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Editor and Manager,
FREDERICTON, N. B

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 7, 1885.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SUNBURY ISSUE.

Some Moral Consideration.

The electors of Sunbury, the oldest and most historic County in the Province, will be asked, on Friday, to vote confidence or want of confidence in the present administration. Before doing so, every elector should seek the fullest and most reliable information regarding the character and fitness of the Government, and judge them by their *acts. Promises* should be disregarded; they are but straw in the mouth of the average politician; traps, set by the cunning and dishonest to catch the unwary.

Let not the elector lose sight of his own power and dignity. He is the guardian of the purity of Responsible Government. He makes and unmakes politicians and Governments, by the power of his ballot. He can stamp out the perfidious, and hurl the trickster and corruptionist from positions they have disgraced. He can purify the streams of polluted public justice and set them again in healthy motion. He can rise up in his might in defence of common and equal rights imperilled, and tell him, whom he trusted but to be betrayed, to begone, and cease sapping the foundations and poisoning the fountains of public worth and morality. Through the potency of his vote, he can visit the men with condign punishment, who would sell their country's resources, and rob and destroy its public institutions, in order to court the friendship of the few, and purchase a further lease of corrupt power.

In the exercise of this great prerogative, however, the voter must be influenced by proper motives and a just regard for what is right. Happily we live in a Christian land, under the sanction of Christian principles and are writing for Christian people. Let no voter, therefore, delude himself with the full belief he is free and responsible to none but himself, for the way he votes. Freedom is not in wrong doing. No man has a right, even, to do wrong, when he himself only is injured, for justice and conscience are violated. How sacred, then, becomes his duty when the rights of over 300,000 people are involved; when the purity or corruption of public justice and political morality is at stake; when the welfare of our common country and the administration of its numerous affairs are the questions! Surely every elector will pause and reflect in the presence of this issue, and his moral accountability for the part he is to play in it.

The question is not one of men, but of Government. Is the present Administration worthy of the support of honest electors? As we said, it must be judged by its acts alone. Has it formulated any policy during the two years of its existence? Yes, to legislate in many ways against the many and in behalf of the few; to squander the resources of the country to gain the corrupt support of the strong; and to rob common people, and the poor of their rights, and the struggling schools and other institutions of their proper and just means of support. We have only time to-day to advert to a few of their most glaring acts of dishonesty, and disregard for the rights of common people.

Iniquitous Timber Regulations.

The stumpage on timber and other lumber cut on Crown Lands, forms a very considerable source of revenue. Heretofore, the small operator and man of limited means, were protected by wise regulations, which enabled them to carry on their business without becoming too dependent on the large operators. What has Mr. Blair's Government done? He has crushed out the small and independent operators and thrown them upon the many of the lumber kings. By his iniquitous lumber regulations, he has practically sold the whole public domain to a comparatively few wealthy operators who can hold these timber lands *for ten years.* The poor man becomes a dependent; the wealthy, monopolist can dictate his own hard terms, and thus the fruit of the former's sweat and toil, goes to swell the coffers of his master. Was it the intention of the Government to place those wealthy operators in a position where they could thus traffic in the country's resources and the poor man's labour? Undoubtedly, for to enable them to sublet these lands to their dependents, Mr, Blair kindly provided a legal form of subletting, thus making the road smooth and safe for his masters. Such wholesale corruption was never known in this Province; such an act of oppression was never before levelled at the interests and welfare of our common people. Are the electors of Sunbury going to endorse this system of public robbery?

The Valley Railway Blunder.

