Hard Times scared to Death!

"We cannot tell a lie, we did it with our little hatchet" when we knocked the covers off our immense, low priced

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

And now we are ready to give you a welcome that means business. We have laid in a new

SPRING STOCK

OF

English, Scotch, French, German, Canadian, and Domestic Cloths.

"Simon pure" Goods.

Ready made clothing

which will equal any lot in the Province

Men's and Youths'

Boots and Shoes,

positively in prices a surprise to all

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

in all the latest styles.

HATS AND CAPS.

Zinc, Leather & Wood

TRUNKS.

Latest Fashion Plates,

Just received—away up.

We astonish the sight-seer with an unrivalled collection of

Elegant Styles and Beautiful Fabrics.

We delight the purchaser with prices, which were never so low. We afford all an opportunity to secure the

NEWEST AND BEST

Spring Garments

at prices within their means.

These plain facts demand your attention; and we respectfully advise an early examination, and invite it.

T. W. Smith & Son

CLOTHIERS,

AND

Low priced Boot and Shoe Men.

Fredericton, May 11

ALBION HOUSE!

AUGUST 9th.

NEW GOODS!

In addition to Spring importations, I am receiving shipments of new

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Every week, thus keeping the stock fresh and well assorted.

JUST RECEIVED:

New Back & Colored Satins,

BLACK AND FANCY

MOIRE WATERED SILK,

Black Broche Silk.

LACES:

- Black Beaded Lace.
- Black Spanish Lace.
- Cream Spanish Lace.
- Malteese Lace.
- Bretonne Lace.
- Torchon Lace.
- Edelweisse Lace.
- Point D'Alencon.
- Guipure D'Art Lace.
- Insertion Lace.
- Hamburg Embroideries.
- Lace Collars & Fichues.
- Spanish Scarf Laee,
- Black and Cream Scarf LACE.

Watered and Brocade Ribbons, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, and Corsets, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, &c.,

Madrass and Pearl Nets.

Also a full line of Staple Goods, in *Cottons, Ducks, Ticking, Prints, Shirtings, Tweeds, &c., &c.,* with leading novelties in *Gents' Furnishing Goods.*

Parks' Warps and Knitting Cottons, in all numbers.

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

—AND—

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, July 12

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., August 3, 1882.

Dominion Exhibition at Kingston.

The Secretary for Agriculture has sent out the Premium Lists and bills for the Dominion and Provincial Exhibition to be held at Kingston, Ontario, from the 18th to the 23rd September next.

The prizes offered are liberal and should induce our manufacturers to send samples of their manufactures. The freight will be paid to Kingston, or rather refunded to the parties sending exhibits; we are not aware that any other portion of the expenses will be paid. Mr. Inches will give intending exhibitors any information and assistance in his power, if they will apply or address to him at Fredericton.

Egypt.

Sunday passed without the expected battle taking place—the combined British naval and military attack on the forts at Aboukir and on Arabi's triple line of entrenchments at Kafr-El-Dwar. On Friday, slight skirmishes took places with little result, and on Saturday the fleet under Admiral Seymour, and transports bearing the first division under Sir Garnet Wolseley, composed of the Grenadiers, Scots, and Coldstream Guards, and another regiment, 6,000 men, steamed for Aboukir. It was at once concluded that an attack was to be made on the Aboukir forts, and the force landed who would march by Lake Aboukir, and take Arabi's position in the rear, while the second division under Lieut. General Hamley, 7,000 strong, including a Highland division, under Major General Sir Archibald Allison, would attack from Ramleh in front. But all the correspondents were at fault. Two ships only were left in Aboukir Bay, while the rest of the fleet and transports, steamed on for Port Said. That place was occupied, and on Sunday, the British held possession of the Suez Canal, along its whole length from Said to Suez, and troops were landed at Ismailia, and a number of Arabi rebels were driven from Nefich, or Nefissa Junction; and a small force of Highlanders and marines, drove a body of the enemy more than double their number from Chalouf Station on the Canal, not very far from Suez.

It looks as if Sir Garnet was in no hurry to storm Arabi's entrenchments, where are 25,000 men, (many of them in most miserable condition, if all stories are true,) and 100 or 80 guns By his movement to Ismallia, (which we last week said was "on the cards,") he evidently means to advance towards Cairo, or put his force between that city and Arabi, and so cut off the latter's retreat to it, in the event of Arabi being driven from his entrenchments at Kafr El Dwar. Sir Garnet probably thinks that the second division under Hamley, will be strong enough to storm these entrenchments, while he with the Guards will be in a position when the attack is made, and it is successful, to intercept Arabi's discomfitted army, and put the finishing stroke to their utter defeat.

