

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

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. 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 customer's

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 gentlemen with a

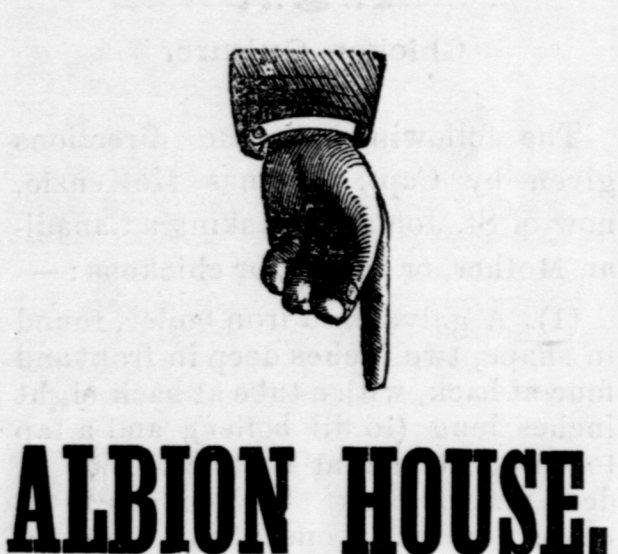
Complete Outfit from

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.

IS NOW NEARLY

FALL STOCK

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 20, 1881.

The Winnipeg Speech.

In two days the Marquis of Lorne will sail for England, "on his well earned holiday." The Princess Louise will, therefore, of course, not sail for Quebec, to-day, 20th inst., according to the long made announcement, but will meet her consort in England. This moment is an exemplification of the old historical saying, "if the mountain, etc." It is uncertain when the vice-regal pair will return to Canada, indeed it is quite possible that they may never return. A number of rumours are afloat concerning the Governor-Generalship, but it is as yet impossible to pick out the truth amongst them. The people of Canada must possess their souls in patience, and await the developments of time. Whether or not the Marquis of Lorne returns he will be held in kindest remembrance by the people of Canada. The closing words of his speech delivered at the dinner given in his honor in Winnipeg, by the Manitoba Club, on the 11th inst., have a valedictory sound, and may turn out to be his farewell. "For me," His Excellency observed, "I feel that I can be ambitious of no higher title than to be known as one who administered its government in thorough sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of its first founders, and in perfect accordance with the will of its free Parliament. I ask no better lot than to be numbered by its people as rejoicing in the glorious birth of their independence and loyalty. I desire no other reputation than that which may belong to him who sees his own dearest wishes in process of fulfillment, in their certain progress, in their undisturbed peace, and in their ripening grandeur." Of one thing the people of Canada may be sure, if the Marquis does not return, they will have in him, when called to the highest councils of the nation, from the knowledge he has of them, and of the magnificent land which is their heritage, a warm friend.

The Marquis of Lorne's term of administration will be held to say held in history, as more remarkable and important than that of his predecessor, the silver-tongued Dufferin. Great was the fascination of the personal qualities of the Irish Earl, and sweet the flow of his mellifluous and flattering periods, but it is difficult to show what effect his fine speeches had on the course of events in Canada, or that his people are now much the better for it. These speeches will always remain as models for state addresses, when hard plain fact is kept out of sight, or so adorned as to be almost unrecognizable. Since the Earl went, and the Marquis came, Canada has made a distinct advance. It has emerged from a period of gloom and depression, into one of prosperity and hope; it has had the incubus of an imperative but unfulfilled engagement lifted from its shoulders and the work of constructing the Pacific Railway, given to a responsible company, with the certainty of its completion; they have seen the predictions, that a tide of emigration would flow into the Northwest, which two or three years ago, appeared to them but idle talk, becoming verified facts; and the conviction that a great era of rapid growth with attendant prosperity, has commenced, has taken hold of it.

