# FACTS, FACTS, FACTS,

**INDISPUTABLE.**

Everybody knows who have tried, and those who have not, should call at once and be convinced that we sell "better goods" for "less money" than any house in this vicinity.

We have enlarged our premises by taking in the store lately occupied by MR. AKERLY, York Street, making connection with both buildings by an entrance or passage, so that one can enter by Queen Street and pass through to York Street. By so doing giving us the largest and most commodious

## CLOTHING

—AND—

## BOOT AND SHOE

establishment in the city.

There never was a time when it was more to your interest to buy

## CLOTHING,

**Custom and Ready-Made,**

## HATS, CAPS,

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Portmanteaux, Valises,

## Men's Boots and Shoes,

at our store than now. We have an immense stock of elegant and serviceable

## Fall and Winter Goods,

purchased from all the leading American, British, and Canadian manufacturers.

We call special attention to our

OVERCOATINGS,

ULSTERS, OVERCOATS,

REEFERS.

Give the boys a chance on

## BOY'S ULSTERS

—AND—

## OVERCOATS,

which we offer at prices which are simply unapproachably low. Don't take our word for it, but come and see

## T. W. Smith & Son

**York and Queen Streets,**

Fredericton, Sept. 20, 1882

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## ALBION HOUSE!

**September 13th.**

## CAMP SUPPLIES

I have now in stock the following goods, suitable for

## Lumbermen's Outfits:

Etoffe Pants,
Homespun Pants,
Homespun Shirts,
Homespun Jumpers,
Duck Jumpers,
Horse Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Rubber Coats,
Storm Coats.

Reefer Jackets,
Cardigan Jackets,
Heavy Web Cloth,
Plaid Etoffe,
Tweed Suits,
Knitted Mufflers,
Knitted Jerseys,
Buck Mitts,
Domestic Socks.

Domestic Mitts,
Domestic Oversocks,
Flannel Shirts,
Ribbed Undershirts,
Ribbed Drawers,
Plush Caps,
Fur Caps,
Felt Hats.

## CAMP BLANKETING,

EXTRA VALUE.

**Trunks, Valises, Grain Bags, Carpet Satchels, Seamless Bags, Etc., Etc., Etc.**

☞ The above goods can be hap in any quantity from present date forward through the season, at prices that must give satisfaction to every purchaser.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

## F. B. EDGECOMBE,

**Queen St., Fredericton,**

—AND—

**Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry**

Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1882



# Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., September 20, 1882.


### *The War Over.*

A marvellous change has come over the aspect of affairs in Egypt, within the last week. Many even of those who had the most undoubted faith in the eventual success of the British arms, feared that Sir Garnet Wolsely would encounter immense difficulties, and sustain great losses before Arabi was subdued, and they were somewhat discouraged by his seemingly slow movements. But the astoundingly brilliant results of the fifteen minutes fight in the entrenchments and redoubts of Tel-el-Kebir, have most completely falsified all their fears. Events have proved that Sir Garnett perfectly understood the situation from the first; his foresight and stratagetical skill, and his confidence in the unflinching courage and grand dash of the troops under his command have been splendidly vindicated. In all history it would be difficult to find a paralell to the swift humiliating collapse of Arabi's rebellion. The superstructure of his power was like a house built of cards which gave way, and came down by the run, at one vigorous push. Arabi in his fall which was brought about by presumptuous overconfidence in himself and equally presumptuous ignorance of the power whom he opposed, has met with no sympathy. The population of Cairo stoned him when a fugitive and a vagabond, he appeared alone in the city; his soldiers hailed the victors with joy, and surrendered with eagerness the entrenchments at Kafr el Dwar, which once appeared so formidable; the fellaheen who unwillingly bore arms, have rushed away to attend to their crops, showering many curses on his head. All the leading classes in whose support he counted, have hastened to make peace with the victors, and he has been left to meditate on the vanity of human ambition in a British guard house, and on the chances of his life, being taken as an expiation, or spared through contemptuous clemency. In a few days the homeward movement of a portion of the British troops will commence. And we may be sure that they will have a splendid reception. They have rehabilitated British martial prestige, by their prowess, and the skill of the leaders. And Great Britain now stands higher in the estimation of the nations of Europe, than she did a few weeks ago.

It is a wise proverb that gives the caution "not to hallo before one is out of the wood." Before the Egyptian question is settled, complications may arise, and Great Britain may be compelled to put forth her strong arm again. If she is, she will do so with more confidence than before the skill of generals, and martial might of her soldiers, were tried on Egyptian soil.

