

# GO-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 20th 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 patrons, and has added a customer

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 evening of dress. 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

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 here to procure from the citizens of Fredericton, and in every 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

**F. B. EDGECOMBE,**  
Having imported an immense Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

**DRY GOODS**  
for the Season's Trade, is offering great inducements to purchasers in the various departments.

PLAIN AND FANCY Dress Goods, CLOTH SUITINGS, CASHMERE, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FLUSHES.

Mantle & Jacket Cloths.

Best Ladies' Wool Goods in great variety. Berlin's Fur Muffs, Boss Caps, etc. Scotch and Canadian Underwear. English and Canadian FLANNELS. Felt Skirts, Corsets. Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery. Canadian YARN. Peacock and Victoria YARN. Mantle and Dress Trimmings. London and Paris Millinery.

Novelities in FANCY GOODS.

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds OVERCOATINGS, &c.

Cotton Warps, Seamless Bags, GREY AND WHITE Blankets.

Horse Blankets and Robes.

Camp Spreads and Lumbermen's Goods of all kinds, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, etc.

Choice Goods at Low Prices, Wholesale and Retail.

**ALBION HOUSE,**  
QUEEN STREET,  
FREDERICTON.

BRANCH STORE: **St. Mary's.**

N. B.—Will take any quantity good Home-span, Socks, Mitts, Knit Drawers and Yarn.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention. F. B. E. Fredericton, Nov. 8

# Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 10, 1881.

## Liberal-Conservative Convention.

The political meetings which have been held, during the year, all over the Dominion, are going to terminate in a grand Liberal-Conservative convention in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. It will be presided over by Sir John A. McDonald.

The chief figure at the meeting, and at the banquet in the evening. Delegates from every constituency in the Province of Ontario will attend the convention, and will represent all the other Provinces, without doubt, will willingly lend their presence. Efforts will be made to make it the most important party meeting, ever held in Canada, and the brilliancy of the banquet will pale the ineffable fires of the political feasts given to Mr. Blake in Toronto, Montreal and the principal places in the Dominion during the year. It is certain there will be abundant enthusiasm. The electric presence of Sir John will give life and metal, and to the political gathering in the day time, and to the feast of reason and the flow of soul, in the evening. There will be no complaints that the leader is deficient in the power of attracting the interest and of sustaining the attention of his great audiences; his speeches will be well spiced with Attic salt, and he will give a view of the general position of the Dominion under his Government, which will raise the spirits of, and inspire hopes in, not only the members of the party, but in the people of the country at large. The temper of the carrying critics of the opposition will be much ruffled by the bearing confidence of Sir John. They will not be able to deny that the country is prosperous, and that its prospects are most encouraging. They will avenge themselves by calling the "chief" a bragart, and sneer at him for claiming beneficent Providence for his ally. They will repeat their thousand times reiterated statements that the prosperity of the country and the brightening of its future is in no way owing to the policy of his government. They will set themselves down to the ungracious task of beating out their already thinned arguments, to prove that the country is being ruined by the tariff, and has been robbed and wronged, and injured for all time to come by the terms of the contract with the Pacific Railway Syndicate.

They, of course, will do this, unhesitatingly, in face of the facts, that commerce is flourishing, that imports and exports are rolling up, to hitherto, unattained figures, that manufacturing enterprise is booming, that the rapid settlement of the North-West has become a question of certain calculation, and that an impetus has thus been given to the faster growth of the Dominion in population and wealth. There are some things tending to the prosperity of a country, which the policy of government cannot effect—the weather and good seasons, for instance, are beyond their control—but, as governments, practically, are dealt with, as if they were responsible for failure of crops, fluctuations of commerce, deficits in revenues, and for bad times generally, it is but fair that they should get credit for the prosperity of a country.

People, generally, look on such matters broadly, and do not care to reason very logically. A government, amid good times, has a very strong hold in the country. It will require something stronger than speeches from Mr. Blake, or criticism from the opposition press, to shake Sir John in his position, or make people believe that under him things are going to the mischief generally.

