Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—On a bright July afternoon of two days ago, we stepped aboard the Maine Central train at Portland, with tickets purchased and baggage checked for this quaint, curious, drowsy, but healthy location, where we first saw the light. Every car was full; old and young, cool and flurried, with their wraps, their newspapers, their books, are at length arranged in the soft, roomy interiors; the hissing of the locomotive ceases; the engineer opens the throttle, and obedient to the behest, the long line of coaches begin their journey over the iron rails. Comfortably ensconced in a luxurious Pullman drawing-room car we viewed the beautiful scenery of the valley of the Kenebec for the three or four hours preceding sunset with the interest that attaches to strange localities, for this was our first trip by rail between the Forest City and the New Dominion. The day was a bright, warm, sunny one, Old Sol shone brightly out of a heaven of unclouded blue, causing the waters of the river to leap and dance in sparkling ripples as they wound in and out, around and about the course of the railway like festoons of cerulean hue upon an immense carpet of some soft dark-brown material, or, with its declining rays, "flashed on village windows that glimmered red" and tipped the weathercocks on the steeples with burnished gold. In some of the towns the cars ran directly past the door steps of many of the dwelling-houses, giving the passengers bright glimpses of the home-life of many staid well-to-do citizens, while at points here and there on the route would peep forth, first the two tall graceful towers of the chapel of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick; and after a dash by the great industrial center of Maine—Lewiston, with its monstrous blocks of brick and stone, filled with their living freight of bustling artizans and factory girls—your eye is caught by the State House at Augusta, airily perched on a lofty eminence like some castle of ye olden time; next the neat buildings of Colby University attracted attention, while factories, waterfalls, long freight trains, and booms of logs added variety to the picture as the train swept by, testifying to the thrift and industry of the people. All this and much more the spectator observed lazily reclining in his great velvet-cushioned lolling chair, until the night drew its sable folds over the landscape, when he was forced to turn to social chat to relieve the tedium of the few hours that must pass before reaching Bangor.

At eight o'clock the next morning we took the train of the E. & N. A. Road for the continuance of our trip, and for the first hundred miles the signs of a live country were visible in the great saw mills and tanneries that lined the road, while lumber in the shape of huge piles of boards and shingles were continually obtruding itself upon the sight. The scenery, until we reached the junction of the N. B. & C. R., was diversified with views of mountain, lake and river, the road was remarkably smooth and the running time was good. At McAdam Junction twenty minutes were allowed for refreshments,—half of that time we devoted to observations of this romantic locality, the fame of whose tournaments of manly strength had reached us years ago, and which has been immortalized by all the doggerel poets in Maine, as the station were pugilistic and inebriate sojourners lay over for a "rest."—Here we found the first signs of a regenerated civilization in bottles of XXX at ten cents a pint, and pure old "extraction" at the old familiar price—four for a quarter. At a rude little structure called the "Log Cabin," a fair dinner may be had at a fair price, but in its catering facilities there is an immense vacancy for improvement.

The part of our route lying on the St. Andrews road is most dreary in its aspect until you arrive within a few miles of Woodstock, and we should judge the more land a man owned the poorer he would be. A constant succession of field after field of burned stumps in low scraggy land, and grove after grove of scrub birch, with here and there a bit of bog, formed the landscape. The road-bed, too, was very rough, and the car jounced up and down, and squeaked, and cracked, making locomotion difficult and suggesting a storm at sea. This road has many attractions for the tourist or weary traveller, one of which, for instance, is the accommodating pace which the cars manage to maintain during the long wearisome hours of the journey; the raspberries growing in abundance all along the route, any passenger, with the slightest sign of agility about him, can step from the vehicle, pick his dish of toothsome commodities, chase a cow, catch it, milk her and wait for the cream to rise, revel in his luxurious repast, and then with a *little* extra haste to his powers of locomotion, he can manage to catch the train before it gets "around the corner."

A little while we stopped at the Junction, seven miles below, and then again started gently into motion, till gathering speed as it went, the small mass of luggage, of life, of human interest and cares, went tearing through the green stillness of the summer noon, amid daised fields, through little woody dells, through clumps of great forest trees, within sight of quiet old farm-houses and across the main post-road, where we caught glimpses of the lordly coach and the lumbering wagon, and then, as if by some grand transformation, the eye dwelled with delight on the waters of the broad generous St. John, with its curving shores and sloping hillsides, after the monotonous scenery of the past 60 miles, and but a few minutes elapse before the familiar land marks of the suburbs break upon the view, and full of life and exuberance we rumble into the station at the eastern extremity of this great thoroughfare.

