Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 9, 1885.

Holiday Announcements.

The FARMER's advertisers make such demands on our space this week, that the amount of reading matter in this issue is considerably less than usual. We do not feel, however, that any apology is necessary, as the majority of our readers are interested in the holiday announcements of our business men.

The FARMER has reason to be deeply grateful for the splendid advertising patronage it enjoys, and we believe those who take advantage of its columns, are amply repaid. In all the years of its history, the FARMER has never enjoyed so large and profitable a patronage, as has been bestowed upon it during 1885. For this we are extremely thankful, and we regard the circumstances, as a cordial endorsement of the manner in which the paper has been conducted, and of its value as an advertising medium.

We invite our readers to scan closely the numerous anouncements of holiday goods made in the FARMER to-day. We believe they can purchase in Fredericton, all the articles they require, either as necessaries or luxuries, for the holiday season, and it will be patriotic in them not to pass the business men of Fredericton, when desiring to make their purchases.

A Popular Association.

We publish elsewhere to-day, a letter from Mr. Wm. T. Standen, that will be of interest to many of our readers. The writer is well known to all insurance men, and is regarded as a high authority on all branches of his profession—that of Insurance expert. The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has many policy holders in this section, and several of our leading citizens, including Thomas Temple, M. P., Wesley Vanwart, Esq., Sheriff Sterling and Wm. Lemont, Esq., are stockholders in the company, while Mr. Temple occupies a seat at the board of directors. This fact, with the extreme promptness with which the company paid its losses on the late Patrick Dever, Esq., and the late Conductor Robinson, inspires the utmost confidence in the management, and the hearty endorsement by Mr. Standen of the system inaugurated by this company, must contribute greatly to its success. It is also a pleasure to note the success of our local enterprises, but when we contemplate the advantages to society of a system of sound life insurance, where rates of premium bring it within the reach of the masses, and note that this institution has this last year distributed $31,000 to desolate homes in these Provinces, the pleasure in making its progress is greatly enhanced.

A Funny Collection.

The Quebec national party, which has for its object the revenging of Riel's death, by the overthrow of Sir John A. Macdonald, is possibly the most heterogeneous collection that ever sought to dictate to the Canadian public. The Montreal *Star* thus classes the agitators :—

(1) The *Rouges* who revere Riel as a patriot and martyr. (2) The *Rouges* who regard Riel as insane and his execution as a murder. (3) The Liberals who think he ought to have been hanged for murder instead of for treason. (4) The Ontario Liberals who think he ought to have been hanged fifteen years ago, and have been wanting to hang him ever since. (5) The *Bleus* who now regard Riel as a patriot and martyr, but who at the last session of Parliament strenuously denied that the Metis had any grievances to justify their rebellion and voted solidly against Mr, Blake's motion of censure. (6) The intelligent people who are consistently against the Government no matter what Government is in power. (7) The French Canadians who think it necessary to organize a party to resist English domination. (8) The Anglo-Canadians who think so too.

The *Star* very naturally enquires, what bond of union unites these diverse elements. We give it up, but we presume that it is their desire to walk into Sir John's shoes. Our contemporary concludes that there are so many shades of opinion in the national party on the Riel question, that if the leaders are not careful, Sir John, will step in and run the whole business.

The American Navy.

According to the report just submitted by Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the American Navy, our friends across the border are quite deserving of all the ridicule incessantly launched at them because of the terrible inefficiency of their naval forces. "At the present moment," says Sec'y. Whitney, "it must be conceded that we have nothing which deserves to be called a navy," and another high official asserts that there is no navy in the world that is not ahead of the United States with regard to ship and guns. Coinciding with Seeretary Whitney, the same officials adds that "we have no navy either for offence or defence."

These statements must be alarming to the average American, who is wont to boast of his conntry's prowess in war, as of her enterprise in peace. If the United States has no navy, and the recent sinking of one of her most powerful war ships by collision with a coal bulk, taken with the official assertions we have quoted, would seem to establish that fact pretty securely, then a vast amount of money has been wasted in the Union trying to have a navy, The United States have expended since 1868, seventy-five million dollars on her war ships but with even that great expenditure, Secretary Whitney is forced to admit that "it is questionable whether we have a single naval vessel afloat at the present time, that could be trusted to encounter any important power." He believes that the construction of a powerful navy cannot be much longer postponed, "The country" he remarks, "can afford to have, and it cannot afford to lack, a naval force, at least so formidable, that its dealings with foreign powers will not be influenced at any time, nor even be suspected of being influenced, by a consciousness of weakness on the sea. While still striving to build up its merchant marine, and to multiply its relations with foreign markets, it cannot be expected much longer to tolerate such expenditures for a navy, which could not for a moment defend even its diminutive commerce against any considerable power."

