pleasod that our Provincial Board of Agriculture has made favorable recommendations in this matter, and I hope our Board of Education will give this subject the consideration its importance merits.

In conclusion, allow me to say I have confidence in the capabilities of New Brunswick as a farming country, and in her sons as those capable of developing her resources, and although her progress is not as rapid as we might desire, yet it is permanent, and we hope for greater soon.

Mr. S. L. Peters endorsed the views given expression to by M. Estabrooks, and in his speech said the intervale lands on the St. John River are becoming less productive.

Reports of delegates were next in order.

Col. Beer reported for the Sussex and Studholm Societies that farming in King's, on the whole, had been successful, though hay and oats were not as large as in other years, and wheat was not as good. Plaster and salt have been used satisfactorily on some lands. Ir was recommended that the question of stock importation be carefully considered.

Mr. J. I. Evans, of Shediac, reported that farming operations in his district have been successful. Mussel mud, he said, has proved an excellent fertilizer, especially for wheat, which has been grown largely. There is an improvement in stock in his locality. Mr. Evans spoke favorably of white Russian wheat.

Mr. W. D. Perley, speaking of the Sunbury Agricultural Society, said the potato bug and army worm did great damage in his county last year. The other crops were fairly good, and the farmers raised nearly all the wheat they wanted for home use. Lost Nation and Fife are the kinds grown. In this advanced age it is necessary to take advantage of all the latest farming implements. The best seed is imported by his society and and is sold to the farmers at not less than 75 per cent. of cost. The cattle are not as good as they were a few years ago. Sheep are coming up, and there is a good class of hogs. The intervales are not as productive now, he said, because the freshets are not as high as they used to be. The condition of the whole county, he believed, was satisfactory.

Mr. Sharpe, of Sackville, reported that grain was below the average. Roots are largely raised for feeding stock, and stock is gradually growing better. Between 700 and 800 cattle had been exported from Sackville and Westmorland Parishes during the last year, and that number will be largely increased. He said it would be more advantageous to Westmorland to have a monthly steamer all the year round than once a fortnight. Loss is occasioned because cattle are never shipped at first time on account of the room being all taken up by the Canadians.

The League adjourned until 2 P. M.

We shall conclude our report next week, and among the interesting subjects discussed is the care and management of stock, and the breeds best adapted to New Brunswick.

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One of the most remarkable cases known medical history—in fact, there are but about one-half dozen such reported in the world—has just been presented by the Rev. Marcus Ormone of Pennsylvania, who is now living with friends in Rushville, Ind. He was a few months ago among the most eloquent and ptofound expounders of the gospel in the Presbyterian Church, and on returning to his town in Pennsylvania one day he found that his house, library, and everything he had had been consumed by fire. A day or so afterwards he was stricken with brain fever. He recovered his health, but his memory was literally wiped out. His Greek, Latin, and Mnglish were all gone. He had no language, and didn't even know his letters. His wife at once began to teach him the alphabet, and he can now read a little. He seems to be cheerful and contented. lacking nothing but what he once learned at school. He is in appearance a gentleman of intelligence.

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A lot of land. 30 by 125 feet, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, New York city, was recently sold for $212,000, or at the rate of $1,000,000 per acre. The land was originally bought by John Jacob Astor, for $250 rn acre.


1881.

BARGAINS

can now be had in

WINTER GOODS,

as the Season's Stock will be reduced to clear.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

1881.

ALBION HOUSE,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

New Goods! New Goods!! New Goods!!!

Housekeepers' Goods in Gray and White Cottons, Sheetings, Prints, Tickings, Towels, Table Linens, &c.

GOOD CHOICE AND GOOD VALUE.

Parks' Knitting Cottons of all Colors and Numbers. Now is the time to Knit for summer wear. Parks' Cotton Warps in all Numbers at Factory Prices.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

1881.

WANTED.

3,000 YARDS

GRAY HOMESPUN.

in exchange for GOODS at

CASH PRICES.

ALSO

DOMESTIC YARN.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.



# Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 10, 1881.


### The Speech.

It is very noticeable that the longer portion of the speech is taken up with reference to matters agricultural—the abundant harvest the new Board of agriculture, the visit of the English agricultural delegates, the fine display made our farmers and stock raisers in the Exhibition of 1880, and the cattle and sheep export trade. This fact is like a straw which shows which way the wind is blowing, a sign that a strong current of thought is flowing, now in one direction; that it is becoming more and clear to all who take a leading part in affairs, that if the Province is to make satisfactory progress greater attention must be given to the permanent interest of agriculture. Lumber is fluctuating, ship-building will not be as remunerative as it once was but the land remains constant, and will never fail if proper attention is given to its culture.

