

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

MERCHANT TAILORS

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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

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

THOS. W. SMITH, H. LeBARON SMITH.

CARD.

To our Customers and the Public generally:—

MR. T. W. SMITH, aided by his 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 fulfil all orders, he has associated with him his son, H. LeBARON SMITH, so long and favorably known to his patrons, and has added a customer's

SHOEMAKING ESTABLISHMENT

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

T. W. Smith & Son

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

Complete Outfit from Head to Foot,

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

THOMAS W. SMITH & SON

Fredericton, July 7

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 us 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.

with a complete assortment of

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 10, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 30, 1882.

The New Railway Facility Bill.

The government, as may already be officially known, has determined upon pursuing the construction of railways in these parts of the Province, where they have not been introduced. This policy will meet the approval generally of the people. Railways are in these days a first necessity to open up and develop the country and bring those parts which are now isolated into communication with the railway systems of the Province and the Continent. The people are satisfied that the financial condition of the Province is sound, and that its state is prosperous, that it will never be in a better position to go on with the construction of railways than it is at present. In bringing in a new railway facility bill, it may be said, that the government will only meet their expectations.

Since the famous Lobster Act was passed and expired, much has been learned concerning the cost of building railways, and it is safe to say that good serviceable roads can now be built for less than half the cost that was thought necessary sixteen or seventeen years ago. So we have no doubt, that the bonus of \$50,000 a mile, which the government proposes to give, will encourage the forming of companies all over the Province. No part of it need be without railways, as the government bill like the old Lobster Act will have "claws" everywhere. The new facility bill, with the exception of the amount of bonus, will be a renewal of the old acts as to the terms and conditions on which the subsidies will be paid out under it, which will be the same as under them.

But, we are wrong, as there will be a feature in the new bill which was not in the old. It is one which creates much talk and excitement here. The government, as people were led to expect intend to give a bonus for the construction of a bridge over the St. John, but the bridge is to be a free highway bridge, that is the essential condition. The bridge may be, if the company undertaking its construction so choose, be built for amalgamation with the railway, but the government will expressly stipulate that the bonus will be given to a free highway bridge. Again the amount of the bonus will not meet the sanguine expectations of some friends of the government or tally with the high figures of the leader of the Opposition or his following in this country. We are afraid that the bonus will be less than even the least amount that has been named; at least we will be surprised if it is more than \$50,000. If the interests of Fredericton and York were only to be looked to we would condemn such amount as shabby and inadequate, but the people of City and County must remember that the government must take into consideration the interest of other parts of the Province. And they should not forget that large expenditures have been made by the government here, and that considerable jealousy exists in other parts of the Province on account of them. A bonus of \$50,000 will not be adequate to encourage a company to build the bridge, if there is any earnestness in the talk about it, and if City and County authorities on behalf of the people aid the enterprise.

The Vote for the Stock Farm.

It was really amusing to listen to the opinions expressed by some honorable members, when the grant for the support of the Farm was before the House. The discussion took a wide range, and it was almost impossible to believe that all the speakers were sincere in some of the expressions to which they gave utterance. For example, Mr. Sayre (who by the way is desperately shocked at anything like insincerity from anybody but himself) said, when attending to the proceedings of the Board at the session in May last, that the Board went beyond their authority in passing the resolution, "that in the opinion of the Board it was advisable that a Stock Farm should be established in this Province." And in support of his argument he quoted the section of the Act establishing the Board and then argued because the giving expressions to such opinions was not mentioned in the Act, therefore the Board did wrong in giving expression to what they believed would be for the good of the country. We have heard the Board censured for not doing more to advance the interests of the Province, but never conceived that they could be found fault with for saying what they believed would be for its good. This is only a sample of many just as absurd opinions promulgated by the member for Kent. Agriculture would receive but sorry support if left in his hands. He took up some time in telling what some other member of the House had told him. Why did not the "other member" rise in his place and give the House the benefit of his opinions first hand? Surely he could have done so as intelligently as his mouth piece he selected, if not he showed wisdom in being silent.

We are confident that but few farmers in Charlotte County would approve of the odd ideas expressed by Mr. Hill. But this is nothing new with him. He rather effects to be odd, and when he says he does not know much about farming he cannot expect either the House or the Board, or the farmers to be guided by his opinions.

