Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 4, 1884.

The Local Arena.

In a recent issue of the *Telegraph*, the editor returns to his systematic whitewashing of the Local Government, which he claims has met with most unqualified approval in the country. The Attorney General, of course, comes in for the heaviest application of fulsome adultation, but our contemporary also adds that "of the other heads of Departments, it may be said that they have left little to be desired by the manner in which they have acquitted themselves in office." Well, well! Doesn't the *Telegraph* know that Mr. Blair is the *only* head? Is it not aware that all things whatsoever, whether in the Public Works Department, the Crown Land Office, or the Provincial Secretary's Office, are subservient to his sweet will? The other "heads of departments" are mere automatons, moving as Mr. Blair pulls the wires. Doesn't the *Telegraph* know, that, for instance in the arrangements for the Forestry Exhibition, the plan mapped out by the Surveyor General; the preparations which had been made at considerable expense by his orders were all thrown aside, when the marvellous intellect of the Attorney General were brought to bear upon them. Mr. Mitchell had given directions for the publication of a hand book to accompany the exhibit to be sent to Edinburgh, and had arranged for the compilation of other valuable information relating to the forests of New Brunswick, but when his action came to the knowledge of the Attorney Generel, the work was dropped. Parties who have business with the Crown Land Office have informed the FARMER that the Surveyor General scarcely dares to lift a finger except in matters of unimportant detail, without first consulting the Attorney General. So in all the Departments, Mr. Blair exercises the controlling power, and it is extremely nauseating to hear the *Telegraph* prate its puffery of the "heads of Departments."

Our contemporary when it has applied the whitewashing process to the Executive turns to the record of the Government and pretends to find in that, a reason for inflicting more flattery. "They rescued the Centennial Exhibition from the confusion in which their predecessors had left it, and carried it on to a complete success." Rescued, indeed! Yes, they gave an exhibition of the grossest extravagance, the most glaring mismanagement ever witnessed on any similar occasion in this Province. They managed so well that the Province was called upon to foot a deficit of over five thousand dollars, and their course towards the agricultural population was so manifestly unjust, that that branch of the Exhibition was scarcely less than a failure. The Government will scarcely thank the *Telegraph* for digging up the Centennial Exhibition business. The next point on which our contemporary dwells is the alleged success of the Crown Land management. The FARMER has referred to this before, and was able to show that the Crown Land regulations are extremely unpopular in the country, and as regards the probabilty of an increased revenue from that source, opinions differ. We hope that the *Telegraph's* anticipations on this point may be realized, but it is yet too soon to anticipate with any degree of certainty. On the inland fishery question, however, we have more definate information, and instead of the new regulations providing a revenue from this source, quite the contrary is the fact. The sales of fishery rights last winter fell below the receipts of the previous year, while the machinery added to carry those regulations out has added considerably to the expenditure. All the surplus the Government will realize from the inland fisheries, under the present regulations, you may "put in your eye," so another *Telegraph* bubble bursts.

The *Telegraph* was equally unfortunate in its reference to the School Law amendments, which are, perhaps, the most unpopular changes the present Local Government has yet inaugurated. There is to-day in every portion of New Brunswick, a popular outcry because of the reduction of ten per cent in the teachers' salaries, and the consequent additional taxation that will be required of the people if the present standard of the profession is to be preserved. The reduction of the number of Inspectors, soon to be made by the Board of Education, under the authority of the recent School Law amendments, is another cause of complaint against the Government. It is felt that the present Inspectoral districts are already sufficiently large, and to extend their boundaries so that six Inspectors may do the work of eight, now in office, will very materially reduce the efficiency of the service. However, in this connection, it is stated, that Mr. Blair had other than educational objects in view when he introduced this change. There are various ways of decapitating public officials, and when one fails a politician like the Attorney General can readily suggest another. It is just possible, however, that his action in this regard has been anticipated, and although his object may be secured, it will not be in a manner so satisfactory as that in which his fancy indulged.

Victoria.

Over a month has now elapsed since the representation of Victoria County became vacant by Mr. Tibbitt's acceptance of the Deputy Provincial Secretaryship. Yet the writ for a new election has not been issued. Is the Government afraid to risk a candidate in Victoria, or is the Attorney General anxiously waiting for something to turn up that will render a Government nominee more certain of election there than one could be at present. Possibly there has been nobody about the Parliament Buildings for the last month, who has any governmental responsibility. The machine, we believe, has been allowed to run itself, but now that the engineer-in-chief has returned from his trip to the West, the electors of Victoria have a right to expect that official steps will be taken to provide them with a representative in the Legislature.

