FEBRUARY 13th, 1884.

JUST OPENED

AT

EDGECOMBE'S

AN

EXTENSIVE VARIETY

OF

Hamburg Trimmings,

At Prices that cannot be Beat.

New Corsets,

INCLUDING THE

Latest Novelties.

A beautiful showing of

NEW ENGLISH

Prints & Cambrics.

New Gray Cottons,
New White Cottons,
New Sheetings,
New Pillow Cottons.

These Cottons are all Canadian Manufacture, from the Mills at "St. Croix," "St. John," "Valley Field," "Moncton," and "Hochelaga," and are the best value ever shown in this market.

Parks' Knitting Cottons,

(ALL COLORS,)

COTTON WARPS, &c.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE.

Fredericton, February 13, 1884

BUY YOUR

BOOTS, SHOES,

SLIPPERS,

MOCCASINS,

Rubbers & Overboats,

For Christmas Presents, and New Year's Gifts,

AT

Lottimer's

Fashionable Shoe Store.

He keeps the largest stock and the best variety to be found in the City of Fredericton.

☞ Polite treatment whether you buy or not.

Goods cheerfully exchanged, or the money refunded.

Don't forget to give him a call.

Fredericton, Dec 12, 1882

New Goods! New Goods!

THOS. W. SMITH

HAS JUST OPENED AT HIS

Tailoring and Clothing

ESTABLISHMENT,

FISHER'S BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOTS OF

German Coatings & Suitings

ever offered in this market, and a fine lot of

English, Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS,

that cannot be excelled in quality, make or finish.

The above goods were purchased for the express purpose of being made up to order of his numerous friends and patrons, and all who will favor him with a call, in the best manner and style, and in workmanship that cannot be outdone. Every article guaranteed to fit, or no sale.

NEW FASHION PLATES received every month. Call and see them.

Winter Clothing, Boots and Shoes

will be cleared out at a sacrifice, to make room for Spring Goods.

Now is the time for Bargains.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, Jan, 23rd, 1884

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 13, 1884.

The Bridge.

There may possibly be one good result from the recent struggle the Attorney General made to capture the entire control of this constituency, politically. He walked into the bridge project, to manufacture political capital, but his intentions were so quickly discovered, that he was forced further than he anticipated. Good, therefore, may come out of evil, but if the bridge is nearer being a reality now, than at the beginning of the year, the opponents of the Attorney General, should receive the thanks. Mr. Blair's bridge project at first, was only a little electioneering dodge, but he could not play that hand successfully, and he was driven into a position he little dreamed of. He must now build the bridge, or sink himself, perhaps both. The Attorney General gave as an excuse for issuing the call for tenders before he had his specifications, that he was anxious to give intending contractors, an opportunity to get out the heavy timber that would be required, before the winter was over. Well there were seven tenders put in, and they were to have been opened February 5th. When the tenderers assembled that day, they were told that it had been decided to ask them to figure on the cost of stone abutments, and a week was given for this. That time expired yesterday, and on opening the tenders, it was found that that of Mr. Simmons, for both wood and stone, was the lowest. However, we understand, that it was intimated, that because of the Chief Commissioners absence, it would not be decided at present which kind of material would be adopted, so the figures of the tender are not made public, and it is not known if the contractor will be able to commence getting out the timber before the snow flies, or if indeed, he will have to get out timber at all. One would have thought the Chief Commissioner would have been at his post, when so important a public work, was under consideration.

It is about time that Mr. Blair, had commenced in earnest, to redeem his pledges on this bridge question. If he has a definite policy with regard to its construction, let us have it. Although he was in such a hurry to have the whole matter settled, the first week in January, when an election was pending, and had the site selected, and the materials decided upon, at the present time he does not know of what he will build the bridge, or where he will locate it.

Mail Accommodation.

By a recent order of the postal department, night mails are now made up at McAdam Junction from St. John, for St. Stephen, Woodstock and other points north and west, giving these places two mails a day. Mails are also despatched from St. Stephen and Woodstock twice a day and reach Fredericton, as well as St. John, twice a day. Only one mail, however, is despatched from this city to those points, and it is to this matter that we wish to call the attention of the department. Since the service has been established, the cost of extending it to Fredericton will amount to a mere bagatelle, and a second mail from here to those towns, where many of our business men have intimate trade relations, would be a great convenience. The extra mail would be made up at the Fredericton office at 2 P. M., and would be delivered at St. Stephen and Woodstock early the next morning, whereas matter mailed here at any time after 9 A. M., under the present arrangement, does not reach its destination till five or 6 o'clock P. M. the following day. We can see no reason why this accommodation cannot be extended to Fredericton as well as the other places we have named, and we hope to hear of these very fair demands being promptly responded to by the department.

