Communicated

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The destruction of the Public Buildings in Fredericton, by fire, and the discussion arising as to where new ones are to be built, leads me to make a few suggestions, which you may deem worthy of publication, seeing you have always advocated economy in the civic service of this over-governed little Province, and have also endeavored to prevent the departure of so many of our young men for other lands where, it may be, they will not be governed to death—for this latter deplorable fact is there not "a cause?"

What prospects are there before the young men of this Province so long as almost her whole available resources are gobbled up by a lot of rapacious officials, hungry legislators, to say nothing of their numerous tails, who ought to be earning an honest living for themselves. Considering the enormous sum this Government, as it is called, costs us; the repairs on the Government House some five thousand dollars per year, and now we are expected to build new Legislative Halls!—How long will the hard-working people of this Province bear this imposition!

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with its millions of pounds to our hundreds of cents, and a population in proportion, can be governed by one Legislature, while in this Dominion of ours, with a far too expensive general Government, we must run a set of Lords and Commons in what would hardly make a Parish there. Now the people of Ireland seem to want a Government of their own; why could we not lend them ours? If we could get rid of them say for a few years, and they would promise to take all their tails with them, we could well afford to pay their passage, and if we wished their return we would then have the means to build them a palace. Our present Lieut. Governor I would not wish to see transported; he has done the country good service in his day, and has not yet got his fingers soiled by dipping in the public poor box—but would not some of our Lords be in their ilimint there—a what?

Yours, truly,
X. Y. Z

Pumpkinsville, March 2, 1880.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—We would like, through the columns of your paper, to draw the attention of all right thinking persons to the speech made by Inspector Gaunce, at the Temperance Mass Meeting, on last Friday evening. Inspector Gaunce is reported to have said, "That it was not the laws of England nor yet the oppression of the landlords of Ireland that caused the present famine, but owing to the drunken habits of the Irish people." We think that the large number of Irish people and their descendants in the County of Carleton feel that Mr. Gaunce has over-stepped the bounds of decency in this matter. In the first place we brand it as a falsehood in toto. From Parliamentary returns it is well known that there is more liquor drank in either England and Scotland, in proportion to population, than in Ireland, and yet these countries have no periodical famines. We also think it was a heartless and uncharitable attack on a people suffering as they are from the agonies of famine, and at a time when parties in Woodstock were striving to collect something in their aid. If this be the character in which Inspector Gaunce expects to gain popularity, he has taken the wrong way to accomplish it. If by hurling false calumnies at the Irish people he intends to succeed as Inspector, probably it is well that we have been made aware of it so soon. In future the Irish Teachers may expect what treatment they will receive at his hands.

Yours,
CHARLES O'DONNELL.

We are of the opinion that Mr. O'Donnell's criticism above is much stronger than the language used on the occasion referred to justifies. But Mr. Gaunce will have an opportunity to state his language and meaning.—EDS.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

SENTINEL Office, in Brick Building, directly opposite Post Office, up stairs.

THE burning of the Legislative buildings at Fredericton, last week, has precipitated a discussion respecting new erections. But there is not the slightest necessity for rash or hasty conclusions. A capital opportunity and excuse, if excuse is wanting, is now offered for discussing and determining the future policy which should guide our rulers as regards our local political institutions. It is admitted on all hands that a system of pruning, of consolidation, of general economy is called for, and no time for the inauguration of such a system could be more appropriate than the present. If the Legislative Council should be and is to be—and it is only, at all events, a question of time—abolished; now is the time precisely when the fire has provided so favorable an opportunity. Then if the question of Maritime Union is ever to be put before the public as a live and palpable issue upon which a definite conclusion should be rendered, the present is a good time for its discussion, before steps are taken for the construction of Legislative buildings.

There need be no hurry, as to rebuilding Fredericton has many public buildings with facilities for accommodating very well the Legislature for a few sessions, and it would be manifestly more wise to submit to a few inconveniences than to resort to the expense of new buildings before the questions referred to, upon the settlement of which largely rests the necessities as to size and planing of the new house for the Local Parliament, are settled.

The burning of the Legislative buildings at Fredericton, has aroused an unexpected and very determined movement in St John favoring the removal of Head Quarters to that city. The whole body of the citizens seem actuated by one common impulse to seek the change, and the city press, of course. with the representatives of both City and County, follow the direction of the popular will. Not the least active in the movement is the legal fraternity of St. John, who have almost unanimously declared for the proposed change. Of course details have not yet been arranged, but we may anticipate the most liberal offers of aid from St. John, as regards a site and pecuniary assistance towards the erections.

Now the very arguments used above by us, as regards immediate action in the direction of new buildings, apply with equal force against the proposed removal. And if new buildings become necessary, there is no effective reason why they should not be rebuilt at Fredericton in preference to St. John. If any reason of apparent force can be used, it is that St. John being the business centre of the Province, it would be more convenient for representatives to assemble there than in Fredericton. But the Legislators are paid to devote a certain brief term to public business, and they should be removed during that term as much as possible from all distracting influences and from those associations which might tend to give a partial bias to legislation, to which they would be exposed in the larger cities. If there be, and this is questionable perhaps, any benefits derived to any locality from being the seat of Government, Fredericton needs it more than St. John; indeed whatever injures the former in any business relations must effect injuriously the latter. The present facilities for providing temporary quarters for the Legislative bodies are ample in Fredericton, while the public offices are established, and the removal now would involve a very large and a very unnecessary expense. We suppose that to a large majority of the representatives Fredericton is quite as convenient and more agreeable as a place for temporary residence as St. John, and these, whether guided by personal feelings or by a regard for economy, will be inclined to have Head Quarters remain where it is.

It does seem manifestly unjust, in the absence of most cogent reasons, to attempt to take advantage of the misfortune that has recently occurred to do Fredericton an injury.