One of the icebergs floating in the vicinity of St. John's, Newfoundland, is nine miles in length and another five miles. The presence of such huge masses of ice on the North Atlantic indicates an unusual break up in the Arctic region, and augurs well for the success of the Arctic expedition.

Their Favorite Weapon.

Prof. Foster, M. P., has become a favorite target for the poisoned arrows of the Grit party, who failing to successfully criticise him as a politician, have attacked his temperance record, but the temperance people know Professor Foster too well to be misled by their partizan logic. The *Telegraph* under its present management has never ceased to misrepresent Mr. Foster, but it has been effectually met by that gentleman, who besides being an eloquent and ready speaker, wields a vigorous pen, for which, by the way, he had his earliest practice in the columns of this journal. Lately, the Halifax *Chronicle*, a Grit paper quite as partizan as the *Telegraph*, has been assisting the latter in its crusade against Mr. Foster, and in reply thereto the Halifax *Herald* makes some vigorous points. It says:—

The *Chronicle*, laboring as was said before, under the impression that it is necessary to abuse everybody who is not a grit, calls Foster 'a verbose and windy humbug." That is to say:

The Temperance Alliance, the largest representative temperance body in Canada selected for its spokesman from among fifty or sixty prohibitionists in the House, a verbose and windy humbug.

The temperance party in the House, of whom, nearly fifty are on the opposition side recognized as their leader a verbose windy humbug.

An important chair in the University of New Brunswick was for several years occupied by a verbose and windy humbug.

That University of N. B., has this year selected to deliver an oration on a most important occasion, a verbose and windy humbug.

The electors of King's County twice in one summer elected to represent them at parliament a verbose and windy humbug.

Abuse is a poor way of meeting argument, and when the *Chronicle* classifies Prof. Foster as "a windy humbug," it is driven to extreme straits for material to use against him. Whenever the Grit party fear a man, they abuse him, and there is no better evidence of Prof. Foster's position and influence than the exhibition of malevolence that has been made against him since Parliament closed.

Bishop Rogers to Sir Charles.

Among the numerous letters received by Sir Charles Tupper, previous to his leaving Canada for London, was one from Bishop Rogers of Chatham, whose opinion of Sir Charles, it will be observed, differs somewhat from that expressed by the majority of grit editors. The Bishop calls to mind the fact that he had something to do with Sir Charles' first election in 1855, he being then a comparatively young clergyman in Cumberland, and ever since that time, the prelate and the politician have remained firm friends. We give the closing paragraph of his Lordship's letter:—

"As a former resident of Cumberland at the time of your first election in which I may have somewhat aided, acting in sympathy with the then archbishop, clergy, and Roman Catholic people of the whole archdiocese of Halifax; as an old acquaintance who often met you in our respective professional visit to the sick, as a warm sympathizer with the policy of those who advocated the confederation of our former isolated provinces to organize them into one united and prosperous Dominion of Canada, and for the sake of him who has departed to a better world, whom I ever revered as father and friend, the late venerated Archbishop Connolly, of happy memory, who cherished for you such a high esteem—I write you these lines of valedictory greeting and cordial good will—earnestly wishing all legitimate happiness to yourself and to your amiable wife Lady Tupper, and to all near and dear to you. May you live many happy and prosperous years to continue to shed honor and benefit on your native province and her confederated sisters of the Dominion of Canada, as well as to render valuable services to the mother country."

Cumberland.

Mr. J. T. Townshend, who has been a prominent member of the Local Legislature of Nova Scotia since 1874, has been nominated as the standard-bearer of the Liberal-Conservative party in the approaching election. Hon. Mr. Pope, Premier of the Province has been nominated by the Grits, but has not yet signified his acceptance of the nomination. The County which has been true to Sir Charles Tupper for twenty-nine long years is not likely to forsake its record now, but will stand by its colors. Even with so strong a candidate as Mr. Piper, who, by the way, was defeated by Sir Charles several years ago, the Grit cause in Cumberland is not a promising one.

Eyesores.

The FARMER has frequently called attention to the necessity for the removal of those unsightly old buildings on the Parliament Buildings Square, but they remain there yet. There is no excuse whatever for the old wrecks being permitted to mar the beauty of the place. If the Government do not have these shanties removed before strangers begin to visit the city, we shall be strongly attempted to advise their demolition by the citizens of Fredericton.

A new Campaign of Terror.

