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 of

MERCHANT TAILORS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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

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

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LEBARON SMITH.

CARD.

To our Customers and the Public generally :—

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

A First-Class Modern Tailoring and

OUTFITTING

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, so long and favorably known to his patrons, and has added a customers'

SHOEMAKING

ESTABLISHMENT

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

T. W. Smith & Son

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

Complete Outfit from Head to Foot,

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

THOMAS W. SMITH & SON.

Fredericton, July 7

August 10th.

MORE NEW GOODS

-o-AT-o-

EDGECOMBE'S

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

NOVELTIES IN

English and American Prints,

SCOTCH & CANADIAN TWEEDS,

Ladies and Gents' Underwear.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE

PERFECT FITTING CORSETS,

Canadian Manufacture.

ONE CASE OF

LADIE'S STRAW HATS,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
COTTON WARPS,
SMALL WARES &C.,

All marked at Bottom Prices.

GREAT BARGAIS.

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 Homespun, Socks, Mitts, Drawers, Domestic Yarn, &c.

F. B. EDGECOMBE

Fredericton, Aug. 4

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., September 15, 1881.

NOTICE.

☞ Remittances to the "Maritime Farmer Association" should be by Bank Draft or Post Office Order, made payable to Julius L. Inches, Fredericton. When this is not convenient, money may be sent by Registered letter.

The Season of 1881.

The farmers of the Dominion will have cause to remember with pain the season of 1881. A few in Upper Canada in spring were so worked upon by their fears that the end of the world was near, that they sowed no crops at all, and others were a week or so ago, so overcome by the destruction by raging bush fires, and the potentous threatening appearance of the sun, and the heavens that they thought the end was actually at hand. The season has been marked by remarkable variations of weather. In Ontario little rain fell for two months previous to the outbreak of the bush fires. From the beginning of August over much of the Province, no rain whatever fell, the *Globe* states. In New Brunswick from the middle of July, heavy rains have fallen intermittently. The forty days of St. Swither's were days mostly of cloud and wet, and the reign of rains has been prolonged with intermissions, until well on to the middle of September. Quebec and Nova Scotia appear to have escaped extreme drought and extreme wet. Notwithstanding the drought much of the harvest in Upper Canada was in good condition, and it is an average one. But the destructive bush fires have been a heavy calamity to many farmers. No section of Ontario was unharmed by them. Day after day, night after night, for a week, (it is said) the battle against the flames was maintained on thousands of farms throughout that Province, amid suffocating smoke, showers of cinders, and a heat rivaling that of the tropical deserts. It is computed that five hundred farmers have lost all they possessed, while thousands more have suffered losses which it will take years of labor to repair. The loss to the farmers is estimated at two millions of dollars, and a million more is given as the probable loss by destruction of timber.

How different has been the experience of the New Brunswick farmer. Day after day they saw the grass remaining green under cold and cloudy skies, and the rain falling on cut and standing hay; they have gone to sleep cheered by a sign in the sky, that seemed to indicate a favorable break of weather, and have been wakened in the early morn by the heavy, melancholy splash of the rain. When a break did come, and the bright sun revived their hopes and caused them to take a more favorable view of harvest prospects, they have seen the clouds gather again, and heard again the heavy, melancholy splash—splash of the rain; and this they have seen occur again and again. They have seen the waters rise on the intervales, and the tides overflood the marshes; and tons upon tons of hay floated and swept away, and their green crops rotting in the mucky soil. It is to be feared that the loss to the farmers of this Province will be severe.

A Fishery Question.

What with the ingrained love of sport so strong in some natures, an indication of the primitive man, latent in all, what with the disposition of some to put themselves above law regulation; what with the difficulty of keeping anything like effective supervision over long stretches of water; what with the tendency of some officers in authority to show some favoritism, to wink hard on some cases of violation of law—what with one thing, and what with another, the proper care and conservation of our river fisheries is a very difficult matter. Nothing, it would seem, will prevent some men from spearing or netting salmon without license, in or out of season. But something, surely, might be done to prevent the setting of nets in our estuaries and rivers, in numbers out of all proportion to their stock of fish, and so placed that quantities of salmon are caught on their way to the spawning beds. The authorities should not issue so many licences for nets, and exercise more careful supervision on the nets which are licensed, to see that they are properly made and set. Great destruction, again, is done to the fish on milling streams by sawdust, and it is impossible to abate this nuisance while some great millowners set themselves above law, and think that their interests are not to be put in comparison with a "few fish" The example set by men of this class is very bad, and encourages a contempt of the law in others. And if "big" men are allowed to escape the penalty that the law says must be pressed on all who dump their saw dust into the rivers and streams, how can the fishery officers with any face punish lesser men? Why should the interest of these men be allowed to prejudice the general good, especially when the expenditure of a little money by them in the erection of a furnace to consume the saw dust, would put an end to a nuisance of which the fishery officers complain, as a great obstruction to the performance of their duty.

