

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

W. E. the undersigned, have this day entered into partnership under the name, style and firm of

THOS. W. SMITH & SON,

for the carrying on of the business

MERCHANT TAILORS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

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

Opened this 20th day of June, A. D. 1881.

THOS. W. SMITH,
H. LEBARON SMITH.

GARD.

To our Customers and the Public Generally—

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

A First-Class Modern Tailoring and

OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENTS

and has been induced from his growing trade and the increasing demands of the public, to enlarge his business so as to supply every article required for the covering of man. To carry out this idea, and to enable him to fulfill 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; and hope to procure from the citizens of Fredericton, and of the country generally, that patronage to which it is his work and attendance, low prices, and courteous and prompt attention to business matters.

THOMAS W. SMITH & SO.

Fredericton, July 7

ANNUAL

Christmas Sale!

DECIDED BARGAINS

AT THE

ALBION HOUSE.

Our usual Christmas Sale is now going on, and all seem to be delighted with the beautiful assortment we are this season showing, and the very low prices which we are quoting.

Seasonable Dress Goods

from 8 cents per yard up to the richest and most costly fabrics.

LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES,

beautifully trimmed \$1.75 to \$18

Black and Colored

DRESS SILKS.

Black and Colored

VELVETEENS,

for richness of appearance, quality and finish, these goods cannot be surpassed.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BERLIN WOOL GOODS,

marked surprisingly cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Furs, Mitts, Caps, Ties, Boas, &c. &c.

Ladies' Gents' and Children's Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves.

Ladies' Gossamers, Hosiery, Scotch and Canadian Underclothing; Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs, in immense variety and all the New Shades and Combinations.

A splendid stock of Useful and Fancy Articles suitable for

Christmas Presents

—AND—

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Park's Cotton Wraps at Factory Prices.

We have in former years at our Christmas Sale, gave the public bargains in every department, and this season we have made unusual preparations to meet the wants of customers, and we expect to have a call from all the friends of the "Albion House" before the 25th.

We take pleasure in wishing all a Merry Christmas and Joyous New Year.

F. B. EDGEcombe.

Socks, Mitts, Hosiery, wanted in exchange.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 15, 1881.

Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture met for its annual session in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon. Outside the members the attendance was not large, but that included His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary, the Attorney General, Mr. Pickett, M. P. and representatives of the Press active and retired. Among the latter was Mr. Smith of the late St. Andrews Standard, and the Senior member of the oldest Agricultural Society (Charlotte Co.) in the Province.

The character of the opening promised well for the spirit of the subsequent proceedings. The address of the President, Hon. Wm. Wedderburn, was, in the treatment of his subject exhaustive, and practical and suggestive, yet earnest and glowing in its tone. We reprint it in extenso on our first page. The Lieut. Governor who, for thirty years of his life was a practical farmer, made a happy speech, in easy conversational style, recounting his own experience, giving useful hints as to the care and feeding of cattle, and speaking words of encouragement to the Agriculturists of the Province.

The Secretary, Mr. J. L. Inches, read the report; great interest was taken in his remarks regarding the Stock Farm, the importation of cattle, the expenses attendant, and the character of the stock. Attempts have been made to cry down the Farm, but the reasons advanced by its establishment are conclusive. The Province has not derived all the benefits that might reasonably have been expected, from previous government stock importations, owing to the want of care of purchasers. The farm will form the centre of maintenance, production and distribution, and if properly managed, will prove that it is perfectly possible to maintain breeds of pure bred stock, and it will give farmers practical lessons in feeding and care-taking. Unsolicited opinion abroad, and the testimony of experienced cattle fanciers here, agree as to the "all through" goodness of the stock imported. A fine assortment of cattle was never imported by any Provincial Government. The total expense of the importation was \$15,150. Over \$5,000 have been realized from cattle, sheep, swine sold. There are cattle on the farm fairly worth the amount of the government grant, \$10,000.

