

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., August 25, 1886.

The Press Excursion.

The primary object of the recent press excursion to the upper St. John was of course, to assist in the development of that fertile region. Now-a-days the newspaper is justly regarded as the greatest lever in civilization, and the project that is unable to enlist its sympathy and support, stands a hard chance for success. Mr. Lagrin who has always been enthusiastic as to the future of the locality visited by the pressmen, deserves a great deal of credit for suggesting such a practical plan to make the upper counties known, and it is creditable to Mr. Cram and the New Brunswick Railway management, that they so successfully gave shape to the promoter's idea. The Railway Company have shown a wonderful degree of enterprise in the construction of their road and its thorough equipment to the Upper St. John, and only the thorough development of that country will fully reward their efforts. Mr. Cram, in whom the company possesses a most capable and courteous officer, has great faith in the valley of the St. John, and we believe that with the hearty cooperation of the company he represents, the people, and the press of New Brunswick, his most sanguine expectations can be realized. What has been done in the way of agricultural and industrial development in Carleton County and Arctostook may be done in Victoria and Madawaska by a well directed effort. The settlement and cultivation of the valuable lands of the Tobique and in Madawaska, is one of the most important interests involved in the future growth and success of Western and Central New Brunswick, and we feel assured, that Mr. Cram and Mr. Lagrin will receive every encouragement in all their efforts to that end. The construction of new lines of railways, such as the Valley line from Fredericton to Woodstock, the Tobique Valley line, and the missing link between Edmundston and River du Loup, will be important factors in the development of the Upper St. John, and we believe that a very few years will witness the completion of all these lines.

We advise those people who are continually running down their own country and praising other lands, to visit the Upper St. John, and if they are not convinced that no fairer country lies beneath Heaven, then their judgment and patriotism is seriously at fault.

Canada at the Colonial Exhibition.

The Canadian Gazette points out some of the benefits Canada is already deriving from her show of agricultural and industrial productions at the Colonial Exhibition in London. It will be seen, says our contemporary that the Canadian section is answering a very practical purpose. The number of visitors during the past few weeks has been more numerous than previously, and the demand for information and pamphlets is very continuous. The advantage to Canada and her share in the Exhibition thus becomes more and more apparent, and it is very evident that the agricultural display in particular, must result not only in an increased emigration to the Dominion from the Mother Land, but also in an increase of capital for investment in various channels.

Prominent among last week's visitors was Mr. Clare Sewell Read, lately a member of the British House of Commons, and also one of the Royal Commissioners on Agriculture, who visited Canada in 1879. Mr. Read made a long and exhaustive examination of the Canadian exhibits, especially those displayed in the Agricultural Court. He conversed with Captain Clark in regard to the development of agriculture in Canada generally, and as to the export of cereals, the development of stock-raising in its various branches, and the extension of the dairy industry in the manufacture and export of butter and cheese. Mr. Read seemed particularly interested in the exhibits from the North-West. It is understood that his visit has reference to a report he is about to make upon the subject to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Mr. J. Wilken Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeen, a prominent breeder of polled cattle, and one of the Scotch farmer delegates to Manitoba in 1879, also visited the Canadian section recently. He took much interest in the samples of agricultural produce, and expressed great confidence in the future of the North-West, both as regards cereals and stock raising. Mr. Wilken now has two nephews farming in Manitoba. Colonel God, late of the 107th regiment, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, has decided to settle in Canada, as a direct result of the impression produced by the exhibits of Canadian produce at the Colonial Exhibition.

