APRIL 3rd, 1882

NEW GOODS!

FRESH STOCK!!

LOW PRICES!!!

THOS. W. SMITH & SON,

Clothiers and Boot & Shoe Men,

have opened a very large stock of goods for the spring and summer trade, consisting of

New Tweeds, nobby patterns, German & French Coatings, French Vestings, Fine "Simon pure" Trousers.

Best West of England Broads

AND

DOESKINS.

Also, Venetion Finish

CANADIAN & DOMETIC GOOD in great variety

Latest Fashion Plates,

JUST RECEIVED.

An A No. 1 Fit in the Custom Tailoring Department every time, or no trade.

Ready made clothing from one of the best makers of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We never had a better assorted stock. Very cheap.

HATS! CAPS!!

Latest spring styles, in Fur, Wool and Felt. A job lot of Zinc, Wood and Leather

TRUNKS.

Fifty cases Gents', Youths' and Boys'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from all the leading Canadian and Domestic manufacturers. Competition defied.

Drop in and see us. Only too pleased to show you our stock.

T. W. Smith & Son

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, April 6

March 30, 1882

ALBION HOUSE.

WHOLESALE.

NEW GOODS!

We beg to announce to our friends and the trade generally, that having largely extended our premises, our facilities are thereby increased and improved, which place is in a better position to attend more fully to the wants of our numerous customers. The stock is the largest and most varied ever shown in the city, and the prices are unusually low. We call special attention to our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!!

which is now well stocked with a splendid assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Scotch, English and Canadian

TWEEDS,

DUCKS, OVERALLS,

JUMPERS, &c.

STRAW AND FELT HATS

for Men and Boys at such low prices as must command the attention of buyers.

Trunks, Valises,

with a complete assortment of

LUMBERMEN'S GOODS.

Orders by mail will be carefully and promptly executed.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Wholesale and Retail,

Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

March 30, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 4, 1882.

Mr. Charles Burpee on N. B. Farming.

An Agricultural Committee has been sitting in Ottawa, and examining farmers and agricultural implement makers and manufacturers on the working of the N. P. The bulk of the testimony has gone to show that many Canadian farmers believe that they have been benefitted by the imposition of duties on American grain, and that, they do not desire any change in the policy. Among others, Mr. Charles Burpee, M. P., of Sunbury, was examined, but he did not think, that farmers were at all benefitted by protection, but neither did he make out that they were harmed. He gave it must be said, a very poor account of farming in New Brunswick. But is he entitled to speak for the body of the progressive farmers in the Province? [He goes on in the old primitive way, cutting hay on his interval and island farm, and selling it. And he says, that, it is more profitable to export hay for the Americans, to feed to their cattle, than to keep the hay and feed the cattle in New Brunswick. The farmers who are wide awake, up to the movement of the times, and are turning their attention to the breeding and feeding of cattle, will think him far behind the age. Again he says, that New Brunswick is not suited to the growth of wheat. Is that the opinion of our best farmers? It is true enough, that sufficient wheat is not grown in the Province to supply its wants, but it is not the fact, that farmers lately have been applying themselves more and more to the cultivation of that cereal with success, and that the soil of New Brunswick, where at all adapted, is capable of growing as fine wheat as in Manitoba itself. It is a poor story for him to tell of the farming of New Brunswick, and will give those who heard or read it a very mean idea of the state of agriculture here. What other impression could they gather from it, and from the further statement that the value of farm property had decreased 25 per cent, during the last ten years, owing partly to the fact, that the people were leaving the country, on account of the low prices obtained for farm products? We protest against such an account of the state of farming in the Province giving abroad without contradiction.