### *The Centennial Exhibition.*

The spirit displayed at the public meeting last Wednesday in St. John, to take preliminary steps to prepare and organise for the Centennial Exhibition in 1883, promised well for the eventual success of the undertaking. On the platform of the Mechanic's Institute were seated a representative gathering of gentlemen connected with the judiciary and the law, with public, political and civic life, and the press, with business, commerce, manufactures and agriculture. The speeches of the several movers and seconders of the resolutions, and other speakers, had the right ring and showed that they meant business. The purport of the resolutions may be given in a sentence. The meeting heartily approved of the action of the Local Government in holding an Exhibition in 1883, and of the Dominion in aiding it, as a Dominion and Centennial Exhibition; recommended that a request be made to the Common Council of the City of St. John to appropriate at least $5,000 and to the Town Council of Portland to contribute at least one-half of that amount, to assist in defraying the expenses of the exhibition. A resolution was also passed to appoint a general committee representing the interests of the manufacturers, farmers, mechanics, and merchants, with authority to add to its numbers. and appoint from it such sub-committees as may be found necessary. The Mayor appointed a most comprehensive committee, and named over five hundred gentlemen to serve upon it. Ought not committees to be formed in Fredericton, and every town in the Province, to work up an interest in the Exhibition? Special efforts should be made to have it really Provinclal in its character. Mr. Elder said he believed that it would be a *bona fide* Dominion Exhibition. We wish we could with as much confidence say that it would be a *bona fide* Provincial one. But there need be no doubt that the display of machinery, manufactures of every description, agricultural implements and produce, and stock, will be finer and larger than any seen in this Province since 1852. The occasion on which it will be held—the celebration of the hundreth year of the Province—and the competitive Dominion character of the show, should rouse up our manufacturers to make a great effort to surpass themselves. It was said at the meeting, that New Brunswick had natural advantages that should make her the chief manufacturing province of the Dominion and that its manufacturies would stand comparison with those of Ontario Let the boast not come back on those who made and cheered it, and they be made to feel small by a poor, inadequate, show. It is hoped Mayor Jones' words of admonition and warning will be heeded, and that the new buildings will be finished and ready at the very least a month before the opening.

### *The L. C. Convention.*

The Liberal Conservative Convention, (of which we lately spoke,) met on Wednesday last, in Shaffesbury Hall, Toronto, and wa very largely attended. Indeed according to the *Mail*, it was the greatest political gathering of the kind that ever met in Canada. Over 3,000 delegates from the different constituences were present. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leooard Tilley, and Hon. Mckenzie Bowell, and a small host of L. C., M. P's, and M. P. P's., occupied seats on the platform, along with Mr. Meredith, leader of the local opposition, who played second fiddle on the occasion. The convention had only an indirect Dominion interest. It met to organise for the local contest in Ontario, which may, or may not come off this year, but, must, next.

Sir John Macdonald was in good form, and made a telling speech. Some of its passages must have awakened various feelings in the breast of Mr. Mowat, the local leader. In speaking of him Sir John said. "I have an affection for him as I had for his father before him," while later on he spoke of Mowat's little soul rattling like a dried pea in a too large pod. Such pleasant and unpleasant speeches, he Mowat, might find it hard to reconcile.

The two questions in which the Dominion Government have an interest, on which they ara desirous that the Ontario Legislature shall look face to face with them, are the disallowance of the streams Bill and the Boundary question. The purely local question dividing parties in the Province, seems to be the Liquor License question, and the power assumed by the local government to appoint the Board of Commissioners and Inspectors, which their opponents says they have done solely for purposes of political aggrandisement.

With regard to the Streams Bill, Sir John held that it was an infringement on the rights of private property, and that he would have been unworthy of his position as First Minister of Canada, if he had not disallowed it, as for the other question the true boundaries of Ontario can only be legally defined by the courts, and to the highest legal tribunal in the Empire, the Imperial Privy Council, he is anxious that the question should be referred. Mr. Mowat, "and Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Pardee, Mr. Dardy and Mr. Lardy," endeavour to raise the impression and feeling, that by disallowing the Streams Bill, Sir John has entrenched upon the powers of the Local Legislatures, which in his secret heart he would fain sweep away, and that in refusing to recognize the award of the Boundary Commissioners, he is intent on robbing Ontario at the instigation of jealous Quebec, The fact is that Sir John is not really hostile to the local legislature, while the convention has placed on record a resolution which shows the determination of the L. C. party to maintain the power vested in those bodies by the constitution intact, and even if he so wished, Sir John could not rob Ontario of an acre of land to which it is legally entitled.

