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 thecity.

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 manafacturers.

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

1882

E

EDGECOMBE'S is the popular place for Staple and Fancy Goods, on account of the immense variety shown, and the popular prices which prevail.

D

DRY GOODS are always in demand and duly appreciated, but especially at this festive season is a handsome present in that line particularly appropriate.

G

Goods in Fancy Novelties, Brick-a-Brack, Choice Nick Nacks and Xmas requisites, will be found as well as those of a more staple and substantial character.

E

Every effort has been made this season to place such stock in the different departments, as would suit the requirements of the community; and enlarged premises, afford ample room to show them.

C

CHRISTMAS only comes once a year, and the heart and purse strings naturally open to deeds of love and good will in the bestowment of gifts and kind words.

O

Old and young, rich and poor, married or single, may all meet here, and find something to gratify their taste, according to their ability to purchase.

M

Money is a great power for good, as evil, and judiciously expended carries blessings into every household. Therefore do good by spending it in that way.

B

Bring your friends with you and have a good time whenever you visit the "Albion House," and walk upstairs and see the beautiful things Santa Claus has left in such abundance.

E

EDGECOMBE, F. B., wishes all his friends and patrons a pleasant time during the coming Holidays, and hopes they may have a very happy New Year in

1883

Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 13, 1882.

Monetary Tightness.

The monetary state of the Dominion is, not, at present, so comfortable as it was at this time last year. The true cause of the stringency as diagnosed by financial writers, proves the vast importance of the interest of agriculture, which, as our motto says, "is the true basis of a nation's wealth." The farmers have not been bringing their grain to market owing to a fall in price, and they prefer to hold on in prospect of a rise, to selling now, and at a price below the cost of production. In November 1881, the price of wheat in Canada ranged from $1.30, to $1.42 per bushel, and the farmers sold readily, spent freely, and all went merrily. This year the price of wheat is down to 92 cents, and not a quarter of the quantity is being brought to market as was sold last year. And a series of consequences follow. The farmers not selling their wheat, have no money to spend; they are not paying their old debts but are incurring new ones. They are in many cases, in areals to their laborers; the laborers not having their wages in full to spend, are not paying up their little accounts at the stores, and are only purchasing little, mainly on credit; the country store keepers, are therefore in a baddish way, their sales are slow, and not often for cash; money not coming in they cannot meet their obligations as they mature, and they are forced to ask for renewals; and the wholesale merchants are compelled to go for large accommodations to the banks; and the banks are raising the rate of discounts. (The banks here have raised the rate from 6 to 7 per cent.) The stringency, it is hoped, will only be temporary, as far as the ordinary business needs of the country are concerned." As a well informed exchange says:—the barns of the farmers are full, and he will become tired of feeding rats and seeing his grain shrink in bulk. A few weeks of good sleighing would bring out the wheat; the farmer could then pay his store debts and make his purchases for spring, the money would promptly come back to the banks, and the state of congestion from which the country is now suffering would be relieved.

There are other ccurses for the financial stringency, millions of Canadian dollars have been sunk in land and town and city lots in the Northwest. Speculations have been rife; money has been sunk in colonization companies with no prospect of early remunerative return; much has been lost, many amateur stock speculators have scorched their fingers; and Canadian capital has flowed out for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and Canadian money has been spent, or Canadian credit pledged, for other railway enterprises.

The state of the country is not bad, though there has been much feverish speculation, it is able to carry many enterprises; though too much capital has been sunk in projects and that promise no immediate profit. But the monetary tightness arising mainly from the cause mentioned, would be nothing to the financial stringency, which would be brought about if instead of the farmers keeping back their grain, a failure of crops should occur. And a bad season may come next year, or any year. And whenever it comes we may be certain that the consequences will be far reaching, that a crisis will ensue, a crash will come, which will bring down many concerns, which are now buoyed up by the over confidence and speculative rashness that a run of good seasons has inspired.

Medicine Hat.