Homeward-bound we anticipated with delight the changes that have taken place in this artistic city of our nativity. Our vivid imagination pictured to us a Cinderella amongst you transformed by the hand of a fairy, whose name is progress, into a belle of a thousand charms, who will show us her work of reform in a thrifty, generous, good-natured people, ordinarily religious and well disposed towards each other, who have been taking giant strides towards the acquirement of riches, fame and honor.

If our anticipations are realized you will hear it next week, together with a slight sketch of your different manufactories, which we intend to visit before your next issue.

More again from

TYPO.

Woodstock, July 31, 1872.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, in Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

The announcement made last week that Hon. S. L. Tilley was to be opposed in his election for the City of St. John, took us and our readers by surprise, because it had been generally conceded that the Minister of Customs would be spared the necessity of putting his friends to the trouble of voting for him. And the first feeling next to that of surprise was one of regret. However, looking at the matter apart from the many considerations that would justify the constituency of St. John City being allowed to return their favorite and able representative, by a simple show of hands; apart from the fact that such a return would be a grateful acknowledgement for his long and valuable services, while it would tend to give him great additional strength in the Commons and in the Cabinet, apart from these considerations, in this case, and as a rule in ordinary cases, it is better, perhaps, that there should be an opposition, and a decided choice made between opposing candidates at general elections.

Of course we need not repeat, what we have often urged, that the system of self nomination, of individuals getting up requisitions to themselves, of endeavoring to insist upon their own election, is a bad and vicious one. The individual does what the electors themselves should do, and what, in Mr. Tilley's instance, they would, no doubt have done, had it not been taken for granted that he was willing to serve, and that there would be no opposition to him; and now the electors are, themselves, earnestly at work to prevent the designs of Mr. Tilley's adversaries, and their schemes in suddenly bringing out an unexpected opponent, being successful.

As the rule obtains now, the electors being, in a great many instances, entirely regardless of the result of an election, or careless about taking proper steps to ensure a suitable representative; it seems desirable that there should be offered to the voters a choice. Of course there is always a minority, in some cases a very large and important minority, under the existing arrangement the minority has no representation, as we think it should have, the consequence of an unopposed election is that the returned member goes to his seat with all the prestige of "acclamation," he and the constituency being placed in a false position as, if the people had an opportunity of chosing at the polls, a very different result might follow, at all events there would be a definite record of the views of the electors as to the relative fitness of the individuals and their avowed policy.

We write thus not from any fondness for elections, which, unhappily, in many constituencies, reveal a most disgusting absence of principle, and that too, with men who ought to know and appreciate their duty and responsibilities, but at the same time that portion of the electors who aim to judge wisely, and intend to act solely upon the dictates of their best judgement, but who are not yet educated up to that point at which they are prepared to take the initiative and select for nomination, should have the privilege of discriminating at the polls, while at the same time it must be a greater satisfaction to the high minded candidate who feels that in the past he has pursued an independent course, and by his actions and intentions recommended himself to his constituents, to be elected by a fair majority, than by mere acclamation.

And then, too, an election, impure as elections often are, may possibly have a tendency to improve the public sentiment by the very impurity and corruption they expose, as they certainly must have the effect of stimulating a desire on the part of all right minded people for such changes in the system as may guard the ballot box, and make it a vehicle for the expression of an intelligent and not a depraved opinion.

IT is now said that one opposition candidate will be in the field to try and defeat Mr. Fraser at the coming local election for York. Dr. Dow takes the field. There are reasons why, in this case, we should like to see Mr. Fraser returned unopposed. It is not a general election; the question so far as Mr. Fraser is concerned is simply as to the willingness of the people of York to place him, a gentleman well and favorably known, as a gentleman, a lawyer and a representative, in the position made vacant by the late representative and Provincial Secretary. So far as the people of the County of York are concerned, the question is whether they will have one of their representatives the leader of the Government and the occupant of the Secretary's chair, or whether they prefer that some other county shall enjoy the honor, and York be unrepresented in the Government.

Then it is to be regretted that the School question should be brought to the polls just now, and that will be the issue, if there is opposition to Mr. Fraser's return. The people are not in a position fairly to meet such an issue. There are and must almost of necessity be connected with the inauguration of such a radical change and innovation as the new school system involves, associations that at first disappoint many and encourage the faultfinding disposition of many others, and apart from these general features, it seems very evident that in Fredericton, if not in other parts of the County, the administration of the School Law in its financial bearings has been managed with little prudence or economy; these, although they are incentive to present dislike, are local rather than chronic difficulties, which experience and acquaintance will obviate, and therefore it is not fair to the system to expose it too soon to the test of an election when it will be pronounced upon not as to the merits of the system as it may be under wise and experienced working, but as to the glaring and most distasteful features that have in that County attended its introduction.

