CITY TAXES.

THE Assessment Roll for the year 1883, is now in the hands of City Treasurer. All persons therein Assessed are hereby notified that they will be entitled to a

Discount of 5 per cent.

On the amount of their respective Taxes, if the same be paid to the City Treasurer, at his office in the City Hall, Fredericton, on or before the 2nd day of July next, after which date Executions will be issued, and 50 cents cost incurred on all Taxes remaining unpaid after the 2nd July.

JOHN EDWARDS,
City Treasurer.

Fredericton, June 1, 1883—4ms

STICK CANDY!

A Large Lot at Wholesale.

WHITTIER & HOOPER,
York Street.

Fredericton, June 20

JUST OPENED---JUNE 6th.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

English and French

CAMBRICS!

SATTEENS, FOULARDS

GINGHAMS.

GALATEAS!

New American Fancies.

NUNS CLOTH, all shades

Trimmings to Match.

ALSO, MORE

NEW CARPETS.

INCLUDING A BEAUTIFUL LOT

NEW BRUSSELS,

With Border to Match.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED. ☜

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

Fredericton, June 6.

GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

BOOTS and SHOES

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S

FASHIONABLE

SHOE STORE

All the leading styles and makes for the Season, in

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's Sizes.

Advantages to be gained by buying at

LOTTIMER'S:

Polite Treatment; Goods Cheerfully Exchanged; Money Cheerfully Returned if Desired.

☞ Don't fail to give him a Call when you want anything in his line.

A. LOTTIMER,

Queen St., F'ton.

June 27

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 27, 1883.

TAKE NOTICE.

Subscribers in arrears, who do not receive the MARITIME FARMER may take it for granted that their names have been struck off our mailing list, and their accounts placed in legal hands for collection.

Our National Holiday.

On Sunday next, the 1st day of July, this Dominion will have completed sixteen years of its existence as a confederated state. How swiftly the years roll by, and how noiselessly Canadian greatness has developed! In 1867, a few scattered Provinces without progress, uninterested in, and jealous of each other, no common tie except British connection binding them together! Now a great Dominion extending from sea to sea, and from the polar regions to the bounds of the United States, prosperous, united, progressive, loyal and happy, holding an influential position, among the great nations of the earth, and ranking fourth among them all, as a maritime power.

If we were asked to point out, in any one particular, how Canada, since confederation has flourished more than in another, we should feel it a difficult task. Her watchword, in all departments has been "Progress;" her battle cry "Development," and the success she has attained, is only an earnest of her future. Looking back over the years intervening since 1867, one can scarcely realize the great and important changes in our country. Canada, as a confederated state, has sprung forward with a bound, and her position now, as compared with that of sixteen years ago, is one of the marvels of the day. And to whom is this wonderful metamorphosis due, but to many of the very statesmen who today, are wisely guiding our destinies. It was a graceful thing in Parliament, to make provision for reproduction on canvass, of that patriotic band who assembled in convention at Charlottetown, conceived and nursed the confederation idea, subsequently given practical shape at Quebec and in London, and which to-day forms the written constitution of our Dominion, and among that group of eminent statesmen, whose wisdom and loyalty shaped the destiny of our country, none are more deserving of our true devotion, and kindly regard, than him, who, since, trusted by his fellow countrymen, and honored by his sovereign, has occupied the highest positions, which a grateful people have to bestow. The name of Sir Leonard Tilley is as intimately associated with the confederation of these Provinces, as were those of the late Governor Wilmot, and Judge Fisher, with Responsible Government, and while we honor the living for the part he played in the movement that gave us a nationality, we revere none the less sincere, the memory of the departed for their share in the confederation scheme

The citizens of Fredericton, aided by a vast number of visitors from other parts of the Province, we are glad to say, will celebrate with becoming enthusiasm on Monday next, the anniversary of our birth as a Dominion, and we hope that the occasion may never pass without its fitting observance by our people, who, loving the old land none the less, and their native country more, will be inspired to sing with Tennyson.

"To Canada whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesmen hold the helm,
Hands all round; God and the traitors hope confound!
To the great name of England, drink my friends,
And all her glorious colonies round and round."

School Holidays.

