JUST RECEIVED

AT

Tennant, Davies & Co.

One Case

AMERICAN CORSETS,

in all the Latest Styles.

AMERICAN

GRAY & WHITE COTTONS.

AMERICAN

GREY AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

Plain and Twill, all Widths.

AMERICAN

TICKINGS, DUCKS, ETC.

CANADIAN

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

ST. CROIX COTTONS

PARK'S SHIRTINGS

Park's Knitting Cotton.

In stock, a splendid variety of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, in

TABLE LINENS, TOWELLINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, ETC.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED. ☜

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

February 14, 1883

ALBION HOUSE.

1883 JANUARY. 1883

Bargains in Remnants

OUR ANNUAL CHEAP SALE

—OF—

REMNANTS

—AND—

WINTER DRY GOODS

IS NOW GOING ON.

IN ADDITION TO THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASE AT THE

REMNANT COUNTER,

A lot of Seasonable Goods have been reduced in the various departments in order to clear before Stock Taking.

Will take any quantity of Good, All-Wool HOMESPUN during the next two months.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton.

BRANCH: ST. MARY'S.

Fredericton, January 10

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 14, 1883.

Earl Derby and Colonial Relations.

The question of the relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies, and more particularly between Great Britain and Canada, is now being discussed, in reference to a late interview that Sir Alexander Galt and other Agents General of the self-governing Colonies, had with Earl Derby, the new Colonial Secretary. Confining ourselves to the Dominion. Earl Derby hinted pleasant things regarding the grand possible future before Canada; "it was diffitult," he said, "to avoid the language of exaggeration in speaking of it," and he spoke of the deep interest felt by the people of the British Isles in its welfare, an interest which shall always "find adequate expression in the language and in the actions of the official representative of the Crown." But he said nothing to lead one to suppose that a scheme of Imperial Federation, such as that administrated by Sir Alexander Galt, had found lodgment in his mind as a practical idea. Still, from the opinion he expressed, one might almost infer that such a scheme would recommend itself to his mind. "The position which Great Britain will hold," he said, "in the history of the future, will depend far more on her achievements in the way of colonization, and in the diffusion of our race over so many of the choicest regions of the earth, than on the part we have played, or may still play, in Europe." If that was really the opinion of the statesmen and people of Great Britain, it might be thought that their very first care, and great endeavor, would be to bind Canada by some indissoluble tie to the Mother Country. If one of the chiefest glories of Great Britain is the founding of a colony like Canada, it might be thought, that, after so much blood and treasure had been expended in its foundation, they would not allow it to drift away to a state of complete independence. But nothing that Earl Derby, or a portion of the influential British press, commenting on his reply in answer to the Agents General address, has said, leads one to suppose that the least obstruction would be put in its way, if Canada chose to assume Independence. In fact the relations between Canada and the Mother Country are on very easy, and they may be made the very pleasantest, terms. The people of Great Britain are pleased to see Canada doing well for itself, and the better it does for itself, the faster it increases and expands, the better pleased and more proud they will be. They see no reason, whatever, why the tie, which is one of natural national attachment, should be broken, but they do not contemplate substituting for the golden thread that now binds the Mother Country and her great self-governing colony together,—which need never be broken,—for a Federation chain, which might possibly gall, and in the end alienate the attachment now happily subsisting between the parent state and its vigorously growing offshoot. One result is claimed for the interview between the Agent's General and the Colonial Secretary; that is, a more formal and more marked recognition of their standing, and of the importance of their duties than has ever before been accorded to them.

Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament met on Thursday last, but the speech from the throne was not delivered until Friday. The new House of Commons chose Mr. Kirkpatrick for their Speaker, a gentleman whose name is new to the people of New Brunswick, but who, we presume, has some fine qualifications for the high official position of the first commoner in the land. On Friday, at the usual hour of three in the afternoon, the Governor General came down to the Senate Chamber in the customary state, and delivered the speech. It opened with congratulations on the peaceful and prosperous state of Canada, and on the healthy and improving condition of all its material interests. His Excellency then referred to his visit to British Columbia, and to the great natural resources of that Province and predicted great prosperity for it after the completion of the Pacific Railway; and his tour through part of the United States gave an opening for pleasant remark on the evidences of regard to the Empire he had there observed, and the expression of a hope, that there might be friendship between the two great nations, enduring as it is natural and advantageous to both. The prosperous prospects before Manitoba and the North West Territories were alluded to. The legislation foreshadowed, relates to the representation of people in Parliament; regulation of the liquor traffic and factory labor; the customs, militia, public lands, banking, and the examination of masters and mates navigating inland waters. Reference was made to the unprecedented progress of the Canada Pacific Railway, and the great increase of traffic on the I. C. R. and to the flourishing state of the finances. It will be seen that much useful work is cut out for Parliament, but no more than may be easily overtaken within a reasonable time. If the session is prolonged it will be over side discussions on the government railway tariff and administrative policy, which no amount of opposition denunciation will effect.

It is not often that the leading organs in the Dominion, the *Mail* and the *Globe*, condescend to notice political affairs in New Brunswick. But it is pleasing, when from their lofty intellectual altitude, they, at rare times, stoop so far, though the pleasure is a little dashed by the intruding conviction that they do not know much of what they write about. Regarding the late small muddle over the appointment of the Sergeant-at-arms, the *Mail* let off the following:—"There is a constitutional crisis in New Brunswick. The Legislature is without a Sergeant-at-arms. It is at such an awful moment that the ship of state should be guided by a cool head." This is a joke, a bit of sarcasm of course. The *Mail* entertains an infinite contempt for all local Assemblies, and here it peeps out. It goes in for centralization, and if it dared to speak out, it would advocate the abolishing of the Local Assemblies, and would bring in the Sergeant-at-arms appointment as an instance of the trivial things with which local governments and legislatures concern themselves. But the sarcasm of the *Mail* is not so bad as the misstatements of the *Globe*. Speaking of the object of the visit of Messrs. Landry, Hannington and McLeod, it says, "that the claim on account of the Eastern Extension Railway taken by the Federal Government and united with the Intercolonial, was settled some time ago by a large cash payment as decided by arbitration. The local government now claim, however, that the amount paid was much less than the original cost of the road, and ask a supplementary payment." The *Globe* was evidently thinking about something else(perhaps the sum nearly paid for the commutation of the export duty) and has got mixed and muddled. But its animus is apparent; it wants to raise a prejudice against a claim which ought to have been settled long ago. The Dominion Government ought to say decisively whether it will or will not pay it this year. It is hardly the thing for our Government to be begging for its payment and to be fobbed off year after year.

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

Dublin Park Murder.

Conclusive evidence was given, that among the men arraigned in the Dublin Court, in charge of being members of a conspiracy to take off government officials, are those who were concerned in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The chief witness is Kavanagh a car-driver, an outside member of the murder Society, turned informer, and frem what he said, it is clear, and that Mr. Burke was the only victim marked out by the conspirators, and that Lord Cavendish wss murdered only because he was in company with the Under Secretary. The following is the most important portion of his evidence:—