We know that comparisons are odious, (or "odorous" as Mrs. Malaprop says) but we cannot help saying that the speech the Marquis delivered at the Winnipeg dinner, is better worth reading, has more reality in it, than any uttered by the Earl. The Marquis we grant, has been favored by circumstances. It has been his fortune to be in a current of events of a hopeful tendency; to take a most prominent part in the Northwest movement, which will now go on with increasing impetus until the "mausoleum meadows" of the great "bone land" on which the herds of buffalo grazed, and over which they stampeded before the onslaught of the hunter, or the deadlier attack of fire, are dotted thickly with prosperous settlements. The Marquis from his elevated position and with his poetic eyes, view the grand country and his companions have traversed, through a rose colored haze, which will not beautify the vision of settlers, who enter it oppressed with various cares, and may have a little homestead, and who will have to face a long, hard, and lonely struggle, with its soil and climate. But, discounting (what Archbishop Lynch objected to in the report given by his impressions of the Northwest, by the interviewer of the *Globe*, who interjected them) some "superlatives" the description that the Marquis gave of the exceeding fertility and excellence of the land along almost the whole course of the great branching river, the Saskatchewan and the Peace, and northward through Red Deer Valley and "God's Country," to Bow River and to the frontier line, will satisfy any unprejudiced reader, that it is a most promising country, and that will amply repay the settlers for any trials they are called on to endure, and for all the hard labor they are called on to bestow.

The Marquis, in his speech, dealt admirably well with the rather delicate subject of the relations between Canada and its republican neighbors, and thoroughly entered into the feelings of all true Canadians, who desire to live in the utmost harmony and good feeling with them, but are determined to maintain their political existence separate from them. This continent is surely wide enough for two nations to grow and prosper side by side.

Parnell's Arrest.

Parnell was arrested while in bed, on Thursday morning, 13th inst., in Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, and lodged in Kilmainham jail, and the act threw Ireland into a ferment of conflicting feelings, and oppressed the members of the Land League, amidst their rage, with a boiling sense that their suppression was at hand, and that law and order were to be vindicated by a stern hand in Ireland. On the day of the arrest, Mr. Gladstone spoke in Guildhall, London, and explained why it was made, and referred to Parnell as a man who, entirely from motives, he (Gladstone) did not challenge or examine, has made himself prominent in an attempt to destroy the authority of the law. The arrest coming so soon after the very pointed way that Mr. Gladstone, at Leeds, 7th inst., denounced Parnell, as the upholder of the doctrine of public plunder, the abettor of political assassination, the enemy of everything English, the unmanly opponent of the Land Act, who dared not oppose it openly, but tried to destroy it indirectly, and who was setting his will against the general wish of the people of Ireland to give the Act a fair trial, and the fierce way in which Parnell turned on Gladstone at a League meeting at Wexford, on the 9th, and denounced him, as "the greatest, most malignant slanderer and coercionist of the Irish nation, and as a masquerading knight errant, the pretended champion of the liberty of every nation except Ireland, and who was prepared to carry fire and sword into its bosoms, unless his people desisted themselves before him and the landlords, had quite a dramatic effect.

When Mr. Gladstone spoke at Leeds, he had determined on his arrest, but there is no ground for charging him with a vindictive personal feeling against the agitator. The Government could not continue to be braved and scorned to their face, and see the law contemned. They were convinced that the Land Act was acceptable to the body of the people, and that they were anxious to take advantage of it, but it is impossible that they

could, while Parnell, and a small body of men, set themselves up to oppose by force and fraud, the working of an Act, which, and prejudices the Land Court in the mind of the people, and to keep alive the spirit of sedition and unrest in the country, by inciting the people to withhold payments of rents, and commit outrages. The Government have declared war against the Land Leaguers and their chiefs and all their crooked ways. They blustered terribly, and bragged defiantly, that they were prepared to meet the Government. The excitement in Dublin, at the news of Parnell's arrest was reported by the secretary of the League to be something tremendous, unparalleled in history, save at the tumult in Paris on the taking of the Bastille, a piece of exaggeration which stamped the report as false in a great degree. It was, no doubt, true that the sympathizers with the Land League were in a furious rage, but they form only a fraction of the population of Ireland's capital, and if there was rage in Dublin, there was in Kinsale and other places manifestations of satisfaction.

