

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, having this day entered into partnership under the name, style, and firm of

THOS. W. SMITH & SON,

for the carrying on of the business of

MERCHANT TAILORS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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

Dated this 25th day of June, A. D. 1881.

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LeBARON SMITH.

CARD.

To our Customers and the Public generally:—

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

A First-Class Modern Tailoring and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

and has been induced from his growing trade and the increasing demands of the public, to enlarge his business so as to supply every article required for the covering of man. To carry out this idea, and to enable him to fulfil all orders, he has associated with him his son, H. LeBARON SMITH, an old 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.

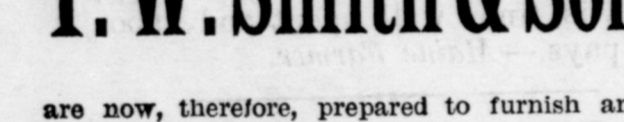
T. W. Smith & Son

are now, therefore, prepared to furnish any 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 constant and prompt attention to business must entitle them.

THOMAS W. SMITH & SON,
Fredericton, July 7



August 10th.

MORE NEW GOODS

—O-T—

EDGECOMBE'S

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

NOVELTIES IN
English and American Prints,
GOTCH & CANADIAN TWEED,
Ladies and Gents' Underwear.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE
PERFECT FITTING CORSETS,
Canadian Manufacture.

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

GREAT BARGAINS.
REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS

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

DRESS GOODS.

EVERY PERSON WELCOME.

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

ALBION HOUSE,

Queen St., Fredericton.

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

F. B. EDGECOMBE,
Fredericton, Aug. 4

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., September 8, 1881.

NOTICE.

Remittances to the "Maritime Farmer Association" should be made 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 Government Stock.

The stock imported by the Government arrived in Quebec in good order, and are said to be a very superior class of animals. We learn that there is no likelihood that the time of quarantine will be shortened. The head of the Agricultural Department insists that they must go through the 90 days from Liverpool. This is all right when all importations are treated in the same way. There would be no justice in making law, if it could be broken in the interest of favored parties, and a government should be the last party to seek to set aside a law that, on the whole, is very salutary. Farmers then, who are expecting the arrival of the government stock with some eagerness must possess their souls in patience until the middle of November. We learn that after a selection has been made from the stock for the farm, there will remain for sale twelve bulls, nine cows, and nine horses. They will be yarded, it is said, in the grounds of the St. John Agricultural Society, and sold in St. John. There should be a large attendance of farmers from all parts of the Province at the sale.

The sheep and swine, under the charge of Thos. F. Barker, Esq., arrived last Friday in St. John from Quebec, and were provided with comfortable quarters in the Agricultural grounds.

The sheep number 87, divided about as follows:—

- 10 Cotswold rams, yearling.
- 2 Cotswold ram lambs.
- 10 English Leicester rams, yearling.
- 10 Border Leicester rams.
- 14 Shropshire rams, yearling.
- 2 Shropshire ram lambs.
- 5 Cotswold ewes.
- 10 English Leicester ewes.
- 9 Border Leicester ewes.

The swine number 20—seventeen boars and 12 sows—Berkshire, Windsor and Cumberland. They are all young and are in admirable condition.

The selection of cattle comprises, 4 Short Horn bulls and 8 cows and heifers; 2 Hereford bulls and 1 heifer; 4 Red Polled Norfolk bulls and 4 cows and heifers; 3 Black Polled Angus bulls and 3 heifers; 3 Ayrshire bulls and 5 heifers.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, stated to a *Sun* reporter, "some of the Short Horns are very superior, particularly a bull from the Queen's Windsor farm; and a four year old cow with calf alongside showing a good deal of Duchess blood—in fact, an animal of very superior quality, very few equal to her having been brought across the Atlantic. The Herefords are good, the heifer particularly so. The Red Polled Norfolk are a new breed for this country, none having been imported before. Those now imported were purchased in conversation I had with Prof. Sheldon, who recommended them for very highly for both dairy and beef purposes. They are all of a deep, rich red color, and several of them are perfect pictures. The Polled Angus are celebrated for their beef qualities; a bull and a cow were both prize-takers in Scotland, and are valued very highly. They are now in perfect order and all that could be desired. The Ayrshires are equal to anything heretofore imported of that breed, being strong, thrifty animals. A white cow, which is among the lot, has been awarded a number of prizes as yearling, two years old and three years old, and is one of the finest animals of the breed, being considered a magnificent animal by every one who saw her."