For the rest, the speech contains nothing against which the most opposite opposition can object. It does not as Hon. Alex. McKenzie would say offer a "full bill of fare" but the time has gone by when the speech at the opening was taken to indicate the exact course, a government marked out for itself to pursue during a session. The speech is beginning to be looked upon more and more as a formal matter. The address in answer to it, was moved to-day at noon by Mr. Kenny seconded by Mr. Leighton and the debate ought to come to a close by Saturday at the furthest, so as to leave a clear way for our Legislators to begin the serious work of the session next week.

### The Trade of the Dominion.

Judging by the statements made by members in Parliameut, few, if any, possess clear determinate knowledge of the extent of the effect of the natural policy upon the trade of the country. Most of the speakers' views seem to be vitiated by party feelings. They have first made up their minds in favor of, or in opposition to the successful working of that policy, aud bend all their facts to prove their foregone conclusions. They proceed on the grand "a priori" plan of reasoniug. They accept the proposition that the N. P. has (or has not) improved the trade and promoted prosperity as infallibly true, and then cast about for arguments to prove their premiss; the a "posteriori" method, the careful induction of facts leading up to the general proposition, is the more scientific, practical, usefnl mode of treating such a question, but if honestly followed it is apt to lead to inconvenient conclusions. Whatever effect the N. P. has had upon trade, it is true, that since it has been in operation, trade has been improving. "Post hoc ergo propter hoc," is a fallacy people are apt to fall in willingly with they; are but too ready to maintain that if things fall out fortunately, after a policy, which they supported, has been established, that the fortunate events are the results of the policy, though they may spring from quite another cause. It cannot be denied that some supporters of the N. P. have used this fallacy, and credited the policy with what has been brought about by the general improvement of the times caused by abundant harvests; nor can it be denied on the other hand, that certain improvements in trade can be traced directly to the working of that policy. One thing is certain the N. P. gains eclat from the improved times, the Government can claim the merit of them, and it is not possible fer the Opposition to prove or convince people that their claim is quite untenable. To come to a few facts. The exports of 1880 were greater than in any year since 1874, aud amounted to $87,911,458, and exceeded the imports of 1880 by $1,421,711, a result never before shown in Dominion statistics; the imports of 1880 amounted to $86,489,747, $5,000,000 over those of the year previous. The increase of exports was in timber, agricultural products, and animals and their produce. If that country is in a prosperous state when its balance of trade is on the right side, when its exports exceed its imports, then ought Canada to be considered to be in a good way. The great increase of the export of the produce of forest and farm shows that our lumberers and agriculturists have been doing a goed trade, and bringing money into the country, while the great decrease in imports of goods for home consumption, some $9,000,000 compared with the imports of 1876, shews that the N. P. has had its natural effect in fostering and increasing home manufactures. In one direction the N. P. has fulfilled what its chief promoters claimed it would do. It has caused an increase of imports from Great Britain, and a decrease from the United States. The imports from Great Britain in 1879, were $30,993,130, from United States, $43,739,219, in 1880 from Great Britain they were $34,461,224, from United States, $29,346,848, showing an increase from the first country of $3,500,000, and a decrease from the second of $4,500,000. It will not be until the returns up to June 1881, are published that the full effect that the improvement of business and the N. P. have had on trade will be seen, but that it will be good for the country and encouraging to the Government there is no doubt.

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General Grant, to his own satisfaction, at least proves that a canal by the Panama route could only be constructed with enormous difficulty and at Stupendous cost while M. De Lesseps at the meeting of the Panama canal company, in Paris the other day endeavoured to show that a canal by the Nicaragua route is a practical impossibility. Captain Lads thinks little of either schemes and holds, that a ship canal a cross the Isthmus is the only peasible way of adjoining the Atlantic and Pacific. While practical shipbuilders and engineers content, that a shiprailway is an impossible scheme. It is not only doctors who differ over a case, who will decide in this instance. This much can be said in faver of the Panama route, M. De Lesseps has succeeded in raining 1,206,609 shares taken up of which 994,508 have been subscribed in France. He has sent seventy engineers superintendents and doctors to the Isthmus, has ordered steam engines, which will permit the employment of a number of laborers, not to exceed 8,000. He declares that a complete agreement has been arrived at with the United States regarding the Panama scheme. The only provision being that the neutrality of the canal shall be assured, judging by results the Panama scheme appears the most likely to be proved a practical work.

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A recent purchaser of some sausages, Liverpool, had them cooked, and when about to eat them found that there was a human finger in one. Suspecting a mystery, he informed the police, who made enquiries, and reported to the Health Department that a boy while mincing meat at a machine had a finger cut off, which was carelessly left lying about while the lad was taken to the hospitel. The finger was then "accidentally" made up in sausages as discovered.