Toronto Exhibition.

The annual Exhibition in Toronto opened last Thursday, and is now "in full swing." The total number of entries is 8,634. In some lines it is the most successful industrial show that has been held in Canada, and it well represents the productive, manufacturing, artistic, and agricultural pregress of the leading Province in the Dominion. It is especially great in agricultural implements, which is an Ontarian specialty. One feature of the show worthy of notice is, that particular efforts are made to attract, instruct and amuse the members of the farming community. Yesterday, the 14th inst., was "the Farmer's Day," and addresses of welcome and on agricultural topics were delivered by the Mayor, Professor Mills, of the Guelph Agricultural College, and prominent men in Canada and the United States. The Exhibition is not only very fine as a display of products of all kinds, but it promises to be most successful from a financial point of view, a point in which our Provincial Exhibitions have always failed.

Opposition to the Monopoly

The threats of opposition to J. Gould's telegraph monopoly were not mere words, action has been quickly taken. It is announced that a company is to be formed in Montreal, to be called the Mutual Telegraph of Canada, which will make arrangements with the Mutual Telegraph Company of New York for interchange of business, to compete with the entire system of the Western Union, and great Northwestern. The company is said to have strong financial backing, and Charles R. Hosmer, Superintendent of the Dominion line, is mentioned as its general Manager. It will have connection between Montreal and Ottawa, and the States this fall.

Our readers will not forget that the sheep and swine recently imported by the Government, are to be sold at auction, by Mr. T. B. Hanington, on the grounds of the St. John Agricultural Society, next Tuesday, the 20th inst. Sale to commence at 11 a. m.

The Dominion Exhibition at Halifax opens next Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Homesickness in the West.

If all the stories told in the papers are true, there must be a good number of very homesick Bluenoses out West, in the regions of Minnesota, and adjoining States. In fact, setting aside the homesickness, it is not surprising, that, people accustomed to the well behaved climate of these Maritime Provinces, should find it hard to live in a country where the elements play stupendous freaks, where droughts, floods, and tornadoes are quite common occurrences; where houses and barns, cattle, and human beings are whirled aloft like dried leaves in the air, by cyclones, and where destruction seems to go on on quite a reckless and gigantic scale; and to the disasters caused by heat, fire, and water, there are added, fever and ague. No wonder that the poor Bluenose, who has, perhaps, seen his cattle perish from drought, or has been rendered houseless for a time by a cyclone, when the fever attacks him should feel profoundly dispirited and long sickly for the green woods, the cool breezes, the genial sunshine, the occasional rains, and the security of his former home in the East. We are continually coming across paragraphs in our exchanges, which show how sickness and regret add to the discomfort of settlers from these Provinces in the West. In the last *Colchester Sun*, the edltor tells, on authority, of a letter from a gentleman formerly of Pictou, of the great afflictions that have come upon many settlers in Minnesota from the unhealthy climate, and from malignant typhoid fever which was then prevalent, and making encreasing ravages. "I," says the *Sun's* correspondent, "meet with our Nova Scotia boys, and we have a talk, especially when we get the blues, as everything is not just lively out here. No matter what stories you may hear, any sensible man would rather have fifty dollars a month in Pictou or Truro, than one hundred dollars a month here." It is a pity that the Nova Scotians did not come to the sensible conclusion before settling out West, but if the confession of their want of sense avails to make young men in this and the neighboring Province resolve on the sensible course of remaining at home, content with lesser nominal earnings, they will not have made martyrs of themselves in vain.

Fires, Rains, and the Circus.