And still we have no fear but that wise counsel will prevail in York, and that the verdict by the electors on polling day will show an interested desire to retain such honors of an official character as they now enjoy, and be a declaration in favor of the maintenance of a Free School system—the education of the children of the people by a direct tax upon the property of that people. York has the opportunity now offered of being the first to declare for or against free schools, and the Province will anxiously await that declaration, expecting, from the intelligence of the people, their past political history, that the result will be one to justify their reputation for intelligence and independence.

We have heard it intimated that one canvas against Mr. Fraser will be the action of the Government regarding the Riviere du Loup Railroad. Well if the people of York have reason to complain on that score what an outburst of indignation might other counties indulge in. York might punish the Government through Mr. Fraser, but that would not redeem the wrong done and would punish itself more materially. And the fact is that the loose and short sighted legislation on this subject is matter for reproach against the whole legislature, not merely the Government, and besides that legislation has been ratified by the people at the polls, and in no county more pointedly than in York.

We learn later that Dr. Dow has wisely determined not to run. Probably the election of Mr. Fraser will be unopposed.

WEDNESDAY last was the day appointed for selling, at public auction, the Town Stock in the Woodstock Railway Co.—On the evening previous, H. Osburn, Esq., and — Barker, Esq., Mr. Domville's Agent, arrived and had a sort of informal meeting with the members of the Town Council, the Mayor being absent, Mr. F. T. Bridges in the chair. Messrs. Barker, Grover, Osburn, Hay, Vanwart, and J. Watts, expressed their views, some advocating the immediate selling of the stock to the highest bidder, others arguing that it would be better policy for the Town to retain their stock than to allow it to pass into the hands of those, who by possession of it would become controllers of the road, and might not run it in such a way as best to serve the interests of the Town. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, (a telegram, in the meantime, having been received from Mayor Fisher, at St. John to postpone the sale), Mr. Jacques, after reading the conditions of sale, which were that the purchaser should guarantee that the tariff rates and running of the road would be satisfactory to the Town Council, proceeded to sell. Mr. Barker was the only outside bidder, and the Town became the purchaser at $2,300. We understood Mr. Barker to say that he would have offered a higher figure had not such conditions been attached to the sale.

We have been of the opinion, and our views are strengthened by the circumstances attending the sale referred to, that the very utmost caution is required on the part of the Town in disposing of its stock in the Railway. There is an opinion entertained by some that the Town might well afford to step in and relieve the road of its liabilities, and thus secure the permanent control thereof, and we must confess the end appears to us almost to justify the means. But, be this as it may, the Council must see to it that they do not transfer the control of the road to any man or body of men except under the most binding obligations that the Railway will continue to be run in a way conducive to the interests of the Town; indeed it would be far better to give the road away to any party who would bind themselves so to run it, than to sell, even at a high figure, to others, without any such obligations placed upon them.

The members of the Town Council have already shown a good deal of sagacity in the matter, and the affair, doubtless is safe in their hands.

PEOPLE in this County, and, we believe, throughout the Province, regard the approaching contest in the City of St. John with very lively interest. The bare possibility, no one regards it a probability, of Mr. Tilley's defeat, is a contemplation that very few regard with pleasure, a large majority with great regret, because it is generally felt that the absence of that gentleman from the Councils of the Dominion would be a provincial loss. We have not for many years had a public man retaining such a fast hold upon the general esteem of the people of the Provinces as Mr. Tilley, and we may safely say that there is no member of the Dominion Cabinet who is so thoroughly and widely respected as is he. Mr. Tilley possesses in an eminent degree those qualities of mind and disposition that attract friends and disarm would be foes. In the administration of his very important department he has evinced industry, assiduity, tact and ability, and his rejection by the City of St. John would reflect discredit upon that constituency, and would be a misfortune to the Province and the Dominion.

The people of the city, we judge, know their interests; they are exhibiting a keen sense of the importance of retaining Mr. Tilley as their representative, and the result we have no doubt will be a triumph.

An old party of prejudice forgetting what has been done through the assistance of Mr. Tilley; forgetting the stimulus that business, especially in the city of St. John, has received since confederation, are reviving their old narrow feelings, and dilating upon things that have not been done, would blind the eyes of people to the great things that have been accomplished.

We shall shortly see whether the metropolitan city will choose an old tried friend and statesmen, who has preferred to remain an active worker for their interests rather than accept retirement and ease and competence, which these have offered during the past five years, or a new, untried, and politically unknown aspirant.

WE referred last week to the mission of Capt. Brown and Mr. Stewart on a prospecting tour, to ascertain the quality of the soil in the upper section of this County and the general adaptation of the County for the purposes of settlement.—The gentlemen named returned on Tuesday and left by Train on Wednesday, proposing making a visit to the Grand Lake, Queen's Co., that section having been recommended to their attention.