The question where the site will be of the future great city of the Northwest, is being continually discussed by special correspondents roaming about the Territory, and writing descriptive articles to their papers. Regina *alias* "Pile o' Bones," was a short time in favor with some of them, but that congregation of shanties dignified with the Queenly title, has been deposed from that lofty prospective eminence, and another site for the "future great city," has been found. The site is a broad bottom or flat, at a point near where the C. P. R., will cross the South Saskatchewan. This bottom is formed by the junction of Ross Creek, and Seven Persons' Coulee with the river, (just named,) which coming from the west flows along the northern bank of this bottom, and then turning sharply to the south, almost at right angles to its former course, skirts the eastern verge of the bottom down to the point where the creek and coulee fall into it, and then with another sharp turn flows away to the north and east. The name of "Medicine Hat," is given to the site or locality. It is said that "the bottom" used to be the battle ground of the Crees and Blackfeet, and that in one of their skirmishes, a medicine man lost his hat, hence "Medicine Hat.' But this derivation is unsatisfactory, for who ever heard of an Indian warrrior or conqueror wearing a hat. To be sure the advance of British civilization in the Northwest has caused the Indians to modify their habits and dress, and it may be that poor a medicine man. in comparitively recent times in a drunken row, lost a "shocking bad tile." But as there is something in a name, "Medicine Hat,' however derived, will have to be changed into some name more euphonious and less ridiculous. It is more to the purpose to know that the said bottom is within the Blackfeet reserves, and that the Indians will be forced to sell out. This is a more humane way of driving the red man toward the setting sun, than by forcibly seizing on his lands with burnings and slaughter after the American manner, but it is equally compulsory. Now only a number of settlers huts are scattered about the "Medicine Hat" locality, and surveys have been made for a Mounted Police Station. The country around is not a good farming region, and is not well timbered, but it possesses seams of good coal, and as "the bottom" is practically, at the head of the navigation of the South Saskatchewan, it is well placed to become a shipping point of considerable importance. The future greatest city in the Northwest is yet but in speculation; and speculators in city lots may come to curse their credulity in investing and sinking their means there on the strength or weakness of a prediction hazarded by newspaper correspondents.

Masons deride the late Thurlow Weed's alleged exposure of the "Morgan mystery." Some go as far in his favor as to admit that he believed the statements he made, but he received them on hearsay; others hold that the exposure was an invention conceived by him in a spirit of hatred and malice to the Order. His exposure has revived a story that during the anti-masonic excitement, and before an election, he was concerned in extracting a front tooth from a dead Irishman, and that he said defiantly that "he'll make a good enough Morgan until after the election." All sorts of stories are told about the disappearance of Morgan. Some identify him with a mysterious stranger, who appeared in Smyrna, forty years ago, and received liberal quarterly remittances from the Anti-masons, until he died there. Again, it is said, that he went to Melbourne Australia, after being released on condition of leaving the country, and started a newspaper there, which after his death passed into the hands of his son who may now be living. An old man Tobias Foster, of Clyde, near Rochester, whose father was Morgan's cousin, tells the story that appears circumstantial enough. But we suppose no one will take the trouble to enquire, and prove it true or false, and the Morgan affair will be allowed to remain a Masonic mystery until the end of time.

Ontario Politics.

The local session of the Ontario Legislature opens to-day, and it will be, if expectations are realised, as they seldom are, a short one. Dissolution is looked for shortly after the close of the session, and in anticipation a Liberal convention has been called to meet in Toronto on the 3rd and 4th of January, 1883. Elections of delegates in every village, town, and township, or from each municipality in the Province, will be held about Christmas time. Six delegates from each municipality is the number prescribed in a circular letter from the Secretary of the Central Liberal Association, but liberal papers in speaking of the number of delegates to the Convention lay down the principle, "the more the merrier," or the better for its success. The result of the late bye-elections in Ontario, brought a slight increase to the already great strength of the Mowatt government, but the Premier is determined not to rest in security, but to organise as for a bitter contest and doubtful victory.

Great interest will, throughout the Dominion, be taken in the general election in Ontario, whenever it comes off. Sir John and his head henchman Meredith, will rally the conservative party to an attack on the stronghold of liberalism in that Province, and they will hope to carry it, as the Highlanders did Tel-el-Kebir, by a rush. But it must be confessed that the position is a strong one, and will be well defended. Mowatt's support in the present Legislature is a majority of thirty-three in a House of eighty-eight seats, and the late bye-elections as we said, showed no weakening of his strengeh. He is as firm as ever in his attitude of antagonism to the Dominion Government, and is as diametrically opposed to them as at first on "the boundary question" "the disallowance of the Streams' Bill," and as determined to repel any attack on Provincial rights and to resent any interference with local legislation. If he looses strength in the general elections, and his present strong majority falls from him, it will show a great change of mind in the liberals of Ontario, of which, at present, there are no indications! it would be as sudden and surprising a revulsion of political sentiment as ever took place in any Province or country. But such sudden and surprising reactions have taken place.

