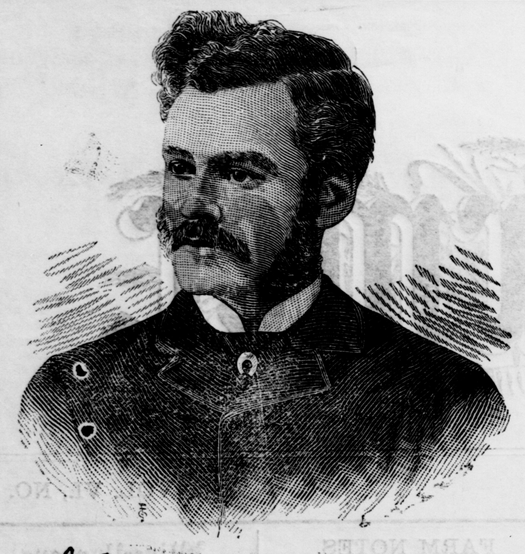

J. Douglas Hazen

York's Favorite Candidate for the Local Assembly.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 24, 1885.

Practical Issues.

Mr. Blair came into power on the policy of Reform. What has he reormed.

Mr. Blair promised to abolish the Legislative Council. He has not done so.

Mr. Blair was opposed to increasing the public debt of the Province, but what is the fact. On Dec. 31st, 1883, the debenture debt was **$963,000,** and the Auditor General's report for 1885, shows that Mr. Blair has increased it to **$1,381,100** and advance of **$418,100** in **one year.**

With the increase of the Debenture debt, is the increase of the interest on the same. We paid in interest in 1882, before Mr. Blair come into power, $46,-695. In 1883, under Mr. Blair, it jumped to $59,440; in 1885 it amounts **$83,315,** an increase over 1882 of **$36,620.**

Mr. Blair promised to conduct the public business inside the income, and in 1884 he had a deficit of **$122,000.**

Mr. Blair promised to reduce the number of the Executive from *nine* to *five*. Mr. Blair has still nine members in his Executive.

Mr. Blair pledged his word through his organ, that the Stock Farm would be removed to York. The Stock Farm remains in Kings County.

Mr. Blair would reduce the cost of criminal prosecutions, and we have shown from the Public Accounts that last year his own partner received for egal services, the sum of **$1000.**

Mr. Blair as a Reformer, is a

FRAUD.

That Railway Subsidy.

To influence the electors of York on the western side of the river, the subsidized organ coins the falsehood, that, **Mr. Blair** has obtained a local subsidy for the Woodstock and Fredericton Railway Company. Says the organ :—

"The promoters having a provincial subsidy of $3,000 a mile to start on, instead of nothing as they would have had if Mr. Blair had not interested himself in the matter, have organized their company and will, no doubt, carry on the work successfully, which they could not have done if Mr. Blair had not seen his opportunity and acted upon it."

What a brazen falsehood!

This company as a company **has never applied for the local subsidy.**

If the company had applied for the subsidy, Mr. Blair had no authority from the Legislature to grant it, and nobody knows this better than Mr. Blair himself.

This road should have been subsldized, and Mr. Blair is to blame, that it has not been.

Mr. Blair could find subsidies for railways all over New Brunswick, but for the one in which the western parishes of his own county is especially interested.

The Parishes of Kingsclear, Prince William and Dumfries, ought to remember on the 4th of July, that when it was in Mr. Blair's power to grant a subsidy to the Woodstock and Fredericton Railway Company, he turned his back on them.

We challenge the organ to produce authority from either the President or the Secretary of the Road, that a local subsidy has been granted them.

The Last Ditch.

Mr. Blair's organ works itself into a rage over what it considers the aristocratic antecedents of Mr. Hazen and Mr. Wetmore. We were not aware, that because a man happens to have been born in any particular grade of society, it should be made a canvass against him in an election campaign. The electors of York are not interested in the occupation or employment of either Mr. Hazens or Mr. Wetmore's father. They will be quite content to take both gentlemen as they find them. Moral and intellectual worth is the true standard of nobility in this country, and Mr Hazen and Mr. Wetmore may reasonably lay claim to a fair proportion of both these admirable qualities. All Mr. Hazen has accomplished, is the result of his own unaided effort, and Mr. Wetmore's good reputation as a lawyer of ability, and as a man of generous instincts, may be credited alone to Mr. Wetmore.

The organ must be hard up for something upon which to base an attack on these gentlemen.

Mr. Wilson will be handsomely beaten in the city. Let the parishes do their duty.

Slandering their own Friends.

Mr. Blair delights to call the Opposition the "Toll Bridge party," but among the incorporators of the Toll Bridge bill were his friends

William Richards,
W. T. Whitehead,
Alexander Gibson,
James Hodge,
Patrick Dever,
Z. R. Everett,
George F. Gregory,
John Pickard,
Alexander Thompson,
William Lemont,
A. A. Sterling.