## Bismark and the German Elections.

There is not, only an almost total cessation of war in the world, the French campaign in Tunis being the only break in the universal peace, but even rumours of war have ceased for the time. At no time has there been so tremendous an armed standing force in Europe, (the great battle ground of the world for the last thousand years,) so scientifically equipped for slaughter as in these days. But the enormous armies have only displayed their pride and their power in slaughter and reviews. They press like incubi on the nations which with their best blood are ready to maintain them, paralysing industry, exciting discontent, impelling thousands to escape by emigration from these military prison houses, and indirectly tending to foster revolution, and propagate socialist and communist doctrines. While they are maintained, peace is but an armed truce. Governments with such weapons in their hands ready for conquest and slaughter, are tempted to use them. In the meantime, whatever schemes are hatched in the brains of European statesmen, they are agreeing to keep the peace. Princes Bismark, who is, by many, regarded as the chief troublemaker of the world's peace, (though he has done nothing in the last ten years to merit this evil title,) has in the internal affairs of the empire enough to vex him, and occupy his thoughts. The result of the late elections in October, show that liberal, progressive, and social domestic opinions have gained strength. It gave the liberal party a decisive victory, and put the government of which he is the head in a minority. It shows that there is strong opposition in the nation to Bismark's economic policy, which seeks to keep its commerce, trade, and the working classes, generally, in a sort of bondage, and pupillage, and that there is a very strong desire, and may be determination to win for the German nation a free, unshackled life. The German, as yet, has constitutional government in name, and it may be imagined, that they will never rest until they gain the reality. But Bismark lives constitutional liberty with its free life is to them, but as blessing, much to be desired, but, hopeless of attainment. It has been his mission to fight "the revolution" and to his mind most liberal ideas tend that way, and it may be conjectured that to escape the embarrassment and vexation of opposition to his own economic schemes, and checkmate the Liberals of all shades, (there are six or seven sections in the party from national liberals to protesters, partialists and mixed jockies,) and carry their mind away from questions of internal reform he would plunge into war. He has done so from a similar cause before. In one direction he will find it is said, strong support in the attitude he has assumed on the way to be settled, and now settled, dispute with the Vatican.

## Locks on the P. O. Boxes.

We do not know anything about the kind of locks that are on the boxes in our Post Office, or we do not know who furnished them, but, if what we hear of things is true, a great fraud has been perpetrated on the Government and on the public. A very high rate is charged for those boxes, and an extra dollar for the lock. Much was said in praise of the patent locks that cost so high. We now learn that one key will open any number of locks. To prove this, one gentleman opened at least half-a-dozen boxes with the key of his box. He then inserted the key upside down, when it opened the lock just as well as if inserted the right way, and others may have done the same thing. It may not be necessary to have such expensive locks on those boxes; most people, at any rate, would prefer to have a reliable lock, so long as valuable letters are deposited in their boxes, and particularly when they pay so much for the supposed security. We hope this matter will be inquired into and the party who has committed this fraud, if we may use the term, brought to account.

## Agricultural Schools.

Sweden is not a country to which people would naturally go for instruction in any branch of knowledge, or of practical education. She is out of the pathway of nations, she is a poor country, with a not fertile soil, and an unpropitious climate. But the disadvantages under which the people of a country labor, sometimes spur them up to make the very best of their situation, with surprising results. Sweden is not a rich agricultural country, but the authorities there, take care, that her agricultural population shall have an education which trains them to farm what soil they have with advantage. In one respect, she is far ahead of the Dominion, which is and must continue to be, by distinction, an agricultural country. In Sweden the boys destined for farm life, received a practical education in free schools, partly supported by the Province, and partly by the State. These schools of which there is one in everyone of the 27 Provinces, are intermediate, and stand in the same relation to the Agricultural Colleges in the country, that our High School in Fredericton, for instance, stands to our University. Many of the free scholars of the agricultural schools, after leaving their school at an Agricultural College, but the instruction given in the schools is very considerable, valuable, and the pupils who leave them, after taking full advantage of its course of study and practical work, must be very well prepared to begin the serious business of life on the farm intelligently, and therefore with best prospects of success. The course of study embraces the principles of agriculture, horticulture, care of domestic animals, improvement of breeds, draining, surveying, drainage forestry, agricultural chemistry, veterinary surgery, botany, a little zoology and geology. Instruction is given in carpentry, smithwork, carriage making, in building and making fences and walls. To each of the principal schools there is joined a dairy for the women, where they go through a year's drill in butter and cheese making. In a description given of one of these schools, it is stated, that it had more than 100 acres under cultivation, and 1,800 acres of unimproved forest land to be reclaimed, much of it rocky and swampy, but, the better adapted to give the pupils an opportunity of learning how to clear and drain land. Describing one of the schools a writer says:—