Mr. Burpee's testimony as to the working of the tariff, was that it had not injured the large export of butter, eggs, vegetables, that it had no perceptible effect on corn or coarse grains, and but that it had raised the price of flour to half the extent of the duty. Farm implements, he said, since the N. P. had been in force, are lower in price, but of poorer quality. Foes of the N. P. unable to show that it has increased the price of agricultural implements, insinuate that it has caused a deterioration in their quality. An endeavor was made by one member of the Committee to drag out an admission that the implements and machines of Canadian, were inferior to those of American manufacture. But the testimony of Canadian farmers was to the effect that Canadian implements had within the last two or three years been improved, until they were equal to the American, which they had now supplanted. What will our manufacturers and dealers in this line say to Mr. Burpee's disparaging remarks. Will they allow it to go abroad that their ploughs will not cleave the soil, that their machines soon break down, and cannot do or stand the work that American ploughs and machines can? Forbid it, McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, George Todd, L. W. Johnston. It is too bad that Mr. Burpee, a farmer, but surely not a representative man of his class, should have gone out of his way to decry New Brunswick as a farming country. He was not able to make out any case against the N. P., worth speaking of; all he succeeded in doing was to show that his ideas on agriculture were very backward, and that he has a mighty mean idea of the Province as a farming country. There will be a stir in Sunbury over his testimony, and if he is not brought to book by Hon. W. E. Perley; then we are mistaken in that gentlemans knowledge of farming, pride in his calling and solicitude for the honor of his Province, and particularly for the credit of his county, which he has so long, and faithfully represented.

Marine Railway.

The Dominion Government have, again, proved that they are go-ahead, prompt to assist enterprise and aid in shortening communication between different parts of the Province. They have approved of Mr. Ketchum's scheme for a Marine Railway, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, and have promised a subsidy of $150,000 per annum for 25 years, on condition that the work is first constructed and performs what its promoter claims it will before any bonus is paid. The aid, even with the conditions, is quite as much as Mr. Ketchum looked for, and he will now proceed, with confidence and energy, to the work of organizing the company, obtaining the subscriptions of capitalists, and commencing construction. He has arduous work, no doubt before him, before the rails are laid and the first ship is carried across, but the credit due him will all be the greater for the difficulties he will have to surmount. He will have to face much unbelief as to the feasability of the scheme, but fortified by his own absolute faith, the favorable opinion of some of the best engineering minds in England and America, and the knowledge that Marine Railways, on the principle he lays down, are, on a small scale, in operation now, and by a conviction that nothing is impossible to modern engineering science, he will go on with undoubting vigor.

Another Scream.

In the United States Congress, in the debate on his resolution demanding the prompt trial or immediate release of American citizens now in English gaols in Ireland, "the Robinson" soared to even a higher flight, gave a shriller scream than he did on a previous similar occasion.

"He thought the United States was getting careless of the honour of its flag, its rights, and its citizens. Since the beginning of its Government it had not been fortunate in its representatives to the Court of Great Britain. Lowell had no right to look down from the throne of his superciliousness on honest American citizens who called on him for assistance. He thought Lowell ought to be recalled. If the present resolution was adopted he would offer a resolution stating that the release of the Americans imprisoned in Great Britain had been unreasonably delayed, and requesting the President forthwith to use the means and take the proceedings designated in the law of July 27th, 1868, and declaring that Minister Lowell having mistaken or neglected his duty in the cases of imprisoned Americans should be recalled He also had it in mind to introduce a bill "for the relief of England, for the benefit of Ireland, and for the glory of the United States." He characterised Gladstone as "a deliberate fraud of the nineteenth century," and contrasted "the former glory of England under her Johns, Henrys, and Georges, and her present shame under her Gladstones, Brights, and Forsters." It was asked what should be done if England refused to comply with our demands. I say "fight," continued Robinson. Washington said, "independence or fight." Madison said, "give up the right of search or fight," and I say, and this House and all true Americans say, "fight." When I came here I found the American Eagle drugged, drowsy, her blood poisoned with political pyemia, her eye wet with mildew, and her beak filled with Lowell garbage. I roused her from her ignoble slumber, I brushed the dew from her magnificent pinion, I gave her voice to the music of freedom, and sent her with her magnificent wing to fan the tempest and soar to the sun."

Royal Marriage.

The marriage of Prince Leopold, and Princess Helena, of Waldeck Prymont, took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Castle, on Wednesday 26th ult. It was a most magnificent pageant and ceremonial. Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses, Royal Dukes and Grand Dukes, Earls, Marquises, Counts, Lords, Baronets, Ambassadors and Cabinet Ministers were seated in the stalls. The Royal family and Royal guests drove from the Castle in four distinct processions, down Castle Hill through Henry VII's Gateway, to the Horse Shoe Cloisters; alighted at the pavilion, and entered at the West door of St. George's Chapel, and were marshalled in the nave, where the pageants were formed. The Archbishop of Canterbury and several bishops, deans, canons, and minor canons, were in position within the altar rails. The approach of the Bride, whose magnificent train of immense length was borne by seven young, beautiful and noble ladies, was announced by a "march" by Gounod, composed expressly for the occasion. The Archbishop of Canterbury, performed the ceremony. At the conclusion, a grand combined procession headed by the bride and bridegroom, was formed of the royal party, in order of precedence, and left the chapel to the music of Mendelsshon's "Wedding March." The wedding dress of the Princess Helena, was the gift of her sister, the Queen of the Netherlands, and was made in Paris, and was not finished until the 25th ult. It is thus described:—

