

# Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January 23, 1885.

## England's Difficulties.

Misfortunes seldom come singly. Just now when England is endeavoring by arms and diplomacy to solve the Egyptian question, the dynamiters show their hand in an attempt to wreck the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, and the Tower of London. Happily the audacious plot was only partially successful, but one trembles in thinking what might have happened, had the design of the perpetrators been entirely accomplished. All civilization must recoil at the details of the distasteful act. The assassins chose a time for their operations, when the historic buildings were occupied by hundreds of work people and children, who employed the holiday in sight-seeing. Why this occasion was selected, it is difficult to tell, unless the dynamiters would appal the Government by an unparalleled destruction of life. That the object was accomplished only in part, is through no fault of the fiends who planned the conspiracy to murder and pillage.

The London press is severe on the perpetrators of the outrage, and every available means will be used to bring them to justice. In Ireland, too, the outrage has been denounced in the press and by the priesthood. The interviews with O'Donovan Rossa and his murderous gang in the United States, would, however, indicate, that they, who are really the responsible parties, have little regret for what has occurred at London.

Gratification at the victory of the British forces in Egypt, under General Stewart, the details of which we publish elsewhere, is marred by the uncertainty which surrounds his present position. The battle was fought on Saturday, the 17th inst., and Gen. Stewart left there on the Monday following for Metemneh, twenty-three miles distant, where the Arabs are entrenched, and which must fall before Khartoum can be reached, and Gen. Gordon relieved. Nothing has been heard from Stewart since the battle, but it is believed that, finding the rebels opposing his onward march to Metemneh, he has taken up an entrenched position and await reinforcements from Korti, where Lord Wolsey remained with a reserve force of 2500 men. There are grave fears, however, that Stewart's little band of 1500 men, already decreased by the loss at Abu Klea, has been surrounded in the desert, and forced to succumb to the superior numbers of the enemy. The latest despatches indicate that Wolsey is pressing forward from Korti to reinforce Stewart.

Meanwhile, there is considerable anxiety as to the whereabouts and condition of another division of Wolsey's army, under Gen. Earle, who penetrated the desert in another direction, ostensibly to punish the Arab tribes for the murder of Consul Stewart, and ultimately to assist in the relief of Gordon at Khartoum. A few hours may bring news either of Stewart's successful march to Metemneh, or the wholesale butchery of his force in the desert. Who can tell which. If entrenched, as generally believed, and able to hold out until Wolsey joins him, the combined forces may make short work of the enemy, complete the advance on Metemneh, capture it, and open up the way for communication with Gordon at Khartoum. With terrible anxiety all Englishmen await news from Egypt.

A special despatch to the FARMER this forenoon, conveys the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Stewart has reached Metemneh, and opened up communication with Gen. Gordon. He was compelled to entrench himself two or three times, had several sharp engagements, and received slight wounds.

The FARMER is glad to hear of the continued success of our distinguished young townsmen, Mr. H. B. Pickard, M. A., who won the Gilchrist Scholarship in 1880, and who has since graduated at the University of London, and at the University of Edinburgh with honors in the Mathematics. Recently, he won the Maclaren Scholarships in the latter institution, which consists of the proceeds of a capital sum of £2,600 sterling. It is for the encouragement of the Study of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, and is open to all graduates in Arts of not more than three years standing at the time of competition (and under 30 years of age) who shall have taken honors in Mathematics. It is tenable for three years.

## The Warden's Election.

Mr. Leveritt Estabrook is to be congratulated on his elevation to the position of Warden of York County. He discharged his duties at the session of the Municipal Council last week, in a manner that challenged the admiration of even his opponents. Ours purely personal grounds, the FARMER would have been quite glad to have seen Mr. Coburn elected, but it was the latter gentleman's misfortune, that politics were introduced into the Council by Mr. Blair and his partisans. This improper course had to be rebuked, and it was most effectually rebuked by Mr. Estabrook's election. We observe that Mr. Blair's subsidized organ denies that the Attorney-General interfered in the election of Warden, and says that "Mr. Blair called at the Council Chamber for a few moments Tuesday morning"; that "he took no part whatever in the election, and left long before a vote was taken," all of which the Councilors themselves know, are undiluted falsehoods. The Attorney-General was in the Chamber when the Council was called to order. He remained all the forenoon. He returned immediately after dinner, and he was there when the vote was taken. He was actively engaged in canvassing for Mr. Coburn, and was beaten. These are the facts, and can be supported by the Councilors and other gentlemen who were present. Further than this, Mr. Blair never showed his nose inside the Council Chamber after the Warden was elected. The subsidized organ is so often convicted of deliberate falsehood, that any hope of admission on its part is vain.