"Blacksmith and carpenter shops were in full operation; the barn was large, and all the buildings were in excellent order. The stock of the farm consisted of about thirty head of cattle, besides horses, sheep, and swine of different breeds, the results of the most careful attention to breeding and rearing. The students' quarters were presided over by a woman, under whose management the house presented an air of perfect home comfort. The parlor sofas and chairs were covered with white linen, the windows were adorned with flower-pots; the floor was as clean as a new pin. There was a piano with a pile of music near it; an American sewing-machine stood on a table in the room; engravings hung on the walls; little porcelain figures were scattered here and there; on the table were French, English, German, Greek, and Latin books; and in a garden window there was a view of a garden filled with flowers, strawberries, raspberries, currants, peas, carrots and potatoes, and a stretch of green fields in the distance."

In all the Dominion of Canada, there is only one Agricultural College, that at Guelph, sustained by the government of Ontario, which is doing good work. Probably it is not more advanced than one of the schools in Sweden. It may be said, the government keep a school, and call it a college. Much might be said on the good which would be done if schools, conducted like these in Sweden, were in operation throughout the Dominion. We shall content ourselves with copying a sentence from the Toronto Globe.

"The imagination cannot easily set limits to the beneficial results that might be expected in all the future from its establishment of one such school, modified to suit circumstances, in every county. They are needed to teach our coming farmers how to make the best of their farms. By elevating and popularizing the literature of agriculture, and drawing it a larger proportion of our young men, they would prove of incalculable advantage."

## Gambetta and the French Premiership.

What effect the elevation of Gambetta to be the leading spirit of the French Government will have, in disturbing the present, externally, pacific state of things in Europe remains to be seen. He has been forced to come to the front and openly guide the fortunes of France. Within the last year or so, he has indulged in (notably on the occasion of the Cherbourg naval review) utterances which the Chamber in its recent session showed how bitter was his recollection of the time when France lay at the mercy of the invading German hordes, and how strong a hold "the Hun" had on his heart. France has recovered from the blow which, in 1870, laid her prostrate. The payment of the enormous war indemnity has not strained her resources. She is prosperous, her spirits are high, her immense reorganized army is, presumably, far better able to cope with the German battalions than was her army under the Emperor, Napoleon III, and she appears bent to strive to regain some of the territory which she lost. She is rather recklessly offended the Mediterranean powers—England, Italy and Spain. She broke away from the peaceful, defensive policy of the last ten years, and shown it to be not impossible that she may be driven, by her wounded pride, her ingrained love of war and glory, to attack Germany for "revenge," and the recovery of the Provinces which were torn away from her. It will depend not a little on the temper displayed by Gambetta, whether France perpetuates or postpones her revenge. The state of the continent is rather adverse to him if he contemplates offensive designs. France could not find an ally now, Germany and Russia are at present in good record. Austria and Italy have sworn friendship, forgetting the enmities of centuries. The visit of King Humbert to Vienna last week, and the magnificent reception given him by the Emperor fired with such enthusiasm the hot impulsive Italian hearts, that in Venice, which not many years ago, felt the heavy hand of "the brutal Austrian," the populace called for the playing of the Austrian national hymn. Germany approves of the alliance between Austria and Italy. Italy has Provinces which she would like to recover from France, and in a war she would side with Germany, while Austria, if she did not actively join with them, would remain hostile neutral to France. Looking around him, and finding no nation whom he can count upon as an ally for offensive purposes, Gambetta will be constrained to throw all his influence on the side of maintaining peaceful relations with the German Empire. England, under Gladstone, is committed to works of reform, and the "Czar," with Nihilist threats hanging over his head, and fearing revolution within his Empire, has more than enough to do to occupy his mind, in order to keep some kind of internal peace and order without entering into foreign complications. Viewing the present situation, the prospect of maintaining the present general peace seems good, though in some quarters doubts are entertained of the intentions of the new triple alliance.

