

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., September 5, 1883.

To the Public.

With the present issue, the MARITIME FARMER enters upon the fifth year of its existence.

Its successful career, and steady advance as an independent and enterprising newspaper, have more than justified our fondest hopes, and to-day its position financially and otherwise, thanks to the very cordial support we have received from the public, is extremely flattering to its proprietors and all connected therewith.

But with age, we hope still to improve, and it shall be our constant aim to increase its field of usefulness, and more than ever to deserve the confidence and practical sympathy of our large circle of readers and patrons.

The MARITIME FARMER, but we need scarcely write it, has outstripped all competitors. Our subscription list is larger than that of any other Provincial Journal outside of the city of St. John, and our bona fide circulation is greater than that of all other Fredericton papers combined. This we are in a position to prove if necessary. As an advertising medium, the MARITIME FARMER in the same field, is unsurpassed and unapproachable. Its crowded advertising columns will testify on this point, and while the pressure of our patrons in this connection, has been great, we have endeavored to give our readers a large amount of useful reading matter, a fair and fearless discussion of the topics of the hour, a digest of the news of the world, a choice selection of literature, farming matters, and a well filled and reliable local column, which has made the FARMER a welcome visitor to thousands of firesides in New Brunswick.

We have heretofore taken an active part in the discussion of political matters as they relate to our Province and Dominion, and there can be no doubt of our attitude thereon. In this we shall continue advocating what we consider will be for the benefit of our people, and the well being of our country.

The Literary department of the FARMER, will as usual be a feature of its columns. The interesting serial, "A Monstrous Wrong," now running through the paper, and nearly concluded, will be succeeded by another none the less interesting, and in all other departments, we shall endeavor not only to preserve our well earned position as the leading Fredericton journal, but to merit still higher the appreciation of our patrons.

All communications or remittances, should be addressed to the MARITIME FARMER ASSOCIATION, Fredericton, N. B.

Kent and Lunenburg.

The Dominion Elections in these two Counties will be held on the 22nd inst., and the success of the Liberal Conservative candidates, Hon. P. A. Landry and Mr. Kaulbach, seems assured.

Of the result in Kent, there can possibly be no doubt, and it is improbable that serious opposition will be offered to Mr. Landry's return. A Mr. Dufferin, whose name we have never before heard mentioned in any connection, it is true, has issued his card as a supporter of the Dominion Government, and Mr. Gordon Livingston is in the field, but there is no living candidate yet announced. The presumption then is reasonable, that Mr. Landry will have no difficulty in securing his seat, and retaining Kent as a constituency fully in sympathy with the Government.

In Lunenburg, where Mr. Kaulbach was elected in June, 1882, but counted out by a partisan returning officer, that gentleman has every assurance that he will win his election. The Halifax Recorder, that extreme Grit journal which has not yet recovered from Mr. Stairs' unopposed return recently in the Nova Scotia metropolitan county, practically admits that Mr. Kaulbach's chances are excellent. It even publishes a letter from a Lunenburgian, which after admonishing that party in Halifax for counting Mr. Stairs' election, assures the Recorder's editor, that Lunenburg is to be put down as doubtful. The Recorder in commenting on the letter, returns to its attack on its own party in Halifax, and charges them with indirectly being the cause of the present state of political matters in Lunenburg. "The conclusion," says the Recorder, "to allow Halifax County to go by default, may or may not have been an expedient one; all the same, it was a slap in the face to the Liberal party in all the Provinces of the Dominion," and then it shouts, "Lunenburg Liberalism should step into the van, grasp the colors that fell from the hands of Halifax, and advance to victory."

All this is very fine, but the chances are decidedly against Lunenburg Liberalism as we have shown by the Recorder's own admission. The Grit party of waiting yet before them. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." It seems to have made the Recorder ill-tempered with even its own friends and supporters.

The Ex-Premier Heavt Evom.

