Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., October 19, 1887.

The Interprovincial Convention.

To-morrow at Quebec, the Premiers of all the Provinces of Canada, except British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, will meet in convention, just for what, we have not yet clearly understood. The meeting has been called by Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, and no doubt the gentlemen composing the convention will have a very pleasant time. We do not know that they have been charged by the people they represent, to propose any new scheme, or outline any new policy, and certainly the Provincial Legislatures with the exception of that of Quebec, have neither authorized the holding of the convention, nor suggested the need for such a meeting. The people of Canada seem tolerably well satisfied with the general management of public affairs by the Dominion Government, at least they so express themselves whenever occasion is offered at the polls, and why the leaders of the Local Governments should meet to seriously propound new policies, or suggest radical changes, does not very clearly appear. We have harbored the idea that the powers and duties of the local legislatures are unmistakeably outlined by the constitution, but it may be that the talented gentlemen who lead these bodies, find the field too cramped and narrow, for the exercise of the great ability they undoubtedly possess. A remedy for this would be their accession to the Dominion Parliament, where the field is wide and the rewards greater. That seems to be the arena in which questions affecting the public interest of all the Provinces should be discussed. However, we are not alarmed that anything serious will result from the convention. The politicians who are to compose it, may find it pleasant and profitable to meet and exchange ideas on the leading questions of the day, and in social intercouse, and they will doubtless be very warmly welcomed by the people of the historic old city of Quebec. The convention will include gentlemen of eminent ability in their respective Provinces. Blair, and Mowatt, and Mercier, and Norquay, and Fielding, are Canadians of whom we are all naturally proud, if the majority of them are so perverse as to be Grits, and it is certain that none of the Provinces will be better represented than New Brunswick. Quebec is preparing for them a warm reception, and if the great affairs of state are not materially advanced by the convention, there will at least, be a pleasant social time, some excellent speeches, and a season of general festivity.

The Fishery Commission.

The *personnel* of the Fishery Commission has been completted, by the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper as the Canadian representative. The Commission is therefore composed of Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., for Birmingham, Hon. Lionel West, British Minister at Washington, and Sir Chas. Tupper for Great Britain; Secretary Bayard, Hon. W. L. Putnam and Prof. Angell, for the United States.

The appointment of Sir Charles Tupper as the Canadian representative on the Commission, meets with the most unqualified approval from people of all shades of political opinion. It was thought that Sir John A. Macdonald himself would have accepted the appointment, but his age and delicate health precluded his assuming the labor and worry incident to the position. Next to the Premier, Sir Charles was the best representative that could have been chosen, and Canadian interests are safe in his hands. A contemporary very truthfully says, that no man in Canada has given more earnest and thoughtful consideration to the whole question of the relations between Canada and the United States than Sir Charles. In his position as High Commissioner, he has been intimately connected from their initiation with the negotiations which have led to the appointment of the present commission—indeed the present arrangements may be said to have originated with his visit to Washington last May—and no one is more thoroughly acquainted with all the bearings of the fisheries cases, as well the commercial questions which might arise out of, or become incidental to its settlement. Coming from the Lower Provinces, the portion of Canada most interested in an equitable settlement of the Fishery dispute, Sir Charles is specially qualified in that respect, and possessing great energy ability and tact, his choice is admirable. The Commission will commence its session at Washington in November.

An Ottawa despatch says:—"It is understood that Hon. J. S. D, Thompson, Minister of Justice, will accompany Sir Charles Tupper to Washington as consulting counsel. It is not yet known whether the scope of the Commission will admit of evidence and argument being fixed on behalf of the countries, but if such should be the case, it is probable that the Canadian case will be managed jointly by the Minister of Justice and Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Fisheries. Sir Charles Tupper will continue to discharge the duties of Canadian High Commissioner, in addition to those of fishery commissioner.

The statement of exports and imports for the fiscal year ended June 30th is considered highly satisfactory. The imports were $104,$79,000, being an increase over the previous year of $455,000. The reports were $89,986,000, or an increase of $4,735,000. The duties collected amounted to $22,414,900, an increase of $3,000,000 over the previous year. A comparison of these figures with those of ten years ago, shows, that while our imports have increased five per cent., our exports have in the same period increased nineteen per cent.

A Pending Election.