The St. Stephen Lottery.

In connection with the lottery fraud which has been carried on at St. Stephen, N. B., for some years past, the following figures from the Postmaster-Genaral's report are interesting:—The total postal revenue of New Brunswick in 1882 was $138,183, and of this sum no loss than $23,985 was collected at St. Stephen, while the St. John office yielded a revenue of only $35,218 and Moncton a revenue $5,998. The significance of these figures is made apparent, when it is stated that the poputation of St. St. Stephen is only 2,338, that of St. John 26,227 and that of Moncton 5,032. St. Stephen contributes 17 per cent. of the postal revenue of the province, although its population is only ¾ of 1 per cent. of the whole. This large revenue arises from the enormous number of circulars and letters sent out, mainly to the United States, by the lottery swindlers. It is probable that legislation will be asked for this session giving the Postmaster-General power to put an end to this iniquity.

A Peculiar Action.

A most singular action at law, has been brought in Halifax against Rev. W. G. Lane, a Methodist clergyman, who is charged with having performed a marriage ceremony for a young couple last autumn without banns or license.

A prepossessing and respectably connected young lady having met a Sergt. in one of the regiments stationed in the city, the two became enamoured, and in the course of time were engaged to be married. One evening not long after the betrothal, the pair accompanied by mutual friends, called at Mr. Lane's residence, and requested him to tie the matrimonial knot. The clergyman asked the young man for the marriage license, and on his replying that he had none, Mr. Lane refused to proceed with the ceremony. The anxious lover urged him, saying he would procure the license in the morning, but was told it would be impossible, as the action would make the minister liable to two year's imprisonment. On being urged, however, Mr. Lane produced a marriage slip and the names of principals and witnesses having been affixed to it, the marriage was duly consummated with the understanding that the license would be procured the next day, or he would publish the marriage in his church for two Sundays. That night the young couple returned to a friend's house where a congratulatory party had gathered, and the groom remained till the next day, telling his wife he would arrange to have her live in the barracks with him. A few day's later the husband left his wife in the morning, saying he would be back to dinner, but not returning, his wife visited him at the barracks that evening, when he said there had been a fuss about the marriage, and he wanted her to act as if it had not taken place till his time would be up in six months and he would then settle down and live with her. After that he never went to see her, but a few days ago she went and had a talk with him, when he denied the legality of their marriage, saying he had got Mr. Lane's word for it, and refused to live with her or have anything more to do with it. The case is a novel one and has excited great interest where known. The action is brought against Mr. Lane to recover $200.

For toothache, burns, cuts and rheumatism use Perry Davis' pain killer. See advertisement in another column.

Valuable Land for Settlement.

From the Tobique river, extending northerly for the distance of 30 miles or more, and reaching in a north easterly direction, from the St. John to, and across the Restigouche, there is the finest tract of hardwood land to be found in the Eastern Provinces. Between 600,000 and 700,000 acres of this is the property of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company.

In July 1872, Mr. Richard Bellamy, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor, surveyed a line in the woods for a distance of more than 20 miles in a northerly direction, nearly through the centre of this, and he reported as follows, on the character of the land and growth of timber:—

"Our route ran through land the growth on which consisted chiefly of black birch and maple, which in the valleys was largely mixed with cedar and some spruce. The country was rolling, the ridges generally low and well adapted to the purposes of cultivation, the soil was a reddish loam, and was in general, remarkably free from stone; the hardwood, especially the black birches were of large size; it was well watered by streams of clear water, as well as by springs, which are to be found on the sides and at the feet of the ridges; this district would be an excellent one for the growth of grasses, and for stock raising."

In the month of June, 1877, Mr. Bellamy, extended this line in the same direction for about 17 miles, and reported as follows:—

"This country is more level, and the soil even deeper than that on the first part of the line. I saw in numerous places, on the old portage roads of the lumberman through the woods, herbs, grass and red top of exceptional size and quality growing, the land was free from stone, white cedar was abundant. After we had crossed the Restigouche river, we found the ridges higher and steeper, they were well covered by hardwoods, and the character of their soils was good."

