

FACTS, FACTS, FACTS
INDISPUTABLE.

Everybody knows who have tried, and those who have not, should call at once and be convinced that we sell "better goods" for "less money" than any house in this vicinity.

CLOTHING
AND
BOOT AND SHOE

establishment in the city.

There never was a time when it was more to your interest to buy

CLOTHING,
CUSTOM AND READY-MADE,
HATS, CAPS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Portmanteaux, Valises,

Men's Boots and Shoes,

at our store than now. We have an immense stock of elegant and serviceable

Fall and Winter Goods,

purchased from all the leading American, British, and Canadian manufacturers.

We call special attention to our

OVERCOATINGS,
ULSTERS, OVERCOATS,
REEFERS.

Give the boys a chance on

BOY'S ULSTERS

AND

OVERCOATS,

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

T. W. Smith & Son

York and Queen Streets,
Fredericton, Sept. 20, 1882

1882

EDGECOMBE'S is the popular place for Staple and Fancy Goods, on account of the immense variety shown, and the popular prices which prevail.

DRY GOODS are always in demand and fully appreciated, but especially at this festive season is a handsome present in that line particularly appropriate.

Goods in Fancy Novelties, Brick-a-Brack, Choice Nick Nacks and Xmas requisites, will be found as well as those of a more staple and substantial character.

Every effort has been made this season to place such stock in the different departments of the community; and enlarged premises, afford ample room to show them.

CHRISTMAS only comes once a year, and the heart and purse strings naturally open to deeds of love and good will in the bestowment of gifts and kind words.

Old and young, rich and poor, married or single, may all meet here, and find something to gratify their taste, according to their ability to purchase.

Money is a great power for good, as evil, and judiciously expended carries blessings into every household. Therefore do good by spending it in that way.

Bring your friends with you and have a good time whenever you visit the "Albion House," and walk upstairs and see the beautiful things Santa Claus has left in such abundance.

EDGECOMBE, F. B., wishes all his friends and patrons a pleasant time during the coming Holidays, and hopes they may have a very happy New Year in

1883

Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 3, 1883.

TAKE NOTICE

We will present to every new subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER who will pay his \$1 subscription in advance, and to all subscribers who have paid up to Jan. 1st, 1883, a copy of Dr. J. B. KENDALL'S "TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES." This book has had the most extensive circulation, and is much commended by horsemen, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

The Westmorland Election.

After what has happened in Westmorland, what member elect would feel safe if a scrutiny were demanded? Precious few. It was rather rough on the four members, Messrs. Hannington and Landry, Black and Humphrey, to have their seats taken from them solely through the action of their friends, but it is some consolation for them to think that they have not jeopardised their reelection through any fault of their own. As the defeated candidates, Messrs. Killam and McQueen, were forced to confess bribery through or by their agents, they, or whose names the election, will not have any moral advantage over the government candidates. The election law is too strict for average human nature at election times. Few agents, who have the cause of the candidates at heart and are anxious to secure votes, can resist the temptation of the offer of a bribe, especially as these latter are generally on the outlook for a "tip" of some kind. But it is to be hoped that agents of the Westmorland candidates, on both sides, will have learned a lesson. And that the electors generally will be content to act on the square, and go to the polls as men, free, independent and incorruptible, and those who were susceptible to treating and bribery will have the decency to remember that they have already been paid for their votes. Neither Mr. Hannington nor Mr. Landry had lost ground in the County since the election in June, and the electors will recognize the advantage of having two such strong men in the government. It will be strange if the two honorables cannot carry again the two unofficious colleagues who at first ran with them. If the government stood in a bad position before the country, and their strength in the new house was no greater than the opposition has all along pretended to believe in, the violence of the four Westmorland seats would give Mr. Blair a fine opportunity to inflict a mortal blow. Like a good general he would throw his forces into the breach, and capturing the position, force the government to capitulate. But the coming election will offer him no such opportunity. The phalanx of four will stand firm, and supported by an army of tried electors, will repel any attack upon them.

Capital of the Press in the U. S.