### Obstruction Removed.

The Irish question is still the absorbing one in British politics. But Parnell and his fellow obstructionists are no longer masters of the situation. The Speaker ordered them on the 2nd inst. to be removed from the House, by the Sergeant-at-arms, and the House, getting rid of a sense of oppression, breathed freely. No such scenes as have been enacted during the last month will ever occur again. The Speaker, with government and house concurring, has found out a way to put a stop to discussions which otherwise would be interminable, and to maintain the authority and dignity of Parliament. When a motion declaring the business to be urgent is moved by a minister and carried by a vote three to one in a house of at least 300 members, the Speaker shall declare the debate closed. Parnell was very wroth at his removal and must be very much discouraged. A manifesto, signed by himself and the other Home Rule members, to the Irish people has been issued, in which complaint is made that they were removed from claiming their rights within the rules and precedents of Parliament, but advising the people to keep within the line of constitutional action. Following the removal of the Home Rule members, came the arrest of Michael Davitt, the real head of the Land League, on the charge of violating "his ticket of leave," and his conveyance to Millbank prison, from whence he was transferred to Dartmoor. The Government, it is said, have evidence that Davitt is connected with a movement looking forward toward the employment of physical force for the complete independence of Ireland.

Though removed on Wednesday last, Parnell and the Home Rulers are not suspended, but will vote against the second reading of the "Protection to Life and Property" Bill. It may require a second summary ejection to convince them, that the Government and House are in dead earnest in the determination to clear away obstruction.

### Cold Winter.

One of the coldest winters on record was that of 1779–80, between which and the present winter—at least in the United States—people who have searched the record find many points of similarity. The cold Friday, *par excellence*, (which must have exceeded in rigor the cold Friday eighteen years ago) fell on the 7th February, 1780, when a hurricane blew, when everything was bound up in fetters of ice, and the trees of the forests cracked with a noise like the report of guns. An American paper says:—

"In 1779-80 the cold weather set in about the middle of November, and continued until the middle of February. During that long period there was not enough warmth in the sun's rays to melt the snow on the ground, nor to affect in the least the fetters of ice that bound the creeks, ponds and rivers. One snow storm followed another until finally the ground was so covered that it was difficult to go from place to place, and the ice upon the rivers at all convenient points was used by men and teams and animals in place of roads. The cold winds were so piercing that wild turkeys were found frozen to death in the forests, and domestic fowls fell frozen from their roosts. The deer and buffalo sought shelter from the blasts around the cabins of the settlers, and all kinds of wild animals perished in the forests for want of food, which was buried beneath the snow. The fierce wolf and panther, which usually skulked about the boundaries of the settlements only by night, now came near in broad daylight in search of the bones and offal thrown from the cabins of the settlers. No rain fell, and the pioneers were compelled to obtain water for drinking, cooking, etc., by melting ice and snow. The Northern and Western rivers were tightly bound by frost, and even as far south as Nashville. The Cumberland was frozen over with ice thick enough for the safe passage of emigrant trains. The Deleware, at Philadelphia, had ice three feet in thickness, and Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound were frozen over. Another similarity between the present winter and that of 1779-80 was the mild autumn weather that preceded it. When the cold began in November, 1779, the leaves had hardly fallen from the forest trees, and many of the trees and shrubs were putting forth new growth. The same condition of things was witnessed last fall.

### C. T. A.

The friends of the Canada Temperance Act will have to keep their weather eyes open to watch the tactics of its opponents. A Bill has been introduced into Parliament by Mr. Boultbee to amend it, by establishing, before it can become law, that, a majority of the whole votes in a district or county must be cast in its favor. Some want to insist that the majority shall be two-thirds of the whole votes. And, what means the Order in Council which was published in the *Canada Gazette*, 5th inst., whereby it is made compulsory that in all future petitions under the Canada Temperance Act, each signature attached to the petition shall be attested te by a witness as being in the proper handwriting of the person whose signature it purports to be, and, further providing that the qualification of each signer shall be attested to by an affidavit? The meaning, of course, is plain enough; but what has induced the government to make the order? In the *Gazette* of 29th ult., the Royal proclamation appeared appointing Thursday, the 17th of February, the day when the vote shall be taken for the adoption of the petition of three hundred and ninety two of the electors of Sunbury, praying that the second part of the Canada Temperance Act shall take effect in said County, What has happened since then to cause the government to make their order of the 5th inst? Had they reason to suspect that some of the signatures to the Sunbury petition were not genuine, and are determined that no signatures will be allowed to count against which there is ground of least suspicion? The order will give those who interest themselves in getting up similar petitions, a good deal of additional trouble, but, they will not grudge it, if it puts the *bona fide* nature of their application past all doubt.