The history of the Miramichi Valey railway, furnishes us with another evidence of the extravagance and corruption of this Government, and their readiness to sacrifice the resources of the country to buy or retain support. An influential gentleman in Chatham, owns what is known as the Chatham Branch—a railway nine miles long, running from Chatham through a barren, swampy district, to a point on the Intercolonial Railway, a few miles south of the Miramichi River, and where the country is also covered with barrens. Owing to the location of this line, it has for years barely paid running expenses. On account of the character of the country and nature of the soil, there are comparatively few settlers on the south side of the Miramichi River, above the Intercolonial Railway crossing, but on the north side the country is thickly settled along the river as well as along some tributaries on that side. In the session of 1883, the Dominion Government anxious to assist in the construction of the Valley line, granted a subsidy of $3,200 per mile, for thirty odd miles. A company was formed in the autumn of 1883, to build the Valley line, of which the gentleman referred to, and a well-known capitalist of York County, were the leading spirits, but what was the excitement created among the people as well as the members of the Dominion Government, when it became known the Valley line would be built from Chatham Junction *in the wilderness* on the south side of the River, upwards through the forest, miles from the people, for whose use it was intended. The object was patent. By making Chatham the terminus, the Branch line could be sold to the Company as a part of the road. Wishing to block this scheme for aggrandizing a few, at the expense of the County, and to locate the railroad where it would serve the wants of the people, the Dominion Government at its next session, and before the Company had signed the contract with the Local Government, refused to regrant the subsidy of 1883, but instead made an appropriation of $150,000 to build fifteen miles of the road as a Government work. The road was to run from a point on the Intercolonial Railway up, on the northern side of the Miramichi, and through and near the populous districts to be accommodated, This branch is now under construction. At the same time the Dominion Government subsidized the Valley line from Fredericton to Boiestown. What would economy and a proper regard for a judicious expenditure of the public revenues have dictated? Why, to take advantage of these fifteen miles, which were not costing the Province one cent directly, and make them a part of this direct Valley line, thus saving the Province $45,000. We say this would have been done by an honest, careful administration, eager to husband the limited resources and revenues of the country, but Blair and his associates were recreant to this as to other duties. They entered into a scheme to pay $45,000 for an extra and useless road from the Junction in the wilderness, in order that the capitalist's support might be retained and his Branch sold. $45,000 thrown away, or rather the price paid for corrupt power! What do the honest electors of Sunbury think of this sample of Mr. Blair's immaculate honesty? They must condemn such wanton and profligate waste of our limited resources, and punish the dishonest politicians who are buying support and tenure of office at their country's expense. And who are taxed to pay this price of corrupt power? The hard working, patient, and, in many instances, poorly remunerated teachers of the Province, as well as the ratepayers of the poorer school districts.

Educational Interests Sacrificed.

And this leads us to refer to the most infamous piece of legislation which has ever disgraced the Province—the most disastrous blow our educational interests and institutions ever received—we mean the Government's Education Bill of last session—a measure which at one stroke robbed over 1500 teachers of nearly $20,000 per year, imposed heavier and additional burdens on the poorer districts, and deprived all, except a favored few, strong and wealthy ones, of any share of the superior allowance.

The policy of the late, able and accomplished Chief Superinteudent and the Government of his day, was to spare no means or effort to make the maintenance of schools in all districts, and especially in the poorer ones, as easy as possible, and thus insure the careful painstaking teachers a fair salary. For this purpose, and in order to deal out open and impartial justice, the superior grant was withdrawn from the few favored schools in wealthy localities that had hitherto enjoyed it, to the exclusion of all others, and thrown open for participation by all. This was a step dictated by justice and a careful consideration of the relative claims of all. In these wealthy centres, the rate of taxation was low—a mere fraction of what it was in the average district—why they should receive from Government nearly three times the amount the average or poor district was getting, where the people were more heavily taxed, was difficult to understand, and did not savour of right or justice. All must be treated alike. The poor district did it make the effort, the teacher of the average district school did he do the work, was equally entitled to extra support, and on grounds of humanity his claims were much the stronger. Consequently, the superior grant was changed to a superior allowance, and thrown open to all. Did the resnlt justify the step? Those men who had ample and exceptional means of judging correctly, the Inspectors, bear almost unanimous testimony to the magnificent advantages that accrued to the school service from this grant and its plan of distribution. But our late Chief Superintendent and his Government, did not stop here in their measures of relief. The very poor districts, that generally employed third class teachers, might, from the nature of the case, be able to secure none, or but a small amount of this fund. Consequently, at the same time in 1879, they increased the maximum Government grant of all third class teachers $10. By means of these encouraging measures, teachers were not only assured a fair salary, but were stimulated to increase their usefulness, knowing that every pupil passed for participation in the superior allowance, not only meant an addition to their salaries, but an addition to their reputation.

What has the last year beheld? At one blow, all these motives and incentives to reach professional excellence and more practical success, have been dashed to the winds by an incompetent Administration, who have not hesitated to rob our teachers of their salaries, our schools of much of their life and energy, and impose a heavy burden on the poorer districts. No measure ever passed in our Province, so paralyzed the hopes of our teachers and brought so much gloom and discontent into their ranks and schools. It was a reaction from life to death, from hope to despair, from light to darkness.