We are sorry to read in the papers recurrent notices regarding the condition of Sir A. J. Smith. In the last issue of the *Moniteur Acadien*, his health is stated to be still precarious, and it says, that, he had on the advice of his physicians, who recommended perfect quiet, abandoned the idea of going south this winter; but later notices are more hopeful. The excitement and disappointment of the general election last June, have no doubt contributed to weakening him, but before that event, he was, we believe, far from strong. It must be very trying to a man in Sir Albert's position—after representing his County of Westmorland for over thirty years in the local Assembly of this Province and in the Dominion Parliament, and to whom the air of political excitement is as the breath of life, to be forced into retirement. Friends and political opponents alike (except a few of the latter perhaps, who are demoralized by party antipathies) must regret the failing state of health of one of the most notable public men in this Province, and must join in the hope, that he will have strength to battle through this period of weakness and depression. Counting by his age, and also taking into account that statesmen and public men are often in their best vigor after they have passed their "grand climateric," he should have many years work on him. His palmy days, such as were those when he was the central figure in the confederation contest in this Province will never return, but it is too soon yet, we hope, to say, that his days of action are past.

The lumber operators are going into the woods in great force this winter. The same is said at the commencement of every lumbering season, but those who say they know, declare that more lumber will be cut this winter, than for many years past. People may exclaim that lumbering is overdone, that it is yearly, from the necessity of penetrating further into the woods, and away from the streams, and from the higher wages paid to the men, becoming more burdensome, and that, owing to the immense quantities of lumber thrown on the markets, prices, on the average, rule too low for profit. But lumberers may be trusted to know their own business, and they evidently think that the chance of the returns is worth all the risks they may run.

An Acadian's Grave.

M. Pl. L. Gaudet (who is a member of the Fredericton Historical Society), is contributing "Un page D'Histoire Acadienne" to the columns of the *Moniteur Acadien*. He traces the descent of a number of French families, relating many interesting facts concerning them, which throw light on the story of the earliest settlement of this Province. There is a pathos in early Acadian history, Longfellow has, in his *Evangeline*, thrown a halo of romance over it. And the historiographer who delights in details, and industriously collects prosaic facts, brings together material from which many an interesting and pathetic historiette might be weaved. A writer in the *Boston Advertiser* must, we fancy, have availed himself of Mr. Gaudet's labors in telling the story of the Landry family.

The traveller on the road leading from Bathurst to Caraquet shortly before reaching the large stone church near the latter village, may observe on the left hand side of the road a beautiful grove of beach, maple and other forest trees, covering at least five acres. The grove stands on an eminence about eighty feet above the sea, and through the trees may be caught a view of Point Maissonnette, at the northern entrance of Caraquet harbor. To the east is the low land of Caraquet, and to the north, across the Bay of Chaleur, and bounding the horizon, are the dark hills at Gaspe. When the air is clear, the hamlets which cluster around their base can be readily distinguished. To the east of the grove, and nestling close up to it, stands a time-worn wooden church. Not far from the harbor, in a little clearing made among the trees, stands some two or three ancient grave stones. On one only is an inscription visible, and by removing the long grass which partially conceals it, the traveller may read the words in Latin and French, which in English run! 'Pity me, at least, oh, ye, my friends for the hand of the Lord hath touched me. Here reposes the body of Alexis Landry, deceased, the 6th of March. 1798, aged 78. Be mindful of death. Remember that that which has come to us will come also to you, and that that which was our lot yesterday may perhaps be yours to-day.'

"From John Lewis Landry, the grandgrandson of Alexis, who resides not far from this spot may be learned a little of his successor's troubled life At the time of the *grand derangement*, as the Acadians now call their expulsion, and when the storm of was had burst upon Grand Pre. Alexis was residing there with his sister Marie. When the captain of the ship-of-war, which was to transport the Acadians from the homes of their youth, saw Maria, she was so lovely that his heart was touched with compassion, and he told the brother and sister that they might remain in their ancient home. But Alexis replied that they would share the fate of their brethern, and after various wanderings he came as the first seftler to Caraquet and cleared the land on which this grove now stands. After this, he resided for seven years at Shippegan, and on returning once more to his old clearing he found it covered by a new growth of trees; and these never again molested by the hand of men, now constitute what the Acadian residents call 'le bocage.' Fair Maria, his sister, now sleeps her last sleep, not among the verdant fields of Grand Pre, where the happy days of her girlhood were passed, but in the far-off church-yard of a distant parish in the Province of Quebec.