The St. John Common Council have unanimously adopted the following:—

Whereas, The late fire in Fredericton and other circumstances have rendered it necessary that new buildings for the use of the Legislature and Supreme Court shall be built; and

Whereas, By reason of its geographical situation, largeness of population, and number of persons doing business with its people and also because of the establishment of railways in the Province, St. John is now more suitable for the seat of Government than any other portion of New Brunswick; and

Whereas, Also the business of a very large majority of the legal profession of the Province, and persons having business in the Supreme Court, resident as well in this city as in other localities in New Brunswick could be attended to more advantageously, expeditiously and cheaply if the sessions of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court in Equity were held in St. John, instead of in Fredericton; therefore

Resolved, (1) That the representatives of the city and county of St John in the Legislature be hereby requested to do all within their power to obtain the removal of the seat of Government and the Supreme Court to this city; (2) That the city will provide the requisite site or sites for the public buildings without cost to the Province and will also procure, at the expense of the city and give to the Province a suitable residence for the Lieut. Governor; (3) That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to His Honor the Lieut. Governor and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the members of the House of Assembly, the wardens and members of the Municipal Councils of the different counties in the Province and to such other persons as the committee hereafter referred to see fit; and that all persons interested in the before-mentioned removal to be requested to assist in the matter; (4) That a committee, of which His Worship the Mayor shall be chairman, be appointed to act on behalf of the city in reference to the carrying out of the foregoing resolutions, which committee shall report from time to time to the Council what they do in the premises, and which committee are hereby entrusted with the duty of obtaining such removal as speedily as circumstances may warrant.

WE have not heard that any provision has been yet made for repairing the Bridge over the River, here. It is possible that the Government intend putting in the estimates a sum of money for that purpose, and if so, we are glad in anticipation and will be prepared to commend them for it. But if not—what then? We shall look to the representatives of this County—to the intelligent representatives of the Province generally, to insist upon the Government giving immediate heed to the matter and a pledge that it shall be attended to. We should like to invite the attention of our contemporaries of the press. If they can give a little attention to a subject of considerable importance, financially, and one in which public safety as well as public convenience is concerned, we would beg of them to do so and join with representatives in pressing upon the Government the necessity of doing, or having done by those who are responsible, whatever is necessary to make the Bridge a safe and permanent structure.

Here is a very important railway and general traffic bridge crossing the river St. John, in which the Government of the Province has already invested $25,000. Certain of the piers are in such a state as to render it altogether probable that the first heavy ice freshet will carry them away and wreck the bridge. The crisis may come when a train of cars is crossing. Hence the lives of many are in jeopardy.

The press, the representatives and the public of the Province have a right to claim that the risk of human life should be guarded against. They have a right to claim that the $25,000 already spent should not be cast into the river in the form of broken timbers and floating *debris*. They have a right to claim that the bridge shall be made secure, and whatever the others named may do, we shall expect of our representatives an immediate and determined insistence for that security.

THE Anniversary of the formation of Reform Club Lodge, I. O. G. Templars, was celebrated on Friday evening last by a public gathering in the Mechanics' Institute, and an interesting programme of music, speeches and readings was presented. The Hall was entirely filled with a most respectable audience. The Worthy Chief of the Lodge, Mr. Tyler Atherton, presided. Music was provided by the 67th Band, and a choir under the direction of Mr. Simon McLeod, Miss Lulu Baird and Miss Hovey, respectively presiding at the organ. The literary portion of the programme, after an opening speech by the W. C., was begun by the reading of a paper prepared by Mr. W. W. Atkinson, giving a brief history of the origin, rise and progress of the order of Independent Good Templars and of Reform Club Lodge. This was an excellent effort. Speeches, each effective and well received, were then delivered by W. G. C. Taylor, L. P. Fisher, W. G. Gaunce, Rev. Mr. Colpitts, Jas. Watts, and during the evening Messrs. Chas. McLean and S. Watts each read a humorous selection.

The meeting was all through a good one, and must result in good, those phases of the question in which people are at present most interested being fairly and ably discussed.

THE members of the Baptist Sabbath School held a very interesting Concert on Sabbath afternoon last. The school is superintended by Mr. W. S. Saunders, and is, we are pleased to learn, in a very flourishing condition. The attendance on Sabbath afternoon was very large, and the exercises gave great satisfaction. The programme consisted of recitations by Maggie Boyer, Grace Moore, Maggie Westall, Cynthia Vesey, Geo. Irvine, Allie Allingham, Delia Drysdale, Edith McLean; recitation by Mrs. Irvine's class, one little girl being only four years old; duetts by Hattie Lockhart, Mamie Stephenson, Geo. Arnold; solo and chorus, Miss Hovey, Miss Annie Craig, and Messrs. Burtt and Kerr; speeches by Mr. Taylor, W.G.C.T.I.O.G.T., Mr. Chas. McLean and Mr. D. Chandler.—The various portions of the programme were well sustained, and reflected credit upon all who took part therein.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—The Finance Committee held a meeting on Monday afternoon, Mayor Fisher in the chair, and a majority of the committee present. The following committees, with power to add to their numbers, were appointed for the respective Wards to solicit subscriptions:—

Queen's Ward—J. C. Winslow, James Watts, John McCormac, J. C. Cole.

King's Ward—D. A. Munroe, John McCaffery, Dr. Stephen Smith, Capt. T. Duncan.

Wellington Ward—Chas. O'Donnell, D. F. Merritt, Peter Ryan, Chas. Bull.

The Chairman and Secretary were instructed to address circulars to the County Councillors, asking them to invite the co-operation of the people of their respective Parishes.

Adjourned to meet on the 15th inst., at 4.30 p.m., in the Council room.

REV. Thomas Marshall reached here on Saturday evening, bringing with him the remains of his infant and only child for interment. We deeply sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall in their bereavement.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The Quarterly meeting of Council was held on Monday evening; His Worship in the chair; absent, Coun. Graham.

A number of bills were ordered paid.

Mr. Fields, from committee to wait on Mr. Craig, reported that they had waited upon that gentlemen, but that they had found a difficulty in arranging about extra work done on the Town Hall, and had not been able to come to any terms of settlement with the contractor. The committee recommended that the matter be left to arbitration, according to a provision in the contract.

The Audit committee reported the accounts of the Road Surveyor correct.