Hon. Alexander McKenzie, Ex-Premier of Canada, and the leader of a faction of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, who has been spending the summer at Europe, made a rather remarkable speech the other day before the Chamber of Commons, at Greenock, Scotland, during which he uttered some very sensible remarks on Canadian affairs. Regarding British connection, Mr. McKenzie quite properly declared that "Canadians would never submit to have their domestic affairs legislated upon at Westminster, and that "Canadians would give their last man, and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British Empire." He also declared that the people of Canada would never consent to a separation of the British Colonies from England, and in this, his address was rather a rebuke to certain journalistic supporters of his party in New Brunswick, who never lose an opportunity of pointing out the alleged superiority of American over British Institutions, and who would rejoice, if tomorrow our connections with the Mother Country were severed and the annexation of Canada to the United States, were consummated. He seems to differ materially also on this subject from Mr. Blake, who presumes to lead a movement to secure Canadian independence. But Mr. McKenzie also had a remark to make on the fiscal policy of the Dominion, declaring that "Canada would shortly adopt free trade principles." This seems very absurd in the face of the overwhelming declaration of the electors of Canada at the polls in 1873 and 1882, in favor of a Protective Tariff. Why Mr. McKenzie himself, was driven from power on this very point. The issue in the general elections of 1873 turned out to be a question of Free Trade, and the Liberal party, before, controlling two thirds of the Commons, were left in a helpless minority, which grew bolder less in 1879.

Mr. McKenzie apparently has little sympathy with, and knows little of, Canadian sentiment in these days, or he would not give utterance to such views on the trade relations of Canada.

A Terrible Calamity.

Java, an island off the south coast of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, has been visited by a volcanic eruption, by which over seventy-five thousand persons lost their lives. Words can scarcely convey an idea of the terrible nature of the upheaval. The land was swallowed up, great ranges of mountains sank from sight, and the waters of the ocean rushed in to fill the space, burying whole towns and their inhabitants in the bowels of the earth. Many smaller islands in the neighborhood were engulfed, and in the straits of Sunda new islands have arisen, and the whole coast line is so altered, that new charts have to be prepared.

The awful occurrence had its origin on the night of Saturday, the 25th ult., when serious disturbances were felt in the Sunda Straits, the shocks being felt five hundred miles away. Great waves swept over the waters, and the temperature rose twenty degrees. By noon, Matameru, the largest volcano in Java, was in violent eruption, and shortly Gunning, the crater of which is the largest of the world, and fifteen of the other forty-five craters in Java were either in active eruption or seriously threatened. At dusk, Gunning sent out streams of white ash, sulphurous mud with explosive cinders and stones which carried death all about the valley. The clouds were charged with electricity. Fifteen waterspouts were seen simultaneously. The inhabitants fled terror-stricken. A hundred were buried under the houses and crushed by masses of rocks and mud. Gunning-Tengger, which had not had an eruption since 1800, shot out great red hot boulders which crushed through the huts of the Chinese fishermen and fissures and yawning chasms appeared. The fertile valley covered with flourishing plantations now lay in ruins, and lava covered the fields with destruction. Not a single crop in Java was saved. At the entrance to Batavia was a large group of houses occupied by Chinese. This portion is entirely swept away. Of 25,000 Chinese about 5,000 were saved. Of 3,500 Europeans 800 perished. At Anjer, the European and American quarters, they were first overwhelmed by rocks, mud, lava, then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing, and causing a loss of two hundred lives. Batavia, once a prosperous native city, abandoned by Europeans many years ago, was entirely covered by water and 1200 to 1400 drowned.

In the city of Batavia, 2,800 bodies have already been recovered. Some 900 inhabitants of the interior town of Waronee are known to have been killed; and at Talara, on the coast, three hundred bodies were found. From all over the island comes reports of loss of life and property, and it is thought that Batavia had the estimate of 75,000 killed will not prove excessive.

The captain of a steamer, which was in the Strait of Sunda during the recent volcanic eruptions, reports that ashes fell on the deck of his vessel to the depth of eighteen inches, and that he passed masses of floating pumice stone, seven feet in depth. It is estimated that 10,000 persons lost their lives at Tjiringin, and that the total number of persons killed by the eruption and tidal waves is 30,000. On the lowlands of Batavia, where the waters receded and quieted down, hundreds of bruised and mangled bodies are lying exposed. Sixteen volcanoes have appeared between the site where the island of Krakatoa formerly stood and Sibisai island. A portion of Batavia is an ashy desert; cattle are starving, and the population are in despair. The Soenghan volcano has split in five portions. Seven hundred and four bodies of victims of the disaster have been buried in the district of Tanara, and three hundred bodies in the coast village of Kramat.