After the prisoners said there was no sign of Fitzharris, witness saw an American with a cab coming from the opposite direction, and saw four men jump from the cab. The cab stayed a long way up the road, with the horse's head turned toward Dublin. A short time after he saw two gentlemen approaching and heard a cry. On looking around he saw one of the gentlemen fall. He did not see the other fall, but four men whom he drove to the park jumped on his car, and he drove away. Brady sat on the right side of the car. Kavanagh identified Fitzharris as the driver of the cab. He deposed that he saw Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke approaching. Some one among those he drove said the tall man was to be assassinated. Kavanagh said he subsequently drove by Chapel road round town to Palmerston Park. Kelly alighted at the terminus; Brady paid him one pound. After the men witness drove to the park had alighted there he put a nose-bag on his horse while waiting. He heard a person speak to Jas. Carey. Delaney afterwards instructed him (Kavanagh) to look sharp and be ready to start. Upon this he drove nearer to the waiting group, which included some persons he did not know. Two gentlemen, Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, were approaching arm-in-arm. Carey and Delaney, who had come back on the car from the place where it was waiting, jumped down and joined the group. Witness heard some one say, "it is the tall man." Kavanagh was then ordered to go further away by some of the conspirators, as he did so witness heard some one, he could not tell who, repeat "mind, it is the tall man." As the gentlemen came along either Carey or Delaney raised a white handkerchief. While he was waiting, the carman, nicknamed the "Goat," passed him driving a passenger named Nolan toward Dublin. He was also passed by some bicyclists. The witness said on looking round he thought he only saw one gentleman fall, and saw that the other, who had an umbrella, was lying on the ground. On driving from the scene of the murder they took a turn to the left, then crossed the bridge to the right along Inchicore road. Delaney directed him where to drive. He drove rapidly until he reached Round Tower, two miles from the Park. Here Tim Kelly alighted. He then drove round to Leeson Park, stopping at a public house near Leeson Bridge. Brady then paid and dismissed him. On Sunday morning he met Brady at Townsend street and received £2. Brady afterwards bought him harness.

Prevention of Forest Destruction.

There are not a few signs that the discussions of the Forestry Congress in Montreal in September last, has directed attention to the subjects which it had under consideration. In the Legislature of Ontario, a bill was introduced to encourage and promote tree planting. It gives authority to the Municipal Councils to grant aid, up to 25 cents for each tree planted, provided it is one of the kinds named in the bill, and is reported to be in a healthy state, by an inspector, at the end of three years from the time it was planted. $50,000 is set aside for the purposes of the act. In the speech of Governor Archibald, at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature, last Thursday, allusion was made to the subject of the preservation of forests, and the suggestions of the Congress, and His Honor said, "In view of the importance of the lumbering industry of our Province, and to the great damage to which our forests are liable from fire, your attention will be invited to the expediency of adopting some legislation, such as has been useful elsewhere, as a means of preventing the destruction of our woods." If a measure of that nature is required in Nova Scotia, one must be, at least, equally necessary in our Province, and it is to be hoped that the attention of the Legislature will be directed to the subject.

Any new movement, in any direction, is certain to meet with opposition—either passive or active; either its promoters are met by stolid indifference, apathy, or crass ignorance, or by misrepresentation and abuse. It is exceedingly hard to get men out of their old ruts, or to try anything new. But, if it bears the genuine element of improvement, it will prevail; for, "*magna est veritas et prevalabit.*" For an instance: Five years ago, the system of ensilaging, introduced by Auguste Goffart, was looked upon as a craze; few farmers thought it it worth trying; in one or two cases where tried it was pronounced a failure; but the enthusiasm and perseverance of a few so far overcome indifference and opposition that the fact was established that there was really something in the process, and it was found to be of sufficient importance to induce farmers in the States to meet and discuss it and give tneir experience. They called together a congress in 1882, and at the second, held in New York, the last of January, a resolution was passed, expressing to Mr. Goffart their appreciation of the great value of the system of ensilage discovered and introduced by him, and recommending to the farmers of the United States its universal adoption as the cheapest and best method of preserving fodder crops.

Evarts on Revenue and Protective Tariffs.

There is a movement in the United States for a return to a revenue tariff, or for a reform of the existing tariff, but there is no indication that that the mass of the people are as yet stirred in that direction. Their watchword is free trade among ourselves and protection against the world. Hon. Mr. Evarts is a strong defender of the present tariff, through the protection of which, and only by it, the industries of the United States have developed, and is against any reform or molification of it. In a late speech in New York, he contrasted the working a revenue tariff, with that of protective tariff.