The Grits of Colchester, N. S., are following Hon. A. W. McLelan, with a relentless spirit of revenge. They cannot hope to defeat him, but they put him to all possible trouble and expense. Buried beneath a majority of 628 in February last, they found satisfaction in petitioning to unseat and disqualify Mr. McLelan. In the first through the indiscreet acts of zealous friends, they succeeded, but Mr. McLelan came out of the election court with his name and honor untarnished. A new election is ordered, but still the desire for revenge is unsatiated. The party put up to oppose the Postmaster General, his opponent of February last, not with any expectation of winning the election, but to carry out the same spirit of spite and malice which they so relentlessly retain against Mr. McLelan. There is no doubt of the latter's triumphant return on the 27th inst. The people of Colchester are not so regardless of their best interests, as to substitute for so able a man as the Postmaster General of Canada, a young and unexperienced lawyer, who, however amiable and popular in private life, is not the man to represent Colchester in the House of Commons. Mr. McLelan's defeat would be disastrous to the best interests of that constituency, but its accomplishment is so unlikely, that speculation is scarcely necessary. The Conservatives of Colchester, however, should be diligent to the hour of poll closing, and give Hon. Mr. McLelan such a rousing majority, that the malignant Grit clique in the county will be silenced, even in their efforts to revenge their repeated defeats by persecution in the courts.

Chatham *World*:—"The Grits of Colchester have set up a straw man against the Postmaster General, and those of Cumberland talk of putting Mr. Pipes up against Sir Charles Tupper. It sounds silly and looks silly, but it is possible that they have some ulterior object in view by forcing these absurd contests. Fancy any man of sense, with a spark of regard for the welfare of the country, voting to deprive Canada of the services of one who has done and is doing so much to promote her advancement.

Sir John A. Macdonald has quite properly declined to send a representative to Premier Mercier's conference at Quebec. Because the Wardens of the various Municipalities of New Brunswick chose to meet in convention, that would be no reason why Premier Blair should be present or send a representative. Every legislative body to its own duty is probably Sir John's idea.

St. John is rejoicing in the possession of a street railway, which was formally opened Monday. It will be a good thing for Portland. They have the Scott Act there, but the thirsty denizen of that city will be able to make quick transit to St. John and satisfy his inward craving for lemonade. The line extends to Indiantown.

There are seven seats vacant in the House of Commons at the present moment, namely: Cumberland, Colchester, Victoria and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, West Bruce and Haldimand, Ontario, and Dorchester, Quebec.

The *Globe* taking advantage of a typographical error, tries to make a point against the FARMER. What we intended to say was, that the decrease in the net debt of Canada during September, was $1,153,000.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, opens in the Temperance Hall here this evening, and the following is the programme for the session:—

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

8.00 P. M.—Grand Division will convene. Opening Exercises. Appointment of Credential Committee; Report of Credential Committee. Initiation of Candidates; Report of Officers. Election of officers for ensuing year.

THURSDAY MORNING.

9.00 A. M.—(Local time) installation of Officers. Discussion of Reports of retiring officers. New business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2.30 P. M.—The members of the Grand Division and invited guests will cross over the Fredericton Bridge, and take special excursion train on the Northern & Western Railway, and visit Maryrville. Through the courtesy of Alex. Gibson, Esq., the visitors will have the opportunity of going through the famous Cotton Factory and seeing the many other attractions of that thriving place. Returning by train to bridge and crossing in time for supper.

7.30 P. M.—A public Mass Meeting will be held in the City Hall, at which prominent members of the order will address the public on the question of Temperance.

10.30 P. M.—The G. D. will adjourn at 10.30, and proceed from the Odd Fellow's Hall to the Temperance Hall, where a Complimentary Supper will be tendered the delegates by the members of Lansdown and Gordon Division.

FRIDAY MORNING.

9.30 A. M.—The Grand Division will continue consideration of general business, and if all matters pertaining to the session have been concluded, the session will close at 11 o'clock, in time for representatives from St. John, Moncton, etc., to leave in the 11.40 A. M. train.

MR. W. DELL PERLEY, M. P.

Good Words for a Former New Brunswicker.

The correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* writing from Regina on the 12th inst., says: "Eastern people, as well as emigrants, have been told that much of the country west of Manitoba on the Canadian Pacific railway was unfit for settlement. Through this part of the country the passenger trains run only during the night, and so it is that passengers, having no opportunity to see for themselves, appear either to branch off in Manitoba or go on to the further west. Mr. Perley reasoned that if a few eastern newspaper men could be induced to come and see the country, their report of what they would see would discredit unfair and misleading statements, due to ignorance or prejudice. The eastern press representatives have now had an exceptional opportunity to see for themselves the actual condition of things here "just as they are," and in the measure that their opinions reach and influence their readers, in that measure will Mr. Perley's object be realized to his heart's content. The circumstances under which this visit has been made were no more favorable for learning the advantages offered than for bringing to light all the drawbacks of the country, past and present. Yet, among all the representatives but one opinion has been expressed, and that to the effect that this is a great and promising country, with a sure future before it. It is likely, therefore, that Mr. Perley, to whose foresight and energy is freely credited all the benefits of this series of shows, is to-day the happiest public man in the country.

And now comes Gillett

and says that it is time there was a good Baking Powder, and that his Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is far superior to all others.

IN THE FAR WEST.

Visit to an Indian Reservation and School.

The "Bell" Farm.

QU'APPELLE N. W. T.,
October 7th, 1887.

During this week we have visited the fairs at Grenfell, Wolesley, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle and Fort Qu'Appelle, and will leave tomorrow for a run across the Rockies. These fairs have been generally good, and at some of them the entries have numbered over a thousand. We visited the Ceylon farm, near Grenfell, owned by two Englishmen, named Screen, who are well satisfied with the country, and have a large farm with several hundred sheep and good stock. At Wolesley we visited a reserve of Assinaboia Indians known as Jack's reserve, and had a look into the wigwams of the aborigines. Wolesley is where Mr. Perley, M. P., resides, and there as at every other point, we were entertained at a banquet by the citizens. The hospitality of the people has been something remarkable, and we have everywhere received the greatest kindness. The Bell farm at Indian Head, is said to be one of the largest in the world. It is owned by a joint stock company of English capitalists, and is managed by Major Bell, formerly of Brockville, who receives a salary of five thousand dollars a year. It contains fifty-four thousand acres of land, and if you can imagine one farm stretching from Fredericton to Oromocto, and nearly as wide, you will have some idea of its size. This is the first year that the farm has proved a success. In 1884 the early frost destroyed the crops, in 1885 the Rebellion interferred with the operations, and last year the season was too dry. The yield of wheat this year is estimated at over one hundred thousand bushels, a large portion of which has been sold for fifty-nine and a half cents a bushel, delivered at the station at Indian Head, to Montreal parties, who will

SHIP IT TO ENGLAND.

Sixty men are permanently engaged upon the farm, and during harvesting, from fifty to one hundred and fifty Indians are employed. There are upwards of one hundred and sixty horses on the farm, fifty harvesters, twenty five gang ploughs and seven steam threshers. The grain is now being threshed, and the scene in the immense fields was a very busy and attractive one. The buildings are most substantial ones, and from the manager's residence there is telephonic communication with all parts of the farm. A most complete system of bookkeeping prevails, by which it is possible to tell the cost of production of each bushel of wheat. Major Bell informed us that the manual labor for each bushel cost eight cents, and the total cost of production this year, was twenty-five cents a bushel. We were treated to a very novel and interesting sight at Indian Head, being a powwow and dance, in which about fifty young Assinaboines took part. The braves were dressed in gorgeously decorated garments and head dresses, and their arms and fingers were ornamented with brass and silver bracelets and rings, strings of bells attached to their clothes, rang as they danced, and their faces and such parts of their persons as were unclothed were painted with all the colors of the rainbow, one chief displaying one leg painted bright green and the other sky blue. The dance was a very curious exhibition of the terpsichorean art, and the music was furnished by eight Indians who sat upon the ground and beat a tomtom, or kind of drum. Among the Indians taking part in the dance were Big Darkness, Carry the Kettle, Rabbitt Skin,

MAN WHO COMES FIRST AND MAN WHO RUNS WITH ANOTHER.