The statement regarding the stock was pronounced by the Board, to be eminently satisfactory, and it proved how baseless were the remarks made, (as Mr. Pickett said) by a discontented farmer in Sunbury, in a long winded letter to a St. John paper. The statement proved that the government need most justly in employing an experienced agent such as Mr. Simon Deasie. For had they sent a farmer from Sunbury, or any where else, how to proceed in making purchases, they would have been saddled with his personal expenses, by no means light, in addition to those of an agent, whom it would have been imperatively necessary to employ.

Qui Bono.

The Liberal party of two minds on the question of Independence. "It would be no question, like the cat in the old adage." The party is in quest of a policy, one not merely based in denunciation and opposition of the past and mostly irrevocable acts of the party in power, but a policy that is fresh and original, and that will present a square issue. It has cast about, and the only policy it can find is Independence. If the leaders of the party thought, that they could carry the country along with them, on that issue, they would have no hesitation, but they find no encouragement either in the state of the country, or the feeling of the people, or in the merits of the question. And so they stand shivering on the brink, afraid to make the plunge. What good reasons can the party advance for disturbing the present happy relations between the Mother Country and the greatest of her colonies? The only tie that binds Dominion to the great Britain, is the Governor General, who represents the fact of Empire, and the sentiment of a great nationality. We may also say the right of appeal to the Imperial Privy Council, binds the connection. If Canada were independent, the election of its Governor General would be a party question, and would impart a new element of bitterness into our political contests. Were the right of appeal to the Imperial Privy Council shut down, the ever recurring cases in which Dominion and Local rights came into conflict, would cause dissatisfaction and trouble in the Provinces, as in the event of independence, the great tendency would be to centre control in the Dominion, and the decision of the Supreme Court from which there would be no appeal, would favor that authority. Independence would not invest the people of Canada with greater power to manage their own affairs, or introduce any new elements of prosperity. It certainly would introduce elements of danger. What justification then in the present state of the country can the party have in raising independence as an election cry?

Pressing Questions.

Last week, we endeavored to stir up the citizens to make a movement of "the Ball." We remarked that "time flies," a very common place remark, but it contains the essential elements of truth and fact. The longer they put off, the harder will they find the work of preparation. We do not suppose that they will allow the time to slip by, till the government are forced to step in, and take the Ball in hand. As long as they do nothing, while they leave it to be understood that they intend to take the initiative they analyze all action. It is a fault of our citizens that they are very slow to move in any public matter. It is because modesty prevents any of our citizens who are fairly entitled from assuming a lead, or because there is such a strong undercurrent of opposition to any movement, that citizens who would otherwise come forward are deterred? There is one dignitary, who are bold to say to whom the citizens should be able to look as a leader in any public movement. We mean the Chief Justice. There is no man in our midst who will so readily assist support or disarm opposition to any project than His Honor. We know that it is one of his fine qualities, to be unassuming and retiring, but these qualities are not in all circumstances commendable. Let the Hon. J. C. Allen take the lead.

Fire, Storm and Death.

A terrible disaster occurred on a fine steamer, the *Soleway*, with a valuable, and in part, inflammable cargo, running between Belfast and Bristol. We saw by the London Times 18th ult., that when she was in the Channel about six in the morning, 20 miles from Rockabill Light-house, off the Skerries, in the thick of a violent storm a barrel of naphtha on board burst, and the oil ran along the deck to the stern, where it came in contact with a fire, and in a moment the vessel was wrapped in a fierce flame. Six of the stowage passengers were enveloped, and their shrieks were soon silenced in death. The rest of the passengers and crew, some fearfully burned, fled to the stern and remained in a terrible state of excitement and anguish. By strenuous exertions and the aid of a donkey engine and hose, the fire was prevented from extending. While in this fearful condition, a steamer unknown, taking no notice of the blue lights and signals of distress from the *Soleway*, passed it. Some time after a pilot boat, attracted by the signal put off to her from the shore. She was then steered to Kingstown harbor. A horrible sight presented itself to the coast guard, and police who got aboard of her there. The portion of the vessel which had been destroyed by fire was a blackened mass of burnt debris, the fire still burning where the crew had been unable to extinguish it. Here and there along the stowage were strewn the charred bodies of the dead. The flesh on some of the corpses was on parts almost burnt off the bones. Twelve persons were burnt, and several received frightful burns. A party of five put off in a boat, in the midst of the fire and the violent storm, and their fate was unknown, at the date on which the disaster was recounted in the Times.