CURRENT NOTES.

Have you been vaccinated?

The Dominion Parliament, it is said, will meet Feb. 12th.

Hon. A. W. McLellan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is visiting Winnipeg on official business.

William H. Vanderbilt, the wealthiest man in America, dropped dead in his residence at New York yesterday.

The 49th (Berkshire) regiment is coming to Halifax to fill the place of ahe 19th, sent from Halifax to Egypt in February, 1884.

Martini-Henry rifles have been served out to the first forty of those volunteers eligible to serve on the Canadian Wimbleton team 1886. They will have the use of them until after the return of the team from England.

In reply to an invitation to call a meeting of his constituents to discuss the Riel question, Hon. P. A. Landry, M. P., for Kent, has written the leaders at Montreal, declining to take any share in their incendiary business.

Officers of the Inland Revenue Department say that the use of Canadian tebacco in the manufacture of cigars, is assumming larger proportions every year, and that even chewing tobacco is now being made from the Canadian leaf.

Halifax is already reaping the benefit of through railway connection with the north west. One day last week there were in the elevators there, sixty thousand bushels of wheat that had come from Winnipeg, 2400 miles, for shipment to Europe.

A horrible story comes from Coneyville, an American rural district. A man named Napier, got drunk, laid down to sleep in his farm yard, and while unconscious, his pigs literally chewed off his nose and fingers. He presents a shocking appearance.

The English elections have resulted in the Conservatives and Parnellites combined having a majority of ten over the Liberals, while the Liberals have a majority of seventy-two over the Conservatives alone. The tenure of the Salisbury Government is uncertain.

The Prince of Wales on a recent visit to Buda Pesth, is said to have been remarkably fortunate in his ventures at the gaming table. and won about $240,000 in the national Casino. He expressed his hope on leaving, that he would soon be able to give the losers an opportunity to have their revenge.

"Don't blow out the gas, but turn it off," is a maxium which if observed, would have saved many a poor fellows life. The latest victim to the studid action of blowing out the gas, is Malcolm Martin, a Caps Bretoner, at the Revere House, Toronto. He only survived a few hours after inhaling the poison.

The new branch of the Kent Northern Railroad between Richibucto and St. Louis has been opened for traffic. Next year the road will be extended five miles further to Mr. George McLeod's Mills at Kouchibouguac. The St. Louis branch was built by that indefatigable railway contractor Mr. John C. Brown.

Charlottetown smallpox statistics show that of 34 deaths in the hospital there, 32 were caused by not being vaccinated or by not being vaccinated in time, or by spurious vaccine. The other two were vaccinated many years ago. This fact should materially aid the compulsory vaccination movement in Fredericton and elsewhere.

Mayor Grace of New York, has begun a libel suit against Joseph Pulitzer of the New York *World*, for $50,000 damages on account of statements made in the paper, regarding his connection with the Grant & Ward frauds, and the fact leads the Boston *Post* to remark, that Pulitzer's favorite hymn now is "Oh to Grace how great a debtor, daily I'm constrained to be."

Three and a half millions of dollars have been invested in the Pictou coal fields, which are almost inexhaustible, being estimated to contain 500 million tons of coal. Only ten millions tons have been mined since the work commenced. Last year employment was given direct to upwards of 1600 persons and indirectly to a great many more. The coal mining industry is one of great importance in Nova Scotia.

The Queen has sent a telegram to Gen. Prendergast, who led the Burmese expedition, thanking him for the skilful manner in which he conducted the expedition to Mandalay. General Prendengast has received from Lord Dufferin, full power to establish a temporary government at Mandalay. and for the present, will personally exercise control. It is probable that a native will be appointed to ruler under the suzerainty of Queen Victoria.

The Indians of the Western States, apparently, have not yet all been subdued. Last Wednesday they sacked the town of Drincan, Arizona, killed one man, and cut the telegraph wires connecting with settlements in the neighborhood. The military telegrape operator at Fort Grant warned the ranchers, but the courier who was sent to warn the settlers near Stockton Pass, was chased into Fort Grant, and it is feared that all the families in that vicinity have been murdered.