We have but to consult statistics at hand to grasp the magnitude of this wrong. The temporary Chief Superintendent in his report, gives the number of teachers employed in the Province, during the summer term of 1882, as follows: Males, 1st class, 119; 2nd do., 191; 3rd do., 155. Females, 1st class, 121; 2nd do., 446; 3rd do., 409. By this measure of spoilation, first class male teachers were deprived of $15 per year, 2nd class do. of $12 and 3rd class do., $19; first class females $10, 2nd do., $9, 3rd do. $17. The heaviest losses are suffered by the third class teachers, those employed in poor districts ganerally, and whose allowance the late Government increased. On the supposition that the above staff are employed during the whole year, and there is little variation of the number from term to term, the total amount of which Blair's Bill robbed the teachers is $19,196 per year. Should we wonder at the despondency and discontent that have seized the teachers of the Province. Who can calculate its evil effects on every interest concerned.

But the teacher's cup of misery must be drained to the very dregs. To the sense of personal wrong which he feels in common with all, must be added a keener pang of humiliation, when he reflects that his small salary is unjustly cut down, in order that large grants may be made ta fifty or sixty wealthy centres of population, where the rate of district taxation for schools is a mere fraction of that borne by the poorer districts. He finds all hope of participating in a superior allowance fund gone, and no means of making good, what the Government has robbed him of, unless by appealing to, perhaps, an already overtaxed district.

We look upon the measure sprung upon the teachers and the legislature last winter, as in *spirit* at least, unconstitutional. It was subversive of a privilege respected and sanctioned by the people and administration after administration for nigh half a century: it became a *right* through age and popular assent, inherent in the people themselves, and we therefore charge the Government with an arbitrary exercise of selfish and despotic power, in attempting to legislate on such a subject without the direct sanction of a majority of the people. We charge them too, with cowardice in legislating against the interest of a body of teachers, the position of the majority of whom, with respect to our laws, will not permit them to retaliate directly, and whose feebleness in this regard, renders their rights a safe and easy prey to the cowardly. We charge Mr. Blair and his party, with a direct breach of faith in dishonoring the teachers licenses to the extent of the reduction, for the holders of these licenses had to spend time and means in securing them, the Province being pledged to their full extent. Had the measure been *prospective,* with respect to licenses issued after a certain date, this would have been no breach of faith, but the blow to reduction would have been as fatal.

We therefore appeal to every right minded man, to use his influence, to right the gross injustice being done our hard working and often poorly paid teachers, to stand up in defence of the best interests of education now imperilled; to demand that the education of children in poor and scattered settlements be not jeopardized by this wholesale slaughter of the salaries of 3rd class teachers, thus increasing the taxation of these struggling districts; to ask that all teachers have a fair open field for competition for a superior allowance, and all children permitted to share in the superior educational blessings such a healthy competition begets; we ask all friends of popular education to protest against the effete, nay unjust, principle of subsidizing a number of the common schools of the few, at the manifest loss and injury of the many. We ask the electors of Sunbury, and the Province generally, to stamp out this new source of danger, which threatens to sap the usefulness and support of our educational institutions, and vote no confidence in those who will, but to blunder, act but to injure, and touch, but to blight and destroy.

The Nomination proceedings at Burton last Friday, were quite lively. Mr. Glasier and Mr. Morrow were both nominated, and both addressed the electors, the latter gentlemen strongly condemning the Government. Senator Glasier, Charles Burpee, M. P., and Hon. A. Harrison, also spoke on Mr. Glasier's behalf, but even with these odds against him, Mr. Morrow appears to have borne off the honors. He is making a plucky fight and we hope may be successful. Only the liberal use of money against him will keep him out of the seat.

Mayor Fenety will be elected on Monday next without opposition. He is to address the electors on civic matters in the City Hall to-morrow evening.

General Grant.

All his Possessions taken charge of to satisfy the Vanderbilt Judgment.

It is said that an inventory of all General Grant's possessions has been taken under the judgment entered against him in favor of Wm. H. Vanderbilt for $150,000 and interest, loaned him when trying to save the firm of Grant & Ward from failure. The inventory covers all Grant's real estate, and includes presents of weapons, bric-a-brac, and rare articles made to the General by friends at home and abroad, the swords and medals awarded him by Congress, his pictures and books, relics of the war, and even the engraved cards ordered to be struck to express the thanks of Congress. It is understood that Vanderbilt has thrown off $60,000 of the claim, and that General Sherman and Cyrus W. Field, with other friends, are making efforts to raise the remaining $100,000.

Why the "Royal" is the Best.