Halifax.

The British Government have ordered the withdrawal from Halifax of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Mountain Fusiliers, 10th Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Montague Hall. When the order is carried out, Halifax will be left with only one regiment, and battery of artillery, and some engineers. Through the intention of the government has been long known, the Halifaxians have not reconciled themselves, we imagine, to the withdrawal. Their city is, by distinction, a garrison town from its earliest foundation; it has been the chief military station in British North America, and to reduce the number of the redcoats in the Citadel, and the Barracks must be to it a sore blow and discouragement. Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Fredericton have survived the withdrawal of the military, (though we suspect one or two of these places have not quite got over the loss of them) but what would Halifax be without a British garrison? And the time may come, when the magnificent Citadel will be like that of Quebec, left in charge of a battery of Dominion Artillery, and the streets of the city resound no more with spirit stirring clangorous music of military bands, and red and blue and green coated British warriors on the march. To be sure, Halifax would continue to be a British Navy station on this continent, unless the Imperial Government should determine as they did for a short time, after the close of the war of 1812 to make Bermuda the naval station, which change was followed by a period of the hardest times through which Halifax and Nova Scotia ever went through. Halifax without a redcoat or blue jacket, would be a dismal picture to contemplate, and the time, it is likely, is not very far distant, when the last regiment will be withdrawn. Melancholy will reign over the rock, citadel crowned, and "the rats and the moles" take possession of the deserted barracks. Society will be gish wither and fade, and to many there will only remain the memory of the pleasures the festivities, the glories of the past; merchants, shopkeepers will mourn disconsolate the stoppage of the golden circulation, and many shutters will be put up and kept up in the principal thoroughfares. But we will not try further to imagine what would be the effects of the entire withdrawal of the military from Halifax. Of course, no one imagines that the city by Chebucto Bay will be extinguished by the withdrawal of the military, though it is certain, that it would suffer very much more than any city in Nova Scotia has done. The withdrawal might be a blessing in disguise, drastic medicine very weakening in its immediate effects, but giving eventually, a healthier tone to the system. The necessity of doing something might inspire its merchants and men of capital with new life and energy, and cause them to make the city that once continually echoed with the blare of the trumpet, to be alive with the hum of industry.

In the course of an article on the Acadians of the Maritime Provinces, in a recent issue of the *Montreal Gazette*, we find the following well deserved eulogy of Hon. P. A. Landry, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works:—

The Hon. Mr. Landry, who represents Westmorland in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, and who is a member of the Provincial Government, has done much to inspire his fellow countrymen with the better sense that now marks them. He is a man of marked ability, one of the best debaters in the Legislature, and he commands by his talents and character, not only for himself, but for those whose special representative he is, the respect of the public."

Fiction in Reporting.

Many people complain if their papers do not contain some very sensational articles, some murder, sudden death, or dreadful accident. Such casualties happen quite too often in this world, in which the disagreeable predominates decidedly over the agreeable, but they do not happen often enough to please the taste of those who delight in the horrible. They are not cruel or bloodthirsty, but look upon the crime and accidents that occur in the world, as they do upon the piled up horrors of a melodrama, as something that adds interest to the piece in which they play a part, the drama of life. The caterers for the public in the daily press knowing pretty well the taste of a portion of their readers, are at some pains to gratify them. Imaginative is a really working faculty, and of the merest hint, can create a blood curdling, exciting fiction, something at least to set the idle mind wondering for a time. The reporter on the daily press could do little, even in legitimate business, as describing an actual murder, sudden death or accident, if he did not call on his imagination. How else could he furnish sensational columns! It may be all very well to dress up actual occurrences imaginatively, but it tends to sap all trust in newspaper reporting, when the facts as well as the adornments of the facts are invented. Most people prefer to take their fiction in large doses, in novels and romances, by the volume, they know what they are reading, and if the works are well written, they are taken out of themselves and the humdrum of existence, and live for a time in another and brighter world. But a newspaper fiction extending over a few paragraphs, deficient in all literary grace, is a nuisance worse than philosophical or sentimental reflections professing a puff to a quick medicine. An instance of this most impudent kind of newspaper fiction may be given. Dr. Tanner, of fasting celebrity, is still a person concerning whom a little curiosity is felt by some people. A long paragraph has been going the rounds, telling how the Doctor arrived in Amsterdam, quite a skeleton, but with a ravenous appetite, in order to make a bet with a Dr. Orloff, who doubted his powers. Running out of the room to bottom, and died from congestion of the brain. This was indeed an occasion to the great fast, fitting one who loved to make a sensation. But if any one grieved for the poor Tanner, his sympathy was thrown away, as the Doctor, instead of being, and dying in Amsterdam, was then actually living and operating in Corry, Penn. And this is but a sample of the fiction in reporting, by which some of the dailies try to make themselves interesting to their readers.