Both Capt. Brown and Mr. Stewart express themselves as highly pleased and entirely satisfied with the country they have been examining, and are sanguine that a tract of land will be selected in Perth, Victoria Co., and Kent, Carleton Co.,—these being two contiguous Parishes. It is highly gratifying the prospect offered of our securing so desirable a class of settlers as those for whom Capt. Brown is acting, and to have in some degree the tide of emigration turned hitherward.—Mr. Stewart is a practical farmer; he looks at matters from a practical stand point and with a practiced eye; he has compared the inducements offered elsewhere as regards quality of land and climate, and his decision is "this is the place;" and this decision made public at home must have an important effect upon the minds of those who are looking for homes in this Western world.

REQUISITIONS are being signed in Town and throughout the County asking L. P. Fisher, Esq., to allow himself to be nominated for election to the Dominion Parliament. Should these requisitions, as is likely, be numerously signed, we should suppose Mr. Fisher will acquiesce, and in that event it is possible Mr. Connell may feel himself justified in retiring from the field, to repose on the political laurels he has won, leaving the interests of the County to be looked after in the Commons, feeling them safe in the keeping of Mr. Fisher, who possesses the ability, the force and independence requisite to make him a first-class representative, one of whom the County and the Province may be proud. Of course the fact is admitted that Mr. Fisher is *the* man of the County who should represent us.

WE notice that the "Watson House," St. Stephen, has recently been thoroughly remodelled, refitted, and partially refurnished. A formal re-opening of the house took place on Monday evening of last week, in which many of the prominent business men of St. Stephen participated. There were toasts proposed and responded to; a supper which is said to have reflected very much credit on the culinary capabilities of the house, and music by the local band. The doors of the "Watson House" are now open to the public, and its new landlord, Mr. Adam Rutherford, will, no doubt, give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

REV. R. G. TOLES, Superintendent of the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, will give a public address, in which touching incidents, illustrating the work of the "Home" will be related, to which all are cordially invited, at the Methodist Church, Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. A choir of children from the "Home" will be present, and sing some choice pieces of music. The children of the various Sabbath Schools are freely invited to be present and hear the Little Wanderers sing.

AT a meeting of the members of the Baptist Churches of Sackville, held last week, the subject of the withdrawal of Rev. Thos. Todd was under consideration. A resolution was adopted, urging Mr. Todd, in very strong terms, to remain; so strong indeed were the entreaties that the Rev. gentleman had to submit, and he will continue in Sackville.

IT is probable that the very gratifying compliment will be paid John Pickard, Esq., of allowing him to resume his seat in the Dominion Parliament without a contest. Mr. Burpee, it is said, will not be opposed in Sunbury, both these gentlemen are well worthy the confidence of their respective constituencies—they are reliable, prudent representatives, always desirous to serve the interests of those they represent.

A young man named Kearney, son of Mr. Adam Kearney, Jacksonville, was thrown from a wagon in one of our streets, on Tuesday last, and had his collar bone broken. The bone was set by Dr. Colter, and the patient is doing well.

THE last number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* is an exceedingly interesting one. It contains a capital picture of Mr. George Stewart, Jr., Editor of the late *Stewart's Quarterly*; several scenes in the recent Digby Regatta, with a view of the latter city; a view of the Inundations in Bohemia; while the letter press is excellent.

MISS RYE, with another batch of boys and girls, arrived at St. John, from England, last week. The boys all go to farming pursuits, and in none but Protestant families; this was one of the conditions under which the children had been placed in Miss Rye's charge. The girls have gone into service in St. John and Fredericton.

THE New Orleans Minstrels gave a performance last evening. It is generally conceded that this is the best Minstrel Troupe that has visited Woodstock for a long time. They perform again for the last time this (Friday) evening, when we advise all who enjoy a good joke and good vocal and instrumental music to go and hear them. There is nothing low, vulgar, or objectionable in their entertainments.

HON. A. J. SMITH walks the course in Westmorland, it is supposed. Westmorland has great confidence in Mr. Smith, and that confidence is not misplaced. He is a representative that they may well delight to honor.

From Victoria County we learn but little as to political movements. From all that we have heard it is probable that Mr. Costigan will be again the people's choice.

HON. P. Mitchell has been returned in Northumberland, for the Commons, by acclamation. The elections that have been decided thus far are generally, if not entirely, in favor of the government.

THANKS to Mr. J. H. Thomas, La Porte, Cal., for a large parcel of late American papers.

AN EXCURSION, by steamer, to Grand Falls, at an early day, is talked of.

REMEMBER, Tuesday next is nomination day in this County.

HON. JOHN J. FRASER was in town during the week.