These were among the men who, according to the Organ, were going to **"pocket the balance of the Subsidy:"** they were among the **"Conspirators who expected to make $90,000 out of the Government and the people of York."** These were among the men who the Organ says had "PLANNED TO GRIND TOLLS OUT OF THE PEOPLE, AND THEN STEP OUT WITH $90,000 IN THEIR POCKETS AS THE REWARK OF THEIR RASCALITY." The Organ accused Mr. Wilson (Mr. Blair's candidate) of "*Extravagance, Maladministration and Fraud,*" and now it applies such epithets as the above to Mr. Blair's friends, Messrs. Whitehead Richards, Gibson, Hodge, Dever, Everitt, Gregory, Pickard, Thompson, Lemont and Sterling.

Mr. Blair's School Regulations.

There is no branch of the public service that Mr. Blair has touched, but has been injured by the contact. His incapability, however, is more clearly shown in his new school regulations than on any other point. Mr. Blair, to economize for the benefit of his friends, attacked the educational service of the country, and that too at its most vital point. A well trained, well paid staff of teachers, is the very lifeblood, the main stay of an educational system. The salaries of the school teachers at best, in New Brunswick, was too low for the character of the work performed, but this did not deter Mr. Blair from reducing them still lower, that he might have a few extra thousand dollars to lavish on his friends. When Mr. Blair cut down the school teachers' salaries, he struck a blow at the very ground work of education in this Province, and he attacked with the greatest reduction, that class of teachers who are employed where the taxpayers are the least able to pay their teachers. **The third class teachers have had their salaries reduced twenty per cent. by Mr. Blair's** school law amendments. This is a fact that no sophistry of Mr. Blair, or wild raving of his organ, can get over. What is the consequence. Either the teachers are compelled to seek employment elsewhere, or the taxpayers have to make up the deficiency to retain the teachers. While Mr. Blair economized to the extent of $20,000 by reducing the Government grant to teachers, he grinds that amount out of the taxpayers to make up the teachers remuneration, or if the salaries are not supplemented by the taxpayers to the extent of the reduction of the Government grant, the educational service suffers by the employment of inferior teachers at a reduced remuneration,

Does not every teacher, every taxpayer know that we are stating facts? But how does Mr. Blair's organ meet our charges against Mr. Blair's mismanagement of the educational service. Simply as on all other points, by personal abuse, in blazing head lines, and empty assertions. It has not honestly endeavoured to discuss the school question, because the facts are against Mr. Blair, and the country is against Mr. Blair's Educational policy.

The Workingman's Son.

Mr. Blair's organ urges the election of Mr. Wilson, because he is a Workingman's Son.

True. But when Mr. Wilson was contesting the Mayoralty Election in Fredericton, eighteen months ago, he was heard by a gentleman we can name, to express himself as anything but complimentary to workingmen. **"The trouble with this election,"** said Mr. Wilson the Workingman's Son, **"is that every man who owns a pick axe or shovel, has a vote."**

A Political Weathercock.

Mr. Wilson's public career. Independent in 1882: willing to run against Mr. Blair in 1883, till advised by Mr. Blair's big financial friend not to do so: accepting office from Mr. Blair the same year: running for Mr. Blair in 1885. What a truly consistent political record!

Mr. Blair's Contempt for the Workingmen.

Mr. Blair has a supreme contempt for the workingmen—for the farmers, and lumbermen of York.

Mr. Blair contemptuously referred to Mr. Estabrooks in the election of 1883, as a "straw man," and in the Legislature Mr. Blair carries his profession into practice.

As early as 1881, when a lien bill was introduced in the Legislature, by Mr. Lynott, Mr. Blair said that **"he found on investigation, that a lien law was quite impracticable to work out."**—*See Official Report of the Debates,* page 50.

In the same debate, Mr. McLellan who is Mr. Blair's Provincial Secretary, said, **"the bill should not pass."** In 1884 when another lien bill was introduced by Mr, Wetmore, Mr. Blair had no good word for the measure. **Mr. Blair could have carried the lien bill** if he had co-operated with Mr. Wetmore. He chose rather to remark to the House that **"the fact of the special committee having reported unfavorably to the bill, was an argument against it."**

Mr. Blair has no regard for the interests of the small lumber operators. It is the big guns he is after, those who are able to contribute to Mr. Blair's election fund. He made new lumber regulations, granting a ten years' lease of the lumber lands. The wealthy lumbermen were able to pay for a ten years' lease, the smaller operators were not, and the lands are locked up.

A bill to remove the wild land tax from the property of a wealthy corporation is before the Legislature. Its passage means to **deprive certain section of York of hundreds of dollars** that have hitherto been applied to the construction and repair of the public roads. This was a direct attack on Mr. Blair's own constituency, but did he rise in his might and eloquence, and protest against the passage of the bill? We invite his subsidized organ to produce Mr. Blair's protest against the passage of the wild land tax bill.

