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Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

February 14, 1883

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 21, 1883.

The City of Fredericton will give Estabrooks a rousing vote, and let the Parishes follow suit.

THE ISSUE!

There can be no mistaking the issue before the electors of York, in the contest which will terminate on Saturday next. In the General Elections in June last, the late government were sustained by a good working majority, every member of the Executive being returned at the head of the poll, excepting Mr. Marshall, who was defeated in St. John because Dominion questions were dragged into the election. The returns were scarcely in, before Mr. Blair started out on a mission, with a "Round Robin" in his pocket, to turn the government out. He failed in that, and what was his next step. He instigated scrutinies in Kent in Madawaska and in Westmorland, where government supporters had been elected. The members for Kent resigned, those for Westmorland were unseated by the acts of their agents, and on reappealing to the people, they were all triumphantly re-elected. Two vacancies occurred in King's shortly after the General Elections, and Mr. Blair formed a ticket, which was defeated by nearly a two to one vote. Thus Mr. Blair was foiled at every turn, for the Country had pronounced against him in June, and would not permit its verdict then, to be set aside.

When the Legislature met, the late Government were sustained by a majority of four votes, and had the assurance of more than one member, including the present Surveyor General, Mr. Mitchell, that they would give the government their support thereafter. What is Mr. Blair's next move. Corruption of the basest kind. Three gentlemen are seduced from their party allegiance, and the government is turned out without an opportunity of uttering one word in defence. The verdict of the people of York in June last, which Mr. Blair especially should have regarded, was scorned by that gentleman, and he, who secured only a third place on the poll, or sevenhundred votes less than Mr. Colter vaulted into power, by the most treacherous means ever used to overturn a government. Mr. Estabrooks made a strong point, when he said that Mr. Blair virtually took this constituency by the throat, and that the present contest is Mr. Blair against the county. Which do you prefer, Electors of York, the Chief Commissionership, that has the direct control of nearly $200,000 annually, of which York under Mr. Colter, last year, received $10,000 against $5,000 in 1878, or the Attorney Generalship, which puts $2,400 a year into Mr. Blair's pocket, and expends otherwise not one cent! Your votes on Saturday next will decide the matter. Mark your ballots for Mr. Estabrooks, and secure the restoration of the Chief Commissionership.

Remember that Blair's defeat, means the defeat of the Government.

Fouling his own Nest.

Mr. Blair leads a Government whose policy is to impoverish this constituency; to deprive it of the advantages financial, political and social, that arise from being the headquarters of our legislative machinery. Mr. Blair during the Session of 1881, moved the following resolution, as the platform of his party, and supported it with all the vigor and eloquence he could command:—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, large measures of reform are urgently called for in the public interest, which reforms should embrace the abolition of the Legislative Council, a reduction in the number of members in the Executive Council, the discontinuance, after the term of office of the present Lieutenant Govenor, of the payment of the salary of a Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor; and of the maintenance at the public expense of the Government House as an official residence, the adoption of a more practical and enconomical management in Educational matters and the making of such changes in governmental, legislative and departmental machinery of the Province, as will ensure a substantial reduction in the cost thereof."

The resolution happily for Fredericton and York, was defeated, but Mr. Blair, as leader of the Government, is in a different position from Mr. Blair, leader of the Opposition. Mr. Blair in his speech at the Nomination on Friday, asserted that the reforms proposed in his resolution of 1881, will be carried out, and we may expect him, should he continue in power, to make the attempt. Are the electors of York willing that Mr. Blair should be placed in a position to destroy their interests, to cut down with one stroke of his political hatchet, the rights we have enjoyed ever since Fredericton became the Capital of this Province? Mr. Blair already in his speeches in the recent Westmorland campaign, exhibited his utter disregard of his constituencie's welfare. He told the people there, that his third place on the poll in the election of June last, was due to his having stood up for the interests of Westmorland and other counties, *to the prejudice of York*. On this point shortly after that election, we published a letter written by a respectable and unprejudiced gentleman, living in Westmorland, who expressed his utter surprise and amazement, that any politician, no matter what his grade, should go abroad and disparage, as Mr. Blair did, his own constituency. Here is an extract from our correspondent's letter, and if it does not show Mr. Blair in a most treacherous light, then we fail to understand the meaning of language. Our correspondent wrote:—