Mr. Lindsay asked if there was an item charged in the account for building the sidewalk in front of the Post office, and was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Lindsay said that when the sidewalk referred to was being built, the committee sent a man to him for spikes, telling him to charge the same to the town. Learning that the spikes were intended to be used in laying down this sidewalk, he refused to give them on the ground that the town had refused to pay a portion of the expense of laying down sidewalks in other portions of the town, and also expressing a determination to oppose the payment of the bill for said work, should it be presented to the Council. He did not see what right one man had to receive pay for a certain work, when others had been refused pay for a similar service. Mr. Leighton rented his buildings to paying tenants, and had no claim to pay for laying down a sidewalk in front of them, unless other parties who had placed sidewalks in front of their places of business were paid in like proportion. It was not fair play to have a law for one man and not for another. He had laid down sidewalks in front of his own property at an expense of $50, but had not got one cent towards paying the expense thereof from the town; Mr. Baird and others had also built sidewalks, for which the town refused to pay any portion of the expense.—When law ceased to be even handed it ceased to be just. He was perfectly willing to build his own sidewalk, but if others were paid a portion of the expense of like work, he should claim the same remuneration. He was inclined to the opinion that people who lived a distance away from the centre of the town should not be taxed to pay for building sidewalks in front of his store. Mr. Leighton ought to pay the expenses of laying down his own sidewalk He was not actuated by personal motives, but believed in fair play and equal rights to all men. If this bill was paid, then in justice others who have a like claim should be paid. He was a member of the Road committee, but had not been consulted in the matter; Messrs. McDonald and Fields controlled the whole matter, without referring to him, which, however, did not relieve him from the responsibility. The first he knew about it was when Deboice came for the spikes; he objected to the procedure then, as he did now. If they would adopt the principle of paying all alike he was perfectly willing. If Mr. Leighton was paid, then Mr. McCoy, Vanwart, Baird, W. F. Dibblee and others who had laid down sidewalks ought also to be paid. He was a member of the Board five or six weeks before the work was finished, if not a member when the contract was made by the Road committee; but what authority had they to make the contract? did they receive it from the Board? Perhaps the committee thought that he would not detect this charge, but with all due deference to the committee he would say that he could see what was fair. He did not believe in favoritism; he did not say that Mr. McDonald took the interest he did in the question because the work was done in his Ward, but he would say that he would ask for nothing for his own Ward but what he would be willing to give to other Wards. It was not the amount of the charge he found fault with, but the principle; there should not be one rule for one section and another rule for another section, but they should adopt some uniform system and carry it out.

Mr. McDonald said there was a great difference between the building of the sidewalks referred to by Mr. Lindsay and the one for which payment was being asked now. The former were built after the great fire, at which time he, as well as those persons mentioned by Mr. Lindsay, had built his own sidewalk. In the present instance the sidewalk was in front of the Post office, one of the most public places in the town. The sidewalk needed repairs; he had been surprised that accidents had not occurred from its broken condition. (Mayor—Suppose they had)—Mr. McDonald thought the town would have been liable. (Mayor—I think not). Mr. McDonald believed the sidewalks should be kept in repair by the town. There was a sidewalk at the Post office and the committee believed it their duty to repair it. Mr. Leighton offered to furnish the lumber if town would lay down a new sidewalk; it was not in reality building a sidewalk. The committee, himself and Mr. Fields, thought it would be equally as cheap and much better to get a new sidewalk of three inch deals than to repair the old one. Mr. Leighton did furnish the lumber and the committee found the nails and laid the sidewalk; it was not in reality building a sidewalk, but only repairing it. The contract for building the sidewalk was entered into before Mr. Lindsay was a member of the Council, but the work was not finished till afterwards.

Mr. Fields said that while Mr. Lindsay censured his colleagues for not consulting him, he must remember that the work was contracted for before he came to the Board He and Mr. McDonald had talked the matter over and deemed it best to accept Mr. Leighton's offer to furnish the lumber, the town to find the spikes and build the sidewalk.—He endorsed the remarks made by Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Lindsay moved, seconded by Mr. Hay, That the report be adopted, after striking out the charge for the sidewalk referred to, $9.00. The vote being taken there appeared yeas—Lindsay, Hay—2; nays—McDonald, Fields, McLauchlan—3; so it was lost. The report was adopted by the same vote reversed

An informal discussion took place over the matter of the road leading from Davis' Mill to Drysdale's Factory. The Mayor read a letter from Mr. Washburn, whose land the road crossed, protesting against its crossing his land, and threatening legal proceedings against the town if the road was opened. His Worship was of opinion that the action heretofore taken by the Council was illegal, and cautioned the Council against taking action which might render the town liable to damages.

His Worship now left the chair and Mr. Lindsay was called thereto. The bill of Fisher & Connell for $179.74 was ordered to be paid at $163.74, out of the next assessment. Council adjourned.

A PUBLIC Temperance meeting, under the auspices of Manitoba Lodge, U.T.A., was held in Manitoba Hall, South Richmond, on Saturday night last, the 28th Feb. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by R. M. Bailey and W. W. Atkinson; recitations and readings were rendered by Mr. E. Laverty, G. B. Martin, John Kirkpatrick and W. W. Atkinson. The singing by Miss M. Neal, Miss Laverty, Miss E. Sanderson, Mr. E. Laverty and B. Hoyt was good, and added materially to the success of the meeting. Mr. W. V. Benn, presided. Manitoba Lodge is one of the oldest as well as one of the most staunch in the U.T.A. in this County. Long may it live.

A VERY melancholy affair occurred in Carleton, St. John, on Saturday. A young woman named McDonald, being in company with a young man named Edgett, who had been for some time paying attention to her, was suddenly seized with spasms, which resulted in her death in a short time.

It appears that she had taken a preparation of cedar, apparently to destroy the effects of sexual indiscretion, which poisoned her.

THE "Relief and Extension Fund" movement which was so happily inaugurated at the last Methodist Conference, seems to be increasingly popular with both the clergy and laity of that denomination; and has already reached a very respectable amount. A meeting in the interest of this Fund will be held in the Methodist Church, in this Town, on Thursday evening next, to commence at 7 1-2 p m., when the Rev. Mr. Daniel, of Fredericton, and Rev. E. Turner, of Northampton, will address the audience.—*Com.*

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, little business of general importance was transacted.

In answer to Mr. Connell, the Minister of Militia said it was not the intention of the Government to establish drill camps in New Brunswick.

There was an animated discussion on the subject of dismissals, especially on the former Weights and Measure department. We quote from the *Sun*:—

On Casey's motion for return of Inspectors of Weights subjected to examination, Mackenzie, Burpee and Anglin, complained that several very competent men had been dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Baby said there were 125 men in the department. When the change was made he had only to keep forty, and of these 12 were men he found in office.