The Dominion Parliament opens tomorrow. Readers of the FARMER will be fully informed of the proceedings at Ottawa during the session, by its special correspondent, a gentleman of ability, who has long been identified with the Canadian press.

## How York is Affected.

No one can deny that great progress has been made in education, in our Province, in the last twelve years. During this time the population of New Brunswick increased but twelve per cent, whereas the number of children attending schools, rose from about thirty-three thousand, in 1871, to fifty-four thousand in 1883, or an increase of over sixty per cent. Thus we see that twenty-one thousand youths are now receiving a common school education, who under the old system would be growing up in ignorance. Our school system needs no more glorious tributes than the gratitude of such an army of little ones, the future men and women of the Province, snatched from the gulf of illiteracy, and reared to the proud position of educated manhood. What has been the secret of this unparalleled success? We will find it largely in the excellent provisions made for the support of schools in poor and thinly settled Districts, in which they could not be maintained under the old law, and where, in consequence, so many were doomed to grow up in ignorance. Unless encouraged and assisted by Government and county education was impossible.

Directed by one of the ablest educationists Canada ever owned, whose generous heart beat in sympathy with the neglected children of the cities, and unfortunate ones of the back woods and poor settlements, the late Government brought education within the reach of all. It abolished the Superior School Grant, a donation to large wealthy centres of population, and ensured to every child, an extra share of the County Fund, but also increased the government allowance to third class teachers \$10 per year. These were generally employed in such Districts. By these and other remedial measures, schools were brought within the reach of twenty-one thousand more children, who were saved from fatal ignorance.

Perhaps few Counties in the Province have felt the beneficial influence of this wisdom and munificence more than York. In 1871, the whole County, including Fredericton, had but seventy-nine schools in operation; in 1883, there were one hundred and sixty-two. It seems almost incredible, but any one can satisfy himself respecting the accuracy of these figures, by turning to the Educational Reports for the above years. In the same times, the number of children attending the schools of the County, rose from 27,220 to 67,658, showing an increase of 4,036! The population during this period was increasing at the rate of only twelve per cent every ten years. We can scarcely realize the full extent of this blessing to York. It is beginning to bear good fruit. Her sons and daughters are flocking to the Normal School in numbers far exceeding those from any other County. The late Government understood its wants, and met them in a wise and liberal spirit. But the past year witnessed a rather Anti-education Bill of last winter, made shipwreck of many of their wholesome provisions, and jeopardized the education of hundreds of children. It took away from all first and second class teachers ten per cent, and from third class about twenty per cent, and the Government allowances heretofore paid, making a total of \$2,122 per year withdrawn from the support of schools of the County, and imposed as an extra tax upon the District. The worst feature of this objectionable measure, is the very heavy reductions on third-class licenses. These teachers are principally sought after by poor Districts, and the latter will, in consequence, have to bear a very heavy additional tax, what, in many cases, will amount to two dollars per family. To expect that the schools of such Districts will be kept running regularly, is to close our eyes to the real circumstances of the people.

As we remarked above, the Superior Allowance of \$7,000 per year was open to all schools. It mattered not, when the prescribed work was done, in the log school house of the back settlement, or the costly structure of the city or town, there a share of this grant went, as a reward of merit, one-half to the teacher and the other half to the District, to assist in the support of the school. The result was to encourage local effort, stimulate the faithful, progressive teacher, and call forth the best energies of pupils. The schools of York received an average of \$700 per year from the grant. This \$7000 was withdrawn from all our Common Schools by Mr. Blair's Bill, and divided among fifty or sixty favored schools in wealthy Districts, on condition that they employ first-class male or female teachers. As such teachers were always employed in these Districts where the rate of taxation is very low, the plan of distribution amounts to the conferring of favors where they are not wanted, and robbing hundreds of struggling schools of a substantial encouragement, which was slowly yet surely elevating the moral and intellectual condition of the people.