"In his speech down here, Mr. Blair gave a most glowing description of the useless expenditures and wilful extravagances in and about Government House; a mournful wail about the hosts of bloated officials in and about Fredericton, and the direful waste of the people's money generally in Fredericton. In his Sackville speech, he stated that he was always striving to keep down Fredericton's extravagance, and that a member of the Government had formulated this charge openly against him on the floors of the House, which was the cause of his being third on the poll in June last. Truly, if Mr. Blair made a few more missions to Westmorland, we would soon find out what a miserable, desperate extravagant lot of Government loafers York County possesses!

"If Mr. Blair cannot in his political mission find more solid argument than abusing his own constituency, we would advise him to give up looking for that new Government."

Will the electors of York vote for Mr. Blair, when he goes abroad and belittles the place of his nativity, and attempts to strike down this constituency. Let the answer be given on Saturday next.

The Difference.

In 1878, without the office of Board of Works, York County, received for its Road and Bridge Service, five thousand dollars only, and in 1882, with Mr. Colter, holding the Chief Commissionership, we received the sum of ten thousand dollars. Note the difference, electors of York, and vote for Mr. Estabrooks.

Mr. Wetmore will not accept a portfolio in a new Government, but will insist that the Chief Commissionership shall be restored to this constituency.

What York May Expect.

We hasten to warn the people of Fredericton and York County of what they may expect from a Government such as Mr. Blair's, which is controlled directly by St. John influence, as represented by Mr. Elder, and Mr. Ritchie. We need not however, refer now to the strenuous exertions of those two gentlemen to rob Fredericton of the Seat of Government. Their united and determined action in that matter, is familiar to everybody who watched the critical events of that time. But Mr. Elder and Mr. Ritchie, and especially the latter, believe that half a loaf is better than no bread, and if they failed in getting the Seat of Government at St. John, mayhap thought they, we can secure the Law Courts, and at once a movement was set on foot to remove the Law Courts from this city. Mr. Thompson denied it at the nomination, but we assert, and reference to the Legislative Journals will bear us out that during the last House MR. RITCHIE, THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, AND ONE OF THE LEADING SPIRITS IN MR. BLAIR'S GOVERNMENT, MOVED A RESOLUTION TO REMOVE THE LAW COURTS TO ST. JOHN, and though he was unsuccessful, we know that *Mr. Ritchie has not yet given up the idea, and that this very day there is an agitation among the lawyers of St. John, and Mr. Ritchie will uot be able to withstand it. to remove the Law Courts to St. John*, and that means the loss to Fredericton of thousands of dollars annually. Will the electors of this county jeopardize their own interests by placing themselves in the power of St. John? Voting for Mr, Blair in the present contest, will be virtually voting to sustain Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Elder will have to be a party to it, in his attempt to remove the Law Courts from Fredericton.

Blair characterized Estabrooks as a "straw" man. Farmers of York, resent the insult.

A False Canvass Exposed.

In his desperation, Mr. Blair called in the aid of Mr. George White, M. P. P., of Carleton, who under Mr. Blair's dictation no doubt, wrote a letter to the *Telegraph*, alleging that Mr. Colter had offered him, (White,) the Board of Works Office, and that the offer was made in the presence of Mr. Estabrooks. Mr. Blair incorporated the letter in his card to the electors of York, knowing that Mr. Colter, being in the country was ignorant of the scandalous falsehood that had been raised against him. But on Nomination Day, Mr. Colter met his traducers face to face, and Mr. Blair in repeating the slander, was promptly and emphatically contradicted by both Mr. Colter and Mr. Estabrooks, and the lie nailed just as we knew it could be. To make the denial even more emphatic, Mr. Colter has written the following letter, and we leave the public to judge whether they will not accept Mr. Colter's word, in preference to that of a political weathercock, like George White. Mr. Colter writing under date of the 16th inst., says:—

"The statement in the letter written by George White and published in the *Telegraph* and *Globe* and incorporated by Mr. Blair in his card, to the effect that I offered the Chief Commissionership to him (White) is a bold and deliberate falsehood.

"If there can be any more emphatic denial of the statement contained in that letter than the above, I wish to be understood by the public as having made it.