DURING the past few days we have been faring sumptuously on new potatoes, green beans, cucumbers, beets, etc., this year's products of our—friends gardens. The donors have our thanks.

There was a slight frost here on Tuesday night last.

BOOK NOTICES.—*Arthur's Home Magazine* for August presents an attractive display to suit the tastes of the ladies; the various departments are well filled with choice, chaste and entertaining matter.

The Children's Hour.—The current number of this Magazine for the little ones is, as usual, overflowing with good things for the youthful reader. In a family where there are children this periodical is invaluable.

The initial paper in the current number of *Harper's Magazine*, is an illustrated description of Mount Desert. Next we have a description of the process of making soda-water, with illustrations of the various mechanical apparatus used therein. Then follows the fourth chapter of Porte Crayon's illustrated and exceedingly interesting stories of the mountains. A further instalment of "The Golden Lion of Granpere," a third paper on "The Republican movement in Europe," a continuation of "Old Kensington," by Miss Thackeray, and other interesting articles, make this number a peculiarly interesting one. Harper Bros., New York, $4 per year.

The Phrenological Journal for August, maintains its high place among our leading monthlies. Its articles on Hon. Geo. I. Post, the Republican Nominees for President and Vice-President, and Fisher Ames, whose portraits are given, are readable sketches of eminent public men. We find also, Social Science, or what do we mean by Love? Expression: Diseases of the Skin; Prison Reform: What are Comets? Effects of the Mind on the Body; Have you a Character? The Pre-Adamites Again; Character, and Success, eminently worthy the consideration of the general reader. There is also a good deal of interesting miscellaneous matter.—Price for the No. 30 cents; for a year $3.00. Samuel R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

The Science of Health.—We have received the second number (August) of this New Health Monthly. Good as the first number was, this is far better; among the contents we would note the first of a series of articles on Popular Physology; Three Classes of American Girls; Electro-Therapeutics, by A. D. Rockwell, M. D. The Privileges and Penalties of Sex; A practical article on the Use and Care of the Teeth; The Health of Women; Ante-Natal Influences; Way to use Wheat; Hygienic Bathing; Directions for Avoiding and the Cure of Summer Complaints; Sun-stroke; Sea-Sickness; the Bath and Small-Pox; an interesting Department of Agriculture, and Talks with Correspondents. This new Magazine is published at the low and popular price of $2 a year. Single numbers, 20 cents. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AGENTS.—We have received from the publishers of *Wood's Household Magazine*, two beautifully tinted Crayon Pictures representing the heads of a little boy and girl, and "Our Hope" and "Our Joy," are just the names for the dear, bright, happy little faces. L. Prang & Co. originally published them at $4, but they are now offered with Wood's Magazine for one year at only $1.50. They are to be introduced by agents, who are allowed a handsome commission on this price, which makes a most desirable business for canvassers.—While the Magazine alone is richly worth the money, the pictures are charming, and must be seen to be appreciated. For full particulars address S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

Home and Health for August is received and surpasses all previous numbers of this most valuable magazine in the quality and variety of the articles, and in its adaptation to every want of the old, the middle-aged and the young in every household. It is pre-eminently the magazine for every family, and should be found in every home. Order it from your Newsdealer, or send direct to De Puy, Lyon & Co., 52 Fourth Avenue New York. Single copies, 15 cents; $1.50 per annum.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A Boston company with a capital of $100,000 is being organized to work the banytes mines at Five Islands, N. S.

A Lousianian has invented a method of extracting bee honey from the comb by means of a centrifugal process, which accomplishes its work without breaking the comb further than uncapping the cells. The comb is then replaced in sliding compartments fitted to the hive, and the bees at once commence to refil the cells, thus saving the labor of constructing twenty pounds of comb, bee bread, and wax, in order to preserve one pound of honey.

A well known citizen of Oshkosh had in his employ a laborer, who had served him for some time. The laborer becoming sick, the well known citizen threatened to have the sufferer taken to the poor house. A neighbor hearing of his intention, volunteered to take charge of the sick man until he got well. The laborer died, but left a will making the man who had taken charge of him during his sickness sole legatee. Two bags of coin were found among his effects, amounting to $1,500.

The terms have been published of the treaty between France and Germany for the earlier evacuations of French territory than previously provided for. France now agrees to pay £20,000,000 of the balance of the war indemnity within two months of the ratification of the convention, and £20,000,000 on 1st of March 1875. Fifteen days after the first payment the Germans will evacuate the Marine and the Haute Marine, which embrace the champagne districts. On the 1st March, 1874 the Germans will leave two more departments, and on the final payment, which the French hope to anticipate, the two remaining departments will be evacuated.

