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 manufacturers.

We call special attention to our

OVERCOATINGS,

ULSTERS, OVERCOATS, REEFERS.

Give the boys a chance on

BOY'S ULSTERS

—AND—

OVERCOATS,

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

T. W. Smith & Son

York and Queen Streets,

Fredericton, Sept. 20, 1882

ALBION HOUSE!

September 13th.

CAMP SUPPLIES

I have now in stock the following goods, suitable for

Lumbermen's Outfits:

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

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

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

CAMP BLANKETING,

EXTRA VALUE.

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

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

Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

—AND—

Branch Store: St. Mary's Ferry

Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., October 4, 1882.

The Centennial Exhibition.

At the instance of the Local Government, and to gain a more accurate knowledge of the management of Exhibitions in the Upper Provinces, as well as to induce manufacturers and stock owners there to take a prominent part in the Centennial Exhibition, to be held in St. John next autumn, Mr. Inches, Secretary for Agriculture, visited the recent Exhibitions at Kingston and Montreal, and in both cities he received the warmest assurances of assistance, both from the Managing Boards and the press.

The following extract from the Kingston *Whig* is only one example of the hearty spirit of co-operation with which the latter met him:—

"Mr. Julius L. Inches, Secretary for Agriculture of New Brunswick, who more than any one else is sustaining the vigor and enterprise of that department, last evening laid before the Agricultural and Arts Association, in session in Kingston, the scheme for a Centennial Exhibition a year hence at St. John, N. B., to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of the Province. The Provincial Government has undertaken the project, there being no general agricultural and arts association in New Brunswick. The Dominion and Local Governments, the city of St. John and town of Portland have bonused it, and with $40,000 of anticipated donations and gate receipts, the projectors hope to be able to pay expenses besides making permanent additions to the very fine and spacious exhibition building at St. John. It will, therefore, be a great show if expectations be realized.

Mr. Inches asks for the co-operation of the western Provinces, and was given many assurances of their interest and good will. Ontario will contribute largely to the Fair, we are sure, both in visitors and exhibits, since a trip to St. John and the Maritime Provinces generally is a very pleasant one, and there are now multitudinous western business connections with St. John to capture the attention and invite the competition of manufacturers and agriculturists. The western cities are not all tired of show and probably will not meet the request that they should abandon their annual great fairs, but they will endeavor to make their exhibitions contribute to the greater one at St. John, and thus in reality aid it. With this purpose the time of the Centennial Exhibition should be fixed for October. We, in common with all Kingstonians, wish St. John better luck than the fates of the weather permit Kingston to have with its fairs."

The above merely refers to the Kingston Exhibition, but Mr. Inches also met the leading managers of the Quebec Provincial Exhibition held at Montreal on the same subject. Both the Kingston and Montreal Boards received him very kindly, and expressed their earnest desire to do everything in their power to assist.

He was introduced to, and conversed with many of the leading manufacturers of Montreal regarding their coming to St. John, and found the idea of exhibiting in the Maritime Provinces a very popular one, many wishing to introduce their goods to a new market, while those who already do business here, are desirous of extending it, and are pleased to have the opportunity of coming.

The Secretaries of both the Kingston and Montreal Boards have promised to send Mr. Inches a full list of manufacturers exhibiting there, with a view to mutual profit in their proposed visit to St. John. A number of leading stock breeders were also interviewed by Mr. Inches, and they expressed their intention of bringing selections from their herds which will afterwards be offered for sale. It seemed to be the general feeling among all these gentlemen, that our terms regarding space and freight and other expenses are more liberal than they had been accustomed to in their Exhibitions at home.

At Montreal there were large and splendid exhibits from Brazil and Manitoba, and these have been promised also with additions, or entirely new selections. We may also say here that Hon. Mr. Brown, during his recent visit to Fredericton, assured Mr. Inches that he would take a lively interest in the St. John Exhibition, and do what he could to promote its success.