The improved method by which it has been made possible to produce pure cream of tartar, has had an important bearing upon the manufacture of baking powder. By the process heretofore generally employed, it has been found impossible to remove all impurities, more particularly the tartrate of lime, which remained to such an extent as to greatly impair the quality of the cream of tartar, and to interfere seriously with the strength and wholesomeness of the baking powders into which it entered.

In the new process, which is owned by the Royal Baking Powder Company of New York, and exclusively employed in its extensive tartar works, the imported crude grape acid is so treated as to remove all vestige of tartrate of lime or other impurities, giving a product before unknown—a chemically pure cream of tartar.

By the employment of these superior facilities, the Royal Baking Powder Company has made the Royal Baking Powder, as the chemists all certify, of the highest possible degree of strength, "absolutely pure" and wholesome, and with an always uniform leavening power. It is for these reasons that the "Royal" never fails to produce bread, biscuit, cakes, etc., that are light, sweet, digestible and wholesome; the eating of which is never followed by indigestion, or any of those physical discomforts attendant upon the partaking of improperly prepared food. In rendering possible the production of a baking powder possessed of these qualifications, the improved method of refining cream of tartar becomes at once a matter of material importance to the culinary world.

At the New Orleans Exposition, Texas shows 300 varieties of grasses, and such things as 40 pound cabbages and 68 pound watermelons; Wisconsin astonishes New Englanders by exhibiting 70 varieties of beans, and such small things as 72 pound beets; California shows 150 varieties of European wheat spelts, barley, oats and rye, successfully cultivated in that State, with such trifles as a 222 pound pumpkin and a section of a tree 17 feet in diameter, and 96 samples of almonds; Michigan shows 600 varieties of potatoes: North Carolina displays many kinds of tobacco, and Florida 2,000 varieties of wood worked into a single table.

The following most reliable old English and American Fire Insurance Companies, viz: the IMPERIAL of London, England; the NORTHERN of London, England; the ÆTNA of Hartford, Conn.; the FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION of London, England, and the CITY OF LONDON, Fire Insurance Company of London, England, all Companies of the highest standing and representing in capital and assets upwards of *One Hundred Millions of Dollars,* are all represented in Fredericton and York County by JOHN BLACK, Barrister, &c., who is prepared to insure all kinds of insurable property at fair rates. Special inducements to insure *detached residences* and contents, in City and County on *three year* plan. All losses are *fairly adjusted,* and prompt payment made. Mr. Black is also Agent for an old established English Life Insurance Company, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, which issues an unconditional Policy at low rates.

☞ OFFICE — Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

There has been a fine stroke of business done at Burlington, Hants, lately in the way of threshing, says the Hants, N. S. *Journal.* Gould Northup, with his portable steam threshing machine, went at Mr. Nichols grain, and threshed in one day 820 bushels. One man, a son of Mr. Nichols, carried all this grain a distance of eight or ten rods, as fast as it was threshed and stored it. In four hours and a half—from half-past one to five o'clock—820 bush. of the above were threshed and stored.

Why suffer from weak nerves, want of appetite, and general debility? letting the loss of sleep and rest impoverish the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and nervous affections of all kinds. It is also specially beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, Never be without it. It will strengthen you, keep your system in regular ordor, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do. It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your money. Druggists sell it.

A Startling Fact.

Thousands of children have died of diphtheria this winter who might have been saved by a single bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is a sure preventive of diphtheria and will cure nine cases out of ten. No family should be without it a day.

A BUDGET OF NEWS.

Culled, Clipped and Collected from Everywhere.

During the late cold snap the great Brooklyn bridge contracted, elevating its centre eight inches above its normal level.

Baird's French Ointment will cure the Itch in a few days, cures Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Scald Head, Obstinate Sores and Wounds. Sold by dealers.

The gulf of Mexico is not very deep. The lowest sounding recently reported is but 2,119 fathoms, while the average is 858, and mere than one-third of the whole has less than 100 fathoms,

INFLUENCE.—The influence of McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup on the stomach is beneficial, whether there be Worms present or not; no unpleasant results follow the use of this medicine.

The Florida orange crop this season is reported to be so much larger than the packing-box manufacturers anticipated that the shippers now find it difficult to buy boxes for their fruit.

IT IS SURPRISING how quickly Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, acting through the Blood, removes all Pimples and Blotches and produces a clear, healthy skin. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine.*

A young farmer on Long Island had a dream which led to the arrest of three tramps who had robbed a store, and to the recovering of the booty. This man would be an acquisition to the force of dreamers who serve as detectives in numberless city police departments.