A London paper just received says:—"The Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, decided that the verdict awarding £100 to priest O'Keefe, of Callan, as damages in the suit against his curate for libel should be set aside, and that there should be a new trial. Mr. O'Keefe has also an action on against Cardinal Cullen, for suspending him from his office because he raised the action against his curate. The parishoners have sided with Mr. O'Keefe, and the case is exciting great interest in Romish circles in Ireland. Chief Justice Whiteside has dissented from the judgement of his brethern in Irish Court, and hold that what the curate and Cardinal Cullen are doing is an attempt to overrule the common law of England, and substitute for it the canon law of Rome. A priest has been suspended for having evidence against Capt. Nolan in the Galway election case."

In all disorders of the pulmonary organs, so prevalent in our ever changing climate, the action of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is perfectly irresistible. It is not of essential consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, provided the last stage of consumption has not set in, the daily use of this preparation will most certainly effect a cure, not temporary or superficial, but permanent and lasting. A trial of many years has proved to the world that it is efficacious in curing such complaints beyond any remedy hitherto known to mankind.

Bowel complaints should receive prompt attention. In the incipient stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentry, cure is easy; but when the symptoms are neglected, and those diseases allowed to make headway, they often prove fatal. Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Persevering Pills, cleanse the bowels, give healthy action, and remove obstructions, making all the machinery work well.

The sale of that remarkabe and very valuable preparation, Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, is constantly and rapidly increasing. It has been but a few years since the doctor first introduced it to the public, yet such are its virtues that some thousands of bottles have already been sold.

A dose of Clark's Derby Condition Powders administered occasionally will improve the appearance of your horse, and cause him to assume a smooth and glossy coat.

A want has been felt and expressed by Physicians, for a safe and reliable purgative; such a want is now supplied in "Parsons' Purgative Pills."

Henry K. Bond, of Jefferson, Maine, was cured of spitting of blood, soreness and weakness of the stomach, by the use of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

Many sleepless nights may be saved by the timely use of the Excelsior Cough Balsam.

MANITOBA.—This name sounds so dignified, and of so romantic a character, that it carries with it an air of inviting beauty. The name seems to lend a charm which will no doubt materially assist in the rapid population of that fine country. We have often heard it stated that a good name was worth a mint of gold, and carried many favors.—So with the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills,—for this Medicine has reaped innumerable laurels for its wonderful curative properties, from Clergymen and a host of other respectable members of society. See the Treatise or Hand-book, to be had gratis from your Druggist.

Caution to Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has Peruvian Sprup (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. Examine the bottle before purchasing.

Bald heads may have a new crop of hair by applying Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, if the hair folicles are not entirely closed up.

Hindoo Musselman's appear just now as fanatical as Irish Fenians. The position of British officials amongst either class is not an amiable one. Close upon the murders of Chief Justice Norman and the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, comes the account of an attempt, inspired by fanaticism, to assassinate Captain Maye, the magistrate at Mhow. A police peon, a Musselman, having been arraigned on some charge was dismissed the force and his belt taken from him. Infuriated at this, the peon waited until the magistrate was leaving his office, when he snatched up a sword and aimed a blow at his head. Failing in this attempt at assassination he ran a-muck among the bystanders, and ended with suicide. His co-religionists regard his death as martyrdom, and venerate him as a saint.

A despatch from Fort Garry states that Riel attempted another murder by shooting at a man with whom he had quarrelled near Winnepeg.

At Fulton, N. Y., recently, several holes were burned through the sides of a shed by the concentration of the rays of the sun by the covers of some new milk cans which were exposed on a bench near by, each cover acting as a concave reflector.

Forty thousand people turned out in Chicago to welcome the French Band.

The *Telegraph and Journal* contains the following special telegrams, dated Ottawa, July 27th:—

The Canada *Gazette* announces the receipt of twenty Martini-Henri rifles, with ten thousand rounds of amunition, the result of a collection made under the auspices of the Duke of Cambridge, the Mayor of London and a Committee of gentlemen. They are presented to the Canadian Active Militia as a testimonial to mark the feeling entertained towards them for loyalty and valor in repelling the Fenian invasions.

The Rifles and amunition will be offered as prizes to be competed for at the annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association this Fall as follows:

Six Rifles for Ontario; five for Quebec; three for New Brunswick; three for Nova Scotia; one for Manitoba; and one for British Columbia. Five hundred rounds of ammunition to accompany each Rifle.

The conditions exclude all but *bona fide* members of the Active Militia, who have been so one year previous to the first of July and performed annual drill.

Rev. Mr. Street, formerly Curate of Christ Church, Ottawa, was to-day baptized, with his four children, in the Church of Rome.

Alonzo Wright was re-elected by acclamation for Ottawa County to-day.