In several towns of the Province, the Boards of School Trustees, yielding to the popular demand, have extended the summer vacation from six to eight weeks, but we regret to say no such provision has yet been made, by the Fredericton Board, although parents here are as anxious for the change, as elsewhere. We do not feel it necessary to enter into the very many reasons why the vacation should be lengthened, for in the main they are most obvious. Anybody who is acquainted with the statistics of attendance at our schools during the first two or three weeks of the term succeeding the summer vacation, knows that scarcely half of the registered pupils are present during that time. The work is resumed in the very hottest period of our hot summer, when the energies of pupils and teachers are alike weakened, and the work accomplished even with the pupils, who are in attendance, is largely useless, and has to be gone over again when the absent ones return. There can be no objection to a vacation extending over the months of July and August, and there would be a positive gain in every regard, teachers and scholars coming back to their work, after the heat is over, freshened and renewed for their arduous labor. A city paper has stated that the agitation for the extension of the vacation is being worked up by the teachers. This we are assured is not correct. As we have said, the demand comes from the parents many of whom have expressed themselves to us on the subject. If St. John and St. Stephen and Woodstock and Moncton are to have the extended vacation, there are stronger reasons why the desire of Fredericton parents and children should be met.

The Board of School Trustees are but the servants of the people, and are in their positions should be prepared to adopt the wishes and desires of those whose interests they are supposed to guard. We believe we speak the mind of seven-eighths of the parents who have children at school in this city, in urging the extended time, and we hope the Trustees will take immediate steps to carry out the general desire.

Nova Scotia's New Lieutenant Governor.

Governor Archibald's term expires July 4th, and it is now announced on authority, that his successor will be Mr. M. H. Richey, M. P. for Halifax. The gentleman upon whom the honor is to fall, is a son of the Rev. Matthew Richey, D. D., at one time President of the Victoria College, Coburg, and for several years President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada. He is fifty-five years of age, having been born at Windsor, N. S., in 1828. He was educated at the Academy, Coburg, Upper Canada College, Toronto, and Queen's College, Kingston. Mr. Richey was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1850. In 1873 he was appointed Queen's Counsel. He was Mayor of Halifax for three years—from 1864 to 1867, and for another term of three years, from 1875 to 1878. He is a member of the Senate of the University of Halifax. Mr. Richey was first returned to Parliament for Halifax at the general elections of 1878, and was re-elected last year. He married in 1854, a daughter of the late Senator J. H. Anderson. He is a gentleman of good natural abilities, and pleasing address.

A Sharp Criticism.

The Toronto *Mail* of a recent date contains a rather sharp, perhaps unnecessarily severe, criticism on the "Life and Times of Sir John A. Macdonald," a large volume recently issued by the Rose Belford Publishing Company, of Toronto, and written by a former resident of this city, Mr. J. E. Collins, now of the Toronto *Globe* editorial staff. While commending the work in general terms, and remarking that the author possesses undoubted ability, the *Mail* says, that, it "cannot help thinking that if the author had restrained his pardonable enthusiasm in the interest of his subject, he might have produced a more acceptable biography."

Continuing, it says: "Mr. Collins declines to make any apology for his work, and therefore relieves the critic from any delicacy in treating of it. So far as we know, this is the author's first venture, and must therefore be treated with consideration. If we may be permitted to utter a suggestion to him—a suggestion only worth making because we believe that Mr. Collins possesses the ability to produce far better literary work—it is this: that he should avoid youthful gush and eschew flippancy in every form He confesses that he will probably give pain; has he any right, supposing his opinion of his own judgment accurate, to do anything of the kind? Some of the literary criticisms in the work are exceeding raw and ill-considered, besides being grossly unjust. Mr. Collins will probably learn, with enlarged experience, that the slashing style does not befit the historian, and the highest form of self-assertion is quite consistent with a generous appreciation of fellow-labourers in the literary sphere. Above all he should have been discreet enough to air his visionary crotchets about Canadian independence somewhere else, than in a biography of Sir John Macdonald. Every word uttered on that quixotic subject is an assault upon the subject of the life, and a gratuitous offence to the bulk of Canadians, who neithr feel colonial tyranny nor desire to be launched upon a shoreless sea of political existence."

Stanley Farm Produce in England.