The Mowat, Liberal administration, has had a ten years' lease of power; it remains to be seen whether the majority in Ontario think that the term has been long enough. Because the majority in the 88 constituences voted at the Dominion election for Sir John, that is no assurance that they will vote as he would like at the Local, and so bring government and legislature into accord with the Dominion. If Mowat wins again as he did in 1879, after the L. C. Dominion victory in 1878, it will be no sign that a reaction has set in against Sir John and his policy, but if he looses we would draw an entirely different augury.

### *Seeking Support.*

It would be an interesting contribution to the political history of the Province, if all the movements of the leader of the opposition since June 22nd were faithfully recorded; if all the consultations by letter and in person with his right and left hand men in St. John; if all his interviews with the representatives of the counties who were approachable, and all the arguments he used the inducements he held forth, and the offers he actually made for support, were revealed. He has been round the Province, north, south and through the centre, seeing ever before him like the wandering deluding will o' wisp, "the government of the future." There ought to be when the inevitable vote of want of confidence comes on the meeting of the Legislature some interesting spicy revelations concerning the journeys and doings of the leader of the opposition in search of supporters. Since Providence or fate, or the chance of events has thrown open the constituencies of Kent and King's, the light that shines before his eyes, but to betray, has increased in deceptive brilliancy, and he has redoublod his efforts to carry out, as the one French paper in the Province, says his "avowed design to corrupt" the elected representatives of the people, and the candidates who are again in the field for re-election. Mr. Blair of course could not let so good an opportunity to win support for himself, as the attitude of the elect representatives for Kent in face of the Sayre protest, presented. According to the statements of "Veritas" in the *Moniteur*, he had a mysterious interview with Messrs. leBlance Wheaton, O'Leary and McLeod, in Kent Hotel, Richibucto, after which Mr. Blair called on Mr. Sayre and besought him to withdraw his protest, promising that Messrs. LeBlanc and Wheaton would allow him to exercise the patronage of the county, and that he would pay him down a certain amount of ready money to indemnify him, (*il l'indemnisera d'un certain montant argent.*) But Sayre, "tout pur" refused. There seems no doubt that the leader of the opposition approached Messrs. LeBlanc and Wheaton, but these gentlemen have denied that they lent themselves to "such vile intrigues, or were ready to shamefully sacrifice the interest of the county to further their personal ambition," as "Veritas" puts it. We must not of course, take all the statements of "Truth" for gospel, but it would be interesting to know all the facts of the mysterious interview in Kent Hotel, and of the other mysterious interviews and intrigues, the leader of the opposition has had during his peregrinations through the Province, off and on, for the last three months. Let us have patience, they will come out in time.

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A banquet was given last Wednesday in the electric-lighted Hall, on the Toronto Exhibition Grounds, to the exhibitors. Sir Leonard Tilley was present and answered to the toast of the Dominion Government. In the course of his speech, after he had complimented the people of Toronto and of the surrounding district on their enterprise and energy in making their yearly improving show not only a success as a fair, but a success financially, he put in a good word for this Province. Sir Leonard has been accused of forgeting, in the altitude of Ottawa and Ontario, the city whose political confidence he has so long enjoyed, and the province which gave him birth, but, we would do him rank injustice to doubt the reality of his warm interest in their progress, prosperity and happiness. He reminded his audience that the Dominien Exhibition would be held in St. John, next year, in commemoration of the centennial of the "Landing of the Loyalists," and extended a hearty invitation to the exhibitors at the Toronto Show to come to St. John and contribute to the success of the Exhibition. Loud cheers, and cries of "we will," was the answer he received. We hope that the enthusiasm of the Torontonians will not evaporate before October, 1883. Sir Leonard should make it his duty to be present at the 1883 banquet to the Toronto exhibitors, and give them a reminder, if it is needed. The exhibition will be a failure, as a Dominion show, if Ontario, "the leading province," is not well represented.

### *Sudden Death.*

The eminent Canadian civil engineer, Mr. Frank Shanly, while on board the train. 12th inst, en route from Toronto to Ottawa, died suddenly from heart disease. The deceased was of most respectable Irish parentage, and was endowed with remarkable engineering ability, and his name is identified with works of great magnitude in Canada and the United States. "He was Col. Gzowski's engineer on the road from Toronto to Guelph; from 1852 to '55 an engineer on the Northern Ogdensburg Railway; resident engineer on the Beauharnois Canal, and had charge of the works on the Grand Trunk Railway west of Toronto. He then undertook the construction of the Northern Railway, and was engineer for the Welland Railway, after which in company with his brother Walter he went into contracting generally, the name of the firm being Frank Shanly & Co. They carried to successful completion some very extensive works, especially the famous Hoosac tunnel. The deceased was appointed City Engineer of Toronto, but resigned to accept a position in the Department of Railway and Canals. In 1872 he contested Centre Toronto against Mr. Robt. Wilkes, but was defeated. He held the position of arbitrator on the Intercolonial Railway claims."