The Russian nihilists have renewed their activity and begun a new campaign of terrorism in the province of Moscow. They have placarded that province and its capital with hundreds of copies of a manifesto carrying a threat of death to the Czar. As these placards were all posted on the same night, and as each man engaged in the work could have posted but very few of them, owing to the necessity of dodging the police, it is evident that the nihilists must count among their members a large number of men willing to risk liberty in the prosecution of such an enterprise. The proclamations are well printed on good paper and are headed "The executive committee to the emperor Alexander III." They have neither date nor signature, but each copy bears the usual seal of the executive committee impressed upon the paper after it had been printed. The proclamation reminds the Czar that he was warned in May, 1881, that, if he would avoid the fate which had befallen his father two months before he must grant a constitutional form of government, and organize a parliament composed of representatives of the people. During the three years that have followed this warning, the proclamation says, the revolutionists have suspended their agitation, but now that their warning has been so long unheeded, they inform the Czar that he must prepare to be dealt with as his father and predecessor. The police tore down the placards before most of the citizens were stirring, and have made streuous efforts to find the persons who printed and posted them. Many students of both sexes have been arrested on suspicion, and a thorough search has been made of the offices of all newspapers, and printers suspected of disloyalty. None of the peculiar type used in printing the placards has been discovered, and the police believe that it was melted up immediately after being used.

Tastes differ. Many an Englishmen will not eat a squirrel, but will gloat over a meal of barnacles and periwinkles, the latter being a species of sea snail the adheres to the rooks. The New Hollander relishes a feast of decayed sharks, yet looks with horror on bread and butter. The Japanese have a prejudice against milk and beef, but enjoy stewed or roast rat. The Turks shudder at the thought of eating oysters.

It is a common remark for a man to assert that such a woman is as homely as sin, and yet mankind is ever prone to embrace sin, homely as it is.

Two hundred horses were burned to death in a stable in Glasgow on the 31st May.

Danger in the Air.

The recent strange planetary movements and electrical phenomena have developed the fact that the earth is passing through a dangerous period when amospheric influences will seriously affect human health. Fortify the weakened system with that grand tonic regulator, Burdock Blood Bitters, and avoid malarial blood poisons.

Vanderbilt's Strong Box.

A Vault that holds $200,000,000.

I stood the other day in the vault of the formidable fortress of iron and masonry on Forty-second street, where last year the richest nabob in the world locked up his $200,000,000 in stocks, bonds and other securities. It is one of the most redoubtable works of defence on the American continent, though you may not not be entirely certain of that by surveying the building from the outside. Its foundations were blasted out of the solid rock; the front wall is five feet in thickness, and the side and rear wall are three feet, the materials used being pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings. The beams, girders and main pillars are iron, increased in fireproof material. The doors, window frames and minor partitions are iron, marble and glass. No wood is to be found in the structure. The great vault is 36x42 feet, of wrought iron, steel and Franklinite iron, is imposing in strength and proportions, and is situated on the ground floor. Its four outer doors weigh 8,200 pounds each, and have every effective and known improvement in defensive devices. A massive wall of masonry surrounds the ironwork. The vault, which is burglar, fire and waterproof, constitutes a distinct building in itself. The armed watchmen who guard the building day and night are under the strictest discipline, their hourly movements being recorded by an electric clock connecting with various points on each floor of the structure, and there are also wires running to police headquarters and the offices of the district telegraph. In one corner of this great vault, behind heavy iron bars, are the heavier iron doors of the works containing the Vanderbilt securities, which can be opened only by skeleton keys held by the owner alone. I suppose that a hundred men in this building, with Gatling guns, could easily defend it against a mob of 100,000 assailants; it could be reduced by nothing less than the continued play of heavy artillery.—*John Swinton.*

Tar Smoke for Diphtheria.

Ruth Lockwood, 3-year-old child of Thomas Lockwood, a compositor in the New York *Times* office, became violently ill with diphtheria. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting open the windpipe. Dr. Nichols, who was attending her, received a copy of the Paris *Figaro*, which contained a report made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinots exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria. Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinaus smoke arises, which obcures the air of the room. "The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief, the choking and rattle stops, the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrance soon becomes detatched, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These when caught in a glass may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterwards the patient entirely recovers." Dr. Nichols tried this treatment, with little Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring about two tablespoonfuls of liquefied tar on an iron pan, he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The rich resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room, the child's breathing become natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.

June Century.