ELECTORS OF YORK.

Read the Plain Truth of Blair's attack on Education.

A Ten and Twenty per cent Reduction of Teachers' Salaries has to be made up by additional Assessment on the Tax Payers.

The electors of York are interested in the question of Education, and especially so at the present time, when an opportunity will be afforded them on election day of voting against the Government by supporting Mr. Hazen. We desire to call attention to some of the changes made by the Hon. A. G. Blair in our School Law. These changes are, it is claimed, in the interests of the country. Let the electors think them over and see whether they approve of them or not. We wish to make no other point against the the present Government on this question than this: their incapacity. And if incapacity to deal with any one question more than another be grounds of condemnation by an electorate, it is truely this question involving the highest interests. We shall show how the *teachers* of the country, the *ratepayers* of the country, and the *children* of the country, are involved in the matter, each suffering from the blundering policy of the Government. And let us examine.

(1) THE CHANGE OF SCHOOL TERM.

Formerly we had two school terms, which, for practical purposes, made the smaller pupils in one, and the more advanced in the other, the chief element in the school. In the term which opened with November and closed with April, the larger children of the district were the chief support of the school; and in the term beginning with May and ending with Ociober, the smaller. This, it will be readily seen, enabled the teacher to give greater attention to his classes, and hence do greater justice to the individual pupil. Uuder the present arrangement, we have a term beginning in midsummer; and, as a consequence, its membership includes both the elder and the younger pupils, and so with the other term beginning in midsummer and ending in midwinter. Now what does that mean for the school? It means that the pupils of the schools, the children of the country, are to suffer because of this blundering, and the only excuse offered is this: it makes the school year end with the fiscal year. This is no justification whatever—simply an excuse. But let us look still further into this charge of term, and see how it affects the teacher. The one term begins in January and ends with June, the other begins with July and ends with December. Thus both the vacations are in one term, and, as a consequence, we find about 130 teaching days in the first term of the year and 100 days in the last term. But this is not all. The longer term has 3 months of bad weather in it, the shorter term one month, because in the former are January, February and March, and in the latter December. The facts, then, in connection with the change of term are these:—

1. The school is placed under serious disadvantages by its "mixed" character in both terms.
2. The terms are of very unequal length.
3. The longer term is in the worst part of the year.
4. The teacher who is able to rest during the cold winter and teaches simply for 100 days in summer and autumn, receives as much pay as the one who, through cold weather and storms, teaches 13 days to the other's 10.

Can this simple presentation of a fact be controverted? It may be denied, as was the fact that the teachers' salaries have been cut down, by the Attorney-General on the day his relative was presented by him to the convention for ratification simply. It may be *denied,* but the facts remain. The next ground of disapproval is

(2) THE CHANGE IN INSPECTION.

Either we need or we do not need inspection. If we need it, let us have it; if we do not need it, let us do away with the farce. We have six men doing what eight did before, and making *two visits* a year for one before—2⅔ times as much work. The doing away with ranking schools cannot have lessened the work that much, or else the work of ranking must have involved much attention to the condition of the school. And that is just where the benefits of inspection come in. Formerly we had an inspector in our midst, and when we wanted advice or instruction knew just where to address him or, by appointment, where to meet him. How is it with York County to-day? Under the present arrangement York County, although near the educational centre of New Brunswick, is most absurdly placed in this matter. One part is under the control of an Inspector who traverses the county from St. Mary's up the Nashwaak, around the North Shore to Campbelltown; another part is under the charge of one who lives in King's County, and the schools of the remaining part are inspected by a gentleman who cannot possibly be reached without difficulty, as he is expected not only to visit Carleton County as well, but all the towns of the Province except St. John. Talk of "gerrymandering." If York County has not been sadly "gerrymandered" or murdered or sacrificed, we do not know what to call it. We venture to say that not one ratepayer in six in York County to-day has learned yet who the inspector of his district is—whether the one who roams from the Indian Village, at the east end of the "nebridge," to the Metapedia, or the one whose home is in King's County, where the Stock Farm still remains, or the other gentleman who is obliged to revolve around the entire Province. And these gentlemen are to come twice a year to our schools, are they? We'll believe they can do it when we experience it, but not before. Now, outside of this question of two visits a year, why has York been so divided and cut up in this way? Is it to suit the convenience of some other place, or a concession to the demands of some members of Mr. Blair's executive. The latter, we presume, is the more correct. The whole arrangement of our school inspection is absurd—the inspectorates themselves and the work that can actually be done, as compared with what is required.

(3) THE LOWERING OF THE TEACHERS' SALARIES A DIRECT TAX ON THE RATEPAYERS.