## We have received a communication from a correspondent in New Maryland, regarding the purchase of the furniture of the old School House.

The writer, in defending himself, makes some very personal charges against certain individuals who he names. This matter is a subject for inquiry by the School Trustees of the District, not for publication in a newspaper.

## C. T. A.

The Dominion Government, as has been announced, has decided to hear the expenses of both parties to the appeal to the Imperial Privy Council, on the question of the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. It was reported, a short time ago, that the Judicial Committee of the said Council had already pronounced the Act *ultra vires*, but the fact is, the matter has not been argued, and will not be brought under their notice, it is believed, for some considerable time yet. There will very possibly, be a long contest before the right of the Dominion Parliament to pass such a law or not, is settled. If it is decided as *ultra vires* of the C. T. A. Act it seems not improbable that the C. T. A. the temperance body may apply to the local governments to pass a similar Act. But the question will arise, have the Provincial Legislatures any more power than the Dominion to do that? The right of all these bodies is denied. If the right of the local Legislatures was as vigorously fought against, as has been the right of the Dominion the battle of injunctions, convictions and protests and appeals, of carrying cases from the Police Magistrate to the Superior Courts of the Provinces, and from these latter Courts to the Dominion Privy Council, and from that, to the Imperial Privy Council, would be renewed. If it were finally decided, that neither Dominion or Local Legislatures had the right to pass such an act as the C. T. A., the temperance body would probably agitate and demand that the constitution, the B. N. A. Act, should be so amended as to give the Federal Parliament incontestable jurisdiction over the liquor trade, and power to pass such an act by its restraint, as it in its wisdom might think fit. But such a proposal would stir up great opposition, on many questions, and prolong the contest almost interminably.

Some of our readers will not doubt like to read the report of the Dominion Privy Council on the matter of the government undertaking to pay the cost of both parties to the appeal to the highest Court in England:—

"The Committee of the Privy Council has had their attention called to the case of Russell versus Woodward, which is now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom on appeal from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and in which the question of the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 has been raised, and the power of the Dominion Parliament to pass the Act denied. The same points were raised in the case of Thomas Parker, v. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton, on appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada the competence of Parliament to pass the Act was upheld. As this important subject has been brought before the Council of Appeal in the case of Russell v. Woodward, it is highly important in the public interest, as well as to the persons concerned in the case, that the points raised in the case should be set for ever. It appears that Woodward, the respondent, is a policeman of the City of Fredericton, that he acted solely in his public capacity in enforcing the Act, that he has no personal interest in the matter, and that he is unable and unwilling to incur the expense of litigation. Under these circumstances the appeal must go to the Court under appeal, and judgment will be rendered upon the arguments of the appellants only. It is obvious that a judgment thus obtained cannot be considered as a binding authority or precedent in the Dominion of Canada, and that the whole subject may at any time be reopened by other parties should judgment be given in this case, on an *ex parte* statement of facts, and the Committee of the Council for the purpose of obtaining a final conclusive judgment on the subject which it is in the public interest that the Government should do, and indemnify both appellants and respondent from any loss or expense that may be incurred by them in the prosecution or defence. The Committee of the Council therefore recommended that a writ be placed in the calendar of the next session sufficient for the purpose, and that the action of Parliament be obtained to the satisfaction of the Government in indemnifying the parties."

## Warm the House.

The very handsome proportions of the new Legislative Buildings are seen with much better effect now that some of the obstructions, the working sheds and scattered debris are taken out of the way, and allow something like a fair view. Much remains to be done before the surroundings are brought into harmony with the central structure, and no pains must be spared to beautify the grounds, and surround them with a handsome railing, and to lighten and modernize the old Crown Land Office, which now looks painfully out of place. We have not a doubt but that the members of the Legislature will be so proud of the new Parliamentary Buildings, will be so gratified at finding themselves so spaciously chambered that they will, with the utmost cheerfulness, second the views of the government, and vote an adequate amount for the purpose.