Mr. Inches also obtained much valuable information regarding the management of the Exhibitions at Kingston and Montreal, with a view to adapting what is practicable at St. John, and particularly with respect to the buildings. At Montreal, nearly all the buildings are of a permanent character, being substantial and weather proof, and well, though plainly finished, and with admirable arrangements for the purpose. The old Crystal Palace has been entirely refitted and quite a number of wings added, giving an immense space for exhibits. There were distinct buildings within the enclosure for the various classes of stock and manufactures, thus keeping each class entirely by itself.

At Kingston, on the contrary, many of the buildings were of a temporary character, and with which exhibitors were very much dissatisfied, valuable collections of exhibits having been damaged by the rain. We, in New Brunswick, may learn a valuable lesson from this fact, which should induce us to erect nothing but what shall be of a permanent and durable character. The idea of putting up only temporary structures should not for a moment be entertained. A wet week during the Exhibition would do more damage to exhibits than would be saved by the erection of temporary buildings.

The usual defects in classification of exhibits was quite apparent at Montreal, where the show would have been much more attractive, and visitors would have gained more valuable information had the exhibits been better arranged. This is a point we would earnestly urge on the Management of our exhibition.

Such is the interest of Montreal manufacturers to do themselves justice at St. John, that they are willing to forego their own Exhibition next autumn and show their goods to a new class of people. Mr. Inches informs us that he was very favorably impressed with the great improvement of the manufactured articles at both Exhibitions over what he had seen at former ones there, especially in woollen and cotton goods, the excellent display of Canadian carpets particularly striking him, and which, he understands, are of much better quality than the English articles of the same price.

Another matter of importance Mr. Inches observed at the Exhibitions he visited was, that the usual programme of sports, including horse-racing, etc., which is invariably connected with Lower Province Exhibitions, was absent there. This fact increased the interest in the Exhibitions themselves, and their main object, namely, the improvement of agriculture and manufactures. Some Exhibitions, particularly in the United States, are overlooking these objects in a desire to make money, and we should be careful to guard against imitating their example. There should be no track attractions outside of showing and trying the horses and other stock on exhibition.

As we have already mentioned, Mr. Inches received very hearty assurances of support to popularize our Centennial from the press of both Montreal and Kingston, and he believes that St. John will be crowded with Upper Province visitors and exhibitors next autumn, as a result of the interest in the Exhibition already awakened and yet to be more enthusiastically impressed.

Major-General Luard has, sent his reply to the statement furnished by Captain Scott to the Militia Department. It is said to be remarkable for its brevity, doing little more than asking if Captain Scott's statement is all he has to say in the way of defence.

After the War.

The campaign in Egypt has stirred the nations of Europe, and the short campaign may only be the prelude to a greater event. Germany appears to be the Power which has most unreservedly approved of the action of Great Britain or which seems disposed to concede to her the right to determine what shall be the future of Egypt, and to acknowledge her paramount interest in the matter. The other powers are more or less jealous. Russia, it is reported, puts in an objection to the serious consideration of that question, until the greater one of the future of the Turkish Empire is first settled, and has made or is prepared to make a demand for the cession to it of the whole Balkan peninsula, as an offsett to the advantage that Great Britain has gained in Egypt. If Russia is really determined to take that attitude it would mean the reopening of the whole Eastern question. While the French ministry has with all courtesy and seeming sincerity, congratulated the British government on their brilliant success in Egypt, the people of France have an impression that "la grande nation" has been humiliated, and they are angry as well as jealous. They feel very sore about the Suez Canal, which they look upon as national property, and which should give France a controlling power in Egypt. But Great Britain is mistress of the situation as the French directors of the Canal have been made to feel. A statement made by the London *Times*, that Great Britain would, or rather could construct another Canal in opposition to the Lesseps water way, had its effect, and they now see that the question of the control of that work, is not all important. Their interest as stockholders in it, will tend to abate their antagonism. But the question will arise, has the abstention of France lessened, in the estimation of Great Britain, who assumed the whole risk and charge of putting down Arabi's rebellion, her right to a joint control in the affairs of Egypt, and if it has, will France submit to be put in a secondary place. Some fear is expressed that the feeling of jealousy will get the upper hand in France, and cause it to act with Russia. But as such a movement on her part would be taken as a threat by Germany, it would tend to throw that Power in closer alliance with Great Britain, and with such a backing Great Britain could well stand the hostility of France, and the lesser Mediterranean Powers, Italy and Spain, which are now betraying strong symptoms of jealousy towards her.