An interesting communication from Harry Beckwith, Esq., appears in our Agricultural page, relative to the admiration some samples of Stanley grown wheat, oats and potatoes, excited in the minds of the English gentlemen, to whom they were sent by Mr. Beckwith. Both gentlemen it will be observed, write enthusiastically to Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Smith gives some practical hints of which some of our farmers may take advantage Mr. Hughes and Mr. Smith occupy high positions, and their interest in the exportation and sale of our farm produce in the old country is a valuable acquisition. Will our friends Councillor Currie and Mr. Pringle, on whose farms these splendid crops were produced, try a larger export, and are not the suggestions of these English gentlemen highly valuable? There seems no difficulty in the way of properly preserving even the potatoes during the long passage to England, and the prices must be considered highly remunerative. The shipment and exhibition of such samples as were forwarded by Mr. Beckwith, are the very best means that could be adopted for making known the splendid capabilities of our Province. The gentlemen who raised the produce in question, and Mr. Beckwith who went to considerable trouble and expense to send it to so prominent a quarter, are deserving of thanks in giving New Brunswick's agricultural resources another excellent advertisement abroad.

Testing a Silsby Engine.

A new Silsby fire steamer was successfully tested lately at New Haven, Conn., having having just been purchased by that city, and the trial was entirely successful. As we have an engine here of that make, the following description of the test from the *Foreman's Journal* will be interesting to our firemen:—

The fire was lighted at 2 55 o'clock, and in two and one-quarter minutes the guage indicated ten pounds of steam, fifteen pounds in three minutes, twenty in three and one-half, and thirty pounds in four and one-half minutes. A minute later, a stream was playing on the green. In order to make the test thorough, the steamer was made to pump its water from the cistern at the corner of Court Street, which held at the start 20.000 gallons. The steamer for over two hours worked with the greatest vigor, pouring out immense streams of water wherever the pipes were directed. She carried 120 pounds of steam, and in no instance no matter how severe the test, did she fail to respond. The new steamer is by far the most powerful and handsome one in the city. One big test was forcing the water to the top of the City Hall tower, 160 feet high, and throwing of a stream out upon the green, a distance of 274 feet. The throwing of a stream a distance of 260 feet through a one and a half inch nozzle, and 250 feet through a one and three quarter inch nozzle, excited the admiration of old firemen, as did the supplementary test suggested by Mr. Denne, in order to fully illustrate the great power of the steamer in throwing a stream a long distance through 100 feet of hose, siamesed with a one and one-quarter inch nozzle. The stream was carried the remarkable distance of 319 feet.

How the Section B. Scandal was Hatched.

(Toronto Cor. Winnipeg *Times*)

A few days ago a person named Jones, who labors under the delusion that he is in politics a Conservative, arrived here from one of the eastern townships, and his arrival was closely followed by that of "Jim" Cotton. This evidently happy couple attempted to secure an audience of Orangemen to listen to Jones' orating on William III and Orangeism, but as it was well remember that Jones had opposed Grandmaster Merrick in Leeds and Greenville only a few months ago, the audience was as great failure as the lecture, which was nothing but an unwarranted attack upon Sir John Macdonald for his alleged duplicity regarding the Orange bill. True to the instincts or proclivities or traitors or renegades, these disappointed worthies sought consolation from kindred spirits and found their wants supplied by association with "General" Butt Hewson and Thoroughly Whitewashed Anglin, the alleged editor of the *Tribune*. This noble quartette, it is stated, were closeted together for several hours, their mutual confidence being brought to a close when daylight was peeping through the blinds and the last bottle of green seal emptied. The result of this inspired conference, was the article that appeared in the *Globe*, entitled "A Second Scandal. The *Globe* has had already to back down on a couple of its charges, and unless its depleted treasury will be able to stand a libel suit further retractions will take place in a few days. Mr. Anglin has already shown his hoof, but from one who has had so much experience in scandals, nothing else could be expected, as it is difficult to place one action of his of late years that was not prompted by some motive of personal gain. Readers of the *Globe* have been finding fault with it for some time on account of its dulness, but they will have nothing to complain of now on that score, as the wonderful genius of the editor from the East will completely overwhelm the insipid efforts of his assistant from the West, and to the milk and water of the latter will be added large doses of fire and brimstone by the former. The doctrines of predestination and future punishment were once looked upon as orthodox by *Globe* editors, but from the opening over here of the present editor, he neither believes in, nor fears spiritual or bodily punishment, here, or in the mystic future.

The Best Policy.