The feeling of the House was decidedly in favor of the farm. Those members who wished to show any hostility, confined their remarks to the government. But they took good care to avoid saying how the farm could have been stocked if the government had sold all the imported animals when they were landed, or how the animals could have been fed and cared for without incurring any expense until after this session of the Legislature. We suppose a certain amount of buncombe must be got off on all new projects. In this instance it was very harmless. The grant was passed without a division.

Quebec.

A new poem by the Marquis of Lorne will appear in the April number of *Good Words*, (London), called "Quebec." It has been printed from advance sheets by the Toronto *Mail*, and copied by a number of Canadian papers. The Marquis, as was his predecessor, Earl Dufferin, is mightily taken with the fortress city, on the rock, where Champlain laid the foundation of Canada high three centuries ago. There is a charm and an atmosphere about the quaint old place, which is not felt in any other city on this continent. The noble poet, mingling historic memories with descriptive touches, vividly portrays the feelings of those who for the first time have paced its thoroughfares and descended its "stair like streets," and from terraces, sodded rampart, or grey bastion have looked down on glittering roofs and on the broad bay under St. Lawrence. He has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the place, and sympathized with its grand and picturesque surroundings in all their aspects. He presents the historic-poetic view of Quebec, and the man is to be pitied who is so utilitarian that he cannot feel the beauty of the picture, and who sees in Quebec only an old, huddled up, inconvenient, unprosperous, unenterprising and priest ridden town. The poem closes with a fine tribute to the grandeur of Canada, and a generous hope, whatever may occur, that its future will be great, prosperous and peaceful.

War or Peace?

Newspaper readers who take any interest in foreign affairs, in the prospect of war or peace in Europe, must be exceedingly puzzled in mind regarding the state of affairs on that Continent. Whether Skobloff was drunk or sober when he made his notorious speech to the Servian Students, is a question none can form, from what has been said in the papers, confidently decide. One account says, that he never spoke of Russian officers, that he fully admitted his opinions; another, that he was in such a state of champagne exhilaration that he did not know what he did say, whether he was repaid and received with distinction and cordially by the Czar is another moot point. As the London *Times* writing with perfect knowledge of what is said in military circles in Berlin regarding the affair is strongly of the latter opinion it may be concluded that Skobloff has not fallen under the Czar's displeasure. The balance of evidence goes to show that that general made his disquieting speech for a purpose, that it has been received with enthusiasm in Russian military circles as expressing correct opinions, and that it has aroused suspicion and anger in military headquarters at Berlin. Still, whether in this is a proof of fast growing belligerent feelings between Russia and Germany, which will soon break out into war is open to doubt. Again, there are contradictory statements regarding the attitude of Prince Bismarck. One account represents him as using all his power and influence to maintain the peace of Europe; another, that he utterly disbelieves the sincerity of the Czar's declaration that he desires to maintain the most friendly relations with Germany, that he has made up his mind to let matters run their course, and that he has made alliances with Austria and Italy, and will be quite prepared for war does come. But, again, to throw a deep shade of discredit on all that has been said of the bad state of feeling between the two countries come the news that the Czar at a state Banquet, in St. Petersburg, in honor of the German Emperor's birthday proposed the venerable potentate good health, and afterwards or before, sent him a congratulatory telegram, and the statement that this pleasing incident has had a marked good effect, and has much aided in allaying the irritation caused by Skobloff! Though there may be a better feeling now between Germany and Russia, than there was a week or so ago, there is nothing to show that matters are mended as between the latter power and Austria. Still, no one who remembers the many alarms which have been given during the last three or four years, will jump to the conclusion that war is "inevitable." That word "inevitable" has been much discredited of late. The cost and devastation of a conflict between two so great Powers would be so tremendous and draw on such incalculable consequences that the thought of it is well calculated to sober into peaceful reflection their directing minds and to cause the statesmen of every country that would be affected by it to exert all their influence to ward it off. Still after all it is said, no one can answer decisively that there will be war, or that there will be peace.

Horrible Railway Accident.