Not a Good Report.

The Day Book publishes the report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, of which Hon. Robert Stevenson has been re-elected President, which was read at the annual meeting. It appears from the statements made in it, that among the farmers of Charlotte Co., there is a lamentable want of interest in the society itself and in agricultural affairs generally. The Society did not purchase any of the bulls, sheep or swine imported and sold by the Government; and the members and farmers generally showed so little interest in the Board of Agriculture, that not one of them was found willing to be elected to serve on the Board in the interest of the County. The appointment was left in the hands of the Government and they gave it to Mr. John A. Campbell, of York. "Our interests," the report states, "can not fail to be well looked after by him as they were by our late representative at the Board, for we are not aware that he took any steps to ascertain the wants, if any, of this portion of the district here represented. We are sorry to note that so much sympathy exists among the farmers of Charlotte. It is both their duty and interest to support the county agricultural society, and to be directly represented at the Board of Agriculture. The season was, it may be said, notwithstanding the excess of wet and unfavorable harvest weather, not on the whole a bad one for the Charlotte County farmers, and the Society is not in so dispirited a state, or so low a condition, as to forego its annual dinner, which will take place early in January.

Peace and Prosperity.

The United States are, at the present time in the state that all nations should aspire to be, prosperous and progressive, peaceable and at peace. There is hardly a cloud upon their visible horizon; at that rate, that is the impression one derives from reading President Arthur's message to Congress. The state of the relations of the United States with all foreign countries, could not well be more satisfactory on a cursory glance. We do not know if the President by the order in which he mentions them means to estimate the relative importance of the nations with which the United States are in friendly relations. But it does seem a little odd to run off some of them in the following order: "Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway." The state of the revenues is most flourishing, and on the upward count; a surplus of \$10,000,000, over an expenditure of \$29,714,887, is something worth speaking about, but it suggests that "the free and enlightened," as expressed by an excessive burden of taxation, and the President shows he is sensible of this, by recommending a reduction of the internal revenue taxes, save those on tobacco and spirits and fermented liquors. The figures of imports and exports show an immensely increasing commerce; in the aggregate \$5,445,041,074, and showing an excess of exports over imports of \$267,714,718. Almost the only unsatisfactory point in the condition of the U. S. is the decided and continuing decline in their mercantile Marine. Skill, while everything is so satisfactory in the present the President does not shut his eyes to the possibility of trouble in the future, and counsels the increase of the army to 30,000 enlisted men, and especially to the thorough rehabilitation of the navy. "No danger from abroad now," he says, "threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other governments, but for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers which may threaten us in the future we must be prepared to enforce any policy we think it wise to adopt." President Arthur, following his lamented predecessor, and speaking for the nation, thinks it wise to pursue a policy, that asserts the exclusive right of the United States to control a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, a matter in which all the European powers, and most especially Great Britain, are interested. Certainly, if the United States are determined to carry out the Monroe Doctrine, America for Americans, and hands of all ye old world Powers, and to insist in face of the Bulwer Clayton Treaty of 1850, or any treaty, that the United States shall be the sole guarantee of the integrity of the Columbian territory, and of the neutrality of the canal itself, preparation for a future warlike eventuality may not be unnecessary.

Port of St. Stephen.