Regarding insurance polices against accidents, it is a good policy to have at hand a bottle of that invaluable medicine for internal and external use—Hagyard's Yellow Oil—worth more than gold in relieving pain and suffering, for lameness, sprains, bruises, burns, stiff joints, and all wounds.

A company has been formed in Vienna to undertake the general business of washing windows, scrubbing house fronts and vestibules, and the cleaning of mirrors and show cases.

Mr. Wm. Byed Hill, Cobourg, writes: "Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders, I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

YORK CIRCUIT COURT.

Address to Judge Fraser.

The June term of the York Circuit Court, opened yesterday at 11 A. M., Mr. Justice Fraser presiding. The Grand Jury were empannelled and sworn in by the acting Clerk, Mr. J. F. McManus, as follows:—

Benjamin Close, Thomas H. Jones, Harry Beckwith, Daniel Lucy, Patrick Dever, Walter McFarlane, Geo. C. Hunt, Patrick Sweeney, Geo. E. Stopford, Arthur Limerick Amos P. True, Andrew Lottimer, Odbur Dunphy. A. G. Edgecombe, John M. Wiley. John Owens, Samuel Dayton, David McGibbon, Henry A. Cropley, Capt. C. Powys. Robt. Sutherland, Wm. Whitehead, Wm. Lemont, S. A. Purdy.

His Honor then briefly addressed the Jury, saying he had very great pleasure in being able in a very short time to release them from further duty. It was very gratifying to find in such a large county, with a city of 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants, the High Sheriff enabled to present a clean sheet to the presiding Judge. He considered the County now in a very favorable condition, and he hoped in a short time to see the completion of a work he had very much at heart—the construction of the Miramichi Valley Railway and the bridge across the river.

The Jury then retired, and on returning to the Court presented His Honor with the following

ADDRESS:

May it please your Honor,

We, the Grand Inquest of the County of York, cannot allow this the first occasion on which you appear in your judicial capacity in this county to pass without extending to you our congratulations on your appointment to the distinguished position of Judge of the Supreme Court in this Province.

Your extensive legal experience, your sound judgment, and your well-known urbanity of disposition, pre-eminently qualify you for the arduous duties which naturally pertain to your present office; and which we fervently hope you may long be spared to fill.

We join with you in congratulations to the County on its present exemption from crime; and trust, in the future, that many clean sheets may be presented to you.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Jury.

BENJ. CLOSE, Foreman.

His Honor briefly replied, and was then presented with a pair of white gloves by Sheriff Sterling, as is the custom when there is no criminal case on the docket.

The following cases were entered for trial:

Ezra Ingraham vs. Anthony Woodland. Gregory and Blair.

Frederick Flewelling and J. E. Boone vs. W. H. Lawrence, J. A. & W. VanWart.

J. H. Barry, W. D. Shaw and C. S. Ingraham, trustees of Chas. E. Smith, vs. W. F. Glidden. J. A. & W. VanWart.

John Doe on the demise of Ludlow McGibbon vs. John Delucry and David Delucry. Rainsford & Black.

The Court then adjourned till August 21st.

A Libellous Publication.

An individual named John R. Hamilton, who has allowed his discretion to be sacrificed to a desire to have a fling at this city, where we presume he has been compelled at some time or other to conform with the laws, has issued from St. John, a publication, which is claimed to be "a guide to the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, and as such, is distributed free to railway and steamboat travellers, to the extent of 10,000 copies, or, as it states itself, "5000 in the Eastern Provinces, 2,000 in the Upper Provinces and 3,000 in the United States.' In the preface of this book we find "it will be devoted to the joint interests of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and will endeavor to point out and describe the many and varied attractions of each impartially, and in such a manner as to induce strangers to visit us, and compel our citizens to admit that 'there is no place like home.' It is the aim of the publisher to make the *Guide* an indispensible necessity for travellers, and a powerful agent for the dessemination at home and abroad, of such information regarding the industries, resources, and attractions of these provinces, as will dissipate some of the foggy misconceptions, that hide us from the eyes of the world,' and then it proceeds to give the lie direct, so far as this city at least is concerned, in the fellowing sketch which is published of Fredericton:—

"Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick and of York County, is beautifully situated on a level plain on the right or western bank of the St. John River, 84 miles from its mouth, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Nashwaak. The streets are wide, airy and quiet; cross each other at right angles—those running parallel with the river are over a mile long, and lined with shade trees, whose foliage is so dense that the city is almost hidden from the view of passers by on the river.