Ross endeavored to urge that all the others were declared by the Minister incompetent, but Hon. Baby explained they might all be competent, but he could not give 125 men places when only 40 were wanted.

Plumb congratulated the Government on the saving they had made without diminishing the efficiency of the service.

Gault said the Inspectors of Montreal had been, since the time of their appointment, fierce political partizans, going around to political meetings throwing stones. He himself had been struck with a stone.

Sir John said that was the "weights" part of their office.

Rymal argued in favor of the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils. When the Government went out the officials ought to go too.

Sir John said he could not agree to such doctrine. He believed in keeping men in office provided they did their duty, without regard to their political proclivities. When dismissals had been made they had been for good cause, and the Government were willing that every dismissal should be closely investigated. It would be found that this was the British principle. Sir John said the act now worked well, whereas there was intense dissatisfaction under the last Government.

Hon. Baby said the reports of the department showed that friends and opponents were alike satisfied with the present working of the law. The motion carried.

Mr. Costigan moved for returns of employes of the Intercolonial re-employed, before moved for by Mr. Anglin. Carried.

An exchange says:—

Colorado produces $20,000,000 worth of gold and silver, and the fact is striking enough to excite a sensation. Kansas draws five times as much from her soil, in agricultural products, and this scarcely provokes a remark. There is something highly dramatic about mining, because it is a lottery; but it is susceptible of proof that the precious metals taken from the richest veins, like the Comstock lode, have cost all they were worth. Here and there one draws a great prize, but steady industries, with less variable returns, are what make countries rich.

There is something very pertinent and striking in the fact here illustrated. It is something for our people who are anxious for the discovery of gold and other precious metals; something for our young men who feel an itching to handle the pick and shovel in some western place, and search for and find the much longed for metal.

THE monthly statement on Nov. 30, 1879, of balances at credit of depositors in Government Savings Banks, published on 9th February, shows that the people of Canada individually are not ill off. The total balance on deposit at the date mentioned was, for the Dominion, $6,273,395, of which amount there was deposited in banks in New Brunswick $1,731,748. Woodstock stands seventh in point of amount at deposit, having $62,245, which proves that in this County we have a very respectable amount of money in small sums invested. The deposits in Woodstock for the month of November, 1879, were $5.432, in which month there was withdrawn $3,109.

In addition to above there was in Post Office Savings Banks for the Dominion, at January, 1880, due depositors, $3,680,513.

WE are glad to know that there are many persons, who removed from this Province, notably from the southern and western sections, and from Nova Scotia, returning from the United States. We also are informed that of those who have gone or are going from this County, many are actuated by a desire, some to raise money with which to disembarrass farms now subject to mortgage, and others merely for temporary change to see and learn something new, and gather some outside experience, then to return and resume their wonted avocations here. These motives are certainly not to be objected to, and in all such cases we hope there will be no disappointment.

THIS is not the first time the question of removal has been discussed with warmth by newspaper writers, but it never came before the public under circumstances so provocative of discussion. On former occasions, when the subject was mooted, Fredericton had the ablest writers and speakers of the Province as her defenders. Judging from the enunciations of some portion of the Fredericton press, just now, she is likely to suffer at the hands of professed friends. Independent assertion of great rights is not most effective when garbed in Billinsgate abuse.

OUR representative at Ottawa, Mr. G. H Connell, has succeeded in getting No. 8 Company 67th "The Carleton Lt. Infantry" converted into a Company of Engineers, the officers being Major Vince and Lieutenant S McLeod.

The Militia corps in the County are as follows:—

Woodstock Field Battery of Artillery;

Brighton Company of Engineers;

67th The Carleton Lt. Infantry;

which, with the addition of a Squadron of Cavalry, (that could be easily raised in the County) would form a Brigade of all arms ready for any emergency.

THE following was telegraphed from Washington, D. C., on the 1st:—

On Friday night, Miss Leins, residing on Capitol Hill, while on the way to church, was struck down, stunned, carried into an open lot by a negro, who outraged and robbed her She was nearly two hours before she reached home. She is now in a critical condition. A negro named Smothers was arrested yesterday, and recognized as her assailant. At midnight a crowd of a hundred men marched to the station house and demanded the prisoner, but he had been removed and was closely guarded.

AT a meeting of Woodstock Temperance Reform Club, held on the 26th ult., the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing term:—

Wm. Gibson, President;
J. C. Everett, 1st Vice;
Simon McLeod, 2nd do;
J. Armstrong, 3rd do;
W. W. Bay, Secretary;
John T. Kerrigan, Treasurer;
John W. Boyer, Fin. Sec.

THE Western Assurance Co., of which John C. Winslow, Esq., is the local agent in Woodstock, appears to be doing a prosperous business. From a financial statement just issued, we notice that the income of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, was $1,000,052.20 as against $842,159.50, the previous year; being an increase of $158,892 70.

JUDGING from the scope of the arguments, so far as they have been published, before the Supreme Court on the appeal against the "Canada Temperance Act," and from private advices received from Ottawa, there is reason to think that the decision will be to sustain the law. It is pretty certain that the English Judges will decide for it, but the views of the Quebec Judges are not so well known.

A PUBLIC meeting of the rate-payers of the Town, called by His Worship the Mayor, in accordance with a requisition to that effect, was held in the Institute on Thursday evening. Nearly two hundred persons were present. His Worship was called to the chair and Mr. James Watts chosen Secretary. At this late hour we can scarce do more than refer to the meeting. A statement of town affairs was made by His Worship, showing the liabilities of the town to be $57,348; assets, $68,900; amount now over due, $2,700, with nothing in the treasury; still uncollected on the assessment for 1879, $3,664.

Mr. Lindsay severely critized the action of former Town Councils, and the general way in which the affairs of the town were managed. He strongly requested Mr. Fisher to allow himself to be again put in nomination for Mayor, and in this request was warmly seconded by Mr. Munroe.

Mr. Fisher positively declined being put in nomination.

Mr. Bridges explained his conduct while a Councillor, as regarded matters alluded to by Mr. Lindsay, and announced himself a candidate for Mayor.

A resolution passed the meeting expressing satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Fisher had handled the Sinking Fund, and expressing the confidence they had that he would continue to manipulate it carefully in the future.