The first meeting of the Legislators in the new Buildings must not be allowed to pass without a commemorative event. The citizens of Fredericton ought to take the initiative in celebrating the occasion. They should do something to mark their appreciation of the services of those members who so ably stood up for the rights of this city against the pretensions of St. John in the fight between the two on the "capital" question. They should not forget these services now, that the fight has been fought, and Fredericton secured its Capital rights. No more appropriate occasion could arise when they could mark their sense of gratitude, than by welcoming these members to their new Legislative quarters, by some graceful act of hospitality. And, we might say, even if there were no new Legislative buildings to be opened, no event, that will be a red mark in Fredericton's local history to be celebrated, the citizens ought, now, and then, to welcome, in a public and general way, the coming into their midst of the representatives of the Province, who make two of the duller months of the year lively for them. As they have done nothing in this way for a long time, they should seize on the opportunity which the opening of the new Legislative buildings affords.

No time should be lost in making preparations for what should be a memorable event. Those who have spoken on the question, how best to entertain the Legislators on the coming auspicious occasion, are all agreed that a Ball should be given. A lighter, brighter, handsomer one, the votaries of Terpsichore could not find than the new Legislative Council Chamber, were it given up to them to be prepared and adorned for a festive gathering, and we are assured that the Government would most willingly give it, and all other necessary room accommodation for the occasion.

A meeting of the citizens should be held forthwith, to talk over the matter, and an efficient committee appointed to make all the necessary arrangements. The new house must be warmed, the Legislators must be welcomed, and there ought to be no delay in making the preparations.

Last week, we remarked that, possibly, within ten years, a railway would be built from Winnipeg to Fort Nelson, on Hudson Bay. The road, it is said, is one that exists as to the navigability of the straits. There is no scientific information regarding this point. It is said, not on absolute knowledge, that the straits are navigable for five months. To clear up this point, it is suggested, that the Imperial Government should commission one of the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet, properly equipped to navigate through the ice, to winter in Hudson Bay, and explore it, and test by experience, when and where its action on the frozels is wonderful.

As the object is one of both Imperial and Canadian interest, the Government might very well detail a vessel for this service.

## The Protective Movement.

Mr. Gladstone delivered a magnificent argument, in Leeds, for Free Trade, and supported it by incontrovertible figures, but, with all his eloquence, and wealth of fact and figures, he cannot produce an universal smash of protective duties, or convince foreign countries, that Free Trade, which has worked wonders for England, is the true policy for them. Are they afraid, that were they to throw down their protective barriers, England with her immense manufacturing resources and skill would swamp their own only make them poorer and England richer? England cannot make a convert to Free Trade on the continent, there is a reaction there against it. France, that went, in 1860, as far as reciprocity in certain articles, seems disposed to return to a protective, and on many articles, a prohibitive tariff. It was given out that negotiations between France and England, for the renewal and revision of the commercial treaty between the countries, a treaty which Mr. Gladstone said, if it had not accomplished all that was sanguinely anticipated, had yet been productive of very marked and salutary results, was progressing well. The despatches, however, state that the negotiations have broken up, and probably there will be no treaty. A correspondent professes to hope that the Gambetta ministry will meet the British Government in a more reasonable spirit, and his hope may not be falsified by the event.

England not only finds the natives of the continent determinedly anti-Free Trade. The United States are as repellent as the most protective of them. English M. P.'s, touring in the country, express themselves as surprised, that the people should patiently endure the burden of their oppressive tariff. Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P. for Bristol, interviewed at Philadelphia one day last week, remarked, that it would be, of course, satisfactory if England could exchange manufactures for Indian corn and meat, "he marvelled how the politicians of the United States, three-fourths of whom were interested in agriculture, consented to be so heavily taxed in their daily expenditures, as must be the result of their tariff system. He ventured to hope that by negotiations between the two Governments some modification of their tariff would be secured." There are many people in the States, no doubt, in favor of modifications of the tariff, but as long as the Government hold to their policy of yearly paying off portions of the public debt, from the surplus of revenues raised by that tariff, and seemingly that policy will be pursued until the debt is wiped out, there will be no large modifications of the tariff made. The present generation is willingly, on the whole, enduring the burden for the good of their posterity, and is not in any way desirous of policy debt to that posterity, there is something grand in their determination, and England not only finds foreign countries opposing her Free Trade advances, but, "the most unkindest cut of all," her colonies in some measure following their example. Evidently there is an impression abroad that Free Trade, which has got the start of all other countries, which has almost untold accumulated wealth, has immense capabilities of extending her manufactures to any extent, and is a very large class of trained operatives, is not the true policy of countries comparatively poor, and which aim at as much as possible supplying their own wants, and have large populations, for which employment must be had in varied branches of industry.