*From Rev. Dr. Quimby.*

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 5, 1878.

"*Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam* has been used in our family for more than three years, and we can recommend it as a superior remedy for Coughs and Cold."


### *Battle of Tel-El-Kebir.*

The following description of the brilliant battle of Tel-El-Kebir, written the day after the victory, from a camp in the captured entrenchments, is the fullest, clearest, and most graphic, among the several accounts that we read:—

The most complete success attended the attack upon the enemy's position. Not only has Tel-el-Kebir fallen into British hands, but the Egyptian army has ceased to exist. The first move was a short one, being only to the sand hills above the camp. There the arms were piled, and the men lay down on the sand or sat and chatted over the coming fight. At one o'clork word was passed round, and they again fell in. Never did 14,000 men get under arms more quietly. The very orders appeared to be given in lowered tones. Almost noiselessly the dark column moved off, their footfall being deadened by the sand. It was an impressive march, which none who shared it will ever forget. The silence was broken only by the occasional clash of steel.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

It was a certainty that the great trouble would commence with the dawn, and the expectation was that at any moment they might be challenged by Bedouin horsemen far out in the plain in front of the enemy. There were frequent halts to enable the regiments to maintain touch and allow the transport wagons, whose wheels crunched loudly over the sandy plains, to keep up with us. On our right was Graham's brigade, which had already done good service by twice repelling the assaults of the enemy. Next came the Guards, the brigade which was, when the action began, to act in support of General Graham. Between the mand the canal were forty-two guns of the Royal Artillery. On the railway itself the Naval Brinade advanced with a forty-pounder on a truck. South of the canal the Highland regiments led the advance, followed by the Indian troops in support of the cavalry. The horse artillery had started due north to make a long detour and come down upon the enemy's line of retreat.

THE ATTACK.

By early dawn the troops arrived within a thousand yards of the enemy's lines and halted there a short time so enable the fighting lines to be formed and other preparations to be made. Perfect silence still reigned over the plain. It was difficult to credit the fact that fourteen thousand men lay in a semicircle round the enemy's lines ready to dash forward at the signal at the low sand trenches in front, behind which so many men slumbered unsuspicious of their presence. As usual in a movement carried out in darkness many detached parties altogether lost their way. I with some mounted police among the number; for a while we completely beat the rest of the force we went hither and thither all night until daybreak, and nearly stumbled into the enemy's lines. The attack began on the left. Nothing could be imagined finer than the advance of the Highland brigade. The Seventy-fourth were next the canal. Next were the Cameronians, and the Gordon Highlanders continued the line, with the Black Watch upon their flank. The Forty-sixth and Sixtieth regiments formed a second line.

THE HIGHLANDERS CHARGE.

Swiftly and silently the Highlanders moved forward to the attack. No word was spoken, no shot fired until within three hundred yards of the enemy's earthworks. Nor up to that time did any sound in the Egyptian lines betoken that they were aware of the presence of their assailants. Then suddenly a terrific fire flashed along the line of sand heaps. A storm of bullets whizzed over the heads of the advancing troops. A wild cheer broke from the Highlanders, and in response the pipes struck shrilly up, bayonets were fixed, and at double quick time they dashed forward. The first line of intrenchments was carried, the enemy scarcely offering any resistance. But from another line of intrenchments, behind which in the still dim light one could scarcely see, a burst of musketry broke out. For a few minutes the Highlanders poured a heavy fire, but it was probably as innocuous as that of the unseen enemy whose bullets whistled harmlessly overhead. The delay in the advance was but short. Then the order was given and the brigade again went rapidly forward. Soon a portion of the force had passed between the enemy's redoubts and opened a flanking fire. This was too much for the Egyptians, who took to their heels and fairly ran, suffering, as the crowded masses rushed across the open, very heavily from our fire, being literally mowed down by hundreds.

THE ROYAL IRISH.