If that is his plan, and it is not conceivable that he can do anything by remaining at Ismaillia, the British advance from Ramleh on Kafr-el-Dwar may not take place for a day or two yet, for it will take some time before Sir Garnet will get into position to co-operate, and accidents may happen to delay the carrying out of his plans. It is evident that the coils are being wound round Arabi, and it may be feared that in his desperation he will commit some dreadful act—order the destruction of Cairo, and the massacre of all Europeans there. The Porte with incomprehensible shuffling still delays ratifying its military convention with the British, and issuing the proclamation against the rebel Arabi. The British do not desire its co-operation, and the result may be that in the final settlement of affairs in Egypt the Sultan will be deprived of his Suzerainty over the country.

Parliament Adjourned.

The Imperial Parliament adjourned without any formality from the 18th inst. to the 24th of October. On the 17th there was an excited discussion in which the Irish members took chief part, over a letter from Judge Lawson, Dublin, read by the Speaker, announcing the committal of Mr. Gray, who is proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and also High Sheriff. For a libellous article, accusing the jury in the Francis Hynes murder trial of being drunk, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500. The discussion came to nothing, but the Irish supporters of the Government will make an effort to have his sentence commuted. The committal of Gray on the 16th, coming at a time when Dublin, and all Ireland, was still in a state of excitement over the unveiling of a statue to Daniel O'Connel, which took place on the 15th, (the same day on which the Exhibition opened) was rather unfortunate. Such an act would have aroused anger at any time, but coming on an occasion when the statue of O'Connel suggested many thoughts hostile to England, it was calculated to provoke a riot. Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, to whom a banquet to celebrate the presentation to them of the freedom of the City of Dublin on the 17th inst., wisely acted the part of smoothers of the ruffled tempers of the populace. Probably the military precautions taken by the Government against a possible outbreak on the unveiling of the "big beggarman's" effigy had something to do in keeping them quiet.

The two months before Parliament again meets will be a very anxious time for the Government. It may happen that events will take place that will compel a hurried meeting before the 24th October. The times are very critical. Ireland will not be their chief concern. General reports regarding improvement in the state of that country—such reports are current now—have been, hitherto, delusive. But it may be hoped that the firmness of the Government in arresting suspicious persons and incendiaries, and punishing flagrant acts of contempt of law, and their desire to conciliate the reconcilable, and to act justly and generously—as the Arrears Bill shows—will have the effect of keeping the evil disposed from murder and open rioting at least, and raise up a strong feeling in their favor, Egypt is the chief cause of solicitude. Events bringing temporary discomfiture to British arms may take place, that will prolong the contest against the Government's present anticipations, or if the war with Arabi is ended in a few weeks from this date complications with some of the Great Powers may arise, and something threatening occur.

General McLellan is out in the *Century* with a sharp critique on the war measures of the British Government in Egypt. McLellan who was familiarly called "George" by the late lamented President Lincoln, rather failed as a General himself. But on the same principle which causes unsuccessful authors to become critics, he may be competent to discuss and condemn the English war measures. We would not however do him wrong. He failed as a general, not from lack of power of organization and in getting an army in order for moving, but because when all was ready he never could make up his mind to move "on to Richmond." His soubriquet was "the Unready." His own great defect was a want of promptitude in action, and he naturally, perhaps, pitches into the British Government for being deficient in that respect. In his paper he places England and her constitution on the horns of a dilemma, "either she is unable through defective organization, mal-administration lack of energy, or to full occupation of her resources nearer home—either, we say, she is unable to collect upon reasonable notice an expeditionary force of ten or fifteen thousand men, or her Government lacked the wisdom to anticipate the inevitable necessity of such a force at a given time, and proved their incompetency to direct military expeditions abroad."

Now, events have completely smashed one horn of that dilemma. The British Government have been able to collect and dispatch an expeditionary force of over 25,000 men, of all arms, and to have a second army corps of at least equal numbers in reserve. England's military system has stood the strain of the crisis. With regard to the other horn on which he places the Government—lack of wisdom — it hardly becomes a man like General McLellan, perfectly irresponsible, knowing not all the difficulties and influences restraining the Government from sharp, prompt action, or the dangers or complications which would have arisen, if they had acted very promptly, to come out as their public censor. It certainly seems as if the British Government, by being too dilatory, had increased enormously the difficulty of putting down Arabi. Stil it is a question if very prompt action would not have aroused the jealousies of the Powers, and complicated the settlement of the Egyptian question.

