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,

ustom 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 treets,

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

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—My thoughts are directed to you from reading a day or two ago, that paragraph in the MARITIME FARMER congratulating the Militia of York on again receiving into their ranks (not, it may be with quite open arms) so distinguished a commander, such a brilliant strategist, and consummate master of military tactics, as Henry Adams Cropley. Well was it for Wolseley's laurels that this did not occur before the Egyptian campaign. But I must not say more as already I feel "the blood surge wildly thro' my veins." But what is the fate of the poor Deer Islanders? Are they to be left with only a dried codfish as a shield and a boat hook their only weapon? Does the Captain's insatiate thirst for military glory go so far? But enough of him and no mention of his officers and men. His reappearance in the 71st gives good assurance that occasionally there will be "fun for the boys in camp."

AN OLD 71STER.

Ottawa, Dec. 13, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 20, 1882.

Anent the Agricultural Interest.

The first (after the opening complimentary and congratulatory sentences) longest and most important paragraph in the Governor's speech, at the opening of the Ontario Legislature, last Wednesday, was devoted to Agriculture. It noted the extremely gratifying progress of this great industry in the Province, during the past twelve years, the important services rendered it by the work of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, and the Report of the Agricultural Commission, and to very important advantages which have already been secured by the Bureau of Statistics established last year. "The statistical and other information relating to the agricultural interests," His Honor added, "collected by the Bureau strikingly exhibits the magnitude and importance of these material resources. In the production of cereals, especially, it is now ascertained that Ontario holds a foremost place when compared with the most favorable regions of this continent. A system which, besides its other objects, provides for annually publishing carefully gathered statistics of the farm, the forest and the factory is a valuable agency for exhibiting the growth and capabilities of the Province, and cannot fail to prove of essential service in attracting wealth and emigration from other lands." Ontario is, even if there was no other reason, worthy of the title of "the leading Province," for the interest taken by its people and legislature in the development of its agricultural capabilities. The Agricultural College at Guelph, that attracts students from all parts of the Dominion, is doing a great work, and the Agricultural Commission, in their elaborate report, present to those who study its volumes a most instructive view of the condition of agriculture, and most invaluable suggestions on all matters of "general farming," and subsidiary subjects.

New Brunswick may well follow the example of Ontario in developing and encouraging the interest which is "the basis of a nation's wealth. An Agricultural College for the Province, or the Maritime Provinces combined, will be probably established in the near future. The present Stock Farm will then be expanded into an experimental station, and form an adjunct to such an institution. In the meantime, by the establishment of the Stock Farm, the Legislature, through the Board of Agriculture, have laid the basis of solid improvement. We notice that a certain journal in St. John, which seems to delight to spread abroad ill-natured reports, and to be in perpetual opposition to the interests of the Province, gives currency to a rumor prejudicial to the management of that institution. We have no doubt that the report, which will be submitted at the present meeting of the Agricultural Board of the state and prospects of the farm, will prove the rumor to be false, a mere discharge of splenetic humor by people who will see nothing good in the farm itself, because it is the work of their political opponents.

The Small Crisis.

Within the last week or so, relief has come to the monetary tightness in the upper Canadas, of which we spoke in our last issue. The congestion, as the *Globe* calls it, has been relieved and a free circulation has been established. The small crisis is past. Little speculators have been "squeezed out," and some failures have occurred among business men. The case of these unfortunates is a warning to business men generally not to be led away by speculation excitement, or to lose their heads in the endeavor to become suddenly rich, but to be content with doing a fairly profitable business. In cases of fever, there are premonitory symptoms which taken care of in time will a long and dangerous illness; so, if the lesson of these "flurries" were attended to, a severe financial crisis might be staved of. But, it is vain to hope, that, warnings or experience of past financial disaster will restrain the speculative, gambling spirit, in a community. But for some time, at least, the pace will be slower. The banks having strained their resources have raised the rate of discounts, and there will not be much money out for speculation, though money may be had for all legitimate needs.