Though there are four profusely illustrated papers in the June Century, and four full-page pictures, this number of the magazine is perhaps even more notable for its literary features than for its pictures. Of special interest is Miss Fanny Stone's "Diary of an American Girl in Cairo during the War of 1882. President Eliot of Harvard, discusses the question, "What is a Liberal Education?" in which he claims that the sciences and English should be given leading places in the school and also in the college course. In "Topics of the Time," an editorial called "Reading the Whirlwind," is a sequel to the editorial of the April Century entitled "Moband Magistrate," which so surprisingly anticipated the Cincinnati riot. In "Open Letters," Dr. Charles S. Robinson continues his series on church music with "What the Choirs Say"; Prof. Ritter and Mr Grant White break lances once more over "Music in America." The illustrated papers of the June CENTURY, are "A French-American Sea-port," being an account of the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, a picturesque anecdotal description, by Franklin H. North, of the seamens' retreat on Staten Island. "American Wild Animals in Art," by Julian Hawthorne. Henry James's new story, "Lady Barberina," in this number, concerns itself with the complications of marriage settlement. Robert Grant's story of "An Average Man" is concluded.

St, Nicholas

for June is a bright out-of-door number, nearly ever article taking the reader out into the woods and fields, yet without sacrifice of the variety of subject and interest which is so distinguishing a feature of the magazine. J. T. Trowbridge's serial, "The Scarlet Tanager," shows how much easier the hero found it to get into a scrape than to get out of it; "Marvin and his Boy Hunters," Maurice Thompson's serial story, tells of hunting small game on the Indiana prairies. "The Banner of Beaumanoir," the sixth of Miss Alcott's "Spinning-wheel Stories," is a vivid boy and girl story of devotion and adventure in the Middle Ages; "Frederick of Hohenstaufen, the Boy Emperior," is another of E. S. Brooks' "Historic Boys." "Queer Game" is the queer title of a paper on bee-hunting, by Mrs. S. B. Herrick which tells of the curious habits of bees, the approved methods of catching them. A live story for boys is written by W. W. Fink, and called "Two Boys of Migglesville;" it shows what energy, push, and perseverance will accomplish under the most unfavorable circumstances. A hintful paper for girls is "Margaret's 'Favor-Book'" by Susan Anna Brown. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, especially those for "Queer Game" and "Historic Boys." The departments are full and entertaining, "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" containing a number of communications instancing cases of remarkable longevity of domestic animals.

The cattle wintered very successfully this winter on the different ranches, in the North West, the percentage of losses being very small. There will be large additions of stock to most of the ranches. Many owners have concluded to try sheep in addition to horses and cattle. The British American Ranche Company, which purchased the Cochrane horse ranche near Calgary, intend putting 6,000 sheep on the range, with the hope of having a large yield in wool.

The chief clerk of the Government Dispensary says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* No medicine known to medical science for internal use possesses the wonderful power of this Anodyne.

An English journal is authority for the statement that Europe and British India consume about 150,000 gallons of handkerchief perfumes yearly. This gives an idea of the magnitude of the industry of raising sweet-scented flowers to supply the demand for perfume manufacturers.

THE PERFUME OF AN HEMISPHERE.—Throughout an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is to-day the standard perfume in society.

It is stated that the number of European emigrants who have sailed for Canada this year, already exceeds the total number for 1883

This paper has done as much as any other to expose the worthlessness of the big pack Condition Powders, and means to keep it up, too. We know of only one kind that are absolutely and strictly pure, and that is Sheridan's

Philadelphia has 562 establishments devoted to the manufacture of men's and boy's clothing, in which aie employed 9,192 men, 10,299 women and 924 children.

New York City spends $30,000,000 annually on Churches, and $7,000,000 on amusements, which goes to show that she is having more fun in this world than she will see in the next.

Saved from the Scalpel.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshow, contracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicians attending; all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried and speedily effected a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use.

Musical Young Ladies.

A practical New England mother thus counselled her son when he became of marriageable age, with respect to "musical young ladies": "If the young lady manifests a pedilection for Strauss, she is frivolous; for Beethoven, she is impratical; for Liszt, she is too ambitious; for Verdi, she is sentimental; for Offenbach, she is giddy; for Gounod, she is lackadaisical; for Gottschalk, she is superficial; for Mozart, she is prudish; for Flotow, she is commonplace; for Wagner, she is idiotic. The girl who hammers away at 'Maiden's Prayer,' 'Anvil Chorus,' and 'Silvery Waves,' may be depended upon as a good cook, healthful; and if she includes the 'Battle of Prague' and the 'White Cockade' in her repertoire, you ought to know that she has been religiously and strictly nurtured. But last of all, pin thou thy faith upon the calico dress of a girl *who cannot play at all!*"

Goods sent Home.