A very bad accident happened to a work and passenger train on Friday evening 21st, on the Northern Pacific, just Souptone Cut, Sweet Briar Creek, some nineteen miles west of Bismarck, Dakota. The work train was composed of flat cars next the engine, followed by two sleeping cars, dining, kitchen and store cars. The train was going at a moderate pace. A wheel on the head truck of a flat car broke, and the whole truck jumped the track. As the short curve leading to the bridge was reached the strain upon the car was so great that the truck must have broken in numerous places, some of the more tenacious striking the ties of the bridge and shoving them along. The iron being left without support, the first sleeping car was immediately precipitated into the river, thirty feet below; the other cars of the work train followed. In the first sleeping car there were twenty-four men; seven were, it is thought, instantly killed. The straw bedding and blankets caught fire, and one unfortunate endured the agonies of being roasted to death; the remains of the others were charred beyond recognition. Besides the eight men killed, two were seriously injured and twenty slightly hurt. No blame is attached to the train man, or N. P. officials for this horrible accident.

The Eton Boys.

A late English paper, giving an account of the attempt on the Queen's life, states that while the crowd awaited Her Majesty's arrival at Windsor Station, a suspicious looking man (McLean) was seen forcing his way in front of the Eton Boys, who, as usual, occupied the foremost position. As the Queen was being assisted into the carriage by John Brown, this man was seen fumbling in his pocket, and was unable to release his hand owing to the pressure of the Eton Boys. Immediately on Her Majesty giving the order to start, McLean withdrew his hand quietly from his side and placing it in his breast quickly pushed himself further to the front. A moment had not elapsed ere he raised his hand on a level with the Queen's carriage, and it was then seen that he held a pistol!

"A sharp little Eton boy—his gaze on Her Majesty having been disturbed by the sudden man gave a gasp when he saw the pistol aimed at the Queen's carriage which instantly brought all eyes to gaze on the man. Without hesitation three of the bigger Eton boys threw themselves on the man, and catching his arm, pulled him back, and he fell on the ground. The bullet struck the stones of the yard, and ricocheted over the luggage wagon on to the way line. It may be here mentioned that the two Eton scholars, who are described as "brave, stalwart boys," named Wilson and Robinson, who were the means by hastening the would be regicide of saving the life of the Queen, were in a great reception from their college companions when they returned to Eton College on Thursday night, where the news of the affair had already preceded them, and it is said that Her Majesty will make some recognition of their bravery."

The Government, during the past week, have been on their trial. They have not been confronted by a direct vote of want of confidence, but all the resolutions moved by the Opposition, have been in that direction. They have stood and are standing the ordeal well. In the debate on Mr. Sayre's resolution condemning them for selling 4,800 acres (at \$2 an acre) of hemlock bark lands in Kent, to the Messrs. Miller, Extract Bark manufacturers, their management of the Crown Lands was arraigned, and in the debate, which commenced on Tuesday, on Mr. Blair's resolution arising out of the investigation into the office of the Clerk of Pleas, their purity and honesty have been challenged, and out of both they have come justified in their policy and cleared from the suspicion of corruption. The government was sustained against the Sayre resolution by a vote of 35 to 15, and borne out in their policy of departing from the practice of leasing the lands in cases in which they judge it is for the interest of the Province to sell them. In the Pleas matter the charges so triumphantly made against the government, at the outset of the investigation, by Mr. Blair, of corruptly disposing of the fees, have lost all their explosive force. The mystery of the supposed inquiry has quite disappeared, and as Mr. Hannington said the character of the Attorney General, who has been the chief object of the attack, stands better before the country than ever it did.

On Thursday last, Mr. Gladstone moved an additional duty of £10,000 for Prince Leopold Duke of Albany, and £90,000 yearly for his widow, in the event of his death. The grant was opposed by several Radicals and advanced Liberals amongst whom were Labourers of *Truth*, but the motion was carried by 387 yeas to 42 nays. The marriage of the Duke of Albany, with the Princess Waldemar, may take place on April 20th in St. George Chapel, Windsor. The future Duchess's eight bridesmaids will be daughters of the Duke of Argyll, and Bedford, the Marquises of Londonderry and Conyngham, and the Earls of Warwick, Lichfield and Latham One is yet unnamed. When Prince Arthur Duke of Rothesay was married, there was much comment over the fact that Mr. Gladstone did not receive an invitation. There will be no occasion for like comment on this auspicious occasion.