Death of Sir Hugh Allan.

Last Saturday Sir Hugh Allan died, suddenly, at Edinburgh. With his death a force has gone out of the Dominion. No man is missed, it is said, and the world whirls on its course, though great or strong men, who seemed to be its propelling power, pass away The enterprises which he conceived, set in motion and supported, may continue to go on successfully without him, and in a few months his sagacity, shrewdness, and tenacity will not be missed, and will be, but a warning memory. Sir Hugh's career might be inserted in Smiles' book, on "Self Help," as an eminent instance of a "self made man" who from humble beginnings being the son of a sea captain, rose by his energy, perseverance and clear headedness, from the position of a clerk in a shipping house, to the most commanding position among the enterprising men of Canada. If not engaged in trade or commerce himself, he most actively promoted all schemes for their furtherance. The establishment of the Allan line of steamers in which he was aided by bis brothers in Scotland, and subsidized by the Canadian government, was his most noteworthy enterprise. He was the moving spirit in numberless companies,—telegraph and railway, interior navigation and swing machine;—and he was interested in banks and newspapers. His ambition led him to attempt to controul the great railway, from "ocean to ocean," and he will be remembered in history in connection with "the Pacific Scandal." Men speak well of those who do well for themselves, and Sir Hugh was held in honor by many on those terms, but it will not be forgotten that in rolling up riches for himself, he did much for his adopted country. In London, Liverpool, and Glasgow Canada, was better thought of because of Sir Hugh, and in him Montreal had its most distinguished citizen. In his magnificent residence at the foot of the Mountain, he dispensed elegant hospitalities; and distinguished people from all parts of the world, have placed their feet beneath the mahogany of "Ravenscrag." Like Burns Hugh Allan was an Ayrshire boy. Burns' poems survive him, and his fame will never fade. It might be asked, if the choice were possible, how many would prefer the career of the poor poet, the passion haunted child of genius often in drink and difficulties, and during his last years in Dumfries, almost "pariah" outside society, to that of the grim, hard, wealthy, influential, most successful man of practical affairs, who in a few years will be all but forgotten, save in the innermost family circle, and will never be mentioned with affection and enthusiasm by men of succeeding generations.

The Sea Serpent Mystery.

Serious doubt has invaded the mind of the *St. Croix Courier*, after reading an article, "the Jim-jams in Maine," regarding the reality of the amphibious monster, the horrible snake, which, it once said, disported itself in one of the Lakes (we forget the name) of Charlotte. It has come to realize the fact, that, in a certain condition of mind, the most innocent objects may seem to assume a horrible grotesqueness. Shakespeare, in a famous passage in the 'Tempest' tells us that there are three sorts of men, "the poet, the lover, and the madman" (we suppose he includes in the last category, the man in a state of cerebral excitement produced by excessive liquid exhilaration) "of imagination all compact" "which apprehends more than cool reason comprehends." If, as the poet says, it is easy in some moods and at some times to mistake a "bush" for a "bear," it is not improbable that a fantastically shaped log, bobbing up and down in the water of a lake or river, has often been mistaken for a sea serpent. Now, this is exactly what the people of Dresden, Maine, did, according to the following chronicle in the Boston *Herald*:—

Not long since two men went out in a boat to fish the weirs, some distance down the river and, with their boat hauled aside, were looking out into the swifter current of the river, when they suddenly saw something moving up the river in a peculiar way. There was a strange lolling, rolling motion that betrayed a muscular movement through the water. The men were astounded, and keeping on by a very short cut over the shallow water of the flats, were enabled to quickly reach Dresden and inform the people. In the village the news quickly spread that a most peculiar animal was coming up the river, and the gathering of the available weapons and ammunition was hurriedly made. By the time the animal came in sight there was a crowd on both sides of the river. His movement through the water seemed quite rapid. Occasionally he would lift his head out of the the water and take a look around. "Don't you see him run his tongue out," hysterically exclaimed the females in one breath. "See him roll his eyes and wink." and down would go his head, and his body would almost disappear, only to reappear at a short distance. He passed within a very short space. only a few rods, but, owing to the fact that the two crowds were opposite, no shots were fired until he had passed, when a perfect thunder of shot fell around him. Every one "saw him kick" but no one dared to investigate. Finally, however, a couple of men, more daring than the rest, made chase over the flats and intercepted him, and, within a foolhardy distance, returned and gave as the result of the investigation that another and this time a wooden sea serpent had been discovered.