The following references to other visitors during the past few days fully bear out what we have said to the beneficial outcome of the Exhibition:—Captain _____, late of the Hussars, obtained information relative to a tour he purposes making through Canada. He intends to settle several relatives as farmers in the Canadian North-West. Mr. _____ of Croydon, has a son farming near Brandon in Manitoba. He is receiving encouraging reports from his son and was much pleased with the agricultural exhibits. Mr. _____ a large farmer from Forfarshire, Scotland, carefully examined the Canadian products, and made special inquiry regarding stock-raising and the management of cattle. He purposes visiting the North-West next year and predicts a large emigration to Canada from his county as leases expire. Mr. _____ a colliery owner of Lanarkshire, Scotland, expressed himself much interested in the Canadian coal exhibit, and, indeed, at the Canadian Section generally. He stated his belief that it must do much to promote emigration from the Mother Land. Relative to the samples of coal shown from Lethbridge, in the North-West, and from British Columbia, he expressed his confidence that the fuel problem in the North-West was practically solved. This gentleman intends

paying an extended visit to Canada next year, going as far west as British Columbia. Mr. _____ who visited the court some weeks previously called, stating that as a result of his inquiries he had taken passages for himself and family for Manitoba. Mr. _____, a grain merchant of Liverpool, has made frequent visits to the court, obtaining information with a view to settling in Winnipeg in the grain trade. Mr. _____ who farms on 1,000 acres at Rudgwick, Sussex, recently called with a view to obtaining samples of the various Canadian grains at the close of the Exhibition, to sow upon his farm next spring. Mr. _____ of Norfolk, called to state that he has grown red fife wheat upon his farm from seed sent by his son, who is settled in Manitoba. Only a small quantity was grown, but the quality has been pronounced by millers to be superior to anything raised in Great Britain last year. The Rev. Dr. _____ of South Liffenham, who has a son in Manitoba, visited the court last week, and obtained a full set of publications for distribution among his parishioners. Such instances might be multiplied, but enough have been given to indicate the important mission that is being carried out by the Canadian display.

Attention is being drawn in British Columbia, says the Montreal Gazette, to certain disadvantages and inconveniences connected with the currency generally in use in the Dominion. The notes of British Columbia banks are only accepted in the East at a discount, while the same is true in the Pacific province as to the bills of certain Eastern banks. In old Canada, the difficulty is felt in regard to Lower Province notes, the holders of which have to submit to a shave when tendering them in payment. Why this should be no one knows. The notes are perfectly good, else they would not be accepted at all. All the banks do business under the same authority, and so far as the law can secure all are solvent. The invidiousness of the distinction, is heightened when all over the country the notes of the United States Government and United States national banks are accepted without cavil at their face value. With the development of travel and extension of trade throughout, the inconvenience is likely to increase, but it becomes unbearable, and a remedy should be devised. Two courses are open, each of which have been considered by the foremost among our bankers, the guarantee by the Dominion of all notes issued by banks acting under charter, or the taking of the power to issue notes entirely into the hands of the Government.

Wool growing promises to be a flourishing industry in the district of Alberta North-West Territory. Seventy thousand pounds of fine graded Merino wool, have been furnished by this year's clip. The flocks in Alberta are all imported Montana sheep, and produce the grade of wool which bears the now well recognized name of Montana. This wool brought from 22 cents to 25 cents per pound in the United States market this year. A wool growers' association has been formed, and there is every prospect that this new and growing industry will become one of the most important in the Northwest.

Journalism has met with a very serious loss in the death of John Dougal, proprietor of the Montreal Witness, and its New York namesake. Mr. Dougal was a Scotchman by birth, but came to Canada early in life. His name has been a household word throughout Canada for very many years. Perhaps Mr. Dougal's greatest fault and that of the journals he controlled, was intolerance, but he possessed many admirable virtues and his influence was always exerted for the right.

Mr. F. W. Cram, the genial superintendent of the New Brunswick Railway, began life in Bangor as a newsboy. He has mastered every branch of railroading; he can run a telegraph office, or a locomotive, sing a good song, discuss most intelligently every feature of his profession, play the banjo, and shine in society, while he is approachable to even the humblest individual in his service. He is a typical American, brimful of energy, intelligence and affability.

There is to be a Dominion election in the County of Haldimand, Ontario, on the 8th of September, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Thompson's death. That constituency has been Grit continuously since Confederation, but a determined attempt will be made to redeem it to the Conservatives. The Grit majority in 1882 was 126. The candidate of that party in the present contest is Mr. C. W. Colter, a native of Keswick in this county.