If England had acted too promptly the Powers might have thought she was in haste to seize Egypt for herself. Now, by the course Gladstone has pursued, they are satisfied that England, while maintaining her own rights and interests, will do justice to all.

"Loyalist" Indifference.

The people of St. John, with a comparatively few honorable exceptions, are very indifferent to the memory of the U. E. Loyalists, who landed on the 18th of May, 1783, when the prospects of the collection of shanties among the rocks becoming a prosperous commercial city were under par. Even among the exceptions there is no harmony of opinion as to the best way of honoring the noble and selfsacrificing founders of the city. One party is for an obelisk, another for a memorial hall, and as the erection of either is wholly dependent on the liberality of the citizens, even if the two parties reconcile their differences and agree on the obelisk as the least expensive, there is little chance of their being able to collect sufficient to erect even that. Throughout Canada there are few memorials of the great and prominent events of the past. But, still, in Quebec with its monument on the Plains of Abraham, and its obelisk to Wolfe and Montcalm; and in Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax, there are remembrances of the past, standing, like milestones, in history. It is not to the credit of St. John, and for the matter of that the province generally, that there is no memento of the most momentous act in the life of the province, and which was the beginning of its history—"the landing of the Loyalist. The century since that event is near its end, and it should not be allowed to come to its close before a decision is arrived at as to the way it ought to be commemorated, and before funds are collected to carry it out.

The Forestry Congress.

A few years ago people would have laughed to scorn anyone who maintained that there was a danger of the forests of this continent giving out, many now laugh at such an idea, holding that there is plenty timber on this continent, let men waste, and fire destroy it as they may, for all purposes. It is not thus, that, the bettter informed, those who look ahead of their own day and generation, who are not content to say, "after us the deluge," look at the forests' problem The spruce forests notwithstanding the ravages of fire, and increasingly extensive lumbering operations, may be practically inexhaustible, but even in this Province, vast inroads have been made in soft wood supplies, and year by year it will become more more difficult to get at them and get them out. There is no doubt that pine here is all but exhausted. There is plenty of Pine yet in Western Canada, though, some hold it is not inexhaustible. Dr. Franklin B. Hough; chief of U. S. Forestry Division, etc., whose work on the Elements of Forestry, we lately noticed, says:—"The principal pine forests of Canada have receded to the upper waters of the great rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence, and the lakes, and from the investigations that have been undertaken by government in recent years, it appears evident that the time of principal exhaustion is not many years distant."

United States government inquiries regarding the standing stock of pine in the different States, "reveal" says Mr. Little, Vice President of the American Forestry Congress "a state of affairs truly alarming." It is said that unless the cut is curtailed in Michigan, which supplies Chicago, (the distributing centre to the West, and North-West, where there is an enormous annual consumption of wood) with more than half the lumber sold there, there will, in six years, be no large sized pine found there. The existence of the American Forestry Congress of which Mr. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, is President, is evidence that the government of that country is in sympathy with its objects. The first meeting of the Congress ever held in Canada, took place in Montreal, on Monday and Tuesday, 21st, 22nd, and special representatives of the Ontario and Quebec governments were present. We have not heard that our local government sent a representative, but if they did, they only showed their appreciation of the importance of the matters brought before the notice of "Congress" which included such questions as,—

How to conserve existing forests.

The best methods of working timber lands in the interests of the holders, of the public, and of the revenue.

The duties of governments in regard to forestry.

How to promote the extension of timber-bearing lands in districts where timber is scarce, and how best to introduce it into the treeless regions of the West.

The protection of forests from fire.

The necessity for special instruction in forestry.

The best trees to plant for commercial, climatic, sanitary and ornamental purposes.

Forests in their relation to the water supply.

Utility of roadside planting.

Shade tree planting for towns.

Fruit tree cultivation.

Climatology and forestry.

A Scandal.