Vital Statistics.

Medical Delegates from Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Londonderry, N. S., had an interview last Thursday with the Minister of Agriculture on the question of "Vital Statistics," at which the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper was present. The views of the delegates were presented in the form of resolutions, and are in substance as follows:—

1st. That in order to prevent disease and preserve human life the Dominion Government should organize and maintain a system of vital statistics for the Dominion.

2nd. That immediate action should be taken to initiate the system where local Boards of Health are already established.

3rd. That as Provincial legislation is necessary, the Dominion Government should endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Provincial Governments to pass such legislation as may be required to give effect to the preceding resolutions.

4th. That a Central Bureau of Vital Statistics be established, and, if found to be within the Province of the Federal Government, a comprehensive system of health returns.

5th. That inasmuch as it appears by the British North America Act that matters of public health are relegated to Local Governments, this delegation has not included it with the subject of vital statistics; nevertheless, they are of opinion that it would have been better had it been placed under the direction of the Federal Government, and beg to suggest that efforts be made to obtain an amendment of the constitution in that direction.

It is stated that $30,000 will probably be placed in the estimates for the purpose of collecting vital statistics.

At a subsequent meeting the medical delegates decided to form the "Sanitary Science Association of Canada."

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

The manufacturers have yet to hear of a single case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness, when ZOPESA was used as directed, in which it was not more than satisfactory. Many write that it is a wonderful remedy. We can show where as high as 40 pounds were gained by its use in breaking up chronic Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Its friends increase very fast, and all who use as directed are surprised and gratified.

Among the congratulatory messages received by Governor-elect Butler, of Massachusetts, was one from some of his one-time foemen in Memphis, Tenn., worded in this wise: "General B. F. Butler: Glory to God in the highest! We don't believe now that you stole any spoons at all! But if you did keep 'em! We wouldn't have you trouble yourself about returning them, not for anything in the world."

CURRENT COIN.

One of the colored members of the Georgia Legislature wears ear-rings.

The public debt of the United States was reduced $5,534,142.89 during November.

The minutes of the Presbyterian Church show that it has 1,578 preachers in the States that are not pastors.

Mary Anderson, the popular actress, possesses, it is said, at least a ton of stockings all of which are exquisitely embroidered.

In Prussia there are 17,645,62 Protestants, 9,205,136 Catholics, 363,790 Jews 42,528 Dissenters and 22,206 persons profess no religion.

Remember $1 will secure the MARITIME FARMER for one year, and also a copy of Dr. Kendall's celebrated book on the "Horse and his Diseases."

At dinner she had a doctor on either hand, one of whom remarked that they were well served, since they had a duck between them. "Yes, and I am between two quacks."

Her Teeth were like pearls that glistened;
Ah! yes, they were beautiful, very,
And I heard her remark as I listened,
"This comes of my using 'TEABERRY.'"

Those who thought that Alaska was a foolish speculation on the part of the United States governmont will learn with surprise, that the seal fisheries have already yielded the Treasury $10,000,000.

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.

The city of Winnipeg has received an offer from a London capitalist of 99½ per cent for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of debentures. It is understood that nothing below par will be accepted.

VERY WELL KNOWN are the virtues of the Cingalese Hair Renewer, in restoring grey hair to its natural color and then preventing it from turning grey ever afterwards. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

A Newport snob recently went rowing with a small poodle. The boat capsized, the snob was drowned and the poodle swam ashore, and an inquirer wants to know if this is a case of the survival of the fittest.

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

The Pacific Railway is now constructed 680 miles west of Winnipeg and is nearly all ballasted. Progress in laying the track is made at the rate of two and a half miles a day—notwithstanding the severe frost.

SIMPLE, SAFE and EFFECTUAL is the popular verdict on the merits of DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE. It was never known to fail in curing all diseases of the Kidneys. Ask your Druggist for it.