The Mounted Police have captured near Elkhorn, Man., one of the highway robbers who robbed the mails on the Prince Albert trail a few weeks ago. He was identified by having in his possession a watch stolen from one of the persons robbed.

The Queen's speech at the reopening of Parliament was laden in practical announcements. It simply states that the Government estimates will be submitted, no mention being made of any Home Rule bill or other legislative proposals.

United Ireland reiterates the declaration, that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury. The people of Ireland, it says, will resist him with a desperation and skill that has never before been displayed.

The town of Portage La Prairie is bankrupt, and the town council has resigned to prevent the creditors from pushing their claims—a new plan for dodging financial responsibility.

Le Courrier du Canada, a leading Quebec journal, gives a full sketch of Mercier's public career, and concludes that he is a political harlequin, in whom neither friends nor foes can trust.

The State entry into Dublin of the Marquis of Londonderry, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will take place on September 19th.

A passenger steamer plying on the river Volga, at Sassasova, Russia, was burned on Saturday, and two hundred lives were lost.

British Columbia riflemen for the first time, will compete in the matches at Ottawa next week.

The Chicago anarchists have been condemned to death, with one exception.

The Governor General will return from England early in October.

St. John A. Macdonald is being lionized this week at Winnipeg.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

John Bennett's Chequered Matrimonial Career.

Three Wives in Seven Years.

Last Friday morning Sergeant Weatherhead, of St. John, armed with a warrant, proceeded to the office of Germain street, of the Singer Sewing Machine agency, and there arrested J. W. Bennett, an employee of the company, on a charge of bigamy. The story of the complainant as related to a representative of the Globe, is that about seven years ago she was united in marriage with the prisoner, the ceremony being performed by Rev. G. A. Hartley of Carleton Place, where she was then a representative of the Globe. She had been nearly three years, but not on the pleasant terms. The result was, Bennett deserted his wife and took up his abode in Fredericton. He was there for some months when he began paying attention to a young woman named Elizabeth Mead, to whom he made professions of marriage, which proposals were finally accepted, and within a year from the time of his desertion of his first wife, Bennett was the husband of another woman. Wife No. 1 learning of the infidelity, insisted that Bennett should be proceeded against with the result that he was arrested, tried and convicted for bigamy, and was sentenced to the Dorchester Penitentiary for a term of three years. During Bennett's incarceration she said that he frequently wrote to his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Jones, expressing his regret for what he had done and the hope that she would forgive him. After gaining his liberty, he seems to have been as unfaithful as before, for according to her story, he never contributed a cent to her support. She says that Bennett came into the good graces of another family named Mahoney, who lived at that time on Brussels street. Soon after his acquaintance with this family he removed with them to Toronto, where wife No. 1 says he remained but a short time, and came to St. John. The family followed him here. Miss Mahoney and her sister, who have been living together as man and wife ever since. The informant says that she is prepared to prove that Bennett was married in this city by a clergyman named Robinson, who is not located here. The complainant who is a woman about 30 years old, is rather good looking and neatly dressed, and is employed in the Ottawa hotel. Asked why she had Bennett arrested on this occasion, she replied that he was in consequence of threats he had made to take her life for securing his conviction and imprisonment in Dorchester.

The prisoner was held with them in Toronto. He was in a cell down stairs in the police station. He was standing with his right hand clasped to the bars as if expecting some one coming to him. He was a man of medium height, stoutly built and of dark complexion. His face was pale and he seemed to be fully aware of the position in which he stood. When asked what he had to say to the charge made to him, he replied that he did not know what he had heard what she (meaning the informant) says. If you tell me what she said I will answer.

The reporter inquired briefly the first part of the statement about his imprisonment, all of which the prisoner said was correct, but with reference to that part of the woman's story about his going with her to Toronto, he did not, however, deny that he kept company with Miss Mahoney, but he said that he had been married again or not—that, he said, was what wife No. 1 would have to prove.