Jottings.

Information is desired concerning Henry Gardiner Chapin, who left Chicopee, Massachusetts, some twenty years ago. Any information addressed to Edwin Chapin, North Hoadley, Mass., will be thankfully received.

Mr. J. H Watt, formerly of this town, has purchased the stock in trade and good will of the business, of Mr. Henry C. Collins, Fort Fairfield, and commenced the business of harness making on his own account. Mr. Watt is an enterprising young man and a good mechanic and we wish him success.

Dennis B. Gallagher, Esq., has been appointed a Commissioner in the County of Victoria, under section 24 of chapter 38, of the Consolidated Statutes.

The Legislature meets on Tuesday next, in the Normal School building, Fredericton.

There is to be a public temperance meeting, under the auspices of Crystal Tide Lodge, U. T. A., Grafton, on Tuesday evening next, at 7.30 o'clock. There will be addresses by prominent speakers and some excellent music.

Mr. Henry Smith gave a free distribution of milk on Tuesday morning. He left his horse and milk cart at the door of a customer, when the animal ran away throwing out the milk cans and discharging their contents promiscuously. No other damage.

Efforts are being made to revive the District Lodge of the United Temperance Association of this County, which we trust may prove successful.

On the 19th of last month the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Dickenson, Lower Woodstock, with the greater portion of its contents, was destroyed by fire. Loss $700; no insurance.

Lt. Col, W. T. Baird was in town on Monday.

The usual monthly Union Prayer meeting was held in the F. C. B. Church on Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance and a profitable meeting.

Moncton has offered to give twenty acres of land as a site for new legislative buildings.

We have received a supply of new job type which will enable us better than ever to meet all demands for job printing.

We are in receipt from Mr. George Garden, Winnipeg, of a bundle of late papers, for which we send thanks.

D. McLellan, Esq., M.P.P., was in town on Wednesday.

See the notice of the President of the Philharmonic Society in another column.

The County Court opens here on Tuesday next.

As will be seen by advertisement, the ladies of the Tabernacle Baptist Church are to have a Tea Meeting, in the Orange Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst.

The amount realized from the donation to Rev. H. Mills, at Tracy's Mills, last week, amounted to $46.40.

Rev. A. Taylor administered the rite of baptism to six candidates, at Tracey's Mills, on Sabbath last.

The store of Mr. Geo. Tracey, at Richmond Corner, was broken into on Tuesday night and some twenty dollars in cash and a quantity of goods carried off. Entrance was made by forcing up a back window.

The rain of last week, and the very mild weather now prevailing, has almost entirely spoiled the sledding in town.

As will be seen, Mr. Hammond has consented to be a candidate for Councillor for Queen's Ward.

Mr. F. W. Bull has opened a choice lot of Groceries and Confecions, in one of Mr. Lynch's stores, near the bridge. Mr. Bull has also removed her stock of millinery to the same place.

There is to be a public temperance meeting in Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, under the auspices of People's Renfrew Lodge, on Thursday evening next. The programme will be an interesting one, and all are cordially invited.

LITERARY NOTICES.—We have before us the *London Quarterly* and the *Westminster Reviews* for January, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.

In the former we have reviews of three very interesting biographies. That of Lord Bolingbroke, who was distinguished alike for his brilliant talents and his intemperance, is to a great extent a political history of England during the fourteen years that preceded the death of Queen Anne. The review of the recently published life of Bishop Wilberforce gives a delightful sketch of the man, with many anecdotes. Scarcely any Englishman has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebrity. Most readers, however, will perhaps turn to the paper on Prince Metternich, whose recently published Memoirs are attracting great attention. Those who may not have access to the work will have much satisfaction in reading this paper, which aims to exhibit the character and policy of that illustrious statesman.

Other articles are "The Progress of Taste;" "The Successors of Alexander and Greek Civilization in the East," which estimates the effects of the conquests of Alexander on the whole Oriental world; and "The Romance of Modern Travel," which calls to mind many old friends among sportsmen and wanderers in distant lands and introduces us to some new ones.

We have little space left for the *Westminster Review*. Besides an article on "The Relation of Silver to Gold as Coin," advocating a bimetallic currency, there are articles on "Colonial Aid in War Time," "Early Greek Thought," "The Grand Dukes of Tuscany," "Social Philosophy," "Russia and Russian Reformers," and "Contemporary Literature," forming a valuable number of this well-known Review.

THE TICKET OFFICE.—"The Fall River Line," between Boston and New York, have appointed Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., Agents, in this city. This Agency can now sell tickets to New York, via the Intercolonial steamers and this connection, for $5 50 (including transfers $6). Unlimited return tickets at $13 50 They also sell all rail to Boston and Fall River line to New York at $9. It is gratifying to see these agencies placed in the hands of an old, reliable and well-established house like Messrs. Chubb & Co.—as there is probably no business where purchasers are more at the mercy of the seller than in the ticket business. Messrs. H. Chubb & Co. pride themselves on being posted in fares to and from all points both large *and small* and on booking their patrons *through to their destination*. The fact that they can sell tickets reading from Quebec, Portland, Danville, Boston, or New York, and are *the only* Agents who offer choice of routes, via "Intercolonial" Railway, St. John & Main Railway and International steamers, and enable parties outside the city to go direct from nearest station, gives this firm control of the principal part of this business all over the Provinces, and the large correspondence they are now receiving daily is but too positive an evidence of the large exodus of our people.—*Telegraph*.

A Japanese Congress is to be held in London this spring which will detain Sir Harry Parkes, the Minister Plenipotentiary for Japan, who is now on leave in London, some months longer. A resolution has been arrived at by the Treaty Powers and the Emperor of Japan to take into consideration and discussion the propriety of revising the treaties. The Representative of the various foreign powers, as well as no end of "Jap" big-wigs, will, as a matter of course, visit England, to attend the Congress, which originally was intended to have assembled on the Continent and subsequently in Japan, but eventually it was decided it should be held in London, England. This is a very significant sign of the times, so far as Japan is concerned, and manifests the importance of which this country is looked upon, by European Cabinets, and at the same time exemplifies that she is coming rapidly to the fore.