"The petticoat is of the richest white satin, with several small openings near the bottom, showing a thick wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle underneath it. It is trimmed with two robings of the costliest point d'Alencon lace coming down on either side, turned with square corners toward a white satin train, in the draperies of which it disappears. The train is of immense length, and is literally sown with flakes of silver, while large bouquets of *fleur-de-lis* in relief are embroidered in silver all down the centre of it. It is edged with shell-like fluting of satin, intermingled with *point d'Alencon*. The dress has short sleeves trimmed to match with *vielle point d'Alencon*, and wreaths of myrtle and orange blossoms."

The Royal Bridecake was a magnificent, artistic piece of confectionary. It is all demolished now we suppose, but here is how it appeared to those who saw it:—

"It rises from a gold stand to the height of 6 feet, and weighs 200 lbs. At the base are swans and dolphins swimming in imitation water. The first tier is ornamented with four medallion groups, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, separated by pillars, on which is painted a lily upon satin. On the pillars are vases filled with flowers, emblematic of the United Kingdom cupids, reading, support the figure of literature. The second tier is octagonal in form, and the medallions bear the arms of England and Waldeck, with the royal monograms. On the pillars are orange blossoms and trophies of love Cupids showering imitation water on the flowers. The third tier bears a fountain, with doves, supported by ornamental pillars festooned with wedding favours. The whole is surmounted by a vase containing a bouquet of flowers."

Election Suspense.

The present is the lull before the battle, and uncertainty is in the air of the time. It is not yet, precisely, known, whether there will be a double simultaneous engagement, or two single fights, or only one, this summer. The statement that the Dominion Elections will take place in June is still confidently made, but all that can be said is, that it is not improbable that they will take place then, and if they do, it is very likely they will come off at the same time, with the Local elections. In this Province there will be no change in the constituencies for the Dominion election. The Maritime Provinces are not entitled to any additional members from increase of population since 1871. Ontario gets four new members, and Manitoba one. So that the bill introduced, on Friday, by Sir John A. McDonald, for the redistribution of seats, will not effect New Brunswick. The element of bitterness, which, that gerrymandering" measure, as the Grits dub it will import into the strife in Ontario, will not embitter the contest here. We do not believe that the measure deserves the fierce denunciation it is receiving from the Opposition, as we cannot conceive that any redistribution of seats could disastrously effect the chances of success of the Opposition, if as they claim (with their usual presumption,) they have the majority of the people with them.

It is hoped that Sir John will put an end to the agony of suspense, by an explicit statement, before Parliament rises, that the Dominion elections are, or are not to take place this summer. In the meantime, we are reduced to speculation. If they do take place this summer, and if persistent reports are correct, three prominent men will disappear from local politics. Hon. Mr. Fraser, Hon. Mr. Landry, and Hon. Mr. Stevenson, will contest York, Westmorland and Charlotte in the Liberal Conservative interest. With the retirement of Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, to the comparative ease, and seclusion of judicial dignity, and these three gentlemen out of the local field, and with the return of several new members, (which is likely from the numbers of candidates offering in all the counties,) a great change would be worked in the complexion and composition of the local House. In that event, there is no saying what would occur to alter the position of parties.

If the Dominion elections do not take place this summer, we presume that the three gentlemen above mentioned, will be candidates for the local House, and their return would upset all calculations as to changes of parties which might otherwise occur. There must be a great number of respectable gentlemen sitting on "the anxious seat" at present.

The Hanlan-Trickett Race.

After the Hanlan and Boyd race on the Tyne, the London *World* observed, "Hanlan had a very playful romp over the course at Newcastle last week, which once more proved his wonderful superiority. It will be nonsense if Trickett tries to scull against him. It is not 4 to 1, but 400 to 1, on Hanlan, against any sculler in the world, for he forms a class by himself, with, perhaps, Wallace Ross low down in the second class after him."