The St. Croix Courier is deeply concerned over the prospect that the port of St. Stephen may be closed for the winter, "why should not an effort be made to keep the river St. Croix open this winter," it asks. "It has been proved by actual experience, extending over several winters, that it is possible to maintain navigation on the river during the winter at a very small expense. The river has been kept open during the last two seasons, and our business men have felt the benefit of it. Why discontinue such successful efforts, when all kinds of business are improving, and when manufactures are about to be commenced on an extensive scale? If the facts are as thus stated, and there is no reason to doubt their truth, and if the expense of keeping the St. Croix open, would be a mere trifle when divided among the business men of St. Stephen, they will injure the reputation of their port and their own interests, if they allow the navigation to be closed during the winter. They should hearken to the advice given by the Courier, which has shown itself to have the true interests of St. Stephen, at heart, and adopt at once measures to keep the St. Croix open.

Railway Accidents.

Time was when frightful explosions of steamboats on lakes and rivers, and accidents to railway trains were very frequent in the U. S. and they used to be cited as instances of American recklessness. Things are not so bad now, but accidents still occur far too frequently. During the year ending Oct. 31st, 1881, 1,492 accidents happened, by which 397 persons were killed, and 1,087 more were injured, being a monthly average of 129 accidents, 53 killed, and 141 injured. Railway travelling is safer in the Dominion, in the republic; allowing for the far greater mileage, still, in proportion, the accidents in the former are far less frequent than in the latter country.

Holocaust at Vienna.

A disaster occurred on the evening of the 8th inst., in Vienna, which recalls the "holocaust of Nice." The theatre was crowded, it being a holiday; there were 2000 persons seated, principally in the pit and galleries; there were few in the stalls and boxes. Two hundred performers were on the stage and in the dressing rooms. The fire broke out on the curtain as was ascending, and the flames burnt out around the stage. It was found impossible, owing to the frightful rapidity with which the flames spread to lower the iron curtain, which might have shut off the flames from reaching the auditorium, and in consequence of the panic, the water taps, which might have been of material use in checking the fire, at the first outbreak, were not used. At the first alarm there was a stampede for the doors, and in the instinct of preservation, the strong tramped down the weak, and hundreds were crushed to death in the struggle to make their way out. Many succeeded in getting to the windows and jumping into the streets. In the midst of the horrible excitement, the gas metre exploded and the theatre was enveloped in darkness, and the smoke and noxious fumes killed many who were out of the crush. The number of victims is computed to be 1000, and half of Vienna is said to be mourning for friends and relatives. Liberal subscriptions have been made for the relief of the families.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(Philadelphia Record)

A NATIONAL BLESSING.

The Nineteenth Century, above all other ages, has been noted for its many inventions. It has given us the steam power in its thousand-fold applications, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity; each day bringing us new surprises until we have become so accustomed to the exhibitions of the genius of our century that any new development is at once received as a matter of natural consequence, and most people will simply remark: "I told you so." As an instance of this fact we would only call attention to the wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil. A few years ago this Great German remedy had never been heard of before in this country; to-day you can hardly find a man, woman or child in the United States who has not used the remedy for some pain or ache, or, at least witnessed its use and seen its wonderful effects on a following. St. Jacobs Oil has become a national remedy, for it is known in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. It is a cosmopolitan preparation, for it is praised by the Americans, Germans, Italians, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Portuguese, Spaniards, French, — yes, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing, for it is endorsed by the rich and poor, the clergyman and the physician, the merchant and the laborer, in all the classes of the community. St. Jacobs Oil, by its almost marvelous properties, can be employed for a simple cut or sprain or the worse case of inflammation, rheumatism. Persons who have been confined to their bed for years with that terrible disease, rheumatism, have been completely cured by the use of a single bottle. Such cases have been quoted by the leading journals of our country; for instance, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* says: "Under the title of Oil Probabilities, one of the most useful of remedies, the United States Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Ties, the meteorologist of the Missouri Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him a most excellent reputation. A recent tour through the Northwest the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous disease, the particulars of which thus refer: 'The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, almost preventing me from sleeping. My pulse, usually eighty, fell to thirty-five, intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me after suffering for three years, I thought, as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains, I would try it. I procured a bottle of the oil, and after taking a few drops, I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment in a neighboring town, had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.'"

Not a Good Report.