It is along the front of this tract and at the distance of but a few miles from its western border, that the New Brunswick Railway passes, thus giving easy access to the sea. This part of the New Brunswick Railway Company's land is nearly half as large as the whole Province of Prince Edward Island, and nearly all consists of arable land of excellent quality.

At the western line of the county of Restigouche, upwards of 30 miles from the line of the New Brunswick Railway, the vacant Crown Lands of Restigouche begin, the same character of soil extends north easterly for a long distance.

Most of this county is yet unsurveyed, and but little is known regarding it. Mr. John A. McCallum, Crown Land Surveyor, who was employed by the Provincial Government to survey the westeru line of the County of Restigouche, at page 49 of the Crown Land Report, for the year 1873, states as follows:—

"From the northwest angle of Northumberland County to Restigouche river, a distance of 28 miles, 24 chains, is very level, with the exception of the descent from the ridge east of Nictor, into the valley of that stream, the ascent from the stream on the west, is gradual, the land is excellent for agricultural purposes being a deep rich soil free from stones, and covered with a hardwood growth of large size. From my own observation, and from what I could learn of this section of the county, I believe there is a very extensive tract of the finest farming land in the Province, extending into Restigouche County a considerable distance."

There is no doubt but that there are some hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent farming land in this section, still the property of the Crown, but their extent cannot be defined until the country has been properly surveyed and explored by competent persons.

It is, however, certain that by far the largest and best tract of unsettled lands in New Brunswick, is to be found on the lands of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, and on the Crown Lands in this district. Not only is the greater part of this territory fertile, and free from stone, but there is also a vast forest consisting chiefly of hard-wood growing upon it, the manufacture of which, at some future day will become a source of profit to the agriculturists, who may become settlers upon it after it is made accessible by means of roads, more especially as it lies between two railways, the Intercolonial and New Brunswick, which here are but 80 miles apart, and also as none of it can be distant more than 90 miles, at the very farthest from tide water in the Bay of Chaleur.

A Profitable Industry.

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery at Halifax has been a profitable industry during the past year, having earned $50,000 above all expenses. Out of 17½ per cent. netted, the directors have declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital of $350,000. A year ago the refinery was over $600,000 in debt; to-day the amount is less than $200,000. Then a large amount of sugar was on hand; to-day there is very little, if any; and the demand—especially in the upper and western provinces—has become so great that the refinery has about all it can do to fill orders. Thirty per cent. more business was transacted in 1883 than in 1882—the total volume aggregating over $2,000,000. The directors are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their operations during the year. The outlook is most encouraging. The refinery commenced with a capacity of 300 barrels per day. This was gradually increased to 400. Now new machinery is being put in, and will soon be in operation, which will give the refinery a capacity of 600 barrels per day; and if the demand and the outlook of the market warrants it, arrangements can be speedily made for running the capacity up to 800 barrels every twelve hours, at a moderate expenditure.

Overwork at School.

Cultured Boston was startled the other day when a fearless and out-spoken physician boldly announced that the death of a bright little miss of fourteen was caused by too much brain work imposed by the public school system of that æsthetic city. This little girl had got into Grammar School, and under the head of "language" had to go through oral and written exercises, study of compound and complex sentences, reading from text-book and original compositions, recitations, writing. In the mathemetical department she studied powers of numbers, square root and its common applications, mensuration of the triangle, parallelogram, trapezoid and circle, of the prism, pyramid, cylinder, cone, and sphere, bookkeeping. Then she had to study history, form of government, geometric problems, model and object drawing, music, and several other subjects.

Boston, however, is not the only place where children are overtaxed by their school work. An enquiry into the curriculum of studies in our own schools would reveal a state of affairs scarcely less alarming.

Death of an Eminent Man.

The death is announced at Bristol, England, of Sir Edward M. Archibald, late British Consul General, at New York. Mr. Archibald was a native of Truro, N. S., and was educated to the law. He settled at first in Newfoundland, where he rose to the position of Attorney General. Subsequently he did some diplomatic service for the British Government in that Colony, in connexion with the French and fishery matters displaying rare tact and zeal. Afterwards he became British Consul at New York, and finally Consul General, in which position he rendered such eminent service, that he was Knighted. Sir Edmard belonged to a wonderfully clever family. His father was S. G. W. Archibald, one of the ablest speakers that ever occupied a seat in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and one of his brothers occupied a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of Great Britain.