Meantime fighting began upon the other flank. The horse artillery shelled the enemy's extreme left. Here the Egyptians were more prepared than on their right. For a time they kept up a steady fire. The Royal Irish were sent to turn the enemy's left. At the word they dashed at the trenches and carried them at the bayonet's point, so turning the flank of the defenders of the position. Next came the Eighty-eighth regiment, then the Eighty-fourth, the Guards being close up behind in support. These regimentes advanced by regular rushes. For a short time the enemy clung to their line of entrenchments, but their fire was singularly ineffective, and the British troops got fairly into the trenches. Then the enemy fought stoutly for a few moments. The combat was a hand to hand one. Major Hart shot one man as he was trying to wrest a revolver from his hand. This was even after the trench had been turned by our advance on their flank.

FLIGHT OF THE EGYPTIANS.

Then, as the British poured in, the Egyptians fled as rapidly as those upon the other side of the canal had done before the Highlanders. The fight was now practically over. the only further danger arising from the bullets of the British troops, who were firing in all directions upon the flying enemy, as with loud cheers the whole line advanced in pursuit. The Egyptians did not preserve the slightest semblance of order, but fled a confused rabble at the top of their speed. As we descended the hill leading to Tel-el-Kebir station we captured the standing camp with immense stores of forage and provisions. At the station were two trains filled with fugitives who managed to get away before the troops came up. Another engine, however, which was on the point of starting, was blown up by one of our shells. The victorious line of troops advanced cheering across the enemy's camp, and halted at the station where Sir Garnet Wolseley soon after arrived. Immediately afterward Gen. Drury Lowe, with his staff, rode up, having cut across the line of retreat of the flying enemy. A good many were killed by our rifle and artillery fire.

THE PRISONERS.

Immense numbers threw their arms away and delivered themselves up as prisoners. How many were taken I cannot say, but certainly far more than we shall be able to dispose of. On the brigade over the canal General Wolseley dictated his orders to Generals MacPherson and Lowe. The former was ordered to move with the Indian brigade on Zagazig, the latter to continue the work of the total dispersion of the enemy. As I write the troops are cheering the Generals, Alison and Graham, who rode into the trenches at the head of the Highlanders; the Guards are making themselves comfortable in the abandoned Egyptian tents and preparing to snatch a few hours' repose. The British casualties at present are unknown, but they are not heavy. Those of the enemy are very large indeed.

OVER THE FIELD.

A ride over the field after the battle shows that the enemy's loss was extremely heavy. Indeed it is difficult to understand how so great a number of men have been killed in the battle which lasted but a brief hour. The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid entrenchments, bound together with wattles. It was four miles long from flank to flank. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of the position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which there is another entrenchment forming a defence of the front line from attack no the flank. Toward the canal, on the right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great expenditure of life had it been attacked in front. This part of line, however, was avoided. Our attacks were directed toward the flanks. All who accompanied the Highland Brigade were enthusiastic at the brilliant character of their advance. Their orders were to march up to the first trench and carry it by bayonet without firing a shot. This order was literally executed.

THE SLAUGHSER.

After their conduct on preceding occasions, it was expected that the Egyptians would not stop to oppose a determined rush, but hundreds remained firm at their post and were bayonetted where they stood. As soon as the trench was won, the Highlanders were assailed from the strong inner lines commanding the trench which had been carried; but cheering loudly, they pressed forward carrying one redoubt after another, shooting and bayoneting the foe as they ran. At one point only was the advance checked for a moment, but the first line was reinforced from behind, and with another cheer they swept on again and cleared the enemy from before them. At some of the bastions, the resistance, although unavailing, was desperate, the Egyptians, being caught as in a trap by the rapidity of the advance, defending themselves to the last. At these points the Egyptians lie dead in hundreds, while only here and there a Highlander lies stretched among them, lying face downward, as if shot in the act of charging. Had the Egyptian fire been any way accurate, the losses must have been tremendous. As it is, they are marvellously slight, when the nature of the works carried and the number of their defenders is considered.

The losses on both sides, in the first excitement after the battle, were exaggerated. Four thousand Egyptians were, it was stated, killed, and as many wounded. The British loss in killed and wounded was computed at 200—later accounts reduce it to 160, while the total Egyptian loss is put at 1500. The gallant Highland Brigade, as it bore the brunt of the fight, suffered the greatest loss.

### *The Coming Revolution in England.*

The article in the *North American Review*, "The Coming Revolution in England," is not an American view of the present socio-political condition of that country, but it is taken from a pronounced English radical standpoint. From the fact of such an article appearing in the *Review*, one might think that it was in sympathy with the writer's views, and so be disposed to attach greater weight than he otherwise would to it. But the fact is the editor expressly disclaims responsibility for the opinions of all his contributors, and the said article is only the statement of one solitary thinker, whose strong sympathies are all with the working classes and the poor against the aristocracy, the landlords, the capitalists, and the comfortable middle classes, holds to be facts.