"Do you remember," said the prisoner to the reporter, "a paragraph in one of the papers a few months ago, stating that shots of 'murder,' 'police,' etc., were heard proceeding from a house on 'Paradise Row'?" "Yes," replied the reporter, "Well," replied the prisoner, "at that time Mrs. Mahoney tried to have me arrested, but she did not do so. Since that time I have been living in St. Patrick street. The Mahoney family live there too. I had no idea of being arrested. Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Weatherhead was in the store and asked the price of a sewing machine. I did not see him until this morning, when he walked into the shop and asked if my name was Bennett. I told him that that was the name they called me by in my home in Toronto. My mother had been married to a man named Griffiths and afterwards to a man named Bennett. I came to this city originally to work for Griffiths."

NIAGARA FALLS.

A Boston Man Swims the Rapids. The Story told in his own words.

Wm. J. Kendall of Boston, Mass., is now the greatest hero of Niagara, as he successfully swam the whirlpool rapids Sunday afternoon encoiled in a cork vest. He relates his experience as follows:— "I never dreamt that the rapids were as bad as they are. I was expected to make a trip to settle the wager of \$10,000, made in Boston, that I couldn't swim the rapids and come out alive, to wear a cork vest worth \$100,000. When I reached the spot where Captain Webb was supposed to have lost his life, the water seemed to go from under me and a big wave seemed to strike me on the top of my head and shoulders, which knocked me unconscious for a few moments. I found my swimming abilities of no earthly use, and in whatever position I was in, I came out alive. When entering the maelstrom of the whirlpool I was so benumbed and partly unconscious that I couldn't use a cork vest worth \$100,000. I was doing. The current took me right into the eddy or pool and when reaching it I was sucked down like a flash. I threw up my hands never expecting to again see daylight. I wouldn't have given three weeks pay for my life. I was under water fifteen seconds before reaching an under current. I was shot out of the pool fully fifty feet from its centre. When reaching the water I was partly regaining consciousness. I knew there was no time to spare before I would again be dashed down the lower rapids and I made an attempt to swim, but I couldn't do so. When landing at the water's edge, he could not lift hand or foot and became unconscious. It took his assistant fully half an hour to bring him to the top of the rapids. When asked if he would ever make another trip he said emphatically:— "No, sir!" There's not money enough in the world to tempt me to repeat my afternoon's experience. A child would have the same chance to go through the rapids and come out all right as an expert swimmer would. The high water struck and knocked me about the same as if I had a tin can. I have the least bit of control of myself and was senseless half a dozen times by high breakers striking me on the head and shoulders. At times they would land twenty feet from my feet, and if it hadn't been for the cork vest which always brought me to the top I wouldn't be now alive to tell my experience.

It took him three minutes to go from the railway bridge to the whirlpool. He is 24 years of age and stand six feet two inches. He weighs 105 lbs. He is well proportioned and of pleasant appearance. He says he was not looking for notoriety. There was no honor attached to attempting any such foolhardy trips and he wouldn't have done it but he didn't want to back to his friends in Boston where he had spent most of his life. He had been on the police force there. He was born in New York. Hundreds called at the hotel to see him after he had rested himself.

The Queen's dislike of the G. O. M. dates from 1858, and thereby gave a very pretty tale. The bill which she was opposed to the Irish church, having passed through Parliament, only required the sovereign's mandate to become a law. It chanced that Mr. Gladstone repaired to Windsor the day that the bill was forwarded for signature, and was admitted to audience with the Queen. As is well known, Her Majesty was averse to the essential principle of the bill, and while willing to concede reform, was strongly opposed to the destruction of the Irish church. She expressed this much to Mr. Gladstone, and as the premier thought, showed great reluctance to affix his signature to the bill. In his eagerness, Mr. Gladstone blurted out:—"But, madam, you must sign." The Queen hesitated and rejoined, with marked indignation, "Sir, do you know who I am?" "Yes, madam, the Queen of England." "I am the people of England." It is interesting to say that the Queen summarily rejected the substance to a close and in a few curt words minister and monarch parted, and made him learn better manners. Since then she has scarcely made any pretence of concealing her personal antipathy to the G. O. M.