Nature operates on a very extensive scale, with severe impartiality, and in variable moods at the same time. In the Dominion, in one part, the fires have scorched the good and the bad; in another, the heavy rains have fallen on the just and the unjust, and suffering and loss have been inflicted on thousands; but the great mass of the people have gone on, unaffected by fire and wet on their ordinary routine of business and pleasurn, subject to the ordinary ills of life, while the favored few have been rolling up riches and basking in good times. Every calamity has a wide searching effect, but neither the fires or the rains will at all disastrously affect the prosperity of the country. They are certainly not spoiling the holiday season. In Upper Canada, the farmers are flocking to exhibitions and shows; soon from all parts of Canada within, at least, at all convenient railway distance, there will be a rush of visitors to Halifax to the Dominion Exhibition; and, coming down to our own Province, we believe, that on the last of this month, there will be seen in the streets of Fredericton, crowds of the people of York, in holiday attire, with not a trace of anxiety for the shortness of the hay or potatoe crops on their faces, but all agog to view the great circus.

Hon. Mr. Landry's English Address.

Hon. Mr. Landry at the close of the late Acadian Convention at Memramcook, by request, addressed it in English. His speech (which appears in full in the last *Moniteur Acadien*) was an eloquent vindication of the objects sought for by the Convention. We make a short extract from it, to give our readers an idea of the tone of the whole :—

A true interpretation of the enthusiasm which you have witnessed since yesterday and which has found vent in the numerous speeches you have heard, but perhaps not understood, would convince you, our fellow citizens speaking the English language, that we have met for no disloyal purpose; that we have united with no disloyal intention, and that we have spoken with no spirit of exclusiveness. Nothing has been uttered or even thought that did not breathe a spirit of loyalty and of fellowship. True we have spoken in French, true we have called our reunion a French Acadian Convention; but equally true is it that our speeches like our actions have been for peace, harmony and mutual forbearance; equally true is it that we have but desired the general advancement of our people. that their prosperity might add to the general prosperity of our common country. We have met and we have labored with a sincere desire to promote the success of the French Acadian people, but not to detract from that of our neighbours; we have encouraged union of sentiment, union of action and mutual aid and assistance among ourselves, not to use such agencies in hostility to our neighbors of different origin, but rather to enable us to work hand in hand with our same neighbors with better success and with greater credit to ourselves We have pointed out that you, speaking the English language, had been more fortunate than we. in the past, in matters of education, wealth and influence, not to excite envy or prejudice, but as a means of stimulating our energies and of encouraging the legitimate use of all the advantages within our reach, knowing that what you have attained we can achieve in a country where all are equal before the constitution and the Sovereign. We have talked of past hardships and of the severe trials of our forefathers, not to recall unjust treatment and to sow the seed of hatrod or dislike, but simply to refute the erroneous idea prevailing in some quarters that we are an inferior race. If we are the heirs of the sturdy qualities that sustained our ancestors in wars, in spoliation and in banishment, and the worthy descendants of that small but hardy race who suffered all these things for the sake of duty and of conscience without becoming extinct or even losing faith in a bright destiny, we do not think it evil to recall to our minds occasionally what it required of patience, toil, faith, hardship, perseverance and resignation during such severe trials as they underwent: we do not think it evil to be encouraged by the recital sf the fact that the time of war of races and of nationalities has gone past in this country, and we can never be called upon to suffer and undergo the hardships of other days for the sake of existance.

Lord Derby.

There has been much doleful writing on the decline of British agriculture and trade. It is pleasant to come across a more hopeful view of the situation, and when it is given by a man like Lord Derby, who never goes to extremes on any subject, whose judgment is not clouded by passion or self-interest, and who is about the last to give expression to opinions which are not formed after due reflection on authenticated facts, one feels no little confidence that the destruction of Britain's agriculture and trade by American competitien, and by the protective duties of foreign nations, is not near at hand, as some gloomy prophets predict. Speaking at Southport, England, he said that—

"He did not agree with these views. Our material prosperity had received a check, but he considered it only such a temporary fluctuation as individuals or nations are subject to. Nature has been against us, but there was no reason to suppose that our climate had permanently changed and he believed the land was likely to be profitable. He looked upon our trade position and prospects as favourable. Thirty-three millions of industrious ingenious people with unbounded capital, and with connections in every part of the globe, are not easily dislodged from the industrial position they have secured."

Gen. Luard says the Pictou Garrison Artillery is the best organization of the kind in Canada.

The Emperors.