In the anxiety of the Government to save in some direction, that it might spend on favorites and monopolists and partizans in another, the sacrifice fell directly upon the interests of education. What else could suffer? The Executives' salaries could not be lessened, the bridges for friends and for party considerations must be built,—and we refer not to the one across the St. John at Fredericton—but a saving must be made somewhere, for don't you see," said the genius of the Government, "we are going to have a deficit. Where shall the reduction fall?" On the teachers of the country, said the genius. "On the teachers," cried they all, "They receive as much now in a year as we do for a month, and its too much.—Cut down the teachers' salaries, and then, if they persist in living and teaching, let the ratepayers pay the difference. We will reduce the higher salaries 10 per cent., and let the richer districts make up the difference; we will reduce the lower salaries nearly one-fifth, and let the back districts, where these go, make that up!' But did they carry out such a plan? Ask any teacher in the country and see. Stripped of any sophistry, the facts are:

1. The teachers' salaries have been lessened.
2. The ratepayers must make this up, as the teachers could barely live before.
3. The better class of teachers have been reduced ten per cant., and the lower classes nearly twenty per cent.
4. The better districts, therefore, make up what they cannot offord to, and the poorer districts even more.

"But," said the Attorney-General in his convention speech, "the teachers actually receive more than before." That means that cutting down prices in anything makes it more valuable in the market. "But," says the Government, "we make no part of the salary contingent on ranking, and give you a definite amount instead,"

By taking, as doubtless the Attorney General did, the number of teachers in the country in 1883, and allowing each one to teach full time, the salaries would equal about what the teachers actually received under the former system for that year; but let us not overlook the fact that many of the schools were open only part of the year, or term, and hence to compare a full term in every school in the country with the actually part term schools of last year, is unfair.

The Attorney General, however, so far as we can learn, does not tell us that to many a back district which aforetime received a few dollars extra in working up pupils for superior allowance, that privilege is now taken away, and this money concentrated on five points in the county. What say Kingsclear, Mouth of Tay, Penniac, the Barony, Southampton, English Settlement, Cork, Pokiok, Royal Road, Temperance Vale, Tay Settlement, and many other places, all of which passed pupils in the required standard before, but are now ruled out to make way for the *centres* of education. Take the five points in the county which now receive the full allowance and go over the Educational circulars from 1880 to 1884, and you will find that these schools combined did not pass over 30 per cent. of all the pupils passed in the county. The other districts which passed 70 per cent. have lost the privilege, and the county which averaged about $700 superior allowance money gets $500 instead.

The ratepayers of York who have children will find enough cause in this one question alone to lead them to support Mr. Hazen and vote against Mr. Blair and his relative, Mr. Wilson, on the fourth of July.—*Capital.*

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

A Near Approach to Manhood Suffrage.

[From the Sun.]

The disfranchising bill is the name given to the present franchise bill passed in the Dominion Commons. Let us see if it deserves the name, and if it will take from or add to the electorate in our own Province:

In the first place take cities and towns:

Any one who own real property to the value of $300 in cities, and $200 in towns, will have a vote. At present the real property qualification is $400. In this we find a substantial reduction, and one which must result in a large addition to the voters' list.

Any tenant who pays $2 per month, $12 per half year, or $20 per year will be entitled to vote. This will add a large number of working men and laborers. who own no real estate, but simply live in rented houses.

At present we have no tenant franchise in our cities and towns.

Any person who is a bona fide occupant of property to the value of $300 in cities and $200 in towns, under license or under agreement to purchase, will have a vote. At present we have no occupants' franchise.

Again, the sons of residents who live with their parents will be entitled to vote upon the property of the father, if that be sufficent in value to give the right. That is, where now in cities upon real property of $1,000 in value, only the father can vote as owner, the father and two sons will be entitled to vote under the new bill, and in towns the father and four sons will be entitled to vote. That this franchise, which is now unknown in our Province, will largely increase the number of voters, every one can readily see.

Again, any person whose earnings or income amounts to $300 per annum, shall be entitled to vote. At present the income is $400, and does not cover simple earnings. This will, in fact, include all working men who are not taken in under the other franchises.

It is difficult to see who will be excluded. Between the real property, the tenancy, the occupancy, the residents' sons, and the income basis it will be possible for every deserving man to be registered upon the voters, list.

We confidently challenge anyone to show that, as compared with our present franchise, the Dominion bill will not result in a large addition to the electorate, and we are certain that it will disfranchise none. It is true that the personal property qualification is done away with, but the other bases of qualification are so varied and so generous that any person who formerly qualified in the former can now qualify upon some one or other of the later. Our readers will see how unfair and untruthful has been the course of the opponents of the measure who would fain have us believe that its result would be to restrict the suffrage.

In counties the franchise will also be largely extended by the bill. At present the possession of $100 of real property, or $400 income, or $400 real and personsi property gives a right to vote.