Great Britain has, no doubt, a difficult and delicate task before her. The state of Egypt, liable to outbreaks of fanatic Mahomedan wrath, and the necessity of upholding the power of the Khedive, which cannot stand unbolstered, demand that she shall keep a large force in the country. Her own interests and those of the people of Egypt, would seem to compel her to assume dominant control, and only by maintaining a firm attitude against the attempts of the other powers to interfere unduly, and by holding the lead, will she keep the first intact and best serve the other. Against the difficulties arising from fanatic hatred, and the intrigues of supple-fawning, treacherous Turkish and Egyptian Pashas, and from the wrath and jealousies which her power and success have excited among the Powers, firmness with justice will bear her safely. And she is in a position to demand that the leaders of the luckless rebellion,—for whose lives, Pashas, who would have rejoiced if Arabi had been successful, and who only turned against him when he fled from Tel-el-Kebir, are thirsting,—will be treated with some degree of clemency. It would not redound to her glory or add any to the impression of her power among the Egyptians, if she allowed Arabi to be handed over to the executioner, to slake the vindictive, disappointed rage of all the eastern magnates, from the Sultan downwards, who have been so completely fooled by the turn of events.

Public and Private Opinion.

Some of the opposition, now, declare that the defeat of Taylor and Price was even to their own minds a forgone conclusion. One editor tries to save his perspicacity at the expense of his honesty. That the defeated candidates were weak men was patent to all who intelligently considered their position, he says, and then adds, "it could not be expected that such opinions would be expressed openly by the opposition papers, but our individual opinions of the result were known to many before the voting, and the result has not disappointed us." As a party editor he is professionably sorry for the defeat of his candidates, but as a private man he is much gratified that his private judgment has not been at fault! It is a *naive* confession, and lets us a little into the inwardness of opposition journalism. According to the showing of the *Daily Transcript*, an opposition sheet, the government and successful candidates had everything in their favor. While their opponents had not a leg to stand upon, on the side of the successful, were the party of King's County rights who claimed a seat in the government for the county, and were determined that the Solicitor Generalship should be retained in it. Then Mr. Morton's character was strongly in his favor, "a very popular man sprung from the ranks, a man of the people, and who unlike most professional men, has taken an active energetic interest in agriculture, the staple industry of the country." Mr. Flewelling's character, standing occupation as shipbuilder, and the fact that he was the son of his father also told very strongly in his favor. Why did not the *Telegraph* with its intimate knowledge of parties and persons in King's at once come out with an article like that in its issue of the 29th ult. It would have effectually disposed of Taylor and Price, and earned for itself a reputation for honesty and superiority to partisan feeling which would have been honorable to it. It is evidently the private opinion of the editor which of course, it could not be expected publicly to express, that the government by the result of the King's election has greatly strengthened itself while the opposition leaders have diminished their chances of ousting them, but in his editorial he merely says "the fate of the government will still remain in doubt until pronounced upon by the legislature, and any temporary prestige gained in King's will by no means render them secure." It will tend at any rate that way.

Grand Trunk Crop Report, 1882

Harvest operations in Ontario, with the exception of occasional fields of late oats and pease, were generally concluded by the 1st of Sept., and the gathered results were most satisfactory. In accordance with their custom the Grand Trunk Company have issued a crop report of the section of country through which their line passes, and a digest of the returns for 1879-80-1-2 shows that the crop of 1882 has been a full average one, equaling that of any previous year. Hay has been an exceptionally good crop—a larger yield than that of this year has never been cut in the Upper Provinces before; fall wheat and oats have given a most satisfactory result; barley has been an abundant crop, though deteriorated in quality. On the other hand, spring wheat and pease are hardly up to the mark, as compared with these crops in 1880-1, and the apple crop is almost a total failure. The crops of small fruits, however, has been fair, and the root crop promises well. The harvest of 1882 is the fourth good one in succession with which the Canadian farmers have been favored. The prices of wheat and barley are considerably lower than those prevailing this time last year, but, as has been observed, the larger yield of these cereals will compensate the producer for the reduced prices, while consumers and transportation companies will derive an advantage from the lower range of values, and the greater surplus available for export.