The Emperors met last week, on the 8th inst., at Dantzic. The time was when the meeting of the three Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia was looked upon with something like awe, as portending change to the nations. Argus-eyed suspicion watched over the meetings of three crowned heads, and whispered aloud that they were plotting war and aggression against the liberties of the people. But, events have shown that the bond of alliance between the Imperial heads was not very very strong. The three Emperors met before the last war with Turkey commenced, and it was believed that the difficulties that, at last, led to war between Russia and the Pore arose through their instigation and connivance, and that, in short, they had resolved at their meeting to settle "the eastern question" for good and all, and banish the Turk from Europe. But, the events that followed showed that no such understanding had been arrived at, or, at least, that the bond of alliance between the three Emperors was not so strong as to induce Germany and Austria to go along with Russia in its scheme to partition the Turkish Empire, against the vigorous remonstrances and determined opposition of the British Government. Some people seem to imagine that the three Autocrats meet in perfect accord to decide on some act of spoilation and agression, and that they have only to will such an act in order to carry it out. But, the Autocrats, closely allied by blood, and bound together to maintain imperial power, as they are, cannot command circumstances; they are controlled by the sympathies, and antipathies, and ambitions of the nationalities over which they rule, and they cannot do exactly as they would like. The three Emperors have long been haunted by the dread spectre of "the Revolution;" and its attendant sprites, Nihilism, Socialism, Communism, were never more threatening than at this time. How to lay that spectre, to exorcise from their lands the demons of discontent, phrenzied by poverty and political disabilities, and hatred of the hard bureaucratic and military rule, might well bring three Emperors together to deliberate, but all their political craft and force would not be sufficient to banish the evil spirit from their dominions and bring content and prosperity, unless, perhaps, they should consent to lighten the burdens of their people and take a more humane interest in their happiness and prosperity. With regard to the meeting of the the Emperors at Dantzic, on the 8th, speculation appears to be at fault. All we are told is, that, it was very affectionate. The circumstances proceeding the meeting, the illness of the aged German Emperor, the cruel death, by the hand of their common enemy, of the late Czar, the dangers hanging over the head of the present Czar, and the satisfaction at meeting after dangers past, might well call forth the feeling of natural affection.

The Michigan Fires.

The forest fires in the State of Michigan were very much more destructive to the life and property than the fires in Upper Canada. The approach of the hurricane of flame was heralded by a copper-colored appearance in the sky, which changed to a deep red, and on Monday afternoon, 8th inst, by an intense darkness. A number of villages were completely burned down by the remorseless hurricane of flame,—Bad Axe, Verne, Forest Bay, Richmond Ville, Anderson, Charleston, Deckville, Harrisville, Sandusky. Port Hope, Minden, and Ubley were partly burned down. At Freeing, which was mostly inhabited by Poles, 300 people are supposed to have perished. At Paris, near Port Samilac, the fire made a holocaust of victims. At Cato, where the settlers were nearly all Germans, property was swept off like a hurricane, and the people were driven to the Lake, where they perished miserably. Many tragic incidents might be related. The fires burnt over a thousand square miles and inflicted an incalculable amount of loss and suffering. Urgent appeals by the authorities in Michigan have been made to the people of the United States and Canada for aid to the people who are in a starving condition. To add to the misery of the situation, a cold, heavy rain fell last Saturday night, which drenched thousands of the sufferers who were exposed, houseless, to the pitiless pelting. From the accounts given, we should judge that the Michigan fires were much more destructive and disastrous than our great "Miramichi fire," which has generally been accounted the climax of fiery horrors.

O'Leary Corrected.

Mr. J. Hunter-Duval, Inspector of Fisheries, P. E. I., denies, in a letter over his own signature, in the *Weekly Examiner*, that the lobster fishing was in full blast, especially in the factories at West Cape, after the 20th of August, when the fisheries should, by law, be closed. Mr. O'Leary, he says, was in error. He and three fishery wardens made a circuit of the P. E. I. line of coast and found, on the whole, the closing season observed. Mr. Hunter-Duval seems to be a splenetic individual, and speaks of the St. John *Globe*, as so obscure a sheet that "we Islanders know nothing of what appears in it, unless filtered through our local papers," and says of Mr. O'Leary, that "he runs a little concern of 400 traps a few miles or so, more or less, south by east of the large establishment of Messrs. Longworth & Co. at West Capé."