The Franchise Bill.

The New Franchise Bill introduced in the Dominion Parliament by Sir John A. MacDonald, is a liberal measure, and provides for women and household sufferage. The only difference it makes between men and women is in the case of married women, who may not vote. Any person twenty-one years of age, and being a British subject by birth or naturalization, may vote if possessed of either of the following qualifications:

Own or occupy $300 worth of property in the city or town; or be

A yearly tenant of real property, at a yearly rental of $20 a year, or be

In reciept of a yearly income of $400, or be

A son of an owner of real property where property is of sufficient value to allow a $300 qualification to all the sons, as well as to the owner, and where the property is not of sufficient value, one son to be qualified for every $300 after the first $300, beginning with the eldest son, provided such sons reside with the owner of property.

In the counties the person must be

An owner or occupant of real estate worth $200, or

A tenant at $20 a year, or

In receipt of an income of $400 a year,

The son of an owner of real estate—with the same limitations as in the case of the sons of city real estate owners.

Judges of the courts, police and stipendiary magistrates, recorders, revising and returning officers and clerks, election agents and attorneys, are disqualified.

The electoral lists are to be prepared by a revising officer, appointed by the Governor General in Council—this officer to be either a Judge of the County Court, or a barrister of five years standing.

This bill will disquality, in Dominion elections in this Province, a few persons who vote on $100 worth of real estate or $400 personal property, and will give the franchise to a host of tenants in town and country. It will also a give a large number of widows and spinsters the right to vote for members of Ptrliament.

Among the many passengers who lost their lives by the wreck of the ill fated City of Columbus, probably no one was so widely known to the farming public as Joel Nourse, formely the senior member of the well known firm of Nourse, Mason & Co., plow manufacturers and implement dealers of Boston. He began manufacturing plows in a small way at Shrewsbury, Mass. After a few years his business had increased to such an extent that he removed to Worcester. In 1835 their sale rooms were removed to Boston, where their business increased till their trade extended to all parts of the civilized world. Mr. Nourse was an enthusiast over the improvement of the leading agricultural implements. So filled was he with this spirit of improvment and a desire to diffuse it among the farming community, that in 1849 he established the New England *Farmer*. Mr. Nourse was a genial, but earnest man, a good talker and a pleasant companion. He had just completed his eighty-first year the day of his sad death.

Very Bad Taste.

Mr. Silas Alward, one of the most devoted of St. John Grits, courts notoriety, by appearing occasionally on the lecture platform. This is all very well, when Mr. Alward restricts himself to subjects, and their discussion that gives no offence to the mixed audiences he may address, but when Mr. Alward follows quite an opposite course, he lays himself open to censure. A few evenings ago Mr. Alward was advertised to lecture in Portland, St. John, under the auspices of the L. C. T. Union, and on the subject of "A Day in the Heart of England." The first part of Mr. Alward's lecture was interesting, and related to the subject he had in hand, but before the close he permitted his Grit prejudices to run away with his judgment, and he found himself talking to his audience, in which Liberal Conservatives largely predominated, in this wise.

"A future of distrust opens before us. Doubt and uncertainty rest upon it, and the way seems difficult and full of hazard. A wretched time-serving policy, instead of statesmanship, guides our destiny. Grinding monopolies, begetting rapid increase of individual wealth, threaten to lay unholy hands upon private rights and crush in its relentless grasp the independence and welfare of the people. Chartered wrongs, armed with the resistless power of legislation, are of all evils the most intolerable. A policy of greed and plunder is the legitimate outcome of such a debasing system. There are times when the true patriot and honorable man should rise above party and boldly assert the eternal principles of justice and truth. The times call loudly for such. If giant monopolies increase as in the past, and the Provinces continue to look upon the national exchequer as a fair game for public plunder, the end is not far distant, and that one of disgrace and national bankruptcy."

To say that such an utterance from any lecture platform, is in bad taste, is using a very mild expression. It is simply outrageous. It is the kind of political rubbish one would expect to read in a Grit party hack or hear talked by the greatest of Grit demagogues. If Mr, Alward wanted to talk such nonsense; if he was desirous of showing his people how easily he could qualify for a Grit orator, he ought to have selected a more becoming place from which to deliver his tirade, than a lecture platform. His deliverance reminds one of the threadbare utterances of another young attorney on the Grit side, in the recent contest here.

Methodist Centenary.