A little girl of Glendale, Mo., has received a pass good for life on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Seeing two trains approaching each other on a curve, she stopped one by frantically waving her apron, thus averting a disaster.

SIMPLY miraculous is all I can say of the effect of DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE in my case. An elderly lady writes this from Antigonish, N. S., who had suffered from pains in the back for twenty years.

A Western preacher, whose congregation had began to fall off somewhat, had it intimated that he would discuss a family scandal the following Sunday. As a consequence the church was crowded. The minister's subject was Adam v. Eve.

A lawyer recently lost a bride in a peculiar way. He appeared at the wedding, but, on being called to the ceremony, from sheer force of habit, protested that he was not ready to proceed, and demanded delay. And so the bride got mad and shipped him.

The bodies of two hunters, named Boldie and Fontaine, were found near the headwaters of St. John river recently with bullet holes in them. They are believed to have been shot by other hunters with whom they got into a difficulty of some kind, and who have escaped into the United States.

A Western editor once apologized to his readers somewhat after this fashion. We intended to have a death and a marriage to publish this week but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being taken sick himself the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both."

"No, papa, I do not wish to marry yet. What I want is a man who does not drink, smoke, snuff, chew, go out nights, gamble, bet, over-eat, etc., in short, a man with no vices, and one who is always good." "My daughter," said Mr. Duzenberry, "you are but a stranger here; heaven is your home."

Mr. Oliver Ames, Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Massachusetts, although now a man of great wealth, was trained to work, and did work for years in his father's shops as a common journeyman shoemaker. His example is being followed by his son, now 20 years old, who daily works at the bench and anvil.

"Why, John, where have you been all night?" was the greeting as he stumbled up stairs. "Comet party, my dear, that's all." "Comet party? Why, it ought not to take all night to see the comet." "If you zhee as many comets as I did, t'would take you, poor, weak woman, a whole week. Yesh it would."

In the newly elected Legislature of Newfoundland, the Episcopalians are represented by 13 members, the Roman Catholics by 12, Methodists 4, Presbyterians 3, and Congregationalists 1. The population of the colony comprises 80,000 Catholics, 60,000 Episcopalians, 40,000 Methodists, 3,000 Presbyterians.

The Inspector of Licenses, at Kingston, Ont., scored his first success under the new clause of the License Act by convicting a person of tampering with a witness in a liquor case and causing him to be find $50 and costs. The clause may be *ultra vires* as contended, but it is incorporated in the Scott Act all the same.

The church in London of which Rev. Newman Hall is pastor has 1,123 members and nearly 6,000 scholars in the thirteen Sunday Schools. There are seventeen societies for temperance and home and foreign mission work. The church building cost about $300-000. The Lincoln Tower, which is a conspicuous feature, was built by American donations.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM when properly passed into the blood, brain and nerves produces the most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements are perfectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

The revenue at the Winnipeg Post Office from the sale of stamps this year was $70,-000, ranging third in the scale of cities of the Dominion, Toronto and Montreal being ahead. In the item of money orders, Winnipeg heads the list with $600,000. Winnipeg issues nearly as many money orders as the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and Quebec put together.

In connection with the resurection of the Morgan story by the New York *Sun*, Mr. Forbes, of Rochester, a very near relative of Morgan, states that he is personally aware that Morgan was released on condition of his leaving the country, that he published a paper in Melbourne, Australia, until his death a few years since, and that the paper is still published by his son.

A Louisville, Ky., despatch says: Martha Robinson, (colored,) heated a stove red-hot, stripped the clothing from her child, aged 2 years and a half, and laid it on its back on top of the stove, After a time she took the child off, carried it to a factory near by, and laid it in a hallway, where the officers found it. The woman was arrested. She says she wanted to get rid of the child. It will die.

The New Zealand Legislature has undertaken a couple of noteworthy new departures in legislation. A bill has been introduced providing that the colony shall sell no more land, but shall give leases for twenty-one years with provision for compensation if the lease is cancelled at the expiration of the term. The object is to retain in the hands of the State the ultimate control of the land.

Bishop Ryle, of Liverpool, has answered the attacks made upon him for having officiated in a Presbyterian church in Scotland. He stated that the clergyman asked him to take the service and to preach, and he did so. He was not aware of any law that he had broken. There was no "Church of England place" to go to and he had a perfect right to worship in a church where the Queen worshipped while in Scotland.