President Garfield.

Great men have, before this time, lain on their last couch of sickness watched in the antechambers through their struggle with the lost enemy, by groups of friends and courtiers, while outside the palace of mourning, waited anxiously and eagerly, crowds of people for the word whether of cheer or of doom. Charles XII., the "Merry Monarch," as he was called, lay on his death couch, with a feeling of courteous compassion, at keeping the lords, ladies and gentlemen "in waiting," so long in suspense, and asked their pardon for being such an unconscionable long time in dying. But no great man or king has ever lain in the bed from which he may never arise, in such a blaze of publicity, as President Garfield. Only the Physicians, nurses and dearest relative within the chamber of sickness, but the whole world is, as it were, in the antechamber watching every the slightest change in the condition of the patient, and hoping, against fear, that he will get out on victor in the mortal struggle. The President has, in a very remarkable manner, rallied, when he seemed to have reached the last extremity. His Physicians have eagerly drawn hopeful auguries from symptoms in the case, in the least favorable; his reputation it might be said, hangs on his recovery, but the impression is strong, that the condition of the illustrious patient is not such as to warrant confident hope, that he is on the road to recovery, which at the very best, must be long and painful. The suffering of the President the innocent victim of a reckless ruffian, has been sore and protracted. There appears nothing in the circumstances of the attempted assassination to mitigate or relieve the pain and sorrow it has caused. But people draw some consolation from the thought, that the prolonged sufferings of the President have had a beneficial effect upon the public mind, that the first fury and excitement, that might have had dangerous consequences had time to subside, that the feelings of aversion, prejudice, and suspicion, harbored by many towards Vice-President Arthur, have in view of his courteous demeanour, wise reticence, and patient waiting on the event, almost quite passed away, so that in the event of the death of Garfield, the change in the Presidency is all but certain to take place without any commotion.

The Lobster Fishing.

Mr. Henry O'Leary, of Richibucto, Lobster Canner, is virtuously indignant, that the fishermen and packers of P. E. Island, should be accorded privileges not granted to their brethren in New Brunswick. He has spread his grievance in the *Globe*, and attracted the notice of the *Sun*. He complains that whereas, by law, the close season for lobster fishing commences on the 20th of August, the P. E. Island lobster catchers have pursued their avocation this year, until the 1st of September, and some of them did not cease even then. The *Sun* denies that the government or department have accorded the P. E. Islanders any privilege, and the facts being as Mr. O'Leary states, there is no other conclusion to come to than that they have disregarded law and regulation. There is nothing more likely than that they have presumed on the good nature of the Department. It is a standing grievance among the Island lobster packers, that the close season comes just when, as they say, the lobster is in the finest condition with them. Some of them hold that there should not be any close season at all, but these are unreasonable, and out of greed of immediate profit would ruin the reputation of Island lobster factories, by canning the "crustacean" in all stages of their growth, whether they are fit for the purpose or not. Others hold that a change should be made in the time of commencing and closing the lobster fishing. It should commence on the twentieth of May, and close on the 20th of September, instead of the 20th of August. Mr. Hunter-Duval, P. E. Inspector of Fisheries, in his last report, strongly urges that the Department make the change for the Island "only." If it is true that the lobster is in the prime condition between 20th of August, and 20th of September, there would be an advantage, in extending the season for a month, but there should be nothing invidious in the extension of the privilege. New Brunswick should be included. The truth however seems to be, that the lobster canning business is being quite overdone in the Island, (as Mr. Venning, our Fisheries Inspector says, it is in New Brunswick. If factories continue to be put up in the Island, at the rate they are, and enormous quantities of "the crustacean" continue to be caught, much of which are used for canning, the fisheries will be destroyed, and many of the factories come to grief.