We mentioned last week, that, one cause of the monetary tightness was the holding back by the farmers of their grain. Now, having given up hope of a rise in prices, or urged by immediate necessity, they are bringing it forward. Those who have thought out the question, hold that farmers gain nothing by holding back crops. A table has been compiled by the statistician to the "New York Produce Exchange," showing the price of wheat at New York during the first half and the last half of each of the last sixteen years. So far as this table teaches anything, it shows that the farmer who markets his wheat at the first opportunity realizes a greater sum in a series of years than does the farmer who holds his wheat over the winter. The *Globe*, writing on this subject, says:—

Of course it might be possible for a lucky man to strike every year that particular time in which the price of wheat is highest. But on the other hand it is quite possible that a man of excellent judgment might hold over his wheat and lose money by it; or he might sell at once and lose money. The fact is that in these days the markets are so thoroughly under the control of rings and speculators that the possession of foresight is sometimes an absolute detriment to a business man. The circumstances upon which he founds his judgment may be all right, but at the last moment some combination for "bulling" or "bearing" the market irrespective of real values is made, and his whole calculation falls to pieces. This being the case, and the table mentioned proving that in a series of years there is nothing gained by holding back crops, farmers would do well to consider whether for the sake of a problematical gain they can afford to stand the certain losses from ratage, shrinkage, evaporation, etc., which often reduces the bulk of wheat by as much as fifteen per cent in six months.

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.

The Investigation.

The investigation into the causes of the disaster that befell the "Cedar Grove," held before Capt Scott, R. N., at St. John, terminated on Thursday, A great sensation was caused by a statement in writing made by Mr. Fairall, cousin of Miss Fairall, who was drowned, accusing the second officer, Mr. Pearson, of being the direct cause of the loss of the steamer and charging the S. S. Company with neglecting the provisions of the Merchant Service Act, with regard to the providing of life belts, and making regulations for the manning of boats in event of necessity. The statement raised the impression that the "Cedar Grove" was ill provided with life saving apparatus incompetently officered and badly crewed, and that the unfortunate young girl was at first deceived as to the reality of the danger, and then left, in a base and cowardly manner, to be swept to her death. All his statements were flatly contradicted by the now principal witnesses Mr. McAvity and Mr. Pearson. And those who heard or read the testimony are left in state of painful doubt as to whether Mr. Fairall who was possessed by an "unaccountable feeling," that something was wrong, and by a desire to bring a charge against the Company was not deceived by his own suspicions in putting the case or whether the witnesses in their anxiety to break the force of the damaging statement, did not outwear fact. As the ship was not lost in a furious storm, but was steered miles out of its course upon the breakers, the first inference is that it was lost through ignorance or carelessness. If the second officer was the "damned opium eater," which Mr. Fairall, professedly quoting Mr. McAvity, accuses him of being, and he had, while under the influence of the narcotic drug which made him sleepy and stupid, the charge of the ship during the watch from midnight to 3 A. M., when it degleeted from its safe course, the conclusion would be if there was no rebutting testimony, that the ship was lost through something worse than carelessness. Experts said as Capt. Scott, is reported to have stated, that "the little silver box" contained, or had a compound of opium and liquorice. As Mr. Pearson, says he was suffering from "acute bronchitis," he may have used this compound for relief, though it is rather against him, that he denied that the box contained such a compound, but was used as a perfume bottle. Whether he used the compound as a recipe for his complaint, or as a habit, the testimony of other witnesses goes to show that he was not drowsy or stupid during the watch, and his own, that Capt. Fritz, was up on deck during it.