Houses tumble down here sometimes before they are 1,000 hours old, which is wholly inexcusable, but a house which lately tumbled down at Belper, England, had at least the name of being 1,000 years old. It was occupied up to last month, and four hundred years ago was the only inn in Belper. It was one storied, with a thatched roof.

STORMS AHEAD IN EUROPE.—Never since the year before the outbreak of the Crimean war has the political horizon been more clouded, more thick with coming storms, than it now is. Political complications have arisen between nearly all the great powers, and these complications do not by any means resemble the petty difficulties which diplomacy is apt from time to time to conjure up. The points of discord which have now arisen between the great European powers originate in the rooted commercial and economical interests of each power. For this reason the present complications, though they have as yet not gone beyond newspaper articles and "friendly negotiations," are fraught with great and real danger for the peace of the whole civilized world.

The "Oriental question" is now, as it has long been, the central motive power of all pending discord. But while the Eastern imbroglio in former times had but one focus—Constantinople—and involved the interests of but three great powers—England, Russia and Austria—it now has spread over a vaster territory, embracing, besides Eastern Europe, Afghanistan, Persia and India, touches the most vital interests of England's commercial policy, and has grown to proportions involving the future fate of nearly all the nations of Europe. On the part of the German and Austrian empires, the defiant policy they have pursued of late towards Russia is easily understood. The full possession of the mouths of the Danube and of the provinces adjoining the lower course of that river has been for years the chief object of Austrian policy, and as the attainment of this object would necessarily involve the incorporation into the Austrian Empire of the Slav provinces of Turkey and of Bulgaria it is natural that Bismarck should favor that policy. In his great work of the unification of the German race the annexation either of the German provinces of Russia to the German Empire must necessarily be the next step. To the former operation the transformation of Austria into a Slav-Magyar power would be of great importance. If we further bear in mind that the growing force of the Revolutionary and Social-Democratic party both in Russia and in Germany renders a little constitutional bleeding of the people of both countries, in the shape of a great and popular war, highly desirable, there can be little doubt as to the intention of both the German powers to "have it out" once for all with their long-dreaded northern rival. It seems equally evident that this intention would be speedily carried out if the allies were not entangled in international troubles of their own; if both Austria and Germany did not labor under the weight of enmities and rivalries which both have evoked in the hearts of the neighboring nations and which long years will hardly erase. Italy lies in wait for an opportunity to take her vengeance for Villafranca by wrenching Trieste from Austria; and the weeping phantoms of Alsace and Lorraine still stand on the watch between Germany and France, calling for vengeance. The interests to be debated between England and Russia in Central Asia are fully as important as, if not more important than, those which divide Austria and Russia. A glance at the map suffices to show that the advance of the Russians toward the Indian frontier is growing more menacing from year to year, and the import of such an advance for British interests in India is apparent to all who know with what deep, unrelenting hate the English rule is regarded by the millions of natives in India. Thus it is not inflammable material that is now wanting in Europe. But the first spark is needed to explode a powder mine and provoke a shock that would make the whole civilized world reel to its very foundations.

The first question is this. Are the two great German powers ready to run the risk of such an explosion? And if so, is the Government of the Czar in a condition to accept the challenge; or will it not be compelled by domestic troubles and financial exhaustion to undergo any humiliation rather than risk a war which would probably prove fatal? There is no concealing the fact that, despite of all the paraphernalia of popular and parliamentary government with which the German Empire is endowed, the answer to the first question lies in the personal character and political designs of one man—Bismarck. And among the characteristics of this man, backed as he is by the model organization of the German army, an exaggerated timidity and a wavering spirit have never been cited. In the actually stagnant condition of German industry and politics a "great stroke" may have become a necessity. Once convinced of this, Bismarck is the last man alive to shrink from it come what may.

The second question, which touches the course which the Czar's Government would probably adopt, is not so easily solved. Indeed, the dilemma in which the Czar's tottering power is now placed by the aggressive policy of its mighty neighbor reminds one vividly of the question addressed to a delinquent school-boy by an urbane teacher, whether he would prefer to be whipped with the rod or with the ruler! Like the schoolboy, the Czar may answer: Neither with the one nor with the other. If, on the one hand, the Russian Government should submit to the unutterable humiliation of yielding without resistance all the results of the last Turkish war, purchased by millions of the nation's money and by thousands of lives, there is but little doubt that such an act would be the last the Russian aristocracy would perform. On the other hand, it is equally certain that an unsuccessful war, such as a conflict with the combined forces of Germany and Austria, would probably prove to be, would be as fatal to Russian Czardom as a humiliating peace. The consequences of the last Turkish war have proved superabundantly the truth of both suppositions.

Thus, whatever the further developments of the case may be, of one impending issue the civilized world may rest assured: the social, political and international troubles of Europe will necessarily and fatally result in the downfall of the Russian Czardom—a result the importance of which to the further development of liberty and true democracy in Europe no man can adequately estimate. The friends of liberty may look with confidence to the future. Through all the wild storms and bloody strifes which are likely to turn the Old World up-side down, a great triumph for liberty and humanity will inevitably be gained by the overthrow of the last and strongest bulwark of tyranny and brutal despotism in the Czardom of Russia.—*New York World.*

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA.—Since the 16th of February, Mrs. James A. Pigeon, living on the Marble Cove road, Indiantown, has been called upon to mourn the loss of three children by diphtheria. The first, a girl of nine years, died on Feb. 16th; the second, also a girl, aged seven, died on the 23rd, and on the 27 h, a fine boy of five years likewise died; all despite careful medical attendance and the nursing of sympathizing relatives. The youngest child, a girl of two years, was not expected to recover at last accounts. The family are sadly afflicted, Mr. P. having but recently returned from the States, after an unsuccessful attempt to procure employment there.—*Sun.*

The youngest child has since died.—EDS. SEN.

Miss Annie Devoe, aged seventeen years, insisted upon attending a ball given by the Star Social Club (New York) against the wishes of her father and two sisters, who accompanied her. Annie's relatives opposed her going because they feared the excitment might induce an epileptic attack, to which she had been subject. When the ball was at its height Annie fell to the floor. She was immediately lifted to an upright position and carried to an ante-room limp and senseless. All efforts to restore life proved futile. The body was subsequently removed to the family residence, attended by the mourning relatives and a few intimate friends.