The arrest of Parnell has been followed by the arrest of prominent Irish members of Parliament in sympathy with the League, by the proclaiming the Sunday land meetings as "riotous" and "illegal." The Land Leaguers will not die out easily or soon, and will utter the most defiant threats, and issue the most stringent orders against paying any rent to the land, but they will be suppressed in the end, and the better mind of Ireland, which has been intimidated by their violence, will be free to assert itself in support of law and order, and the peaceful working out of the Land Act. For some time, it may be expected, that bad news will be heard from Ireland. Collisions, such as that which took place in Limerick on Sunday, when the soldiers fired on the mob, gathering for a meeting and the police charged and the police charged down the streets dispersing them in all directions, wounding and arresting several, will occur. Acts of violence may be committed still, but now that the government have shown their determination to fight and put down the League, it is not thought that there will be long and determined resistance, or anything approaching to revolution or civil war.

The Members of Westmorland Agree.

It is pleasant to find the four members of Westmorland agreed together on one point of policy. They are generally two against two, so exactly opposite. It was at a late meeting at Beis Verte, to agitate the building of a railway from the Intercolonial to Cape Tormentine, in connection with direct steam communication with the Island, that this beautiful harmony prevailed. The four members, not to mention the 286 other persons who attended the meeting, resolved to ask from the Minister of Railways, and the Finance Minister, and the Government, an early and favorable consideration of the works of establishing efficient steamship communication between P. E. Island and Cape Tormentine, and the construction of a line of railway from that Cape to the Intercolonial.

The Dominion Government stand pledged by the terms of Confederation with P. E. I. to secure for it steam communication with the mainland, and they might well subsidize a railway that would form part of the connection between the Island and the rest of the Dominion. As Hon. Mr. Hannington said, this is an era of surpluses, (Dominion surpluses, of course, he meant), and an opportune time to move in the matter. But, though he urged, that application for aid should be made, to the Dominion Government, he did not, however, mean, that the people of the well settled country, rich in agricultural resources, through which the proposed line of railway would pass, should do nothing themselves. The formation of a company and the actual subsidizing of stock must be preliminary to, or simultaneous with the call on the Government. The people of that part of Westmorland have been agitating the question of a railway for many years, but, as far as we know, have done nothing yet but pass resolutions.

We think, that the Dominion might fairly do something to promote the building of the Cape Tormentine Railway, and establish quick direct steam communication between P. E. I. and the rest of the Dominion. They have done an immense deal to open up, or bring the North-West into direct communication with the older parts of Canada, but, in their anxiety to develop that land of promise, they should not forget the eastern extremity of the Dominion.

British Mercantile Enterprise.

Within the three months beginning October, and ending December, three of the largest and most powerful passenger Steamship over built, will be put on the route between Liverpool and New York. Each of the three great steamships, the Cunard, Inman & Guion owns one of these magnificent new ships. "The Servia," built for the Cunard line, is 500 feet long, 8500 tons burden, and 10,000 horse power. "The City of Rome," built for the Inman line, is 680 feet long, 8800 tons burden, and 10,000 horse power. "The Alaska," built for the Guion line, is 500 feet long, and its power nearly 10,000 horses. These vessels are built for speed, and their length is fully ten times their breadth. They are fitted out with all the latest mechanical improvements, and are most luxuriously appointed. The London *Telegraph* commenting on the new era in long and splendid annals of British Commercial enterprise which the building and sailing of these three splendid steamers inaugurates, remarks:—

"Never was there a moment when the superiority of Great Britain as the nation as a builder of iron steamships was more marked than at present; nor is the day far distant when Milford Haven will enter into competition with Liverpool, London, and Glasgow as a port of departure for British steamers to the New World. Useful and vain were it for a new line to try conclusions with the steamships which now ply between Liverpool and New York unless the same or even a higher speed can be secured and unless the splendour of the existing vessels be equalled, if not surpassed. We have said enough, however, to show that the year which is now passing over our heads will add enormously to the distinction already gained by the Marquis of the greatest maritime power that the world has hitherto seen.