The testimony of the witnesses contradicts the statement of Mr. Fairall regarding the cowardly behaviour of officers and crew in leaving his cousin to be swept to death. Both the Captain, who was drowned himself, and the chief steward, exerted themselves to save her. Mr. Fairall possessed by suspicions gathered particulars from some of the men of the "Cedar Grove" at Canso, and as he could not have personal knowledge of what took place on board the ship, he based his statement on what was said by men who were not in a condition, according to Mr. McAvity, to relate events as they occurred. Should this statements then weigh against the testimony of witnessess like McAvity, Pearson and Brown, who were actors in the scene, and whose sworn testimony and counter statements contradicts his in so many respects so squarely. The man who could have cleared up the true cause of the disaster, and who could have best assured the public that every humane exertion was put forth to save Miss Fairall, perished, and they have received little satisfaction on those points, and what between contradictory testimony and counter statements are puzzled to know exactly where to lay the blame.

Norquay and the Orangemen.

Mr. Norquay, the Premier of Manitoba, and the leader of the party now named the Federal-Conssrvatives, who uphold the settled Pacific Railway policy of the Federal Government, to distinguish them from the Conservatives, who stand out for Provincial rights will have a hard time of it at the coming general elections. The spirit of patriotism that breathes in protests against the act of the Federal Government in disallowing the railway bills, in the interect of the Syndicate, is rising above the spirit of party. Not only will he be opposed by the "patriotic" Conservatives—the straight Liberals—and Greenaway men—on the question of the maintenance of Provincial rights against Federal aggression, but he will have the influence of the Orange body thrown against him, and for the followidg reason. During the last session of the Manitoba Legislature a bill incorporating the Orange Association of the Province was passed by an unanimous vote, but the assent of the Lieutenant Governor, was withheld from the measure. The officers of the Grand Lodge have now issued a circular by "the brethren" and their sympathisers, declaring that as the government either advised the action, or accepted it without protest, they must be held responsible. It denounces the conduct of Mr. Norquay and his colleagues as most cowardly and treacherous, and which should draw down upon them the contempt of all right thinking classes of the community, and it calls on all to whom it is addressed to support no candidate who will not pledge himself to assist in overthrowing the Norquay government.

Some time ago, the Grand Lodge held a special session and passed several denunciatory resolutions. One of them declares that—

"We hereby pledge unity in the forthcoming elections to aid in removing from power and place men who disregard the rights of the Province, the unanimous will of the people's representatives, and the just demands of our beloved order."

Atlantic S. S. Wreck List.

In 38 years of steamship navigation across the Atlantic from 1841 to 1879, according to a wreck list compiled by Admiral Preble, U. S. N., 144 steam vessels have been lost. Yet long as the list is, the losses bear a very small relation to the enormous tide of traffic. It has often been stated, and it is probably true "that there is no place in the world safer than the saloon of a first-class Atlantic liner." From the time of the loss of the *President* which sailed from New York in 1841, and was never heard of again, there was no serious mishaps until 1854, when the "City of Glasgow" with 450 souls went down.

In the same year the *Arctic* was sunk by collision off Cape Race, and 562 persons were drowned; and a steamer from Quebec, *Her Majesty*, was lost with all hands. In 1856 the *Pacific* with 200 souls, and the *Lyonnais* with 260, were lost. In 1858 the *Austria* was burned, and 533 lives sacrificed, and in 1860 the *Hungarian* ran on Cape Sable, and lost 205 persons. In more recent years, the loss of life has been smaller with each wreck, except in the cases of the *Atlantic*, wrecked in 1873, 546 lives lost; *Ville du Havre*, in the same year, 230 lives; and the *Schiller*, 1875, 200 lives. As well as the *President*, 18 vessels have been lost, with every soul on board. The best remembered of these is the *City of Boston*, lost in 1870, and the most recent the *Zanzibar*, in 1878. Half the 144 vessels were wrecked in-shore, 10 were burned, 8 were sunk by collision, 3 by ice, and 24 are classified as "missing." As to the ownership of the vessels, the Cunards are down for two—the *Columbia*, in 1843, and *Tripoli*, in 1872—one life having been lost on the former, and none on the latter. The Inman Company has lost 5 vessels; Guion. 6; Allan, 7; Anchor, 8; North German Floyds, 4; Transatlantique, 5; White Star, 1.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

Co-Education at Kingston.