Prince Leopold who is with the Queen at Mentone, while out walking on the 23, fell receiving a slight injury, from which he will possibly recover in a few days. In the despatch which conveyed the information, it was stated that there is a probability of his marriage not taking place on the date mentioned.

There will probably be less Baltic timber in the English markets the coming season than usual. Owing to the extreme mildness of the early winter in Sweden and in the Russian and Finnish districts, it is said that there was little work done in the woods, and consequently that the great lumber operators will not be able to get out an average quantity of logs. There is, therefore, a likelihood that the demand for lumber from America will be greater than it would otherwise be.

The *Maritime Farmer* only \$1.00 a year.

Death of Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow died on Friday afternoon at his residence, Cambridge, Boston. The poet was in his 71st year, having been born in February, 1807. His name was a household word in innumerable homes in every English speaking country, and his death will be deeply regretted wherever the English language is spoken or genius appreciated. But, the true poet never dies. Several of his poems are eternally incorporated in English literature. Longfellow was for seventeen years Professor of modern languages and literature in Harvard College, and it was during that time that much of his poetry was written; and it may be said, that, there is a good deal of the Professor in several of his poems. The poems which were the outcome of his own genius, which have made his fame, are comparatively few in number. "Evangeline," that ideal poem of the expulsion of the Acadians is the poem by which Longfellow is best known. It is said that he never visited the Basin of Minas, Grand Pre, and the marshes he has immortalized, and so much the better for his poetry. Had he done so, he would not have sung of Acadia, as if it had been the classic Acadia.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Boston girls are wearing hats modelled after the policeman's helmet.

From 1,000 to 1,500 Chinese are landed almost daily at San Francisco.

A Hamilton gentleman is building houses in sections for shipment to Manitoba.

Five thousand dollars have been subscribed for the establishment of a temperance coffee-house in Montreal.

The saddle-cloth will no longer be used by mounted infantry of the English army, those of the Guards excepted.

Each year 12,000,000 heads of cabbage find sale in the Philadelphia markets, and 5,000,000 are converted into sauer-kraut.

The harsh aspect of the autumn gray, which betokens the shady side of life, is easily modified by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

The Conservatives of Lennox have unanimously nominated Sir John A. Macdonald as their representative at next general election.

Some 400 or 500 buildings in Winnipeg are already under construction, the fine balmy spring weather being very favourable for work.

The snare-drum has been abolished in the French army, and the troops of that republic now keep step to the more pleasing notes of the bugle.

The new United States census gives 92,063 Protestant churches, 71,092 Protestant ministers, and 9,003,000 members of Protestant churches.

During the twenty years ending with 1880 there were condemned to death in England and Wales 512 criminals, of whom only 270 were executed.

The death is announced of Mr. Hans Bask, the celebrated rifle shot. To him is clearly attributable the honour of being the founder of England's volunteer army.

One of the latest theories advanced is that apples are more nutritious than potatoes, and in Cornwall, Eng., workmen say they can work better on the fruit than on the vegetable.

The importation of eggs into Great Britain last year was 750,000,000 or about two dozen for each man, woman, and child in the country. Their money value was over \$10,000,000.

WINTER'S BALM 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.

India promises to prove a serious rival to America in supplying the European wheat market. Her exports increased from 1,625,194 cwt. in nine months of 1879 to 15,500,050 cwt. in nine months of 1881.

The latest report in regard to Sergeant Mason is that his case has been referred to the United States War Department, and that his sentence will be commuted to dismissal from the service he has disgraced.

There are in China about 300 missionaries of all the denominations. A British clergyman who is fond of figuring calculates that this is as if four men were put at work in London and twenty-seven in all England and Wales.

In the pocket of an English sergeant, killed by a street car, in Bombay, there was found the sum of \$5,000; and it is known that not long ago he sent home \$17,000. This was his share of loot in the Afghanistan campaign.

Large numbers of settlers from the United States, including even Minnesota and Dakota, are going into our North-West, and among the number are many who took up their homes in the North-Western States a few years ago.

Delay is dangerous. Do not longer cling to the old method of curing coughs and colds with rum and molasses, it is a dangerous remedy. *Adams's Botanic Balm* is a sure cure every time, pleasant to take and works like a charm.