## The Land Court.

Relieved from the intimidation of the Land League, the tenant farmers are flocking into the Land Court to have their rents fixed. The cases that have been settled are calculated to give them confidence in that court, and inspire them with the belief that its decisions will be greatly to their advantage.

In some of the cases referred to rents were reduced from £12, £70 and £65, to £8, £28, and £9, and in others a reduction of 25 per cent. was made. The number of applications to the Land Court reached on Saturday 16,000 they may be 25,000 to-day. The Court, some think, will be blocked from excess of business, but the government will find a way to clear it. It is said that they contemplate the formation of three more sub-commissions under the Land Act. On the other hand, it is remarked that the Court will not be blocked by business, as soon as a few decisions are given, and the tendency of the decisions is grasped by the landlords and tenants, amicable arrangements will take place in an overwhelming number of cases. Some of the landlords, however, are crying out against the reductions.

Truly, a change has come over the spirit of Ireland's dream, within the last three weeks. A short time ago the people seemed ripe for rebellion, determined to stand up against paying rent. Now when the head and front of the agitation, Parnell, is meditating and vainly scheming in the cool seclusion of Kilmalshin jail, and the powers of the Land League are dispersed, the farmer tenants show that they really were under a terror, and the avidity with which they are flocking into the Land Court, testifies to their joy at having been freed from it.

## PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Special to the Chicago (Ill.) Inter-Ocean: The world-renowned swimmer, Captain Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incidents in his experience:

Reporter—"Captain Boyton, you must have seen a large part of the world?"

Captain Boyton—"Yes sir, by the air of my Haberdashery Dress. I have travelled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of America and Europe; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected honorary member of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

Reporter—"Were any of your trips accompanied by much danger?"

Captain Boyton—"It depends upon what you may call danger. During my trip down the river Tago, in Spain, I had 'shoot' one hundred and two waterfalls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somone, a river in France I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late I carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat—(the Captain calls it 'Baby Mine') and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.—and I have had little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the frozels is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me, until I got hold of the Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would advise you to get some, for it is without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it."

The "Poultry Monthly" for November is published, and we are reminded that for the very large amount of useful and practical information to poultry breeders it contains. It is published by the Ferris Publishing Company, Albany, N. Y., at \$1 per year.

There are 24 miles of railway siding at Moncton.

## CURRENT COIN.

Quebec Local elections take place Dec. 2nd.

The Pope has expressed himself strongly in condemnation of the proceedings of the Irish Land League.

Capt. Tower who has been in jail in New York in default of \$5,000 bail, has been liberated on a technicality.

It is certainly a reflection on the appreciative taste of the bride that the best man at a wedding is not the bridegroom.

Alexander Bell, an Alabama boy, 13 years old on the 23rd of January last, weighed 355 pounds. Locally he is known as the Pike County Giant.

Mr. Thos Fuller has been appointed Chief Architect of Canada. He superintended the construction of the Departmental buildings and supervised the State Capital at Albany.

The imports into the Dominion from Great Britain for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, were in round numbers, \$45,500,000, and from the United States, \$39,700,000.

A member of the New Hampshire Legislature denounced a bill that was under discussion as "treacherous as was the slaying of Caesar by Judas in the Roman capital."

To evade the Scott Act in Charlottetown, where it is enforced with vigor, some of the dealers have hit upon the dodge of mixing all sorts of grog with harmless barks and sell it for medicines.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bacho, aged 81, a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and an officer in the United States Navy for nearly sixty years, died at his residence in Brooklyn last week, after an illness of two weeks.

A knitting factory is to be erected in Halifax. A gang of men are now at work excavating for a building, to be erected on Gerish Street. It is for Mr. W. C. Archibald, whose establishment is now located at Wolfville.

Great Britain has forty-nine per cent. of the carrying trade of the world, and actually carries fifty-two per cent. of all merchandise. Of the steam tonnage of the world she owns 2,580,000 tons, against 1,530,000 owned by all other nations combined.

Five hundred barrels per day is the output of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery Co. This, if kept up, represents an annual manufacture of 150,000 barrels, equal to a cash value at the refinery of over \$2,000,000. About 130 men are engaged.