THE IRISH QUESTION

Discussed in Parliament.

Churchill Scores a Success

In the English House of Commons, Thursday night.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought the conduct of the Irish policy should remain in the hands of the Government, and under their primary responsibility. Continuing he said that it had been supposed that anything that had happened had produced the slightest change in the Irish policy, he was said he was unable to afford the slightest encouragement at that point. What had happened, he continued, had rather confirmed his strong belief that they had not erred in the main principles of his scheme. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the late Opposition had dealt hardly with the late Government, impressing them for their Irish policy, but he did not retaliate. "Ireland," he said, "is the question of the day, and the sooner this question is settled the sooner will the House be able to discuss the arrangements for the future."

Lord Randolph Churchill said he hoped the statement he was about to make would satisfy the House. After taunting Mr. Gladstone on the readiness to resort to coercion he said he had the ex-Freeminer in former times displayed, he stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise. Continuing he said the ministry wished the question of local government to be treated as a question affecting the United Kingdom. In regard to Belfast the Government would take care that the Government should not become chronic there, as was the case in some parts of Ireland, nor would the Government tolerate any attack upon the rights of the Irish people, whose services were deserving of praise. The Ministry were determined to restore order in Belfast, and would shrink from no responsibility in order to obtain that end. With reference to Kerry, he said the Ministry had resolved to send there a special military officer of high rank, invested with special powers to restore order. The Government was convinced that further powers were necessary they would submit Parliament to their assistance. In regard to the land question he said the Government were not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the land commission. At present purposes, the Ministry would take their stand on the Land Act of 1881 as the final settlement. At the same time the Government had decided to appoint a royal commission to make a careful enquiry during the ensuing autumn and winter into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The Government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any law contrary to the existing law. With reference to Kerry, he said the Ministry had resolved to send there a special military officer of high rank, invested with special powers to restore order. The Government was convinced that further powers were necessary they would submit Parliament to their assistance. In regard to the land question he said the Government were not prepared to adopt the judicial rents fixed by the land commission. At present purposes, the Ministry would take their stand on the Land Act of 1881 as the final settlement. At the same time the Government had decided to appoint a royal commission to make a careful enquiry during the ensuing autumn and winter into the working of the existing land system in Ireland. The Government did not intend to deal with the land question by making any law contrary to the existing law.

His First Decoration.

While Bismarck was serving in the Ulan Cavalry, in 1842, his groom, who was the son of a farmer on his estate, rode into the lake to give the horse a bath. Missing his footing, the rider was thrown and disappeared in the water. Bismarck was standing with a group of officers on the bank, and saw his groom sinking. In an instant his sword and uniform were on the ground, and he leaped into the lake. He found the struggling man and seized him by the collar. He was in the act of drowning man he clung so tight to his master that Bismarck, helpless, was obliged to dive with his burden to loosen the hold. It seemed both were lost. Bismarck, who was a swimmer, rose to the surface, followed by Bismarck, who in the depths had detached the grip of the man, and now appeared, dragging the groom with him, and swam to the shore. The incident was so heroic that Bismarck, the following day to duty. For this he he afterward received the Prussian medal for "Rescue from Peril," which was his first decoration. Although he did not know it when he was awarded it, it was when he was a young diplomatist, who, seeing this lovely medal on his young colleague's coat, inquired what it was. He said it was the Prussian medal for "Rescue from Peril," which was his first decoration. Although he did not know it when he was awarded it, it was when he was a young diplomatist, who, seeing this lovely medal on his young colleague's coat, inquired what it was. He said it was the Prussian medal for "Rescue from Peril," which was his first decoration.

KINGSTON, Aug. 17.—While one of Forepaugh's men, carrying four lions on a tray to the station, last night, the brakes broke and the vehicle after rushing down the hill in intense darkness, popped into a deep hole and was overturned. The water in the hole was broken and one end was knocked off, leaving nothing between the wild beasts and liberty. The lions roared terribly and would not be restrained. The driver, who was not hurt, was unable to get into the cage, and, after a long time, he was rescued by a party of men. A force of fifty men tried to extract the cage, and failing, two elephants were brought to the scene. They were used about the cage, evidently to see if the lions were secure, and then reached their trunk, lifted the vehicle out of the ditch, and placed it on the road. The cage, which was nearly a total wreck. The scene on the street was one our citizens will never forget.