One of the most remarkable yields of honey ever heard of was recently garnered by H. C. Parks from his apiary near Riverside, Col. The yield for the season from thirty-three hives was seven and a quarter tons, an average four hundred and fourteen pounds to the hive.

Recent reseachers show that electioneering was carried on in ancient Pompeii very much as at the present day. Inscriptions have been found informing the public that "a vote for the Lentulus is a vote for honest government," and asking all patriotic citizens to vote for "Balbus, the True Friend of the People."

Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co. of Boston, Mass., will send by mail, postage paid, a quarter of a pound sample pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders on receipt of 25 cents. These powders are worth their weight in gold to make hens lay, and will prevent all manner of disease common to hens, hogs and horses, including hog cholera.

The New York *Tribune* tells the following story:—A Canadian Episcopal Bishop of Scotch birth was the guest some time ago of a certain rector in Buffalo. Speaking of his visit afterward the old gentleman said:—"They were all good people, and most kind I am sure; but do you know, my dear, they gave me water to drink at the table and upon going to bed, as if I had been a horse."

A wonder of South London at present is a colossal figures which occasionally looms in Camberwell Green in the twilight, and labours slowly round. This is MacDonnell, the Gaelic giant from Sutherlandshire, who measures seven feet two inches in his stocking vamps. He had a collision with an omnibus fifteen months ago, and it is said that the omnibus was seriously damaged.

Those who tend the great cattle herds on the Texas plains, seldom have other than salt meat to eat. They cannot afford to kill a beef just to get a sirloin, and in that climate the balance of the animal will not keep long. It is now proposed to stock with German carp the trenches which they dug to catch rain water for themselves and their herds, and thus they may have fresh fish as food while living on the great interior plains.

Trade is dull in Newfoundland. There is a very large decrease in both exports and imports. The exports of codfish during the season is only 337,000 quintals against 430,000 in the same period last year. There is also a decrease of 500 puns in cod oil. Of imports the principal items decreased has been in flour of 30,000 barrels; in oatmeal 2,000 barrels; butter 10,000 cwt; and in tobacco 100,000 lbs.

The apostles of male dress reform in England appear to be in deadly earnest. Their present gospel is the inculcation of the blue coat and brass buttons, white waistcoat, light grey trousers, and powdered hair. If they succeed in this, they will try to introduce the brown coat with brass buttons, shawl-pattern waistcoats, brown cloth knee breeches, gaiters fastened with a diamond buckle, and square toed, high-heeled shoes.

A dry-goods merchant of Tenderfoot City, Arizona, has inserted the following advertisment in the local papers:—"We have the durndest lot of A1 goods ever seen in this divide, and we can bust any snoozer who tries to dispute it. Hitch up the old hoss and come and see us. The best saloons in town are within a stone's throw of our establishment. We have ransacked the world to get the finest goods, and we are bound to please."

DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation. These ailments, as well as Biliousness, Kidney infirmities, and femnine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

At a competitive examination of teachers to select a principal for an American district school, where the salary was $1,500 per annum, eighteen gentlemen who had been principals and four ladies were examined. The following words were given to spell: Poniard, separate, business, mingle, scintillate, mignonette, privilege, ethereal, ecstasy, allege, exhilarate, hymeneal, correlate, vacillate, daguerrean, bouquet, supersede, ventilate. One lady spelled all correctly, and she was the only person that did.

A man named Adams, who died in New-Lebanon, New York, on November 19th, had for years kept boards on hand to build his coffin of. His widow under protest paid a man $1.50 to nail them together, saying that $1 was enough. Shortly after she died, when the neighboars searched the house and found $35,000 in Government bonds, bank-books showing the deposit of thousands of dollars more, and three bushels of pennies. Soap and fresh meat had been strangers to the Adams' household economy for twenty-years.

Among the archives of the State of South Carolina is the following document, recently unearthed in the office of the Secretary of State, and dated 1733: "The humble petition of all the Maids whose names are underwritten: Whereas we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy condition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captured by the widows, and we are thereby neglected: in consequence of this our request is that your Excellency will, for the future, order that no widow presume to marry our young man till the maids are provided for, or else to pay each of them a fine, for satisfaction of invading our liberties."

An aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington had, at the peace preceding the escape of Napoleon from Elba, went to Torquay for the benefit of his health, being in an advanced stage of consumption. On hearing the Bonaparte was again at Paris, the Captain sent for his medical attendant and asked him how long, with care, he might hope to live. "With care, several months," replied the doctor. "Several months only," said the poor invalid; "then I may as well die in battle as in my bed." He joined his regiment, fought gallantly at Waterloo, received a wound which took away all the diseased part of his lungs and lived many years longer.