The discussion of "The Christian Religion," by Col. Ingersoll and Judge Black, which was commenced in the August number of the *North American Review*, is continued in the November issue of that publication. Col. Ingersoll now replies to the article of his opponent, and presents much more fully than he has ever before done the logical grounds for his opposition to Christianity. The article will be received with interest by those who have read the first part of the debate, as well as by all those who believe that the cause of truth is best advanced by free discussion. An early number of the *Review* will contain an exhaustive reply. In a Symposium on Presidential Liability, four of our most eminent jurists, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and Geo. B. F. Butler, discuss the several weighty problems arising out of Article 2 of the Constitution. "England's Hereditary Republic" is the title of a significant paper contributed by the Marquis of Blandford, and Senator George F. Hoar writes a statesmanlike article on "The Apportioning Power" of the President of the United States.

Since the 1st. of April, one real estate dealer in Winnipeg, purchased city property to the extent of \$202,750, on which he realized \$27,000.

Unassisted Still.

The Editor we beg his pardon, C. E. of the *Transcript*, is very hard to please. As Sir Hector Langevin would say he is altogether "exigent." We promised to call that farm "the Provincial Stock Farm," in order to avoid hurting his delicate susceptibilities, and yet he is not happy. He wants us now to drop the government all together, and speak only of the people. He is hurt because we said that the government had found the money to stock the farm, and reminds us, that it is "the people" who furnished it. It may be granted that the people furnished the money, if we come down to the very first principles. But practically, it would be difficult to show that the people have a hold on the money which theoretically they are said to furnish. All that the people do is to deputize a body of men, called government to spend the money which comes indirectly from them through grants given by authority and command of Loyal Acts, into the hands of the said government. The people do not do anything whatever without the intermediary power of government.

To speak of the people as directly furnishing the money, is to speak practically falsely. And the people is a vague term. It does not mean the inhabitants of the country or Province at large, but only a portion, a majority, it may be a small majority, of the said inhabitants, who having confidence in a certain body of men, depute them to spend the money that comes into their hands, so as best to further good government, the interests of the country, or what they consider good government and the best interests of the country. As long as the said government have the confidence of the said people, as defined, and are the recognized authority, they are free to act and spend the money that comes into their hands as they may think fit and best. We therefore think we are correct in saying that the government finds the money to stock and maintain "that farm" and it was a piece of hypercriticism for the *Transcript* to tell us that we ought to recognize the people as the source from whence has, and will, come the money for "that farm."

The *Transcript* observes that "it would be interesting to know what share in the management of the Stock Farm the FARMER would give the Board." We would give them authority of the said farm, they are free to keep sheep, swine, horses, as they think best suited to the country with the limitation that, importations must only to the amount of the grant the government feel justified in asking the Legislature to vote for the purpose, we would give them power to supervise the management of the farm in all its details, to fix the time and term when stock shall be sold from, and the farmers get with it of animals on the farm. Does the *Transcript* think that the Board should have any other power?

Maritime Bank.