Daniel Hatfield, convicted of rape in the St. John Circuit Court, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, was removed from the John Court Jail, Monday morning, by Deputy Sheriff Rankin, who escorted him to the I. C. R. station and thence to Dorchester. The culprit was deeply affected on leaving St. John, and sobbing when getting ready to go. A St. John despatch to the Montreal Star, says: Judge King sentenced Daniel Hatfield to the penitentiary for life for indecent assault on Catherine O'Donnell, a servant young of twenty-five, and his mother, sisters and young wife, and heart-broken over the crime, she was unable to stand the influence of drink, and a life-long sentence. The prisoner was completely unmanned by the sentence. It was said that Judge King was persuaded by his brother judges from inflicting the death penalty. The crime, trial and sentence, created great excitement throughout the province, and has created in New Brunswick for many years.

The little Otto of Comenast has witnessed an accident that is none the less peculiarly distressing because its victims were in a humble walk of life. While the wife of Martin Stung was doing her family work on the banks of a little creek, her eight-year-old daughter fell into the water. Aged fourteen, and Bertha, aged twelve—going to the rescue, got into the water and beyond their depth. Then the mother also frantically rushed into the water and all four were drowned.

A Pleasing Duty

"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Burdett of Dorset, P. Q., "that Burdett's Blood Purifier has cured me of a chronic skin disease, from which I had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newly Notes and Notions of Everything.

The Good Templars have a membership of over 1,500 in Prince Edward Island. There are nearly 800 opium smokers in Boston, and the number is increasing every day.

The length of the graving dock at Esplanade, B. C., is to be enlarged from 331 feet to 551 feet.

The white of an egg is good for burns. There is always a market for the best of everything.

The position, Mr. Wood's tallies will make 20,000 yards of cloth this year from Arrostock wool.

Two hundred Mennonite families will shortly leave Southern Russia to join their brethren in the North West.

Germany produces 73,000 pianofortes annually, England makes 45,000, the United States 42,000 and France 20,000.

It is said that there are many desertions from the Winnipeg Infantry School, but that their places are easily filled.

New York City will have twenty-seven theaters (counting the opera houses and variety show places) next season.

The Christian Union states that, "that great nuisance, the Canadian thistle, is now utilized in making useful fabrics."

Russia threatens that the more she is forced back from Eastern Europe the more she will "devote her attention" to Asia.

Reports from the Hudson River Counties indicate that the fruit crop of 1886 will surpass all that have been gathered before.

Samuel Dixon of Vancouver, B. C., while in the woods last Sunday, found a pocket book containing about \$5000 in Canadian bills.

Attention is just drawn to the fact that the Chicago anarchists, bent on the destruction of life and property, are Indians to a man.

The Dickey Bird Society of England, is composed of 100,000 children. Its aim is to encourage protection of birds and animals.

The loot secured by the British in their campaign in Burma was sold at auction at Calcutta. The sale realized 100,000 rupees.

Cotton was cultivated in India 450 years before Christ, and was gathered from the field by hand, exactly as it is being done to-day.

A farmer in Paris, Ill., has 1000 bushels of corn in the crib, which has been held for a high price since 1880. It is now nearly worthless.

In Augusta, Ga., the churches have rules which forbid gentlemen from sitting on the right side of the house, as that part is occupied by ladies.

"An ordinary peasant," says an eminent bank leader, "can't play a bass drum, because he has no idea of time. Very few pianists have."

Over two per cent. of the soldiers of the Russian army were punished last year by court martial. Among the offences were 5000 robberies.

The agricultural distress in Germany is so great that it is proposed to divide large estates for planting in the colonies among German peasants.

Nearly three-fourths of all the imitation made in the United States hats from Chicago, where last year about 25,000,000 pupes were made.