A lady in Coseytown discovered a mouse in the family flour barrel. She summoned her husband and told him to get a gun and call the dog and station himself near the scene of onslaught. Getting up on the high chair she commenced punching the flour barrel with a pole. The poor mouse soon made its appearance and started across the floor, the dog immediately in pursuit. In the excitement, the man fired the gun, killing the dog, and the lady fainted and fell off the chair. The man, thinking that she was dead and fearing arest for murder, cleared out and has not been heard of since. The mouse escaped.

He Knows It.

Hiram D. Maxfield, formerly of Silver Springs, R. I., has no doubt about the wonderful curative powers of Kidney-Wort. He was so afflicted with Kidney Complaint that he could not stand on his feet from pain and weakness. As soon as he commenced using Kidney-Wort he experienced immediate relief and at once began to grow strong and was relieved of all pain and unpleasantness. He says: "I *know* I have been cured by Kidney-Wort."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

The Mexican ladies regard it as vulgar to ride on horseback.

The first striking clock was invented in 1120 by a Cister can monk.

Over 100,000 cords of timber are manufactured into shoe-pegs in America every year.

It is alleged that there are as many Indians in America as were here when Columbus made his discovery.

From New York to San Francisco by rail it is 3,311 miles. In an air line the distance is about 2,600 miles.

A St. Louis man has discovered that codfish skin, when properly taned, makes elegant leather. It is of a pearl-gray colour and very tough.

The saddle in which King Henry V. of England rode at the battle of Agincourt now hangs astride an iron red near the ceiling of Edward the Confessor's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

A Vermont storekeeper kept a spring gun in his store for twenty-two years without bagging anything until the other night, when the old musket fell down and shot him through both legs.

"I never allow business of any kind to enter my chamber door," said Mr. Gladstone recently. "In all my political life I have never been kept awake five minutes by any debate in Parliament."

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

John G. Whittier received two large birthday cakes last week, one of which was surrounded by seventy-seven lighted candles. The Boston high school girls sent the poet a basket of seventy-seven tea roses.

The plea of a Nashville negro, convicted of butting an enemy almost fatally, was that in infancy he had been feed on milk from a notoriously belligerent goat. The judge said he could not regard that fact as an extenuation.

A barque that arrived at Philadelphia the other day when 300 miles east of New York came across an iceberg which was found to be swarming with living seals. The number on the berg is estimated at between two and three hundred.

The gambling houses of New Orleans advertise, by means of flaming posters, as openly as any legitimate business, and the words "keno," "faro," and "roulette" stare visitors in the face from billboards like the names of theatrical stars.

DIPHTHERIA.—Thousands of deaths caused by diphtheria could hove been prevented by a single bottle of Minard's Liniment used internally and externally. It is a positive preventive of diphtheria and will cure 90 cases out of 100, every family should keep it in the house.

In a Dorsetshire village, a few weeks ago, the son of a clergyman eloped with a cousin who was residing in his fathers parish, and in the chapel of the neighboring workhouse the couple were married. The father's rage was intense. He vented it by having his son's two ponies and favourite dogs brutally shot.

One of the largest salmon ever known to have been taken from a Europeau river was netted a few days ago in the Tay, near the mouth of the Almond, a few miles above Perth. The weight was estimated at about 80 lbs. The fish was 5 ft. in length and 2 ft. 5 in. in girth. It was a male, fresh run, and in splendid condition.

The number of locusts destroyed on the Island of Cyprus last year under the auspices of the British Government is estimated at 195,000,000,000. A dozen or two either way doesn't make material difference. The screens which form part of the aparatus used in the process of destruction would form a line 315 miles in length if stretched continuously.

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick, and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Under such conditions, boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and one disease after another is developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it will make the blood pure, rich, warm, and vitalizing.

The Tartary young man who breaks his engagement with his girl does so at his peril, for he then has to engage himself to the next older sister. If anything happens to her, he has to take the next one and so on down. The family that matrimonially catches a Tartar doesn't let go its grip until grim death has been very busy, for Tartar families are always blessed with a large bevy of girls.

The profits to Moody and Sankey on the sale of their revival hymn books is said to have reached half a million dollars. No other publications in that field have approached these in popularity. The proceeds are divided equally between the evangelists. Moody has endowed a school with a part of his share, and it is now reported that Sankey is about to do something handsomely philanthropic.