The *Day Book* publishes the report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, of which Hon. Robert Stevenson has been re-elected President, which was read at the annual meeting. It appears from the statements made in it, that among the farmers of Charlotte Co., there is a lamentable want of interest in the society itself and in agricultural affairs generally. The Society did not purchase any of the bulls, sheep or swine imported and sold by the Government; and the members and farmers generally showed so little interest in the Board of Agriculture, that not one of them was found willing to be elected to serve on the Board in the interest of the County. The appointment was left in the hands of the Government and they gave it to Mr. John A. Campbell, of York. "Our interests," the report states, "can not fail to be well looked after by him as they were by our late representative at the Board, for we are not aware that he took any steps to ascertain the wants, if any, of this portion of the district here represented. We are sorry to note that so much sympathy exists among the farmers of Charlotte. It is both their duty and interest to support the county agricultural society, and to be directly represented at the Board of Agriculture. The season was, it may be said, notwithstanding the excess of wet and unfavorable harvest weather, not on the whole a bad one for the Charlotte County farmers, and the Society is not in so dispirited a state, or so low a condition, as to forego its annual dinner, which will take place early in January.

Short Commercial Notes.

While our rails enable men to run to and fro on the face of the earth rapidly, they are seeking for short cuts to make that running easier and more expeditious. The construction of a tunnel beneath the British Channel to connect England and the Continent is being prosecuted, and the work, as yet, has met with no insuperable obstruction. In France, they are proposing to connect by means of a ship canal the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and so save the long and stormy voyage across the Spanish Peninsula. The route to Constantinople is to be shortened by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth. Turning to Asia, a project to cut the Isthmus of Krau, connecting Upper and Lower Siam by a ship canal thirty miles in length, which would shorten the commercial route to China and Japan, by six hundred miles is proposed by the French and will find feasible, likely be supported by the British Government. On this continent the ship canal at Panama, Capt. Eads' Ship Rail-way at Tehuantepec, the Florida ship canal, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal, and the Cape Cod Canal, etc., are under way or in prospect. Last but not least, there is the ship railway across the Isthmus of Ognigetto. We may say that the last *Scientific American* has a favorable notice of this project.

Port of St. Stephen.

The St. Croix Courier is deeply concerned over the prospect that the port of St. Stephen may be closed for the winter, "why should not an effort be made to keep the river St. Croix open this winter," it asks. "It has been proved by actual experience, extending over several winters, that it is possible to maintain navigation on the river during the winter at a very small expense. The river has been kept open during the last two seasons, and our business men have felt the benefit of it. Why discontinue such successful efforts, when all kinds of business are improving, and when manufactures are about to be commenced on an extensive scale? If the facts are as thus stated, and there is no reason to doubt their truth, and if the expense of keeping the St. Croix open, would be a mere trifle when divided among the business men of St. Stephen, they will injure the reputation of their port and their own interests, if they allow the navigation to be closed during the winter. They should hearken to the advice given by the Courier, which has shown itself to have the true interests of St. Stephen, at heart, and adopt at once measures to keep the St. Croix open.

Railway Accidents.

Time was when frightful explosions of steamboats on lakes and rivers, and accidents to railway trains were very frequent in the U. S. and they used to be cited as instances of American recklessness. Things are not so bad now, but accidents still occur far too frequently. During the year ending Oct. 31st, 1881, 1,492 accidents happened, by which 397 persons were killed, and 1,087 more were injured, being a monthly average of 129 accidents, 53 killed, and 141 injured. Railway travelling is safer in the Dominion, in the republic; allowing for the far greater mileage, still, in proportion, the accidents in the former are far less frequent than in the latter country.

Holocaust at Vienna.