Qu' Appelle is the best town west of Winnipeg that we have seen. It has first-class hotel accommodation, several churches, large stores, a flour mill, and a college under the management of the Church of England Bishop who resides there. This is a large distributing centre for the Prince Albert district, and among the leading merchants of the place is Mr. Geo. H. Bulyea, formerly Principal of the Sheffield Academy who is doing a good business, and has acquired considerable property. Four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, which is twenty miles north of the railway, and is an old Hudson Bay post, is situated the Industrial School and Mission. The sight which we witnessed there was the most interesting and instructive that we have yet seen. The institution is supported by the Dominion Government, and is under the management of Father Nugenard, a French priest, and a number of Sisters of Charity. The good works which these refined and educated ladies are doing by their self-sacrificing and noble efforts to educate the Indian children, is beyond all praise. The school is managed on the principle of a well conducted boarding school, and the dormitories and other parts of the fine building were spotlessly clean and as neat as wax, The children are instructed in the ordinary branches of an English education, in addition to which each boy is taught a useful trade and how to farm, and the girls are taught to sew and knit and do ordinary housework. None of the girls leave the institution until they are married. The pupils are well clothed after the manner of ordinary boys and girls, all the clothing being made by the Indian girls in the school. The ninety-six scholars, ranging in age from six years upwards, were assembled in the large school room, and passed an examination in reading and spelling that would have done no discredit to the pupils in the common schools of New Brunswick. They then sang God Save the Queen, first in Cree and then in English, and Auld Lang Syne in English, and chanted a number of psalms in Latin. None of the pupils have been in the institution more than two years, and their progress

HAS BEEN REALLY MARVELLOUS,

and reflects the highest possible credit upon all connected with it. The Sisters informed us that the children are bright and easily taught, and that they excel in drawing and writing, as their imitative faculties are very keen, The boys enjoy themselves as much as white boys do, and play cricket and foot ball in thier leisure hours, but they are not, the principal said nearly so mischievous, while the Lady Superior told us that the girls were well behaved and obedient, and quite as easily taught as their white sisters. After leaving the Mission the boys are not lost sight of by the teachers, and every effort is made to reclaim them from their savage state and make them good citizens. Some of the Indian Chiefs are opposed to the children being educated, and Piapot tells his people that it will make them sick if they learn to read, but his influence, and in fact the influence of the chiefs generally, is decreasing, while that of the missionaries is on the increase.

J. DOUGLAS HAZEN.

(*Correspondence Moncton Times.*)

INDIAN HEAD, N. W. T.,
October 12th, 1887.

Your kind readers will be especially interested to learn of the progress of the corps of newspaper correspondents from the Maritime Provinces, now "Our Guests," doing this country. Taking in all the fall fairs on their journey westward, they reached this point, 312 miles west of Winnipeg, on the 5th inst., and were given a most cordial reception, as no doubt they can testify on their return to their eastern homes. Regina being the capital, may possibly do things on a grander scale, but we doubt if at any point in the vast territories, a more hearty and cordial welcome can be given than that accorded the press representatives by the town of Indian Head. All the press representative expressed themselves simply delighted and astonished at what they had witnessed of the progress made in five eventful years. The vastness of prairies, the richness of the soil, the immense harvest fields, fat cattle, display of cereals and roots, all combined to impress them most favorably

AT THE GRAND BANQUET

in the evening, over one hundred representative men sat down to partake of the bounties provided, among whom were Prof. Saunders, W. Dell Perley, M. P., for Eastern Assiniboia, Hugh McKay, Major W. R. Bell of the great Bell farm, and newspaper men from all the provinces excepting British Columbia. The speeches continued until nearly midnight, and the whole programme was pronounced a splendid success. Our guests expressed themselves in language and with feelings unmistakeable, as to their deep appreciation of the kindness shown them wherever they travelled. Ald. Hazen of Fredericton, was especially eloquent and said he should never forget Indian Head. Mr. Trueman became very patriotic and loyal. His speech had the proper ring about it and was cheered to the echo, for among us are men who faced the rebel and remember Batoche. Why, said the Toronto *Mail* correspondent, it will never do for me to tell our readers the real fact as to your big potatoes—only 23 potatoes in a bushel and cabbage weighing 33 pounds. Eastern people won't believe me. Take the potatoes with you, then, said the pioneer farmer, and tell the people to call and see for themselves; and he agreed to do it. The Maritime Provinces were well represented. The corps of correspondents did not allow anything of public interest to escape their attention. The Great Bell Farm, with its 300 stocks of golden wheat, representing over a hundred thousand bushels of this season's crop was of special interest; and for the benefit of the eastern ladies they interviewed the author of the great north-west marriage scheme and are ready to back it up to a man. In fact so impressed are these men with the growing west that we fully anticipate their enthusiasm will inspire many others to turn their faces westward to assist in building up the fortunes of this country.