One of the signs of the progress and liberal advancement of the times is the educational enfranchisement of women. Many colleges are now open to them, and the co-education of the sexes is successfully carried on. In our own University, if we understood aright a late utterance of President Jack, freshwomen will be admitted to the class-rooms, and go through the regular course of studies along with the male gowns. An incident happened at the Royal Kingston Medical College, the other day, which has caused some to entertain a doubt of the possibility of successfully co-educating the sexes. At first lectures were delivered there to the women in the afternoon, and to the men in the evening, but the task of delivering a duplicate series of lectures each day, was found so burdensome by the professors, that it was allowed to fall through, and for some time past, the male and female students have taken lectures together. Some of the subjects discussed were of such a nature, necessarily, as to try the scientific stocism of the young women, and in more than one occasion taking offence at some remarks of a Professor they walked out of the class-room. A number of the male students did their worst to make the class-room unbearable to the women, by uproariously applauding when a Professor let slip some words offensive to delicate ears. We have had proof lately, (did we not know it before,) from the conduct of students in Edinburgh, Glasgow, not to come nearer home, that uproarieness and self-assertion, are characteristics of not a few. Such are not prone to respect the claims to consideration and feelings of their Rectors and Professors and fellow students. In Kingston forty-six of the young male "sawbones" showed that they were not disposed to respect the feelings of the gentle-sex, and took the opportunity of the female student demonstrations to complain of the interruption they caused to their studies, and to threaten the faculty that they would pursue their training elsewhere, unless the doors of the College were closed to women. The Faculty at first took a high tone, and reminded the students that they were not the masters of the College. But the recalcitrants reprotested, and the difficulty has been settled by the Faculty "agreeing that no more lady students shall be admitted, and the present lady students shall receive separate instruction."

But this incident is not conclusive against the possibility of co-educating the sexes. It only proves that they ought not to be brought together in the medical classes until by a process of refinements the coarse element in male student, nature is refined into respecting the feelings of the weaker and more sensitive sex.

On the 13th of December, Mr. Gladstone received felicitations from all parts of the globe, on the occasion of his completing the fiftieth year of his public life, that being the date of his first election as a member of the House of Commons. The press of the United Kingdom joined in a chorus of eulogy, with a few sharp notes from the Conservative organs, in honor of the G. O. M. "The Grand Old Man," as the metropolitan wits affect now to call him. It would take half a life time, for a historian to relate in worthy strain, the story of his wonderful career, in relation to the politicial changes, the spread of liberal opinion, the progress in industrial improvements that have taken place in England, and to the course of events in Europe, which has been shaken by many revolutionary risings, has heard the crash, and seen the rise of Empires and Kingdoms, during the last half a century. The end of his active career is not now far off. He feels the burden of the state laid on him too heavy for his shoulders, and the resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, is but the first step, to his final retirement from public life which will probably take place at the close of the session of 1883.

On Saturday the changes in the Imperial Cabinet, for some time foreshadowed, were completed at Windsor, when the following named ministers took the oath before the Queen:—Lord Derby as Secretary of State for the Colonies: Lord Kimberly as Secretary of State for Indies: Lord Hartington as Secretary of War; Hon. Hugh C. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Bow River Falls.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* found himself about the end of October at the headquarters of the Cochrane Ranche, and before reaching that point in his North-West peregrinations, he encountered a big snow storm. The cattle and horses that had been out all summer on the range were looking remarkably well, but some 4000 cattle, recently imported form Montana, that were held closely herded on the Calgary Bottoms during the storm were looking so thin and badly run down, that he had no doubt the Company would suffer the loss of many. Setting out from the Ranche, after one days journey, in company with Major Walker of Fort Walsh, he reached the Bow river pass into the Rocky Mountains. In his letter, he gives the following picturesque description of the Bow River Falls by moonlight:—