Marmion.

A terrible hubbub has been raised in Ontarion, by the interdiction of "Marmion" on the list of school books, by the Superintendent of Education. It has been angry and loud enough to scare the spirit of Sir Walter Scott, if by any chance it revisits the earth in the glare of the sun or in the glimpses of the moon. Sir Walter has always been, heretofore, considerad to be a healtny writer of fiction, in poetry and prose, and the charge of immorality has not been brought against him in grave charge. He is specially a poet of description of natural scenery and action, but does not write to allure and entice by sensuous effects. For over seventy years, "Marmion" that stirring, heroic, romantic, historic poem, has delighted thousands on thousands of readers of both sexes and of all ages, and it is a little surprising to learn, at this time of day, that Catholic magnates pronounce it insidious to morals and insulting to the church. We cannot believe that it is a source of moral depravation, or that its myriads of readers have imbibed from its glowing, moving, picturesque pages, poison along with intellectual exhilaration.

It is true however that Mr. Crooks, at their dictation did absolutely interdict the reading of it in the schools at first, but the storm of remonstrance and ridicule that followed his mandate has caused him somewhat to modify the interdiction, as he has given high school masters who have began with Marmion liberty to go on at present. If the Hierarchy of the Upper Provinces insist, we suppose, Mr. Crooks will be compelled to take away that liberty, and decree that "the last words of Marmion" have been read in the school. It takes wonderfully little to excite the leading province in the Dominion, when the matter of a school text book—and such a text book—can excite the solicitude and call forth the condemnation of the Church, rouse up the belligerent force of the big Toronto dailies, and subject the Superintendent, his management, and the whole system of education to a fire of criticism.

Mutilating the Dead and Wounded.

The shocking mutilation of some of the British soldiers who fell on the Egyptian sands, roused a bitterly angry feeling in the army. The Egyptians were blamed, but it appears that the Fellakeen soldiery were not guilty of the atrocities, and that among the Bodouins all the tribes are not barbarous and cruel. The following rather interesting incident is related by a correspondent writing from Ismailla:—

A body of twenty horsemen was seen approaching the British camp, carrying white flags, and Major Torrens, accompanied by a few officers and men, rode out to meet them. They turned out to be the Emir Hairreddin, head of the Yemmah tribe of Bedouins, accompanied by two of his lieutenants and about fifteen followers with five baggage-mules. The Emir, who is about sixty years of age, is a handsome, tall, and well built man, of noble bearing and commanding appearance. He was dressed in the particular costume of his tribe and wore a gold star, called Ferrai, denoting his rank. The horse he was riding was a pure bred Najdee of immense value, and all eyes were bent on it, as it is very seldom, even in these parts, that one meets with the pure breed. All his followers were exceedingly well dressed and mounted, the *tout ensemble* reminding one very much of the paintings of the Mamelukes in the Eersailles Gallery. They were accompanied by a Copt dragoman, who spoke very good English, through whom the Emir asked Major Torrens if he was the officer commanding the British troops, and on being answered in the negative said he wanted to see the British general, to whom alone he would communicate the cause of his visit. This picturesqe little body was then conducted through the camp to headquarters, where it was met by Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff. The Emir then dismounted all his men, presenting arms, and walking to the baggage-mules, pulled off the rugs which covered their loads and disclosed the uniforms and arms which had been stolen from the dead British soldiers. He then told Sir Garnet, through the interpreter, that early in the morning they had discovered that the Yalla tribe of Bedouins had robbed the dead and then mutilated the bodies; that they had summoned them to give up the booty, and upon their refusing had fought the tribe, and after beating them had shot every man who had any share in the sacrilege. They now brought the uniforms and arms back to the English, they said, so that they should know that the Egyptians were incapable of mutilating and robbing bodies, and that although, unfortunately, there were Bedouins who were capable of committing such crimes, there were other Bedouins who were ready to sacrifice their lives in punishing them. These words made quite a favourable impression on the British troops, of whom large numbers had been attracted to the scene, and they gave three hearty cheers for the old Emir, who mounted his charger and rode off, followed by his suite. Early in the morning we had heard a heavy fusilade in the Egyptain camp, which we thought might be a revolt, but which was now explained by the Emir Hairreddin.