One hundred and six thousand dollars has been contributed towards the erection of a monument at the grave of President Garfield. Two hundred and fifty thousand is desired, and the Monument Committee has issued an appeal for the balance.

The contractors for the 500 miles of the Canada Pacific railway on the plains of the North-West are about to issue a notice calling for 5,000 men at the ruling wages of \$2 per day, with every facility for getting cheap board in addition.

Everett's writing, like every one's face, differs from every other, and to help this idiosyncrasy the Everbrook Steel Pen Co. provide a varied assortment of pens to suit every style of writing, from the finest ladies' pen to the broad point engraving.

The British volunteers are to be incorporated with the several regimental districts, so as to form fifth and sixth battalions, as the case may be, to the regiments in their respective "territories," and they will appear grouped with them in the Army List.

C. A. Livingston, Pittsville, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

There are nine hundred Wesleyan Methodist churches in the Fiji Islands. Less than a century ago the islanders were considered the most depraved cannibals in the world. There are in all the group eighty islands, and each of even the smallest of these has at least one church, with a house for the residence of the pastor or missionary.

It is remarked as a sign of the extent to which the Irish military occupation has depleted the available forces in England that for almost the first time in the memory of soldiers the Royal Artillery are doing "sentry go" at Portsmouth, and that of the two battalions of infantry stationed there 600 men are actually being drilled as recruits.

STATISTICS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS show that nine-tenths of their patients are brought to their condition by abuses of the generative organs. A Great Brain and Nerve Food known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, is sold by our druggists, and comes highly recommended as an unfailing cure in all these diseases. See the advertisement in another column.

The battle for and against instrumental music in the Free Church is being fought with great keenness in various Presbyteries. Parties are very evenly balanced, and as yet it is difficult to say which will have the ascendancy. The Glasgow Presbytery, the largest in the Church, is in favor of the innovation, while two or three Presbyteries have pronounced against it.

The other night a professional mesmerizer found great difficulty in persuading any one to come on the stage. Finally one young man concluded to risk it, and the first experiment was with a glass of water, the youth being made to believe that it was alternately brandy, whiskey, champagne, etc. and drinking it with great gusto. In five minutes thirty-seven men were on the platform, asking to be mesmerized.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, is a thoughtful and considerate civic magistrate. He wrote as follows to the committee of a woman to the city prison—"The City Physician reports that the prisoner is about to become a mother. It may be a boy. The boy might be President of the United States. Must he be born in the Bridewell? Her name is Harrison—May Harrison. The boy might be Mayor. He must not be born in the Bridewell. Never! Never! Never! The woman was released. The child is a girl."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One hundred thousand elephants are every year slaughtered to supply the ivory of the world. The 1,200,000 pounds of ivory used by England in a year, require the sacrifice of 30,000 of the beasts.

The very Rev. Dean Grasset, of Toronto, who died on Monday, 20th inst., was born in Gibraltar in June, 1808, educated in England, ordained to the work of the ministry at Quebec in 1834, and in 1846 appointed the first Dean of St. James' cathedral, a position he held up to his death. The deceased leaves four sons and two daughters. He was well known for his piety and his strong adhesion to the Evangelical or Low Church party.

The *Times* says the plan for a forty days' campaign in Southern Tunis has been agreed upon. Various movements will commence in the course of the week. Columns of troops will advance from three different points. It is desired to inflict a signal defeat on the Arabs close to the Turkish camps on the Tripolitan frontier, as it is thought nothing else will disabuse their minds of the hope of Turkish aid.

According to Lord Desart, Lord Hartington wrote to Lord Spencer the other day to consult him in the matter of a pair of horses. The latter, without reading the postscript, forwarded the note to a friend in the Carlton, whom he considered qualified to decide the questions asked by the Chief Secretary for India. The Tory, however, happening to turn over the page, found, to his infinite entertainment, the following P. S.—"When will this Government be out?"

It is proposed that a ship canal shall be dug in France connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. Its length would be 270 miles, Bordeaux and Narbonne being its termini, with Toulouse as a port on the way. At the highest point it would be 500 feet above the sea level. Water would be supplied by the River Garonne and other streams. The total cost of construction is estimated by the Government commission to be \$284,400,000.