These two systems are to be judged according to their distinctive traits, and if revenue is to be raised or taken off it is either on the principle of a tariff for revenue only or of a tariff that observes, in its adjustment, with sagacity, with circumspection, with comprehension, and with justice, the protection of American industries. The revenue tariff principle is that for the smallest impost you will get the greatest revenue, and that means an adjustment of the burdens so as to get the largest possible importation of foreign goods, and when you have an overplus reduce the duties, and when you have got your industries at home half starved you must keep on until they are wholly starved by getting in the rest, until finally, you discover you have no industry, no money in your pockets, and that is the situation our foreign commercial friends would like to have us in. The opposite method of protection is, not that revenue shall be raised for the purpose of protection, but that revenue being raised, and being at the same sum that free-traders are going to adjust their tariff to acquire, we propose to acquire it by such a distribution of it over foreign industries as not to hurt our industries, and as we keep on getting richer and richer we can still protect those industries and have both labour prosperous and money in our pockets to pay for foreign importations.

PEOPLE WHO READ AND REFLECT, after reading, upon the many published testimonials regarding Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, can scarcely fail to perceive that evidence so positive and concurrent could not be adduced in behalf of a remedy of doubtful efficacy. The facts proven by such evidence are that it roots out impurities of the blood, restores digestion, enriches the circulation, and regulates the bowels and liver. Sold by John M. Wiley.

An Issue of the Ontario Election.

The *Mail* and the *Globe* are now working up the election in Ontario, which comes off on the 25th inst., to fever heat. They are reviving some of the old issues that did duty during the general election last June. They have brought in the National Policy and the condition of the working men, as affected by it. If the contest was fought on purely local issues—the administrative record of the Mowatt Government, the boundary, and streams' bill disallowance questions, the Crooks' bill, the transference of the power of granting liquor licenses to the Municipal Councils, from the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Government, who now issue them, the great probability is that the Mowatt Goverment would maintain its great majority. But there may be a doubt of that if the Province is excited over the National Policy. There is little doubt that the N. P. has a hold on the people of Ontario, or that the leaders of the Liberal party are strongly opposed to it. The majority of voters who sent a majority of representatives in favor of that policy to the Dominion Parliament is not very large, and if that majority is turned at a future general Dominion election to a minority, and Ontario sends to Ottawa as large a majority as the Liberal-Conservatives at present have, the N. P. will stand in great danger of being reversed. The fear of that among the Liberals who are in favor of it may induce many of them to throw their votes in the coming local election on the Liberal Conservative side. If, as the *Mail* maintains, the N. P. has given thousands of the workingmen in Ontario employment, who before it was inaugurated were in a state of threatened starvation, only to be avoided by forced emigration to the States, they would, one might think, throw whatever voting power they have on the side of the Liberal Conservatives.

It may be presumed that the workingman, as Hon. Mr. Evarts said, "knows on what side his bread is buttered," and will support the side which supports protection. His position may not be so comfortable, nor wages so high as he would like, but listening to and brooding over articles in the *Globe*, which descant on the tendency of the N. P. to make the wealthy manufacturer richer and the workmen poorer, and draw hateful pictures of the moral degradation and physical want in which many of the operative class, male and female, vegetate, will only make him discontented, and destroy any little pride he has in his station, or pleasure in his life.

The New Speaker.

The Toronto *Mail* says of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, who was born in Kingston, 1841, and is a lawyer by profession:—

He was first returned to Parliament in 1870, on the death of his father, and has been four times re-elected. So great a tribute of public confidence is never paid to any man who does not deserve it. Mr. Kirkpatrick fully deserves all the support he has received. His activity has been remarkable; in politics in law, in business, in militia affairs he has exhibited a cheerful and successful energy, adhering with firmness to his own views without in any unnecessary way exciting the hostility of opponents. In all probability no other man that could have been chosen would have met with such cordial acceptance from the whole House of Commons.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kirkpatrick has for some years made the forms of the House, and the mode of public bbsiness, a subject of constant attention. Always in his place and always prepared, he has given attention to legislation of all kinds, and the pages of *Hansard* contain many valuable suggestions he has made, and many admirable speeches. His eminently good temper and clear judgment will aid him materially in discharging to the satisfaction of the House the responsible and delicate duties of his high position; and his agreeable social qualities will make the Speaker's chambers what they should be, a place of agreeable re-union.