The Egyptian Black Regiment.

A great deal was said about the Egyptian Black Regiment, and as its history might be interesting to some of our readers, we give the following summary of it:—

It was organized by Mehemet-Ali Pasha, and is composed exclusively of black Abyssinians, Nubians, Barberini, and Soudanese. No man is admitted who is under six feet high or who has ever been married. This regiment was always victorious, and did good service in. Arabia and in all Mehemet-Ali's campaigns, and also distinguished itself with the Egyptian contingent in the Crimea. Although this regiment has done so much to maintain the honor of the Egyptian army, it was never liked by the natives, and many attempts were made, both by Said and his successors to disband it. These, however, had to be abandoned, as the Black Regiment invariably took and held the Citadel at Ciaro and threatened to bombard the town unless guarantees were given that they should not be molested. In cases of disorder or riots in the various cities it used to be announced that unless quiet was established the dreaded Black Regiment would be sent to quell the disturbance When Napoleon III found that French troops were useless in Mexico, on account of the climate, he asked the Viceroy of Egypt to lend him the Black Regiment, which the Viceroy was very glad to do, as he would thus get rid of it and make a friend of the all-powerful Emperor of the French. The regiment went to Mexico and distinguished itself so much that the officers were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and when the French troops left the country the Mexicans granted the Black Regiment special terms. Since then it has seen service during the late Russo-Turkish war, under Prince Hassan, brother of the present Khedive, and is now commanded by Abdallah Bey, a noted old Egyptian officer.

The Electric Light.

Mr. Edison is now engaged in introducing the Electric light into the dwelling houses of New York, and with great success. The process and fixtures are thus described:—

"The wires enter the buildings in the same manner as gas-pipes, and are brought along the ceilings and walls to—in most cases, just for convenience's sake, this being admitted an experiment, and the wires being put in temporarily—the places where the gasburners already are. Usually a bronze arm is attached to the gas-fixtures, and from this depends the electric lamp, which as before said, resembles in appearance an ordinary gas-light, except that there are the wires leading into it. The real lamp inside the opaline shade consists of a four-inch glass globe, broad at bottom and narrow in the neck, into which the wires enter and are then sealed hermetically with some substance which has cost its inventor months of experiment, for it must make a perfect joint, and must neither yield to cold nor heat. Inside the globe is a small hose filament of carbon—charred bamboo—and this is the resisting medium whose incandescence supplies the light."

A Philadelphia lady has sued a druggist of that city for $5,000 for giving her cathartic pill instead of the rhubarb pills which her prescription called for. The change in medicine nearly caused the plaintiff's death. The druggist's clerk says that his employer instructed him to make the substitution when the medicine called for gave out.

A Startling Prediction.

A new comet lately made its appearance, and was visible to the naked eye at noonday about the middle of last month. Whirling round the sun in two hours, on the 11th inst., at the inconceivable velocity of 360 miles a second, it emerged on the 18th a little to the west of the sun. It is now visible to the naked eye above the eastern horison about four o'clock, in the morning, but will soon disappear from even telescopic sight. A "Boss" astronomer predicts that this comet will reappear in very short periods, and before the close of the century will dash into the solar rays and never be seen any more. What effect such a catastrophe would have on the earth is impossible to conjecture, say some astronomers, yet, in the same breath, they predict the most terrible disasters. The time is almost past when amateur sensational star-gazers and comet finders can frighten people with such stories. But here is what is said may be the result:—