A Word.

It is a thing greatly to be desired that, the daily press should mitigate the rancour of their party spirit in speaking of the persons, talents, characters of those to whom they are in opposition with them. Some of them hold that there should not be any close season at all, but these are unreasonable, and out of greed of immediate profit would ruin the reputation of Island lobster factories, by canning the "crustacean" in all stages of their growth, whether they are fit for the purpose or not. Others hold that a change should be made in the time of commencing and closing the lobster fishing. It should commence on the twentieth of May, and close on the 20th of September, instead of the 20th of August. Mr. Hunter-Duval, P. E. Inspector of Fisheries, in his last report, strongly urges that the Department make the change for the Island "only." If it is true that the lobster is in the prime condition between 20th of August, and 20th of September, there would be an advantage, in extending the season for a month, but there should be nothing invidious in the extension of the privilege. New Brunswick should be included. The truth however seems to be, that the lobster canning business is being quite overdone in the Island, (as Mr. Venning, our Fisheries Inspector says, it is in New Brunswick. If factories continue to be put up in the Island, at the rate they are, and enormous quantities of "the crustacean" continue to be caught, much of which are used for canning, the fisheries will be destroyed, and many of the factories come to grief.

Irish Immigration.

Rev. Father Nugent, representative of the Catholic Natives' Protective Society of Liverpool, England, interviewed, one day last week, in Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Pope on the question of immigration. A despatch from the Capital states that:— "Eleven years ago the rev. gentleman attended a convention called by Sir John Macdonald in the Parliament house, when Hon. Mr. Dinkins presided over the Immigration Department. The encouragement then held out enabled him to speak most favourably of Canada as a field for the European emigrant. Since that time men of business have found their way to our shores, and have laid the foundations of happy homes for themselves and their posterity. During the last two years, however, the rev. gentleman has devoted his energies towards the settlement of Montana, where he has sent some four hundred families. His beliefs, however, that Canada is a most desirable country, and will visit the North-West before returning to Liverpool, so that he can speak with better knowledge of its resources. It is understood, that Canada is to enable him to report how the immigration classes of the Land bill can be carried out. The rev. gentleman last winter visited some of the distressed districts in Ireland, and suggested immigration to Canada as a permanent relief. From the position he holds in England and the confidence that Irish people have for his opinion, it is not surprising that the Government has been so favourably impressed by both young and old in the future. The Protective Society is organized under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church to provide for children of the orphan or destitute class in so far as their worldly welfare goes. A similar institution, supported by Protestants, exists in Liverpool, and is doing a good work. It is proposed to place a house in Canada, and another at Liverpool, where the children will be provided for until placed out as work in large hexagonal lanterns probably be expended in this direction during the coming year."

New Gasburner.

Last Friday evening a successful trial was made at the office of the Consumer's Gas Company of Toronto, of a new style of burner for street lamps. The illuminating qualities of the burners were found to be highly satisfactory, and the company intend to place one or more of their new lamps in public places, to show the citizens of the Queen city, how brilliantly their gas can burn, when supplied through proper burners. The burners exhibited at the trial, we learn:— "Were constructed by a Leeds (Eng.) firm, and were of 30, 40, 60, and 300 candle power respectively. These have a consumption of 1, 1.3, 1.9, and 4.2 cubic feet per hour. The light given by these burners was remarkable for its whiteness, brilliancy, and steadiness. The largest burner displayed was equal in illuminating power to 200 candles, and was placed in large hexagonal lanterns at the top of a post 11 feet 6 inches in height. The top of this lantern was of porcelain, which had the effect of making the light practically shadowless, while diffusing an agreeable light over a large area of surface instead of an intense light over a small area. After experimenting it was discovered that moderately large prints could be read with ease at a distance of 150 feet from the lamp. This lantern is intended for use in lighting squares, public buildings, railway stations, shop fronts, hotels, etc. For these purposes there can be no doubt, but that these lanterns are especially adapted, and of this everyone present at the trial was thoroughly convinced. The amount of cubic feet consumed by one of these lamps is 4.2 per hour, and the present cost of gas the expense would amount to about six cents per hour."

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard with your head; get into the habit of staying at the vile nothings advertised, and then you will know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take *Hot Bitters!* See other column.

Domestic Exhibition.