Floods.

The unprecedented floods are working great destruction in the west and southwest. The Ohio was still rising. On the 11th inst., it had then risen sixty-two feet, and was rising at the rate of two inches an hour. Immense damage has been done to property of all kinds in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. Heavy rains and warm weather were prevailing in the State. The Monagahela was rising rapidly, and the city of Pitsburg was threatened by a flood. The city of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was reported to be entirely inundated.

The 9th of Februay came and went, and the great storm did not put in its appearance. In this locality, it must be said that the sky looked a little squally, and the wind blew in eccentric currents, about four in the afternoon, and at intervals during the evening, but the storm did not take hold as the saying is. The slight elementary disturbance appeared to the minds of a very few determined believers to bear out the planet struck professor's prediction, but with the mass Wiggins' fame as weather prophet, received a fatal blow, and it will get its quietus on the coming 9th of March. The moral for the Professor is the extension of the saying "put not your trust in Princes," to include the heavenly bodies.

Murder at Digby N. S.

A shocking affray occurred at a dance, or frolic, held at a place called Marshalltown, five miles from Digby, N. S., on the 12th, The row started in the house between James Worthylake and Denis Hutchinson, who came into the house during the evening. There was bad feeling between them. Hutchinson's niece had had an illegitimate child, of which Worthylake was reputed to be the father, and on account of this he had been compelled by legal process to pay $340. Worthylake had some words outside of his house with a man named Brooks. He then came in and taking his hat went out again saying, "They will go for me, will they?" Hutchinson followed and endeavoured to strike him. Worthylake, who was a much smaller man than Hutchson, drew a revolver and said, "Keep off or I will shoot." Hutchinson followed, whereupon Worthylake discharged the revolver, the ball entering Hutchinson's body near the centre of the breast, going through the second rib. They then clenched and fell, Worthylake being underneath. He was heard to exclaim, "Dennis, you are killing me." Hutchinson replied, "You have shot me." Immediately afterwards the pistol was discharged again, the ball entering the left side of Worthylake's head, and being buried in his brain. He immediately expired. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in effect that the deceased Jas. Worthylake came to his death from a pistol shot in the head, being fired from a revolver while he was on the ground engaged in a scuffle with Dennis Hutchison. Hutchinson is is not expected to recover. The doctors are unable to find the bullet. Worthylake was only 22 years of age, and was a sailor. Hutchinson is a farmer, about 30 years of age; he is married, and has two or three children.

The *Chinese American*, the first Chinese paper published in America, appeared in New York last Saturday. The name of the editor is Wong Chin Foo. The editing and printing differ materially from the processes common with other publications. The editor will dictate to a Chinese artist, who prints or paints the matter, with India ink and a short stick, on paper. From this it will be photo-lithographed, and impressions taken from the stone thus prepared. But for this process it is said the publication would be impossible on account of the cost, as only a limited patronage is possible.

SAYS DRYDEN:

"She knows her man, and when you rant and swear,
Can draw you to her with a single hair."

But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be ensured by the use of CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER. Sold at 50 cts. by all druggists.

The FARMER only $1 a year.

Passing the Address.

The Address in answer to the Speech was moved on Monday by Mr. Charles H. Tupper, member for Pictou, son of Sir Charles. Judging by a short abstract of his speech, he is "a chip off the old block," and possesses the germ at least of his father's ability to deal with railway, emigration and trade questions. He dwelt, especially, on the rapid progress that has been made in the construction of the C. P. Railway, of which, during the past year, 646 miles main line, and 133 miles of the branches have been built, and 561 placed under operation. Naturally he exalted over the condition of the Intercolonial Railway, which is now paying more than its expenses.

Mr. Josiah Wood, M.P. for Westmorland, seconded the Address, and made a most favorable impression. Telegraphic report gives him credit for delivering his speech in a clear and eloquent style. The matter of the speech was excellent, and presented most satisfactory review of the condition of the Dominion as respects the C. P. Railway, the state of manufactures and trade, the receipts and expenditures, the revenues and debt. In closing, after a modest allusion to himself, he spoke most eloquently of the wonderful and rapid development of the Dominion and the grand future before it. The two new Maritime Province members, mover and seconder, acquitted themselves remarkably well.