The exceedingly light nature of cometary substances is such that no serious mechanical disturbance could occur. The effect on the weather would, however, in all probability be very great. The fuel furnished to the solar furnace may be expected to increase the intensity of the heat to such an extent as to cause a tremendous disturbance of the earth's atmosphere. It is not improbable, therefore, that the first effect would be a rise of the temperature to an unprecedented degree and a terrible mortality would ensue from sunstroke, wherever summer prevails. If the cometary catastrophe should take place in winter, the broiling heat of the hottest July would prevail in our climate, and vegetation would shoot out with astonishing vigour. Fortunately the intense heat would produce a rapid evaporation, and a dense stratum of clouds would cover the earth, affording relief from the scorching sun. Then would ensue a struggle between heat and cold such as the annals of the world have never recorded. Terrible hurricanes, shaking our cities to their foundations, would sweep the earth; tornadoes of fearful destructiveness would ravage the land; floods of rain would pour down for days together, to the accompaniment of incessant and blinding flashes of lightning and crashing peals of thunder such as might suggest the day of doom. Winnipeg, St. Louis, and other prairie cities would probably be buried under the floods, and a general flight to the higher lands would take place all over the earth.

Safety of Railroad Travelling.

There is an impression in many peoples' minds that there is great danger in travelling by railroad, but that it is altogether wrong is proved by incontrovertible statistics:—

Statistics have beem collected in the United States to show that railroad travelling is the safest means of locomotion ever devised French statistics show that in proportion to the whole number carried the accidents to passengers by stage coaches in old times were as compared to those by railroads as about sixty to one. There were more persons killed each year in Massachusetts fifty years ago through accidents to stage coaches than are now through accidents to railroad trains, notwithstanding the increase in population and in travel. English statistics show that hanging is thirty times more likely to happen to a man than death by railroad. If, in this country, the headsman is less fatal, and the railroad somewhat more so than in England, it is still true. It is not the dangers, but the safety of the modern railroad which should excite our special wonder.

Professor George L. Vose, in the October number of the *North American Review*, gives some very interesting facts aud figures relative to "Safety in Railway Travel":—

The number of persons carried every year over the railroads of the United States is stated to be 275,000,000, of whom only 1,800 meet with injuries more or less severe, while 460 are killed. Of these 800 of the injured and 200 of the killed may be charged to causes for which the railroad companies are more or less responsible, while the rest is due to the carelessness of the passengers themselves. For every passenger injured by causes for which the companies are responsible 500,000 are transported without accident. In Massachusetts, where the records have been systematically kept in the past ten years, there have been carried in that time 400,000,000 passengers, of which number but 581 were injured, and of these only 132 fatally. The rule of law which holds the railroad liable in damages to the injured passengers or their representatives operated to decrease the number of casualties in proportion to the people carried every year. It is cheaper for the railroad to adopt every new safety device and to guard well their passengers than to pay for their injuries. As a consequence there are better roadbeds every year, better tracks, and better cars, with air brakes, block systems, electrical signals, interlocking switches, and improved platforms and coupling apparatus.

Explosion at Cairo.

The most exciting event in Egypt last week, was the blowing up of an ammunition train with the British reserve ammunition, in Cairo, which gave rise to a sensational rumor that it was the work of rebel fanatics as a preparatory step to falling on the British troops who then would have had nothing but cold steel to repel their attack. But, at most the explosion was very expensive and inconvenient. An account says:—

The train from Benha had arrived (27th ult.) with the 60th Rifles when the ammunition waggon in the station exploded, killing the doctor who was in the train with the invalids and some men, number unknown. The train was ignited and the fire spread to the railway depot which was quickly burned. The flames next reached the commissary depot and thence extended to some of the British magazines which exploded. It was impossible to prevent the reserve ammunition from being destroyed. The train with the 60th Rifles arrived just as another was starting for Alexandria with trucks containing ammunition. The shells on one of the trucks exploded scattering shells all over the station and demolishing the end carriages of the Benha train, in which were a number of invalids. It is feared some soldiers and natives are buried among the debris. The engines went forward, but the fire spread so rapidly that it was hopeless to expect that anything of consequence could be saved, not yet exploded, rendering approach perilous. The whole of the commissariat stores, the greater part of the forge, all the hospital necessaries, and large quantities of clothing were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