Under the provisions of the Franchise Bill, the real property to be possessed must be of the actual value of $150. This is a little higher than at present, but it is actual and not assessed value, and it may be confidently asserted, that in the first place there are no farmers who get a living for their families off a property which, in land and buildings, is worth less than $150. There may be some persons who live on a small lot and in a house the actual value of both of which is less than $150, but this is hardly conceivable and if it be so, these persons must follow some other trade or calling which will enable them to reach a total earning of $300, which entitles to a vote. Besides the real property qualification in counties, there is an income and earnings basis of $300 in value gross value, which entitles to a vote. If any man in any or many ways makes a total year's earnings of $300 he becomes a voter, and this will cover the case of any deserving man who does not possess a qualification of any other kind.

Then there is the farmer's son's franchise. If for instance a farmer has real property, not only he can vote, but for every $150 with over and above the first $150, he can give a vote to one of his sons. So that if he were worth $750 of real prorerty, he could vote for the first $150 and each of four sons, if he had as many of age, could vote as well. Any one sees what a broadening of the franchise such is. And yet in the face of that men talk of the "dis-enfranchising" measure.

Again, in counties the tenant, occupancy and mechanics' sons' franchise has place. Any person who pays a rental of $2 per month or $20 per year, who is occupant of $150 worth of real property, and any sons of mechanic whose property is sufficient, as in cases of farmers' sons, are entitled to be placed upon the list.

The above simple and plain clauses of the bill show plainly that it is a most liberal measure, far in advance of the present franchise, and but the slightest remove from manhood tax-paying suffrage.

A Romantic Marriage on the Miramichi.

(Advocate.)

A rather unusual event took place on Friday last on board the steamer "Miramichi," at Burnt Church on her regular trip of that day. It apppears that Jacob Price of Tabusintac had, for some time, been very much in love with Jane, daughter of his neighbor, Mr. John Murray, Jane being now very little, if any more that 16 years old. Jacob, unlike his patriarchal name sake, was not willing to wait for the object of his affection any longer than he could help, so he procured a marriage certificate some time ago, and having induced Jane to accompany him, made for Neguac on Friday where the two boarded the steamer. Parties on board at once surmised that an elopement case was in progress, and that it was on the truest of true love, for the couple behaved in a most affectionate manner towards each other, indulging in hugging and kissing very suggestive of the most mallable of "spoons." The girl, moreovsr, was in short clothes, and thoughts of rescuing and returning her to the nursery were indulged in to some extent. As if to disprove the old saying that "the course of true love never did run smooth," a Methodist clergyman, in the person of Rev. Mr. Estey of Tabusintac, was also among the passengers and to him Jacob confided the information that he had a license and wanted to be marriad at once. The Rev. gentleman seemed to be somewhat perplexed. He, no doubt, had the evidence of his own eyes to convince him that the couple meant business and that if he did not marry them some other clergyman would, so in the view of the possibilities of the situation he made "the twain one flesh." The newly-wedded couple at once retired to the after part of the ladies cabin and commenced the honey-moon, their mutually affectionate demonstrations being a matter of amused interest to their fellow-passengers. Arrived at Chatham, they put up at the Dominion House, and have since returned to Tabusintac, where no doubt, Jane has been forgiven by objecting parents, and Jacob is happy with his youthful bride.

Barnum's Enormous Show.

The White Elephant and Jumbo Coming.

The mere announcement of the coming of Barnum's magnificent hippodrome is sufficient to put the entre city in a state of excitement. Old and young, rich and poor, enthuse over this event when they would not over any other; and well they may, for the entertainment furnished this year is of so royally magnificent a character that it has been compared to a cyclone of splendor by the press and public of the country. The mention of a few only of the marvelous features of the United Barnum and London Shows and Sanger's Double Menageries seems like taking a chapter from the "Arabian Nights." First, there are the performances by a triple circus in three big rings; then there are the special acts on a hugh elevated stage; then the many marvelous feats of the aerialists, ascensionists, trapezists, &c., and then follow the thrilling and glorious contents of the great Roman hippodrome, with two and four-horse chariot races, elephant, camel, monkey, flat, jockey, hurdle, steeplechase, foot and animal races, on a track forty feet wide and nearly half a mile round. Then the mammoth museum, with its living wonders and curiosities; then the great display of strang human creatures, such as native Nubians, Afghan warriors, Burmese priests, real Nautch dancing girls, high and low-caste Hindoos, &c., all surrounding the white sacred elephant, purchased from King Theebau of Burmah, for $200,000, besides real man-eating cannibals, genuine Zulus, Aztecs, Sioux Indians, Wild Men, Flat-Heads, and others; then the monster world-famed Jumbo whose immense height creates a feeling of awe in all beholders; then the 300 tons of performing elephants, and the twelve little fellows doing all kinds of odd tricks; then the world of natural history confined in cages, besides birds, beasts and huge serpents; then the big tents and the myriads of features, such as dwarfs, fat people, skeletons, &c. As a show, this is the greatest the mind of man every gave birth to, and when exhibited in the city of New York attracted the enormous number of 500,000 visitors; creating in Philadelphia a most profound sensation, and everywhere else the same. It has been visited by judges, lawyers, clergymen and the leading men of the army, navy and the nation, and highly endorsed by all and every one. It is certainly a most wonderful affair, and well deserves its title of the greatest on earth, while the admission price is the same as to an ordinary show—everything, Jumbo and all—fifty cents. These monster nine shows combined will be here on Wednesday, July 8th. Two performances will be given at 2 and 7 P. M., and the parade takes place in the streets at 8 in the morning.