Jay Gould is the latest instance of the "one man power." In his person,—for he is a whole corporation rolled into one individual—is a development of the power that wealth has to tyrannise, and which through its control of the necessities of the whole body politic, and its ability to promote or restrain production, tends to exercise dominant sway and to have and hold those who are not wealthy at its mercy. In his way he is a very Napoleon; and if he resembles the imperial commander in nothing else he resembles him in some of his moral characteristics. For according to the opinion of the U. S. "Board of Trade and Transportation," Gould's name has become "a synonym for unscrupulousness and rapacity." If we are to believe what some writers say of such a swollen corporation as Jay Gould, (or others like him) who has at his absolute command, many of "the great dailies" to disseminate news in his own interest, and keep back, distort, or suggest information, which has an effect on the fall and rise of stocks, he is by his obtuse selfishness driving things to some perilous crisis. And the newspapers particularly those printed near the great centers of business, and too many of which, are "now no more than the instruments of the self-seeking, the ambitious, the lovers of pelf and the lovers of power are aiding him. The owners of the great dailies here it is said, quite forgot the spirit of the distich, which was once the fashion to place at the heads of newspapers. "Here shall the press the people's rights maintain, unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain." They are absorbed by "the debasing passion of financial success." A writer in *The North American Review* sketches one of those great newspaper owners, though he does not identify his sketch with any particular individual of the class, but leaves his readers to judge from their own knowledge whether it is true or not. He uses his staff of writers as a general use his mercenaries, or a great railway contractor his "navies." He recognises no right of independent thought in those who are employed by him. He generally acquires especially as he grows richer, a contempt for the intellectual ability of his servants, and fancies that he can anywhere and at any time purchase the services of the best talents of his office, as a pedagogue manages a district school. He grows daily more despotic as he grows richer and richer. He is at last able to defy the public, partly because the public is not his patron, and partly because it has fallen into a lazy habit of believing without any real faith, and has delegated to one who thinks only of himself, its own liberty of thinking. And all this while this mock Jupiter, who is credited with the possession of real thunderbolts may be ignorant and selfish, illiberal and heartless, vain to silliness, and absolutely unscrupulous.

The Jamaica Fire.

The fire at Kingston, Ja., recalls memories of the St. John conflagration in 1877, and in some respects it was a more terror raising calamity. It is generally supposed that it originated in the act of an incendiary, an employee on the wharf of a Mr. Fuertado, who had been dismissed for theft by that gentleman. There were 582 house properties destroyed, which yielded a rental of \$100,000. The value of the landed property destroyed is estimated at \$2,500,000, and the total loss at \$15,000,000. 7,000 people were made homeless, and several thousands more destitute. Capt. Williams of the West India steamer, "Alvo," who exerted himself splendidly at the fire, gave a reporter of the New York Herald a graphic *in vivo* account of the appalling catastrophe. After describing the terrible rapidity of the advancing conflagration, and the excitement of the mixed population, negroes, half-bred negroes, Spaniards, Portuguese, Jews, English and Americans, who crowded the streets, he said:—

"For a short time good order was preserved, but when it was evident that all the southern part of the city was doomed a panic set in and then the lower classes created a pandemonium. The scene was not only exciting, it was terrible. Being situated on a hill, the wind was blowing from the south, and presently others far away flashed into light as if given over to spontaneous combustion. Sparks and burning shingles fell all about us, and one's feet were in danger from the open street. All of this I had to witness for a very few minutes. We had remained but a short time—just long enough to take a good look at the situation—when a ship from the wharf had driven a large crowd of people nearly to the water, and as it spread across the city on either hand above them there was no escape except by boarding the vessels or leaping into the harbor. It was pitiful to see the poor wretches struggling for an outlet to escape. The negroes howled, their women wailed, while the extent and fierceness of the conflagration was increasing every moment. We had cast off from the shore to save the steamer; and even then she was too near for comfort, for sparks and huge cinders rained down upon the deck of our little steamer, threatening to do us as much harm as the people of the city who were crowded alongside the wharf long enough to get on board. About six o'clock a land breeze came off and we had to drop into the stream, far enough away to withstand the increasing heat, but it was not long before we again ran alongside the pier and took off 100 more of the panic-stricken refugees.