A military uniform has a peculiar attraction for some people, and when they become so impressed with its appearance as to think that there is nothing to compare with it or its wearers, they are said to have the *scarlet fever*. The departure of the troops from Fredericton has always been regretted by a certain class of its citizens. Persons unacquainted with its history, might infer that Fredericton was a very unhealthy and unpleasant place to live in. Such is not the case. It is one of the healthiest towns in the Province—the small increase in population is due to the attention paid to the advice to 'go west'—and its only drawback is the manner in which the law regulating licenses to commercial travellers is enforced. It is one of the prettiest, if not the prettiest, place in the Province, and would be a very desirable place for a visit or residence, and a thriving manufacturing and trade centre only for two reasons. The 'scarlet fever' raged there very badly several years ago and it has not fully recovered from its effects—the pest houses (barracks) are still standing, constant and mute reminders of the 'lamented departed.' It has such an exaggerated idea of its importance and prestige as *the capital*, the seat of the University of N. B., and the legal headquarters of the Province, and has existed so long on 'Government pap' that strangers are looked upon as interlopers on vile mischief bent. The actions and business of strangers visiting the city are subjected to a system of espionage which is a disgrace to this free land, and scarcely warranted in the regions of dynamite and Nihilism. Strangers visiting Fredericton are advised to keep their mouths closed upon all matters of business, unless they are prepared to contribute a few dollars for the support of the place. You can't give them a *lecture* without paying for the privilege. It will pay to go there however, to examine the different public buildings, enjoy its scenery and climate, visit its hotels, (which are A 1), and study the effects of exclusiveness. The population has increased very rapidly (?) in the last 10 years, in 1871 in contained 6,006, and in 1881 6,218 inhabitants—1,160 families."

We indeed confess surprise, that any New Brunswicker should issue such a libel on the political capital of his native Province, as the foregoing contains. We have a great many visitors here, and there are few we believe, except some objectionable fellows, (perhaps the writer of the guide book is one of them.) who dodge around to avoid the license law, that do not go away pleased with our city and our people, who are always glad to welcome worthy strangers, and extend their courtesies. Fredericton is not open to the untruthful insinuations contained in this scandalous guide book, and the writer displays his bad taste, as well as his ignorance, in his discription. The book otherwise is incomplete, and incorrect in many of its statements. Gibson for instance is given as the seat of the lumber king's new cotton factory. The guide book ought to be suppressed, and its publisher prosecuted for criminal libel. The latter action we presume will be taken by the Miscellaneous Tax Collector, and Mayor Fisher may be expected to adopt the former. He owes it to a grateful city, which has thrice elected him by overwhelming majorities to the civic chair. The joint action of both these gentlemen might be the most effective. They have hitched teams before, and with success.

A Household Necessity.

She would not keep house without it, so says Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, regarding Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This medicine is pleasant to take, and speedily cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs, and all Pectoral complaints.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

And "Timothy" with due obedience, served up in the Grit trough, the exploded Section B Scandal.

Fredericton firemen should be prepared to hold their own with their visitors in the sports Monday afternoon. Our curlers and cricketers have ever carried off honors in contests, especially with St. John, and the firemen, we hope, will continue to uphold the honor of the city.

A Washington despatch says that Canadian hay exporters will be funded overcharged duty by the Washington Government. It amounts to about $2,000,000. This was brought about through a test case before the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that hay was liable to ten per cent. duty only, and not twenty per cent., as had been charged for years past by the United States Customs.

"The New Hired Man," is the title of a cartoon in *Grip*, and the subject of it is Mr. Anglin. The ex-Speaker's back is to a door, over which is the sign "Dining Room," and his rotund figure denotes that he has had a full meal. He is dressed as a lackey, and is touching his hat to Mr. Blake with all the obsequiousness of a stage Irishman to his employer. At his feet is a swill pail marked "Grit feed," and near by is a pig pen with a fat looking porker within labelled "Irish vote." Mr. Blake, with his hands under his coat-tails, looks down on "the new hired-man" in a lordly way, and says to him: "Now, Timothy, that you have had your supper, get to work and feed the pig."—*Moncton Times.*

The Toronto *Globe* in March, 1879, when the new tariff was introduced, denied that the revenue of the Dominion would be increased thereby, remarking among other things, that "Mr. Tilley's prophecies of increased revenue were likely to be falsified, unless so many were employed that their salaries would consume the greater part; that it was not by any means certain that any material increase would be made in the revenue; and that it would be seen that the tariff which Minister Tilley said was drawn up in the interest of revenue, would cause a direct loss to the revenue of nearly $1,500,000 in sugar alone." How false was the prophecy of the *Globe* in this, as in many other matters, is proved more surely that ever before, by the statement recently made in Government journals, that the revenue this year, will be in excess of the expenditure over seven million dollars, while all the public services are fully provided for.