Eight Montreal gentlemen, among them, Mr. George Ahern, the well-known insurance man, sat down to dinner the other day at the Metropolitan Club in that city. Game soup was the first on the course, and the eight gentlemen all partook of it. A moment afterwards one was seized with violent vomiting, accompanied by terrible pains in his stomach, and his companions also speedily succumbed. They had been poisoned by arsenic in the soup, and are now looking for the party who sought their death.

The American Congress assembled Monday, and the Senate elected General Sherman, president, General Logan and Senator Edmunds both declined the honor, the former because he had run for the office and had been defeated with Blaine for the presidency. General Sherman will also be vice president of the United States, Hendricks being dead, and in the event of Cleveland's death, Sherman would become president of the United States. He is a Republican, and such an event would lead to serious consequences, among others the dismissal of the Democratic cabinet.

Riel sympathizers in Montreal the other day made elaborate arrangements for mass in the great Notre Dame Cathedral, but the affair turned out to be a fizzle so far as attendance and practical sympathy was concerned. There were five hundred choristers present but the fine programme of music even failed to attract a crowd. The *Star* says the demonstration fell very flat. The galleries were devoid of worshippers, and all the attendance was on the bottom floor. The collection taken up for the purposes of the Riel agitation amounted to just $52.36. Notre Dame Cathedral will seat 10,000 people. The Riel agitators are evidently not getting much comfort from the Church.

Rev. Father Biggs, a well-known Roman Catholic clergyman, writes a vigorous letter to the Halifax *Herald*, in which he warns his fellow countrymen against going to the United States for employment, "People talk of hard times in Canada," says the Rev. gentleman, "bnt we don't know what hard times mean, when compared with the existing depression and distress in the United States. Wages are low and expenses are high. All those I met, who had left Halifax, as a rule declared that they were no better off than they were when at home. Those who do work in the States have to work very hard, and the hours of labor are very long. Don't go to the States with the expectation of bettering yourselves by the situations you may obtain there."

The Stumpage Question.

Who shall decide when Docters Disagree.

[Written for the Farmer.]

There does not appear to be much unity or brotherly feeling existing at present between the St. John *Globe* and the Miramichi *Advance*. Indeed the latter is beginning to use language which might be called strong towards his Saint John contemporary on an important matter, the consideration of which no doubt will be brought before the Legislature during the coming session. We refer to the Stumpage Question, that is to say as to whether the present charges are too high, more than the article can bear in ordinary years, higher than what is charged for the same kind of wood in other countries.

Under the present management of the Crown Lands, Tom, Dick and Harry, often the most irresponsible men are appointed scalers, men who frequently know next to nothing about standing timber, or its value. And as one cannot be expected to get much information from the clerks in the Crown Land Office, whose duties do not call them into the forest, we would suggest that the Government should at as early a date as possible, have an investigation into this very important matter, bringing before them all the most disinterested woodsmen, explorers and lumbermen, and ascertaining their views on the subject of this change, and if upon mature consideration; it be decided on the information of these men, that the stumpage is too high, let it be reduced at once, and restore peace to the disorganized ranks of the now disunited band of Government followers.

Had the Government of New Brunswick been as progressive as that of Quebec, now that standing wood has become of so much more value than formerly, they would have had a competent Inspector of forests appointed, who could have given them the information that they have not now, and of which they have so much need. There are gentlemen who no doubt would be glad to give all the information in their power. Such men for instance, as Mr. Gibson of Marysville, and Mr. William H. Murray, both of whom are eminent authorities on this subject, This we think would be the fairest way for all parties to treat this matter.

The Burmese Difficulty.

Theebaw's Surrender and Sketch of his Army—Burmah and its Capital.

The following additional details of the surrender of King Theebaw have been received "On Saturday the 29th of Nov., Gen. Prendergast, at the head of the brigade, marched into Mandalay. King Theebaw at once received Col. Sladen, who accompanied the expeditionary force as civil commissioner, at the palace with the usual eastern formalities. The king was much affected and frightened. He said he hoped the British would spare his life, and that he wished to abdicate and remain in any house allotted to him by the British government. King Theebaw claims that his ministers had deceived him in regard to the situation of affairs; that he was ignorant of what was occurring outside of Mandalay; that he was almost a prisoner in his palace and that he feared the assassin if he left the palace. Col. Sladen advised his majesty to plead with Lord Dufferin, vice-roy of India. On Sunday King Theebaw surrendered in the presence of the minister and embarked for Calcutta under a guard. The French consul accompanied his majesty. The Burmese appear to be friendly disposed toward the British.