A certain protentious shopper, after teasing the clerks of a dry goods store beyond the forbearance limit, pompously order a spool of thread to be sent to her house. It was agreed that she should be made an example of and a warning of her kind. She was surprised and her neighbors were intensely interested shortly after she arrived home. A common dray, drawn by four horses, proceeded slowly up to her door. On the dray, with bare arms, were a number of stalwart laborers. They were holding on vigorously to some object which she could not see. It was a most puzzling affair. The neighbors stared. After a deal of whip cracking and other impressive ceremonies the cart was backed against the curb. There, reposing calmly, end up, in the centre of the cart floor, was the identical spool of thread which she had "ordered." It seemed to be coming all right. With the aid of a plank it was finally rolled, barrel fashion, safely to the sidewalk. After a mortal struggle it was "up-ended" on the purchaser's doorstep. The fact that the purchaser came out a minute later and kicked her own property into the gutter detracted nothing from it.

Lord St. Leonard's Convicted.

Lord St. Leonards was placed on trial on the 23rd ult., at the Middlesex session, Clerkenwell, England, on the charge of criminally assaulting Miss Emma Cole, a pretty young woman employed as a servant by a Mr. Crawford, at whose house his lordship was a guest. The complainant, Miss Cole, testified in detail to the circumstances of the assault. She opened the door for the prisoner, she said, in answered to his ring at the bell. Having admitted him she returned to the room from which she had come, and was about to resume her work when she heard the door close. Turning, she saw that Lord St. Leonards has followed her and shut the door behind him. He immediately seized her and held his handkerchief over her mouth to stifle her cries. Although she resisted him to the utmost, he overcame her. His lordship, she added, was evidently under the influence of liquor at the time. No real attempt was made to gainsay the truth of her statement. In his lawyer addressing the jury he spoke of the distinguished ancestry of the prisoner and of his honorable name. The latter allusion proved unfortunate, however, as it only served to provoke a burst of derisive laughter from many of those present who were acquainted with his lordship's real record. The jury was absent but a few minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty as indicted. No recommendation to mercy accompanied the verdict. Although no other result could have been anticipated, both Lord St. Leonards and his brother, Walter Sugden, were visibly affected. It was expected that the sentence would at once be imposed, but in this the spectators were disappointed, as the recorder remanded the prisoner and announced that sentence would not be pronounced until June session of the court.

It Will Die Young.

It is not a part of boy nature to want to accomplish easy things. He wants to do something that makes the boldest shudder and hold his breath. Therefore starteth he a daily paper to fill a long felt want. And if he is the right kind of a paper in the right sort of a town, his paper will live, it will wax fat and kick,

But:

If he start a paper in a town where nobody wants a paper;

Or, where there are already 5 papers in a 2 paper town;

Or, in a town where the school is open 3 months in the year and the saloons 7 days in the week;

Or, where there are more people who know how to dance than there are who know how to read and write;

Or, where the inhabitants hold their mouths wide open when they listen and close them when they make answer;

Or, where the candidate for Congress wants to run the paper while the editor furnishes the brains and money;

Or, if a long primer man tries to start a nonpareil paper;

Or, if he try to run an 8-column paper on a 2-column basis;

Or, if he skin his home advertisers and cut rates for foreign ads;

Or, if he neglect to strike the circus for enough to run the paper all summer;

Or, if he start out by giving a 3-dollar puff for a 10-cent comb;

Or, if he start a paper because he has failed at every thing else;

Then indeed hath he bitten off more than he can masticate, and his paper, beloved be the gods, will die young and fresh.—*R. J. Burdette.*

Execution in San Francisco.

Loyd L. Majors was hanged at Oakland on the 23rd May, for participation in a double murder perpetrated in Santa Clara county March 11, 1883. The victims were William P. Renowden, a rancher living in a lonely spot, and reported to have some $50,000 hidden about his cabin, and Archibald McIntyre, both aged men. Majors kept a drinking saloon a few miles from Renowden's. He came from Quincy, Ill., and had been a preacher of the Gospel. He commanded an Illinois cavalry company during the war, and won commendation for his ability and courage. His associates in the crime were Joseph Jewell and John Showers. Majors originated the plot and induced Jewell and Showers to kill the men. Having killed the two men they searched for the money but found none. Majors, who was to share the plunder with them, then went to the scene and set fire to the house, hoping that the ashes would effectually conceal all evidences of the murder. Criminating circumstances, however, soon came to light, and, the three men being arrested, Showers confessed and was used as a witness against Majors and Jewell. Showers was sentenced to State Prison for life. Jewell was hanged last November. Majors procured a change of venue and was tried at Oakland. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Renowden, but public opinion demanded more, and on trial for the murder of McIntyre he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and has to-day paid the penelty.