The *World* was right, and all the world will soon be of its opinion. Hanlan, if he had not merely a playful romp on the Thames on Mayday,—Monday,—pulled easily away from Trickett, and came in some boat lengths ahead. If he was, as one account says, 1 min 35 sec. ahead, he must have been many lengths in front. The race, which was over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, (for £1000 stakes,) came off under most favorable circumstances. The weather was splendid, with a slight, favorable breeze, both the champions were in grand condition, and the banks of the river were crowded with eager spectators. The betting was 7 to 2 against the Australian, Trickett. Hanlan will come back to Canada with his prestige higher than ever, and the strong prevailing sentiment will be that he will beat Ross if he chooses, in the coming race.

Another of New England's worthies, and a thinker and writer of world wide fame, Ralph Waldo Emerson, died last Thursday, 27th ult., in Concord, Mass. He suffered acutely before death came to relieve him. He was in his 79th year. Emerson did not address so large a circle of readers, as his contemporary Longfellow did, but he has had many admirers and disciples whose minds he has helped to mould. His Essays are his most popular work, and they are full of striking and just thoughts, and mystic fancies. He is akin as a thinker, though not nearly, to Thomas Carlyle.

The Canadian Parliament.

Principal Grant at the annual meeting of the Council of Queen's University, Kingston, on the 25 ult., delivered a dissertation on "Our Political Rights." In the course of it he sketched the Canadian Parliament, as seen by him in two phases. Parliament in its business mood is as different from Parliament under the influence of party feeling, as is Phillip sober, from Philip drunk. We had occasion a short time ago to speak of party feeling, as the curse of political discussion, and the Principal bears us out in all we said, and could have said, had we felt that preaching was our vocation. The Principal said:—

"I have lately had opportunities of seeing Parliament more closely than I ever saw Parliament before. I now know the various processes through which a Bill must past before it becomes law. I have seen men on Committee, and in the House, and in the Senate. I have not attended caucus, but I have seen somewhat of its immediate outcome, and we may infer from the nature and the end of the effects the nature of the cause. What impression did I form of the two houses as bodies of men? A more favorable impression than I had anticipated. Judging them by the newspapers, the press on one side tells us that men on the right of the Speaker are knaves or fools; the press on the other side tells us that those on the left of the Speaker are corrupt or obstructive. I was, he continued, favorably impressed with the average M. P. and Senator. As a Canadian I felt proud that we had such a body of men. I have seen no assemblage of Canadians, lay or clerical, that could be compared with them for a moment. The assertion that the Provincial Synod of the Episcopal Church or the General Conference of the Methodist Church, or the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, contains an equal or even a greater number of able men is pious imagination, perhaps pious fraud. Of course there are weak brethren and scallawags in Parliament. Such characters find their way into every assembly. I never saw a Synod without them, but the general average and the general tone of the Canadian Parliament is such that I felt that no Canadian need be ashamed of it. The intellectual and speaking power, the judicial temper, the general dignified behaviour, what may be called the common sense of the House, makes it worthily represent the country. But I must distinguish. I have described members of Parliament as they are then discussing general measures. telegraphing, banking, and temporalities (laughter,) but thore is another side to the picture. Let the matter they are discussing be one affecting party relations—and unfortunately that is the position in which the country usually sees them—and they become as different from their normal condition as night is from day. Intellect is suppressed, conscience is hushed, good sense is banished, good manners cease—everything that makes men worthy is sacrificed to the great god of party. Arguments will be advanced in support of measures decided on in caucus that school-boys would not use, and these arguments will be loudly applauded by men of ability. Individuals will be attacked and the vote as to whether the statesmen is or is not a public thief will be a strict party one, all on one side will vote yea, all on the other side nay. What must be the effect of this blinding of intellect, this twisting of conscience, this towering of high idiots, this gradual destruction of self-respect. There is surely a question to which the members are not committed before discussion commenced. Parliament sits with open doors, but the caucus sits with closed doors, and it is in caucus that real decision is arrived at, the decision in Parliament is a mock fight. No one is killed, no one converted. Discussion means an actual effort to ascertain the truth, or what is best for the country, but all that the caucus considers is how will it immediately injure or benefit the party. That being decided there commences an elaborate suppression of unpleasant evidence and a systematic mystification of facts. This work commenced in caucus, is, we hear, said in Parliament, and is then dinned into the ears of all the people by the thousand-tongued iteration of the party press. More and more is party laying claim to all the subjects as its own. This particular measure may be good in itself, but if you support it you go against given facts. To be blackballed is bad, to be expelled from a church is worse but to be read out of a party is the worst of all. Such a threat will make all but the bravest eat any quantity of dirt, and when a man has eaten a good deal of dirt he becomes eager to make others eat dirt also."