MIRAMICHI SALMON FISHING.

Some Interesting Points on the Sport by Edward Jack.

(From Forest and Stream, Sept. 29th.)

The Miramichi has lately been made much more accessable to sportsmen owing to the construction of a railway from Fredericton to Chatham Junction on the Intercolonial, and cars now run daily from Fredericton, passing Boiestown at a distance of about 48 miles from the former place. Salmon have been more plentiful on the Miramichi and its branches above Boiestown this year than for many previous ones; as the water was high nearly all the season, the fish were enabled to reach their spawning grounds with great ease. There has been less spearing done this season than commonly; this was no doubt partly owing to the color of the water, due to its height, but a good deal of this freedom from trespassers is due to better protection as well on the part of the Canadian Government as on that of individual lesses, who are now becoming numerous. Indeed all the best trout streams as well as salmon rivers in New Brunswick, are being held under lease by individual owners or by companies. Public opinion is compelling both Dominion and Local Government to pay much more attention to the subject of fish protection than was formerly the case. In this matter there was much need of reform, and much remains to be done before the fishing interests of the country will have received that attention to which they are entitled. The first run of salmon above Boiestown took place from the first to the middle of June, and the fish were of good size. Owing to high water they were

ALWAYS ON THE MOVE,

and have been found further up stream than ever known before. Some were taken nine miles above the Forks up the North Branch. There have been about twenty parties of fishermen above Boiestown during the summer. One of these parties secured sixty fish, another caught thirty-seven, while one person caught in one day at the mouth of Burnt Hill, nine salmon. Most of fishermen who have been on this part of the southwest Miramichi returned well pleased with their success, and few complaints have been heard of ill-luck.

The formation of a new sporting club at Fredericton during the past season has given an unwonted impulse to all that is connected with salmon fishing there. Until within a short period the waters of the lower southwest Miramichi were to be reached only by a long and tedious drive over rough roads; now the sportsman is taken by rail from Fredericton in the fraction of a day to within a few miles of the clear cold pools of the Renous and its branches, which abound in salmon. The territory leased by the club for ten years covers about eighty miles of these streams, all navigable for canoes at the ordinary height of water. With the exception of about twelve miles their territory is bounded by a forest in which there is not a solitary settler. The protection afforded by the Canadian Government to the numerous salmon which ascend these streams to their sources has been of a very inefficient character, owing to the fact that political partisans were the persons selected to fill the office of guardian. Messrs. M. Tenant and T. G. Loggie, who were appointed

A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION

to visit the property of the Renous and Dungarvon Club, report under date of Sept. 1; "Our guardians informed us that some days prior to our inspection, they cut away nets placed across the river from bank to bank, and since returning to Fredericton we have been informed by one party below Colepaugh's having nets set in the above manner. At the mouth of the north branch of Renous (a rapid, rough, cold water stream) there is a large pool in which we caught three grilse and lost one salmon. This in our estimation is a fine stream for fish; the banks are high and bold, cold springs rush frequently from the banks, and the descending rapid water, falling over great boulders, form many fine pools in which salmon delight to lie." Under the new regime inaugurated by the club, there are now five competent guardians, the whole of whose time is occupied in patrolling the streams in canoes and seeing that all the laws enacted for the protection of fish are duly carried out; some are occupied at this work during the daytime, others at night. The attention of Messrs. Tennant and Loggie during their recent visit of inspection, was directed chiefly, however, to the Dungarvon, which they ascended to its head, finding it a first-class salmon stream their catch being twenty-five fine fish; two other parties who went up after their return secured twenty-nine more salmon. The Dungarvon, as well as the other branches of Renous, abound with trout, many of which are of large size.

HALDIMAND.

Mr. Colter throws up the Sponge.