"After this the aspect of things changed. Night came on and a wild splendor enveloped the scene. Small boats were called into service, and by making frequent trips during the night we were enabled to save many more persons—in truth, we took as many as could find room on the steamer, and we did all we could to make them comfortable. Of course our position was so serious and the circumstances of the night were attended with so much horror that we had little time to attend to personal wants of the refugees, but I saw enough on the ship that night to move any sensitive heart. Women came on board with babies at their breasts, others had their darlings behind to be burned or trampled down by the crowd. Men could not find their wives, superstitious negroes howled out wild predictions and curses and prayed by turns, while homeless children were fed by the sailors and sent to safe quarters below. There were several ships of various nationalities in the harbor, and each captain did what he could to

"Globe" Managing Directorate.

The late deposition of Mr. Gordon Brown from the post of Managing Director of the Toronto Globe has excited much comment in the press. It means that the great Crit organ is going to take a new departure, and put itself in accord with the leader of the party, Mr. Blake, and be less pronounced in its opposition to the "National Policy." It will cease to represent the strong political opinions and personal antipathies of one individual, who ever accepted, at heart, the leadership of the Hon. Mr. McKenna to Blake, and will become broader in its exposition of public affairs. Already a difference can be perceived in its tone. This is very perceptible in its criticism on Goldwin Smith, who has again started his "Bystander," and who used to be like the red rag that is said to enrage the proverbial bull. In the place of Mr. Gordon Brown, who still remains in the Directorate, Mr. John Cameron of the London Advertiser has become general directing manager, and the appointment seems to give satisfaction to the party. People, generally, are not supposed to take much interest in the internal affairs of a great newspaper; they are to them no more interesting than those of any business firm, but there is something in the change of the *Globe's* managing directorate which rouses attention. If it is true, as is most generally stated, that the *Globe* will abandon its violent direct opposition to the National Policy, which it has declared a thousand times was ruining the country, it shows how strong a hold that policy has on the country. That Policy has yet to stand the strain of a financial crisis, which will try the soundness of many, probably, of the manufacturing enterprises started under it, but it is evident, that its principle is recommending itself more and more to the people. In the tariff act there is a provision made for relaxing its stringencies against the United States, but with its most ardent supporters, that provision is more in being lost sight of, and protection coming to be looked upon as the settled policy of the Dominion. A change may come over the spirit of the dream of those who believe in the wisdom of keeping up the present trade barrier against the United States, but if the change came it will, we may be pretty well assured, come from a change of policy on the part of the United States. Already there are indications that the people of the republic are growing somewhat impatient of the enormous burdens imposed on them by their tariff. The last address of the President, the report of the tariff Commission, and other utterances show a tendency to reduce taxation, by relieving several articles of heavy imposts, and this may be but the beginning of a crusade against the present very stringent protection system, and at that question may turn the fortune of the next Presidential election. We do not suppose, that the most ardent N. P. men would stand against a desire for Reciprocity expressed by their neighbors.

Press Comments on Mr. Fraser's Appointment.

This appointment is one that will be very generally approved, and we congratulate Mr. Fraser, the bench and the Government.—*Graphic* writes:—

The vacancy created by Judge Duff's death has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. J. J. Fraser to the position—an appointment which is universally approved.—*St. Croix Courier* writes:—

Because Mr. Fraser is in every way fitted to fill the judicial office efficiently, his appointment is deservedly popular in the Bar of the Province. In political circles we have even his friends admit his superior justice of the Government action in this matter. His Honor has our hearty congratulations in receiving such an appropriate Christmas gift.—*West Coast Press*.

Judge Fraser is in every respect well qualified for the position to which he has been called, and very few people will question the fact. He is learned in the law, and has an extensive Supreme Court practice, and is thoroughly conversant with the law of the country. He is courteous, affable, moderate, upright and firm, and will be just to litigants and forbearing to lawyers. His interpretation of the law, in cases of doubt, will be guided by his strong common sense.—*Chatham World*.

We deem his appointment an excellent one. His claims to the position are unquestionable. Everybody admits that he possesses the highest qualifications. He is universally respected, and it is believed he will make an excellent judge. Apart from these considerations, which, however, are of prime importance, he has very strong claims to the position on account of his own merits. We think, complain that all his claims have met with honorable recognition. He has our best wishes for his success in the important sphere in which he is appointed. We would be glad to contribute largely toward the maintenance of the reputation of the New Brunswick Bench for integrity and ability.—*St. John News*.