Strong influence it appears, has been brought to bear to hush up the scandal which has lately excited Montreal society. It got into the papers, which was bad enough in all conscience, but it will not get into the Courts of law, which if it had, would have been far worse. The facts, or what passed as such, of the scandal, were such as to delight those who glory over the falling from grace of any prominent individual. The culprit in this case was Mr. J. S. Hunter, a notary, and his victim a wealthy old widow lady, Mrs Charles Phillips, who confided the management of her great estate to his care with implicit trust, Mr. Hunter's career was viewed with wonder, and probably envy, by many. He was a man who held himself high. He was an ornament to Society, lived in dashing style, drove splendid horses, maintained a large family at high expense, kept something like open house, and was a pillar of a fashionable church. and one of the trustees of its funds. But the mystery was, how could a simple notary who could not be earning more than $6,000 a year himself, expend annually about $20,000? That question on any honest explanation was unanswerable. This much can be said for him, if not in his favor, he believed that he would fall heir to a portion of the widow's estate, and he may have thought that in expending and speculating to the tune of $100,000, with the money of the old lady, who might any day leave the earth and her riches, that he was only using what really was his own. But Mrs. Phillips when apprised of her agent's, until then very intimate friend's gross mismanagement of her estate, grew indignant, struck him out of her will, and brought back to her favor and their rights her natural heirs, her five grand nephews and neices, whom he had in carrying out his own selfish schemes, estranged from her. If he has really misappropriated $100,000, as he has no means to pay back anything like the whole sum, and if he is not to be publicly prosecuted, he may account himself quite fortunate in getting so easily out of such an ugly business that is, if he holds the loss of fair fame, reputation and social position, which affects not alone himself, as nothing.

Chapleau on Independence.

Some of the Liberal papers are endeavoring to convict Hon. Mr. Chapleau, ex-Premier of Quebec, who has just entered the Dominion Government, as Secretary of State, of holding opinions on "independence" far ahead of his chief, Sir John. It seems to us that his ideas on the subject are very sensible. He maintains that Canada holds a proud and and happy position, and that it would be folly to agitate for independence during our day and generation. He thinks that it will sometime or other be brought about by the natural march of events and the destiny of our nation. These is no harm in his entertaining that idea, if it does not cause him to endeavor to give events a shove in that direction. Holding the opinion he does of Canada's position, we do not think he will. He, in she course of an address to his constituents at Terrebonne, said:—

"Our position as a nation in Ameria is the admiration of Europe and the envy of our stronger, richer, and as generous neighbors, but less well endowed with political institutions. Our constitution gives equal protection to all, settling without violence and arbitrariness all political complications; it ensures the most impartial and respected justice through the immovability of the magistracy; it gives us the greatest individual and political liberty. Our commercial freedom is unlimited; in fact, we only retain of our colonial state the prestige and benefit of the high protectorate of England, and the most cordial loyalty to our sovereign; and in that grand work of gradual emancipatiou we are sure to find ourselves at harmony with the generous sentiments of the English nation. To make nations of its colonies is a mission fine enough to satisfy all the pride of Great Britian.

Local Government for Ireland.

Professor Golden Smith, (who has returned to Canada,) has an article on the Irish question, in the Nineteenth Century, in which he makes reference to the Costigan resolutions, and the suggestion therein that local self-government such as the Provinces of the Dominion enjoy, under a central government, would do much to remedy Ireland's discontents. But the Professor, who has became more gloomy in his political views, and more despairing of the future of England and Ireland, is of a very different opinion. He holds that confederation which is at best an equivocal system, has not been fairly tried out in Canada, and would play the very mischief if attempted in Ireland:—

"To institute such a system in the case of Great Britain and Ireland would be lunacy. The two Parliaments would fall foul of each other before the Irish Parliament was a month old. Antagonism to Great Britain would from the first hour be the staple of popularity in Irish public life. The Crown, advised by British Ministers on one side of St. George's Channel, and by Anti-British Ministers on the other side, would contradict itself with violence in its two speeches from the throne, and the first session of the double legislature would probably be the last. But to criticise this plan is slaying the slain. Nobody does or ever can propose the repeal of the legislative union, except with a covert intention of dissolving the union altogether. It would be far better to take the final step at once, without an intermediate process of quarreling which would only add to the hostility of the divorce.

The Sultan Interviewed.