Trouble in Egypt

The Khedive of Egypt was besieged in his palace last Thursday by four thousand of his own soldiers, and a park of artillery. A demand was made upon him for the dismissal of his ministers, the assembling of the notables, a constitution and the increase of the army to eighteen thousand men. This political demonstration on the part of the troops has created a feeling of uneasiness among the European inhabitants. It appears doubtful if the authority of the Khedive can be restored peaceably. The revolutionisss seem confident that they have force to compel the carrying out of their demands. If the negotiations which Cherif Pasha, is carrying on with the leaders of the emeute are not successful, the country must, it is said, be occupied by foreign troops. In that event there are fears of an explosion of Moslem wrath, and a massacre of the Europeans.

Sham-okin

The prospectus of an Insurance Company, called "The Peerless Mutual Aid Association," whose home office is at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, is being distributed about here. The "Peerless" insures on the assesment plan, and its terms are very easy indeed. What is very remarkable, the rates of assessment instead of rising with age, fall. Persons, for instance, from 60 to 62, are charged less than young people from 25 to 27. We can only remark, that persons desirous of making provisions for their families, should insure only in long established, well known offices of repute, that are as safe as the Bank of England, as the saying is. Their rates are higher certainly than those of the smaller popular offices which spring up like mushrooms, but they give absolute security.

A young man was recently found in the Mersey drowned. On a paper found in his pocket was written:—"A wasted life. Do not ask anything about me; drink was the cause. Let me die; let me rot." Within a week the coroner of Liverpool received over 200 letters from fathers and mothers all over England, asking for a description of the young man.

Sir John's Return.

Sir John A. Macdonald left England on the 8th inst., restored to health, and before another week ends will be welcomed by his numerous friends and adherents in Quebec, who will give him the first earnest of the joy that his return, under so happy circumstances affords to the Liberal Conservative party of the Dominion. He comes with a further mark, we hear, of Imperial favor, and although he has no hopes of being raised to the peerage and receiving the appointment of Governor Generalship, he comes to resume a position which he would not exchange for one however high in official dignity. Sir John would not be Sir John, except at the head of a Government or party. His coming back in health and strength will settle some vexed questions. We will hear no more the question asked, "who will succeed to the leadership of the Liberal Conservative party?" And none will rejoice more that, that question is settled (it is to be hoped for a long time) than Sir Charles, Sir Leonard, or Sir Hector, who are looked upon as possible claimants, and who all have pretentions to the position. Sir John's return in health and strength will have the effect of clearing the mind of the Liberal party of false imaginations and hopes that his illness awakened. Instead of being disentegrated and split up by divisions and jealousies, the Liberal Conservative party will now become more united than ever, and rally with greater ardor and enthusiasm round their trusted chieftain. Sir John's return in health disturbs Mr. Blake's calculation that he will take his place in 1883. When he can point to the prosperity of the country, to the increase of manufactures, and to swelling revenues, Sir John will go with confidence to the polls, and Mr. Blake will find that his prodigious efforts to make the policy of the Government hateful to the country, have been thrown away.

The Market Question

AN IMPORTANT JUDGEMENT.

On Tuesday, in the City Police Court, Mr. Justice Marsh delivered judgment in the case of the City *vs.* one Burgoyne of Kingsclear, imposing a fine of $1.00 on the defendant. The action was brought by John Edwards, Esq., City Treasurer, on behalf of the city, as a test case to decide whether the Queen's Ward Market is free. The defendant sold a quantity of turkeys in Queen's Ward Market, and refused to pay the license fee, hence the action.

On behalf of the city, it was contended that the right to impose fees rests with the City Council, while the County claimed that certain Acts make the Market free. The question has been an open one for twenty years, and we understand this is the first decision given upon it on the points presented. Mr. C. W. Beckwith, City Clerk, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Henry B. Rainsford for the defence.

Mr. Rainsford has given notice of appeal to the Supreme Court, and the matter will be argued before that body in October term.

The outcry against the "cow nuisance" was never louder than at present. Indignant citizens meet us, continually, with the question, why does not the FARMER denounce it? Again and again have we lifted up our voice in denunciation, but with no avail. Strong in their prescriptive right, cow-owners defy the press, and all constituted authorities. The Mayor and City Council are cowed, they can pass ordinances but they cannot enforce them. The matter is in the hands of the citizens. Let them rise in their wrath and declare that not a single member of the Board will be returned next election, if the law is not immediately enforced.

We learn from the *Telegraph* that Mr. Howard D. Troop has purchased in Liverpool, on behalf of St. John capitalists, a new ocean steamship, 2,800 tons, now on the construction docks, for £30,000 stg. She will be finished next June, and will run between St. John and the great port of the Mersey. This steamer will be a good investment, and help to develop a direct trade in cattle and produce between this Province and England, besides being of great service to the general commerce of St. John.