The re-opening of the Maritime Bank, under new management, and new principles of action, is viewed with general satisfaction by the business community. There is a field for it. Great confidence is felt in the sound judgment of the new Board of Directors, which numbers such names as Dr. Balfour, J. H. Parks, Robert Cruikshank, Jeremiah Harrison, Howard D. Troop, John Tapley, Mr. Maclellan is President, a gentleman of widely acknowledged ability, of great experience as a Banker, and of unimpeachable integrity. The Bank commences with a capital arising from new and last calls on shareholders and sound assets, amounting to \$300,000, with power by its charter to greatly increase it. It is the intention of President and Directors in this recommendation to pursue a conservative and cautious course to avoid all risks, and conduct their business in a manner that will accommodate their customers, and afford security to the shareholders. As confidence in the security of the bank becomes insured, the Bank will be able to extend its operations greatly if the Board should contemplate undertaking business on a large scale. We are glad to note that Mr. Alfred Ray, whom we can claim as a citizen of Fredericton, whose courtesy and desire to make transaction of business with the Bank agreeable, were formerly appreciated, remains as Cashier. The Maritime Bank in short, reopens under most favorable circumstances, and with most reasonable prospects of success. See advt.

Against "Truth" with Truth.

London *Truth* belied its name when it tried to write down the political and financial credit of Canada. Some of the statements it made were so much the reverse of truth, that some people were tempted to exclaim "that is a lie," which abstractly is an impossible proposition. *Truth's* mistake consisted in some American editors in dignant. The *Buffalo Telegraph* was content to reply to *Truth*, which he did in the following terms:—

"If Mr. Labouchere, M. P., an advanced Liberal, had known anything of his subject he would not have been so ready with his criticisms on Canada, and his growing about her public debt, which has apparently come out of his own pocket. We in Buffalo and New York generally have reason to be aware that about ninety per cent. of Canada's debt was incurred for productive purposes. She has been busy constructing a water highway from the lakes to the Atlantic, which threatens to give her a growing and increasing activity and foresight, to take a large part of our carrying commerce from us. She is constructing a Pacific Railway, which pierces the northern grain belt, and whose branches may before many years render Minnesota and Dakota independent of the Chicago outlet for their grain. She has overcome the blockades of the West by constructing a railway from Quebec to Halifax, one of the best built and equipped in the world, over which she is doing a profitable business. Canada is doing so well, and so actively enough for the carrying interests of New York, and unless this State bestirs herself she will see a large portion of the commerce which has made the route from Buffalo to New York its channel, seeking outlet at the ocean port of Montreal."

The second number of the Journal of the American Agricultural Association will appear soon. It will contain a number of interesting and valuable articles from the pens of prominent practical agriculturists, and will be fully equal in all respects to the first admirable issue. Among the most interesting articles will be one by Francis D. Moulton, President of the International Dairy Farm Association, entitled "A Description of a Model Dairy and Stock Farm," with fifteen pages of illustrations, explaining in every detail the buildings, dairy, silo, etc., etc. of one of the best appointed farms in the United States, and giving a description of one of the largest and best herds of Jersey cattle on the continent, and others as "The Experimental Farm of the Rural New Yorker" by Mr. C. A. Mullin, of Nebraska; "Farmers and the Tariff" by Prof. J. P. Sheldon; "Agricultural Education for the Young," etc. The number will contain 300 pages; price, 15 cents a copy, and free to members of the Association on payment of the annual dues of \$2. Those who wish to purchase the number, or become members of the Association, should address the Secretary and Editor, J. H. Reall, 127 Water Street, New York.

A Pennsylvania bridge has declared that the marine insurance companies which have been so popular in the Keystone State, are as objectionable, on grounds of public morality or policy, as the infamous "Graveyard" insurance companies.

CURRENT COIN.

Cape Breton's coal fields cover an area of some 200 square miles.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has an insurance of \$200,000 upon his life.

The debt of the city of Quebec has reached the large sum of \$4,000,000.

Fifteen American theatres have been destroyed by fire this year.

The Indian census returns show a grand total of 292,000,000 of population.

Thousands of squirrels have invaded the cornfields of North Carolina and are causing great injury.

It is reckoned that the cotton States pay the North \$150,000,000 annually for wheat, corn and oats.

Out in Colorado murderers are hung to the music of brass bands. This is the refinement of justice.

Nova Scotia partridges are feathered clear down to the feet, which is taken as an indication of a hard winter.

The fever epidemic at Unirish in the Punjab, India, is very severe, the mortality being from 200 to 300 daily.