The scientists are always knocking out the poets, somehow. Prof. Swindhurst has just discovered that the lark, so far from being a typical early bird, is the very latest to rise in the morning, and that the crow and the quail are real early birds detailed to start the kitchen fire and take in the early worm. These are on deck before anything except the owls, who do not deserve any credit, however, as they stay up all night.

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with out sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For female complaints it has no equal.

A Dakota merchant says:—"We haven't got twenty real farmers in this county. They are all nothing but wheat raisers, and that is a long way from being a farmer. A large number of farmers in Dakota who run whole quarter sections of land, seldom have a drop of milk in the house, and the butter they eat is bought at the nearest store. They don't even keep a cow or pig, or try to raise vegetables enough to provide for the winter."

At church fairs in Birmingham, England there has been a great deal of gambling, The Congregationalists had raffles for bank-notes, and the Episcopalians announced an open raffle, "tickets threepence each," with a number of prizes, including bottles of wine and boxes of cigars, for the benefit of some church schools. At last the corporation has felt itself bound to refuse the use of the Town Hall, unless some guarantee is given that there shall be no raffling.

Liverpool has a larger fleet of merchant ships than any port in the world. It is estimated that if all the steamers, sailing ships, speculation and other gigs, barges and coasting craft that form the flotilla of the Mersey, were placed stem to stern, a negro steward would occupy 77,414 years in taking a brandy and soda from the saloon of the end vessel to a passenger in the smoking room of the foremost, without counting time necessary for sleep or refreshments.

A certain Mr. Cole, who has for many years been the superintendent of a church of England Sunday School in the north of London, recently married his deceased wife's sister. The local clergy thereupon refused to admit him to the holp communion, on the ground, probably, that he was a "notorious evil liver;" and the Bishop of Bedford, "with great pain," has endorsed the action of the clergy. Mr. Cole has replied to the letter by joining a Nonconformist congregation.

According to the Dutch, the inventor of the thimble was a goldsmith named Nicholas van Benschotan, who, in 1681, imagined the useful little article to preserve the dainty fingers of his lady love, Mynfraw von Renselder. But the French fix the invention of the thimble at an earlier date; an old French ballad, published in 1484, speaks of a fair one's lips as being "more pecked at by birds than is the thimble by the needle," which would prove that the thimble was known at least four hundred years ago. But it is difficult to imagine that the thimble could be otherwise than coeval with the needle, that is to say, with the art of sewing, which evidently has flourished since the very earliest times.

A Golden Opinion.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

FUN, FACT AND FANCY.

Five Minutes Light Reading for Everybody.

Tinkle, Tinkle.

Now the cutter, seated single,
Flashing sleighbells' rythmic jingle,
Over hill and darksome dingle
The crackling snow will creak
And grind,

Nestling in the downy pingle.
Laughing at the water's tingle.
Softest words two fools will mingle,
Ne'er dreaming there's a small boy
"On behind."

Too thin—the "living skeleton."

The turning point—the pitchfork.

The traveler's leading motive—The locomotive.

The best way to make a man acknowledge the corn is to stamp on his toe.

Cushions are prohibited in the New York horse cars by the Board of Health.

Queen Victoria has the finest set of plate in the world. It cost $10,000,000.

The hand organ is an exception to the rule that "one good turn deserves another."

Lie Yung is the name of a Chinaman in Denver. He was brought up in a law office.

The girl who is looking for a place in a church choir must have a key to the situation.

A young man asks:—"When is the best time to move?" When you hear the dog start.

It is said that the goose drinks water one hundred times a day. That is because it's a goose.

Two ladies have lately been appointed as clerks in Norway in one of tht Government departments.

Sarah Bernhardt has given out that she never retires to her bed at night without uttering a prayer.

Maggie, I don't like to see this dust on the furniture." "All right, mum, I'll shut the blinds right away."

The United States army hasn't been defeated by the Indians for a whole year and the Secretary of War feels good over it.

The bridal gift of a California man to his daughter was a spirited horse, in the first riding of which she was thrown and killed.

"Name a clause in our national constitution," said a teacher just before Christmas. "Santa Claus," shouted a happy-eyed urchin

A young bride claimed that her husband was a model young men, And he was. His occupation was making dummies for clothing stores.

Lack of material: A company of Newport dudes imported a mind-reader for their amusement, but when he arrived he found he had nothing to work on.

"We have struck smoother road, haven't we?" asked a passenger of a conductor on an Arkansas railroad. "No," replied the conductor, "we have only run off the track."