(Signed) GEORGE J. COLTER."

Now, anybody who knows Mr. White, is aware that he would jump at an offer such as he alleged Mr. Colter made him. He has been looking for something ever since he entered political life, but the government has never existed, that would undertake to add such a barnacle as Mr. White. Mr. White politically speaking, is a nobody; his influence in the Assembly amounts to nothing; and those who know him best would not accept his pledged word. The whole story, as concocted by him, and attempted to be used to Mr. Blair's advantage, is a fabrication so unmistakeably clear, that it will deceive nobody.

But Mr. White on the hustings at Woodstock in June last, asserted that he would support the Government. He wrote a letter afterwards to Mr. Colter tendering his support to the Government, and he wrote another letter about the same time to Mr. Adams at Newcastle, in which he used these words: "I see no reason why I cannot support the Government as reconstructed, and I hereby tender my support." We can name more than two citizens of Fredericton to whom Mr. White stated after his arrival in Fredericton to attend the opening of the Legislature, that he would support the Government. It was believed in Woodstock among Mr. White's own friends and supporters that he would support the Government, and why he did not, is for the reason that the then opposition bid the highest.

Vote for Estabrooks, and restore the Board of Works to York.

Electors of York, Beware!

Of what? St. John influence in Mr. Blair's government. There is no demand so excessive, no project so impracticable, that will not justify the constituency of St. John in raiding the provincial treasury. St. John has a bridge project on hand for which a subsidy of probably $50,000 will be asked; they want $10,000 for the Centennial Exhibition, and $15,000 for permanent buildings in connection therewith. The roads and bridges of St. John, which have already absorbed more than their just proportion, must necessarily be additionally subsidized, when St. John controls the balance of power in the Executive, and has five supporters of the Government on the floors of the Assembly. Mr. Blair will be about as able to resist the demands of St. John, as he was able to resist the entrance of both Mr. Elder and Mr. Ritchie into the Government. St. John with its preponderating influence has already dictated terms to Mr. Blair, and the Government has scarcely entered upon the duties of office. What becomes of *our* bridge project under the circumstances? With the Chief Commissionership in Restigouche and Messrs. Elder, Ritchie, Vail, Mitchell and Turner all of whose interests radiate directly from St. John, controlling the Government, York and the river counties must be sacrificed. Mr. Blair himself, is the sole responsible representative in the Executive of this great district and he, as we have already shown, is powerless. Electors of York, you can restore this constituency's influence by electing Mr. Estabrooks, and defeating Mr. Blair's government. Remember, that Mr. Blair's defeat means, as we have shown elsewhere, the defeat of the Government.

Slightly Mixed.

Mr. Blair's auditors at the Nomination, were much amused over the difficulty in which the Attorney General found himself, by making statements that were altogether unreconciliable, and which did great discredit to the usual ingenuity of the honorable gentleman. In discussing the probable effect his defeat would have on the Government, he declared that "even if Blair is defeated the Government will live." And how, pray? Where in the Government ranks is there another lawyer competent to fill the position of Attorney General? Is it Mr. Ritchie, or Mr. Mitchell, or Mr. Barbarie? Certainly no government could hope to exist with either of these gentlemen as Attorney General. The legal ability at the command of the party in power is about as small as the representation of the farming interest. Contrast the Government with the Opposition in either regard, and the latter will overtop their opponents "by a large majority." In the Opposition there are at least *four* gentlemen—Messrs. Wetmore, Landry, Hanington and McLeod—who, by their ability and standing at the Bar, would adorn the position of Attorney General. The Government have only *one*, and that one is Mr. Blair, and Mr. Blair knows, and his party knows, that if he is defeated, as we believe he will be in the present contest, the Government must go to the wall. Mr. Blair conceded this by his own statement at the nomination, and this is what we wish to emphasize here. Mr. Blair admitted that he was unable to secure the Board of Works for York County, for the reason that he was forced into the Attorney Generalship by his party, "and," frankly admitted Mr. Blair, "if I had not accepted the office my party would have been broken up." Yet in the next breath Mr. Blair says: "If you *do* defeat me, the Government will go on."