The newspaper interviewer is the most audacious character on record of all time. No dignatary, however sublime, daunts him. The other day, Mr. Gordon Bennet was in Constantinople, and took upon himself to interview the Sultan, the brother of the Sun and Moon, in the interest of his paper, the *N. Y. Herald.* The Sultan gave his view of the situation in Egypt, and was bitter against England. He is reported as saying:

The difficulties arising out of the breach between Arabi and the Khedive might easily have been arranged had not the appearance of the fleets aroused the native feeling and destroyed my plans for the reconciliation of the opposing factions." The Sultan considered the bombardment most cruel and unjust. He said:—"The English say there is no justice among us, yet let us look at Ireland. England's Irish subjects are simply demanding that right which here in Turkey is universally granted to the people. Such troubles as the Irish agrarian riots would be impossible in Turkey. England boasts her superior justice, yet we have what she does not grant her subjects—an equitable land law, under which farmers and even farm laborers are protected in their rights. I am sure that when all the facts are known in America and other impartial countries, the action of England will be condemned as arbitrary and unjust. If England's object is to protect her own interests in India she has taken the wrong course. She will never be allowed by other Powers to occupy Egypt alone. The intention and desire of the Turkish Government has been to maintain the *status quo* in Egypt."

The Century.

The unusual favor with which the midsummer number of THE CENTURY was received is not likely to be withdrawn from its successor, the current issue, which numbers among its special features a fine portrait of Mark Twain, engraved by Cole, and printed as a frontispiece, to accompany a charming paper (by Mr. W. D. Howells,) on the humorist and his American rivals; a vigorously critical review of the war in Egypt, by General George B. McClellan, with a forecast of its probable results; an important paper by Austin Dobson, the poet on Bewick, the great wood-engraver, with many illustrations, including reprints of the most notable of his birds, quadrupeds, and tail-pieces—which thus receive the benefit of the best wood-cut printing; a biographical sketch of the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by his friend, Edmund W. Gosse, with a portrait; a humorous short story, "The Col. Bill Williams Mine," by Joaquin Miller; a seasonable sketch of the development of ocean steam-ships, illustrated; E. V. Smalley's second paper on "The New Northwest," giving account of a recent trip along the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, across the Montana Rockies, and written in an entertaining way, from the prospecter's point of view, and accompanied by a map; beautiful portrait, engraved by Cole, of the American lady who was the original of Rebecca in Ivanhoe, with a sketch of her life, and her relation to the novel; an illustrated travel article on "Ningpo and the Buddhist Temples," by Constance Gordon-Cumming; a sketch of "The Academic Career of ex-President Woolsey," by George P. Fisher, with portraits engraved by Cole and Shussler, of the bust, by St. Gaudens, and the statue by Weir, and a reproduction of the gold medal recently presented to Dr. Woolsey by the professors of Yale; an illustrated paper on a Maine coast town, by Noah Brooks; practical hints on "Going Abroad for an Education;" editorials on "Darwin's Attitude toward Religion;" "The Courtesies of Travel," and "Herbert Spencer in America;" serial novels, poetry, book notices, *vers de societe*, dialect humor, new inventions, etc.

A Passage through the Suez Canal.

At this time, when the eyes of all the world are directed to the Suez Canal, a discussion of a passage through that noted waterway will not be uninteresting. The steamer that carried the correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, having been coaled at Port Said, and taken its pilot aboard, was loosed from its moorings one day about 1 p. m., and steamed into the Canal:—

"The channel has about twenty-six feet of water in it, and which is only kept at that depth by constant work at the dredges, and by strengthening the sides by sinking rock, and walling up the sides where they are the most threatening. On both sides the embankments rise up to a height of ten or fifteen feet and are composed of the dull brown sands which stretch away on both sides as far as the eye can see, the horizon shrouded in the blinding glare of the heated air rising from the burning sands till the eyes ache and the heart sickens at the dismal scene. With what relief we turn to the canal stretching like a blue sparkling ribbon and feast out eyes at the sight of a station looming up a half mile ahead with its little cottage, its shrubbery and trees, planted right in the midst of a desert and drawing life from a soil which has been brought a hundred miles to make life endurable to the stationmaster, banished away out here, hundreds of miles from his own fair France, for who else but a Frenchman would ever think of bringing his garden with him, with its flowers and trees, out here in this wilderness of sands? We tied up for a few seconds to let one of the large P. & O. steamers pass us; for every vessel must give way to the "Royal Mail," except men-of-war, which have the right of way everywhere. The "canal" is not wide enough for vessels to pass each other, so every quarter of a mile or so there is a wider place for tying up, and the vessel reaching there first makes fast to the bank and allows the other one to pass, except in the case of a vessel carrying the mail or a man-of-war, both of which go right on through without stopping, except during the night.

On the right hand side runs a track, and I was startled by the familiar sound of an engine whistle, and the next minute a train swept on by at the rate of forty miles an hour, while overhead,

Like strings of ghosts
The telegraph posts
Came quickly trooping by.