### British Columbia.

British Columbia has been a dear bargain to the Dominion, and it is extraordinary what airs of superiority its representatives put on. They evidently think that Victoria is the hub of the Dominion, and now they are speaking of centralising it, that is, we suppose fixing the capital west of the "Rockies." Its Lieutenant Governor, again, assumes to set the fashion as to the manner they should be recsived at the opening of the Legislatures, to the Governors of the other Provinces. An exchange says:—

"It may be all very well for Lieut.-Governor Richards to decline the usual military escort at the opening of the British Columbia Legislature; but Victoria is not Toronto, nor does the Lieutenant-Governor there run as great risks as the Lieutenant-Governor here. If the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario were to do without his escort, half a dozen members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood might waylay him on his way down to the House, with his cocked hat and gold lace on, and carry him off to some secluded spot, holding him as a hostage for the liberation of Ireland from British rule."

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Mr. C. W. Treadwell, was appointed official reporter to the Council. It is understood that there were three applicants for the position, Messrs. Treadwell, J. A. Grieves and J. A, S. Mott.

### Death of Thomas Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle, "the Seer of Chelsea," is dead. He passed away without pain on Saturday morning, in his 86th year. It is just possible that one or two of our readers may not know who Thomas Carlyle was. He was not known on the Exchange, nor was he a man of mark iu the busy and public haunts of men; he was far from a politician, and nothing of a capitalist; if he knew anything of agriculture, he must have picked up his knowledge when, as a boy, he herded his father's "kye" on the paternal farm at Ecclefechar, Dumfrieshire, where he was born. He was a student, a maker of books, and if ever man was in these "latter days," a prophet. He was no dilettanti author, who wrote to amuse his readers, no polite writer afraid to ruffle their feelings, but a man very much in earnest, who had a message to deliver to his age, which he did, though he often clothed it In strange form of words. His style—amorphous, harsh, rude, but forcible, picturesque, often running clear into the very poetry of prose, permeated with fire, was the making and marring of Carlyle. It repels all who like clear logical statements, and attracts all who love rugged strength and originality. His style was caught from that of the great German idealist and humorist, Jean Paul Richter. And in his ways of thought he was tinged by German literature; he was the first of English writers to make it known to English readers. Carlyle, (and of him as a writer we must speak in the present,) is a great hater of all shams and takes a somewhat hopeless view of the tendencies of modern society; he is a worshipper of the strong head and the weighty arm, and his ideal of government is a beneficent tyranny, strong, just, stern, one man power. He is certainly a Radical, inasmuch as he would overturn the present order of thiugs, but he hates mobocracy. It is written on Swift's monument, that a savage indignation did not cease to lacerate his heart, of Carlyle, a kindly Scot at the core and a lovable character, (which may not be said of the Irish Dean and humorist) it may be written that a burning hatred of iniquity and oppression of unreality in work und word, and of profligate extravagance, possesses him. His principal works are his essays contributed to the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, "Sartor Resartus," "Past and Present," "Hero Worship," "History of the French Revolution," "Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell," "Life of Frederick the Great," and "Latter Day Phamplets."

### A Case of Bigamy.

The *Moniteur Acadien* gives an account of a case of bigamy, in Moncton, in which, if its facts are correct, the Stipendiary Magistrate was not governed in his disposal of the case by the testimony adduced. Charles Lamothe, who came from Marlboro, Mass, established himself lately as a shoemaker in Moncton, after having worked at his trade several weeks at Memramcock. He gained the affections of a young girl, aged 19, and married her, the ceremony being performed by the Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Mr. Pentreath, the Rev. M. F. Belliveau, the cure of Moncton, having refused to do so, as he had doubts of the antecedents of Lamothe, and required a certificate proving that he was in a position to be married. An acquaintance of Lamothe hearing of the second marriage wrote to Marlboro, where the first wife was living, acquainting her with the fact, and she immediately wrote to her recreant husband, demanding to know if the news were true. Not being able to read, Lamothe handed the letter of wife No. 1 to wife No. 2, for her to decipher, and the "conjugal scene which followed can be more easily imagined than described." Lamothe, who, the *Moniteur* says, did not deny the fact of his second marriage, justifying it on the ground of the bad character of his first wife, was examined before the Stipendiary Magistrate Wortman. The witnesses examined here, Rev. Mr. Pentreath, who performed the marriage ceremony, Mr. D. Legere who heard Lamothe admit that he had a first wife living in the States, and a policeman, named Thibideau, to whom he confessed his first marriage. In spite of this conclusive testimony, the *Moniteur* says, the magistrate let the accused go free, alleging that the proof of the admission of his guilt by the accused did not in the eyes of the law justify his imprisonment.