This year, 1884, is likely to be an important year in the annals of Methodism in America. It is confidently expected that the four branches of the Church in Canada will be legally constituted one body, on or before July 1, 1884, to be known as "the Methodist Church," while in the United States the centenery of the organitation of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be celebrated. There have been other centenaries of Methodism. In 1839 the Methodist people thoughout the world celebrated the first centenary of the Church as organised by John Wesley in 1739. In 1866, the centenary of Methodism, as begun in America by Philip Embury and Barbara Heck in 1766, was celebrated. From 1766 to 1784, Methodism in America was under the control of Mr. Wesley. The two Methodism which maintain the Episcopal form of government are by far the strongest religious denomination on the American continent. At the present time the ministers in the Episcopal Churches alone number more than 16,000 and three are more than two millions of members. The African or coloured Episcopal Methodists, and others which adopt the Episcopal mode of goverment being added to the above, makes about 24,000 ministers and four millions of members. Of Methodists which are non-Episcopal in their Church government, there are at least 3,000 ministers and about 350,000 members.

Our Army.

The active militia of the Dominion of Canada, consists at present in round numbers of 37,000 officers and men, divided into twelve military districts and comprising the following corps:—

Cavalry.—Three regiments, 4 provisional regiments, 2 squadrons, and 4 independent troops.

Field Artillery.—One provisional brigade, 17 independent field batteries.

Garrison Artillery.—Two regiments, 4 brigades, 1 provisional brigade, 18 independent garrison batteries.

Mountain Artillery.—One half-battery.

Engineers.—Three companies.

Infantry and Rifles.—Three infantry school corps, 88 battalions, 5 provisional battalions, 13½ independent companies.

Davis Quinine Iron and Wine, is a tonic that at once invigorates the digestive organs, improves the appetite, and for all impurities of the blood, is unsurpassed. Price 50 cents, at George H. Davis'.

Features of the Montreal Carnival.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne were to arrive at three o'clock, awaiting whom were the Mayor and Aldermen and tens of thousands of citizens, The police were powerless to keep back the crowds as they pressed about the railway depot, and there was a babel of sleighbells, hoarse shouts of the military and police, and remonstrances of the unhappy hackmen, who swore in the sonorous Norman-French of two centuries ago. No one, however, fainted. It was not warm enough for that. Men walked about the city clad in blanket suits, red sashes and night capped with red or blue tuques. Ladies, too, in the fanciful costume were to be seen walking or driving to the toboggan hills, while military men in great fur hats and frieze coats hurried to the armories to prepare for the Governor's reception. It was a public holiday, and people swarmed in thousands on St. James street, jamming that thoroughfare until for a quarter of a mile it was impassible.

The centre of attraction was the "Living Arch." It was composed of a huge structure of evergreens and represented a monstrous archway in the centre, with smaller gateways on either side. Ornaments of snowshoes here and there represented stars, and the word "Welcome," was arranged with snowshoes as letters, while crossed toboggans showed the legend, "Vertute non Verbis"—Lord Landsdowne's motto—inscribed upon them. Upon stands arranged to show a St. Andrew's cross sturdy snowshoers stood and their white blanket coats showed in bold relief against the mountain of evergreen on whose side they reclined. Surmounting the main arch steps were arranged in bee hive form, and on the apex of each of the side gateways a similar stand had been placed. Thus a small living bee hive of snowshoe men was described on each side of the larger one, which towered fifty feet from the ground The picture was unique and aroused the enthusiasm of the multitude, but when the snowshoe men gave chorus after chorus of their club songs while waiting for the coming guests there was no retaining the louder chorus of applause from ten thousand throats.

But soon a buzz of expectation announced that the viceregal party had arrived, and the nodding plumes of the cavalry escort were soon in view. House tops, telegraph poles and windows were crowded as Lord Lansdown approached the Living Arch, when' at a given signal, each snowshower dipped his flag in salute of the Governor, and all sang "God Save the Queen." There were fully two hundred of them, on the arch and they sang with a will. Further on a tribute from the French Canadians was given by 200 voices. The Governor General is very popular with them, and they sang "Que Vive La Reine," quite lustily as he passed.