I noticeed on the other bank a veritable caravan, such as one reads about and sees so much in pictures of the great desert—horses and camels, and the old man wrapped up in his white clothes, with the same long rifle, with its crooked stock, which I have seen duplicated on canvas, till I felt an inclination to extend a hand and say, "How are you, old boy?" for old acquaintance sake. And then I thought what a difference between the two banks. Here the railroad, the telegraph—and there the old Arab travelling, as his father, and his grandfather, and his great-grandfather did a hundred pears ago; a century separated by this narrow stream.

At dusk we tied up, having made about thirty miles, as we were only allowed to go "slow" through the canal for fear of injuring the banks. The next morning found us on our way, and soon we were threading the crooked channel thorugh the lake, with the town of Ismailia broad off the port beam. After about two hours' steaming at full speed we again slowed down, and entered the other part of the canal, and again passed through between the same brown banks with disgust, and only enlivened by the stations, with their few feet of surrounding verdure, and occasional steamers bound to the westward, too few and far between, which we passed, or which passed us, until we finally steamed into the Gulf of Suez about 5 in the afternoon.

Off on our left gleamed the houses of Suez, and here we left our French pilot, and took up a native Red sea pilot, black as coal, and mute as one of the sphinxes of his native deserts."

Martial Enthusiasm.

An American paper lately remarked that there was an entire absence of martial enthusiasm in England. He evidently was not in London when the Household Troops Aug. 2nd, marched from their barracks to embark on "the Holland." The Londoners turned night into day and congregated outside the barracks about one in the morning, and remained there in a state of tremendous excitement until half-past three, when "the Blues" marched out. The *Telegraph* says:—

As the contingent moved out of Barracks under command of Major the Hon. Oliver Montague, the mounted regimental band in advance, conducted by Mr. Charles Godfrey played "Auld Lang Syne," to be presently followed by "Over the hills and far away," "The girl I left behind me," and "Good-bye sweetheart, good-bye." The reception experienced by the troops, from the vast crowd in Albany street, was enthusiastic in the highest degree. The whole street was awake, in the early glimmering dawn, and handkerchiefs were waved from many of the windows. Not all the inhabitants, however, nor all the people gathered on the foot-pavement on either side, were gratified by a sight of the passing soldiers, the march being diverted by turning into Cumberland Market and so into the Hampstead-road.

The large houses of business were early in awaking. All the employed, sleeping on the premises, appeared hastily dressed, or scarcely dressed at all, at the windows. A few persons, or more than a few, who were in the crowd at the entrance of the Albany-street Barracks followed the troops all the way. This meant a quick tramp of ten or eleven miles, and was therefore highly creditable to the patriotic feeling which induced so active a participation in the march. As by no possibility could the exact route of the Household Cavalry be guessed, it is not surprising that for some part of the way the streets were in their usual empty state, at so early an hour. The wonder is that for any considerable distance so many eager spectators should have been at hand. At the far east end, the Blues came upon the track of the 1st Life Guards squadron, and followed closely in their wake through Canning Town to the Docks. As the end of the journey drew near, the streets were again full of people, many of whom were going to their work. They heartily cheered the troops, and loudly wished them "good luck."

Hygiene for Horses.

Dr. C. E. Page gives the *Medical and Surgical Journal* some suggestions on keeping horses in health which are not only in agreement with the best teaching but sustained by his own and others' experience:

"The custom of working or exercising horses directly after eating; or feeding after hard work, and before they are thoroughly rested; letting at noon, when both these violations of a natural law are committed: these are the predisposing causes of pinkeye, and of most diseases that affect our horses. Keep the horse quiet, dry, warm, and in a pure atmosphere, the nearer outdoor air the better, and stop his feed entirely at the first symptom of disease, and he will speedily recover. It has been demonstrated in tens of thousands of cases in family life that two meals are not only ample for the hardest and most exhausting labors, physical or mental, but altogether best. The same thing has been fully proved in hundreds of instances with horses, and has never in a single instance failed after a fair trial, to work the best results. An hour's rest at noon is vastly more restoring to a tired animal, whether horse or man, than a meal of any sort, although the latter may prove more stimulating.