KING THEEBAW'S ARMY.

Mr. Minard Cammell, writing to the London *Times*, gives an account of a review of Burmese troops which he witnessed at Mandalay in May, 1880. He says:—

I was much interested in the march past before the King of some 6,000 troops, the flower of His Majesty's army. They paraded in the palace yard, and then marched through into an inner enclosure, where the King reviewed them from a gallery, and to do this they had to pass close to where I was sitting in the verandah. The marching was very poor. Now and then a column would get into step, and go prancing along in dancing-master style, lifting up their knees with most lofty action. When they they arrived before the King in the inner enclosure each man fell on his knees and touched the ground three times with his forehead, shouting some laudatory words in a loud voice. The army after passing by the King marched on right round the city walls. I met some of them two hours later outside the palace walls. They seemed completely exhausted after their six or seven mile march, and came along with very listless gait. There were then about 15,000 soldiers in Mandalay, and the Burmese could probably muster an army of 30,000 men; many of these, however, I was assured, would be very useless, an undrilled rabble. I heard that there was a large store of Sniders in Mandalay; but one day when leaving the palace I was allowed, quite unmolested, to examine the rifles in one of the guard-houses. Among 30 weapons, I found six different patterns. Some were old flint muskets, and all in a very filthy, and dirty condition and much covered with rust [This may account for the very speedy collapse of King Theebaw.]

BURMAH AND ITS CAPITAL.

The war with Burmah did not attract very much attention, although it has resulted in the addition of a large Province, hitherto called an empire, to British India. Independendent Burmah has an area of one hundred and ninety thousand square miles, and, with those Shan states which pay tribute to it, her empire extends over two hundred and fifteen thousand square miles. The Province of Arkan, taken, by the British in 1826, and that of Pegu, taken in 1853, deprived it of nearly of one hundred thousand square miles. of territory and of all communication with the sea. Although not as fertile as the low-lying Province of Pegu or British Burmah, which, under British rule, has become prosperous and progressive, it has a rich soil, well watered by four great rivers, the chief of which, the Irrawaddy, is the fifth or sixth largest river in the world. Rice, wheat, maize, beans, sugar, cocoa, tea, cotton and indigo are, produced in large quantities with little labor. The teak forests are second only to those of Pegu and all Indian timbers flourish. Almost all the precious metals, including gold and silver, besides the useful ones, —iron, tin, copper and lead, are found in paying quantities. Its marble and jades are among the finest obtainable, and its sapphire and ruby beds are very rich. Coal it possesses, but only in patches, but petroleum boils up from artesian wells, and is exported to England. The people are of an Indo-Chinese race being short, active, well-proportioned light in color, and considering the insecurity of individual property, are very industrious. Their manufactures of cotton, iron, copper, wood, paper and larqueware are quite extensiue.

Mandalay, the golden city, has not long enjoyed the distinction of being the capital of Burmah. Ava, Monchobo, Rangoon, Amarapoora, have successively been the capital since 1740, and Mandalay became the capital only in 1857 when Pegu was lost. Mandalay, though some miles from the river, can be seen from it. The houses in the suburbs are frail structures of bamboo framework, and mat covering, with grass or palm-thatched roofs, the floors of which are raised above the ground by piles to guard against inundation. In the principal streets the majority of the houses are of brick, which, in some cases, are nailed to the timbers. The outside is plastered with lime and mud. Temples and monasteries are thickly scattered about the whole city. The palace of the king had double walls of brick, but the many fantastic roofs are overlaid or washed with gilt, so that it presents a gorgeous appearance, and is called the Golden Palace. The city is a mile square, and is enclosed with lofty and thick walls of bricks, which are not, however, held together by mortar. A broad and deep moat, filled with clear water, runs parallel with the walls. There are two gates on each side of the city, which are reached by a large wooden bridge over the moat.

Verdict for an Eye.

