FRUIT TREES ON THE ROAD.

To those who are setting out orchards this spring, I wish to make a suggestion. That is, to set out a few fruit trees along the highway, *probono publico*. Who has not in riding upon a summer's day become so overcome with the heat and dust that he would hail as a God send a bit of shade and a juicy apple. And how sore a temptation to the most scrupulous person at such a time is a well laden fruit tree just on the inside of the fence? There is too much selfishness about us Americans. Our roads are wide, and we own the fields we till. The sunshine and the rain are free gifts, and to place a few trees where their simple influence shall make a blessing for time to come is but the work of a few moments. Why should we fear that the schoolboy or teamster will get a few apples or peaches? Why not be good. In Germany, choice trees make the highways avenues of delight, and a wayfarer always sees the white bands that mark certain trees "reserved." In Spain oranges, grapes and figs are ever at hand to refresh the traveller, and he regards it a sacred duty to plant the seeds of the fruit he has eaten. Here the selfish people see their trees broken down, their best fruit carried off, and their fences and papers [illegible] ed around the premises. Would not they be delighted if there were plenty of fruit along the roads? On orchards would be safer, I do not doubt, our farms last long, our houses more inviting, our livelihood a more pleasant one, our lands more valuable, and our hearts more hospitable. Farmers and fruit-growers, join with me in planting fruit trees on the road.—*Cor. Maryland Farmer.*

KISSING TEMPLE TELEGRAPH LINES.

We commend the following extraordinary [illegible] from Lincoln's inn fields is a telegraph office, whence messages are transmitted by the fair and nimble fingers of those whom we call *electricians*. But at no great distance from this office is a suite of waiting, where students of the mysterious art pass, or do not pass their examinations. It supposed immediately after the last examination a body of limbs at "places" raised to the circle in high spirits to wire the news to Downtown, and in a few moments, impelled apparently by the forces of attraction right and left, the students were on the other and sister line of the counter—kissing the girls. A matron in charge, with much presence of mind, called a few postmen to the rescue, but the postmen were speedily routed, and effectually locked out, until every student having kissed every girl, animal magnetism and expended itself, [illegible] and not till then, the messages were sent, amidst much merry laughter, and we hope they were transmitted correctly. The Postmaster General may perhaps consider the desirability of placing a non-conducting screen of some kind between the fair clerks in employ, and the dangers to which he has inadvertently exposed them.—*Civil Service Review.*

When a young man is able to support a wife and a household, he should marry. But a few cautions may be suggested. He ought to consider what he has to give, as well as what he expects to receive. If he expects all the graces and virtues to reside in a woman—personal beauty, agreeable manners, intelligence, efficiency, prudence, good management, devoutness, affection—by what right does he lay claim to the heart of such an one? What a rare creature are *you*, that such a paragon should be yours? Is it modest or manly to suppose than you have only to ask to receive? There is a wiser method of selecting a wife. Let one find in his own class and on his own level one who is fairly his equal. Let the partnership be equal. Do not ask her to bring everything and you nothing. To marry your *ideal* woman may all be very well; but you will have to live with a *real* one.

A REMARKABLE IRISHMAN.—The London correspondent of the *Evening Telegraph*, after referring to the expected visit of the Shah of Persia to London, says: "One event, however, has already thrown a damp at the Foreign Office over the Shah's anticipated visit, and thrown the Government into a perplexity. The death of Commodore Lynch, of Partry, County of Mayo, who had been reckoned upon as the most fitting man to receive the Shah, who was personally known to his Majesty, and so highly esteemed by him, that seldom of late years has a public measure been adopted by the Persian ministry without advice from Commodore Lynch, whose influence all over the east was immense. His knowledge of the different political tendencies of their Government, and his acquaintance with the various languages spoken, was very extensive."

DOG AND LOGIC.—A fat old gentleman was bitten in the calf of the leg by a dog. He at once rushed to a magistrate and preferred a complaint against a joker in the neighbourhood, whom he supposed to be the owner of the offending cur. The fellowing was the defence offered on the trial by the wag:—By testimony in favour of the general good character of my dog, I shall prove that nothing can make him so forgetful of his canine duty as to bite a calf. 2nd. He is blind, and cannot see to bite. 3rd. Even if he could see to bite, it would be utterly impossible for him to get out of his way to do so, on account of his severe lameness. 4th. Granting his eyes and legs to be good, he has no teeth. 5th. My dog died six weeks ago. 6th. I never had any dog.

