one time.

Some of the plate-glass mirrors in the new Grand Opera House in Paris are 45 by 52 feet, equal to 2,340 square feet of unbroken glass. Eighteen of them would cover an acre.

It is asserted that within eighteen months two and-a-half miles of the proposed channel between England and France will have been excavated, and that the work will be completed in about four years.

The Maritime and Fisheries Department, it is understood, have in contemplation measures for the restoration of the exhausted oyster beds on the north shore of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

It is computed that there are four and a half millions of Methodist church members in the world, with 32,000 travelling preachers and 84,000 local ministers, representing a Methodist pepulation of twenty-four million people.

The American horse "Iroquois" has won on the English turf, this season, in stakes, $53,400. "Thebais," is the first representative horse of England from a financial point of view, having carried off $49,400 at four meetings.

There were 6,416 marriages in Philadelphia last year, and none of the brides, according to the record, had reached 30 years of age; while there were 1,623 bridegrooms between 30 and 50 years of age, and nine who were between 70 and 80.

The preachers tell us "money is the root of all evil;" yet, from their zeal for large salaries, from their richly clothed persons, and houses decked with the trappings of fashion and elegance, we should suppose, they were not above cultivating this pernicious root.

The Boston and Maine Company now allows its station agents $10 a year each with which to buy seeds, plants, etc., and offers prizes of $50, $30, and $20 to the agent whose stations are best kept and present the neatest and most attractive appearance.

The Rev. Father Conway, of Clonbur, Ireland, was lately sentenced to two months' hard labor for assaulting a process server, who tried to serve a paper on him at the suit of Lord Ardihaun for a private debt. The prisoner was very defiaut in court, while the assaulted man tried his best to deny that he was hurt.

"Jack Russell," the celebrated hunting parson of Devonshire, England, is 86 years old, and since 1814, when as a young freshman at Oxford he saw his first wild red deer killed at Exmoor to the present hour, he has never missed an opening day of the hunting season. He often after a hunt rides 50 miles to his home.

A watchmaker in Newcastle, Pa., has completed a set of three gold studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above, and the hands are set by turning the one below.

The captain of a Hamburg steamer recently arrived in port with a cargo of eleven veritable canibals whom he obtained near the Straits of Magellan. At first he fed them with cooked food, but they all sickened upon that diet. A large supply of raw meat however, restored the tone of their stomachs and by the aid of a few such delicacies as tallow candles they reached Hamburg in good condition.

A Chicago doctor suggests as to Guiteau: "Let him be shot in the indentieal manner, in the very part of the body, that he shot the President, and then give him over to the surgeons to cure him if possible; operate on him and remove the ball—do everything to cure him that surgery could do in the case. If he did not recover he would suffer somewhat as the President suffered. If he recovered then hang him."

A boy nine years of age, named George Fox, from a small town in Ontario, has been dubbed a musical prodigy. He plays the violin, and his favourite selections are Wieniawski's "Legende," Ernst's "Elegie," some of de Beriot's concert pieces, and the arrangements of Chopin's nocturnes which have been plaid by Wilhelmj, Remenyi, Deugremont, and others. It is said that the boy shows marked evidence of musical genius and also plays upon the piano, with much taste and skill.

September 15th, 1881.

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