Now we do not propose to adopt either of Mr. Blair's dilemmas, but we tell the electors of York this, that Mr. Blair's Government is certain to perish at an early day, and that the most summary manner of compassing that much desired end, lies in the defeat of Mr. Blair, and no man knows it better than Mr. Blair himself.

The electors of York have an important duty in their hands, and how successfully they have attended to that duty will be known on Saturday evening next, when the votes, summed up, will place Mr. Blair and his Government, just where political treachery, which called them to power, consigns all who practice it—into the past, forgotten and unlamented.

Disgraceful Tactics.

Mr. Blair, his party, and his press, in the present campaign, have displayed tactics, and pursued canvasses, that are simply disgraceful. The *Globe*, even so far back as last July, introduced a style of warfare that must be condemned by every reepectable and honest man. When Mr. Colter, who had been elected by an overwhelming vote in this county, paid his first official visit to St. John as Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, he was held up to derision and ridicule by the *Globe*. His very personal appearance was scandalized, and the *Telegraph* since Mr. Estabrooks' candidature was first announced. has never ceased to ridicule that gentleman. He has been held up as *an ignorant farmer*, and Mr. Blair at Harvey, supplemented the insult by characterizing Mr. Estabrooks as a "straw man." At the nomination Mr. Estabrooks had scarcely commenced his address to the electors, when he was rudely interrupted by Mr. Blair, who, giving the cue to his hungry supporters surrounding him, attempted to stifle discussion; to put Mr. Estabrooks down. Mr. Blair, with the most sneering and overbearing expression he ever wore, stood up in front of Mr. Estabrooks, and incited his *claquers* to interrupt and annoy the speaker. The people love fair play, and Mr. Blair will find that his belittling of his opponent will have an effect quite contrary to that which he anticipates.

An outside authority in speaking of the nomination proceedings, and Mr. Blair's ill-mannered attempt to gag Mr. Estabrooks, says:—

"Mr. Blair and a knot of his supporters appear to have determined that the "farmer candidate" should not receive a fair hearing; and so far was this boycotting business carried that for a time it looked as if the meeting would be broken up. The facts appear to be as bad as they well could be. The impression which such a state of things is calculated to produce must act prejudicially to Mr. Blair. He will naturally be held responsible for the conduct of his body guard, and the electors will scarcely fail to resent attempts to suppress liberty of speech. The people were, however, simply carrying out the idea put forward in the *Telegraph* for Mr. Blair's benefit, namely, that nobody has a right to oppose Mr. Blair. The *Telegraph* tried to ridicule Mr. Estabrooks out of the field; Mr. Blair's devoted friends then made the attempt to suppress him at the hustings; and if some persons of a still lower order of intellect were to assail Mr. Estabrooks with bludgeons, they would in all probability claim that they were only following the line taken by those above them. It is a nice story to go among the farmers of York, that a candidate representing the rural districts can not have a fair hearing in Fredericton because Mr. Blair's zealous friends think Mr. Blair should not be opposed and that legitimate opposition to him must be "put down" regardless of consequences! We fancy that the spirit of fair play which is abroad in every community will make answer to this scandalous outrage on free discussion and stamp with disapproval and disgrace those who expect to profit by it."

A Great Tempest.

One of the most amusing and harmless incidents of the nomination proceedings, was Mr. Fred Thompson's attempted castigation of Mr. Wetmore. Just imagine, gentle reader, Mr. Fred Thompson *castigating* Mr. Wetmore. Direful calamity for Mr. Wetmore! It is needless to say that Mr. Wetmore was overwhelmed—with noise, and fury, and bad English—nothing more. It was like unto the rush and turmoil of mighty waters, that dash their spray against the rocky sea wall, and fall harmless at its base. Mr. Thompson is a gentleman who has had quite a remarkable career as a politician and legislator. Mr. Thompson started out with the idea that the most important individual in the whole universe is Mr. Thompson; that nature had endowed him with an intellect whose capacity is sufficent to grasp the mightiest matter, and Mr. Thompson at *least* has never lost sight of that idea. He said himself at the nomination, that he is more important than the whole Bench and Bar, and of course everybody believed that Mr. Thompson was convinced of what he spoke.