MRS. J. G. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, was cured of general debility, loss of appetite, etc. She says "that life was burdensome until she used Burdock Blood Bitters." She also states that "she feels better than for years, and cannot praise Burdock Blood Bitters too much." The best medicine known for all diseases of blood, liver and kidneys.

The emancipation law of 1880 in Cuba has resulted in what is probably the first accurate return of the number of slaves on the island. The aggregate is about 137,500, and this is steadily reduced by the execution of the law, which has so far freed 16,615 individuals. The voluntary act of masters set at liberty over 60 per cent. the civil and penal laws in force before 1880 freed 11 per cent. and about one-fourth of the number were emancipated by the law. Four-fifths of these obtained their freedom by purchase.

Windsor Hotel directors last week stated that there was a net profit on last year of $95,000, and they are to complete the new wing. It was not stated how much the earnings would yield were the net profits of the concern to go to paying interest on the cost of the building. The reminiscences of the original stock and money sunk generally are forgotton in the face of such statements, except by those who sunk their money.

Another project still less likely to prove successful is compulsory insurance, something after the plan proposed by Bismarck. Every man is required to pay down a lump sum of £66 before the age of 23, or 2 shillings weekly for twelve years, which secures him in case of sickness 15 shillings a week if single or 22s. 6d. per week if married so long as he is laid up, and a superannuation allowance of 10 shillings a week after he has attained the age of 65.

Dr. Begg, the leader of the anti organ movement in the Free Church of Scotland, protests vigorously against their use in divine worship as being mere "human inventions." In reply the Edinburgh *Scotsman* argues that in logical consistency Dr. Begg has really no standing ground, as he allows his precentor the use of a tuningfork. "If," as the writer puts it, "you allow the use of one instrument to suggest the first note of a Psalm how can you object to an instrument that suggests the subsequent notes?"

London, G. B., had a fire last week which is said to have been the heaviest there since the celebrated Tooley street fire. The loss is estimated at about $10,000,000. The whole block between London walls, Phillip Lane, Addle Street, and Wood street, except the warehouses on the corners of London Wall, has been destroyed. It is believed that eight persons were injured—some seriously. Foster, Porter & Co., in whose premises the fire originated, it is stated, had a stock of silk goods alone estimated to be worth £600,-000.

The William Tell business was done at Cincinnati Thanksgiving day with fatal result. In the fourth act of the play "Si Slocum," Frank Frayne in shooting the apple off the head of "Lucy Slocum," personated by Miss Annie Von Berhren, missed the apple and put a bullet through her brain. Miss Von Behren lived but a few minutes. Frayne was brought before the police court on a charge of manslaughter. But it was shown that an appliance in the gun gave out, causing the piece to drop two or three inches, and that there was not the slightest malicious intent. The prisoner was discharged.

DELICATE WOMEN, *Pale-Faced Sickly* Children, the aged and infirm alike, are benefitted by the Strengthening and Blood-making Power of "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron." It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite, and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the *best* medicine you can take to give you lasting strength. Acting *quickly* through the blood, it cures Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, and other diseases arising therefrom. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

A recent lady traveller in the East tells of her visit to the Girls' Orphanage in Nazareth, the early home of Jesus, an institution established many years ago by a Christian society in London. There she heard the children singing sweetly the well known hymn, "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By;" and she says that they were "sure the words were all meant for them." This is another illustration of the far-reaching power of a popular hymn. The hymn in question was first published in the *Sunday School Times*, eighteen years ago. Since then it has encircled the world with its strains of plaintive pleading, and it is a new power to day in the earthly home of Him of whom it sings.

The arrest of several men in Philadelphia Monday night, who had in their possession five bodies they had just "resurrected" to sell to a medical college, led to developments which showed that an extensive business of this kind has been going on for some time. One of the men, who was superintendent of the cemetery, said that he was paid $3 apiece for bodies. He had been in the cemetery 11 years and body-snatching had been going on nine years. Some of the developments at the examination were of the most horrible character. Clew testified that sometimes if a wagon came and the driver said they were short, coffins were opened in the receiving vault, the corpse snatched, and the farce of burying the empty coffin gone through the next day. The records of burials found at the cemetety showed that in two months 55 bodies were in one grave. This created a sensation among the audience. The prisoners were held in $5,000 each for further hearing Friday next.