A correspondent in the Woodstock *Press*, in discussing school matters, complains that, "the school system is being smothered under a mass of what some call learning but what many treat as rubbish. The original object of giving children a good common school education which would fit them for the ordinary business of life, is being lost sight of, and the schools instead of becoming popular with parents are becoming unpopular.' We shall be much surprised," he continues, "if those who worked hard to establish free schools will stand silent much longer and permit official over-zeal to mutilate the costly and needed schools of this Province." Further on the same correspondent remarks that "the County and Provincial Institutes have accomplished very little if any good, further than to compel a poorly paid staff of teachers to spend time and money in attending them." He suggests, however, if they are continued, "that a few of our teachers read essays entitled "From the Superintendent's Report we find in the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, the attendance was 208,347; while in 1880, 1881, and 1882, the attendance was 195,022, showing a non-attendance in the three latter years, compared with the former, of 13,325."

The other day while the church of England Synod of the Docese of Huron, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, were both in session at London, Ontario, a pleasing episode occurred in the latter, which is a fair illustration of the good feeling existing in this age, between the different churches. The report says that the Secretary of the Synod was announced at the entrance to the Assembly, and when admitted, presented the following resolution which had been passed by the Synod:—

"Moved by the Bishop, that the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, in session assembled, tender their cordial and sincere greeting to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada with earnest prayer that God will continue to aid and bless them in all their labors for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom."

In reply, the moderator addressing the Secretary of the Synod, said:—

"It affords me much pleasure to receive the resolution of the Diocese whose clerical secretary you are, and we accept it as a testimony of your conviction, which I entertain in common with you, that we are serving the same Master, and that we are seeking the same ends, if with different church organizations, and it is a matter of extreme delight to us, that there should be set before the Christian public of Canada such an emphatic testimony to our recognition of each other's work and to your recognition of ours. As the mouthpiece of this Assembly, I may state our extreme readiness to recognize yours."

A Life Worth Living.

Emerson says, "the truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops, but the kind of men the country turns out." Now the kind of men the country turns out depends pretty much upon his physical condition, or what use to the world would a race of invalids prove? Such people have no individual independence, and their usefullness and achievements—if any—are of the most meagre and ordinary character when compared with those of the hale, hearty man who takes the world as he finds it, makes the most of it, and leaves it the better for his having passed through it. I remember asking one such how it was he appeared to enjoy such an imunity from disease during especially sickly seasons. His reply came unhesitatingly: "Because I pay prompt attention to the premonitary symptoms of disease, and thus baffle continued illness." "But" how is this effected so readily," I asked, "when you so rarely have recourse to the physicians? "Well," he replied reflectively, some years ago, I learned that men and women could in no small degree, become their own physician through the medium of a book—Humphreys' Homœpathic Mentor, or Family Advisor—the gift of a friend. After a careful reading I came to the conclusion that it was the most practical volume I had looked into for years, and resolved to test the medicines, or Specifics, it advocated for family use. I ordered a family case, also a Veterinary one for the stables, and since then have become, with splenid results, not only my own physician, but the "friend in need," to many around me—there is so much in Homœpathy.

Money well Invested.

It is very obvious that the opinion of an experienced person, conveys far greater force than an aggregation of outside testimony; personal experience, or observation, being much more convincing than mere assertion. It becomes then a matter of duty to bring such testimony to the knowledge of all suffering with lingering ailments too numerous to mention, unless it be those prevalent diseases-Kidney troublé, Nervous Debility Gout or Rheumatic Affections of the Heart, in order that they may effectually and inexpensively cure themselves. The transition from the unhappy condition of illness to one of permanent health, has been so rapidly effected by thousands of provident ones, who never neglect to provide themselves with Humphreys' Homœpathic Specifics and Mentor, that had we space to give them, even the merest mention, our readers would have a winter's Literature before them. But this is impractical, therefore, we can only say that the uniform testimony of thousands—respecting these wonderful Specifics—in the affirmative, must be regarded as decisive, at least, so far as human evidence can make it.