Potato flour, or the dried pulp of the potato, is attaining considerable importance in the arts—so much so, in fact, that in Lancashire, England, some 20,000 tons of it are sold annually, and its market value is stated to be much greater than that of wheat flour. The article is extensively used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and, on being precipitated with acid, is converted into starch. After having been calcined it is used with advantage as a dressing for silk.

British gas companies recognizing that the day is not far distant when it must supersede gas, are promoting bills in Parliament enabling them to supply the electric light. But even they are discounted by the South Australian gas company at Adelaide, who already announce that they are in a position to supply gas or electricity, according as their customers prefer. Will our Canadian gas companies take the hint, and anticipate fate by proving themselves equally as accommodating?

Mr. Ruskin disposes of the English complaint against the protective tariffs of foreign countries thus intelligently and tersely:—"England has no right to complain, as she has lived lately in the daily endeavour to get as much out of her neighbours and friends as she could." The word-painter is about right, but England is not singular in her endeavours to enrich herself. Every country in the world is engaged in the same laudable occupation, and each has a right to pursue its own course.

London World:—"Sunday dinners have increased and multiplied during the last few years in a very appreciable degree. Among actors the Sabbath has always been devoted to social enjoyments. To politicians it has been a time of more or less of idleness, but only of late that these have been thoroughly understood and extensively utilized. Fifteen or twenty years ago Cabinet Ministers were not in the habit of entertaining or of being entertained to anything like the same extent that they are at present. The political dinner party on Sunday has become as much of an institution as the theatrical.

Considerable discussion has been aroused among volunteers in England concerning the recent decision of the National Rifle Association to change the position for firing at the coming Wimbledon meeting. The Council will shortly extinguish the back position for all volunteer competitions and prohibit the "prone" at 200 yards, substituting for it the shoulder and kneeling positions. No one can deny that the back position is unwhimsical and one that would hardly ever be found of service in actual warfare, and the Association is, therefore, in keeping with its object—the encouragement of military shooting—quite justified in abolishing it.

The Chinese have increased in the United States in the past ten years from 63,000 to 105,000, or 70 per cent., and the census is not believed to find them all. In California they have increased from 50,000 to 75,000, or in the same ratio as the whites, and the Chinese increase is due almost entirely to immigration. There are now employed in San Francisco, 8,200 Chinese in laundries, no whites; 7,500 Chinese and 1,000 whites in tailoring; of the 60 shoe factories, 48 employ only Chinese, all the 50 slipper factories employ Chinese, and the number of Chinese in the whole shoe-making industry is 7,500 according to 1,100 whites.

It is thought by some severe critics that ministers are lax and that they take work. An Iowa man took a fancy to make an experiment to test the correctness or incorrectness of this idea. He advertised in the papers of Forest City that he would pay \$1 an hour to any and all clergymen who would come and saw wood for him. Nearly all the ministers in town took him at his word. As he happened to have an immense woodpile as well as plenty of money, he has kept the reverend gentlemen at work to see how long they could stand it. Some of them have worked from four to six hours a day, Sunday excepted. They get their pay regularly, and are free to discuss theology as much as they please while they are at work.

The idea of the postal card is said to have originated with a German official, Dr. O. Stephan. Austria was the first country to adopt it, beginning in 1869, and the past three months' trial saw 2,930,000 cards passed through the mails. Germany followed the example of Austria in 1870, and the first day after the introduction of the card 45,468 were sent from Berlin alone. During the Franco-Prussian war the postal card acquired great popularity in both armies. The United States is the greatest consumer of postal cards, the number used annually being not far short of 25,000,000. All Europe uses about 350,000,000 annually. There are now said to be twenty-three countries which have adopted the postal card, and in the one which first adopted it, Austria, it is said that the card is of the poorest material and most inconvenient form.

For years David Allingsworth suffered with rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Scotia County Poorhouse, and had to be carried into and out of bed on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the directors of the Poorhouse resolved to use the celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already better, and when four bottles had been used upon him he could again walk about without the use of a cane. The fact, as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*. No tickets issued.