The Ice Palace is situated in Dominion square. Its central tower rising eighty feet and its smaller spires and battlements formed a very pretty sight in their cold gossamer-like beauty. Even in the darkness its proportions could be noted as distinct from those of the surrounding structures, and formed a comparison with grim St, Peter's and sombre St. George's opposite that must have made Mr. Alex. Hutchison's honest Scottish heart glow with pride, for he it was who designed the carnival palace. All around the square were gathered the sightseers. Up to their knees in snow or comfortably seated in sleighs or upon the grand stand. There they were, awaiting the moment that was to give life to the weird, queer palace whose proportions were thin water so recently.

It came suddenly. Previously there had been but a few lights noticeable in the palace. These were lights of preparation. In a flash, like lightning itself, the whole ice edifice became aglow with a flood of warmth that showed out every seam in the structure. Every ice block reflected its own beauties. There were no two alike, either in transparency or colors. Here dark green, like the St. Lawrence waters, there a brilliant flashing light, like a cut glass tumbler. Again the auroral appearance which the eye sees reflected from the gas crystal pendant. Sometimes the dazzle of the electric light itself seemed to penetrate the ice and send out its rays with irresistible force. This was all seen one instant, and the next the senses were almost stunned by the roar of admiration which followed. It was as though a star had suddenly fallen for the edification of a multitude of moon gazers. The lights burned on, until suddenly the main tower became a flood of red light, and the west end blue, representing the three national colors. Then a rocket fussed and fumed its way toward the heavens and exploded its showers of lesser stars; another and still another; then a shower of rockets, blue lights, floral shells and nameless other lights flashed up and scared the horses and pleased the multitude. These quickly moving lights were varied by constant changes in the hue of the ice palace, until at length it looked its prettiest in a flood of blood red light. It was a glorious, beautiful spectacle.

While these scenes were being enacted a torchlight procession of snowshoers was forming in the eastern part of the city, and, headed by a splendid band, they came marching along to pay their homage to the palace and serenade the Governor General. There were some hundreds of them, and their picturesque appearance was another feature of the night. The fireworks continued, the snow fell, the ice palace changed its hue every few moments.

One of the interesting features of the Carnival was an exhibition given by the Indians at Nordheimer's Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings. Your correspondent had an opportunity of witnessing a rehearsal of their programme and found it highly entertaining. The war dance was a very imposing ceremony. First, the warriors, seven in number, were seen squatted in a circle solemnly smoking the calumet of peace, each brave taking a few whiffs and then passing it on to his neighbor. Each warrior was clothed from head to foot in buckskin, beaded moccasins, leggings with long fringes hanging from them, leather shirts belted about the middle and a magnificent headdress of feathers reaching from the forehead down past the middle of the back. At first the confab was quiet and decorous, each warrior giving his opinion in the choicest Iroquois. Finally the debate grew more animated, one of the braves began to rattle a powder horn filled with shot, while another thumped on an Indian drum. Then all rose and began to chant in chorus, first low and gradually grew louder and louder until it ended in the deafening "Whoo-oo-oo-oo!" of the war whoop. Then, as if actuated by some frenzy, the warriors began to brandish their spears and tomahawks, striking at each other in the fiercest manner. The dexterity displayed in attack and defence was really marvellous, as they divided into sides and fell on each other. Blows were given and received in appearantly the most reckless manner. Finally one brave dropped to the floor, and another warrior, rushed at him, whipped out his knife, twined his hand in his scalp lock and, drawing the keen edge of the knife once rapidly around his head, dragged off what at first seemed to be the whole top of his cranium, but in reality was a sham scalp with hair attached. The whole affair, however, was so well worked up and the climax so dramatic that a thrill of horror prevaded the spectators when the tragic finale was reached. —*New York Herald.*

If France should declare war her actual difficulty, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be the question of transport. Unlike England, which has coaling stations at intervals all over the world, the French possess few points between Toulon and Siagon where they could put in to replenish their bunkers or refit their ships. In case of war between the friendly powers the ports of neutrals would necessarily be closed to the ships of both belligerents. To China this would not matter, for she is self-contained, and would merely be fighting a defensive battle. To France it might be serious indeed. The enormous fleet of transports necessary to convey an army of 30,000 men across the world would find the greatest difficulty in securing coal. No doubt this difficulty might be surmounted, but no small part of the resolution of the Chinese to oppose the aggression of the French arises from the belief that it is practically impossible for any power but England to land an effective expedition on the Chinese coast.