It must be plain to Mr. Fraser to know that his appointment to the Bench gives general satisfaction to the press and to the public at large. It has been expected for some time past that he would succeed to the first vacancy, which has been the case. He has been a legal practitioner for the past thirty years, since he graduated from the office of the late John Ambrose Street Esq., and has enjoyed a good general practice, and well sustained his reputation in the past, and we do not think it will suffer at Judge Fraser's hands. His experience of seventeen years in politics has helped to give him a wider view of the world, and to give him of much service to him in his judicial capacity, where mere technicalities give place to broader thoughts. We wish him a prosperous judicial career.—*Fredericton Reporter*.

The funeral of the late Sir Hugh Allan of Montreal, last Wednesday, was the largest affair of the kind ever witnessed there. The signs of a city in the deepest mourning were everywhere conspicuous. From almost every household the national flag floated at half-mast and emblems of the cross surrounded many private dwellings. Thousands of masses lined the streets and waited patiently for the funeral procession. All the separate bodies were assembled to do honor to the memory of the foremost citizen of that great city. It was in every sense a public funeral. The cortege was over half a mile long, and the participation in it was so general that the will of Sir Hugh has been filed in Montreal. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth six to ten millions, exclusively amongst his own family. His eight daughters each receive \$150,000 on attaining their majority. During their minority they are allowed \$1,500 per year. The married daughters are to receive interest on their portions for the remainder of their lives. His youngest son and that will occur when the youngest son attains his majority. Hugh Montague and Bryce J. Allan will be made co-heirs in the firm now. Their portion is \$50,000. Alex. R. Allan gets \$50,000 and the deed of the property he lives on in Brockville. Hugh Montague Allen is made heir of Ravenscrag, with \$400 per week to keep it up in the afternoon the firm had driven a large crowd of people nearly to the water, and as it spread across the city on either hand above them there was no escape except by boarding the vessels or leaping into the harbor. It was pitiful to see the poor wretches struggling for an outlet to escape. The negroes howled, their women wailed, while the extent and fierceness of the conflagration was increasing every moment. We had cast off from the shore to save the steamer; and even then she was too near for comfort, for sparks and huge cinders rained down upon the deck of our little steamer, threatening to do us as much harm as the people of the city who were crowded alongside the wharf long enough to get on board. About six o'clock a land breeze came off and we had to drop into the stream, far enough away to withstand the increasing heat, but it was not long before we again ran alongside the pier and took off 100 more of the panic-stricken refugees.

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That will require more than the usual amount of food, and the loss of appetite, lassitude or debility which comes within the experience of almost everyone. Aware of this it was the custom of our grandfathers to resort to the use of the Dandelion and Cherry bark for the purpose of restoring the stomach to a healthy tone, and purifying the blood, but the medical skill of the present day finds such things inferior to the present use of Hanning's Quinine Wine and Iron, used in conjunction with Hanning's Tonic Dandelion Pills restore the appetite, invigorate the system, and the blood is purified and effectively, as thousands testify, who have been benefited by their use. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanning's," the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

CURRENT COIN.

Sir Arthur Gordon has refused the Governorship of Jamaica. Ayer's Sarsaparilla stops the nausea discharges of scrofulous Catarrh, and cures the complaint.

The steamer "Cedar Grove," with her cargo and what cargo has been saved, was sold by auction to-day.

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" and "Horse Training."

ANA!—Dentists who have tried "TRABERRY," pronounce it the finest thing on the face of this earth for the teeth and breath. 5 cent samples.

As a remedy for coughs and colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has never been equalled. Its name is a household word throughout the world.

DYSPEPSIA OF LONG STANDING.—Don't allow prejudice to prevent a trial of ZOPESA for health—that argues want of judgment. A few doses will surprise you with the result.

Kossuth writes to the leader of the radical party in Hungary that the very existence of an anti-Jewish agitation there is a shame and a disgrace to the nation.

A New York journal speaks of the Kellogg-Bronson case as a couple of well known names and some pleasant memories of the past.

It acts directly upon the stomach, liver and kidneys in a remarkable manner. ZOPESA is only appreciated by those who have tried it. By a bottle warranted to cure Dyspepsia.

Following the example of Russia, Germany is stationing large garrisons on the frontier and erecting large barracks and double tracking some of her eastern railways.

A New York judge has decided that tobacco is not an article of luxury, and that it is not an injunction which permitted a shop keeper to sell cigars on Sunday. There is no use in asking if that judge smokes.