The week before his execution, the condemned man made a desperate attempt to escape. Possessed of immense strength, he overpowered the two death watchers and the jailer, who happened at the moment to be in the cell. Wrenching the keys from the jailer's grasp, he dashed through the door and across the jail yard to the street, but just as he thought he had succeeded he was encountered by two firemen, who had been attracted by the noise. They recognized Majors and another struggle ensued, during which Majors' arm was broken, and, being then rendered helpless, he was conducted back to his cell. From that moment he abandoned hope.

Majors retired at ten o'clock and slept soundly till a quarter past eight, when he was roused by the deputy sheriff. He blacked his boots, dressed, ate a hearty breakfast, and requested to be left alone for prayer. Previous to going to the scaffold, Rev. Dr. Ackerly, Episcopalian, read the service for prisoners to him. A glass of whiskey was given him. Holding it in his hand, Majors said:—"This is the curse of the world. It has sent more men to the gallows and penitentiary than all else." He then dashed it on the floor. He was immediately pinioned and marched to the scaffold. He refused to speak. At twelve minutes after eleven he was hanged.

Do You

Wish to be kindly remembered for all time to come. If so send half a dozen of TAPLEY'S REMEDY to those of your sick friends who are suffering from Neuralgia, Nervous or Sick Headache of long standing, or Sciatica. It acts directly upon the nervous system, and if properly used will bring joy and comfort where the most distressing pains now exist. Hundreds of persons have been made happy by its use during the last year.

CURRENT COIN.

The MARITIME FARMER only $1 a year.

It is reported that Spain is willing to sell Cuba to the United States for $50,000,000

The number of letters mailed in the Dominion of Canada in 1883 were 75,000,000

Eight millions of Canadian gold are said to have been sent to New York during the panic.

Belgium and Holland have agreed to exclude the German princes from succession to the Dutch throne.

Dr. Rio Lewis says the coming man and woman will not be smaller at the waist than at other parts of the body.

There are now in the Zoological Gardens, London, 731 mammals, 1398 birds and 269 reptiles, a total of 2398 creatures.

Maine's fishermen and coast canneries think they will catch and pack $200,000 worth of sardines this year.

Horses in two leading livery stables at Dover, N. H., are sick with spinal menengitis. Some have already died and others will die.

In the stomach of a cow killed in Logan county, Ky., were found 260 hairpins. The ferocious animal must have swallowed a woman.

The Khedive has written to Queen Victoria, asking that Col. Baker be reinstated in the British army, in view of his great services in Egypt.

A camel will work for seven or eight days without drinking. In this he differs from some men who will drink seven or eight days without working.

In France there are now 4,575 miles of navigable rivers and 2,900 of canals, while in 1852 there were only 4,190 miles of river navigable and 2,440 miles of canal.

An English military authority, Lieutenant Colonel Furse, says that the English battalions are filled with boys who are physically unfit to endure the hardships of war.

Since the season of 1879 the areas surveyed and set out for settlement in the North West, amount to 51,210,000 acres, equal to 313,800 farms of 160 acres each.

In England 50 miles have been covered in three hours and twenty-seven minutes on a tricycle, and the 100 miles between Bath and London have been ridden in seven hours and eighteen minutes on a bicycle.

The indications thus far from all parts of the United States favor an immense crop of apples the present year. From all sections New England reports agree that the bloom this season has never been surpassed.

Over $15,000,000 was expended for liquor in Chicago last year. The city has 3100 liquor saloons. There were 19,000 arrests for disturbing the peace during the year, over 6000 of the offenders being under twenty years of age.

Lovers of so-called "blood oranges" will be interested to hear that the supply of their favorite fruit having fallen short, certain dealers now prick the skin of ordinary oranges, and then subject the latter to a bath of coloured liquid.

At Newnan, Ga., Noah Sellers and David Cook, farmers, quarrelled over the attentions paid by the latter to the former's wife. Sellers shot Cook, but the latter bandaged the wound, went to Sellers' house and eloped with Mrs. Sellers.