DELICATE WOMEN, *Pale-Faced Sickly* children, the age and infirm alike, are benefited by the Strengthening and Blood-making Power of "Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron." It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite, and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the *best* medicine you can take to give you lasting strength. Acting *quickly* through the blood, it cures Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, and other diseases arising therefrom, Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

The troopship Himalaya is expected to arrive at Halifax on the 24th, whence she will take the 19th to Alexandria. It is more than probable that this regiment will be given an opportunity to distinguish itself in Egypt.

CURRENT COIN.

The MARITIME FARMER only $1 a yaer.

The Western Indians have a belief that floods follow red sunsets.

Susie J. Bates, of Clinton, Me., is twelve years old, and weighs 187 pounds.

F. Shaw & Brothers' tannery at Vanceboro, has started up with a small crew.

It costs thirteen cents a ton to raise, harvest and store the Hudson River crop of ice.

There are still missing from the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus seventy-seven bodies.

Advices from Africa report the death of Cetewayo, the famous Zulu cheiftain, of heart disease.

During 1883 one manufacturer of base-balls made over 1,315,000, or an average of 300 dozen per day.

It is stated there are 1,300 infected farms and 36,000 cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease in England.

East Dedham, Mass., has a club, the members of which meet every Saturday night and banquet off dog's flesh.

It is estimated that there are upwards of 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes in Aroostook county awaiting shipment,

Holloway, the English pill maker, who died worth $5,000,000, always lived over his own store and had no amusement.

The late J. P. Hale, of New York. left $10,000,000, much of which sum goes to a cousin who can neither read nor write.

A canal to unite the Baltic and the North sea, capable of being navigated by the largest vessels, is about to be commenced.

Three thousand trees in Central Park, New York, have been so much injured by insects that their removal has become necessary.

For cramps, pain in the stomach, bowel complaint or chills, use Perry Davis' pain killer. See advertisement in another column.

From 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of fish, and 8,000,000 fish that are sold by count, are handled annually in the Fulton Market, New York,

Dog fat oil is said to be a sure remedy for consumpton. It is described as "a transparent oil, almost as clear as water, and sweet to the taste."

There are now only four of the old soldiers of Napeleon First left at the Hotel des Invalides in Paris. Their respective ages are 92, 93, 94, and 95 years.

The glut of potatoes in Chicago is unprecedented, the railway tracks being reported blocked with carloads, and prices are consequently extraordinarily cheap.

A number of Irish convicts, including Invincibles, confined in English prisons, are to be taken secretly by a a man-of-war to some unknown destination.

British Columbia proposes to limit the importation of Chinese, by charging each Chinaman in the Province $100 annually, for the mere privilege of living there.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carters Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25cts.

The New York *Medical Record* recommends above all other foods for invalids raw eggs, with a little salt and pepper added. The yolk should not be broken.

The ballet girls in a Paris theatre wore small electric lamps in their hair, from which beams of remarkable brilliancy darted, producing a most supernatural effect.

The total number of commissioned militia officers in the United States is 6802; non-commissioned, musicians and privates, 81,268. Numbers available for military duty, 6,827,921

A census of a Philadelphia boarding-school of 48 girls showed that 1 could make bread, 1 knew how to fry oysters, 3 knew how to broil beefsteak, 48 could embroider, and 47 dance.

The Montreal Ice Palace consisted of 10,000 blocks of ice, each about 40 inches long and 20 wide. The cost of its construction was $2,200. The most skilled masons were employed on the work.

Aquatic birds outnumber the land because their food never fails, not because they are more prolific. The fulmar-petrel lays but one egg, but it is believed to be the most numerous bird in the world.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humor, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

Six thousand persons, from all parts of the State, met in Boston last week to further movements looking to prohibition of the liquor traffic by a constitutional amendment. It was resolved to raise $10,000 to aid the work.

We will wager a year's subscription that a 25-cent package of *Sheridan's Condition Powders* contains more pure ingredients and cost more money than a bushel of any kind put up in *large* packs. Sheridan's powders are absolutely pure.

A Baltimore paper says that city alone put up the past season 14,400,000 cans of peaches, 2,000,000 cans of peas, 3,000,000 cans of string beans, and 100,000 cans of pears, 3,000,000 cans of tomatoes, 1,000,000 cans of small fruits and other vegetables.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, has obtained the sanction of the Cabinet for a scheme to increase the effectiveness of the army. In this scheme the recruiting system is modified, and the standard height for men acceptable for service made lower than the present one.