The following will prove interesting to many York County people who know Mr. Colter. It is from the Montreal *Gazette*:—

"The constituency of Haldimand, Ontario, has attracted more attention, perhaps, than any other county in Canada during the last year and a half. It was in that riding the electors were first given an opportunity of pronouncing on the Riel issue, it was during the campaign there that the *Mail* first displayed symptoms of the Francophobia disease which has fastened upon it, and when the election of 1886 brought a Liberal victory, it was hailed as the precursor of a triumph in the general elections. The dissolution of Parliament last January vacated Haldimand again, deprived Mr. Colter, the member returned a few months previously, of his seat, and resulted in one of the closest contests of the campaign. On the face of the returns Mr. Colter was declared re-elected by a majority of three, a recount was applied for and made by County Court, Judge Upper, when the seat was given to Dr. Montague, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of one. So signal a victory terribly chagrined the Liberals, who, for nearly half a century, had held the constituency continuously, and their wrath was vented in as disreputable a series of newspaper attacks upon Judge Upper, Senator McCallum, Dr. Montague, and the Conservative party of Haldimand, as ever disgraced the Liberal press of Canada. The return of Dr. Montague was challenged by petition, and the trial was recently concluded before Chancellor Boyd. The manner of proceeding was this. The charge of bribery by agents of Dr. Montague was first enquired into, then a scrutiny of the ballots was made by the Chancellor and then the charge of bribery by agents of Mr. Colter, the Liberal candidate, taken up. The charges of bribery against agents of Dr. Montague utterly failed, the recount gave Mr. Colter a majority of three, with four ballots reserved, and the charges of bribery against the Liberal party had just begun when Mr. Colter consented to have the election declared void and a new one held."

First Class English Fire Insurance Companies.

The North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, Liverpool & London & Globe of London, Royal of Liverpool, Phœnix of London, Commercial Union of London, and National of Dublin, Ireland, are represented here by

MORRISON & FREEZE.

The rates are as low as any, and some special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having detached buildings, can insure for 3 years at very low rates. Over $36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886. Office Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B., opposite the Post Office, next door below Telegraph Office.

They Pay $500, or Cure.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are thoroughly responsible, financially, have offered in good faith, through nearly every newspaper in the land, a standing reward of $500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. It is mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

☞ You will find by calling on Dr. McAllister that his low prices still continue.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

During the present month the moon manages to get full twice.

Sir Wm. Gull, the distinguished English physician, has been stricken with paralysis.

Thirteen cities and 275 towns and villages in Massachusetts are under prohibition this year.

THE "ROYAL" FLAVORING EXTRACTS are absolutely pure.

It is announced that the alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria has been renewed for five years.

The first shipment of carriage horses for Scotland from Canada was made from Montreal last week.

FOR BILIOUS DISORDERS and Acid Stomach, Campbell's Cathartic Compound is very effective.

The New Brunswick Railway has already forwarded 80,000 bushels of this season's crop of potatoes to New England markets.

A piano company in New York city is doing a great business by offering to give music lesson on the instrument to each purchaser.

Queen Victoria received a Jubilee offering of £70,000 from the women of England. Her Majesty has devoted this amount to the training of nurses.

Frank P. Sharp of Woodstock, sold this season from his plum orchard between four and five thousand dollars worth of plums. Who says fruit growing is not profitable?

The C. P. Railway authorities deny the statement that the company has not cars enough to move the grain crop of Manitoba. They have 1,300 more grain cars than a year ago.

A Prussian genius has left the Keely motor far astern. He has invented a windmill which you put on a ship's deck, whence it turns a screw that propels a vessel against the wind.

Several bishops and priests have prepared and forwarded to Rome an urgent appeal for a reconsideration of the case of the Rev. Dr. Glynn. It is thought that a favorable response will be the outcome.

I. N. Marshall, Barrister, Brockville, Ont., states:—I was so troubled with cold in the head that I could not speak plainly. One application of Nasal Balm gave immediate relief, and thoroughly cleaned out my head.

Recent statistics show that England and her Colonies are still a long way ahead of all other nations in the strength of their steam fleet—having a larger number of steamers than all the other nations combined.

In handsome houses carpets on the floors are considered almost as much a relic of barbarism as would be rushes strewn upon them. The proper floor must be of hardwood, or a colorable imitation thereof, scantly covered with rich rugs.