Some time last year Malcom S. Doty, of Genesee Falls, N. Y., aged seventy-four years while on his way home from the West, stopped in Omaha to have his eyes treated by an oculist, who discovered cataracts forming. Doty occupied a room at St. Joseph's Hospital conducted by the Franciscan Sisters. By an accident or mistake one of the nurses picked up a phial of carbolic acid and poured some drops into one of Doty's eyes. The result was that the eye was entirely destroyed. Doty, who was a paying patient and not an object of charity, brought suit for $10,000 damages. The suit has been on trial for several days in the United States Circuit Court, and on Friday afternoon the jury, after being out a whole day, returned a verdict for $1,700 for the plaintiff. The case attracted great attention, eminent counsel being engaged on both sides.

Board of Agriculture meets next Tuesday afternoon.

Sentiment in the West.

(Mayor Murdock of Calgary to a Telegraph Reporter.)

"The sentiment in favor of hanging Riel may be said to have been unanimous in the West, and it cannot be denied that the government have gained strength in the West by it."

Brutal Journalism.

Referring to a recent brutal attack made by the *Globe* on the Premier, the Toronto *World* says: "Possibly a passage as brutal —as gratuitously brutal—as the above may have appeared in some Canadian paper in the past. Perhaps the files of the party organs can furnish its parallel. If so, we do not recollect it."

The Banner Weekly.

THE FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR of Montreal is now the banner weekly of the Dominion. It goes into more families in Canada than any other paper in the world, and is estimated the best family paper published. Look out for the new terms for 1886 before filling your list. You can't afford to be without THE FAMILY HERALD.

Ottawa becoming a Distributing Centre.

(From the Citizen.)

The advantages afforded by Ottawa as a distributing centre, now that it is on the line of through traffic from ocean to ocean, are beginning to be recognized. As stated a few days ago one of the largest clothing houses in Montreal has signified its intention to transfer its headquarters to Ottawa, and now a wholesale wine and liquor firm has secured premises here.

A Versatile Man.

(From the Post.)

Judge Skinner was a very good all-around candidate. He is a great prohibitionist light; he also accepted a fee of $500 from the liquor interest to fight the Scott Act. He is a member of the Odd Fellows organization; he has strayed into the Baptist denomination; he is solid with the Roman Catholic politicians; a short time before the election he joined the Orange Society. If there was only a society of Ribbonmen at St. John for him to join, his "make up" would be complete."

Demands of the Quebec Agitators.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

The Riel meeting lately held in Bellechase, called by Col. Amyot, conservative, M. P. for the county, was largely attended and addressed by Mr. Amyot, Mr. Lesage, M. P. for Dorchester, and others. The resolutions adopted were the strongest yet proposed, and among other things declare it to be the duty of the fedral members for the province to overthrow the present government at the first opportunity, *to obtain the release of the imprisoned half-breeds, and to indemnify them and their people for their loss, and the disasters of a war provoked by the government.*

The Leading Daily.

The Montreal DAILY STAR now stands at the held of the Canadian press, having attained the largest circulation both for its daily and weekly issues of any paper published in Canada. THE STAR is fearlessly independent, and in this matter of news-gathering leads all its competitors. Its daily budgets of British news makes the paper eagerly sought after all who are interested in watching the progress of events in the mother land now rendered doubly interesting by the present political complication. The price of THE STAR is only $3 per year in advance. Sample copies are mailed on application.

A Representative Grit.

(From the Moncton Times.)

The Hon. Wilfred Laurier is a representative Grit. He occupied a seat in the Grit Government in power from 1874 to 1878, he is now the leader of the Quebec wing at Ottawa, and should the Grits ever get in power again, Mr. Laurier will again be one of the rulers of the country. Let us see what sort of a man Mr. Laurier is. In a speech at Montreal a few days ago, extolling Riel and denouncing the Government, he said:

"If I had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan when the rebellion broke out, I would have taken up arms against the Government."

If the people want men of this stamp to rule in this Dominion, all they have to do is vote confidence in the Grit party led by Edward Blake and Wilfred Laurier.

The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association.

The following letter will be of interest to the insuring pubic, and must carry conviction to the minds of all who are acquainted with the standing of the writer as an assurance expert:

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 1885.

J. DEW. SPURR, ESQ., *President.*
Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B.

I have very carefully examined the details of your plan of Life Insurance, known as the "Natural System."