THE SHAH AND HIS WIVES.—During the journey of the Shah of Persia from Astrachan to Moscow he suffered much anxiety about the lodging of his wives, and despatched more than one telegram on the subject. They were finally located in a suburban house by Moscow, but not liking the isolation sent an eunuch to report their misery to their lord and master. The Shah blew up his Ministers and ordered the ladies to be brought to the palace. His visit to the theatre was delayed by this difficulty for an hour, to the disgust of the audience. On his return from the theatre he is stated to have given such a glowing description of the ballet that the ladies became jealous and wanted to go as well. This, however, was impossible, as it was entirely inconsistent with Court etiquette. On the next evening the Shah went to the theatre again, when there was such a revolt of the harem that he got very angry, and, in spite of imploringa and protestations, packed off the whole tribe by train towards Persia, while he proceeded on to St. Petersburg.

The *Scottish American Journal* published, some time since, a genealogical sketch of the clans of the Grants in Scotland, and says that the name of Grant is lustrous in the military annals of Great Britain. According to Scottish traditions the origin of the Grant clan dates back to the early part of the twelfth century, and its leaders have always been noted for their bravery and dexterity in feats of arms. General Grant, through his father, comes of this fighting stock. The following is an interesting passage from an article of the *Journal*:—The badge of the clan Grant was the pine or *cranberry heath, and their slogan or gathering cry, "Stand fast, Craigellachie!" the bold projecting rock of that name ("the rock of alarm") in the united parishes of Duthil and Rothiemurchus being their hill of rendezvous. The Grants had long standing feuds with many of the surrounding families, and even among the different branches of themselves there were faction fights, as between the Ballindalloch* and Carron Grants. The clan, with few exceptions, was noted for its loyalty, being generally and the family of the chief invariably found on the side of the government. In Strathspey the name prevailed almost to the exclusion of every other, and to this day Grant is the predominant surname in the district, as alluded to by Sir Alexander Boswell in his lively verses:—

Come the Grants of Tullochgorum,
Wi' their pipers gaun before 'em,
Proud the mothers are that bore 'em.
Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus,
Every man his sword and dirk has,
Every man as proud's a Turk is.

Humorous.

Moving for a new trial—Courting a second wife.

"Going out with the tide." Accompanying the bridal party from church.

When is literary work like smoke?—When it comes in volumes.

"Good blood will show itself," as the old lady with the red nose said.

When a girl falls in love with an unlucky tailor man her heart always goes pity-l'at.

"I am going to draw the beau into a knot," as the lady said when standing at the hymeneal altar.

AN ANOMALY.—It is rather odd that whenever a street is to be widened a contractor is engaged to do it.

ASPIRATION.—How can a cockney have any aspirations towards heaven when he refuses an aspiration to the aitch-chair?

AN OLD WAR HORSE.—We noticed, the other day, in a puff of a country grocer that he was spoken of as "one of the old war horses of the trade." We suppose that means he is a heavy charger.

YOUNG SWEET TO A YOUNG LADY coming out of the theatre with her father—Oh, father, I would ask you only I am afraid you would not let me on the street. Young lady, turning round sharply, I never knew that anything green would burn either.

A QUESTION.—The last question which is troubling politicians in Paris: What causes a girl more pleasure—to hear herself praised, or to hear another girl run down?

WANTED IN PARIS.—Compositors can't be anything else but wonderful in the newspaper way. They know everything, and what they don't know they invent. What the fashions are going to be, for instance, there is nothing in nature to tell them, who fashions.

A parvenue lady, who has risen in the world, was discussing her two daughters to an acquaintance who had never seen them. After dwelling upon their filial excellencies, she said with a profound and technical air, "I wish much gooseberry pudding up, that one was a biblnett, and the other was a [illegible]."

MAMMA.—"Why, Johnny, I shall forgive you this time, and it's very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry." Johnny: "Yes, ma, don't tear it up please." Mamma: "Why, Johnny?" Johnny: "Because it will do for the next time."

ADVANTAGES OF THE PRESS.—The editor of a country paper put a dozen saucy questions to a political opponent, and concluded by calling him a lyingly barrel. Whereupon the opponent retort, "If he has that opinion of me he wonder he is so fond of pumping me."