We are surprised at the sedate, practical St. John *Globe* showing itself learned in the English racing Calendar, and devoting its leading column to the backing up of Mr. Crawford's "St. Louis" against the Derby winner, "Iroquois," for the "St. Leger." What does it mean? If it is so interested as to back any horse at all, why bet against the American, its general favorite?

President Garfield passed an unusually favorable day on Tuesday, and was able to recline on an extension chair for half an hour. But his case is still very critical.

During the vacation, the Halifax Institution for the blind has been thoroughly refitted at a cost of $4,000.

Here is a short pen picture of the well-known "Hawkeye" man, from the Windsor *Mail* :—

"In appearance Rob. Burdette is a diminutive man, with a very dark complexion, a face which is ever ready to break into a broad smile, a delicate moustache raised by hand and waxed so severely that one is apt to get his eyes poked out if he goes too handy. His conversation is like his lecture with the pathos left out. He is perpetually bubbling over with fun which comes as easily to him as rolling off a log. From his first shake of the hand you feel as if you had known him all your life."

Mr. Burdette lectured in St. John last week.

From the Melbourne (Australia) Age.

Wizard Stallions.

The performance, once begun, proceeds without a break, everything runs like clock work, feats of sensational daring and exhibitions of grace and skill rapidly alternate, and the mingled astonishment and delight of the spectators is never allowed to flag for an instant. The astounding performance by the six performing stallions—Prince, Duke, Emperor, General, Sultan and King, reminds one of Swift's Houyhnhums: "Upon the whole, the behavior of the animals was so orderly and national, so acute and judicious, that I at last concluded that they must needs be magicians, who had thus metamorphosed themselves." To see these six stallions drill like soldiers, sit on chairs in a cercle, come singly to the front at Mr. Organ's command, and finally march out on their hind legs, is alone worth the price of admittance.

These wonderful trick stallions are to be seen at each performance in W, W. Cole's great circus and menagerie which will exhibit at Fredericton, on Friday the 30th Sept.

According to a writer in *Nature*, the small migratory birds that are unable to perform the flight of 350 miles across the Mediterranean Sea are carried over on the backs of cranes. In the autumn many flocks of cranes may be seen coming from the north with the first cold blast from that quarter, flying low and uttering a peculiar cry, as if of alarm, as they circle over the cultivated plants. Little birds of every species may be seen flying up to them, while the twittering songs of those already comfortably settled upon their backs may be distinctly heard. But for this kind provision of nature, numerous varieties of small birds would become extinct in narthern countries, as the cold winters would kill them.

You can be Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailment—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs," in another column.

CURRENT COIN.

During the past year they have lynched 108 men in Arkansas.

Drunkenness among women is terribly on the increase in New York.

The census of India, just completed, shows the number of inhabitants to be 252,000,000.

The expenses of the French campaign in North Africa, already amount to 64,000,000 francs.

The meat shipments from Australia to England by the cold air process have resulted satisfactorily.

A cable despatch says that H. R. H. the Princess Louise will sail for Canada on the 20th of October.

Robert Bonner pays his horse doctor a salary more than double that received by college professors.

In spite of the increased civilization of the world, it is estimated that there are two million cannibals in existence.

The French Government has granted a subsidy of $100,000 a year for ten years to a new steamship line to Montreal.

Statistics presented at a late Brewers' Congress, at Versailles, show that there are in Europe about 40,000 breweries.

The Boston Public Library contains 391,335 volumes, the largest number of books under one administration in the country.

It has been decided to sell the Great Eastern steamship by public auction early in October, unless she is previously disposed of at private sale.

Improvements are constantly being made in the manufacture of steel pens. Esterbrook's are of superior excellence. For sale by all stationers.

Small pox is raging in Chicago at present and the indications are that it will remain during the coming fall and winter in its present malignant form.

The exports of cutlery, rails, and steel from Sheffield, Eng., to America during August show an increase of £33,000 in value over the same month last year.

The grain export trade from the port of Montreal is this season expected to be very poor, and already some of the floating elevators are lying idle in the canals.

A new hotel is about to be erected in Quebec which is designed to be the finest, and with the single except on of the Windsor, in Montreal, the largest hotel in Canada.

"A Home for Homeless Boys" has just been erected in New York. It cost $300,000, and was erected by subscription no one person giving more than twenty-five cents.