Mr. Thompson was first elected to the Legislature in 1878, when he polled 2,046 votes, and so great was the increase in his popularity from that time till 1882, and so thoroughly did his constituents appreciate his transcendental ability as a legislator, that when he returned for re-election last summer he secured votes from 1,867 men, good and true, just 381 votes less than he polled, in his first election. But Mr. Thompson struggled for a *principle*, and most statesmen who struggle for principle, have often to submit to a reversal of popularity. Mr. Thompson possessing the gigantic ability he did, it was but natural, and to be expected, that he would leave the impress of his great mind on the legislation of the country. And he did. With a perseverance most appalling, he carried through the Legislature, a Bill providing for the registration of horse pedigrees, a piece of legislation that will resound Mr. Thompson's name down through the remotest ages of posterity, and challenge the admiration of the horse—world to the end of time.

CURRENT COIN.

The Prince of Wales has denied the rumor of his intended visit to America.

The crown jewels of France will be sold by public auction at the end of April.

It is said there are at present in Paris sixty thousand persons out of employment.

The Boston stonemasons have resolved to demand four dollars a day on the Ist of May.

California fruit growers are waging a war of extermination upon the English sparrows.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you want for a spring medicine—superior to all others.

The new two cent United States postage stamp will be dark brown, and bear a vignette of ex-President Grant.

Railroad rates in India are to be reduced in order to enable wheat growers to compete with American producers.

Mr. Wood, member for Brockville, has introcuced a bill empowering the courts to award flogging to wife-beaters.

A bill passed in the New Jersey Senate Tuesday, imposed a fine of $20 for selling cirgarettes to youths under sixteen years of age.

An African spider, which spins silk like thread, has been discovered, and French silk manufacturers talk of attempting to introduce it in France.

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.

During the year 1881 snakes are said to have destroyed 18,670 human lives in India, besides killing a much larger number of cattle. Of the snakes 254,967 are alleged to have been killed.

Prince Bismarck is negotiating for the purchase of several million acres of land in Mexico for the settlement of German immigrants. The land selected is said to be rich in ores and plants.

☞ AFTER AN ATTACK OF FEVER, MEASLES, Diphtheria, or any wasting disease, Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron is the best medicine to take. It gives lasting strength.

In paying out $700 in wages to his workmen, a manufacturer at Marseilles, Ill., privately marked all the bills. Within two weeks $342 of it was deposited in the local bank by saloon keepers.

After his trial the other day, Loomis, the Springfield murderer, said:—"Rum nerved my arm to strike down my friend, David Levitt, as it has been the inspiration of what has been wicked in my career to the gallows," Can anybody preach a temperance sermon in fewer words or better?

DON'T NEGLECT on the first appearance of Kidney troubles to go to your Druggist and get a bottle of DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE. It will give immediate relief, save years of suffering and effect a permanent cure

During the past year 112,458 immigrants arrived in Canada, as compared with 48,000 in 1881. These immiglants brought $3,171,-500 worth of property into the country. A gratifying feature of this influx is the fact that 20,857 Canadians returned from the United States during 1882.

The garrison of Berlin numbers 17,813 men; Metz, 14,411; Strasburg, 8,965; Mavence, 7,712; Cologne, 7,655; Potsdam, 6,590. Seventy other towns have garrisons over 2,000—3 of these being over 6,000 and 3 over 5,000—and there are 266 garrisoned with less than 2,000. And this is a peace establishment!

No who has ever used the Myrtle Navy tobacco for, say a month, ever relinquishes it for any other brand. Its flavor is rich and full, and it never burns the tongue or parches the palate. It is, in fact, the *ne plus ultra* of smoking tobacco.

Bad news for coffee drinkers comes from Ceylon, Fiji and Java. The coffee plants on those Islands are attacked by a plague which rivals the destructiveness of the phylloxera among grape vines. It is described as a little tubercle which first attacks the leaf and then devours the everything, finally destroying the plant.

The warden of the Sing Sing prison is opposed to the project of employing teachers for the convicts, although he is in favour of schools for them. There are, he says, some of the best instructors in the conutry in the prison, among them two well-known Brooklyn school-masters, and plenty of college boys, who would be delighted to teach their fellow prisoners.

The saloon-keepers of Detroit have been for some time getting ready to make business lively for druggists, and now announce that they are about to commence war on them. The saloonists claim that they have a straight case against many of the druggists for selling both whiskey and beer in the most methodical manner.