The *Moniteur* for the benefit of his compatriots and coreligionists, draws the moral, that, they ought to respect the precautions which Holy Mother Church has drawn around the celebration of marriage. *It soortout eviter de recourir aux ministres d'autres eglises qui vous unissent n'importe qui et n'importe comment moyen- nant finances.* It is rather hard on ministers of all denomination outside the Roman Catholic pale, to be told that they will marry anybody who comes along and ask no questions. Is the *Moniteur* justified in so saying?

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Yesterday, the 9th inst, the last act of the Presidential election, the opening and counting of the votes of the electoral colleges, was carried out in Congress. The Senate and house of Representatives met, (the only occasion when they do meet together,) to perform this constitutional duty. Great preparations are being made in Washington to inaugurate President Garfield on the 4th of March. A great influx of people from all parts of the States is expected. Rumor has been busy for some time over the formation of the Garfield Cabinet. The only bit of news, of any certainty, respecting it is, that, the position of Secretary of State has been tendered to James Blaine, of Maine, who supported Garfield at the Chicago convention.

His acceptance of the office might indicate that the policy of the new cabinet, towards the South, will be prompted by bitter feelings, which will keep alive sectional differences, but, the great voice of the nation, prononnced during the electoral campaign so strongly against such a policy, and Garfield won the day only because he was made renounce that policy, that, the brilliant Blaine, if he enters the cabinet, must enter it as a friend of the South and a healer of all differences, and a promoter of the commercial, manufaoturing, and industrial progess of the whole union.

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Monday next is St. Valentine's day. And the stationers' windows are filled, it must not be said adorned, with the pictorial letters, called Valentines. Nothing could be well, less attractive, that these hideous travesties of poor humanity. There are not humorous, funny, or mirth compelling, and are conceived in an ugly spirit; some are simply disgusting. It is a mistake to suppose that the generality of people like these things. No person of any taste or good feeling would send such abominable pictures to friend or foe, in jest or spite. It may be said, that it has long been customary to send such caricatures on St. Valentine Day; it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. It is rather strange that while this year great prominence is given to these daubs, the really pretty Valentines are kept out of sight.

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Sir Leonard Tilley laid the estimates on the table on Monday, and will make his budget speech on Friday, or early next week probably Monday.

### Not yet Started.

It is a wearisome and discouraging effort to endeavour to start enterprise in a stagnant locality. Our zealous contemporary the *St. Croix Courier*, has not yet been able to set the cotton mill a going. Negotiations with an experienced cotton manufacturer and capitalist, hang fire. It recommends that a bonus be granted to parties, as an inducement to establish the mill as that plan has been found to succeed elsewhere. It points out that Cotton Mills are being erected at Brantford, Ont., and St. Pauls, Quebec, to each of which a local bonus of $5,000 has been given. The people of St. Stephen will have to do the same if they wish to have the mill established. Enterprise, truly, is a plant of slow growth, not only by the banks of the St. Croix, but, by those of the St. John. When once like a tender plant, it shows itself it runs the greatest danger of being nipped by the frosty air of discouragement. It requires the warmth of support, and the fostering manure of bonuses to give it a chance of strong and productive life.

"In this connection," it may be stated, that the project of erecting a cotton mill on the Nashwaak has been abandoned, for a paper mill, if the following paragraph from the Toronto *World*, which has been going the rounds of the press, is correct.

"In the spring Mr. Alexander Gibson will erect large paper mills at the village of Marysville, on the river Nashwaak, a tributary of the St. John river, emptying into that stream opposite the city of Fredericton. He will employ a considerable number of workmen in the manufacture of the finer kinds of writing and printing papers. He has recently made a trip through Massachusetts, and inspected the principal paper mills in that state with a view of profiting by their experience and improvements. Mr. Gibson is thoroughly able to put large capital ihto the concern, and its establishment and success as an industry is certain. When the New Brunswick Railway is completed to the Riviere du Loup, to connect with the Intercolonial, Mr. Gibson will be able to compete with his Quebec and Ontario rivals."

### Execution of the Murderer Thibeau.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, Joseph N. Thibeau, the murderer of Charlotte Hill was "launched into eternity," from the gallows erected alongside the Annapolis jail. He made no public acknowledgment of his guilt. It will be remembered that Thibeau, who was a powerfully built man, wholly uneducated, hard working and thrifty, kept, as speculation, a poor-house in an out of the way place, called North Range, in Annapolis County, and that Charlotte Hill was an inmate. He had improper relations with the woman, and wishing to rid himself of her, under the pretence of taking her away to live elsewhere, drove with her into the country, murdered her into the woods, and endeavored to destroy all evidences of the crime by burning the body. Crowds of people from the country parts around flocked during the night and morning of the 7th and 8th, into "Annapolis Royal," and a gang of rowdies, fired by rum, tore down the fence which was erected to conceal the gallows. They thought that as tax payers, who contributed their share to the expenses of justice, they were entitled to witness so rare a sight as an execution. There had not been an execution in the old historic town since Nov. 9th, 1863