Says the Monetary *Times*:—The world's production of sugar has grown to enormous proportions. Brazil produces 400,000.000 pounds, the British colonies 600,000.000, and the Dutch colonies 400,000,000. Beetroot sugar is produced in France to the enormous aggregrate of 900,000,000 pounds, in Germany 700,000,000, and in Russia 50,000,000. The amount of cane sugar produced in all countries is now 500,000,000 pounds, and of beet root sugar 2,000,000,000; grand total of raw sugar produced in the whole world 5,800,000 000 pounds,—more than double that produced twenty-five years ago.

An incident, which would be absolutely incredible were not its truth amply vouched for, recently occurred at Marseilles. A man hanged himself at the door of his house with a girdle of wool. A neighbor having given the alarm, a number of persons rushed up, but they never thought of cutting the man down, and calmly watched him as he writhed in the death agony, which was very long. An officer of customs, who reached the spot a quarter of an hour after the crowd had begun to collect, released the victim, but he had ceased to breathe.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the revised version of the New Testament will be published during the coming summer. The New York *Herald* of Saturday says:—"The Old and New Testament sections of the Bible Revision Committee were in session yesterday in the Bible House for several hours reviewing their work, as it had been returned from the hands of the English Committee. By a mutual arrangement between the English and American committees their work is exhanged respectively, and each is viewed by the other, so that the combined judgment in translating shall be the best that can be obtained. On the 26th and 27th ult., the New Testament section of the American Committee finished their second revision of the Apocalypse, all the rest having been previously completed. Their work was then sent to England, and yesterday the committee reviewed it in the light of suggestions made by the British committee. President Woolsey, Chancellor Crosby, Drs. Chambers, Hitchcock, Shaff and other members of the committee were present. The Old Testament committee have completed their work as far as Job xi., subject, however, to revision by the British committee, and also by themselves afterward. They expect to finish their work altogether in three years more. The Oxford University presses will print the Bible as it shall be completed, and during the coming summer the New Testament is expected to be put on the market. The British universities are paying the expenses of the committee on their side, while the expenses of the American committee are borne by a few men of wealth in and around New York. The joint committees have decided to print the revised Bible in paragraphs according to the sense, rather than according to the present arrangement of chapters and verses. The fifth semi centennial of Wickliffe's translation of the Bible, the first complete translation into English, will occur next summer, and it is proposed to make the event memorable by putting the revised New Testament before the public at that time. The suggestion has been made, and will probably be adopted, to print the present version and the revised version on opposite pages in the new edition, so that readers can see at a glance the alterations in the new, and also make themselves acquainted with the paragraph style thereof. The poetic parts of both Testaments are to be printed in poetic measure rather than in the present prosaic style."

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.—The House of Representatives has under consideration a proposition to appoint a commission to investigate, jointly with a like commission from Canada, the question of a treaty of "reciprocal trade" with the Dominion. The movement in this direction was started in Boston, where there is a large body of merchants and manufacturers who believe that a new reciprocity treaty could be made with Canada to the great advantage of the people of the States and the Provinces. It is opposed, so far as the *Record* shows, by the Representatives of other Eastern States, and especially by those of Vermont, who hold that our country would lose more than it could gain by any treaty that could be made. In a long and carefully-prepared speech, delivered on the 14th inst., Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, recited the arguments on which opposition to the commission is based. They were in brief; that a commercial treaty involves matters over which the House has at least joint jurisdiction, and which should not be regulated by the President and Senate; that the treaty of reciprocity which was abrogated in 1864 was unprofitable to the United States; that Canada will not now make a treaty which would not give more advantage to her people than to our own. * * * In any case, it does not seem that there can be any valid objection to authorizing the appointment of Commissioners when Canada is ready to take the first step, to investigate the whole subject. It is not, we may say, as some of our "down East" friends seem to think, a question of sentiment. Whether Canada harbored rebel agents, or profited by falsehood before the Halifax Commission, has really nothing to do with it. It is simply a question of commercial gain, a question of dollars and cents, as to which both parties are frankly selfish, and ought to be so. And in this connection, it should not be forgotten that the nature of the boundary line between the two peoples is rapidly changing, though the geographical boundary remains the same. Every year is adding to the active, energetic population toward the North-West, where the dividing line no longer runs along a river or through great lakes, but where it is practically imaginary. To guard against smuggling on such a line, hundreds of miles in length, will be increasingly difficult, and before long will be nearly impossible. This is one of the palpable considerations which render a thorough and authoritative investigation of the commercial relations of the two countries not only advisable but imperative.—*N. Y. Times*.

THE EX EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The departure of the Empress Eugenie for Zululand is definitely fixed for March 25. Her Majesty will embark in the "German," one of the Union Steamship Company's boats, accompanied only by one member of her household, the Marquis de Bassano, son of the Duc de Bassano, and by Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood. Several ladies, the widows of officers slain in the war, will also take part in the mournful journey, but their number is extremely limited. The "German" will proceed directly to the Cape, without stopping at St. Helena. She will remain three days at Cape Town and then start for Natal, arriving at Durban toward the end of April. After resting some days in the colony the Empress Eugenie will travel by land to the valley of Ityotyazi, the scene of the sad disaster. About a fortnight will be needed for this part of her journey, which will be so arranged that Her Majesty will reach the donga where the Prince fell on the ill-fated first of June, and at the very hour of the struggle and the death. On June third the Empress will start on her homeward route, returning in another of the Union Company's steamers, but this time a few hours will be spent at St. Helena. Her Majesty will return to Chiselhurst on July 26. The two English servants of the late Prince Imperial will be in attendance on the Empress during the whole of the journey to Zululand and back.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gladstone, last night, addressed a meeting at Marlebone, London, on behalf of the Liberal candidates at the next general election. Regarding the rumors of a dissolution of Parliament he said the debate progressing in the Commons deprived the Government of that opportunity. He declared that all parties were agreed that obstruction was a bad thing. He attributed the recent Conservative success in Southwark to Liberal dissensions over local arrangements. He expressed delight at the prospect of the satisfactory settlement of the Afghan question, and said the responsibility for England's attitude on the Turkish question now rested on the shoulders of the majority of the commons. The concluding part of the speech was devoted to Irish affairs. He disclaimed any friendship for Home Rule and said the unity of the Empire and authority of Parliament must be maintained independently of every other consideration, but deprecated all angry judgments of Irish fellow citizens and said he could not forget the abominable conduct of this country towards Ireland for many generations.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The following is a comparative statement of customs revenue for the month of February:—

Customs,	$109,368 58	$31,459 37
Sick Mariners' Fund,	162 62	567 34
Miscellaneous,	68 17	376 28
Totals,	$109,599 37	$32,402 99

Dean Stanley on Tuesday received an address with 3.200 signatures and gave an audience to a deputation protesting against the proposed erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Prince Imperial. Dean Stanley refused to alter his decision in the matter, and said if he were to give way in this instance it would open the door for complaints from every party against honors to rivals. Relative to the supposed feeling in America against the erection of the monument, he said that, doubtless, if the Orleans Princes had fallen in the war of secession, their graves would have been heaped with all the honors the United States could bestow.