Dr. Lamson was executed on Friday morning in Liverpool. The correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* the day before, telegraphed that:—

"It is stated that the convict Lamson verbally confessed the murder of Percy John, his brother-in-law, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence passed upon him. Lamson was less agitated than might have been supposed, the terrible strain of the last few months having culminated on Thursday 23rd. when the Home Secretary's decision was first made known to him. He slept fairly well that night. and on Thursday evidently nerved himself for the ordeal he had to face next morning. Mr. Mills, the convict's solicitor, visited Lamson early in the forenoon. Later his wife paid him a last visit. The interview was of a most painful character, but both husband and wifebore it much better than might have been expected. Mrs. Lamson, now that the worst is known, appeared to have gained in calmness and self-possession. She was unaccompanied save by a lady friend with whom she has been residing some weeks in the north of London. The father of the prisoner has not visited his son since last Sunday, when he took leave of him, as he felt unable to bear any further interview. He has now departed for the Continent to rejoin his wife and daughter to sustain them in the dreadful affliction which has been brought upon them. Marwood arrived at the prison this afternoon and will pass the night within its precincts. He inspected all the arrangements for the execution and pronounced them satisfactory. The convict is confied in one of the north-eastern wings of the building, about fifty yards from the permanent scaffold, which is situated on one side of the yard. His grave has been already dug close by. The scaffold is similar to that made use of in Lefroy's case. The convict will have no steps to climb. The body will drop into a deep well. With reference to the convict's written request that his body may be handed to the surgeons for dissection, it is probably that no such disposal of the remains will be allowed by the authorities."

The convict was deadly pale, dejected and nervous when brought out from his cell, and had to be supported to and on the scaffold. When the drop fell death came instantaneously. Lamson, it will be remembered, was the son of an American clergyman, and married an English lady. He caused the death of his brother-in-law by administering aconite in a capsule, in which he also put sugar. The case has attracted much attention owing to the intervention of the United States Government, who after sentence of death had been passed on him for the murder, requested delay of the execution on the ground that they might be able to show cause for clemency.

We have received a large, finely executed map of part of the Province of Manitoba and North-West Territories, showing the Hudson Bay Company's sections. They hold two sections, marked 26, 8, in the plans, in every surveyed township in the fertile belt; altogether they own 7 millions of acres, and they sell their lands on easy terms of payment. The map on the obverse side gives a great deal of valuable and necessary information to intending settlers, and plans of the towns of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Rat Portage, Colville, Edmundstone, East Lynne, Goschen, and Rosemount, showing the company's reserves and the different sites which have been sold, and are unsold.

We have received the "Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick," No. 1, containing its eleventh annual report, —a summary of its monthly meetings last year, etc. A large part of it is taken up by a catalogue of the Birds of New Brunswick, with notes by M. Chamberlain. Section A comprises species which occur in St. John and King's Counties, 225 in number; section B., species which have not been observed in St. John or King's, but which occur in other parts of the Province, 44—in all 260 But the catalogue is still confessedly imperfect. The Bulletin is sold by J. & A McMillan, St. John.

The "Ring" Disaster.

Every one remembers the horrible disaster in Vienna, when the "Ring" theatre and several hundred persons were consumed by fire. Von Newald, ex-Mayor, Jauner, Director of the "Ring," Landsteiner, Police Inspector, &c., were tried last week and "found guilty." The indictment charged them with the most culpable carelessnes, the grossest want of feeling, and with cowardice. None of them took command in the hour of danger. The fire was caused by the jets over the scenes catching some thin muslin backgrounds. The workmen and firemen thought only how they could escape. The indictment charges that—