The trail leads along Bow River and crosses numerous deep coulees and creeks with precipitious banks. On the way up night overtook us about three miles from the gap, but in spite of the darkness Major Walker, who had kindly cousented to accompany me on my trip to the mountains, insisted on guiding me some two miles from the trail that I might obtain a view of the falls of Bow River. The moon was just rising as we turned off into the thick underbrush to reach the bank of the river. After riding through a taugled mass of grey willows for some fifteen minutes we at last found ourselves on the steep bank of the river, and looking down the canon through which the river flows it was lit up by the, pale, wierd light of moonbeams struggling through drifting masses of light, hazy clouds, while the little wavelets and ripples on the stream, and even the small flakes of foam drifting down from the falls emitted a strange phosphorescent light. On the right as we looked down into the canon was a broad, snow-white sheet of foam leaping down into a deep gulf, where it was lost to view in unfathomable darkness. Hitching the horses to the bushes near the verge of the precipice we clambered down over the shelving rocks into what appeared to be a bottomless abyss, and at length found ourselves crowding on a narrow ledge of rock close beside the cliff over which the great white torrent was leaping with a thunderous roar into the dark eddying gulf below. In daylight the falls of Bow River may look far tamer and more commonplace, but stetched along the ledge so close beside it and looking at it through the cold weird light of the cloud wrapped moon, it seemed to me more awe-inspiring than even Niagara itself. The fall is only about thirty feet high, and rushes through a rocky gorge only about sixty or seventy feet wide, but there was something in the picture as I saw it calculated to impress the beholder with the idea of immeasurable, but half pent up force. Finally a heavy cloud bank totally obscured the moon and we had to almost feel our way up over the rugged masses of rock to the top of the cliff where we remounted our horses and resumed our journey toward the gap. As the trail led out into the open once more another strangely beautiful picture presented itself. The towering snow-clad peaks right ahead, that were almost overhanging the bridle-path, were wrapped in deep shadow, but away off among the loftier mountains a ghostly white light came stealing over their snowy crests as though they themselves were luminous. Looking eastward I could not see a trace of moonlight from out the great pall-like curtain of black cloud that overhung the horizon, but yet the lofty summits of the Rockies were bathed in brightest moonlight, while as yet the moon herself was hidden from the plain. Presently the upper rim of the great cloud curtain was edged with silver, and slowly the light came creeping down the mountain sides, till, as we reached the gap, the moon broke again into the unclouded sky, and every snow crystal on the great white walls around us glittered like a diamond of the purest water.

The greatest snowstorm that has been known in Great Britain for forty years, occurred last week. Telegraphic communication was greatly impeded, and railroad traffic virtually stopped for a time, as English railroads have no such appliances as are used in America for clearing the snow from the tracks; trains were snowed under in some places in drifts fifteen feet deep, and passengers suffered severely from cold, the carriages, as is usual in England, having no efficient heating apparatus.

The London "Spectator," in an article on the power of concentrated wealth in certain individuals of the United States, takes a prospective glance at what a Vanderbilt or a Gould might accomplish in England. 'Suppose,' says the "Spectator," 'one of these Americans came over here and shut the Bank of England, or bought all its shares, as he easily might; or produced a black Friday every year by withdrawing gold, as he also easily might; or knocked all investments to pieces by perpetually 'cornering' consols, which is not so impossible as it looks.'

England experienced a genuine snowstorm last week, which obstructed travel everywhere. In Wales a train was lost, and was sought for by bodies of men on horseback. Finally the top of it was discovered protruding through a snow drift sixteen feet deep. The imprisoned passengers suffered from hunger and cold, in unheated cars, for eighteen hours. It took a day and a half to dig out the train. Accounts of death from cold and exposure have been received from all quarters. Many parts of the country are inaccessible by reason of drifts, and persons have been found on the highways frozen to death. The weather on the Continent has been unprecedentedly bad everywhere.