A gloomy view does this Radical take of the state of the old land which once was known as merry England, In "Society" he holds that there is undercurrent of uneasiness of what is going on below them; the dread word "Revolution," is sometimes, among them spoken in jest, more openly quietly whispered in all seriousness. Among educated Englishmen it is admitted that a complete social and political organization will be attempted in the British Isles before the end of this century. He welcomes the thought of revolution. What have the great mass of workers to fear from a general overturn? Nothing. Their life is one perpetual revolution, they are never sure of their home or their livelihood from one week to another. He sees no hope for them whatever, under present social conditions.

He sees the land monopolised by the landlord class. 30,000 in a population of over 30,000,000; the vast system of manufacturing machinery in the hands of capitalists, and crushing out the life of the mass of workers; between the aristocracy, the land owning class, the capitalists, the great middle class, and the workers, a widening chasm, and out of the £1,200,000,000, the annual realised wealth of the country, £900,000,000 absorbed by the first named classes, leaving £300,000,000 to 8,000,000 workers. He sees in the House of Commons only one representative of the working classes, and the whole Chamber under aristocratic and capitalist influence; he sees—but the reader, if he cares, must go to the article itself. He does not think the country past redemption, however. He closes his article as follows:

If, however, the country is at present in a bad condition for the many, which all must admit, there is still not wanting evidence that the English people, under better arrangements, would soon rise to the level of the most glorious periods of our past history. Those very lads who now fall into the dangerous classes from sheer ignorance and bad management—there are, according to the police, at least three hundred thousand such in London alone—form, if taken early and thoroughly fed and trained the flower of our navy, The race is really as capable as ever. In America, in Australia, all the world over, the Anglo Saxon blood is still second to none. It is high time, then, that the great body of Englishmen should take up their heritage, that they should make common cause with their Irish brethren, as well in England as in Ireland, in one continuous effort to free the workers of both peoples from class domination and class greed.—There is enough and to spare for all. Let the men and the woman who make the wealth of these islands bid those bunglers who trade upon their welfare stand back; let them trust to themselves alone to hand on a nobler industrial England to their children, sinking all petty jealousies, race, hatreds, and personal selfishness in the endeavor to secure health, home comfort, and true freedom for the millions who now have neither happiness nor hope. Then, indeed, that very concentration of population which, under our present system of unrestricted competition, results in squalor, degradation, and misery, will be our strength, our safety, and our greatest resource. Then indeed, England may hold out to all nations an example of social reorganization, which may yet give her an ungrudged supremacy among the peoples of the world. Such an England I, for one, see before us in the future: to bring about such a reorganization, I, for one, will never cease to strive.

### *Cold Winters.*

The following statistics of the good old winters are curious: In 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over, In 768, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of the Dardanelles, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822, the great rivers of Europe—the Danube, the Elbe, etc.—were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860, the Adriatic was frozen. In 991, everything was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067, the most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1133, the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine casks were burst, and even the trees split by the action of the frost with immense noise. In 1236, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state, In 1316, the crops wholly failed in Germany, wheat, which some years before sold in England at six shillings the quarter, rose to two pounds. In 1339, the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters fo 1432-33-34 were uncommonly severe. It once snowed forty days without interruption. In 1468, the wine distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut with hatchets. In 1684, the winter was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred the cold winter. The frosts penetrated three yards into the ground. In 1716, booths were erected and fairs held on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

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The *North American Review* for October opens with an article on "The Coming Revolution in England," by H. M. Hyndman, the English radical leader, giving an instructive account of the agitation now going on among the English working classes for a reconstruction of the whole politico-social fabric of that country. O. B. Frothingham writes of "The Objectionable in Literature," and endeavors to point out the distinction between literature which is *per se* corrupting and that which is simply coarse. Dr. Henry Schliemann tells the interesting story of one year's "Discoveries at Troy." Senator John I. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, treats of the rise and progress of the rule of "Political Bosses," Prof. Geoege L. Vose, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributes an article of exceptional value on "Safety in Railway Travel," and Prof. Charles S. Sargent, of the Harvard College Arboretum. contributes an instructive essay on "The Protection of Forests." The Review is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally.


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## CURRENT COIN.

The MARITIME FARMER only $1.00 a year.

There are 12,158 newspapers published in the United States and Canada.

Blind Tom has been assiduously studying the flute, and with much success.