In no other blood medicine have the results of scientific inquiry been so steadly utilized as in Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CURRENT COIN.

The celebrated Bishop Colenso, of Natal, is dead.

Haverhill, Mass., ships about 2,000 cases of shoes a week

It is proposed to erect a monument to Garibaldi on the Franco-Italian frontier.

Our American cousins chew about two million dollars' worth of gum per annum.

A census of Portland Maine has just been taken, which shows a population of 35,800.

The American rifle team sailed for England on the 19th inst on the steamer Alaska.

The bakers of Quebec have made a reduction of two cents per loaf in the price of bread.

New York has 130 pawnbrokers who are said to hold property to the amount of $20,000,000.

Dr. Andrew Clark, one of Queen Victoria's physicians, decries and discards stimulants of all sorts.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral invariably relieves and often cures consumption and whooping cough. Try it!

The tallest man in Massachusetts is said to be Charles H. Holmes, Esq., of Topsfield, whose height is 6 feet 8 inches.

A lady stopping at an hotel in Atlanta, Ga., was bitten by a rat. She has sued the proprietor of the house for $10,000 damages.

For cramps, pain in the stomach, boew complaint or chills, use Perry Davis' pain killer. See adv. in an other column.

Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, is now said to be the richest man of the Western State; he is credited with about twenty-five millions.

A boy eight years old in Canton, Ga., drowned himself because his older brother beat him in a race across the field for a jug of water.

A bill to incorporate the Orange Association of Manitoba has been read a second time in the Manitoba Lexislature—and without discussion.

The suits arising out of the Brooklyn bridge disaster now number thirty, involving a sum aggregating seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Egyptian Ministry of war advertise for sale the following superfluous stock:—149 cannon, 111 mitraillenses, 9,000 swords, and over 52,000 rifles.

Steamship agents estimate that 125,000 Americans will visit Europe this season. This is at the rate of 5000 tourists per week for twenty-five weeks.

Muscular justice was exemplified in a Chicago court recently. A bailiff refused to be silent, and the Justice left his seat and pummeled the fellow soundly.

During May 99,600 immigrants arrived in the United States. For eleven months, ending May, 517,000 arrived, against 685,000 during the same period last year.

The annual production of clothes-pins on this continent is estimated at about 1,002,000, and what becomes of them all? No household ever has too many, and the market is not glutted.

The *Irish Times* says the goverment has given James Carey, informer, the option of proceeding to one of the British colonies or of being released and allowed to remain in Dublin without police protection.

Rev. Mr. Sentenne, a Montreal priest, has struck out a new line. He advocates laying out the money now spent in public processions in erecting statues of celebrated Canadians in the squares of that city.

During a thunder storm at Morrisonville, N. Y., the other day, a widow lady who had been partially paralyzed for two years was cured of her palsy by a flash of lightning which struck the house she was in.

Robert Burns shoes, worn by him when a boy, are on exhibition in Portland, Maine. The shoes are about six inches in length, and have wooden soles shod with iron. The uppers are tacked on to the soles.

John Devoy, editor of the *Irish Nation*, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for sixty days for libelling a New York banker named Belmont, who Devoy claimed was responsible for the loss of Irish funds.

Some 44,000 medals have been distributed by the British Government among the survivors of the recent compaign in Egypt. It required a ton and a half of silver to make them. The names of the recipient was engraved on each.

Mrs. Mackey, the wife of the bonanza millionaire, is accompanied whenever she goes in public by a private detective. The duty of the hireling is to screen the diamonds that they shall not dazzle the eyes of persons with light purses and lighter fingers.

A watchmaker says a watch should be cleaned every year and a half and wound up regularly. If this is done a watch will last a lifetime. If it is not cleaned it will run for about five years with indifferent success and then become worn out.

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.

The donkeyism of the professional athlete was fairly shown at Bellows Falls when "Professor" Poplin walked 50 miles in 10 hours with six-pound clogs on hoofs, a 25 pound package of iron on his back for the last 10 miles and a brickbat in his mouth for the last five miles.

Fort Walsh,, in the North-West Territories, which has for a long time been a chief station for the Mounted Police, has been abandoned and demolished, and the Mounted Police have been removed to Maple Creek, on the line of the Canada Pacific railway, some distance further north.