The morning meal given, if possible, early enough for partial stomach digestion before the muscular and nervous systems are called into active play; the night meal offered, long enough after work to insure a rested condition of the body; a diet liberal enough, but never excessive; this is the law and gospel of hygienic diet for either man or beast I have never tried to fatten my horses, for I long ago learned that fat is disease; but I have always found that if a horse does solid work enough he will be fairly plump if he has two sufficient meals. *Muscle* is the product of work and food; *fat* may be laid on by food alone, We see, however, plenty of horses that are generously—too generously—fed, that still remain thin, and show every indication of being under-nourished; dyspepsin is a disease not confined exclusively to creatures who *own* or *drive* horses. But for perfect health and immunity from disease, restriction of exercise must be met by restriction in diet. Horses require more food in cold than in warm weather, if performing the same labor. In case of a warm spell in winter I reduce their feed, more or less, according to circumstances, as surely as I do the amount of fuel consumed. I also adopt the same principle in my own diet. The result is, that neither my animals nor myself are ever for one moment sick."

CURRENT COIN.

The net revenue of the Dominion for the year ended June 30 was $6,590,000.

Recent heavy rains have ruined Germany's crops, which promised to yield the most abundant harvest of many years.

More than four times the average annual destruction of life by lightning has already occurred in the United States this season.

A Clock was exhibited some time ago at Paris which fired a shot every hour. Somebody says that its great practical utility was "to kill time."

HEADACHE—Particularly, is removed and permanently cured with ZOPESA. Try a 10 cent sample. It regulates the Stomach and Liver.

Thirty-one stores are in course of erection on Main-street and Saskatchewan-avenue in Portage la Prairie. The town, it is said, will shortly have a population of 8,000.

THE WORST CASES of weakness, exhaustion, impotency, and all diseases and weakness of the genrative organs can be cured by Mack's Magnetic Medicine. See advertisement in another column.

English army officers hold that it is absolutely necessary to re-establish flogging for crimes when on active service. Imprisonment is impossible, and death becomes the only alternative.

THERE is no doubt about it, that DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE is the only known remedy that science has bestowed upon mankind that will positively cure kidney diseases Ask your druggist for it.

I should so like to have a coin dated the year of my birth," said a maiden lady of uncertain age to a male acquaintance. "Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied. "These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections."

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.

Liverpool ranks as the most important port in the world, with an annual tonnage of 2,647,372; London stands second, with a tonnage of 2,330,688; Glasgow third, with 1,432,364; New York fourth, with a tonnage of 1,153,676. As a manufacturing city New York leads the world.

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.

A cow standing in front of the large windows of a store at Walton, Ga., the other day, happened to see her shadow in the glass. She bowed her neck and prepared for a fight, and seeing the cow in the glass assuming the same warlike attitude, with a quick snort and a heavy plunge landed herself inside the store with the fragments of glass falling over her back. It was a question which was the most suprised, the bovine or the proprietor.

OF ALL the ills that flesh is heir to kidney disease is the most distressing. To sufferers, we can only say, take DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE at once, and thus obtain a relief you cannot find elsewhere. All druggists have it.

Lieut. Col. McPherson, director of stores in the Militia Department, Ottawa, has received a number of articles for exhibition in the militia museum. Among others he has received a bayonet turned up by the plow on the Haley farm, three miles south of Niagara, about 42 years ago, the ground having been occupied by the camp of General Brown, United States army, who was routed by the old 100th regiment in 1813, and no doubt was used in that engagement.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. There is nothing more pleasing in the external appearance of women or men than a beautiful head of hair, and it is possible for every person to possess it by using the long and well-known Cingalese Hair Resterer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* expresses the fear that the persistent use of Paris green and other poisons is destroying the birds as well as the insects that the fatal dose is intended for. The birds, after all, are the best insecticides, and man can not get on without their help. "We can do without potatoes," says the *Tribune* writer "at least for two or three years, better I believe, than we can do without the insect eating birds"—and those who understand the matter will readily assent to his statement.

THE NARROW PREJUDICE—which a few people hold against a patient medicine *only* because its formula isn't written in latin which they can't read, is narrow-minded, and not in keeping with the progress of the age. ZOPESA *will cure every case* of Dyspepsia and Biliousness if the directions are followed.

In the Royal Albert Docks special attention is being bestowed upon the floating hospital *Carthage.* This ship, which is one of the finest of the P. and O. vessels, has been chosen from the whole mercantile fleet on account of her special suitability for the purpose in view, and is to serve as a hospital for the army at the base of operations. She will be distinguished from the other hired boats by being painted entirely white. She will have the word "Hospital" on each side in letters three feet long, and she will fly at the masthead the flag of the Red Cross.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

From the August report of the Ontario Bureau of statistics, we learn that in the Province of Ontario, 45 Counties, there are 23,287 thoroughbred cattle in all. A little over two thirds of that number, 15,119, are of the famous Durham breed, better known as the Short Horn. Of their great rivals, the white-faced Herefords there only 834. Next to the Shorthorns the Ayrshires are the favorites, and they number 4,637, the Devons come next, 1,440, and the Galloways, (hornless,) number 1,177, and the Aberdeen Polls, 280.