One B. D. Stevens has invented a method of firing dynamite in ordinary shells from any cannon with common gunpowder. From experiments just conducted at Burlington, Vt., there seems to be no doubt whatever of his success.

The temperance women of England have been getting up a jubilee memorial to the Queen in the shape of a petition that the barrooms be closed on Sunday. It now weighs several hundred pounds and contains three-quarters of a million signatures.

New York is flooded with bogus standard dollars. The story that the genuine coin is split in two, hollowed out and filled with glass, is not correct. A compound is made of antimony and glass, and this gives the ringing sound to the coins made therefrom. They are lighter than the genuine, and if struck with a chisel will fly to pieces.

The Chinese believe that Satan has a fashion of racing to the grave and seizing the body of their dead as soon as it arrives there; so on the way to the grave, the friends keep tossing bits of paper out of the carriage window, which Satan is supposed to pick up and read, thus allowing the procession to reach the cemetery first.

The use of kerosene as fuel for large steam engine furnaces is reported growing very rapidly in Russia. The Russian Minister of Marine has ordered liquid fluid furnaces to be fitted to the iron-clad Tchesme, now under course of completion at Sebastopol. This is said to be the first time the use of liquid fuel has been attempted on iron-clads.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, has been taken to the Kansas Insane Asylum as a hopeless lunatic, and a guardian has been appointed to take charge of his property. For years he has believed that the emissaries of the secret society of which Booth belonged and others were following him wherever he went with intent to kill him.

The Maine corn canning companies are closing their season's business. The factory at Farmington Falls, canned over 200.000 cans; that at South Norridgewock, 500.000 cans; Canton, 250,000; Bethel, 350,000; Hiram, 267,000; St. Albans, 450,000; Camden, 86,838; Unity, 343,255. This large industry affords a profitable market for immense quantities of corn, paying the farmers according to one report, from $14 to $15 per acre. It gives employment to many people in and about its factories.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the digestive organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

The report of the British Post Office for the past year has been recently published. The number of letters circulated through it was 1.459,900,000, of postal cards 180,100.000, of pocket packets, 368,900.000, and of newspapers 151,200,000. This is equal to an average of 60 letters and packages per head of the population. There is provided for safe keeping with the post office fifty-three millions of pounds sterling, and the post office during the year was the medium for conveying thirty-five millions. Forty thousand parcels were carried.

A New York dry-goods merchant has hit upon the truly original scheme of employing as assistants none but men formerly in business for themselves, who have been broken down through drunkenness. His double objects are profit and philanthropy. He says he gets the benefit of superior salesmen of large experience at low wages, and at the same time so conducts his business that he has an almost perfect check upon the drinking habits of his employees. He takes in none who will not promise to obey his rules. He feeds them and lodges them on the establishment, and in order to satisfy their craving furnishes them at first with a ration of whiskey which he gradually diminishes. He says that under his treatment many men have altogether reformed and have set up again for themselves.

It is reported that the Russian Minister for War has just concluded a series of experiments of a new explosive compound which bids fair to outdo the qualities of melinite, roburite and all other explosives whatever in its application to all the present uses of gunpowder. The new explosive has been christened Slectover. Its strength is equal to that of pyroxyline, and it has the immense advantage of being ten times cheaper than ordinary saltpetre. Another great superiority which it possesses over all the known explosives of the dynamite class, is, that when fired its force does not strike downward, but entirely in a forward direction, so that it can be used for all the purposes of cannon and musket charges, to which ordinary gunpowder is now applied without any damage whatever to the weapon from which it is discharged.

Consumption Curable.

It cannot be too often impressed on every one that the much dreaded consumption (which is only lung scrofula,) is curable, if attended to at once, and that the primary symptoms, so often mistaken as signs of diseased lungs, are only symptoms of an unhealthy liver. To this organ the system is indebted for pure blood, and to pure blood the lungs are indebted no less than to pure air for healthy action. If the former is polluted, we have the hacking cough, the hectic flush, night-sweats, and a whole train of symptoms resembling consumption. Rouse the liver to healthy action by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, take healthy exercise, live in the open air, and all symptoms of consumption will disappear. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, chronic nasal catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, severe coughs, and kindred affections, it is a most wonderful remedy.

FALL, 1887.