They unhappily hit upon the idea that the best means of escaping was by an opening, closed by a shutter, at the bottom of a descent without steps, used for bringing horses upon the stage, and which opened directly into the street. The moment this shutter was drawn up, a terrible current of air blew in and drove the flames towards the large curtain, which, as every one who witnessed the fire asserts, was rent in two. Had that unlucky shutter been left closed, the fire would have spreadto the audience slowly, and many, if not all, could have escaped. The next terrible neglect was that of the Inspector of Police, who not only, it is said, did not take a single step to ascertain if the theatre were empty, but even disregarded the persons who came from the interior and said that hundreds were still in every part of the house. It has been declared over and over again that even had an attempt been made to save the victims it would have been too late, as they must have all been dead before seven o'clock. But this assertion has been proved false. Probably the greater part of the persons on the stairs were only in a swoon, and could have been saved had the necessary steps been taken. According to the indictment the director was the most cowardly, and the inspector the most unfeeling, of the persons implicated. The engineer and foreman of the fire brigade, are accused of having brought insufficient materials from the central establishment of the fire brigade, which is situated at two minutes' drive from the theatre. The proceedings at the trial show how many persons whose relatives were in the burning house implored the police to search for them, and how they were refused not only help, but even admittance. The words spoken by the police to reassure the Archduke Albrecht who appeared on the scene: "All are saved!" have become a byward here, and are used as a means of characterizing the mode in which things are done in this country. "Never were more untruthful words spoken," concludes the indictment.

Concerning the North West.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from Winnipeg, 21st ult., gives some information regarking the pests, seasons, and crops of the North West, which it would be well that intending settlers should possess. The following extract suggests that that grand fertile territory has its drawbacks, and that settlers will have much to endure before they become acclimatised and get their farms into working order.

The greatest drawback that old settlers see ahead of the country is the prospective visit of the grasshoppers. These pests were here last in 1875, and they came—as they have done from as long as records exist—from the Colarado sand plains. They enter Canada by the dip of land about 150 miles south west of Brandon. The half-breeds say that the weather in Manitoba is divided into periods of wet and dry. According to some of the Bois-Brules there are seven years dry and seven years wet.. Other half-breeds say that the seasons extend ten years. Whether this be a localization of the Egyptian experience reported in Genesis or not I cannot say, but the half-breeds are agreed in declaring that the grasshoppers come across the lines in the middle of the dry seasons. This is the sixth wet season, so the prospective visit of the grasshopper must be at least four years distant.

The mention of wet seasons suggests the remark that a wet season is not necessarily a bad season. On the contrary, last season was unusually wet, and yet the crops were the best ever gathered in the Province. Everything depends on the spring, for if the spring be early the crops are good. The fall frosts arrive with perfect regularity in the first week of September. Farmers sow as soon as the frost is two or three inches out of the ground, the soil being then dry and powdery, no matter how wet the fall. The frosts dry the ground and the summer heat draws at all times just sufficient of the frozen moisture from the ground to feed vegetation and keep the crops abundantly nourished. As to the character of the months, there are no April showers, May is dry, June is wet, July. August, and September dry. Settlers should not try to raise wheat the first year, as the crop will not properly mature. But they can find paying yields by sowing oats, peas, turnips, potatoes, and vegetables. It is false economy to come early for the purpose of raising crops the first year, and it is positive cruelty to try to plant a wife and children upon the prairie at this time of the year.

The Canadian Supreme Court have decided that in lands granted by New Brunswick prior to Confederation, the exclusive rights of fishing in non-navigable waters is vested in riparian proprietors and that the department of Marine and Fisheries had no right to issue licenses. The court also held that since, the union fisheries in non-navigable waters through ungranted lands rested with the province.

Hanlan had another walk over in his race with Trickett on the Thames last Monday. The despatches say that Hanlan's time for the first mile was 5m. 12s. He was then a length clear of Trickett, and soon after, amid a good deal of laughter, stopped dead short and looked around. There were again cheers and laughter when shortly afterward he stopped for quite a couple of strokes. Trickett, in the meanwhile was rowing in good form, but it was evident Hanlan could do what he liked with him. On the return Hanlan got into a regular surf, and had to seek the shore for shelter. When he got into smooth water he deliberately stopped and bailed the water from his boat. The champion fairly made a show of Trickett, and won with ridiculous ease by too many lengths to count. After the finish of the race, Hanlan turned around and met Trickett. He then turned again and rowed to the winning post, reaching it a length ahead. The stakes were £1,000 a side. Hanlan's next race is with Wallace Ross in June, in American waters.