WHEN HANDEL once undertook, in a crowded church, to play the dismissal on a fine organ there, the whole congregation became so entranced with delight that not an individual could stir till the usual organist came in quietly forward and took his seat, saying, in a tone of acknowledged superiority, "You cannot dismiss a congregation. See how soon I can disperse them."

CONSIDERATE WIDOWER.—A gentleman recently lost his wife, and a correspondent states that a young miss of six, who came to the funeral, said to his little daughter of about the same age: "Your pa will marry again, won't he?" "Oh yes,—was the reply, "but not until after the funeral."

ANSWERED.—A party of men animately engaged in discussing politics before a country shop, attracted the attention of a cockney tourists. "There something the matter here," he observed, and drawing in his team, he shouted to an individual on the outskirts, "What's afoot?" "Twelve inches," was the sardonic reply. The C. T. swore a little, and drove on.

SENSITIVENESS IN PLANTS A MEANS OF SECURING CROSS-FERTILIZATION.—F. F. Kitchener, in *The Journal of Botany*, adds another to the many curious methods by which cross-fertilization is secured in flowers. In the musk plant (*Mimulus moschatus*), the opened flower is horizontal, the stigma close against the upper part of the throat with two broad expanded lobes, the viscid stigmatic surfaces looking downward, and two pairs of unequal stamens, shorter than the style, with the anthers opening downward, and in such a position as to make it improbable that any of the pollen should, without interference, reach the stigma. Any insect, however, having entered and covered his back or proboscis with pollen, would of necessity leave a portion upon the stigma in his retreat, were not this also effectually prevented by the sensitiveness of the lobes, which shut closely together immediately after being touched by the insect in entering. Only in case of his having previously visited some other flower and bringing a contribution of its pollen with him, is impregnation probable.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA.—Prescott, June 20, 1872.—"My wife for a number of years has been suffering from Asthma and Disease of the Heart. Her breathing was short and quick, at times causing great distress and apprehension of impending death, and she was greatly prostrate with general debility. At night she was constantly subject to attacks of great difficulty of breathing, the surface of the body becoming cold, and she was apparently lifeless, being restored only by great exertion on the part of the attendants. She began taking your medicine about a year ago, and she has not had an attack since, and is in the enjoyment of very comfortable health. I have great reason to be thankful for her extraordinary improvement.—W. Ainslie, Landing Waiter."—*Adv.*

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

1872. Winter Arrangement. 1873.

ON and after SATURDAY, 21st instant, a Passenger and Mail Train will leave Halifax daily at 7.30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 8.35 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily at 8.00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 9.00 p.m.

Trains will connect

At Painsec with trains to and from Shediac, and Intermediate Stations.

At Truro with trains to and from Picton, and intermediate Stations.

At Windsor Junction with the trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

At St. John with the Consolidated European and North American Railway for Bangor, Danville Junction, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston; also with the International Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland and Boston.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
January 18th, 1873.

Liebig's Liquid Beef Extract

FOR SALE BY

E. H. PARKER,

CHEMIST, &c.

A supply of Homœopathic Medicines received and for sale by

E. H. PARKER.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Liverpool and London.

OFFICE—CLARENCE STREET,

(Opposite the Post Office.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,

$10,000,000,

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Business of 1870.

Fire Premiums, less Reinsurances	$2,559,180
Being the largest amount ever received by the Company in a single year.	
New Life Policies issued for	3,002,740
Total Annual Life Premiums, after deducting Reassurances	1,103,929

After payment of the usual dividend and providing for all losses, claims and expenses, the sum of $905,305 was put by to increase the Funds in hands, which now amount to—

Reserve Fund	$1,571,520
Capital paid up	1,445,465
Life Assurance Fund	6,603,210

Risks taken for three years on Private Dwellings and Contents on very favourable terms.

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.....*Medical Examiner*

MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
AGENT

POST OFFICE, KINGSTON

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

1873.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.00	12.30	3.30
8.30	3.30	7.30

CLOSE.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
9.00	12.30	3.30
9.30	1.45	4.45
9.45	3.45	6.45
9.00	12.45	4.45
9.30	3.30	7.30
9.30	12.30	4.30
9.30	3.30	7.30
9.00	12.30	4.30
9.00	3.30	7.30
9.00	3.30	7.30
9.00	3.30	7