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It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of Joshua Chandler, Esq., youngest son of the late Governor E. B. Chandler. He died after a lingering illness in Dorchester, on Tuesday morning, at the early age of 37 years. The disease that carried him off was consumption. Mr. Chaudler, though a passed Attorney, did not practice hss profession. He acted as Private Secretary as long as his father held the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and was deservedly well regarded for his kind manners, and genial disposition. His funeral takes place from the residence of the late Governor, to-day, at four o'clock.

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Even the greatest of men—a champion oarsman—cannot get on very well without the good will of his fellows, their good opinion is the breath of his life. Hanlan has fallen many degrees in the esteem of the Torontonians; unpleasant stories of his selfishness, grasping and ingratitude are told of him. A letter he lately wrote to the London *Sportsman* reflecting on those who have looked well after his interests in many races has alienated many of his best friends. Speaking of this the Toronto *Telegram* says:—

"Hanlan has a chance to put himself right, but if he repeat his assertions regarding those who looked so well after his interests in his many races, the verdict will be something more harsh than, "Pity so great an oarsman should be so small a man." Hanlan is not wrong in trying to get all the money he can; he cannot be champion for ever, and his family cannot live on his reputation; but in the business in which he will earn a livelihood after his powers as an oarsman have gone, he will perhaps find what it is to have had friends and to have lost them."

### The Chicago Police-Alarm System.

The public alarm houses are built of wood, and just large enough to admit a man. They are placed upon the sidewalk, as near to street corners as practicable, and securely fastened either to telegraph poles or corner stores. The keys to such houses are uniform; they are furnished to respectable citizens upon application at the station, and a record kept of the names of key holders. A mechanical alarm to register the location of the complaint is inclosed in a small box attached to the side of the house, which box also incloses a telephone for the use of the officer traveling that particular post, and which places the officer in direct communication with his commander at the station. The citizen who possesses a key can, by pulling down a lever, which protrudes through a slit outside of the box, procure the attendance of three policemen and a horse and wagon in from one to four minutes after entering the alarm house. The wagon carries a stretcher, blankets, shackles, handcuffs, etc., and can be used either as an ambulance or conveyance for prisoners. The alarm-houses are furnished with patent locks, which, after opening, retain the key until an officer arrives with a master key, which he inserts in the reverse side of the lock and releases the original; this precaution is taken to prevent false alarms, and to keep the complainant at the alarm-house until the officers urrive to hear the complaint and apply the remedy.

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Father Henry Gillett, the Jesuit priest who was lately so barbarously executed by order of President Baujos, of Gautemala, for merely visiting that Republic in search of health, was not, it appears, a French but an English subject. He was born in Lancashire in 1842 was educated at Stonyhurst College, and entering the Jesuit Novitiate at Manresa, Roehampton, in 1861, made his final vows as a subject of the English Province of the Society of Jesus in 1877, immediately after which he was sent to labour in British Honduras. He was a man of great learning and eloquence, universally known and beloved in Balize. The story of this treatment previous to his martyrdom reads like a page from the Bollandists. He was stripped of his clothing, hurried bare-footed a hundred miles over the mountains, while his captors rode. At the place of execution he knelt on his coffin, and on the signal being given by three rolls on a muffled drum, he fell forward a mere mass of lifeless flesh and blood pierced by seventeen bullets. The bugle sounded and the troops marched past to a lively tune, leaving eight men to bury the dead priest.

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☞ AFTER AN ATTACK of Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, or any wasting disease, HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON is the best medicine to take. It gives lasting strength.


### Trapped.

There is a story told of a lady and a gentleman travelling together on an English railroad. They were strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentlemen said:

"Madam, I will trouble you to look out of the window a few minutes; I am going to make some change in my wearing apparel."

"Certainly, sir," she replied, with great politeness, rising and turning her back upon him.

In a very short time he said:—

"Now, madam, my change is completed, and you may resume your own seat."

When the lady turned she beheld her male companion transformed into a dashing lady with a veil over her face.

"Now, sir, or madam, whichever you like," said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window, for I also have some changes to make in my apparel."

"Certainly, madam," and the gentleman in lady's attire immediately complied.

"Now, sir, you may resume your own seat."

To his great surprise, on resuming his seat, the gentleman in female attire found his lady companion transformed into a man. He laughed loudly, and said:

"It appears that we are both anxious to avoid recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a bank."