A curious spectacle has recently been witnessed in Winona, Minn., where thousands of strange birds, hitherto unknown in that locality, have gathered about the electric light in that city, and have fallen dead in the streets, almost by cartloads.

New York pickpockets have a new dodge for securing ladies' purses. A boy of fourteen or fifteen strolls along behind a lady and bounces a rubber ball on the side walk so that it rises and falls close to her dress. While she is watching the motion of th ball, her pocket is quickly rifled.

While shaking dice for the drinks in a liquor saloon in Boston, Dr. Samuel Allen had some words with James Sullivan. A third party named Hansell appeared, and playfully covered the mug with his hand. Allen turned and shot him dead through the heart. The murderer has quite respectable family connections.

The number of British visitors to the United States and Canada this summer promises to be unprecedented. One thousand *savants* alone, including 100 members of Parliament, have already applied and secured tickets for attendance at the meetings of the British Association at Montreal. A large number of these visitors will come prepared to look into and enter American investments.

A new "Order of Agricultural Merit" has been established in France. It is a kind of knighthood, who intended to encourage farmers and to reward those who promote the wealth of nations by new discoveries in agriculture, horticulture, etc. A five-pointed star of green enamel, surmounted by a wreath of olive leaves and supported by a green ribbon with pink edge, is the badge which the chivalrous order confers on the knights of the soil.

There are now 107,300 buildings in New York City, and this number is being added to at the rates of 2,600 a year. The large majority of buildings erected within the last two or three years have been dwellings worth from $16,000 to $35,000. So rapidly is the vacant ground on Manhattan Island being taking up by blocks of brick and brown stone houses of this class that the prospect is fair for the whole island to be covered with buildings in about the next ten years.

London will compare well with a nation with some very important States. In 1881, it posseased a population of 4,766,661. In round numbers, the population of Sweden is 4,160,000; of Switzerland, 2,846,000; of Holland, 4,730,000; of Belgium, 5,520,000; of Portugal, 4,160,000; of Denmark, 1,429,000. Ireland has 5,412,000; Scotland, 3,735,000; the entire Dominion of Canada, 4,325,000; the Cape (of all races.) 1,250,000; Victoria, 862,000; New South Wales, 751,000.

When the Waddell House in Cleveland, Ohio, was being built many years ago, Thos. Potter and James Henry, masons, were at work side by side on one of the upper walls. One of the men slipped and would have fallen to certain death below had not the other caught and held him until help came. From that day onward they have been devoted friends and inseparable companions—living a sort of Damon and Pythias life. They often said that when one died the other would soon follow him. It was prophecy. The two recently died within five weeks of each other.

Perhaps the most curious battalion in any army is the Norwegian Corps of skaters. It is composed of picked men armed with rifles, which they use with great precision. The skates used are admirably adapted for travelling over rough and broken ice and frozen snow, being six inches broad and between nine and ten inches long. The soldiers can be manœuvred upon ice or over the snow fields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavalry. As an instance of the speed at which they can go, it is stated that a messenger attached to the corps has accomplished 120 miles in eighteen hours and a half, over mountains.

A crusade against piano-playing has begun in Berlin. The promoters of the crusade have circulated petitions in all the residence portions of the city, which have a very large number of signers. They set forth that the constant and monotonous practising of the scales and exercises by piano-pupils has become an intolerable nuisance, causing much suffering to invalids, aggravating all forms of nervous diseases, and depreciating the value of real estate. They therefore claim that it is a proper subject for police regulation, and pray that a municipal ordinance be enacted restricting time of piano playing and practising to the hours between 11 A. M. and 1½ noon and between 3 and 11 P. M.

Richard the I. of England who did little in the way of regular legislation, promulgated quite a striking code of laws for the maintenance of order in his fleet. If any man killed another on board, he was to be fastened to the dead body and thrown overboard. He who drew blood from another by a wilful blow, or struck at him with a weapon, was to lose his hand; a hand-blow that caused no blood was to be punished by ducking the offender thrice. A thief was to be shaven, hot pitch was then to be poured upon his head, and the feathers of a pillow shaken over it, as a mark whereby he might be known; and he was then to be turned ashore on the first land at which the ship might touch. This last is one of the earliest instances of tarring and feathering on record.

Lots of People

get billious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of diseases.

MAY 14 1884 MAY 14

JUST ARRIVED

AT

EDGECOMBE'S

A beautiful showing of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

In all Leading Novelties

BLACK SILKS

(QUALITY GUARANTEED)

Trimmings of all Kinds to Match.