The liver is the organ most speedily disordered by malarial poisons. Ayer's Ague Cure expels these poisons from the system, and is a most excellent remedy for liver complaints.

Three German commissioners have arrived in Canada, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, to examine the country with a view to reporting upon it as a field of emigration for their countrymen.

It is reported that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at Jamaica, and other West India Islands, all the vessels belonging to the B. N. A. and W. I. squadron, on that Station, have been ordered to Halifax.

Bradlaugh has issued a fresh manifesto to the English people, announcing his intention to go to the House of Commons again at the next session of Parliament, and asking them to protect him against unlawful violence.

The effects after taking *Adamson's Botanic Balsam* are a soothing and controlling influence over any Cough or Cold, promoting rest, allaying the tickling sensation in the throat, and causing a healthy expectoration.

The Baptists are going to have a revision of the Old Testament of their own. Dr. Conant is one of the American revisers of the new version just completed. He is to receive $25,000 for his work, and has four years in which to complete it.

The one cent subscription to the Ohio man, Cook—who slapped a man in the face for, as he alleged, wishing that Garfield would die,—has been responded to by sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine persons, and Cook has been nominated for the legislature.

The importation of good horses of the best European breeds for agricultural purposes has this season been carried to a considerable extent. Several considerable shipments of French and British horses have recently been landed in New York and other ports, all of which go West.

Howard, the Icelandic explorer, is of opinion that Iceland before long will be depopulated. Formerly huts were found right through Iceland, now huts cannot be found fifteen miles from the shore, and the line is gradually narrowing. Last winter was the hardest in Iceland since 1690.

The railway bridge just finished over the Volga river in Russia, cost $8,000,000. The river at the point where the bridge is built is over one mile wide, The fourteen piers which support the girders are 800 feet above the main level of the water, and the girders 364 feet long and 30 feet wide.

A new method of investment is to be tried in Canada by French financiers. It appears that a company has been formed in Paris with a capital of 40,000,000 francs, to be loaned in Canada at remunerative rates of interest, security to be taken in movables, machinery, and furniture of all kinds.

Mr. Larking, of the New York *Irish World*, at Birr, King's county, Ireland, lately made a violent attack on Sir William Harcourt as a supporter of a murderous oligarchy, and said as long as the people adhered to the lines of the Land League they would have the assistance of American money. He hoped they would soon be in a position to fight for independence.

A chemist, one Dr. Mersel, whose income is about £2,000 per year, was recently tried at Woolwich for picking pockets, and acquitted. He managed to induce the Magistrate to believe that, owing to wounds received in the Franco-German war, he makes curious motions with his hands, which the policeman who arrested him mistook for attempts to ifle ladies' pockets.

Americans are indignant because medical practitioners from the United States are not allowed to practice medicine in the Province of Ontario without a diploma from a Canadian College. May the time be far distant when Canadians admit to practice any one, whether from the United States or England, to tamper with the lives of Canadians without the clearest evidence of their complete responsibility.

At the Exposition of Electrical Apparatus just opened in Paris, the Swan lamp was the great success of the occasion. It is a hand lamp with a globe. A wick of carbon gives out a soft light without heat, and it is said to be of infinite duration. It is lighted and extinguished by turning a button. The lamp is an English invention. It is said that it is cheaper than gas, but far more brilliant. All Paris is in ecstacies over this lamp.

Sometimes strange articles are sent through the post-office. Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster General of Great Britain, finds it necessary, in a late blue book, strongly to protest against the sending by mail such objects as fish, sausages, the carcases of deceased cockatoos, dead rats, live kittens, clotted cream, fruit, yeast, salads and jellies. These delectable dainties are apt to become non-conductive to the health of the post office officials, and the consequences of an energetic thump by the stamping clerk are melancholy to contemplate.

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J. J. WEDDALL'S.

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

NEW GOODS,

suitable for the

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IN BLACK AND COLORS.

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A full stock, from 4½ to 11 inch.

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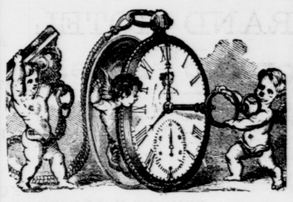
May 5 1881



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

Every Department Complete.

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Fredericton, May 26, 1881

87 CASES

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

RUBBERS,

received this Spring at

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store,

and more still to arrive.

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

THE LARGEST & BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

to be found in the city.

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

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, April 28