The entire Kandang range of mountains, extending along the coast in a semi-circle for about 35 miles, went out of sight. The waters of Welcom Bay, Sunda Straits and Poppo Bay, on the west, and of Indian Ocean, on the south, rushed in and formed a sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a crater was exposed for a moment by the receding of the great waves, and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke, or a slight shower of rocks, showed that the volcano still continued in active subsequent eruption. The debris of submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither on the water—the only sign left that there had once been inhabited land there. The town of Taverang, within twenty-five miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by a lava stream, and fully half the population, mostly Javanese, numbering 1800, perished. At Spelwyk, near Point Salcedo red hot rocks set fire to houses and swept away all the settled portion of the town. The river Jacatra, on the banks of which Batavia is situated, was so completely dammed by lava and debris that its course was changed, and from Franzen Bastion, on the west, down through Tjagers street and joining the waters of the river Eramere, was filled that stream to such an extent that it rose high on castor batteries. Fish-eating was almost totally destroyed, and a large number of lives was lost there. The island of Onius, five miles off the mouth of Teranger river, and twenty miles east of Batavia, was completely inundated and the floating dock there totally destroyed. Cantege Claps and Fronwers, islands off the portion of Java which disappeared, are out of sight and not a vestige of them is left.

Java is a valuable colonial possession of the Netherlands, and is washed on the south by the Indian ocean. The island is hilly and cut in many parts by deep gorges and rushing streams. The mountains rise to a height of from 4000 to 10,000 feet. Thirty-six of the lofty mountains are volcanoes, of which eleven are still active. Java has been steadily advancing in prosperity. In 1874 the population amounted to 18,125,300, having more than trebled in 45 years.

The Java earthquakes of 1883, will undoubtedly be ranked among the memorable instances of observational seismology. There have been many such in the past, and a brief reference to a few of the most remarkable may not be out of place. Perhaps the most remarkable were those that befel the ancient city of Antioch, in the early part of the Christian era. In A. D. 115 the city was almost destroyed at the time of the visit of the Emperor Trajan, who was himself injured. In 455 it was again nearly destroyed, and it occurred that the most disastrous one of which any record has been preserved, in which, according to Gibbon, no less than a quarter of a million of people are said to have perished. In 1169, in 1185, twenty thousand people perished by an earthquake in the same cause. In 1521 at Lisbon, in Portugal, 1,500 houses and 300,000 people were buried in the ruins, and several neighboring towns were engulfed; and on November 1, 1755, Lisbon was again visited by one of the most memorable earthquakes on record. "The rumbling sound," says the author from which we quote, was immediately followed by a great shock, which threw down the walls of the city. The sea retired, leaving a great dry, arid returned in a minute, as the great dry or breaker fifty feet more in height. It is believed that 60,000 persons perished in the space of six minutes. The most of the city that was permanently engulfed beneath the waters of the bay was covered to the depth of 100 feet. In 1626, in Naples, thirty towns and villages were ruined, and 70,000 lives lost. In 1687, at Schamachi an earthquake lasted for three months, and 80,000 persons perished. In September of 1693 there occurred one in Sicily which overthrew fifty-four cities and towns and 300 villages; and Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants not a trace remained, and not fewer than 100,000 lives were lost. In 1793 Yeddo in Japan, was destroyed by an earthquake,

and 200,000 people perished; and on the 30th November 1793, 100,000 people were swallowed up at Pekin in China. On the 7th June, 1755, Kaschan, in Northern Persia, was destroyed and 40,000 lives were lost. The great earthquake of 1783 in Calabria probably caused the death of 100,000 people and was felt in a great part of Europe. On the 4th of February, 1797, the whole country between Santa Fe and Panama was destroyed, and the death of 40,000 people were buried in one second. And on August 13-15, 1868, the cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Tacna and Obincha and many small towns in Peru and Ecuador were destroyed, 25,000 lives lost, 50,000 rendered homeless, and the value of property destroyed was estimated at about \$300,000,000.