NEW GOODS

AT

John J. Weddall's.

JACKET CLOTHS,

Ulster Cloths,

DRESS GOODS

WOOL PLAIDS,

FLANNELS,

IN

Grey,

Scarlet,

White Navy Blue.

OPERA FLANNELS,

in all the leading colors.

☞ September Fashion Sheets ready for free delivery.

John J. Weddall,

204 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Sept. 14, 1887.

ONLY

75c. 85c. $1.00.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

SHIRTS

—AND—

DRAWERS,

ever offered to the Public.

We can sell a good suit of

UNDERCLOTHING,

at either of the above prices.

☞ Examine our Stock before you purchase elsewhere.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

N. B.—Also on hand, a large stock of White and Regatta Shirts, from 75c. upwards.

C. H. T. & Co.

Fredericton, May 11, 1887

A. LOTTIMER

Has much pleasure in announcing that his stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

for Summer Trade is now complete in

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Youths, Misses and Childrens' Sizes.

He would call special attention to his immense stock of

Ladies' French Kid

BUTTON BOOTS,

ranging in price from

$2.50 to $6.00 a pair.

He has them in B C C¼ D and E widths.

☞ A nice stylish French Kid Button Boot in Ladies' sizes, for $2.50 a pair.

WIGWAM SLIPPERS

in Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Childrens' sizes.

A. LOTTIMER,

No. 210, Queen Street, Fredericton

July 6, 1887

SEPTEMBER, 1887.

NEW

FALL

GOODS,

Arriving daily,

AT

TENNANT,

DAVIES & Co.

202 Queen St.,

FREDERICTON.

☞ Agents for the celebrated M. R. & A. dollar Shirt, and the New York Domestic Paper Patterns.

Sept. 14, 1887

SEPTEMBER ARRIVALS!

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

IS NOW SHOWING

New Autumn Novelties

in the Retail Departments.

New Staple

DRY GOODS,

and Small Wares,

UP STAIRS

—IN—

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

ALSO,

SEASONABLE GOODS

FOR

Lumber Operators.

194 Queen St.,

FREDERICTON.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

September 7, 1887

PHOTOGRAPHS

MADE IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

LOCKET,

CARD,

CABINET,

BOUDOIR,

PANEL and

LIFE,

—AT—

HARVEY'S STUDIO!

164, Queen Stret, F'ton,

Next below Peoples' Bank.

☞ Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged. Childrens' Pictures a Specialty

Fredericton, October 12, 1887.

FALL AND WINTER, 1887-8

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH WALKER,

PRACTICAL TAILOR.

HAS just received a full line of Fall and Winter Goods in all the latest designs for

Reefers, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Suitings in Scotch. English and Canadian Tweeds.

Fancy Trouserings, Corkscrew Diagonals, Worsted Overcoatings, all of which will be made up in the latest and most fashionable style.

☞ Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

PRICES MODERATE.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Next door above W. H. Vanwart's Grocery Store, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, September 28.

1887. FALL. 1887.

Goods Just Arriving:

FALL SUITINGS,

TROWSERINGS,

IN

Stripes and Checks.

Beaver, Melton,

—AND—

WIDE WALE DIAGONAL

OVERCOATINGS.

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Cor. Queen St. and Wilmot's Alley.

Fredericton, August 31

LAURANCE'S

SPECTACLES

—AND—

Eye-Glasses,

AT A

BARGAIN.

I HAVE a lot of Laurance's best English Glasses, (both in Glass and Pebbles) which I will sell at 20 per cent,

LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare chance to secure a first-class article at a

LOW PRICE,

—AT—

GEORGE H. DAVIS',

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.

FREDERICTON.

October 5, 1887

212

JOHN HASLIN.

NEW GOODS.

Cloths,

Cloths,

Plushes,

Plushes,

Dress Goods.

Dress Goods.

JOHN HASLIN.

August 31, 1887.

TO BOSTON.

TRAVELLERS will please remember that they can procure from me, Through tickets to Boston from Fredericton, 1st class, at the low rate of $5.50 by the Magnificent Steamers of the International Steamship Line, and River Steamers of Union Line.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Agent.

Fredericton, September 7, 1887

IRON. IRON.

JUST RECEIVED, Ten Tons of Iron. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

October 5