AN OASIS in the desert is no brighter light to a man wearing a pair of boots than a bottle of VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE is to the unfortunate sufferer from Kidney Disease. It is a perfect, positive and permanent cure.

A Montreal clergyman, quite indignant that the church had not been swept and as it should be, and that a young woman who woman whose work it was, and found that she was dead, and had died of starvation.

PERFECT, POSITIVE AND PERMANENT are the words used by Dr. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE. It is a perfect, positive and permanent cure. It is a perfect, positive and permanent cure.

The British possessions in Australia cover 3,075,000 square miles. The population, however, is only 4,000,000, and is but by the greater part being concentrated in a few cities. The debt of the colonies is already nearly \$100,000,000.

A politician gave this advice to his son-in-law, who was nominated for office: "Lean your back to the wall, and don't count yourself to nothing. Be round; be perfectly round, like a bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in you."

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

St. John, 13th November, 1882. The United States at the close of 1881 had a population of 4,000,000, and is but by the greater part being concentrated in a few cities. The debt of the colonies is already nearly \$100,000,000.

The suspension of five freshmen in the University of Vermont for having a sophomore has resulted in a general strike by the freshman class. It appears that a sophomore was seized by a five young fellow wearing masks, but the freshmen class vote their approval of the performance, and are cutting all recitations.

CINGALESE is the name of a widely and favorably known hair restorer which is not something to do utterly impossible things, but then nothing is better for keeping the hair in good condition and restoring it when lost. If the scalp is capable of being toned up, to exert its proper functions; sold at fifty cents per bottle.

The latest subject of gossip in German court circles is the forthcoming betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Hesse Darmstadt, to the youngest Prince of the House of Great Britain, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, with the hereditary Prince Frederick William of Baden, grandson of the Emperor William of Germany.

PHYSICIANS and DRUGGISTS have customarily been charged with the duty of curing more than many of them are able to pay. We are glad to inform our readers that Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold at the low price of one dollar a box, which is sufficient to last over two weeks. Read the advertisement in another column.

The Council of Kingston Township has indulged in a joke of the sarcastic order—something that don't happen in any municipal bodies. It has passed a resolution to one of its own members for the confidence he has displayed in it by allowing it to do a year's salary.

The days of iron nails are apparently numbered. Pittsburg has a company with \$750,000 capital, organized to manufacture iron of Bessemer steel, and factories in England, Belgium and every kind of steel article is stiffer and tougher than the iron nail, and so much lighter that the added cost per pound will be more than balanced by the increased number.

Arabi Pasha and the other rebel pashas have been publicly degraded at Cairo and were transported to Ceylon. The Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs has announced that Greece will be represented on the Egyptian Indemnity Commission, which is to assemble shortly at Cairo. A Cairo correspondent reiterates the statement that Ducloux, the French Premier, has instructed France to refuse the duties of French Consul-General.

THE BUCKED.

The Danger of Riding Texas Ponies. Great Excitement on Montgomery Street—A Happy Thought and a Happy Man.

(San Francisco Evening Post.) It is a fact beyond dispute that the average Texas pony is uncertain. As a general thing a Texas charger can be so ridden sooner or later, to indulge in his little act, popularly known on the plains as "bucking." You can't cultivate the pony sufficiently to induce him to forget it. It is in his blood, and he sticks to it by the power of heredity. He would probably go without his hay for a whole day sooner than throw away a fair opportunity to "buck." It is a part of his life, and the chief article in his creed. In short, a Texas pony which won't buck is not a Texas pony at all. He is a nondescript, and unworthy to be accredited to the Lone Star State. Mr. George Ridgeway, residing on Jefferson street, Oakland, will probably endorse the above heretofore. At any rate the accident which befell him this morning would seem to be a sufficient guaranty for such inference in the minds of observers. Mr. Ridgeway narrowly escaped death. As it is well known, this gentleman is a finished horseman, and is fond of riding spirited animals. This morning about 3 o'clock he rode up Montgomery street at a very rapid pace. When opposite F. Garcia & Co.'s restaurant, popularly known as "Frank's," Mr. Ridgeway suddenly checked his horse and attempted to wheel. But the pony grew obstinate and refused to obey the will of the rider. Mr. Ridgeway attempted to force the horse, but the perverse product of the pampas declined to be ridden. Mr. Ridgeway made a struggle for the mastery between horse and rider. True to his instincts the pony finally prepared a coup d'etat, and won the victory. Jumping over the top of the devilish creature he stiffened his legs, jumped his body until he described an inverted U, came down on the street with all four feet at one time, plunged his head between his forelegs, and the act would seem to have been a short time. Mr. Ridgeway showed signs of returning consciousness, and moaned in great pain. Retaining the power of speech the hurt gentleman said: "For God's sake do something to relieve this horrible pain in my shoulder. It is killing me. Have you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil in the house?"