With the exception of William Pitt, Lord Randolph Churchill is the youngest leader that the House of Commons has seen for nearly two centuries.

An estate in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, was sold in Dublin a few days ago in the Land Judge's Court for £1,600, which, a few years ago, was valued at £17,000.

Sir Charles Dike's name has been struck from the list of the Queen's Privy Councillors. He is the only man whose name has thus been dishonored in the nineteenth century.

Two big boxes full of jewelry and other valuables seized during the war and since stored in the United States Treasury are to be returned to the former owners if they can be found.

Fastidious ladies are now measured for corsets as well as for their boots. It costs them a little more to get them made in order, but the difference in comfort more than compensates.

There are twelve thousand miles of telegraph in India, ten thousand miles of railway, and no river of any size, however sacred, is free from the vulgar plunge of screw and paddle-wheel.

The late Sir John Anderson invented for the British Government machinery which reduced the cost of making bullets from 12.25 to 11.125 cents per hundred, and of bayonets from \$1.07 to 62 cents each.

The Indian Government is inviting tenders for transports to be ready to proceed to Bombay and Calcutta at the end of August. They are to be used to carry reinforcements of troops to Burma.

As for the vagaries of christian charity under the sun. A deacon of a Greenville, Pa., church has a string of buttons half a yard long. They have been taken out of the collections of the church during the past few years.

The Russian railroad to Merv, which is nearly completed, will enable her to concentrate a force on the frontier of Afghanistan in a few days that would, under the old methods of approach, have taken nearly six months.

The blind beggars' holiday occurred in New York last week. According to an annual appropriation of \$20,000 which the city provides, 462 destitute blind of the city received their share, having been examined and pronounced genuinely worthy of the alms.

The police of Philadelphia report that there are 3,658 houses in that city unoccupied on account of the tenants being absent for the summer. Besides these, it is estimated that there are 2,000 houses the occupants of which are away for a few days or a week at a time.

The first herring of the season caught on the Dutch coast is regarded as royal property, like the English sturgeon. The fish is solemnly declared to be the property of the Netherlands, and then wrapped in a silken national flag, to be conveyed in state to the Hague, where it duly adorns the royal table.

JULY.

The following Goods have been Reduced to Clear.

Summer Dress Goods, Dress Muslins, American Prints, Parasols, Lace Curtains, AND A LOT OF HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES!

John J. Weddall, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL. P. S.—Ask to see the Remnants.

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SOMETHING ALL WANT!

A GOOD fitting suit of Clothes is what everyone wants, and there is no reason why they should not have it. These W. Smiths is now receiving his Fall stock of Clothes, consisting of the very best made and the latest designs; and his general Cutter, Mr. James A. Robinson, being ably assisted by Mr. C. K. Collins, a First-Class Pressman, is willing to warrant every garment made in the establishment in both fit and workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the trade. We solicit an inspection of our stock, which will be shown by the affable Messrs. E. McFarlane and W. J. Crawford, who will be delighted to show the goods, and take orders. With such a general and competent staff of assistants, the subscriber feels assured, that everyone who favors him with a call, will give every attention, and be kindly treated, whether they leave their orders or otherwise.

We have always in stock the best and cheapest line of Gent's Furnishing Goods; men's and boys' fur and felt hats and soft hats, every article. Also, the balance of our Trunks and Valises are being bargained off, in order to clear them out. The balance of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes are being cleared out at a sacrifice.

194, Queen Street.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

THOS. W. SMITH, 192, Edgecombe's Building, Queen Street, - - - Fredericton, Fredericton, August 11.

EARLY FALL IMPORTATIONS

OPENING DAILY, IN THE VARIOUS STAPLE and FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

Buyers for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT, will find it to their advantage to place their orders with us, as they can depend on a large range to select from at Bottom Prices.

All our Wool Goods were purchased before the late advance in Woolsens, and will be sold at old prices.

A full stock of Gibson's Cottons, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarns, Grain Bags, Lumbers' Goods, &c.