At a recent card party at the house of a popular London dentist, the counters used were false teeth. At first the ladies present seemed very sensitive about touching the little white heaps, but as the evening wore on the more false teeth each fair dame possessed the happier she seemed. When the counters were totalled up at the end of the game there were only three more than had been originally given out.

A band of gypsies cured a Missouri farmer of rheumatism by means of lotions, and thus secured his confidence. They then told him that a large sum of money was buried on his farm, but they didn't know exactly where. They instructed him to bury all the cash he had for eight days, and then to dig it up, whereupon the place of the concealed treasure would be revealed He obeyed, and at the end of the prescribed time his $50,000 and the gypsies were gone.

PREPARE FOR SPRING.—After a long, severe winter the system needs cleansing of impurities. Nature must be assisted to recuperate, the Liver must be made to act, all surplus bile and impurities carried off. *Zopesa* acts as a gentle purgative. The results of a few doses is most surprising. Ask your druggist for a ten cent sample, and try *Zopesa*, the most powerful remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, and Biliousness ever introduced in this country.

A cow which had led a quiet and uneventful life near Namur, in Belgium, has achieved a rare *post-mortem* fame. She suddenly developed a violent intestinal inflammation, and had to be killed, to the great grief of her owner who, however, was presently consoled by the discovery in her body of a valuable old gold coin, which is now on exhibition in the Brussels Bibliotheque. It is described as a quadruple pistole of Franche-Comte, struck at Besancon in 1578. On the obverse is figured the head of Charles V., and on the reverse are the double eagles and the Pillars of Hercules.

The Egyptian campaign has brought out the curious fact that as a race the Egyptians are very shortsighted. A military man writing to the *Times* says he is certain, from long experience with the fallaheen, that half of them could not see the bull's-eye on a target at 100 yards' distance, and not five per cent. of them could see the target at 300 yards. This he says accounts for the very small proportion of British wounded in any of the late engagements. At Alexandria the big gun practice was very good, but this is only regarded as a proof that the gunners were not Egyptians. Another curious thing mentioned by the same person is that very few Egyptians of the fellaheen class can draw without a ruler one line parallel with another; their lines are always oblique.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS are frequently troubled with excessive langour, (especially in the mornings) want of appetite, dimness of vision, confused mind, and imperfect memory. A few doses of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, speedily remove these manifestations of a debilitated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

The British metaopolis was horrified on the 15th inst. by a diabolical attempt to blow up the Government buildings. At 9 o'clock p. m., while the House of Commons was sitting, a tremendous explosion was heard, the galleries in the Commons Chambers were shaken, and general consternation and alarm was created. The news was quickly received that a dastardly attempt had been made by miscreants to blow up offices of the Local Government Board, Westminster, by dynamite. So far as can be gathered in a hasty exploration the explosion took place from the interior of the building, which was entirely shattered. So great was the force of the explosion that the streets in the vicinity are strewn with broken glass. The guards at the Parliament buildings were immediately doubled, and the residences of the ministers are closely guarded. It has now transpired that a double attempt to blow up the *Times* office on the previous day failed through some mischance to the miscreants.

A Fact Worth Mentioning.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, of Oakville, was cured of dyspepsia and oft occurring bilious headache, by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the great blood purifying system regulating tonic, and matchless liver regulator.

Periods of Remarkable Cold.