The Crown Princess of Germany has just lost a dear friend by the death of Miss Georgiana Archer, whose famous Victoria Lyceum has been known to all who have visited Berlin during the past fifteen years. She came thither on the invitation of the Crown Princess to establish it as a place for the higher education of German women. It was in most respects a normal college, although ladies who were not to become teachers took advantage of the lectures there delivered by eminent Professors. Miss Archer herself lectured on English literature, and last winter she found upwards of 1,000 pupils registered for the Lyceum. She had at the time of her death (ascribed to overwork) raised a large sum for a new building, of which next January, on the date of the Crown Princess' silver wedding, her Royal friend was to lay the corner-stone.—*Toronto Globe.*

The North American Review for January opens with a symposium in which three of the most prominent advocates in this country of the "Revision of Church Creeds," namely Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, set forth the grounds upon which such revision is deemed necessary as a defence of revealed religion against the encroachments of skepticism, and as an adjustment of the relations between faith and science. "University Education for Women," a question that just now is being warmly agitated both here and in England, is discussed by Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens, who, though he zealously advocates the measure, commands the attention and respect of its opponents by the eminent fairness with which he states the adverse arguments. Prof. Isaac L. Rice gives a "Definition of Liberty," deduced from a profoundly philosophical study of the phases of political evolution, from the earliest Anglo-Saxon times to the present day. "American English," by Gilbert M. Tucker is a spirited defence of our cis-Atlantic fashion of English speech against the aspersions of sundry British critics. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas writes an article that can hardly fail to strike a sympathetic chord in many a mind, on "The Responsibilities of Progressive Thinkers." "Bigotry in the Medical Profession," by Dr. David Hunt, is a protest, from the pen of a respected member of the medical profession, against the First Commandment of medical ethics, which forbids association with any but regular practitioners. Finally, Charles T. Congdon, under the singularly apt title of "Adulteration of Intelligence." exposes some of the grave evils to be apprehended from the monopolization of telegraph lines, press associations and influential public journals. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Remarkable Disclosures.

Mr. B. S. Crane, manager and treasurer of the Alvin Joslin Comedy Company, struck Cheyenne the other day upon business connected with the appearance of that splendid company in this city at an early day. A reporter called upon Mr. Crane at his rooms at the Inter-Ocean and spent a few pleasant minutes in conversation about the coming attraction. Mr. Crane assured the writer that the personnel of the company is all that could be desired and that the public may look for even better performances this season than last. Noticing that the manager looked a little pale the writer remarked upon the fact, but received the reply that he was in good health.

"But," continued Mr. Crane, "I did have a pretty serious time of it last summer in New York."

"What was the trouble?"

"I had a very sharp attack of rheumatism. The disease attacked my left leg and left arm, and for a time I could neither walk upon the one nor raise the other to my head I suffered horribly. Did you ever have the rheumatism, sir?" addressing the reporter. "If ever you are stricken with it there is one thing which I can recommend as a pretty sure cure, and one which will probably give you quicker relief than anything else you can employ. I refer to the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I am aware of the prejudice which many entertain against advertised medicines. I felt thus about the St. Jacobs Oil and thought my aversion was too deeply rooted to be dissipated. But a man will sometimes catch at a hope as it flies. I purchased a bottle of it, when I found nothing else I applied would give relief, and commenced applying it. It proved a most effectual remedy, and the use of three bottles cured me."

"And, you are now quite a devotee of St. Jacobs Oil?"

"That is, perhaps, drawing it too strongly. I certainly do believe it a fine special for rheumatism, and as my befief is based upon personal experience, I don't mind commending its use to others."

In the office of the hotel, the reporter met Mr. Geo A. Dunlap, who is the popular and efficient representative in Cheyenne of the Chicago firm of Wood Bros., live stock commission merchants. Happening to mention the interview with the manager of the Alvin Joslin company and what he said about St. Jacobs Oil, Mr. Dunlay replied that he was not suprised at the narration of the circumstances, for the Great German Remedy was a good medicine and he could also commend its virtues.