The rate at which entries, it is said, are pouring in to Halifax, promises well for the success of the Domestic Exhibition. Entries of live stock closed last Monday, and those of other classes will close on the 13th inst. Up to Monday the number of entries was stated to be 1040. As exhibitors generally put off to the last, the rush at the close will be great. It is to be hoped the quality of the exhibits will be as remarkable as the quantity. From what some of the papers say, manufacturers and others in the Upper Provinces are taking much interest in the Dominion Show, and seem determined to seize on the opportunity it will afford to display their goods before the people of the Maritime Provinces. One of the entries of drawing room furniture valued at \$1,000. Ample provision is being made for the accommodation of the crowds of visitors to the Halifax Exhibition in the city, where a system of private hotels is being organized, and in the neighbouring towns, to which special trains will be run at convenient hours.

Divorce and Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

The decree of Mr. Justice Wetmore, in the divorce suit, granting dissolution of the marriage bond, on the ground of the illegality of the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister has attracted much attention and comment in the Upper Provinces. It will be remembered, that the parties in the suit were married in Maine, where such marriages are legal, but lived in New Brunswick. After a marriage of eleven years, the wife troubled, it is said, by convulsive visitings of conscience, left her husband and went to live in the States, and refused at his urgent entreaties to return to this Province. Judge Wetmore declared the marriage void, on the ground that she was a deceased wife's sister, and justified the husband in instituting proceedings, as she had left her home years ago and refused to return. The decree, if correct in law is admitted to be a proper and equitable measure for relief for the deserted husband, but it is said, that it will give much pain and cause much anxiety to many couples within the pronounced illegal relationship, living as lawful married people. Such marriages, though not generally believed in to be expressly authorized, are not held to be invalid, because there is no ecclesiastical court as in England, competent to deal with them. Many couples have been living there in the self determined opinion that though their marriages were not strictly within the law, they would never be disturbed, but now comes Judge Wetmore's decree like a bombshell, to disturb factored security, and scatter to the winds among it is in the judgment of innocent people. The upshot will be we suppose that a strong pressure will be made on Parliament, to pass the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which will be introduced by Mr. Girouard next session. The feeling in favor of it is growing in strength. In the very highest quarters in England, it is said, there is a strong desire that such a bill should become law. It will likely pass through the British Parliament next session, and if at all earnestly pushed, it will also get safely through our Dominion House. It really seems a measure not in the least repugnant to the public opinion, and though it is in the article prohibiting the marriage of man and woman in these relations, was according to the late Dean Stanley, (in the very last article from his pen which appears in "McMillan" for July) forced upon the Westminster Divines, in the seventeenth century. There is no text from scripture that can fairly be interpreted as prohibiting it, and the ideas that it is criminal, and a transgression of divine law have grown up around it like weeds in some clear gardens.

CURRENT COIN.