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British gas companies recognizing that the day is not far distant when it must supersede gas, are promoting bills in Parliament enabling them to supply the electric light. But even they are discounted by the South Australian gas company at Adelaide, who already announce that they are in a position to supply gas or electricity, according as their customers prefer. Will our Canadian gas companies take the hint, and anticipate fate by proving themselves equally as accommodating?

Mr. Ruskin disposes of the English complaint against the protective tariffs of foreign countries thus intelligently and tersely:—"England has no right to complain, as she has lived lately in the daily endeavour to get as much out of her neighbours and friends as she could." The word-painter is about right, but England is not singular in her endeavours to enrich herself. Every country in the world is engaged in the same laudable occupation, and each has a right to pursue its own course.

London World:—"Sunday dinners have increased and multiplied during the last few years in a very appreciable degree. Among actors the Sabbath has always been devoted to social enjoyments. To politicians it has been a time of more or less of idleness, but only of late that these have been thoroughly understood and extensively utilized. Fifteen or twenty years ago Cabinet Ministers were not in the habit of entertaining or of being entertained to anything like the same extent that they are at present. The political dinner party on Sunday has become as much of an institution as the theatrical.

Considerable discussion has been aroused among volunteers in England concerning the recent decision of the National Rifle Association to change the position for firing at the coming Wimbledon meeting. The Council will shortly extinguish the back position for all volunteer competitions and prohibit the "prone" at 200 yards, substituting for it the shoulder and kneeling positions. No one can deny that the back position is unwhimsical and one that would hardly ever be found of service in actual warfare, and the Association is, therefore, in keeping with its object—the encouragement of military shooting—quite justified in abolishing it.

The Chinese have increased in the United States in the past ten years from 63,000 to 105,000, or 70 per cent., and the census is not believed to find them all. In California they have increased from 50,000 to 75,000, or in the same ratio as the whites, and the Chinese increase is due almost entirely to immigration. There are now employed in San Francisco, 8,200 Chinese in laundries, no whites; 7,500 Chinese and 1,000 whites in tailoring; of the 60 shoe factories, 48 employ only Chinese, all the 50 slipper factories employ Chinese, and the number of Chinese in the whole shoe-making industry is 7,500 according to 1,100 whites.

It is thought by some severe critics that ministers are lax and that they take work. An Iowa man took a fancy to make an experiment to test the correctness or incorrectness of this idea. He advertised in the papers of Forest City that he would pay \$1 an hour to any and all clergymen who would come and saw wood for him. Nearly all the ministers in town took him at his word. As he happened to have an immense woodpile as well as plenty of money, he has kept the reverend gentlemen at work to see how long they could stand it. Some of them have worked from four to six hours a day, Sunday excepted. They get their pay regularly, and are free to discuss theology as much as they please while they are at work.

The idea of the postal card is said to have originated with a German official, Dr. O. Stephan. Austria was the first country to adopt it, beginning in 1869, and the past three months' trial saw 2,930,000 cards passed through the mails. Germany followed the example of Austria in 1870, and the first day after the introduction of the card 45,468 were sent from Berlin alone. During the Franco-Prussian war the postal card acquired great popularity in both armies. The United States is the greatest consumer of postal cards, the number used annually being not far short of 25,000,000. All Europe uses about 350,000,000 annually. There are now said to be twenty-three countries which have adopted the postal card, and in the one which first adopted it, Austria, it is said that the card is of the poorest material and most inconvenient form.

For years David Allingsworth suffered with rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Scotia County Poorhouse, and had to be carried into and out of bed on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the directors of the Poorhouse resolved to use the celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already better, and when four bottles had been used upon him he could again walk about without the use of a cane. The fact, as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*. No tickets issued.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One hundred thousand elephants are every year slaughtered to supply the ivory of the world. The 1,200,000 pounds of ivory used by England in a year, require the sacrifice of 30,000 of the beasts.

The very Rev. Dean Grasset, of Toronto, who died on Monday, 20th inst., was born in Gibraltar in June, 1808, educated in England, ordained to the work of the ministry at Quebec in 1834, and in 1846 appointed the first Dean of St. James' cathedral, a position he held up to his death. The deceased leaves four sons and two daughters. He was well known for his piety and his strong adhesion to the Evangelical or Low Church party.

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