Queen Victoria's Cousin.

A MYSTERIOUS STORY CIRCULATING IN SCOTLAND.

The following extraordinary story has gone the round of the Scotch papers:—

A few days ago there died in Preston, at an ordinary cottage house in a street on the northern side of the town, a woman of Royal descent—a second cousin of Queen Victoria, it is distinctly asserted; and, so far as the town is concerned, she went down to the grave, at the age of eighty-five, "unhonoured and unsung." The only mourner at the grave side was her son, whose life has been of a most chequered description. For particular reasons we purposely suppress names; if references were plainly made, the living might be injured in material prospects. This personage, true to a vow she had made, gave no general cue to her character or lineage. So well was this vow kept that only a limited favoured number were able to penetrate the secret. Descended from a Royal stock of peculiarly historic renown, the woman referred to, passed her youthful days in the vicinity of Balmoral Castle. A braw Scotch laddie, well educated, but with no fine ancestry to boast of, wooed and won the maiden. They were married; but the marriage was not approved of in certain high quarters, and the wedded couple afterwards took their departure and located themselves in a neighbouring Scottish town. . . . Great secrecy was observed as to the family, character, and associations of the deceased; and it was only three days ago we ascertained, through quite a special channel, that she had lived and died at Preston. A short time before her death she, with her son, went especially to London and stayed there for a week, certain arrangements being made during their sojourn in the metropolis. In her last illness she called her son to her bedside, gave him good counsel, and advised him to be content with his present station in life, as any departure from it might be attended with inconvenience to his happiness. During her lifetime there were from time to time communications passing between London and Scotland and the deceased, which inclines us to think the so-called error of her marriage was viewed in a by no means very harsh light, and the events which subsequently took place strongly confirm this view. The deceased was a ripe scholar, a good linguist, possessed a well-balanced mind, and left behind her many things bearing upon her Royal descent These, we understand, are about to be, if they have not already been, sent to a certain quarter. A voluminous correspondence has been committed to the flames by order of certain authorities, and a diary kept by husband and wife has shared the same cruel fate. Many of the books bore marginal notes in ink, and these, too, have been subjected to the same fiery ordeal. In accordance with instructions officially given, all manuscripts and letters have been destroyed, while some articles have been sent off to London and Scotland.

"One result of the investigations of the royal commission on the housing of the working classes," says the London *Globe* "appears to be the discovery of a new cure for consumption. The Highlanders, who habitually breathe, in their bothies, the smoke form peat fires, are stated to enjoy a singular immunity from phthisis, owing to the antiseptic properties of the tar, creosote, tannin, and volatile oils and resins contained in the black, unctuous peat they use as fuel After this we are quite prepared to hear of the beneficial qualities of London smoke."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

In Lung Troubles and Cholera Infantum.

Dr. W. E. RANSOM, Hartford, Ind., says: "I find Scott's Emulsion an excellent remedy in lung troubles, and especially in Strumous children and a most valuable remedy in chronic stages of Cholera Infantum."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything

Come, love, to me by the sleeping sea;
For I have a pressing need of thee;
Thy father's bull dog is on the shore—
He runneth loose in quest of gore;
If you don't call him off blamed soon,
He'll chew me up under the pallid moon,
By the sleeping sea.

A fish has recently been discovered which has 10,792 bones—just eight less than shad.

A new engine of the London and North Eastern Railway, is reported to have attained a speed of eighty miles an hour.

Minister Sackville West at Washington, while playing lawn tennis, wears a pea-jacket, green spectacles, and a serious, that is to say lugubrious, expression.

A California man who recently killed a young lady's father and mother has married the young lady. Some men will do most anything to marry an orphan.

Sir Samuel Baker, who is on a shooting excursion in India, writes that he has obtained plenty of exciting sport. One day's bag consisted of three tigers and five panthers.

An old and well tried remedy is Baird's French Ointment. By its use Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Ulcers, &c., are soon healed. It will cure the Itch in a few days. Sold by all dealers, price 25 cts.

San Francisco now pays its school teachers $75,000 a year, and its school janitors $43,-000. The janitors are ward politicians and want to get the order of these figures reversed.