The Irish people pay \$90,000,000 to the land every year. It is computed that \$75,000,000 of this amount goes out of the country to be spent in London, Paris and in the gambling dens of Germany. Not a dollar of it goes into circulation in the country which produces it.

A. S. Trade, a young Chicago lawyer, has offered to assist Mr. Scoville in the defense of Giteau. Mr. Trade is described as a hard worker and a man of bull-dog tenacity, and Mr. Scoville says he expects to make the case one of the most remarkable in the annals of criminal jurisprudence.

Among the Canadians whom Dr. Allison, Supt. of Education for N. S., saw during his recent visit to Europe, was young Goodwin, of Bay Verte, winner of the Gilchrist Scholarship. He saw him at Heidelberg. He has passed his second B. Sc., at London University, and is to study at Edinburgh during the winter.

The United States War steamer "Alliance" has arrived at Halifax after a cruise of four months in the search of the "Jeannette." No trace of the missing vessel has been obtained, and the hope of her being found grows smaller and smaller. The "Alliance's" field of search extended from Spitzbergen to Greenland.

An Ottawa telegram says that, in consequence of Sir Leonard Tilley's visit to Washington to confer with the British Minister there touching negotiations to be opened early on the question of International copyright, the political meetings which it was proposed to hold in New Brunswick must be postponed until next spring.

That was a big fire in the Maritime Bank, St. John, the other day which burned up several hundred thousand dollars worth of Bank notes—per "order of the Board," of course. The old notes having all gone up the chimney—at least all that were in the Bank's possession—the new notes, \$5, \$10 and \$100, were at once issued.

It is proposed to tender, on the 22nd inst., a banquet to Sir John A. McDonald, on the occasion of his visiting Toronto. It is expected that representatives from all parts of the Dominion within reasonable distance will be present. It will enable the Premier to give such views of public policy as he may be at liberty to disclose to the public, and to reply to some of the speeches of the Opposition leader recently made.

Miss Helen Taylor, the step-daughter of John Stuart Mill, is mentioned as a woman who holds an aristocratic audience spell-bound in a Duke's drawing-room when speaking on the dignity of labor; a woman who commands the breathless attention of 3,000 or 4,000 workmen when expounding the moral obligations of capital. Her admirers are a little wroth with her at present because at a recent meeting she called Mr. Gladstone "a dastard and a recreant."

The Empress of Germany is one of the kindest of women. She is especially fond of children and good to them. She has appropriated a large part of her ground at Coblenz for a poor children's playground. She has had swings put up and has provided a large stock of outdoor playthings. It is one of the kind old lady's chief pleasures to drive past the spot, and see her little subjects amusing themselves; and she adds to their happiness and her own by distributing generous supplies of cakes and sweetmeats.

A curiosity in the shape of a sword and scabbard are on exhibition at the Athletic saloon, Ottawa. The sword, which is a massive one, measures about four feet in length. It was found by Mr. N. E. Barnes in August while he was in company with a fishing party, about one mile and a half from the town of Niagara, up the Niagara river on the Canadian side. It is supposed to be one of the swords used in the war of 1812, in which General Brock fell near the spot where the sword was found, on October 13th, while defending the British against the Americans.

The Pope, when addressing the Italian pilgrims in St. Peter's the other evening, was deeply moved. He looked thin, worn, and anxious; his face had a feverish glow, and his muscles visibly twitched as he bent low down, first on one side, then on the other, blessing the people with out-stretched arms and sweeping gesture, and from time to time throwing himself back in his chair and gazing upward as if praying all the time. He appeared feeble, and he has certainly grown to look much older in the past two years than the time would warrant. The emotion with which he spoke again and again brought tears to his eyes.

On the question of Canadian Independence Sir A. T. Galt said to a New York reporter, the other day:—

"I have not given the subject a thought because it has not yet risen, and when it does rise it will be quite time enough to think about it. Doubtless Canada's future is in her own hands and her people will not be likely to change the present condition until they have well considered the serious responsibilities involved in that measure. In fact, I regard the independence cry as like many other cries, merely one of those notoriety schemes originated by persons who like to talk but who seldom pause to think upon what they are talking about. You can rest assured there is nothing in it."

September 15th, 1881.

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