The Principal Assessorship.

We think the City Council made a mistake in failing to re-appoint Mr. James Farrell to the position of Principal Assessor. He had held the office of Principal and Assistant Assessor for several years, and so for as we can learn, discharged his duties faithfully, and to the full satisfaction of the citizens generally. It is a wrong principle to thrust a man from office, when he has given such good evidence of ability and painstaking as Mr. Farrell, and there ought to be some guarantee that when such a position is accepted, its incumbent will not be dismissed without some potent reason.

We have no desire to appear as the champion of Mr. Farrell, more than any other citizen who might be similarly treated, nor are our remarks intended as in any way insinuating, that the new incumbent Mr. H. G. Estey, is unqualified for the position. We believe he will also do his duty fearlessly, and we hope he may prove as acceptable an officer to the citizens, as was his predecessor.

The public need not be surprised if the Council is again called upon to appoint a successor to Mr. Estey.

St. Andrew's Society Scholarship.

To the St. Andrew's Society of Fredericton is due the honor of founding the first scholarship in the University of New Brunswick, that is entirely independent of Government aid.

At a late meeting of the Society one thousand dollars of its funds were appropriated to the establishmeut in the University, of a Scholarship for the aid of deserving students of Scotch descent.

The conditions on which it will be awarded have not yet been made known, but we hope to be able to give them in our next issue.

Nobly indeed has this Society acted, and well could other wealthy societies and individuals follow its example; for scarcely can another act of philanthropy be named which yields such ample returns, or reflects such lustre upon the giver as the one now referred to. To place a liberal education within the reach of the poor is a noble ambition, and one worthy of a generous spirit; and, yet, notwithstanding the number of her friends and graduates that could found one scholarship, or even half a dozen, and never miss the money, our Alma Mater has now had such a benefit conferred upon her *for the first time.*

And there is truly a strong necessity for the friends of this institution to rouse themselves from their inactivity and show some interest in its welfare, if they wish it to maintain its present independent footing and continue to exercise the power it possesses for the advancement of education. For never has it had to contend against so many adverse influences as at present, when we even see a member of our own Senate working hard to establish a Baptist Seminary at St. John, to be a feeder of Acadia, and to direct thither, those Baptist students who would otherwise seek the University of New Brunswick.

May, therefore, this offspring of Scottish generosity and interest in educational matters herald the dawn of a brighter day in our Alma Mater, and let us hope that the time is close at hand when such proofs of a deep interest in her welfare will be the rule and not the exception.—*University Monthly.*

The *Monthly* makes a strong point in its reference to the diversion of students to other Colleges, who should be induced to study at the N. B. University, and it might also have added that the same authority, when opportunity offers, fills leading positions in our educational institutions with graduates from Acadia, when there are dozens of University men who might properly, and as a matter of right, be chosen.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

From the fifty-first annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, we extract the following statement:—

PROFIT AND LOSS.

By Balance Dec. 31, 1881,	$3,299.01
By Net Profits for year ending Dec. 30, 1882, after writing off all bad and doubtful debts, losses, etc.,	141,462.76
By Profit on Bonds sold,	13,500.00
	$158,261.77
To Dividend No. 23, paid Aug. 1st, 1882,	$40,000.00
To Dividend No 24, payable Feb 1, 1883,	40,000.00
To Transfer to Reserve Fund,	75,000.00
To Balance carried forward,	3,261.77
	$158,261.77

RESERVE FUND.