The statement in the morning papers that the Band of the 62nd Fusiliers has been disbanded is, we are informed, correct; but the reason that is given, viz., on account of the non-receipt of pay is not, we are assured, in accordance with the facts of the case. The men of the Band, or the greater part of them we are informed, refused to obey the orders of the President of the Band Committee, and this being reported to the Officer Commanding the Battalion, the men were marched to the Band Room on Friday evening, after playing on the Square, and the instruments and band property taken from them. The Drum and Fife Corps, who are now playing exceedingly well under their new Instructor, will furnish music for battalion parades, etc., until a new band is organized. —*Globe, 2nd inst.*

CURRENT COIN.

There are now 700,000 Protestants in France.

General Wolseley and Admiral Seymour are created barons.

The telegraph system in England will ultimately be all underground.

Ninety-nine locomotives and 11,697 car wheels were exported from the United States last year.

The armament of the Citadel at Quebec has been increased by four new 40-pound Armstrong guns.

The Grand Trunk has succumbed to the pressure, and has ceased paying commissions to ticket agents.

The Thames Tunnel cost about £1550 per lineal yard, and eighteen ysars were occupied in its constructiou.

The English harvest has turned out much better than was anticipated, and the root crops are wonderfully good.

The loss of the Egyptian troops at Alexandria in the bombardment was 280 killed, chiefly by splinters or falling stones.

There are fifty-two breweries in Brooklyn which produce 4,000,000 kegs of lager annualy, and pay a revenue of $1,000,000.

The P. E. Island *Patriot* says that:—"There is a good crop of potatoes on the Island this year and the quality is good."

The tide of immigration to the United States has sustained a check, the arrivals for August showing a falling off of 13,668.

The rope with which a Kansas murderer was hanged has been woven into book marks and given to the convicting jury as keepsakes.

A respectable married woman was arrested last Wednesday evening, at Ottawa, in male attire. She was shaddowing an erring husband.

President Arthur is said to be haunted by a fear that he will die before the expiration of his term, and has become quite melancholy in consequence of it.

There are no less then seventy-three loan companies doing business in Ontario, and these have loaned money on property to the extent of $129,500,000.

THE ELEGANT—Little plated screw top on "TEABERRY" makes it the cheapest, most perfect, and most Recherche of all toilet exquisites. Get a 5 cent sample.

The Khedive has offered Sir Edward Malet, British Consul-General, the grand cross of the order of the Osmanlie, the highest decoration he can bestow.

Biliousness, Indigestion. Constipation—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of *Zopesa*, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it.

Africa is computed to have a total area of 18,764,375 square miles, of which rather more then third are deserts, and only a fifth under cultivation.

It is stated in Berlin that Prince Bismarck has in no way improved in health, and obstains from the transaction of all but the most urgent official business.

Mr. Carte, the London show Manager, who sent Oscar Wilde to America, says that the profits of the trip have reached $30,000, to be divided equally between the two.

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 village of Ramseh, or Ramses, which was lately taken by the British, is one of the most ancient localities in the world. It is mentioned in the Bible in speaking of the flight of the Hebrews.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT—that on feeling an aching pain in the hollow of your back to go to your druggist and get DR. VAN BUREN'R KIDNEY CURE. It will remove the trouble in a few doses.

One of the ways of destroying rats is with small fish hooks baited with small pieces of beef. The rats swallow beef and hook—the first is digested, the latter is not—death of course results.

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

A private conference of Irish Nationalists will be held at Dublin on the 7th of October, to be followed towards the end of the year by a general public convention, to which delegates will be elected by the people.

An English journal says that "Mr. Moody's evangelistic campaign will not be forgotten while Scotland stands." It regards his work in that country as one of the greatest events in the history of Christianity.

Indigestion, costiveness, or constipation, are immediately cured with ZOPESA, from Brazil. It stimulates and gives activity to the liver. It increases the dissolving Juices of the stomach, and causes the food to assimilate.

The Montreal local government has made a compromise with the city druggists and will withdraw the action for selling medicated wines, the druggists hereafter to pay $100 per annum for vending liquor in medicine

AN OUNCE of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a few doses of DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE taken on the first sensation of pain in the region of the kidneys, will effectually ward off Bright's Disease and Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. All Druggists keep it.