"A Duluth doctor hit a man with a club in a quarrel and then charged him $2 for fixing up a scalp wound. The other fellow can't see where his share of the fun comes in.

A lady in New York, who weighed two hundred pounds, lost thirty pounds by living on tea alone for three weeks. She never regained her flesh when she resumed her regular diet.

"Gentleman of the jury," said a Tecumseh (Neb.) lawyer, last week, "there were just thirty-six hogs in the drove. Please remember the fact—just three times as many as in the jury box, gentleman.

Mistress of the house (to recently landed)—"Why, Bridget, where in the world have you been in all the rain?" Bridget (dripping wet)—"Shure, aa' oive been hangin' out the clothes to dhry, mum."

When little Willie L—— first heard the braying of a mule in the South he was greatly frightened, but after thinking a minute he smiled at his fear, saying:—"Mamma, just hear that poor horse wiv the whooping cough.'

"Oh, yes, John Henry," writing funny paragraphs is as easy as falling down stairs. All you have to do is to sit down and think out your funny things and write them down. You can write them as fast as you can think them out.

Belva Lockwood claims that in the temperance field, moral suasion has proved a failure, and the only remedy is legislative enactment and labour, united labor on the part of all the temperance organizations and woman's society throughout the land.

Recently an unknown man from the East went into a Western eating-house and ordered truffies or some other effete delicacy. Whereupon the noble son of the West who took his order whipped out a murderous looking pistol, saying, "Hash is what you want and hast is what you'll git."

"Has Burlington a very intellectual community?' asked the new minister. "Intellectual, parson? Well, I should construe. There's three dancing clubs on Nerth Hill, two skating rinks down town, four bowling alleys on Main street, a weekly hop at the South Hill barn and a school house on West Hill. Intellectual, parson? Town jest runs to brains."

A powerfully built young lady walked into a dry-goods store the other day, and inquired of the bachelor clerk. "Do you keep hoes, young fellow?" "Yes ma'am all kinds," was the reply; and pulling down a couple of boxes of hose, he held up a pair to view. She looked straight at him, turned red, and overflowed with a remark, "You blasted fool, them's stockings—I want a hoe." He referred her to a hardware store.

"Well, sir," said the judge to a man who was brought before him on the charge of assault and battery, "you say that man struck you?

"Yes, sir; he did."

Didn't you retaliate?"

"No, sir; I wouldn't do such a mean thing as that."

"What did you do, then?"

"Well, I just gave him the awfullest lickin' he ever got."

Maud—I think no young man should ask a lady to go out riding unless he is complete master of his horse.

Nicefellow—Perfectly right. That's how so many accidents happen. I have made a special study of horses and can drive the most savage ones with safety.

Maud—With one hand?

Nicefellow—Yes or I can hold the reins between my teeth if necessary and leave both arms free. By the way, Miss Maud, won't you take the first sleigh ride with me?

Maud (enthusiastically)—Indeed I will.

"Yes," said old farmer Jones to a traveller who was stopping with him over night, "I've got as good a wife as any man in these parts, if I do say it."

"I am not married myself," returned the traveller, "but nevertheless I can appreciate the pride which a husband might take in a good wife."

"Why stranger," went on the old farmer earnestly, "I've known that woman to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning milk sixteen cows, and get breakfest for twenty men, an' have the hull thing done afore sunrise."

"You don't say so," exclaimed the stranger.

"Yes, sir, and not once only, but week in and week out; an' you can see as well as I can she ain't a strong woman, nuther."

A Step in the Right Direction.

We are much gratified to learn, from an authentic source, that the Board of Cavalry Equipment of the United States Army, comprising experienced and able Cavalry officers, has concluded to recommend for exclusive use in the Service, the Specific Veterinary Medicines made by the Humphreys' Medicine Company. This determination has been arrived at only after a most thorough and exhaustive examination of the subject. The above Board of officers, in the line of duty, applied to this Company for information upon the subject more especially referring to two points—the relative loss of stock and the cost of treatment. The Humphreys' Company simply referred the Board to various horse horse railroad, express and other large stock owners for information, and the result of the inquiry was such that the Board has recommended these specifics and the recommendation has been approved by the Quarter-Master General and the General of the Army, and the Specifics are being duly issued to the various Cavalry Regiments, Posts and Light Batteries. Now, we have every reason to believe, from the known character of the house supplying the Veterinary Specifics, and the reputation of the medicines themselves, that the experiment, in such it may be termed, will prove entirely successful.—*Davenport Democrat.*