The "Globe" and the Exhibition Commission.

The Globe attempts a denial of our assertion, that the members of the Board of Agriculture have not been notified of the meetings of the Exhibition Commission, and justifies Mr. McLellan in his published statement, that the Board had refused to act on the Commission. Now what we stated before on this point, was that when the members of the Board withdrew, it was to consult as to what position they would take in the new aspect of affairs opened up to them by the appointment of the Commission. They withdrew from the first meeting of the Commission, when they found their position and power had been supplanted by a body created by the Government at the instance of St. John citizens, and at that time there was no other course open to them. Can the Globe point to any statement of any member of the Board, that will bear it out in stating, that the Board refused to act on the Commission? The members thereof had no other alternative. Willing as they might be to act therewith with the Commission, they never had the opportunity. Their existence was ignored, and as we have said, not one of these gentlemen since that time have been informed of the Commission's meeting. But the insult has gone further. The government not desisting from its course, has appointed six gentlemen, we omitted before the name of Dr. Taylor, of Hampton, to supplant the Board on the Commission. Only two of the six gentlemen named, Mr. Brown, of Carleton, and Mr. Johnston, of Westmorland, are practical farmers, and only one of them, J. H. Reid, of Fredericton, has yet attended the meeting of the Exhibition Commission. The others while estimable gentlemen no doubt in their callings, must be ignored as representing the farmers of the Province. Mr. Magee, is a dry goods merchant, Mr. Reid, is a theorist, although perhaps a useful man in certain branches of Exhibition work, and Dr. Taylor would be more at home among his pills and potions, than in supervising the agricultural department of an Exhibition. We direct the attention of our readers to a communication on Exhibitions matters on our first page, in which a valued correspondent makes some excellent points. There is an inexhaustible supply of material to continue this discussion for some time to come.

Sir Charles Tupper and his Persecutors.

No man in public life in Canada, not even excepting the Premier himself, has been more maliciously assailed, than Sir Charles Tupper. None have followed even into the sacred precincts of the family circle, with greater venom, with more intense hatred and vituperation, to ruin his private as well as his public character, than Sir Charles, yet he is today in the very zenith of power and position, trusted and honored by the people, and promoted to the most exalted position the Government of the Dominion can bestow.

Of late, Sir Charles' detractors have availed themselves of a new avenue for spreading their indecent attacks on the High Commissioner. The almost exhausted resources of Grit publications failed to supply the demands of those who would fain sink Sir Charles to their own level. Grit sheets from the Toronto Globe downward taxed their ability to coin new scandals and invent new modes of compassing the ruin of Sir Charles. But all these have miserably failed.

Invention, however, is the trade of the average Grit politician and journalist, and so the columns of a New York paper were sought as a medium, through which to hurl the vilest attacks on Sir Charles. To this publication was recently sent, an article which presumed to treat of Sir Charles private character in his earlier years, and containing a scandal that has been brought out for duty in Cumberland County, ever since he entered public life. The greedy vultures of abuse, and defamation in Canada, hastened to copy the article, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave round to my neighbors, and I have had no more calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

The Duke of Connaught will vacate his Alderhot command in the latter part of September, and, with the Duchess, will return to England in the month of November. He will leave for India to assume command of the Meerut Division, travelling overland to Brindisi, by vessel to Alexandria, by rail to Suez, and by steamer to Bombay. The Duchess will accompany him, and they will be absent from England more than two years, their children meantime staying with the Queen.