The Canada Pacific railroad now reaches a point 406 miles west of Winnipeg.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was born in Dublin, and Sir Frederick Roberts in Waterford.

The International rifle match at Creedmoor was won by the British team, by 170 points.

The latest English fashion is the panting blue veins on ladies' temples, wrists, and arms.

The coronation of the Czar has again been postponed. It will not now take place till next year.

California produced over 10,000,000 gallons of wine last year, and the production is annually increasing.

An Arkansas girl refused to marry her lover until he performed a heroic deed. He eloped with her mother.

A bicycle race of fifty miles in New York last week was won in 3 hours 27 minutes, the fastest time on record.

A Texas paper says that last year that State imported corn; this year she will have millions of bushels to sell.

Official statistics show that about 70,000,000 gallons of whiskey are consumed annually in the United States.

New Glasgow, N. S., has three married ladies living not 100 yards from each other, weighing 280, 260, and 220 pounds.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, 789,000 foreigners were added to the population of the United States by immigration.

Neuralgia and toothache are sometimes speedily cured by applying to the wrist a quantity of bruised or grated horseradish.

It is said that 14,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes will be raised in Georgia this season and how to dispose of the crop is a problem.

California has become the great canning State. Of salmon and fruit the product thus prepared reached eleven and a half millions of cans.

During the last six years over 48,000 dogs have been drowned at the New York city dog pound. So far this year nearly three thousand have been drowned.

A Boston court has decided that ice cream is not to be classified among the necessaries of life, and has fined a confectioner $10 and costs for selling it on Sunday.

Fractions of a penny have never been paid by the Bank of England in distributing the dividends on the national debt, and the accumulation of the unpaid fractions amount to £143,000.


KISS ME.—"TEABERRY," the new and exquisite little gem for the Teeth and Breath, has a beautifully plated metal screw top.—Try a 5 cent sample.


The losses by fire in the United States during the first eight months of the present year, foot up over $61,000,000, a sum $75,000, greater than the average of the past four years.


IT STIRS—The dormant energies by aiding digestion and giving the Liver new life. ZOPESA (from Brazil) cleanses the system of all impurities. Try a 10 cent sample.


Blondin, the hero of Niagara, in spite of his fifty-eight years, has again made his appearance on the tight-rope in the "Neue Welt" at Berlin, greatly to the delight of the Berliners.


BEAUTIFUL HAIR is one of the most striking and pleasing of characteristics and can easily be obtained by the use of the Cingalese Hair Renewer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.


English cricketers are beginning to realize through the success of the Australians against united elevens, that team practice preliminary to a match is necessary to enable an eleven to play up to its true mark.

Arabi's career in Egypt is ended. But there is a bright future before him yet. Let him go to Albany and become treasurer of the Land League which puts such faith in him that it elected him an honorary member.


LADIES who suffer periodically from pains in the back will find immediate relief in a few doses of DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE. It was never known to fail. Try it at once. Your Druggist keeps it.


There is now in the possession of the money order branch of the United States post office department, no less than $1,250,000, which has been accrued since the beginning of the money order system, from money orders that have not been paid.


WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.


There is a superfluity of ice in Philadelphia, and on Saturday last twenty-one vessels loaded with ice lay at the wharves, unable to find storage. One captain pitched his cargo of 700 tons overboard, rather than wait to get rid of it otherwise.


PERUVIAN SYRUP cures Dyspepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood.


The accuracy with which the Highland Brigade came into line after their seven-mile march on a moonless night in the soft desert sand, guided only by the stars, and stormed the entrenchments and redoubts at Tel-el-Kebir, has never been surpassed in history.

William Peak, formerly of the Peak Family bell ringers, has been sent to jail at Goshen, New York, as a vagrant. Ten years ago he was worth one hundred thousand dollars, Benevolence is said to be the cause of his poverty, as he was always liberal to a fault.


IF YOU are desirous to obtain immediate relief from any kidney trouble, and thus prevent the fatal results that always attend the neglect of these distressing complaints (and who does not?) why take DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE at once. It is safe, simple and effectual.


The prohibition wave has struck Indiana, and it threatens to submerge the political managers of the State. It has taken the form of a proposition to embody in the constitution of the State a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.


Pure rich blood gives us health, long life and a "green old age," but how few pay any attention to the state of the blood? *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make *new* rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.


One of the finest residences in Cleveland is a big stone structure, surrounded by beautiful grounds, and full of the costliest furniture and decorations. But the owner does not now live there with his family, having been sent to a retreat for drunkards, where he is confined in a barred room.