"And you struck on Oil, too, Mr. Dunlap?"

"Well, I don't exactly put it that way, but I believe it a good remedy all the same. My experience with it is somewhat limited, but of sufficiently recent date to make me vividly remember what it has done for me. While superintending the loading of cattle this Autumn, I fell from a car and seriously hurt my left knee. I believe a blood vessel was ruptured and the muscles severely strained. I could not walk for several days, and do not know that I would be capable of active locomotion now, were it not for the kindly offices of St. Jacobs Oil. Its powerful healing and stimulating properties put me right on my feet. It did, for a fact, and you can use the information if you so please,"

"Almost everybody," remarked Mr. A. C. Stayart, representing Weber, Howland & Co., wholesale dealer in hats and caps at Denver, "uses St. Jacobs Oil where I came from. I once had a very sore foot and very naturally employed the Great German Remedy. It cured my foot in a very short time. I also can recommend it."

"Are there any other gentlemen present, who would like to endorse this wonderful specific?" said the reporter. "It has assumed the importance of a public question, and I intend to write it up for the benefit of others who may need the offices of this medicine."

"Yes," replied Mr. Wm. H. Dunlap, representing the great coffee house of Jewett, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee, "put me down as another believer in St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism and St. Jacobs Oil cured me. You can just bet on it every time."

"Gentlemen," remarked the reporter, "this is a remarkable coincidence. Two Mr. Dunlaps, each of whom never met the other, both endorsing St. Jacobs Oil, followed by another gentleman in the room. It is a regular experience meeting. It will not be paralisled soon in Cheyenne."

The reporter was subsequently informed by one of the prominent druggists in the city that Father Hayes had also used the Great German Remedy for rheumatism, and, having been cured, commended its employment to his people.

The above is a true bill, and may be relied upon.

CURRENT COIN.

Dominion Parliament will meet on Thursday, February 8th.

A tin mine, said to be the only mine in the United States, has been discovered in Clay county, Ala.

The peanut crop is worth $3,000,000 a year to the United States, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Hon. David Laird, ex-Governor of the North-West Territories, has resumed the editorship and proprietorship of the Charlottetown *Patriot*.

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."

It is stated that the British railroads last year killed and wounded more people than were killed and wounded in the late Egyptian war.

In India last year snakes killed no fewer than 18,670 human beings, while wild beasts destroyed 2759 more. Further, 43,509 head of cattle were killed by the same agents.

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.'"

Sagast, Premier of Spain, in a debate on the proposed modification of the Constitution, declared that he would never accept the principles of liberty of public worship and universal suffrage.

It works wonders upon the Digestive apparatus. ZOPESA acts as a gentle purgative, cures Dyspepsia, removes languor and low spirits, gives energy and capacity for work.

The oldest printer actively engaged in his profession is said to be Grandpa Precott, in Iowa, who at the age of ninety years sets type every working day in the composing room of the Corning Gazette.

I CERTIFY that I obtained immediate relief during a severe case of bronchitis, when in Camp Sussex this year, by the application of Minard's Liniment.

C. CREWD-READ, Lieut.-Col.

St. John, 13th November, 1882.

At Chicago last Sunday Fletcher Wilcox, pastor of the the Christian Church, preached a sermon denying the immortality of the soul, and claiming that eternal life was to be the reward of virtue. The church yesterday dismissed Wilcox.

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.

Poor unhappy Jews! At St. Petersburg the Prefect has ordered the police to expel all Jews residing within the municipal boundaries of St. Petersburg without official permission. The Senate has decided that Jews are incapable of holding landed property in Russia.

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.

Prof. Beal recommends to pack celery and other vegetables in damp moss for keeping through winter. It is said that vegetables thus packed will not only keep a long time but retain their flavor and quality so well that they can hardly be distinguished from fresh ones.