An English steam-plough has been taken out to one of the "bonanza farms" in Dakota. These ploughs consist of four or six shares abreast on each end of the plough frame. The one set is tilted up in the air, while the other set is dragged across the field by a wire cable revolving round a drum driven by two stationary engines, one at each end of the piece of land. There is no question about the success of this method of ploughing on land that is moderately even. The question to be decided is whether fuel and water can be provided on the spot at a cost not prohibitory. The experiment of steam-ploughing prairie land will be watched with some interest.

The Langtry bonnet already appears this side of the Atlantic, though hardly six weeks out in London. The small, shallow shape, with high front, a band wreath of full-blown roses above the forehead, is the shape worn by Mrs. Langtry on the stage as *Miss Hardcastle*, in the play "She Stoops to Conquer." It is not unbecoming, but after the bonnets which were all crowns, this, which is all brim looks as if the back had been neatly shaved off in an accident.

THAT THE HUMAN SYSTEM requires renovating in the Spring is proved by the loss of appetite, lassitude or debility which comes within the experience of almost everyone. Aware of this it was the custom of our grandmothers to prepare decoctions of Burdock, Dandelion and Cherry bark for the purpose of restoring the stomach to a healthy tone, and purifying the blood, but the medical skill of the present day finds such things ineffective and sometimes injurious. Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, used in conjunction with Hanington's Tonic Dinner Pills, restore the appetite, invigorate the system and purify the blood immediately and effectually, as thousands testify who have been benefitted by their use. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *orignal* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER only one dollar a year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Twenty-five per cent of the population of Massachusetts are of foreign birth.

The city of New York uses between 2,000-000 and 2,225,000 tons of ice a year.

The Queen's Birthday will be celebrated in Great Britain this year on June 3rd.

The Mayor of Long Island City is under arrest on the charge of stealing city bonds.

H. R. H. The Princess Louise is expected to arrive in Canada at the beginning of June.

Hail stones as large as pigeons' eggs fell in Charleston, S. C., last week, causing much damage.

The woman owning the house in which Jesse James was killed claims $2,600 from the State for damage to the property by relic hunters.

The English public are subscribing liberally to the fund for sending a team of volunteers to New York for the International Rifle Match.

The United States crop report gives hope of a bountiful harvest this year, notwithstanding the drawback of flood, frost, etc., in some quarters.

An English baronet, Sir Horatio Henry Wraxall, died in a workhouse the other day, and the heir to his baronetcy has been a pawnbroker's apprentice.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

The latest Irish news is that Forster has resigned the Chief Secretaryship, and that Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from prison. There is general rejoicing in Ireland.

The Chinese invented printing, the mariner's compass, gunpowder, &c., but the invention of Steel Pens was left to the nineteenth century. Esterbrook's falcon, No. 048, being a universal favorite.

Miss Reynolds, the Irish lady who was recently arrested for inciting tenants not to pay their rent, and who preferred imprisonmen to finding sureties for her future good behaviour, has been sentenced to six months on the charge of intimidation.

PERUVIAN SYRUP cures Dyspepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood.

An American inventor proposes to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls to generate electricity for lighting purposes. By the use of underground cables he hopes to be able to light the streets and residences of cities four or five hundred miles distant.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM, for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

Army recruiting in Great Britain was probably never in a more flourishing condition than at present. In 1881 more than 26,000 young man took military service, and now that body is more than 500 in rank and file about the strength fixed upon by Parliament.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION, vital weakness, debility from overwork or indiscretion is radically and promptly cured by that great nerve and brain food known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which sold by all responsible druggest. See advertisement in another column.

The Standard Homestead Company of Canada, a new colonization company promoted by Free-masons, is in process of formation. The capital will be $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of $100 each, and the privilege of subscription will not be confined to Freemasons.

A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes:—"I have sold some hundreds of bottles of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."

The New York *Times* says that one of the most gigantic monopolies of the age has been created by the union of the Edison Electric Light Company with the Gramme Electric Company. Several large companies that claim control of all the patents for applying the existing systems of lighting by electricity are thus joined into one organization.

Modern science has conquered time and distance, and now a successful attack has been made on the clouds. The Brisbane. Australia, *Observer* of Feb. 24, reports that a large kite was sent up to which was attached a charge of dynamite, which being fired by electricity, caused rain to fall immediately. The clouds were small, and very nearly all the water was shaken out of them by the concussion.

The recent flooding of a portion of Winnipeg did not arise from an overflow of the river, but was caused by the sudden thaw of the great quantity of snow, and by the neglect of the city authorities to open up the water courses that were blocked up last fall by the railway people building their different grades across them without leaving any opening for the water to flow through. As soon as the channel was restored the water fell immediately, and the city is now as dry as ever.