At the Chicago fair the sweepstake prize on herds of cattle of the best breeds was awarded to the short horns.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says that Garfield's picture is to be placed upon five-cent international postal letter stamps.

Typhoid fever is raging at Costicook, Que., caused by bones bought by a beet sugar factory, which cause a fearful stench.

Jokey McDonald, who rode Foxall at the Newmarket races in England, on the 11th inst., received £2,000 for winning the race.

The stamp duty in Great Britain of three pence on each pack of playing cards amounted last year to the net sum of £14,552, 10s. 0d.

A man named Sullivan was lately arrested in Ireland for putting needles into the potatoes he was giving to the cattle of Boycotted farmers.

Chili and Peru went to war about a few salt beds. Now the war is over, but between the two nations they are unable to conclude a peace.

The tunnel under the Hudson River is progressing at the rate of seven feet per day. Four hundred and fifty men are employed on the work.

Ham White, a noted highwayman of Texas, recently arrested in New Mexico, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years.

The German agricultural delegates now travelling through the Dominion, are unanimous in recommending Canada as a splendid field for emigration.

The Prince of Wales being invited the other day to preside at a certain annual dinner, replied that every single day for two years to come was booked.

Mr. Sparrow, one of the English agricultural delegates who visited Canada last year, has invested in farm property in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario.

The commission of exports appointed by the Austrian Government, has decided in favour of maintaining prohibition against the importation of American pork.

Victims to Constipation and its untold miseries can keep in good condition, by a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, the surest, safest and most reliable Cathartic.

A man told a Western editor that he first met his wife in a storm, took her in the first hail in a storm, popped the question in a storm, and has lived in a storm ever since.

The customs receipts of the city of Winnipeg for the month ending Sept. 30, amounts to \$70,855.15. For the corresponding month last year \$10,430.85, showing an increase of \$51,424.30.

Washington correspondents estimate the expenses of President Garfield's illness at \$100,000, of which the doctors' bills are expected to be \$53,000. Dr. Bliss is accredited with a modest claim of \$25,000.

A company has been formed in England to establish a fishery on the west coast of British Columbia, with a capital of one hundred thousand pounds. It will be composed principally of London oil merchants.

Keapers of shooting galleries set up imitation Guitars for targets, and thus draw crowds of ferocious marksmen. In Cleveland "citizens who never before shot at a mark pay for the privilege of plunging Guitars."

A strange malady has broken out at Newmarket, N. H., which is called black fever. It is malignant in form, with symptoms similar to typhoid fever. The patient assumes a dark hue, which increases rapidly after death.

Mrs. Mary Craig, the largest woman in the United States, died in Danville, Ind., on Monday week of dropsy of the heart. She weighed 800 pounds, and was over six feet high. It required six men to handle the body.

Mr. Arthur is the sixth President who goes wifeless into the White House. His predecessors in this respect were Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Buchanan, all but the bachelor Buchanan having been widowers.

A plague has broken out near Waldron, Platte county, Missouri. The bodies of those attacked are covered with black cracks. After death the flesh falls from the bones, so that the bodies cannot be lifted without falling to pieces.

The border towns of the Dominion are flooded with mutilated American silver, an extraordinary inrush of this kind of coin having been produced by the report that the United States Government had cut down the value of all punctured and cut silver.

The Pope has been living a very retired life lately. He is entirely devoted to the idea of accommodating the reaction in the interests of Roman Catholicism with existing Governments and institutions. He writes down all his views, to serve as some future favorable occasion.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln will leave Springfield, Ill., in a few days for St. Catherine's, Canada, where she will put herself under the care of prominent physicians and medical advisers. This step is caused by the fact that her health has shown no signs of material improvement since her return from France.

Searsmont, Maine, can probably boast of having the oldest man in the country. Mr. Charles Heul was 103 years of age Sept. 10th. He is as erect as a man of forty, is in perfect health, never wears glasses and has good eyesight. He lives on the farm which he bought and cleared up in 1823. His teeth are perfectly sound, and he has never known what sickness was.