A brother of the Walsh who was hanged recently at Galway for murder, has been found guilty also of the murder of a constable, and sentenced to be hanged October 28th. The jury recommended him to mercy, but the judge refused to hold out any hope that the recommendation would be acted on.

A letter received by the Bishop of Ontario states that as the Prince of Wales will next year be elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, it is not improbable that he may be induced to attend the meeting of the Association in Montreal, and thus repeat his visit to Canada.

Nothing can supply the place of a beautiful silky head of natural hair. It is infinitely more comfortable than switches, and other preparations from the hair of unknown foreigners. Hair may be retained, beautified, and actually restored by the use of Cingalese Hair Renewer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

A SINGLE BOX of Mack's Magnetic Medicine will prove to any sufferer from nervous prostration or weakness of the generative organs, that it is the best and cheapest medicine ever sold for this class of diseases. Read the advertisement in another column and send at once for the great Brain and nerve food.

The housekeeping of Queen Victoria's establishment is cared for by a butler, who has a salary of $3,500 per annum. The chief cook has a salary of $3,500, and the two pastry cooks have $1,500 each. The gold and silver plate, valued at $15,000,000, is cared for by three special servants. The number of household servants is 94.

LET there be no mistake about this, that the Myrtle Navy tobacco is manufactured from the very finest Virginia leaf. No higher quality of leaf can be purchased for any tobacco made. It is selected with the very greatest care, and treated with the most approved processes for preserving the flavor of the tobacco.

The friends of the "Tichborne claimant" are still active. At a conference of sympathizers, recently held in London, at which about sixty persons were present, resolutions were unanimously adopted that a memorial to the Home Secretary should be prepared praying for the remission of the sentence on Thomas Castro, on the ground that, if even guilty, the prisoner had been sufficiently punished.

The values of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the twelve months ending August 31, 1882, were $741,983,917, and for the corresponding period of the proceeding year, $643,248,555 The values of exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ending August 31, 1882, were $732,038,772, and for the twelve months ended August 31, 1881, $894,717,454.

Some engineers of Dundee, Scotland, have tried with success a new gun for throwing a line to a wrecked vessel. The gun is about two feet long, and has a bore of two and a half inches in diameter, and the cord is coiled in the form of a cop and put inside a steel canister, which is fired out of the gun, leaving the line streaming behind it. Two ounces of gunpowder carried the end of the line at least four hundred yards, and would have taken it further if the line had been longer.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

John J. Weddall.

NEW GOODS.

DARK CAMBRICS,

for Autumn wear.

BLACK VELVETEENS.

SWANSDOWNS.

GREY FLANNELS.

Berlin Wools.

ANDULUSIANS.

ZEPHERS.

SAXONY YARN,

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

JOHN J. WEDDALL,

Op. Normal School.

Fredericton, September 6, 1882

CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR

Fall Stock

OF

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,

UNDERWEAR,

COLLARS and CUFFS,

BRACES,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

TIES, ETC.

C. H. Thomas & Co.

Cents' 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

DEVER BROS.

NEW GOODS!

3 CASES

FANCY CAMBRICS.

1 Case of Dark Hosiery.

1 CASE

UNDERWEAR

Ladies and Childrens' Sizes.

20 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS.

25 Dozen

Rubber Aprons,

in all sizes.

WANTED:

ALL WOOL HOMESPUN

AT

Dever Brothers.

Fredericton, August 23, 1882

2 CASES

FRESH MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE!

For sale by the Bottle or Gallon.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.

Fredericton, August 9, 1882

When you want to Buy

BOOTS AND SHOES

DON'T FORGET THAT

A. Lottimer

HAS REMOVED

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

TO THE SHOP IN

MACHUM'S BUILDING

NEXT DOOR BELOW

Dever Brothers'

Dry Goods Establishment,

AND JUST

5 doors above

HIS OLD STAND.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE

Normal School,

Queen Street.

Fredericton, May 4, 1882