I understood the object of your system to be a middle course; avoiding the larger cost of old line plans, and the insecurity, weakness and indefiniteness of the co-operative or assessment plans—that you may with confidence appeal for patronage to those who wish Good Insurance with the least possible outlay. In this object you have most certainly been eminently successful, and have formulated a cheap and beneficial plan of Insurance, that is based upon sound demonstrable scientific principles.

In the adoption of a proper basis of "Cost of Insurance," great care has evidently been exercised, looking to the assumption of a rate of mortality that will be fairly conservative, while making some allowance for the general low rate of mortality that prevails among Canadian insured lives. This item of your charges provides against every reasonable contingency; and it is difficult to conceive of a condition of affairs that could entail a sufficiently heavy rate of accidental mortality for a long enough period of duration, to create any deficiency in your charges to meet the payment of your death losses. You have been as conservative in this respect as the most careful Actuary could desire. Constituting, as it does, the fundamental principal of your plan, and being its scientific justification, the fairness of your basis of contribution to the death fund secure you a Large Support and Universal Confidence.

As an auxiliary to this fund in the event of exceptionally heavy rate of mortality, your special "Safety Fund" forms a valuable supplement, and is fully adequate for the purpose. As this fund constitutes an effective guarantee that the Policies of the most persistent members will be paid in full at their face value as Endowments, it should be regarded as a very welcome element of a plan that has very much to commend itself to the judgment of careful men who desire Life Insurance, and mean to prove their persistency and good faith.

I have drawn largely upon my past experience in the theories and practice of Insurance, for the purgose of ascertaining whether there by any condition of affairs that your plan is not designed to meet. I cannot call to mind any such condition.

I have tried to find some element of weakness or inequity in your plan that would endanger its success or retard its growth. I find only the elements of strength and true equity.

I have tried diligently to conceive of future possible contingencies that it would be unable to meet successfully. I can imagine no such contingencies that would jeopardize its safety.

Your wisdom in enforcsng mortality payments in full, to meet the cost of a normal death rate; your refusal to treat "suspended mortality," or "delayed mortality" as a source of "profit," or "actual gain," is worthy of the strongest commendation. It is but another proof that your plan is designed to stand, not for a year, nor for a few years, but for all the time to come.

Having examined your "Natural System" fully and carefully and finding it deserves entire approval; and having searched for weak spots in it, and finding none; I heartily recommend it to those who seek indemnity against premature death, at the least possible cost, consistent with the greatest degree of security of security and safety.

The foregoing opinion will show you how far I can go in the way of an endorsement of this admirable plan. I do not think I ever saw so perfect a system, adapted in every way to the wants of those who look for a cheap and reliable form of Life Insurance.

Yours, very truly,

WM. T. STANDEN,
Consulting Actuary.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

A capital letter—one containing a remittance.

Tea was introduced into Scotland by the Duke of York in 1628.

Sixty million people speak the German language, 45,000,000 the French, and 100,000,000 the English.

Shipments of Irish horses, *via* Dublin, for the cavalry of the French and Belgian Governments are now extensive.

Twenty-five monuments to Napoleon I, are standing in the cities of France, despite the commune and revolution.

Fifteen swords worn by Garibaldi at various epochs during his campaigns are to be placed in the capital at Rome.

The production or genuine brandy in France has, in the last half century fallen off from 25,000,000 gallons to about 500,000.

Fifteen years ago there was but one Presbyterian church in Boston. To-day there are four, and a fifth is near organization.

The Russian Government having decided to allow the retailing of liquor only in hotels and eating-houses, 90,000 liquor shops will be closed January 1st.

The English lead mines are giving out. Within a few years a hundred and sixty-nine mines have been closed and 30,000 men thrown out of employment.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

"Bread-services" ars being held at some places in England, each person attending church bringing one or more loaves to be distributed to the poor and unemployed.

Ten carloads of Christmas trees—about 20,000—will be shipped from Damariscotta, Me., to New York next week. The net cost of the trees in New York is $200 per car.

It is announced that an English inventor has lately devised a method of coating tin with a material resembling glass, which removes all danger of poison in canned goods.

It is estimated that the expenditure on new buildings in the city of Montreal this year will amount to two and a half million dollars, as compared with a million and a quarter last year.

Paper is now used as material for picture frames. The pulp, mixed with glue, oil, and whiting, is run into a mould and hardened, after which it may be guilded or bronzed in the usual way.

It is claimed that the highest faculty of language is to conceal thought. It may be, but when a man falls over a wheelbarrow in the dark, it seems to loose its grip somehow in that particular.