Gloomy prospects are reported from France in champagne, old wines already commanding higher prices because of delays and deterioration in the new supply. The Bordeaux vintage is estimated as smaller even than that of 1881. The vines in the Cognac district are nearly all dead.

Captain Burton, the celebrated traveller, reports that almost illimitable gold can be obtained at the gold coast, Africa, a district which has been auriferously prolific for centuries. He says the region is equal to half a dozen Californias. Another traveller, Commander Cameron, confirms Captain Burtons' story.

The seventy-five Martini-Henry rifles presented by the British Government to the Dominion Rifle Association have arrived at Ottawa. It is proposed to issue them under certain conditions to the men from whom the Wimbledon team will be taken, so as to allow them time to practice with the rifle at long ranges.

The other day the Pope received from London a gift of 100,000 francs, the sender of which implored the Apostolic benediction. Several offerings of large sums have lately been made in this way, from England and from America, and they have gone far to supplement the reduction in the amount of Peter's pence, which in other parts of the world have fallen off.

Mrs. Burns, one of the women injured by Barnum's elephant which ran away in the streets at Troy, N. Y. August 2nd, died last Friday. Patrick Burns, her husband, who was also struck by the elephant is not expected to live, and Mrs. Langley, another victim of the elephant's pranks, is dying. Patrick Conlan who was thrown across the street by the elephant has commenced a suit against Barnum for $1000 damages.


WE CONTRACTED to insert Mack's Magnetic Medicine because we were assured that the firm was composed of reliable and honorable gentlemen, and also, because the medicine was recommended as being all and more than the advertisement claimed. We are informed by druggists that it is the best selling article they have, and that it gives satisfaction to their customers. See advertisement in another column.

## John J. Weddall.

NEW GOODS.

DARK CAMBRICS,

**for Autumn wear.**

BLACK VELVETEENS.

**SWANSDOWNS.**

GREY FLANNELS.

**Berlin Wools.**

ANDULUSIANS.

**ZEPHERS.**

SAXONY YARN,

being the best yarn in the market for wear, and much superior to Victoria.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

**Op. Normal School.**

Fredericton, September 6, 1882

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WATERPROOF

## TWEED COATS!

A large assortment very low in price,

**5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 9.00, and 11.50,**

AT

**C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.**

UMBRELLAS.

A full line. Good value.

**75cts, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.40,**

AT

**C. H. THOMAS & CO'S.**

**BALBRIGGAN**

UNDERCLOTHING.

A large variety, all sizes, in Shirts and Drawers, at

**C. H. Thomas & Co's,**

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Lion Brand—the best collars in the market—at

**C. H. Thomas & Co's,**

F'ton, March 30, 1882.

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Upper Caverhill, York Co., N. B., July 25th, 1882.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of enquiry relative to the benefit derived from **Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine**, allow me to say that I consider it a wonder, and the best Tonic I have ever used, having tried several others without having been benefitted any.

I was induced to try your QUININE IRON AND WINE, and am now a new man having gained by its use my former strength and activity, and as for my appetite, it never was better.

Very truly, yours,

ELIJAH NAVINS.

TAY SETTLEMENT, YORK CO., N. B., June 16th, 1882

GEO. H. DAVIS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I wish to bear testimony to the wonderful strengthening powers of your Quinine Iron and Wine. I had suffered for several months with weakness and general deblity to such an extent, that I was unable to attend to my household duties. On the advice of a friend I was induced to try DAVIS' QUININE IRON and WINE, and after using two bottles, I am as strong and hearty as ever. I have every faith in the remedy as a tonic, and I write this in order that people who are suffering as I did may know how to effect a cure.

With feelings of thankfulness,
I am, my dear sir,
Yours, very truly,

MRS. SARAH MOODY.
Tay Settlement.

**DAVIS' QUININE IRON AND WINE**

IS PREPARED ONLY BY

**Geo. H. Davis**

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle; 6 bottles for $2.50

Fredericton, July 12

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## DEVER BROS.

NEW GOODS!

**3 CASES**

FANCY CAMBRICS.

1 Case of Dark Hosiery.

**1 CASE**

**UNDERWEAR**

**Ladies and Childrens' Sizes.**

20 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS.

**25 Dozen**

Rubber Aprons,

in all sizes.

**WANTED:**

ALL WOOL HOMESPUN

AT

Dever Brothers.

Fredericton, August 23, 1882

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2 CASES

**FRESH MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE!**

For sale by the Bottle or Gallon.

**DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.**

Fredericton, August 9, 1882

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**When you want to Buy**

BOOTS AND SHOES

DON'T FORGET THAT

**A.