A curiously tragic story is told last week of the Czar, that, being interested in the operation of some labourers at work in the park at Peterhoff, he beckoned one of them, who at once ran towards him, but before reaching him fell dead, shot by the sentry, before his eyes. The strictest orders had been issued to shoot anyone approaching the Czar without leave, and the signal of the Emperor to the poor victim had not been noticed. If this be true, the Czar must, indeed, feel as if he lived in the network of an evil magic, since the very arrangements made to secure him against the attacks of his enemies seem to be more successful in delivering the death-blow to one whom his own hand had beckoned to his side than in answering their original purpose.

Beef canning has become a marvellous industry in Chicago. One firm alone has shipped over 40,000 cases per month, and last year sent abroad 519,065 cases, a large number having been of cans containing 14 pounds each. This firm began business in 1868, killing only about fifty cattle per day. Now, 1,000 to 1,200 per day are killed during the busy season of the year. Of 45,000 cases per week used in England in 1878, nearly 40,000 were from one Chicago house. There is no waste. The offal goes to makers of commercial fertilizers, and for the bones, the blood, the entrails, the hides, hoofs and horns there are plenty of buyers at fair figures. The tallow is fresh and clean, and therefore brings a good price. Even the marrow is carefully saved for use in toilet and other goods.

The rapidity with which a second British fleet has been gathered together for the purpose of guarding the Suez Canal without crippling the naval service in any other part of the world is a proof of the thorough efficiency with which the navy is administered by the present Board of Admiralty. Within a fortnight of the bombardment of Alexandria there is published a list of fifteen ships of war which have been collected for this special purpose. Of these only one, the *Agincourt*, has a draught of water so great as to prevent her from passing through the Canal. All the others can go to any part of the Canal for the protection of shipping. In their armament these vessels are scarcely less formidable than those which took part in the bombardment of Alexandria. The *Agincourt* is of the largest class of broadside ships. The *Orion* is one of the vessels purchased with the war vote of £6,000,000 in 1878. The *Tourmaline*, *Carysfort*, and *Eurylis* are of the latest type of armoured corvettes. The rest are unarmoured gunboats without armour-piercing guns.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney ond Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

MAY 25, 1882

JOHN. J. WEDDALL'S

STOCK OF

First-Class Dry Goods

Is complete in every Department. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

JOHN J. WEDDALL, Opp. Normal School.

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,

F'ton, March 30, 1882.

Upper Caverhill, York Co., N. B., July 25th, 1882.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of enquiry relative to the benefit derived from **Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine,** allow me to say that I consider it a wonder, and the best Tonic I have ever used, having tried several others without having been benefitted any.

I was induced to try your QUININE IRON AND WINE, and am now a new man having gained by its use my former strength and activity, and as for my appetite, it never was better.

Very truly, yours,

ELIJAH NAVINS.

TAY SETTLEMENT, YORK CO., N. B., June 16th, 1882

GEO. H. DAVIS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I wish to bear testimony to the wonderful strengthening powers of your Quinine Iron and Wine. I had suffered for several months with weakness and general debility to such an extent, that I was unable to attend to my household duties. On the advice of a friend I was induced to try DAVIS' QUININE IRON and WINE, and after using two bottles, I am as strong and hearty as ever. I have every faith in the remedy as a tonic, and I write this in order that people who are suffering as I did may know how to effect a cure.

With feelings of thankfulness,
I am, my dear sir,
Yours, very truly,

MRS. SARAH MOODY.
Tay Settlement.

DAVIS' QUININE IRON AND WINE

IS PREPARED ONLY BY

Geo. H. Davis,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle; 6 bottles for $2.50

Fredericton, July 12

DEVER BROS.

NEW GOODS!

3 CASES

FANCY CAMBRICS.

1 Case of Dark Hosiery.

1 CASE

UNDERWEAR

Ladies and Childrens' Sizes.

20 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS.

25 Dozen

Rubber Aprons,

in all sizes.

WANTED:

ALL WOOL HOMESPUN

AT

Dever Brothers.

Fredericton, August 23, 1882

2 CASES

FRESH MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE!

For sale by the Bottle or Gallon.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.

Fredericton, August 9, 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