At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun sets and rises at six o'clock the year round. Your clock may break down, your watches get cranky, but the sun never makes a mistake here. When it disappears from sight for the night it is six o'clock, and you can set your watch accordingly.

The perpetual clock, which has been running in Brussels for a year without stopping or being touched by human hands, is wound up by a draught of air through a tube which operates on a fan connected with the machinery. The draught is made to pass upward through the tube by exposing it to the heat of the sun.

While some Turkish engineers were recently making excavations beneath the citadel of Aleppo they came upon a large wrought-iron breech-loading cannon, which must have been buried for at least 250 years. The mechanism is almost exactly similar to that which Krupp of Germany applies to his cannon, and the gun bears the name of its Turkish maker.

A Michigan school teacher went to Tennessee last winter and engaged to teach in a district where the big girls were too proud to go to common school. He soon began to kiss the little girls freely, and in less than three weeks the house was filled with big ones, and old ones, too—even a widow discovers her early education had been neglected.

A New York burglar got into the bedroom of Miss Gilbert. She was awake and watched him searching the bureau drawers, and finally spoke to him. When he was told that the person whom he was about to rob is the one who has done so much for prison reform he begged her pardon and would have sneaked away, but Miss Linda detained him, talked to him, and finally sent him home with a big basket of food for his hungry wife and children.

IT MATTERS LITTLE by what name we designate such complaints as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions, their *origin is in the blood*, and by the use of no outward application can a cure be effected The blood must be purified and the stomach kept in a healthy condition. To do this use Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

That the red man of the forest is no more desirable as a neighbor than were his ancestors whose sons have gone, is indicated by the pitiful stories told by the captives whom Gen. Crook rescued from the Apaches. They were dragged over rock and deserts by their clothing was torn to rags, they were compelled to drive the stolen cattle, and practically became the slaves of the Indians. They were brought into camp, clothed in shirts and coats given them by officers and soldiers.

The public are often very unjust but never consciously so. What they see clearly to be justice they always approve. It often takes a long time to bring them to see things as they really are, but in the end their verdict is always right. It was faith in this idea which induced the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco to stand by their superior brand under every discouragement at the outset. The public verdict has been rendered at last, and it is emphatically in their favor.

1883. MAY 1883.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S

STOCK OF

GENERAL

DRY GOODS

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS,

Is full in every Department, with the

NEWEST

AND

MOST FASHIONABLE

goods, which we are prepared to sell at the

Lowest Prices.

Agent for the celebrated Bazaar Patterns. Also Gibbert's Lane Dye Works, St. John.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Opposite Normal School.

May 9, 1883.

1883 MAY 1883

Tennant, Davies & Co's

IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS OF

DRY GOODS,

FROM THE

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

CANADIAN

AND

American Markets.

ARE NOW COMPLETE.

Every Department is replete with th latest and most desireable goods, and are marked at prices which cannot fail to satisfy the closest buyer.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED. ☜

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

May, 2, 1883

DEVER BROS.

Spring Importations!

NEW DRESS GOODS,

In all the leading styles.

NEW CLOTHS,

In Scotch, Canadian and West of England.

NEW CARPETS,

In Brussels, Tapestry, Wools, Dutch and Hemp.

New Lace Curtains and Lambrequins
New Prints, Sateens, and Ginghams, Lace Ties, Collars, and Fancy Handkerchiefs.

Novelties in great variety.

All Departments Complete.

DEVER BROTHERS.

May 9, 1883.

JUST RECEIVED:

500 lbs. Brandon's Pure

PARIS GREEN.

1 Cross

Warner's Kidney Cure!

8 Cross

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT.

Wholesale and Retail.

Davis, Staples & Co.,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

75cts. UNLAUNDRIED. $1.00

The best value in the city. Our UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS at 75cts. and $1.00 each. Linen fronts and Cuffs. Sizes from 13 1-2 to 17 inch.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Gents' Furnishers, and Custom Shirt Makers.

Fredericton, June 27, 1883.

TURNIP SEED.

500 lbs.

TURNIP SEED!

For Sale Low,

Wholesale and Retail,

—AT—

GEO. H. DAVIS',

DRUGGIST,

COR. QUEEN AND REGENT STS,

FREDERICTON.