It has been asserted that a large quantity of explosive matter had been deposited inside the great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminster Hall. These gates were blown clear of their hinges and thrown to the ground. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof of the hall, the accumulated soot of centuries. In the lobby the splinters were for a time as thick as flakes in a snow storm. They were propelled in many cases with dangerous force. In regard to the explosions at Westminster Hall and the House of Commons, the parliamentary police have conferred with and cross-examined every one they could find who seemed to have any knowledge of the subject. The result is the discovery of various incidents which led to the belief that the explosives were deposited in both the Houses and the crypt of Westminster Hall by women who carried the infernal apparatus in parcels concealed under their cloaks. It was fortunate that the explosion in the Westminster crypt occurred before the one in the House of Commons, for the noise caused over a hundred persons to rush from the latter buildings to inquire the meaning of the report. The result was that but few visitors were left in the vicinity of the second explosion, and thus a fearful loss of life was averted.

All royal apartments at Windsor Castle have been ordered closed to all visitors. This step was taken by Her Majesty in consequence of the extraordinary precautionary measures generally advised by the ministry. Official estimates place the pecuniary damage by the explosions at Westminster Hall, House of Commons, and Tower, at \$70,000. The United States Senate by a vote of 62 to 1, has passed a resolution offered by Senator Bayard, expressing indignation at the attempt to blow up the British House of Parliament.

Comments on the Press. Commenting on the dynamite explosions, the Telegraph says: "England cannot expect the United States to help in exterminating dynamiters while the English government is afraid to handle Parnell."

The Standard says: "England cannot lose Ireland, notwithstanding all the efforts of dynamiters. An independent Ireland would threaten British security every day. These are not needs of an Emmet or a Fitzgerald. Every fresh outrage will increase the resolution of England to maintain the union with Ireland, intact. Fresh crimes are perfectly useless. The working classes will draw no fine distinctions between the separatists in Ireland who preach moral force, and those who adopt brute force in England. Let the Irish consider this well. Dynamite must be abandoned forthwith, unless they want to hopelessly alienate the English people."

An application has been made to the Minister of Justice for commutation of the sentence passed upon a Skeena Indian named Ahah, for the murder of a white trader named Yeomans, at the forks of the Skeena river in June last. A commutation is also asked in the case of an Indian named Sulawish, who was sentenced to be hanged at Victoria B. C., with Yeomans's murderer, on the 24th of February, for murdering another Indian at Cedar Hill last fall. The Indians on the Skeena threaten to kill the first white settler they meet if Ahah is hanged.

## DYNAMITE IN LONDON!

### An attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, and the Tower.

### The Damage placed at Seventy Thousand Dollars.

A dastardly attempt to blow up the British Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, and the Tower of London, was made last Saturday afternoon, by means of dynamite. There were two explosions within three minutes of each other. It being a visiting day, the buildings were filled with people, and although several, including two policemen, were badly injured, none were killed.

The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall; the second took place in the strangers' gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion, a lady visitor, who was alone and was about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her, she called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside of the crypt. The policeman picked up the package curiously, not suspecting anything, and went without to Westminster Hall. He had no sooner reached the hall than the package exploded. This explosion knocked the policeman down, and injured him so seriously that his case is considered critical. His force also knocked down two other policemen who were standing in the vicinity and badly stunned them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer who had the package, were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms, and all the side windows were blown out.

Damage by the Second Explosion. In the interior of the House of Commons and upon the floor the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Mr. Gladstone occupies. It was badly broken. A small chip was also torn off the top of the Speaker's chair. The explosion caused quite a panic among visitors who were in the buildings at the time. Those who were in the House of Commons fled precipitately, and many of the ladies were bruised in the crush. The second explosion in the parliament buildings occurred in the House of Commons three minutes later than the first one in Westminster Hall and was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the peers gallery on the left side. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished. The western extremity of the House is a total wreck. There is now no doubt but that the explosive was placed under the Peers' Gallery, on the government side of the House. All the woodwork in that part of the building was shattered, and a wide hole was made through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and even the solid stonework of the doorways was either pulverized or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the house was smashed to atoms. The gallery benches were overturned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled.

Another account of the explosion at Westminster Hall says: The explosion was more disastrous than was at first anticipated. Four persons were badly injured including two policemen, who are probably fatally wounded. The city is in a frenzied state of excitement. The whole police force is on duty, and troops in and around the city are under arms. Police patrols are stationed everywhere in close proximity to each other, and a cordon of police has been drawn around every public building.

The foundation of Westminster Hall is uninjured, but the roof is badly damaged. Slates were thrown from the roof and the stonework shows white patches. The bases of the statues of William IV. and George IV., which were overturned by the explosion, are greatly injured.

The elaborately carved oak work behind the seats beneath the gallery was completely thrown down. The flooring of the Strangers and Speaker's galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across them. The Peers' gallery suffered the most damage. The side galleries and Reporters' gallery were not injured. The parcel which caused the first explosion was wrapped in a brown cloth two feet long by one foot wide.