A disaster occurred on the evening of the 8th inst., in Vienna, which recalls the "holocaust of Nice." The theatre was crowded, it being a holiday; there were 2000 persons seated, principally in the pit and galleries; there were few in the stalls and boxes. Two hundred performers were on the stage and in the dressing rooms. The fire broke out on the curtain as was ascending, and the flames burnt out around the stage. It was found impossible, owing to the frightful rapidity with which the flames spread to lower the iron curtain, which might have shut off the flames from reaching the auditorium, and in consequence of the panic, the water taps, which might have been of material use in checking the fire, at the first outbreak, were not used. At the first alarm there was a stampede for the doors, and in the instinct of preservation, the strong tramped down the weak, and hundreds were crushed to death in the struggle to make their way out. Many succeeded in getting to the windows and jumping into the streets. In the midst of the horrible excitement, the gas metre exploded and the theatre was enveloped in darkness, and the smoke and noxious fumes killed many who were out of the crush. The number of victims is computed to be 1000, and half of Vienna is said to be mourning for friends and relatives. Liberal subscriptions have been made for the relief of the families.

Notes and Comments.

(Philadelphia Record)

A NATIONAL BLESSING.

The Nineteenth Century, above all other ages, has been noted for its many inventions. It has given us the steam power in its thousand-fold applications, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity; each day bringing us new surprises until we have become so accustomed to the exhibitions of the genius of our century that any new development is at once received as a matter of natural consequence, and most people will simply remark: "I told you so." As an instance of this fact we would only call attention to the wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil. A few years ago this Great German remedy had never been heard of before in this country; to-day you can hardly find a man, woman or child in the United States who has not used the remedy for some pain or ache, or, at least witnessed its use and seen its wonderful effects on a following. St. Jacobs Oil has become a national remedy, for it is known in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. It is a cosmopolitan preparation, for it is praised by the Americans, Germans, Italians, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Portuguese, Spaniards, French, — yes, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing, for it is endorsed by the rich and poor, the clergyman and the physician, the merchant and the laborer, in all the classes of the community. St. Jacobs Oil, by its almost marvelous properties, can be employed for a simple cut or sprain or the worse case of inflammation, rheumatism. Persons who have been confined to their bed for years with that terrible disease, rheumatism, have been completely cured by the use of a single bottle. Such cases have been quoted by the leading journals of our country; for instance, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* says: "Under the title of Oil Probabilities, one of the most useful of remedies, the United States Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Ties, the meteorologist of the Missouri Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him a most excellent reputation. A recent tour through the Northwest the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous disease, the particulars of which thus refer: 'The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, almost preventing me from sleeping. My pulse, usually eighty, fell to thirty-five, intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me after suffering for three years, I thought, as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains, I would try it. I procured a bottle of the oil, and after taking a few drops, I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment in a neighboring town, had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.'"

Not a Good Report.

The *Day Book* publishes the report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, of which Hon. Robert Stevenson has been re-elected President, which was read at the annual meeting. It appears from the statements made in it, that among the farmers of Charlotte Co., there is a lamentable want of interest in the society itself and in agricultural affairs generally. The Society did not purchase any of the bulls, sheep or swine imported and sold by the Government; and the members and farmers generally showed so little interest in the Board of Agriculture, that not one of them was found willing to be elected to serve on the Board in the interest of the County. The appointment was left in the hands of the Government and they gave it to Mr. John A. Campbell, of York. "Our interests," the report states, "can not fail to be well looked after by him as they were by our late representative at the Board, for we are not aware that he took any steps to ascertain the wants, if any, of this portion of the district here represented. We are sorry to note that so much sympathy exists among the farmers of Charlotte. It is both their duty and interest to support the county agricultural society, and to be directly represented at the Board of Agriculture. The season was, it may be said, notwithstanding the excess of wet and unfavorable harvest weather, not on the whole a bad one for the Charlotte County farmers, and the Society is not in so dispirited a state, or so low a condition, as to forego its annual dinner, which will take place early in January.

Short Commercial Notes.