"Just the thing!" said Mr. Garcia. "I have a bottle of the oil at my disposal, and I will be glad to supply you with it." The sufferer was delighted at having the oil, and his right shoulder was found to be badly bruised. Quick hands applied the great remedy which is now creating such a sensation in the east, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Ridgeway began to show signs of satisfaction. Soon he said that the pain was greatly relieved, and the application of the oil was continued until the swelling had subsided and the inflammation had subsided. Mr. Ridgeway had not sustained a fracture in any of his bones, and he remarked subsequently as he was sipping a glass of "imperial punch" that St. Jacobs Oil had doubtless saved him great and protracted suffering. Call at a neighboring drug store, Mr. Ridgeway secured a bottle of the oil, and he had a healing salve and went home. The doctor arrived too late to see the patient.

The exhibition of such wonderful power by the St. Jacobs Oil set all tongues wagging, and many gentlemen present expressed astonishment at the amazing result of its application. Mr. Garcia explained that the oil was used in some cases, and the incident of this morning was simply a verification of what he personally knew of it, as well as what was stated of it by persons of his acquaintance. He thought so highly of its splendid curative properties in all cases of pains and hurts that he never failed to keep some of it on hand. Mr. Ridgeway recommended to do utterly impossible things, but then nothing is better for keeping the hair in good condition and restoring it when lost. If the scalp is capable of being toned up, to exert its proper functions; sold at fifty cents per bottle.

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At Montreal George McPherson, engineer, and tired of life, seized a concoction of belladonna, acetone, opium, and turpentine, and swallowed enough to kill two men. Dr. J. M. McPherson had a great deal to say when called to see the man, but he refused to touch it. A stragnum was then tried. A glass of hot whiskey was mixed with the pills, and the man recovered. He was engaged, and the deadly concoction was ousted and the man's life saved.

Here's an item for the ladies to gloat over. At a recent examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of London the following questions were asked: "15 were men. Of the men, 10, or about 42 per cent, gained the degree. Of the 22 women who presented themselves, no fewer than 16, or about 73 per cent, were successful. Fourteen, or 64 per cent, of the 22 women, were placed in the first division, whereas 15 of the 22 women, or 68 per cent, succeeded in obtaining places in that division. The average grade of the women was slightly lower than that of the men."

The lately born infants of Spain, Mary Theresa Isabel, sleeps, wakes and cries in a cradle shaped like a conch-shell and lined with the palest of pink satin. Her tiny form covered with points of diamond lace, she wears a dress of patterned silk, and is the Queen of Spain's mother, in which the arms of Spain and Austria are gracefully blended. She has a *nourished* and tiny pillow, on both sides of the pillow, the House of Bourbon and the Y of her pretty name Isabel, are laced and interlaced. The other new royal baby, the young Hereditary Prince of Sweden, has a much less delicate cradle, and is dressed in a blue and white. It is shaped like a swan, the wings coming, if wished, and sheltering the little prince, and is well provided with down-stuffed accessories.—*London Figaro*.

The British Medical Journal describes some experiments on the subject of dreams that have been made by M. G. Delaunay. According to psychologists, dreams are generally wild and absurd. M. Delaunay, however, by covering his forehead with a layer of cotton wool, rendered at will his dreams healthy and intelligent. According to his experience, the dreams which people have when lying on their back are sensation, agitation, motor, and the most common of them is the dreamer is lying on the right side, and is changeable, full of exaggeration, and absurd, and relate to old recollections. Those which occur when lying on the left side are intelligent, reasonable, and relate to recent events. People often talk during the last mentioned dreams. The author considers that dreams or otherwise, erotic or sober, can be induced by causing variations in the cerebral circulation, and by the nutrition of the various regions of the brain, either by the elevation of the cranial temperature or by decubitus. They, therefore, form an interesting field for psychological research.