WINDSOR, ONT., July 27.—To-day while a child of Lewis Montreul, of Walkerville, was watering a horse at the river, he put the noose at the end of the rope over his head. The horse while in the water, got frightened at something, and ran along the shore drowning the child; then he made for the yard, dragging the child along the ground, coming along the horse jumped over it, and the child's body catching against a log, the head was jerked entirely off, and thrown a distance of twenty feet from the body.

The English papers appear to be much pleased with the success of the Canadian team at Wimbledon. Beside the prize stated in our last, the following were won by Canadians at the Wimbledon firing:—

Corporal Larkin, H. V. B., in the competition for the Alexandria prize, fired for the £20 prize at the 600 yards range, scoring 18 out of a possible of 20. He received a prize of $5. He was the only member of the Canadian Team who won a prize in this competition. In the extra prizes which followed, five shots at 200 yards, Capt. Wall, of Canada 19, tieing for the first prize, and Private Ferguson, of Canada, 18, tieing for the second prize.

In the competition for the Secretary of State for War's Prizes, seven shots at 900 yards, Sergt. Turnbull, one of the Canadians, took the first prize of £20 with a score of 26.

In the competition for the Prince of Wales Prize, on the first day, Ensign Johnson, of the 71st New Brunswick, won a prize of £5 for an aggregate score of 44 points at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges. 50 points took the first prize of £100 in this competition.

In the competition for the St. George Challenge Vase, 500 yards, five shots, Ensign Johnson, of New Brunswick, won a prize of £5, scoring 19 points, and Private Shepherd, of the 10th Canada, won £4, with a score of 18 points.

In the Henry Prizes, seven shots at 800 yards, Ensign Adams, 13th Canada, won a prize £3, with a score of 26, and Capt. Shand, Halifax, won a £2 prize, with a score of 25 points. 28 was the highest made in the competition.

Among the Extra Prizes, Second Series, five shots at 500 yards, with the Snider Rifle, we find Corporal Larkin, of Halifax, winning a case of Talaskar whiskey, presented by Mr. Ford, of Mark Lane, with a score of 18 points; and Capt. Wall, of Canada, winning one length of tweed, with a score of 19 points.

A young lady, aged 12, has been getting married in Illinois.

The Cabinet that has so prudently and carefully guarded our interests, and so boldly taken measures for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific slopes by iron bands, thereby consolidating the country for the purpose of defence and commerce, and preparing for the carrying on of a great trade with China and Japan, is entitled to the gratitude and support of every patriot. In the Cabinet Mr. Tilley wielded an influence far greater than the limited support accorded by his colleagues entitled him to. He went into the Ministry with the prestige of a successful political leader, with the moral weight belonging to a gentleman of correct habits and unblemished character, without social ties or business or professional connections to warp his judgment or weaken his counsels, and he has devoted himself to the work of his department with an assiduity and singleness of purpose that have made him master of its every detail. The influence of such a man must be great in any Cabinet. A man without private interests to serve, private follies to condone, or private spite to gratify, must be able to do more for the public interests of his constituents in particular and the Dominion generally than any other man.

Mr. Tilley has proved in many ways that he is the man we describe him to be. His whole time and all his talents are given to his country's service. He has no other business, occupation or interest. And no one will charge that his own and not his country's good has been promoted by him. No man ever charged Mr. Tilley with availing himself of his position for the purpose of enriching himself or his friends. No man ever suspected him of speculating on the information gained in the prosecution of his official duties. Wise in council, ready and forcible in debate, cool and collected in the midst of danger, magnanimous in victory, Mr. Tilley's course commands the warm approval of men of different shades of politics.—*Telegraph.*

CAN GENERAL GRANT BE ELECTED.—The Philadelphia *North American* sets down all the New England States for Grant but expresses slight distrust as to Connecticut, which Mr. Greeley will take from the Grant column. New Hampshire also is not certain for Grant. In the west and Northwest the *North American* claims all the States but Indiana and Missouri, but Grant will not get through other Western States as easily as supposed by his friends. Conceding California and Oregon to Grant, and giving him more in the South than claimed, viz.: South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi—and the two latter States are as likely to go for Greeley as Grant yet, put all three in the Grant column, and add Pensylvania and then how stands the vote?

For Grant.	Elec. Vote.	For Greeley.	Elec. Vote
California,	6	Alabama,	10
Florida,	4	Arkansas,	6
Illinois,	21	Connecticut,	6
Iowa,	11	Deleware,	3
Kansas,	5	Georgia,	11
Maine,	7	Indiana,	15
Massachusetts,	13	Kentucky,	12
Michigan,	11	Louisiana,	8
Minnesota,	5	Maryland,	8
Mississippi,	8	Missouri,	15
Nebraska,	3	New Jersey,	9
Nevada,	3	New York,	35
New Hampshire,	5	North Carolina,	10
Ohio,	22	Tennessee,	12
Oregon,	3	Texas,	8
Pennsylvania,	29	Virginia,	11
Rhode Island,	4	West Virginia,	5
South Carolina,	7		
Vermont,	5	Total,	164
Wisconsin,	10		
Total,	182		

184 votes elect Greeley, and this number is far more likely to fall upon the Greeley than the Grant side. With Pensylvania deducted from Grant's strength he is beaten badly. Then, again, Grant may be unseated in California, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and thus his chances are made still more uncertain.