One of the hopeful signs of the times in Ireland is the fact that several landowners have taken to breeding pheasants again, and getting up a head of game in their preserves. This looks as if they had some faith in the maintenance of law and order and the stability of the *status quo.*

BOYS AND GIRLS who are growing rapidly, should, (to ensure strong and healthy constitutions), be given regularly PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, to keep up the waste that is continually going on in the system during the growing period. Always ask for PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Baptismal boxes are the newest feshions. They are very large—quite large enough to hold the babe; yet not intended for that purpose, but to contain costly gifts. The box is made of beautiful wood, inlaid with ivory and gold, also having at the sides, in relief gold, the names of the godfathers and godmothers.

DON'T GO LIMPING about with RHEUMATISM, feeling miserable and boring your friends with your troubles, but get at once a bottle of SCIATICINE and be cured *permanently.* It acts by neutralizing the RHEUMATIC POISON in the Blood. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

The time of day is announced every day at Woolwich, England, 1 P. M., and 9.30 P. M., by firing off a blank charge of powder from a nine-pounder bronze gun. Notwithstanding this fact, a courageous little sparrow has built her nest in one of the boxes of the carriage on which the gun rests, and has hatched out five little sparrows.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Beware of similarly named articles; they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

A Boston man suffering from indigestion tried various kinds of exercise to no purpose, but being at last prevailed upon to allow himself to be tossed in a blanket every other morning for a fortnight recovered his health. There used to be a report that old John Jacob Astor, when too feeble to stir around was regularly subjected to this treatment.

A leading Edinburgh writer states that in the coming autumn nearly every castle and mansion will be shut up in Scotland. The moors may let well, but the agricultural depression in the north is so great that the lairds cannot get their rents as formerly. Fat Scotch cattle are being sold by the farmers at about fourpence and fivepence the pound.

HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, and Tonic Dinner Pills, cleanse and enrich the blood and may always be relied upon to cure all eruptive diseases. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original and genuine.* For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

There is a man near Bowden, Ga, 85 years old who has lived 56 years at the place and in the same house where he now lives; has been married three time, raised 22 children, has never had the measels, has never had a pair of boots on his feet, never was sued, never sued anybody else, has served 30 years as justice of the peace and never had a judgment reversed or sent back on him for new trial.

The Australians are discussing the effect of the climate on the physique of children born and brought up in the colonies in comparison with that of Europeans, A New South Wales journal points out triumphantly that the average height of the men composing the Volunteer contingent to the Soudan is over five feet ten and one-fourth inches, which exceeds the general average of English regiments.

To the Invalid, the convalescent, the aged and infirm we would recommend the use of Baird's Beef Iron and Wine. It gives tone and vigor to the whole system, and is rightly termed a Food Medicine.

Paul Pinkham of Millbridge, Me., a blind man, has followed the lobster business for ten years. His boat is guided by his wife, but he hauls his traps, takes out his lobsters and puts on the bait as quickly as if he could see. He has caught a ton a week for three weeks. Mr. Pinkham makes his own traps and builds his own boats. In the blueberry season he picks berries for the local canning factory nearly as fast as those who can see.

At Buxton, in England, lately, a man who was ill began to recover, but conceived the idea of stimulating death when the doctor came and was able to persuade the doctor that he was dead. A certificate was accordingly made out. The man arose, shaved off his beard and became "the brother of the defunct," registered his own death, obtained an insurance claim, and was well on his way to foreign parts when his trick was found out.

Great interest has been aroused in Paris by the monster iron gun destined to be sent to the Antwerp Exhibition. It is now completed and mounted on its carriage, and is 11 metres 35 centimetres in length—about 35 feet. It weights some 37 tons, and the carriage weighs 20 tons. It will throw a cone shaped projectile, 3 feet long and weighing 450 kilos, a distance of 20 kilometres—a little over 12 miles. Colonel Valerand de Cange is the designer.

No freak of nature has so disturbing a tendency upon the prevailing scientific theories of cause and effect as the lightning. This mysterious silent and terrific force seems to know no law. In a severe storm in Illinois a few days ago a bolt passed through the window of a house amply shaded by tall trees and entered its sitting-room. It killed one person, stunned a second, affected two others and left three uninjured. Lightning and tidal waves are among the bewildering phenomena which are probably reserved for the genius of a coming Newton to explain.

The throne of the Empress of Russia is completely covered with plates of gold, and contains 1,500 rubies and 8,000 turquoises, besides many other rare and costly gems. The throne of the Czar, known as the diamond throne, is truely a marvel. It is generally conceded that Russia possesses more precious stones than any other nation, a majority of which were procured at the expense of blood. The jewels in the cathedral at Moscow are valued at $12,000,000.

The islands along the North Pacific coast are mostly the tops of sunken mountains, and vessels of heavy draught can get comparatively close to them, so close that, in sailing along the shores in a large steamer, a traveller writing of them, says he could, by the aid of a good field glass, distinguish most of the kinds of wild flowers growing on the rocky shores. These channels are so narrow, and yet so deep, that one can sail through them for days and weeks, and thus distinguish the flowers on either side.