By Balance for year 1881,	$325,000.00
By Transfer, Dec. 30, 1882, from Profit and Loss Account,	75,000.00
	$400,000.00
To Balance carried forward,	$400,000.00

Miss Patience Sweeney was a handsome young lady who made her home in Montgomery City, Mo., and she had three lovers, all well-to-do yonng men, whom she liked all alike. One of them gave her $100 with which to get a wedding outfit. Thinking he was all right, he began bragging about beating the other two. One of them went at once to see the young lady, and succeeded in getting her to promise to marry him, and straightway started to get a necessary license. The third lover hearing what his rival was up to, hired a fine team, took the girl to the country seat of an adjoining county, got a license, and was married on the spot

IT IS SAID that among the Chinese, the Larvæ of Insects are used medically to give strength to feeble children; Caterpillar Syrup they consider a specific for Bronchitis; Dried Toads are taken to give tone to the system, while the horns of the rhinocerous, the bones of tigers, the jaws of tigers, and the wings of bats all have a place in the Chinese Pharmacopœia. A simple remedy containing well-known ingredients is nothing thought of by a patient, and their doctors seem to be quite of the same mind. How different it is with us outside barbarians in this respect, where the elegant preparation, of pleasant taste, composed of well-known and well-tried remedies, such as is embodied in *Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* with *Lacto-Phosphate of Lime* is not only sought after by the patient but is recommended and largely prescribed by the most intelligent physicians.

For sale by Druggists all over the Dominion.

Russia is showing remarkable energy in the construction of railroads this winter, but it is universally understood that the lines now building or in contemplation, are not expected to be self-supporting when finished, but are principally intended for the transport of military forces in case of war. The frontiers bordering on Germany and Austria are being amply provided with railroad facilities and the connecting lines from the eastern frontiers are to be enlarged and improved.

SKINNY MEN.

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

CURRENT COIN.

The population of Africa is estimated at about 250,000,000.

There are ninety new members in the Dominion Parliament this session.

There are over one hundred deaf mutes in Maine outside of any school.

A Georgia octogenarian is living with his ninth wife. He is the father of fifty-three children.

The Czar has issued a manifesto giving notice of his coronation at Moscow on the 27th of May.

Prince Charles of Prussia, who lately died, aged 82, smoked from 18 to 24 strong Havana cigars daily for the past 60 years.

The Northern Pacific passenger trains are now supplied with grub-box, with food, in case of delays on the snow clad plains.

For Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and deep seated Lung troubles, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv't in another column.

In Kittery, Maine, on Thursday last, Phœbe Ingersoll departed this life at the mature age of one hundred years and two months.

Australia is trying to get rid of the English sparrow by the bounty process, and heads and eggs of the bird come in by tens of thousands.

A Toronto seedsman has sent a large assortment of Canadian forest tree seeds to Germany, to be used in replenishing the German forests.

A Chicago man has just received one cent damages frem a man who ran away with his wife. He feels satisfied now that justice has been done him.

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

A railway car-load of sheep was smothered in the Grand Trunk yard in Montreal the other day by being overturned and buried in the deep snow.

The New York Post Office sends out 35 tons of newspapers and periodicals daily, there being 788 papers and periodicals published in that city.

The returns of the American Bureau of Statistics give the value of liquor consumed in the United States during a single year at $600,000,000.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt owns $750,000 worth of horseflesh. What with his training ground and stables, the investment represents over a million.

One day last week 1500 barrels of potatoes were purchased in Fort Fairfield market. Sixteen carloads were shipped from Fort Fairfield during the week.

In the Boston potato market Eastern Rose sell at 90 to 95 cents a bushel, Prolifics 90 cents, Burbank Seedlings 90 cents. Maine and New Brunswick Rose sell at $2.62 to $2.75 a barrel.

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.

In the British army last year there were 124,434 natives of England, 13,723 natives of Scotland, and 36,945 natives of Ireland. It is estimated that over 80 per cent. of the sailors are Englishmen.

The fact that the contributions by the various Protestant churches have increased in eighty years from $240,000 to $6,250,000 does not confirm the assertion that the missionary spirit is dying out in them.

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

C. CREWD-READ, Lieut.-Col.

St. John, 13th November, 1882.

That monarch of the seas, the Great Eastern, is lying idle at Milford Haven, England, not only eating its head off but consuming itself generally. The despairing owners have offered her at auction and begged for proposals for a charter for the gigantic craft, but all to no purpose.