A few days ago Mrs. W. D. Petit, wife of the teller of the First National Bank of Fort Wayne, apparently died, and the undertaker took charge of the body. Arrangements were making for the funeral, and watchers were sitting with the supposed corpse. At 10 o'clock at night a faint sigh was heard coming from the body. The watchers started to their feet with alarm, stepped to her side, found her eyes were wide open, while in a voice that was scarcely an audible whisper she recognized them and asked for her husband. For a moment the attendants were speechless with wonder at the resurrection of the dead; then, with the revulsion of feeling, they almost screamed with excitement. The husband came in haste, and with joy unspeakable clasped again his living wife in his arms. The doctor was sent for, and he was as much astonished as the rest of the household at beholding living, what in his exact medical science he had declared dead. He administered the proper restoratives, and the patient rapidly recovered.

One of the most horrible deaths ever recorded was that of an engineer on the Lehigh Valley Railway, New York, one day last week. Two trains colliding, the first sleeping car was thrown up on the tender of the passenger engine, and three freight cars laden with hay were piled up promiscuously on the wreck, and the debris at once took fire. Then ensued a most heart-rending scene. The engineer, N. Faulke, of Waverly, stood in the midst of the burning mass in plain view of the spectators, but could not move as his right leg was caught in the iron and timbers as if in a vise. All his efforts to release himself from the fire roaring around him were vain. He could only stand there and look death in the face. It came slowly, surely, and cruelly. The crowd did what they could to reach and save him, but the heat was too intense. The man was gradually roasted before his friends and companions, who were unable to give any succour. There was no flinching about the unhappy man however. He stood up and calmly, directed the efforts of the men who were trying to save him. Even while the scalding steam was stripping the flesh from his bones he shouted to the by-standers to cut the cab away, but this could not be done on account of the fearful heat from the burning hay. Flames from this ignited the express baggage car, and next the sleeper that had been piled on top of the engine, so that Faulke was speedily beyond all human aid. The spectators could only turn their heads away from the horrid sight.

The Bad and Worthless

are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters, All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of grean Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S

STOCK OF

First Class Dry Goods

Is full in every department with goods suitable for the

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TRADE,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Dec. 6

HOLIDAY SALE

AT

DEVER BROTHERS.

OUR SALE OF

Fancy and Domestic Goods

For the CHRISTMAS SEASON has now commenced. We have a full stock of seasonable goods. Bargains in all departments.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1882

JUST RECEIVED:

BURDOCK

BLOOD BITTERS.

WYETH'S

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON!

FELLOW'S

Syrup Hypophosphites

PUTNER'S

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES

Davis, Staples & Co.

Fredericton, Nov. 1

C. H. Thomas & Co.

Offer the following Goods for inspection:—

Gents' Lined Kid Gloves.
Gents' Cloth & Knit "
Gents' Plymouth Buck "
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Scarfs and Ties.
Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
Gents' Flannel & Knit Shirts
Gents' Shirts and Drawers.
New Styles in Cuff Buttons.
New Styles in Collar Buttons
New Styles in Scarf Pins.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Gents' Furnishers,

And Custom Shirt Makers.

Fredericton, Oct. 4, 1882

Gladstone, Sunbury Co.,
September 17, 1882

GEO. H. DAVIS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR,—Having felt the benefit of your Quinine, Iron & Wine in my own case, I deem it my duty to give some testimonial to the public of its superior merits as an invigorating tonic. Last winter through overwork and exposure in the woods, my system became completely run down, and I began to fear a breaking up of my constitution. My weight was much reduced, and my appetite very poor, in fact I was so much debilitated that I was unable to do my usual spring work on the farm. Through a lucky chance I was induced to try your Quinine, Iron & Wine, and after taking but a few bottles I found my health completely restored, and now, though somewhat advanced in years, I am as strong and vigorous as ever in my life before. Under these circumstances I have no hesitation, and I take the greatest pleasure, in recommending your invaluable tonic to all who may be afflicted as I was.

Yours Gratefully,

ALEX. HOYT.

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

NEW

FALL GOODS.

75 CASES

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

RUBBERS,

LATELY RECEIVED AT

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store,

And more still to arrive.

PERSONS IN WANT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

will find the largest and best assortment in in the city to select from at

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☞ Orders by Mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

A. LOTTIMER,
Queen Street

Oct. 25