Cetewayo, who still lives, has become second and blames the English government for his troubles, and refuses to abide any longer by their advice, but at the same time he demands their protection. Cetewayo's enemies charge England with creating anxiety by sending Cetewayo back. The demand that England treat Cetewayo as a public disturber. Transvaal Boers are hardly less insolent. Meanwhile the indications are of a coming struggle between the Dutch and natives. Cetewayo is credited with making private overtures to the Boers.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES, such as Pimples, Boils, Blisters, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Tetter, &c., yield readily to a persistent use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and Tonic Dinner Pills, which by purifying the blood remove these unsightly eruptions of inward disorder. If the blood is pure, the skin is clear, and the complexion is healthy. Beware of imitations, see that you get "Fannington's" the original genuine. Beware of all druggists and general dealers in Canada. The value of these medicines as a blood purifier cannot be over-estimated. Beware of imitations, see that you get "Fannington's" the original genuine. Beware of all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

A Milwaukee woman was washing clothes at the back of her house, and, fearful of being slipped off her feet, took it off and placed it on a bench. A tame raven, owned by a neighbor, saw the glistening bundles, swooped down and flew away with it. He doubt to some secret hiding-place. The woman brought suit against the owner of the bird for the value of the ring. The Justice of the Peace, in awarding judgment, held that she was responsible for any damage the bird inflicted, and ruled him in the sum of the value of the jewellery and the costs of the case.

The Canadian Pacific railway magnates, and distinguished guests, ran the trip from Winnipeg to Calgary, 840 miles, allowing for stoppages, at a rate of a little over 35 miles an hour. At Medicine Hat they took coal from Galt's mine, and with this fuel made at times sixty miles per hour to Calgary and back. The return trip was run even faster, being an average of 30 miles an hour. The party visited the Bell farm where they saw twenty-one self-hinders at work, and that day they had harvested three-hundred acres of wheat. The yield will average 25 bushels per acre.

GENERAL NEWS.

The World's Fair opened at Boston on Monday. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure your Catarrh, and do away with that sickening odor of the breath. Baroness Burdett-Coutts' single ornament at the last ball of the London season was a solitaire worth \$140,000. Capt. Rhodes has determined to make his attempt to swim the English Channel on Sept. 10th at nine o'clock a. m. The Winnipeg city council proposes to send all frequenters of houses of ill-fame to jail without the option of a fine.

For cramps, pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, cholera, and St. Peter's pain killer. See adv. in another column. John Flynn, aged 22, for thirteen years a Chicago newsboy, has sold his farm for \$22,000, and will open a hotel in Denver. Earl and Countess of Carnarvon were among the passengers that arrived by the Allen mail steam-ship at Quebec on Monday. When Canada is annexed to the United States a great many ex-cashiers will again pick up their traps and light out.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Dr. C. P. Mulraney, of Toronto, is at present engaged in writing the history of Liberalism in Canada, which will probably be published in December. A heavy gale prevailed throughout England on the 2nd and 3rd Sunday, causing much damage to property. Many wrecks and some loss of life are reported. The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces has decided to remove the Theological Department of Acadia College to the McMaster Hall, Toronto.

The review of the Guards at Berlin, yesterday, was a dazzling spectacle. The Emperor spent three hours in the saddle, and was entertained at dinner by 350 Generals and staff officers.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

Charles W. Connelly, a Second Adventist of Florida, has written a book predicting the end of the world and the second coming of Christ in October, within ten days after the visible appearance of the new moon.

The funeral of Isabella Szeddan, at Winnipeg the other day, who was to have been married, took place at the same hour that her wedding was fixed for, and the deceased was buried in what was to have been her wedding dress.

Lord Lansdowne is credited with the intention of running his establishment at Ottawa, very unostentatiously. Government contractors are to be invited to bid, and select that in which he under his two immediate predecessors.

Lightning struck the school-house at Underhill, Vt., while the school was in session, tore up the floor, threw down the desks, and tore the soles from one boy's shoes, and made a little girl deaf, while many of the children were hurt by flying splinters.

It is proposed to simplify the forgoe card by the use of the following:—For English corps, the rose; Irish, the shamrock; Scotch, the thistle; Welsh, a dragon; Fustiers, a grenadier; and Light Infantry, a Bugle.

The Magistrate of Toronto has an effective mode of bringing drunken husbands who neglect their wives and families to their senses. For the third time within the past few days, he has fined fifty dollars or five days, the latter alternative being to give them time to get thoroughly sober.

There is a nice little family gathering at Copenhagen where the Czarina of Russia, the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece are visiting their parents, the King and Queen of Denmark. It is not every old man who has such eligible sons-in-law as the Czara of Russia and the heir to the British throne.