A New York minister lately preached upon the subject, "Why are Americans dying out?" He made the habit of boarding principally responsible. He compared with great effect the vitality statistics of London and New York. In London during 1880 there were 81,128 deaths and 132,128 births, or 51,047 more births than deaths. In New York in 1881 the death rate was 31,08 per 1,000 of the population, and the number of deaths was 12,494 greater than the number of births.

An English scientific paper says it is almost certain that caloric engines, run by water-gas, will soon supersede steam engines for nearly all purposes filled by stationery machines. The advantages in favor of the caloric engine are a saving of 50 per cent, in fuel, of another appreciable sum in management, greater security, as the caloric engine does not explode violently as does the steam engine, and a saving of force. If the possession of all these advantages can be established, the day of the steam engine will be short.

It has for some time been regarded as a moot point of hymeneal etiquette whether the bridegroom's relations shall kiss the bride immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony. That momentous question may now be regarded as settled. The cable despatches describing the wedding of Prince Leopold and the Princess Helena inform us that Her Majesty embraced the bride after the first kiss had been given by the bridegroom. Royalty having thus set the fashion, it will henceforth be regarded as "good form" for the bridegroom's parents or other relatives to follow this illustrious precedent.

Laid on the Shelf.

Mr. Thos. Claydon, Shelburne, Ont., writes: "I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs Oil. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it all, I was perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend it to any one afflicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Weeckley, also of Shelburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for years. I was laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I ever experienced. I cheerfully recommend it to every sufferer."

FEBRUARY, 1882

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

John J. Weddall's.

White Cottons,

GRAY COTTONS,

White Sheeting Cottons

GREY SHEETING COTTONS,

PLAIN AND SWILLED.

White Pillow Cottons,

42, 45, and 54 inches wide.

NEW PRINTS.

AMERICAN CAMBRICS,

Striped Piques.

CRETONS.

PATCHWORK PRINT.

ANGOLA.

Knitting Cottons,

in all the leading colors.

PARK'S COTTON WARPS

—AND—

Carpet Warps,

always on hand at lowest market prices.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

(Successor to late Thos. Logan)

Opp. Normal School

Fredericton, Feb. 2, 1882

WATERPROOF

TWEED COATS!

A large assortment very low in price,

5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 9.00, and 11.50,

AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

UMBRELLAS.

A full line. Good value.

75cts, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.40.

AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.

BALBRIGGAN

UNDERCLOTHING.

A large variety, all sizes, in Shirts and Drawers, at

C. H. Thomas & Co's.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Lion Brand—the best collars in the market—at

C. H. Thomas & Co's.

Fton, March 30, 1882

BABBITT'S

JEWELLERY ESTAB'MENT,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS 1881,

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS

—AT—

BABBITT'S.

Gold and Silver WATCHES.
Gold and Silver NECKLETS
Gold and Silver LOCKETS.
Elegant Gold Setts Jewellery
Fine Gold CHAINS.
Sleeve Buttons, Studs.
Gents' Signet Rings.
Gem Rings, Fruit Knives
Silver Ware, Tea Setts.
BUTTER COOLERS.

FANCY GOODS:

VASES, PARIAN WARE,

SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.

CLOCKS in great variety.

N. B.—No LOTTERY in connection with this business. All purchasers will get the value of their money at the time of purchasing. No tickets issued.

CARPETS

AND

OIL CLOTHS!

DEVER BROS.

Have received their new

SPRING CARPETS,

IN

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,

And Two Ply Wools.

THEY ARE QUITE

NEW PATTERNS,

and as the first choice is always the best, it would be well to select early.

We will commence to show them on

THURSDAY,

March 23rd inst

At the same time, we will offer for sale the Carpets that were Damaged in the late Fire.

Also, all the remnants that have accumulated for the past two years, will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, March 22, 1882

When you want to Buy

BOOTS AND SHOES

DON'T FORGET THAT

A. Lottimer

HAS REMOVED

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

TO THE SHOP IN

MACHUM'S BUILDING

NEXT DOOR BELOW

Dever Brothers'

Dry Goods Establishment,

AND JUST

5 doors above

HIS OLD STAND.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE

Normal School,

Queen Street.

Fredericton, May 4, 1882