401. Black Sea was frozen over for twenty days.
462. The Danube was frozen so that an army crossed on the ice.
463. A frost in Constantinople which commenced in October, and continued until February.
464. The two seas were frozen one hundred miles from shore.
768. The Black Sea and Strait of the Dardanelles were frozen over.
822. The Danube, the Elbe and Seine were frozen so hard as to bear heavy wagons for a month.
860. The Adriatic was frozen.
874. Snow fell from the beginning of November to the end of March.
891 and 893. The vines in Europe were killed by frost.
1035. A frost in England on midsummer's day was so violent that it destroyed the fruits of the earth.
1133. The Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea. Wine casks were burst, and trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise.
1216. The Po was frozen fifteen ells deep. Wine casks were burst.
1234. Loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic to Venice.
1236. The Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained so for a long time,
1261. TheAtegat was frozen from Norway to Jutland.
1292. The Rhine was crossed by loaded wagons, and travelers crossed the ice from Norway to Jutland.
1323. Foot and horse travelers crossed from Denmark to Lubeck and Dantzic.
1344. All the rivers of Italy were frozen over.
1400. The wolves were driven by the cold from Denwark, and crossed the ice to Jutland.
1434. It snowed forty days without interruption.
1460. The Danube was frozen two months.
1468. The wine distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut in pieces with hatchets.
1544. The same thing happened again, the wine being frozen in solid lumps.
1565. The Scheldt was frozen so hard as to bear loaded wagons *three* months.
2594. The sea (Adriatic) was frozen at Venice.
1621-22. All the rivers of Europe were frozen, and the Zuyder Zee, the Hellespont was covered with a sheet of ice, and the Venetain fleet was frozen up in the lagoons of the Adriatic.
1658. Charles X of Sweden crossed from Holstein to Denmark with his whole army, foot, horse, baggage and artillery. The rivers in Italy bore heavy carriages.
1664. The Thames, in England, was covered with ice *sixty one* inches thick; almost all the birds perished.
1684. The oaks were split in England, and coaches drove along the Thames.
1691. The cold was so intense that the wolves entered Vienna, and attacked men and cattle in the streets.
1693. The same thing occurred, the famished wolves attacking men and beasts in the streets of Vienna.
1695. Many people were frozen to death in Germany.
1699. Was nearly as bad
1709. Occured that famous winter called for distinction, *the cold winter*. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen in England nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France, the olive trees were killed, and the wine plantations mostly destroyed. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa; and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.
1716 The winter was so intense that people traveled across the straits from Copenhangen to the province of Tenia, Sweden. Fairs were held on the river Thames.
1726. In Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.
1737. In January the ground in New England froze four feet deep.
1740. An ox was roasted whole upon the Thames. The winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it; and the lakes in England were frozen over. During the hard frost, a palace was built of ice at St. Petersburgh, after an elegant model, and in the just proportions of Augustan architecture.
1744. Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of *twenty-three* feet on the level. This was a summer winter in New England, according to Parson Smith's journal.
1754-55 were very severe. In England the strongest ale exposed to the air in glass was covered with ice one-eighth of an inch thick. These were very mild winters in New England. See Smith's journal.
1771. The Elbe was frozen to the bottom.
1776. The Danube bore ice *five feet* thick below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and finny tribes perished. In Holland and France wine froze in the cellar.
1774-75. The winters were very severe. The little belt was frozen over. In 1774, on on the 11th of January, the thermometer in Portland Me., was 14 degrees below zero, and on the 22d at the bottom of the plate. Smith's Journal.
1796. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1796, when the thermomter was 16 degrees below zero.
1880. Jan. 13. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow.
From 1880 to 1812. The winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter in Russia, which surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that couutry for many preceding years, and caused the destruction of the French army in its retreat from Moscow. What with the loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.
1848. Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock, the thermoter in Portland was 3 degrees below zero. Jan. 11, at same place, thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero. At Boston 11 degrees below. In some parts of New England the theremometer stood 30 and 40 degrees; and the day was known as the "*Cold Tuesday*."
1856. Jan. 10 the thermometer in Boston was 5 degrees below at sunrise. Thus the 10th or 11th days of January, 1774, 1848, 1856 and this, 1859, were cold days, and noticed as such.
1858. The last winter, so mild in this country, was particularly severe in Europe. Thus, for the first time in the present century, the Po was frozen over at Ferrara, admitting for a long period the constant passage of man and beast. At Constantinople, on the 3d of February, snow had fallen, without interruption, for fifteen days. There had not been a winter of equal severity for more than twenty years. The snow extended to Smyrna, and the adjacent districts of Asia Minor and the Greek Islands were clothed in white, an appearance unusual and remarkable. In Asia Minor a Greek Monastery was buried, and five monks had to be excavated by the Turks. At Malta, the snow, which had not fallen since 1812, was several feet high, and accompanied with hail and tempests. The navigation with Odessa was closed and the suffering of the poor was dreadful. Their dwellings, not constructed for such casualties, were broken down by the snow, and their ordinary clothing offered no protection from the unusual cold.