Nicholas Flood Davin, editor of the Regina Leader, has been fined \$50 and costs for carrying a flask of whiskey into the North-West territories. Nicholas is, of course, very wroth. A son of the Chief Justice Wood was recently fined \$200 and six months in jail for smuggling whiskey into the North-West.

The Secretary of the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor, in his report to the body, from his tour in New York, Wis., states that the total membership is 51,906. The payments to beneficiaries during the year ending June 30 last aggregated \$1,322,000, of which Illinois received \$22,000 and Wisconsin \$27,000. The general death-rate in the order was one in every 153 members.

Col. Snow has been in New Glasgow and informed the Freeholder that he expects the work to go on again in a short time. The Colonel makes the statement that the road will be built and finished within the time required by the contracts, and very probably before the end of the summer, work will be resumed. He has already paid off a portion of the engineering staff. Mr. Gillmor Brown, C. E., who was in charge of the Short Line was "let in" for \$8500.

W. W. McLellan, Ltn. N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifteen miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave round to my neighbors, and I have had no more calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

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Mr. McLellan's description of Mr. Macdonald's exhibition arm-in-arm reminds us of a story. Some years ago these two gentlemen spoke against each other at a political meeting held at Trenton. On the way back to Ottawa they were sitting in the same carriage in a car on the Canada Central when a countryman, who had heard them pitch into each other at the meeting in their angry argument, walked up and looking at them with withering scorn exclaimed: "I brought down his fist on the back of the seat before them:—I believe it is all a set up job!"—Brentford Courier.

CURRENT COIN.

Seventy-six new Episcopal churches are being built in Florida, U. S. There are 48,000 post-offices in the United States, of which 6375 are money-order offices. Mosquitoes are accused by Prof. A. F. A. King of originating and disseminating malarial diseases. The peach crop is reported to be very large and the fruit much better in quality than in many years past. O'Donnell, who killed James Carey, the Irish informer, will be tried in England on the 4th October.

For toothache, burns, cuts and rheumatism, use Perry Davis' pain killer. See adv. in another column. The records show that previous to their failure, the Shaws conveyed quite an amount of property to relatives.

The homely house at Fairfield, Vt., in which Perry Davis was born, is now doing duty as a hay shed. Vigorous measures are to be taken by the United States government to prevent timber stealing along the Canadian border.

The State of Maine has made money out of rasper this season. Five thousand dollars worth have been picked in one locality. Monday last was the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the definite treaty of peace between the United States and England.

In New York city there are 480 miles of water-pipe, 391 of sewer-pipe, 824 of gas-pipe, 144 of steam-pipe, and 15 of underground electric wire. An American lady, well-known in society at Paris, has made a sensation by appearing at a ball of a foreign count in a costume of a white kid, fitting like a glove.

A fellow put one end of a gun-barrel in the fire brick and when the muzzle to see whether it was loaded. A coroner's jury decided that his suspicions were correct. If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills try Carter's Little Live Pills and take some comfort. A man can stand anything there. One pill a dose.

A Boston engineer proposes to utilize the latent power of the Niagara river for motive force. He claims to have perfected an apparatus by which he can obtain 500,000 horse power.

It used to be the festive grasshopper, the potato bug, the army worm, the hog cholera. This year it is floods, earthquakes and cyclones. Men constantly need reminders that they are mortal.

The immense crematory at Rome is in almost daily use. Cremation is daily becoming more popular, and bids fair soon to displace more of the old-fashioned burial. The floor of the case-room in the Waldheim watch factory has been taken up and is being burned in a furnace in order to save the accumulated silver and gold dust, which is supposed to be worth \$1,000.

The political contest being over, the popular vote of the people is now cast in favor of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—that matchless remedy for all Summer Complaints. The wife of the Tichborne claimant and her two children are inmates of a workhouse at Southampton, England. She still persists in calling herself "Lady Tichborne," and her name stands as such on the workhouse register.

Susan B. Anthony says there are 1,000 women practising medicine in England, and that, so far as she has been able to learn, in all kinds of ways, a proportion of their patients and receive as exorbitant fees for so doing, as male practitioners.