G. W. Mingay, Parkdale, Toronto, writes; "My wife had several very severe attacks of cramps in the stomach. Hearing of DR. AUSTIN'S PHOSPHATINE, and its pleasantness to take, I gave her two bottles, and she has not had an attack since, and her health is much improved." For sale by all druggists.

While attending a spiritual seance in Philadelphia a few days ago a lady received a communication from the alleged spirit of her husband, directing her to dig up a certain portion of her cellar, where she would find a lot of gold. She followed the instructions, but, says the *Press*, instead of finding money, opened the mouth of an old well and fell into it and was nearly suffocated.

A traveller on a German railroad train attempted to eat a lunch while on the journey. While putting a piece of bologna sausage in his mouth the train stopped suddenly, causing his cheek to be badly cut on the edge of his knife, which he was using. The man brought a suit against the Company, but the latter was sustained, on the ground that it is a breach of etiquette to eat with a knife.

The phenomenon of a moving bog can now be seen near Castlerea in Ireland. The bog is a very large one, and, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, it has left its place and is proceeding towards Castlerea, overwhelmning thousands of acres of the adjoining country. Several farmhouses have already been demolished, and the inmates have had narrow escapes. Part of Castlera is in danger.

David Clark and his wife lived unhappily, at Bath, Michigan, for years. A disagreement arose Saturday from his wife's determination to administer to a sick child medicine other than that the physician prescribed. The child grew worse until it was supposed it was dying. While Clark was endeavoring to restore the child to consciousness, his wife with a revolver deliberately shot and killed her husband. The murderess was arrested.

Major Holbeck, A. D. C. to Major-General Luard, has returned to Ottawa. The rapidity with which people travel and events occur nowadays is instanced by the fact that it is only about seven months since Major Holbeck left to join his regiment, and that he has since been through the Egyptian campaign, in which he was attached to Gen. Graham's brigade as brigade-major.

Robert Spencer, a retired butcher of Philadelphia, after a protracted spree, stood in front of his house recently, cut his throat and stabbed himself in the body with a butcher knife in the presence of a considerable crowd. Then he walked into the house, sent for a lawyer, and made his will. Over $4,000 were found in his pocket. His condition is critical. Spencer's son had two fingers nearly cut off in trying to take the knife from his father.

Copenhagen has hit upon the happiest schems yet devised for shutting up saloons. By a sanction of the new temperance legislation, when anyone is found drunk the cost of hauling him home in a cab is to be defrayed by the house that sold him the liquor. It pits the hackmen against the saloonists—Greek against Greek—and, as it will be cheaper to get drunk than to hail a hack when a spell o' weather catches one down town o' nights, it is easy to see that the hackman will come out on top in this contest as he has in all others.

Few people have any idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig stye, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterwards will divest of it. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "Myrtle Navy" brand, is to ascertain carefully the methods which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "Myrtle Navy" is grown.

August Dieffenthal arrived in New York from Germany three months ago with the intention of joining his brother, a farmer in California. He spent a week in the city, and on the day fixed for his departure he died of heart disease in a lodging house in Greenwich street. The Public Administrator took possession of his effects, consisting of two trunks, but found nothing in them except articles of rough clothing. The body was taken to the Cemetery, where, after lying in a vault for a few days, it was buried in a pauper's grave. When the brother in California was notified of what had happened he wrote to the Public Administrator that August had with him a large sum of money. Another search of the trunks was made, but without revealing any trace of the treasure.

The brother then employed a lawyer in this city to investigate the matter. Yesterday the later visited the cemetery and caused the remains to be disinterred. Three undershirts were found upon the body. In the under one, on the inside, was discovered a secret pocket, which contained $2,000 in current notes. The money was taken by the lawyer, and the body was deposited in the dead house.

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

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

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

JUST RECEIVED:

TROMMER'S

EXTRACT MALT.

KIERSTEAD'S

KIDNEY CURE.

DIAMOND DYES

Davis, Staples & o.

Fredericton, January 10

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