Another explosion occurred at London Tower, but the injury was slight. A large number of children were among the visitors and many had their faces and hands badly torn by broken glass and flying splinters. A most pitiable sight, in the large crowd of innocent prisoners detained within the Tower walls, was thus afforded by these little ones as they fled from the scene of the outrage.

It has been asserted that a large quantity of explosive matter had been deposited inside the great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminster Hall. These gates were blown clear of their hinges and thrown to the ground. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof of the hall, the accumulated soot of centuries. In the lobby the splinters were for a time as thick as flakes in a snow storm. They were propelled in many cases with dangerous force. In regard to the explosions at Westminster Hall and the House of Commons, the parliamentary police have conferred with and cross-examined every one they could find who seemed to have any knowledge of the subject. The result is the discovery of various incidents which led to the belief that the explosives were deposited in both the Houses and the crypt of Westminster Hall by women who carried the infernal apparatus in parcels concealed under their cloaks. It was fortunate that the explosion in the Westminster crypt occurred before the one in the House of Commons, for the noise caused over a hundred persons to rush from the latter buildings to inquire the meaning of the report. The result was that but few visitors were left in the vicinity of the second explosion, and thus a fearful loss of life was averted.

All royal apartments at Windsor Castle have been ordered closed to all visitors. This step was taken by Her Majesty in consequence of the extraordinary precautionary measures generally advised by the ministry. Official estimates place the pecuniary damage by the explosions at Westminster Hall, House of Commons, and Tower, at \$70,000. The United States Senate by a vote of 62 to 1, has passed a resolution offered by Senator Bayard, expressing indignation at the attempt to blow up the British House of Parliament.

Comments on the Press. Commenting on the dynamite explosions, the Telegraph says: "England cannot expect the United States to help in exterminating dynamiters while the English government is afraid to handle Parnell."

The News says editorially "that the damage to Parliament buildings by the explosions is so slight as compared with what was intended that the attempt may be looked upon as a failure. The choosing of Saturday when the place was filled with innocent sight seers is evidence of diabolical cruelty. There can be no doubt that the dynamiters if caught can be lawfully hanged on the ground of high treason in levying war against their sovereign. It becomes a serious question whether England will not join with Russia and Prussia in an extradition treaty. Even in America, where the greatest jealousy in relation to such questions has always existed, steps have been taken in that direction."

The Times says: "There is a difference between the Nihilists and Anarchists of Europe, and O'Donovan Rossa's cowardly gang in America. Attempts to kill sovereigns or ministers or a legislative body *en masse*, while atrocious, are yet intelligible. They go straight to their mark, are subject to limits of their own, and the Irish-American dynamite band prefers a course of operations which crowds of the laboring classes were holding a holiday. It causes the heartiest satisfaction that the news of the outrages has aroused the conscience of the American people. The suppression of the scandal concerns the honor of America much more than the interests of England. The action of the United States Senate is awaited with interest. Meanwhile Parnell virtuously refuses to contemplate, much less to comment upon the atrocious and unhuman crimes. He does not refuse to profit by their success. Englishmen will not succumb to the policy of the terrorists and will not submit to the insolent dictation of murderers."

## Centenary of the New Brunswick Supreme Court.

At the recent opening of the St. John Circuit Court, Mr. Justice Fraser took occasion to call attention to the fact, that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick this year, reached the one hundredth anniversary of its existence. His Honor, during his remarks read extracts from a pamphlet he had received on the subject, from Mr. J. W. Lawrence, the well known historian of St. John, from which we extract some facts regarding the first session of the Supreme Court in this Province.

"The Supreme Court was opened for the first time in New Brunswick at Parr Town, on Tuesday, February 1st, 1785, the Hon. George D. Ludlow and the Hon. James Putnam of the House of Commons, took occasion to open in form, when the commissions were openly read under the great seal of the Province of New Brunswick, appointing the Hon. George Ludlow, Chief Justice, and the Hon. James Putnam second Justice, and Ward Chipman, Attorney General. Olin Campbell's commission was read and he was sworn in as clerk of the court.

On February 3rd, the grand jury found a "true bill" against Nancy Mosley for the murder of John Mosley. On the same day, the prisoner was arraigned and tried, when, after a long and tedious trial, she was acquitted, and on returning to court, she brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner, Nancy Mosley.