London has 618 railway stations. Nearly 1,500 passenger trains pass Clapham Junction every day, while the underground railways run more than 1,200 trains a day, and carry 12,000,000 passengers a year.

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health and relief from suffering by the use of this great blood purifier when all other means failed.

A new block of apartment buildings in New York covers an area of 201 x 425 feet, and includes eight buildings, each fire-proof. The buildings are so aranged as to have plenty of light and air They are ten stories high.

The *Union Medicale*, speaking in favor of the proposed measure allowing Franch soldiers to wear beards, says that the sapeurs who have worn long beards from time immemoral, are found to have been but very slightly troubled with consnmption, as compared with the rest of the army.

Forty years experience, in every clime on earth, has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung diseases. Neglected colds often become incurable ailments. Deal with them in time, and prevent their becoming deep-seated in the system.

The French new Chamber of Deputies includes 5 bankers, 133 lawyers, 13 notaries, 12 soldiers, 18 engineers, 18 merchants, 15 magistrates, 40 doctors, 14 professors, 42 journalists, 11 workingmen, 1 bishop, 2 Protestant pastors, 1 veterinary surgeon, 2 educational inspectors, 2 schoolmasters, 3 shipowners, 2 admirals, and 4 ironmasters.

"Two of the toes of my buried leg overlap each other and pain me dreadfully," said the wife of Jacob Berean of Marlboro, Mass. The leg had been amputated and buried one month. The husband, unknown to his wife, had the leg exhumed and toes straighted out, and she said she knew by the relief that followed the exact moment the act was perfomed.

Some interesting facts respecting drunkenness in the British army can be found in the annual returns for 1884 just published. During the year 1,621 men were tried by court martial for being drunk on duty, and 41,505 fines were inflicted by commanding officers for drunkenness. In regard to the offence the Household Cavalry make the best appearance, with only 5 men per 1,000; the Cavalry have 38, the Royal Artillery 57 and Infantry of the line 151 per 1,000.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure," For all impurities of the blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

English journals record the late voyage of a steamer owned in London, which has been fitted to burn petroleum. Good time was made, and general satisfation is expressed with the experiment. The consumption of oil on the voyage was a little over eight gallons per hour, costing about £1 per day, while the cost of coal for that period is calculated to be £7. Besides the saving in coal, a great saving will be effected in labour, there being no shovelling of coal into the furnaces and no accumulation of ashes to remove.

The highest chimney yet built in the world has just been completed at the Mechernich Lead Works in Germany. The whole height of the structure is approximately four hundred and forty feet, eleven feet of which is under ground. The subterranean portion is of block stone, thirty-seven feet square in plan; all the rest is of brick. The plinth, or lower part of the chimney above ground, is thirty-four feet square so that the height of the shaft is nearly thirteen times the lower diameter. For about thirty-four feet the chimnney continues square, then becomes octagonal in plan for a little distance, and gradually changes to a circular form, retaining this shape to the top. The exterior diameter of the shaft at the top is about eleven and one-half feet. The flue is eleven and one-half feet in diameter at the bottom and ten at the top.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism. and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply.

The extraordinary state of terrorism prevailing in some parts of Ireland by the system of boycotting in operation is forcibly illustrated by the experiences of Mr. N. U. D'Arcy, County Limerick. He has gradually been deprived of the services of the laborers and others in his employment. "I have how," he adds, "but two left, and one of them, a few days ago, on the death of his mother, could not get a coffin for her at any price. The smith who worked for me for years refused to shoe my horses. I could not this day, in the town where I was born, get bread, meat, groceries, or, in fact, a pennyworth of either the conveniehces or necessaries of life. My wife and daughters are doing the work of the house, with a child of ten or twelve years old to assist them. My mikewoman left me, crying bitterly at being obliged to go away, leaving thirty-seven milch cows on my hands, I cannot sell at any fair or market either cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, hay, or, in fact, any produce of my farms."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites *For Wasting Children.*

Dr. S. W. COHEN of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting, with good results. It not only restore wasted tissue, but gives strength, and I heartily recommend it for diseases attended by atrophy."

GEO. HATT & SONS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

Now on hand a full stock of

GROCERIES

FOR THE

Holiday Season.

☞ Our goods are all fresh and of the best quality, and at prices that

Challenge Competition.