"And I," said the whilom lady, as he dexterously fettered his companion's wriets with a pair of handcuffs, "am Detective J——, of Scotland Yard, and in female apparel have shadowed you for two days; now,' drawing a revolver, "keep still."

### Maid vs. Widow.

The *Toronto Telegram* has the following:

Very often you hear complaints from young girls that the widows captivate the young men, to the detriment of the aforesaid young girls. The chances in favor of a widow being married again are accounted superior to the chances of the unmarried girls being married at all. As long ago as 1733, sixteen maids of Charleston petitioned the Governor of South Carolina to look into this question. Their petition represented that they were in a very melancholy disposition of mind, "considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows and the youthful charms of the petitioners thereby neglected." They asked that His Excellency would order that for the future no widow should presume to marry any young man till the maids were provided for, or else to pay each of them a fine in satisfaction for invading their liberties, and also that a fine should be levied on all bachelors who married widows. The petition went on to point out "the great disadvantage it is to us maids that the widows, by their forward carriage, do snap up the young men, and have the vanity to think their merit beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought to have the preference." Truly a melancholy condition of affairs, and one which is alleged to exist to this day. The Legislature might consider the matter, only that the bachelor element there would coalesce in order to prevent an Act securing justice to the maids from being put on the statute book.

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The slave trade in Africa is still enormous. Dr. Livingstone estimated the traffic for all Africa at half a million yearly. Colonel Gorden puts the loss of life in the Soudan alone, at 30,000 to 50,000 annually. Raouf Pasha, who was left to carry out the work begun by Colonel Gorden for the suppression of the slave trade, is proving its active abettor, and the iniquity is encouraged by the Egyptian Government. "The sale and purchase of human beings continues to be practised on a large scale in the Hedgey Vemen, Nubia, Abyssinia and at various points on tho coast. Men, woman and children are sold as beasts of burden."

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German Protestants are preparing to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Luther, which sook place Nov. 10, 1483. The principal celebration will be at the Wartburg, where Luther completed his version of the Bible—a work that formed the beginning of German literature. Surely with three years to prepare this will be a magnificent affair.


THE HORRIBLE, Unsightly Blotches and Pimples and the Sallow, Colorless Complexion can be quickly and effectually replaced by a clear, healthy skin. The remedy is certain and easily procured, and is simply "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron,' taken according to directions. Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50c, per bottle; 6 for $2.50. For sale by all Druggists.


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On the news of the rising in the Transvaal, the 92nd regiment at once telegraphed to a certain high official at home to use his influence to get it sent to the Cape. They have just landed. The corps had already been detained two years in India on account of the Afghan war in which it so distinguished itself.

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Opium is smuggled into the Sandwich Islands in tin cans labeled "Boston Baked Beans." Another method of introducing the prohibited article is to bore cedar fence posts and pack the holes with it. The Chinese are adepts in tais sort of trickery, and they clandestinely peddle large quantities of opium and rum among the natives.

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Considerable excitement has been caused in New York by the discovery that many of the undertakers of that city send dead babies to the morgue or sell them for dissection after they have removed them from the houses of people who are too poor to attend the funeral but pay for the coffins and the grave.

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A cablegram says the Princess Louise will return toiCanada in May next, and will be accompanied by a distinguished party of aristocrats, who propose having a grand fishing tour down the St. Lawrence, after which they will visit Manitoba and the North-West Provinces.

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It appears that the traiuing ship *Charybdis* lately presented to the Dominion by the Imperial Government, is still in the harbour of Devouport, her boilers being adjudged unfit for the winter voyage across the Atlantic.

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In the six days walking match in New York, Hughes did 568 miles, the best time ever made, beating Rowell's record. Hughes received as his share of the proceeds $3,200 besides getting a special prize of $1,000 for beating Rowell.

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THE girl who was courted by a spruce young lawyer said she liked to be protected by the strong arm of the law.

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BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP can now be purchased right at home. It is the most successful preperation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts.


### Dyspepsia.


If this should meet the eye of any one suffering from this disease to such the writer would observe, that he has been a martyr for thirty years of his life, and that after trying very many remedies so called, found himself still worse than ever. After adopting an *entirely new and original treatment* he became completely cured. For further information enclose a stamp and address the Post Master of Upper Sheffield.—3 ins.


### "Lies! Big Lies!"


Not so fast my friend: for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

*From Weeks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists and Importers, Boston*

MR. F. W. KINSMAN: We must have some more *Adamson's Balsam*, for they do say that it is the best thing out. Please send us ten gross immediately by freight.

Yours very respectfully,
WEEKS & POTTER.