Another communication from MR. GEO. SEWELL, dated Moncton, N. B., June 22, 1878:—

J. H. Robinson, Esq., Dear Sir,—I wrote you in May last, informing you of the wonderful cure your "Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime" had made in my case, and, at the same time promising to write you from time to time to let you know how I was getting along. I am much better in every way; am stronger; can walk a good long distance without getting tired. Sleep well and eat a hearty meal. In fact I am a new man in every respect, and those who saw me three months ago and see me now, can hardly believe that I am the same person.

The above are facts, and believing that ingratitude is one of the unpardonable sins, I feel it my duty to tell you of what, under a kind Providence, your preparation has done for me. Wishing you every success, &c., &c.

For sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price $1.00 per bottle; six for $5.00.

Philadelphia boasts several female millionaires. They are Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, $10,000,000; Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore, $5,-000,000; Mrs. Anne W. Baird and Mrs. Matthew Baldwin, $2,000,000; Mrs. Adolph E. Borie, Mrs. George Fales, Miss Fales, and the two Misses Rawle, $1,000,000.

For all troubles of the Throat, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv't in another column.

FEBRUARY OPENINGS

—AT—

WEDDALLS!

White Cottons,
White Sheetings,
ALL WIDTHS.
Pillow Cottons,
from 40 to 54 inches wide.
Grey Cottons,
Grey Sheetings,
Feather Tickings,
Patchwork,
Knitting Angola,
Knitting Cottons,
ONE CASE,
New Hamburgs,
VERY LOW,
Neck Frillings,
NEW PATTERN LACES,

All of which have been marked at Lowest Prices.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

February 7

10 PER CENT. REDUCTION

—FOR—

CASH ONLY!

WE OFFER THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF

WINTER UNDERCLOTHING,

Wool Scarfs,

MUFFLERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, Etc.,

At the above reduction to clear.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Gents' Furnishers,

And Custom Shirt Makers,

QUEEN STREET,

2 Doors below MARITIME BANK.

January 31, 1883

DAVIS'

Quinine, Iron and Wine

is a tonic that at once invigorates the digestive organs, improves the appetite and for all infirmities of the blood is unsurpassed. Read the following, which speaks for itself.

HARVEY STATION, YORK CO.,
March 4th, 1883

GEORGE H. DAVIS:

DEAR SIR,—When in Fredericton on the 26th of February, I purchased at your store a bottle of Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine, which was recommended to me for Indigestion, I have taken the contents of one bottle, which has done me a great amount of good, and by the use of one or two more bottles, I think I can be entirely cured. Enclosed please find $1, for which please send two bottles of your invaluable remedy.

Yours,
JOHN P. FISKE,

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, March 21, 1883

CREAT REMNANT SALE.

All Remnants that have accumulated for the past year will be sold at Half-Price.

SALE TO COMMENCE JANUARY 3RD, 1883

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, January 3, 1883

SEEDS! 1883 SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED:

A USUAL SUPPLY OF

GARDEN,

FIELD AND FLOWER

SEEDS!

FROM

James Carter,

Dunnett & Beale,

QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,

LONDON.

Davis, Staples & Co.,

Fredericton, March 21

GREAT REDUCTIONS

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

20 per cent discount for Cash on:

☞ Ladies and Gents' Felt Slippers.
☞ Ladies and Gents' Solid Comfort Slippers.
☞ Ladies and Gents' Oscar Wilde Slippers.
☞ Ladies and Gents' Felt Lace Boots.
☞ Ladies and Gents' Fancy Moccasins.
Ladies' Jenny Lind Felt Shoes.
Ladies' Felt Lined Skating Boots.
Gents' Felt Long Boots.
Gents' Felt Foxed Long Boots.
Men and Boys' Oil and Indian Tanned Moccasins.

DON'T FORGET

That anyone buying any of the above articles for CASH,

WILL SAVE

20 per cent., or 20 cents on every dollar.

A. LOTTIMER,

Next Door Below Dever Bros. Queen St., F'ton.

ICE CREEPERS,

only 10 cents a pair, at

Lottimer's Shoe Store.

Former price 35 cents.

A. LOTTIMER.

February 7