RECEIVED TO-DAY:

500lbs. White's choice Confectionary.

Candy rom 12 cents upwards.

GEO. HATT & SONS

Fredericton, Dec. 9. 1885.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

Jno. J. Weddall's

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

IS FULL

IN EVERY

DEPARTMENT

All we ask is an inspection of our goods to convince you that

WEDDALL'S

IS THE

RIGHT PLACE

—TO—

INVEST YOUR MONEY!

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Fredericton, Dec. 9, 1885.

☞ Agent for McCall's New York glove-fitting Patterns; Winter Fashion Sheets free.

1885. CHRISTMAS, 1885.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.,

would respectfully invite inspection of their large Stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

Novelties in every Department suitable for the Holiday Trade.

DRESS GOODS

in all the leading Fabrics.

Jacket Cloths

IN

Ottoman Cords, Sealettes, Astrachan and Curl Cloths, Black and Colors.

ULSTER CLOTHS,

a choice variety.

FUR GOODS!

IN

Shoulder Capes, all kinds;
Ladies and Gent's Fur Caps, including Real Seal and Persian Lamb;
Astrachan Sacques and Fur Lined Circulars;
Ladies and Gents Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, &c.

Silk Handkerchiefs

an endless variety.

A nice Assortment of Fancy Articles for the little ones, &c.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.

Queen Street, Fredericton,

Directly Opp. Normal School.

December 9, 1885

☞ Agents for the celebrated M., R. & A. Unlaundried Dollar Shirt.

GRAND SALE!

OF

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!

FOR THE

Holiday Season!

AT

EDGECOMBE'S.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN EVERY

DEPARTMENT

A Large Assortment of Useful and Fancy Articles, suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Beautiful Display of

Novelties & Nic-Nacks

In our Show Rooms—UP STAIRS.

Something for everybody, young and old, Ladies Gentlemen, and Children.

Merry Christmas

only comes once a year.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton,

Branch Store, - - St. Mary's.

Fredericton, Dec. 9

GO TO

THOMAS & Co.'s

—FOR—

CHEAP UNDERWARE,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

Top Knit Shirts,

Wove Jumpers and Pants,

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,

GLOVES AND MITTS,

NECKWARE,

&c., &c., &c.

C. H. THOMAS & Co.

Queen Street.

Fredericton, October 28, 1885

JUNE 24th.

OPENED TO-DAY,

AT

DEVER BROS.,

1 CASE LISLE

THREAD and SILK GLOVES,

1 CASE

SUN SHADES and PARASOLS.

Victoria Lawns

and Hamburgs.

CARPETS!

At Reduced Prices.

Dever Brothers

June 24, 1885

AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

LOTTIMER'S

Shoe Store.

Winter Stock about Complete.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now showing the largest stock of

Boots,
Shoes,
Overboots,
Moccasins,
Larigans, etc.,

ever found in the City of Fredericton.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call.

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, Dec 9, 1885.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

A large and splendid Stock

JUST OPENING,

COMPRISING

Fine Plush Goods,

IN

Brush, Comb and Mirror Cases.

Whisk Holders,

GENT'S DRESSING CASES,

Toilet Cases, &c.,

Fine Meerchaum and Briar Pipes,

CHOICE PERFUMERY and SOAP,

Elegant Hand Mugs, &c.,

AT

GEO. H. DAVIS',

Cor. Queen & Regent Streets.

Fredericton, December 9

"Golden Fleece."

Christmas Bargains!

—IN—

JACKET AND ULSTER

CLOTHS.

The Subscriber has on hand a LARGE STOCK of

LADIES'

Jacket & Mantle Cloths,

In Colored and Black for Winter wear, which he intends to dispose of

At Half Price.

Parties desiring an article of this kind, will find it to their advantage to call at the

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

FURS!

We have in stock Ladies' Furs, consisting of

Seal, Persian Lamb, and Chanchille.

ALSO:

Ladies' Fur Lined Cloaks and Gent's Persian Lamb Caps,

☞ *which will be sold less than Cost.* ☜

Also, a lot of

Ladies' Jackets, Ulsters, and Knit Vests at Half Price.

THOS. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Dec. 9, 1885

NEW STORE!

Just Arrived:

Jackets,
Ulsters,
Dolmans,
Mantles,
Fur Capes,
Dress Goods.

JOHN HASLIN.

Nov. 25th, 1885.