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It would be somewhat strange if a judgment debtor who had no property other than cash should be allowed to escape payment on the ground that the cash could not be touched by his creditors. Only in exceptional circumstances could a man be possessed of a large sum of money which was neither wages nor the result of a disposal of other property. An impudent fellow, however, the other day, while being examined in Toronto as a judgment debtor, pulled out of his pocket a roll of bank notes amounting to some $700, and declared that that was all the property he had, daring the creditor to touch it. It seems that the money was the proceeds of a bet. An order has very properly been made for the committment of the bold debtor to gaol in default of his paying over the $700 at once.

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There are 5,773 post offices in Canada.

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The Irish Land League is said to have collectee upwards of $500,000.

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In an angry instant a man may do what a life time of repentence cannot undo.

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The salary of Joseph Cannon, as trainer to Lord Roseberry, is said to be $10,000 a year.

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The public debt of the United States is $68 per head; of England, $117; of Canada $28.

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France produces an average of 1,300,000,000 gallons of wine ber annum, the value of which is estimated at £80,000,000.

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In an ice boat regatta on the Shrewsbury River at Red Bank, N. J., the winning boat covered fifteen miles in 22 minutes.

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Brazil produces more than one-half of all the coffee in the world. There are 1,500,000 acres under cultivation as coffee plantations in that country.

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"The first man was duped; the first woman deceived her husband; and the first child turned out a murderer. Such were the origins of humanity, and yet people affect to be surprised that the world is no better than it is."

### Fredericton Market Prices

Corrected weekly for the MARITIME FARMER by R. Hudson, Market Clerk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pork per lb., | $0 06 to 0 07 |
| Beef per lb., | 0 03 " 0 05 |
| Mutton per lb., | 0 04 " 0 05 |
| Chickens per pr., | 0 25 " 0 35 |
| Geese, | 0 40 " 0 45 |
| Turkeys per lb., | 0 08 " 0 09 |
| Ducks por pr., | 0 35 " 0 45 |
| Butter per lb., | 0 17 " 0 18 |
| Cheese per lb. | 0 12 " 0 13 |
| Lard per lb., | 0 12 " 0 13 |
| Sausages per lb., | 0 08 " 0 10 |
| Potatoes per bbl., | 1 00 " 0 90 |
| Turnips per bbl., | 0 40 " 0 45 |
| Carrots per bbl., | 0 80 " 0 00 |
| Hay per ton, | 9 00 " 13 00 |
| Straw per ton, | 4 00 " 6 00 |
| Oats per bush., | 0 50 " 0 52 |
| Buckwheat per cwt., | 1 30 " 1 50 |
| Socks and mitts per pr., | 0 25 " 0 30 |

## Marriages.

On the 25th January, at the residence of the bride's father, Rosepark, Rosedale, Yorkville, Ont., by Rev S. J. Hunter, Mr Alfred G. Edgecombe of Fredericton N. B., to Nellie, fourth daughter of J. G. Giles, Esq. No Cards

At the Manse, Nashwaak, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. P. Melville, A. M, Mr. Wm. H. Reid of Stanley, to Miss Mary Jane McKinnon of Red Rock, York Co.

## Deaths.

At the Hanwell Settlement, York County, on Sunday, the 30th ult., Daniel Sweeney, aged 78 years. The deceased was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and for over fifty years a resident of this Province.

On Saturday, 5th inst., at the University, Fredericton, Amelia, relict of the late Noah Disbrow, Esq., aged 91 years.

On the 6th inst., at Aiken, South Carolina, Alice Wilmuth, wife of L. Arthur Tilley, Esq., of Toronto, Ontario.

At Macknaquack, Feb. 3rd, Mrs. Fanny Long, widow of George Long, aged 79 years. She was a respected member of the Congregational Church, Keswick Ridge. An appropriate sermon was preached on Sabbath, Feb. 6th, by Rev. B. N. Hughes, to a large congregation on the occasion of her death.

## New Advertisements.


More New Goods!

Per SS "Nestorian" and "Prussian."

A. A. Miller & Co.,

have received by the above Steamers a second importation of

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at

LOWEST PRICES.

In part as follows:

Tweeds,
Winceys,
Shirtings,
Jacket Cloths,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels
Grey Flannels,
Reels,
Braces,
Hemp, Carpets,
Grey Blankets,
Plain and Fancy
Dress Goods,
Costume Cloths.

To which we respectfully invite inspection.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Opp. City Hall, Fredericton.

January 13.

REMNANTS!

REMNANTS!

10,000 YARDS

Remnants of all Descriptions

—o—OF—o—

DRY GOODS

The Collection of a year's business, and will be sold at Half-Price, to close out.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, February 10.

Shirts Made to Order

—BY—

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

The only practical Shirt Cutters in the City; no misfits; we use the best materials, and make up in first-class style.

Night Shirts,
Regat