I CERTIFY that I obtained immediate relief from a severe case of bronchitis, when I used C. H. Thomas' Liniment, by the application of C. H. Thomas' Liniment.

C. H. Thomas, Esq., M.D., Lieut.-Col. St. John, 13th November, 1882. Alarming telegrams have been received in London concerning a revival of the Irish conspiracy in America. Large numbers of Irish Americans have recently arrived in England. The police fear trouble will occur upon O'Donnell's arrival from Capetown.

The largest vessel ever built on the Mersey has just been launched. She is entirely constructed of steel, is 450 ft. long, 47 ft. beam, and 4,000 horse-power. She is called the Western Lady, and is intended to carry the mail from Antwerp to New York.

There are in Boston sixty-nine women taxed over \$100,000, five over \$500,000, and two over \$1,000,000, and it has occurred to an enterprising individual that a directory of single ladies possessed of fortunes would be a valuable guide to men in search of partners.

The insurance companies place the average length of life at 40 years. But the average length of life in Great Britain for 1881, appeared to be on the increase. During that year 28 men and 60 women who lived beyond 100 years. One stout Norfolk yeoman reached 112 years.

Prof. Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in a few days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Thomas, an English farmer and believer in beer, has backed himself for \$250 to do better than the best beer in his favorite beverage than Richards, a neighbor whose drink during the competition is to be oatmeal water. The Temperance Alliance have engaged a pictorial artist, and numbers of London interested in the water question will be present.

Missoula, Montana, has a curious well, containing but eighteen inches of water, which never lowers an inch, though water is constantly pumped from it to supply a steam boiler. At a depth of thirty feet solid ice forms around the pipe in the hottest weather. As a strong draught of air comes from the well, the water is supposed to tap a subterranean channel.

Among the stories of the Count de Chambord's last sickness, related by Vienna correspondents, is one to the effect, that his passion for hunting, remained so strong that he recently had his couch wheeled out into the park that he might there, propped up with pillows and his gun stowed by an attendant, shoot a stag which was caught and led up to him for the purpose.

When a lover leaves the house of his adored one at a late hour in the evening, and walks unobtrusively beneath the twinkling stars, his fond fancy pictures her, clothed in white satin, resting sweetly upon a pillow, with her unbound hair tossing about her sleeping face, and angels bending over her couch whispering heavenly dreams. Perhaps at that very moment she is in the pantry gnawing hungrily on a ham bone.

One of our American exchanges remarks: "Naturalists and hunters predict an early fall this year. It is said that several species of migratory birds, which usually pass this time of the year in the south about the middle of September, have been killed in the suburbs and on the islands, being a month in advance of their usual time. The large congregation of starlings, too, is pointed out as another indication of the approach of the fall season."

By a simple system of registered numbers Messrs. Tuckett & Son can tell which of their workmen manipulated any particular plug of their "Merrill Navy" tobacco, if the caddy which contained it is known. Should any imperfection be found in any plug, therefore they can at once single out the workman from among their 300 hands—who is responsible for it. The system works so thoroughly that the complaints do not average one for every 200,000 plugs turned out.

A steam buggy is under construction in Augusta, Ga. The machine will be about the size of an ordinary buggy, with two wheels behind, and one in front. The machinery will be located in front, also water and gasoline tanks. The boilers are heated by two gasoline burners. The front wheel is extra large, and will bear the entire weight of the machinery. The rear of the machine will be the same as an ordinary buggy, with ample room for several persons. Its average speed is about twenty miles an hour. The speed of the first horse that gets his eye on it, has not yet been computed.

Chief Atchison, of the Hamilton fire Department, is the inventor of a new apparatus for the simultaneous opening of the horse-stable doors, letting the horses loose, and turning on the gas, also stopping a clock, so that there can be no mistake as to the time when an alarm is sounded. The machinery is all to be worked by the hammer of the fire alarm, which gives the first stroke of the fire alarm it moves a small attachment that allows a heavy weight to drop, the result being that the doors are opened, and the steam whistle blown, and the electric ring avoiding of false opening of the stable doors during storms, as is often the case, which is a very good both to the men and horses.

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