As was expected, there is a movement both in England and Scotland to obtain a modification of land laws somewhat similar to that in Ireland. The chief points are: 1, no arbitrary evictions; 2, payment to the tenant for improvements; 3, power to sell his lease or holding, with seven years' possession to the purchaser at the same rent; and, 4, a special court to settle all differences between proprietors and tenants.

Four African expeditions are about to be undertaken simultaneously. Their explorations will be conducted upon separate lines, but the four parties hope to meet at the end of their perils. For the purpose of sending news to Europe the expeditions will take with them about 5000 carrier pigeons. This will be a new scheme for utilizing the powers of these birds, and one full of important results, if it proves successful.

September 15th, 1881.

The estimated yield of wheat in California this year is 25,000,000 bushels. Last year it was 47,000,000 bushels.

The 20th and 52nd Regts., have embarked for Ireland. The iron clad "Penelope" has also been ordered to Ireland.

According to a French medical journal whooping cough has been successfully treated by Dr. Barely, of Nice, by turpentine vapor. Fresh air is indispensable, but when you need a fresh pen be sure it is one of Esterbrook's make. Wholesale agents in Montreal Robert Miller, Son & Co., 15 Victoria Square.

Pure water, fresh air, sunlight, and a bottle of *Adams's Botanic Balsam* (in case of Cough or Cold) will save many doctors' bills and give health and vigor that no money can procure.

A merchant of Santanda, Central America, was lately murdered by a new and ingenious use of dynamite. The charge was placed in the large lock of his store door, with the explosive arranged to be set off by the door lock. He was instantly killed on attempting to unlock the door.

A Boston firm made \$40,000 out of the sale of Garfield pictures and now small elligies of Guitars are finding a ready sale in some parts of New York city. They consist of a miniature seafoam bank of pine wood, from which a pasteboard figure of Guitars is suspended by a cord.

In the Russian army dogs have been introduced as sentinels. For this duty the Wolf dog of the Ural Mountains is found most suitable, as this animal will growl at the presence of an intruder instead of barking outright, and thus inciting all the dogs in the camp to do likewise.

At Wheeling, Va., the other night a married woman, whose husband was away, was awakened by the sound of a burglar rummaging in her bureau. Her movement in the bed attracting his attention, he compelled her, at the muzzle of a pistol to rise, and setting her in a chair out off her hair, which was of luxuriant growth. No farther molestation was offered.

Guitars were brought into court at Washington on the 14th inst., and formally arraigned on the charge of murdering President Garfield. A plea of not guilty was entered, and an application was made on his behalf by Scoville for delay, and also for an order of the court to provide the expenses of witnesses for the defence. The question of jurisdiction is to be decided to-day and the trial is set for November 7th.

There are 25,000 horses in the city of St. Louis, and at the present time, according to the best reports attainable, about one out of three is laid up with the new and mysterious disease which, for want of a better name, is called "pink-eye." The disease is rapidly spreading, and in its progress much resembles rabid dog, which swept over this country from ocean to ocean in the winter of 1872 and 1873. It is not as fatal in its effects as the epizooty.

Last week, we recorded, that Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Democrat, had been elected President of the Senate, but the vote has been reversed, and now, David Davis, Republican, is President, *pro tem*. The reversal of the vote was quietly carried out. The Republican party, it appears, is now in a majority of one in the Senate. There will be a pretty clean sweep of the Garfield Cabinet, after all, and Conkling, not Blaine, will be the predominant influence.

A prominent criminal lawyer in Montreal, was recently retained for the defence of an expert pickpocket. There was a flaw in the indictment, which was consequently upset upon technical grounds. The prisoner was discharged, and next day he appeared at the office of his lawyer and expressed his gratitude for the able defence with tears in his eyes. In bidding farewell, he hoped God would shower blessings on the head of the lawyer, and promised to send him the first valuable diamond pin he secured.