The Garfield fund now amounts to over \$165,000. There will be five changes of the moon this month. It is said that the mail-bag difficulty is amicably arranged. Five hundred trains pass every week over the Victoria Bridge at Montreal. A national conference of prohibitionists has been called in New York for October 18. A negro has bought an estate in Georgia, paying down \$22,000 for its 2,100 acres. A canal to connect Odessa and Danzig is to be built; also to connect the Danube and Oder. A child died in New York a few days ago from erysipelas, caused by having its ears bored. Father Rudolph, a Roman Catholic priest at Clyde, Ohio, has left the ministry and married. Some arithmeticians have calculated that steam is now doing on the globe, every day, the work of 800,000 men. Thirty years ago butchers in London never wore hats when at work, but drove all over the town bareheaded. The value of taxable property in New York has increased \$42,000,000 since last year, and is now \$1,186,000,000. The first lot of Irish children brought out by Father Nugent, for adoption in Canada, arrived in Montreal on the 29th ult. In a block of ice that melted in an ice-boat at Connersville, Ind., a live frog was found which weighed a quarter of a pound. It is estimated that the rice crop of South Carolina has been damaged by the recent hurricane to the extent of a million dollars. A correspondent of a London paper seriously declares his belief that the time will come when men will be transmitted by telegraph. An infallible remedy for Fever and Ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure. The Philadelphia *News* has discovered a new worm which eats ice, and it predicts a short ice-free period of these days from its ravages. The Postmaster of New York reports that so many American mail bags are returned from Canada, that he finds it difficult to store them. The exports from the United States of wheat and wheat flour for the year ending 30th June last, were equal to 186,351,614 bushels. The word Falcon, the name of Esterbrook's well known steel pen, is derived from *Falx*, a reaping hook, suggested by the shape of the Falcon's beak. The banks in Montreal are introducing the competitive examination system in the award of preferment and the granting of situations. The oldest building in New York, erected in 1742 as a residence for Admiral Warren, is to be pulled down to make room for a new structure. The shipment of ice from Boston to Southern and other parts this season has been very large, and the supply has at times been unequal to the demand. Five men are now committed for murder in Canada, four at Ottawa and one at Kingston; and another is in prison under charge of murder at Quebec. Sheep farming in Great Britain is declining, the number of sheep in England and Scotland having fallen off over 12 per cent. during the last two years. HANINGTON'S "QUININE WINE AND IRON," taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind and gives lasting strength to the whole system. Two Georgia cows, missing ten days, were at last found with horns locked and "in a miserable plight." The horns had to be sawed before the animals could be separated. The London *Globe* suggests that the *Great Eastern* be turned into a vast floating sanitarium for 1,000 people and moored off some part of the coast within easy distance of London. During the year 1880 no fewer than 14,434 young men liable to military service quitted Germany for America, and this year the military service will probably be derived of at least 20,000 young men. A suit for five cents was lately tried at the London Division Court, and decided in favor of the plaintiff, Frank Peters, who sued Morrison & Trotter for that amount, being an overcharge on a washing bill. It was in New Bedford, recently, that a man died on Thursday, a post mortem was held on Friday, the funeral took place on Saturday, and the widow, with four little children clinging to her, was married Sunday evening. Cincinnati is the largest whisky manufacturing city in the United States. During the year ending June 30 the district embracing that city paid a total of \$12,538,346 to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Chicago comes next, with \$11,426,131. A Scotch preacher, who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly begun, suddenly stopped and exclaimed:—"Brethren, it is no use. Wait till I get along, and then, if I can see worth listening to, gang to sleep; but dinna gang before I get commenced. Gie a moor a change." In the upper part of Sonoma county, Cal., a railroad track crosses a deep ravine upon the upright trunks of tall trees, which have been sawed off upon a horizontal line. In the centre of the ravine a fire support is furnished by two huge redwood trees which have been lopped off seventy-five feet above the ground. Russia's reinforcements for her Pacific possessions will be sent via the Suez Canal, and it is said that this will be made the basis of a claim for a share in the control of the "big ditch." As such an arrangement would offer a counterpoise to England's strong position with regard to this highway, it is believed that France will favour Russia's claim. Stephen White, of Decatur, Tenn., directed that he should be buried sitting in an armchair, his old gun lying on his lap, and his pipe in his hand. As to dig a grave of such a sort would cost \$2 extra, his widow had him buried in the ordinary way, thereby losing the \$5,000 he had left on condition his remains should be so interred. She now wishes she had seen the will sooner. The New York *Times* suggests a law to make it a crime for men to falsely pretend that they are dynamite fiends. If found guilty they should be hanged; and as they could only prove their innocence by proving that they had actually killed somebody with dynamite, they could be arrested for murder immediately after their acquittal, and could be tried, convicted, and hanged for the later crime. A husband of eight wives and father of forty-four children has turned up at Troy, New York. Justice Pasco, a deputy old man, arrived in that city looking for his son, and stated, under oath, to the superintendent of the poor that at the age of sixteen he married his first wife in Canada, and since her death has married seven other wives; his last wife is now living at Montreal. He is ninety-nine years of age and has been the father of forty-four children, over thirty of whom are now living.

DEVER BROS.

Spring Importations!

J. J. WEDDALL'S

We have now open and ready for inspection a large stock of

NEW GOODS,

suitable for the

SUMMER SEASON.

DRESS MATERIALS

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

BUNTINGS!

IN BLACK AND COLORS.

BLACK GRENADES.

HOSEIERY,

A full stock, from 4½ to 11 inch.

BALBRIGGAN AND MERINO

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

For Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen.

Lace Mitts

In Black and Colors.

GLOVES,

In Kid, Taffeta, Silk, Netted, Lisle Thread.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

Successor to the late Thomas Logan.

Agent for Gilbert's Lane Dye Works, and Bazaar Glove Fitting Patterns.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, May 26, 1881

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