Adjutant General Drum, U. S. A., has just completed a list of casualties in the Federal army during the late war. The list is thought to be the most accurate yet published. The aggregate number of deaths is shown to have been 359.496. Of these 29.498 occurred among the Union soldiers held as prisoners of war. The total number of troops reported as furnished by the various States under the various calls was 2,772.408 Some of the returns were duplicated, and it is estimated that the actual number was about 2.500,000.

Good the year round.

At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are required.

Mr. John George Adair of Rath Dair, in Queen's Co., Ireland, whose death was lately reported, was quite a representative man, and probably owned more land in his time than any one in Her Majesty's Dominions, for at the period of the famine in Ireland, when land was a drug in the market, he bought encumbered estate on estate, anticipating the speedy rebound of price. These estates he cleared in many cases of weak or defaulting tenants (a painful process, and not without risk or loss of life,) and sold at a great profit. Latterly he bought large tracts of real estate in Western America for ranche purposes, and refused a quarter of a million for one just before his death.

According to the Methodist year book for 1885, the statistics of membership in the different Protestant denominations are as follows:—Methodists, 25,839, ministers, 3,-993,724 members; Baptists, 19,246 ministers, 2,552,199 members; Presbyterians, 8,898 ministers, 1,002,944 members; Lutherans, 3,550 ministers, 800,189 members; Disciples of Christ 3,488 ministers, 563,928 members; Congregationalists, 3,723 ministers, 387,619 members; Episcopalians, 3,630 ministers, 313,889 members. It will thus be seen that the Methodists and Baptists are far ahead of the other bodies, and that while the Presbyterians are more than twice larger than the Lutherans, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ or Episcopalians, the Methodists' numbers are double those of the Presbyterians.

April 15th.

Carpets.

John J. Weddall's

Retail DRY GOODS trade having grown to such proportions that it is necessary he should have MORE ROOM for the successful carrying out of his plans, he has therefore decided to go OUT of the CARPET TRADE for the present.

THE WHOLE STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

will be sold at such prices

FOR CASH!

DURING THE

Months of April & May,

as cannot be touched by any HOUSE continuing in the trade.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Brussels, Tapestry,
Wool, Union,
Dutch, Hemp, &c.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Fredericton, April 15, 1885.

June 16th.

NOW SHOWING

AT

F. B. EDGECOMBE'S,

A beautiful stock of English, French and German

DRESS MATERIALS

in all the new Shades and Fabrics.

English, Canadian and American Prints.

Muslins, Lawns, Chambrays, &c.

A complete range of prices in our popular

Black Silks,

from 90 cts. to $3.00 per yard, quality guaranteed.

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

75 cts. $1.00 $1.25 per yard, in all fashionable shades.

Sunshades and Parasols

in Silk, Satin and Satteen, Plain and Lace Covered.

Rouillon's First Choice Kid Gloves.

CORSETS AND HOSIERY.

Milliney and Fancy Goods,

Ladies' and Childrens' Underwere,

BRIDAL TROUSSEAU.

Everything necessary to wear or make up at this most interesting period of life.

INSPECTION INVITED.

☞ Orders by Mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen St., Fredericton.

Branch Store, - - - St. Mary's.

Fredericton, June 17

WHEN BUYING OIL,

SEE THAT YOU GET

WHITE ROSE,

PUT UP IN

RED BARRELS,

Handsome Paper Label on Head.

APRIL, 1885

NEW GOODS.

—AT—

Tennant, Davies & Co.

New Spring Dress Goods,

New Spring Prints.

New Hamburg Embroideries.

Direct from the Manufactories.

LADIES' JERSEYS,

Black and Colors.

OTTOMAN

MANTLE CLOTHS,

&c. &c. &c.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Directly Opp. Normal School.

☞ Agents for the celebrated M., R. & A. dollar Unlaundried Shirt, and New York Domestic Paper Patterns.

KEEP COOL!

Coolers, Coolers,

A large Stock Cheap, at

C. H. THOMAS & Co's.

Balbriggan and Merino Shirts and Drawers,

ALL SIZES, CHEAP, AT

C. H. THOMAS & Co's.

White, Dress and Regatta Shirts; Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, &c.;

CHEAP AT

C. H. THOMAS & CO'S,

Custom Shirt Makers, and Gents' Furnishers

Fredericton, May 20, 1885

CONSUMPTION!

DAVIS'

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

Is now looked upon by the leading physicians of York County as a standard remedy in the treatment of

COUGHS,
COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
SCROFULOUS PROSTRATIONS
WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, &c.

It contains 65 per cent. of

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

The taste and smell of which are so thoroughly disguised that the youngest children not only take it readily, but look eagerly for more.

Cheaper than any other Emulsion Made.

PREPARED ONLY BY

GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist,

**Cor. Queen & Regent S