THE BUCKED.

The Danger of Riding Texas Ponies. Great Excitement on Montgomery Street—A Happy Thought and a Happy Man.

(San Francisco Evening Post.) It is a fact beyond dispute that the average Texas pony is uncertain. As a general thing a Texas charger can be so ridden sooner or later, to indulge in his little act, popularly known on the plains as "bucking." You can't cultivate the pony sufficiently to induce him to forget it. It is in his blood, and he sticks to it by the power of heredity. He would probably go without his hay for a whole day sooner than throw away a fair opportunity to "buck." It is a part of his life, and the chief article in his creed. In short, a Texas pony which won't buck is not a Texas pony at all. He is a nondescript, and unworthy to be accredited to the Lone Star State. Mr. George Ridgeway, residing on Jefferson street, Oakland, will probably endorse the above heretofore. At any rate the accident which befell him this morning would seem to be a sufficient guaranty for such inference in the minds of observers. Mr. Ridgeway narrowly escaped death. As it is well known, this gentleman is a finished horseman, and is fond of riding spirited animals. This morning about 3 o'clock he rode up Montgomery street at a very rapid pace. When opposite F. Garcia & Co.'s restaurant, popularly known as "Frank's," Mr. Ridgeway suddenly checked his horse and attempted to wheel. But the pony grew obstinate and refused to obey the will of the rider. Mr. Ridgeway attempted to force the horse, but the perverse product of the pampas declined to be ridden. Mr. Ridgeway made a struggle for the mastery between horse and rider. True to his instincts the pony finally prepared a coup d'etat, and won the victory. Jumping over the top of the devilish creature he stiffened his legs, jumped his body until he described an inverted U, came down on the street with all four feet at one time, plunged his head between his forelegs, and the act would seem to have been a short time. Mr. Ridgeway showed signs of returning consciousness, and moaned in great pain. Retaining the power of speech the hurt gentleman said: "For God's sake do something to relieve this horrible pain in my shoulder. It is killing me. Have you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil in the house?"

"Just the thing!" said Mr. Garcia. "I have a bottle of the oil at my disposal, and I will be glad to supply you with it." The sufferer was delighted at having the oil, and his right shoulder was found to be badly bruised. Quick hands applied the great remedy which is now creating such a sensation in the east, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Ridgeway began to show signs of satisfaction. Soon he said that the pain was greatly relieved, and the application of the oil was continued until the swelling had subsided and the inflammation had subsided. Mr. Ridgeway had not sustained a fracture in any of his bones, and he remarked subsequently as he was sipping a glass of "imperial punch" that St. Jacobs Oil had doubtless saved him great and protracted suffering. Call at a neighboring drug store, Mr. Ridgeway secured a bottle of the oil, and he had a healing salve and went home. The doctor arrived too late to see the patient.

The exhibition of such wonderful power by the St. Jacobs Oil set all tongues wagging, and many gentlemen present expressed astonishment at the amazing result of its application. Mr. Garcia explained that the oil was used in some cases, and the incident of this morning was simply a verification of what he personally knew of it, as well as what was stated of it by persons of his acquaintance. He thought so highly of its splendid curative properties in all cases of pains and hurts that he never failed to keep some of it on hand. Mr. Ridgeway recommended to do utterly impossible things, but then nothing is better for keeping the hair in good condition and restoring it when lost. If the scalp is capable of being toned up, to exert its proper functions; sold at fifty cents per bottle.

The latest subject of gossip in German court circles is the forthcoming betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Hesse Darmstadt, to the youngest Prince of the House of Great Britain, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, with the hereditary Prince Frederick William of Baden, grandson of the Emperor William of Germany.

PHYSICIANS and DRUGGISTS have customarily been charged with the duty of curing more than many of them are able to pay. We are glad to inform our readers that Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold at the low price of one dollar a box, which is sufficient to last over two weeks. Read the advertisement in another column.

The Council of Kingston Township has indulged in a joke of the sarcastic order—something that don't happen in any municipal bodies. It has passed a resolution to one of its own members for the confidence he has displayed in it by allowing it to do a year's salary.

The days of iron nails are apparently numbered. Pittsburg has a company with \$7