Part of the history of the year 1883 shows that not less 130,000 human lives were lost in various parts of the world by disasters on land and sea, including eathquakes, cyclones, shipwrecks, fires, etc., to say nothing of casualties of war or the deaths by pestilence. The year will go down in history as one of horrors.

There is quite a good deal of romance connected with the recent marriage of Bishop Warren and Mrs. Iliff, of Colorado. It is said that before the Bishop met his bride her late husband appeared to her in a dream and advised a union with a person whom he described. When Mrs. Iliff met Bishop Warren she at once recognized him as the very image of her dream.

A despatch from Austin, Texas, says that State Senator Terrill received an anonymous letter, threatening that if free grass were interfered with by the legislature, all the waters in the State of Taxas enclosed in pastures would be poisoned. The letter created a sensation in view of a mysterious disease that is sweeping off numbers of cattle in certain sections of the State.

Some interesting statistics of Colorado winter weather are given by a man who has kept a record at some mines in Gunnison county above the "timber line." During the winter of 1881-2 there were 31 storms and 25 feet and 4 inches of snow fell; the next season there were 40 storms with 28 feet and 3 inches of snow; and up to date this season has brought 18 storms with 17 feet 2 inches of snow.

The heaviest verdict ever given by a Massachusetts jury in a personal damage case has just been given in favor of Col. James B. Davis of Somerville, Mass, against the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, for injuries resulting in paralysis of his limbs by a collision on that road. The jury returned a verdict for him of twenty eight thousand nine hundred and twenty eight dollars.

An affair of a remarkably sad character occurred in St. Louis on the 31st January. Mrs. Charles Joyce, left her house to go to the grocery, leaving her two children—one two years old, the other three months—alone. The infant was nursing from a bottle; the older child took the bottle, and when the mother entered the room a few minutes afterward she saw the two-year-old just in the act of striking the infant a blow over the head with it. The blow knocked the little one senseless, and it never regained consciousness, dying half an hour later in its mother's arms.

Probably the most wonderful tree in the world is the Boabab or Maibey bread tree. It grows only to the height of forty feet, but is thirty feet in diameter. The age of this tree is quite incalculable. Humboldt considers it "the oldest living organic monument of our planet." A good-sized room can be cut in the trunk of the Boabab, with comfortable accommodations for thirty men, and the tree still live and flourish. The fruit, which is nourishing, is about a foot long. The tree grows very slowly, a specimen at Kew, in England, which is more than 80 years old, having only attained a height of one and a half feet. The oldest known Boababs are estimated to be over 5,000 years old.

DEVER BROS.

GRAND

HOLIDAY SALE!

OF

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

Mantle Cloths,

BERLIN WOOL GOODS,

Kid Mitts and Gloves, Muffs and Boas.

GENTS'

Silk Handkerchiefs.

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

☞ All at Special Low Prices.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, Dec 12

Davis, Staples & Co.,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

To select a tasty or useful Christmas Present that will be acceptable, go to the Drug Store of DAVIS, STAPLES & CO., Fisher's Building, where will be found a beautiful and elegant assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS, and a large stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods, including Perfumes, Colognes, Cut Glass Bottles, Toilet Sets, Wallets, Razors, Pipes, and quantities of nice goods, useful and ornamental, suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, which will be sold at prices that will be within the reach of the most limited means.

☞ Call and examine our goods, and see the assortment you have to select from.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.

Opposite City Hall.

December 19, 1883

CLOVES. CLOVES. CLOVES.

A large lot of BUCK, ANTELOPE, CALF, KID, CLOTH, and CLANSMORE GLOVES, lined and unlined. For driving or walking purposes.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Gents' Furnishers, and Custom Shirt Makers.

Fredericton, Oct. 10, 1883.

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

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.

FALL

1883 AND 1883

WINTER.

Tennant, Davies & Co.,

ARE NOW SHOWING

DRESS GOODS,

Newest Materials.

Mantles and Ulstercloths,

In Plain and Fancy.

Shawls, Mantles,

AND

FUR LINED CIRCULARS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fur Capes, Fur Muffs, Fur Boas, Fur Caps, &c.

FANCY WOOL GOODS

In every variety.

☞ In fact all Departments are replete with all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO:

Camp Blanketing,
White and Gray Blankets,
Horse Blankets,
Jumpers,
Homespun Shirts and Pants
Knit Shirts and Drawers,
Reefers, Ulsters, &c., &c.

Inspection Respectfully Solicited.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

October, 17, 1883