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 Dominion of Canada possesses 1,350,000 tons of shipping. She is the fourth maritime country in the world, coming in between Norway, which has 1,447,590 tons, and Germany which has only 1,217,228. This is a record of which Canadians ought truly to be proud.

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 soldier, when under fire in Egypt for the first time, commenced a strategical movement to the rear. "You are a wretched coward," said one of his companions. "Possibly I am," said the retreating sage; "but I prefer being a coward for five minutes to being a corpse for all time."

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.

The late Sir Hugh Allan's wealth has been variously estimated. In a collection of names given in a New York daily several years ago of men worth over ten million dollars' twenty-three millions were placed oposite his name. It is quite impossible to arrive at any correct estimate.

A. D. WEEKS, Druggist, of Uxbridge, says he never sold any pills that gave such universal satisfaction as the National Pills, and adds, "I sincerely believe them to be the best in the market, and can safely recommend them to my customers."

Mrs. McElroy, a sister of President Arthur, will return the last part of the preseut month to take up her resdence in the White House with Mr. Arthur when he moves in. She will receive with him on New Year's Day and afterwards, as is customary, on specified days. The White House will not, therefore, be longer without a mistress.

George Kelsey and his wife, immigrants who arrived in Montreal on Saturday are from the west of England, and have twelve children, all born in six years. Mrs. Kelsey had triplets twice in six mentioned. This couple will make a valuable addition to the population. They are both young.

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.

Philadelphia is getting to be the thieve's paradise. Not only are the taxes stolen out of the treasury but the very cemeteries are robbed in a wholesale and shameless manner. Investigation has already disclosed over sixty empty graves in a single cemetery where colored people were buried, and it has but just begun.

Two convicted three-card monte men, now in jail at Washington, D. C., have made statements that the entire detective police force of the District are in collision with the burglers and thieves of that city, often planning the big robberies themselves, and taking their regular dividends from the proceeds, even to the extent of levying a regular weekly assessment upon the profits of crime.

The latest way in which it is proposed to solve the sawdust question, is to utilize the dust in the production of gas. This, it is claimed, has been successfully tried, and there are saw mills now in Bay City, Mich., which are lighted by gas made from sawdust after extracting the gas, is charcoal, which, as is generally well known, is used in the manufacture of the best quality of iron.

THE reason why "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has taken so strong a hold upon the smoking community is because it is the genuine article. No man has a desire to smoke anything else than tobacco. Even opium is not smoked for the pleasure of smoking it but for its soporific effects. The desire for tobacco is, of course, best satisfied by getting the pure article, and when to this is added the finest quality the satisfaction is complete These two things are combined in the "Myrtle Navy."

There are two thousand seven hundred and fifty languages. Two persons die every second. A generation is fifteen years, average of life, thirty-one years. The standing army of Prussia, war times, 1,000,000; France, 1,360,090; Russia, 1,000,000; Austria, 825,008; Italy, 2000,000; Spain, 100,900; Belgium, 95,000; England, 72,000; United States, 24,000. New York consumes six hundred beeves daily, seven hundred calves, twenty thousand sheep, twenty thousand swine, in winter.

The Sultan of Turkey is the most abjectedly wretched of all monarchs. The events of the past few months, the defeat of his projects in Egypt, the sword which England holds suspended over his head, the intrigues by which he is surrounded, the contempt with which he finds himself regarded in every Court in Europe, even in that of Russia, where he futilely offered Constantinople for a Russian garrison if Russia would interfere in Egypt, have weakened his intellect. There is insanity in his family, and he shows symptoms of it. He is a prey to the most fearful fits of depression, becomes frantic, wails and shrieks at imaginary enemies, makes and unmakes Ministers in twenty-four hours, and altogether presents a pitiable spectacle. His dread of assassination haunts him like a nightmare.

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

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

HOLIDAY SALE

AT

DEVER BROTHERS.

OUR STOCK 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

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

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

☞ Orders by Mail or otherwise promptly