RIVIERE DU LOUP RAILWAY WHARF.—The Riviere du Loup Company are building a large wharf opposite Fredericton. It commences at Macklin's landing, and will extend downwards one thousand feet, and comprise three sections. The first section, now in an advanced stage, is about three hundred feet square, and covers a surface of two and a quarter acres. At the upper or north-western end it rises 21 feet from the bed of the river, and maintains this height for one hundred feet downwards; at this point it takes a declining grade of one-half inch to the foot, reducing it to 13 feet at the end where there is now a depth of eight feet of water, amply sufficient for loading or unloading any vessel that may ply on the St. John. Five thousand trees will be consumed in its construction. Ten thousand load of stone will be required. The central section, starting from the first, will maintain a uniform height of 13 feet from its bed, the entire length, and will always be available at the lowest water. The third, or south-eastern section, will be similar to the first, differing only in the direction of the grade, which will be depressed till it connects with the central one. Mr. Isaac Kilburn is the designer and builder of the wharf. Mr. Gibson intends to build a new, spacious and staunch steam ferry-boat, and improve the landing by the erection of a pier for its protection against drifting lumber and other obstructions.—*Globe.*

THE ELECTIONS.—The following are the dates at which Nomination and Polling are to take place in the different Counties of the Province so far as heard from:

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.—Nomination day, August 3rd; Polling day 7th.

CITY OF ST. JOHN.—Nomination day, August 3rd; Polling day, August 8th.

YORK.—Nomination day, August 2nd; Polling day August 7th.

KINGS.—Nomination day, August 9th; Polling day August 7th.

QUEENS.—Nomination day, August 2nd; Polling day, August 7th.

WESTMORLAND.—Nomination day, August 3rd; Polling day, August 8th.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Nomination day, July 29th; Polling day, August 2nd.

CHARLOTTE.—Nomination day, August 12th; Polling day, August 16th.

KENT.—Nomination day August 6th; Polling day, August 10th; Declaration day August 13th.

SUNBURY.—Nomination day, August 6th; Polling day August 10th; Declaration day August 13th.

A correspondent of the Hong Kong Press writes:—The late earthquake almost completely destroyed the largest seaport town of Hamada, the capital of Sekishu, situated on the west coast of Japan, in 45 degrees north latitude and 132 degrees east longitude, being 180 English miles almost due west of Cobe. This appears to have been the centre of the earthquake. On the first shock, which was the most severe, the people had barely time to get clear from their houses before they saw them tumble to pieces. The number of people killed is estimated roundly at 500. As the earthquake occurred at about the hour devoted to the evening meal, the kitchen fires were still smouldering, and igniting the debris of foreign timber it flared up into a conflagration, thus adding to the terrors of the sufferers, and completing the awful calamity originated by the convulsive throes of the earth. The earthquake appears to have lasted a considerable time, and so severe were the shocks that the terror stricken population were unable to walk, and were obliged to crawl away upon their hands and knees as best they could, in search of some place of safety, generally making the nearest bamboo groves as the Japanese considered them the safest resorts in such emergencies, it being their opinion that the complete net work formed by the interlaced roots of the bamboos underground binds the earth together, and thus lessens it liability to open and swallow them up. Many large fissures and crevices opened up in and about the town from which the sea water gushed forth in plentiful streams.

OUR TEAM AT WIMBLEDON.—In an editorial on the shooting of the week at Wimbledon, the London *Daily Telegraph* of July 15th, says:

"It is true that the Home Country team of English, Irish, and Scotch has been defeated by the Canadian eight for the important Kolapore Cup. But, in the first place, the splendid score of the Colonists is a fact almost as gratifying to us as if we were the victors; in the second, the shooting of the beaten men was so good that better could hardly be asked; and, in the third place, the very highest "string" of all was achieved by Private Cortis, of the 1st Sussex, who made 74 in his twenty-one shots out of a maximum of 84.

A COLORED HERO.—"Heroes," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "are not born very often in these prosiac modern times, but every now and then a case occurs, which proves that the race is not extinct;" and such a case it proceeds to describe as follows:

"On Thursday last, at Spring Mills, on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, Philip Gould, a colored man, came to Spring Mills on that day to attend the picnic of a company of col