Lieutenant Gourdeau, of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, now in England at Aldershot, has been attached on an application to the War Office by the Minister of Militia through the Governor-General, to the Seventh Princess Royal Dragoon Guards, now stationed at Aldershot, where he is undergoing a course of instruction. The corps is one of the crack cavalry regiments in England, and was raised in 1688 by William Lord Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, and in 1749 was called the Fourth Irish Dragoon Guards.

On Monday a meeting of parties interested met in the office of Troop & Son, and resolved to form an association to be called "the New Brunswick Steamship Company," and to make immediate application to the Governor General in Council for incorporation under the general Act, and the capital to be fixed at one million dollars. This is a most important movement, but its success will depend upon the merchants of St. John taking stock, and liberally patronizing it. We hope that they will see that it is for their interest to do so.

The growth of Portage la Prairie, one of the towns of the Northwest, from 800 to 2000 inhabitants in one year is astonishing. Its buildings, public and private, are now valued at \$100,000. Its assessment roll shows an increase in four months of from \$900,000 to at least \$1,800,000, which will probably be increased to \$2,000,000 in another year—a sum which also represents the railway benefits. All these advantages are due to the Canada Pacific Railway. And all this valuable land was bought in 1854 from a Saulteau Indian Chief for the sum of \$50 by a Scotchman Cochrane for missionary purposes.

The Pope gave a reception, at St. Peter's, Rome, to a body of Italian pilgrims, at which eleven thousand persons were present. His Holiness referred to the coming Masonic Congress, as an assault upon the church's corner stone. He said that the promises in favor of religion and the Pope have been contradicted by the facts. He asked the Catholics to watch and pray. The liberty and independence of the Pope, he said, were necessary for the welfare of the universe and the Pope would not cease to fight for that object. In conclusion, he said, "Our arms are spiritual and we shall conquer." He blessed the pilgrims.

During the last ten years the Dominion Rifle Association have sent over to Wimbledon 139 competitors. Of these, 97 crossed the ocean but only two, Sergeant Fallon and Sergeant Thomas Mitchell, have been over four times. The rule which was adopted for next year's team prevents any man from competing who has been on twice in the previous five years, and the following marksmen will therefore be prevented from representing the Association in 1882.—Capt. Thomas, 54th Battalion, Quebec; Sergeant Thomas Mitchell, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Ontario, and Sergeant David Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Ontario.

It is said that the P. R. Syndicate have decided on Montreal for their winter port. They will connect with the railways south of the St. Lawrence, by a bridge to be extended four miles above the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, which will give them connection with Boston, New York and Portland, and by Hon. John Henry Pope's Megantic line, (which he says will be completed to Lincoln or Madawaska, on the St. John and Main Railway in two years), with St. John. The Syndicate are proceeding with great energy in carrying out the construction of the main Pacific Line and branches. They will leave it finished to the "Rockies" by December 1882. The line north of Lake Superior, will it is said, be constructed with dispatch.

NEW

FALL GOODS

now opening at

J. J. WEDDALL'S,

Scotch Fingerings,
Peacock Fingerings.

Victoria Wools,

PEACOCK ICE WOOL,
BERLIN WOOL.

KNITTING SILK,
Marble Tie Angola, best make.

Berlin Ottomon Patterns,
New Dress Goods.

ULSTER CLOTH,
MELTONS!

JACKET CLOTHS.

NEW HOSIERY,
OMBRE STRIPE,

WOOL AND FELT SKIRTS!

3 cases of the celebrated
GROMPTON CORSETS.

1 case Ladies and Children's
MERINO VESTS.

DUTCH CARPETS.
COCOA MATTINGS.

WOOL MATS.
FELT CRUMB CLOTHS.

3 Fall and Winter Catalogues
and Fashion Sheets ready for free
delivery. Call and get one.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

SUCCESSOR to the late Thomas Logan.
OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

<