Cetewayo's three daughters are now on exhibition in London. Their names are Unolala, Unomadloza and Unozendaba. The London *News* says that these names are musical. The dusky maids are described as decently attired and possessing a taste for personal adornment. Although passing much of their time seated on a divan, they come down from time to time to welcome their visitors, shaking hands with friendliness and addressing to each a Zulu salutation. Their manners are gentle and prepossessing, and their demeanor is in marked contrast with that of the exuberantly gay and noisy masculine members of the troupe.

A BRAVE DEED.—Five lads, who had been playing on the English coast, near Plymouth at low tide, entered a cave in the rock and remained there unobservant of the rising tide until they discovered that it was impossible for them to escape from their prison. They screamed and shouted, while the swift waters, driven by a fierce, gale, rushed in higher. Hundreds of people, attracted by the piercing cries, congregated on the rock above, but they could do nothing. No boat could live in the boiling surf, and all looked helplessly on, until two seafaring men—George Andrews and Thomas Penny—offered to attempt a rescue. They were fastened to ropes, lowered over the precipitous crags, and, allowing themselves to be washed into the cave by the sea, succeeded in rescuing one boy. This hazardous operation was continued until the five were landed on the rocks above.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT.—A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgement of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."——J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect, No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."——A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throat, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."——Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a public benefit." BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Read Carefully.

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says: I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the Shoshonees Remedy. After using three or four bottles I felt much better and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy.

A. McKay, Truro, N. S., says: He was very bad with Liver Complaint but used the Shoshonees Remedy, and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life, I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer.

A. Wood, Consecon, says: That he has tried the Remedy for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the Shoshonees Pills and find that they are as good as any I ever tried.

Henry King, Geneva, N. Y., says: My wife was intensely afflicted with dyspepsia for a long time. We consulted physicians of three different schools, and received no benefit. She has taken three bottles of the Great Shoshonees Remedy, and is now hearty and well.

Rev. John Scott, says: M. McKenzie Botting suffered from an attack of Rheumatism and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the Shoshonees was able to walk as well as ever. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Editorial Items.

A. Henderson, Upper Woodstock, having introduced steam and machinery of the latest and most improved description into his Factory, is now prepared to furnish furniture of any kind required, of as good quality and at lower prices than any imported. Call and secure bargains before the going breaks up.

A sale by auction of a tract of land fifty-one by thirty eight miles in area, in Kansas, is to be made to satisfy a mortgage of $5,000,000.

Last year 117,914 emigrants left the Mersey. This is an increase of 46,762 over 1878.

Experts estimate the losses of farmers in the United Kingdom during 1879 at from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000.

During the past season there were 168.000 cases of yellow fever in Japan, and 101,000 deaths.

The number of failures in England and Wales in 1879 was 15,732, against 13.630 in 1878, 11.247 in 1877, and 10,848 in 1876.

The Baptists have in Great Britain and Ireland 3,451 churches, 1.876 ministers, 276,348 members, and 399,317 scholars in Sunday schools. They have ten colleges, employing twenty-seven tutors and professors.

A man has been arrested in Maryland for marrying his step-daughter, who is 12 years old.

Governor Perkins, of California, has signed the bill prohibiting the employment in that State of Chinese by corporations.

An Englishman writes to the London *Times* that there was not a total abstainer from strong drink among the American Episcopal bishops who attended the Pan-Anglican Congress.

Gladstone's popularity is shown by the fact that several hundred new houses are going up in Edinburgh, all built for enthusiastic liberals in order that they may be able to vote as householders for Mr. Gladstone.

The following resolution was passed at an Irish relief meeting in Toronto last week:—

"That the Government of the Dominion be requested by this meeting of citizens of Toronto not to send the contribution of Canada in money to the British Government for distribution, but instead to buy in Canada therewith beef, bacon, bread, potatoes, and other articles of food and raiment as may be deemed most advantageous to relieve distress in Ireland."

The lottery men, sawdust swindlers "put and call" sharps, and other men who live by their wits and trickery, have won a victory in a decision of the United States Attorney General, who has informed the president and the cabinet that there is no law empowering the government to withold letters from persons to whom they are addressed, and that they must be delivered to such persons upon demand.

Half a million valentines went through the New York post office last month.

GHOSTS.

Not Col. Ingersoll's "aristocracy of the air," but real human ghosts. Ghosts that were once healthy men and women, but are now simply the "ghosts of what they once were." As we meet them, and inquire the cause of all this change, they repeat the old, old story, "a cold" "neglected cough," "catarrh," "overwork" or "dyspepsia," "liver complaint," and "constipation," with unsuccessful physicians and remedies. In offering his Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the cure of the above affections, Dr. Pierce does not recommend them as a "sure cure" in all stages. For if the lungs be half wasted away, or there be a cancerous complication, no physician or medicine can cure. The Discovery is, however, an unequaled pectoral and blood-purifier. It speedily cures the most aggravated cough, or cold, and in its early or middle stages, consumption. By correcting all irregularities of the stomach and liver, it readily cures blotches, pimples, scrofulous ulcers, "bunches," or tumors. Hundreds testify that it has restored their health, after eminent physicians had failed. For constipation, use the Pellets. As a local remedy for catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Who has not heard of Frank Hardenburg, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, (Rag Money Jim in "Pique.") He says, I always use Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia; it is a wonderful remedy for pain, especially inflammatory rheumatism, sore throat, enlarged joints and varicose veins, from which I suffered; was cured by its use.

Giles' Pills cures Billiousness.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.