NEW PRINTS,

Grey and White Cottons,

TABLE LINEN,

NAPKINS, OIL CLOTHS,

TOWELS,

Carpets, Lace Curtains,

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS.

Gents' Tweeds and Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs.

A choice line of

Ladies' Underclothing.

With a fashionable and varied assortment of

New Millinery,

Small Wares & Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE.

Fredericton, May 14, 1884

THOMAS W. SMITH

Has just completed his importation of

English, Scotch and Canadian

TWEEDS,

ENGLISH,

FRENCH,

AND GERMAN

Suiting and Trousering,

Making the largest and most complete assortment of CLOTHS in this city.

Call and examine our stock and leave your measures. We warrant every Garment to Fit, and Styles and Finish not outdone by any in the trade.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

Boots and Shoes,

—AND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

on hand as usual, and very cheap for Cash.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, April 9, 1884

FEBRUARY 20th, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED

—AT—

Lottimer's

Fashionable Shoe Store,

a Large and Splendid Assortment of

LADIES' and MISSES'

FINE KID SLIPPERS.

—o—

ALSO:

LADIES' FINE KID

Tie Shoes,

very nice for Evening wear.

A LOT OF

Ladies' White Jean,

ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS

at less than cost to clear.

Gents', Boys and Youths'

DANCING PUMPS

AT

Lottimer's Shoe Store.

Gents' Kid and Patent Leather

DRESS BOOTS

AT

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

Fredericton, February 20.

SPRING 1884.

NEW GOODS

NOW OPENING

—AT—

John J. Weddall's.

WHITE COTTONS.

GREY COTTONS.

WHITE SHEETINGS.

GREY SHEETINGS.

PILLOW COTTONS.

NEW PRINTS.

HAMBURGS

Best Value ever shown in this City.

Hollins & Co's. Angola,

BEST MAKE.

Parks' Knitting Cottons,

No. 4 to 40.

Patchwork.

CHECKED SHIRTINGS.

Park's Carpet Warps,

ALL COLORS MADE.

☞ Parks' Colored and White Warps ALWAYS ON HAND.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

CORSETS!

CORSETS!

Tennant, Davies & Co.,

have just received TWO CASES of those celebrated CORSETS from the Manufactory of the

Worcester Corset Co.,

INCLUDING THE

Double Hip Abdomial,

Every Pair Warranted,

Improved Bon Ton,

Every Pair Warranted,

Dermatoid,

Every Pair Warranted.

Elastic Adjustable Hip,

Carnival, &c., &c.,

which are made of the best materials, and also contain their celebrated Busk Protector and Patent Lock Clasp, which prevents the Steels from unhooking while being worn.

HAVE ALSO RECEIVED:

New Grey Cotton,

New Grey Sheetings,

New White Cottons,

White Sheeting,

Pillow Cottons, &c.

Park's Knitting Cotton;

Park's and Moncton Cotton Warps, &c.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED. ☜

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton,

February 20, 1884

NEW GOODS

NOW OPENING

—AT—

DEVER BROS.

New Dress Goods.

New Corsets.

New Hamburgs.

New Prints and Cambrics.

New Gloves.

New Hosiery.

Grey Cottons.

White Cottons.

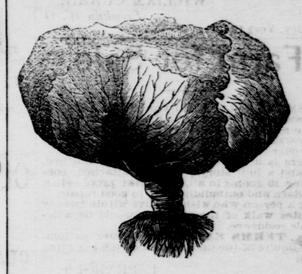
White and Grey Sheetings.

Pillow Cottons.

White and Blue Warps.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, March 26



FIELD,

GARDEN,

AND

Flower Seeds,

AT

Davis, Staples & Co.,

Opposite City Hall.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

NEW STYLES

—IN—

GENTS'

NECK WEAR,

SCARFS,

BOW'S,

TIE'S, &c.

We have now in Stock and making up daily the Latest Styles in Neck Wear, you can get a choice from sixty nine different patterns of silks, at

C.H. Thomas & Co's,

QUEEN STREET.

April 2, 1884

FAILING!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found, is Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood, purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine will cure Dispepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, General Debility, etc. etc.

BURTON, Sun. Co., July 17, 1883

GEO. H. DAVIS:

DEAR SIR,—I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing, and was growing weaker every day. I tried Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite and am getting stronger.

Yours,

JOSEPH MCCAWLEY

Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is a simple preparation of Iron and Quinine that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Ask for Davis' and take no other, Price 50 cents. Prepared only by

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Cor. Queen & Regent Sts.

Fredericton, Jan. 23, 1884