While our rails enable men to run to and fro on the face of the earth rapidly, they are seeking for short cuts to make that running easier and more expeditious. The construction of a tunnel beneath the British Channel to connect England and the Continent is being prosecuted, and the work, as yet, has met with no insuperable obstruction. In France, they are proposing to connect by means of a ship canal the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and so save the long and stormy voyage across the Spanish Peninsula. The route to Constantinople is to be shortened by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth. Turning to Asia, a project to cut the Isthmus of Krau, connecting Upper and Lower Siam by a ship canal thirty miles in length, which would shorten the commercial route to China and Japan, by six hundred miles is proposed by the French and will find feasible, likely be supported by the British Government. On this continent the ship canal at Panama, Capt. Eads' Ship Rail-way at Tehuantepec, the Florida ship canal, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal, and the Cape Cod Canal, etc., are under way or in prospect. Last but not least, there is the ship railway across the Isthmus of Ognigetto. We may say that the last *Scientific American* has a favorable notice of this project.

Port of St. Stephen.

The St. Croix Courier is deeply concerned over the prospect that the port of St. Stephen may be closed for the winter, "why should not an effort be made to keep the river St. Croix open this winter," it asks. "It has been proved by actual experience, extending over several winters, that it is possible to maintain navigation on the river during the winter at a very small expense. The river has been kept open during the last two seasons, and our business men have felt the benefit of it. Why discontinue such successful efforts, when all kinds of business are improving, and when manufactures are about to be commenced on an extensive scale? If the facts are as thus stated, and there is no reason to doubt their truth, and if the expense of keeping the St. Croix open, would be a mere trifle when divided among the business men of St. Stephen, they will injure the reputation of their port and their own interests, if they allow the navigation to be closed during the winter. They should hearken to the advice given by the Courier, which has shown itself to have the true interests of St. Stephen, at heart, and adopt at once measures to keep the St. Croix open.

Railway Accidents.

Time was when frightful explosions of steamboats on lakes and rivers, and accidents to railway trains were very frequent in the U. S. and they used to be cited as instances of American recklessness. Things are not so bad now, but accidents still occur far too frequently. During the year ending Oct. 31st, 1881, 1,492 accidents happened, by which 397 persons were killed, and 1,087 more were injured, being a monthly average of 129 accidents, 53 killed, and 141 injured. Railway travelling is safer in the Dominion, in the republic; allowing for the far greater mileage, still, in proportion, the accidents in the former are far less frequent than in the latter country.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(Philadelphia Record)

A NATIONAL BLESSING.

The Nineteenth Century, above all other ages, has been noted for its many inventions. It has given us the steam power in its thousand-fold applications, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity; each day bringing us new surprises until we have become so accustomed to the exhibitions of the genius of our century that any new development is at once received as a matter of natural consequence, and most people will simply remark: "I told you so." As an instance of this fact we would only call attention to the wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil. A few years ago this Great German remedy had never been heard of before in this country; to-day you can hardly find a man, woman or child in the United States who has not used the remedy for some pain or ache, or, at least witnessed its use and seen its wonderful effects on a following. St. Jacobs Oil has become a national remedy, for it is known in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. It is a cosmopolitan preparation, for it is praised by the Americans, Germans, Italians, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Portuguese, Spaniards, French, — yes, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing, for it is endorsed by the rich and poor, the clergyman and the physician, the merchant and the laborer, in all the classes of the community. St. Jacobs Oil, by its almost marvelous properties, can be employed for a simple cut or sprain or the worse case of inflammation, rheumatism. Persons who have been confined to their bed for years with that terrible disease, rheumatism, have been completely cured by the use of a single bottle. Such cases have been quoted by the leading journals of our country; for instance, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* says: "Under the title of Oil Probabilities, one of the most useful of remedies, the United States Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Ties, the meteorologist of the Missouri Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him a most excellent reputation. A recent tour through the Northwest the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous disease, the particulars of which thus refer: 'The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, almost preventing me from sleeping. My pulse, usually eighty, fell to thirty-five, intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me after suffering for three years, I thought, as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains, I would try it. I procured a bottle of the oil, and after taking a few drops, I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment in a neighboring town, had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.'"

Not a Good Report.

The *Day Book* publishes the report of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, of which Hon. Robert Stevenson has been re-elected President, which was read at the annual meeting.