The first civil trial held at St. John, was on the 10th of October, 1785, Chief Justice Ludlow, with Justices Putnam and Allan on the bench. Alexander Hackett plaintiff, Thos. Hanford and Bradford Gilbert defendants, charged William Ward with the tort of plaintiff, with damages.

On Saturday, Nancy Mosley was brought into court and placed at the bar. She prayed for the benefit of the clergy, which being refused, she was sentenced to be hanged in open court with the letter M on the brawn of the left thumb, and discharged.

A letter has been received from Chief Justice Allen in England, expressing his desire that the Centennial of the Court may be properly celebrated. Active steps to that end should be taken at once.

## The Great Carnival.

Thousands upon thousands of people from all parts of the continent are going to the Montreal Carnival this week. We hear the *Montreal Daily Star* is bringing out a magnificent Carnival number, something that will excite the artistic taste and the interest every illustrated paper heretofore issued in this country. It will have the attack on the ice-palace and defence by the Garrison in all its magnificent pomp and brilliancy; the tobogganing in its true natural beauty; the Ice-Condors after the Egyptian models, inaugurated with electric and pyrotechnic illuminations; the mammoth ice-cream (British); the great sleigh drive, embracing thousands of superb equipages, and probably the grandest thing of the kind of modern times; the fancy dress entertainments, true to nature; and a magnificent display of the ice-palace in its true picture for framing. It will be remembered that there was a tremendous *furor* over the last year's Carnival number of the *Montreal Star*, the issue number in London, of a million. It is said this year's number will be far ahead of last. The artists are Bengough, Julian, Harris and Haber; the writers, George Murray, John Leadley, and W. H. Turner. Grip sends for publication in the *Carnival Star* a double page which is said to be the most side splitting cartoon ever published in this country. It is for sale by the publishers, Graham & Co., Montreal, will secure a copy of what is said to be the greatest illustrated paper ever issued in this country.

Cartier's statue will be unveiled at Ottawa tomorrow, by Sir John A. Macdonald.

Lord Salisbury recently received an address from West Essex, 37 years of length. The Montreal Carnival is in progress this week, and that city is thronged with visitors.

James Madford of St. Thomas, Ontario, kicked a bundle off his doorstep, thinking it a dog, but it was a baby, who will probably die from internal injury.

The Archbishop of Quebec has distributed 20,000 copies of the Canada Temperance Act in French to help on the Scott Act movement in that Province.

S. B. Raymond of Springfield, Kings Co., has forwarded to the St. John Circuit Court, an egg 8 by 6 inches in circumference, and weighing 3½ ounces. The egg was produced by a pure bred Plymouth Rock.

Sir, Phillip Ross, who, with his whole family, is the latest eminent Catholic convert, is the son of Ross, the solicitor, whom Ross settled down in matrimonial life, Giles, and then made a baronet to save his feelings.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

### Newsp Notes and Notions of Everything.

Frederick Douglass is said to be worth \$150,000. From New York to San Francisco by rail is 3,311 miles. The ballet dancers of Paris earn from \$225 to \$350 per annum at the opera. It costs Jay Gould about \$500 per mile for every mile he travels in his yacht.

The late Earl of Aylesford ran through with nearly \$1,000,000 in a few years. One verse in the Bible, Ezra vii, 21, contains all the letters of the alphabet except J.

A monument made of cement, has just been built on the spot in Hawaii where Captain Cook fell.

A faith cure hospital at St. Louis has been opened by the civic authorities in charge of responsible physicians. There are 347 female blacksmiths in England, all of whom actually swing heavy hammers and do men's work.

During a campaign of eight weeks in Pittsburgh, Mr. Murphy obtained thirteen thousand signatures to the temperance pledge. Governor Crittenden's message to the Missouri Legislature contains 38,000 words, and would fill nineteen columns of a newspaper.

Brides on the island of Sicily are compelled to have their eyebrows shaved off immediately before the wedding ceremony takes place.

There is still in existence in England a society devoted to the work of disproving the doctrine that the earth is a globe revolving about the sun.

One county in Australia last year paid the bounty on 25,840 dozen of captured sparrows' eggs. This is nipping the sparrow in the bud, as it were.

Captain Edward Alcott, who paid Jeff Davis the first money he ever drew salary for president of the Confederate States, is living in Covington, Ky.

Over thirty bodies are awaiting cremation in the furnace of the New York Cremation Society at Mount Olivet, N. J. The furnace will be completed by March.

A Democrat at Plymouth, N. H., has a barrel of cider made in 1820, which he said should not be tapped until there shall be a Democrat president. His friends will sample it on the 4th of March.

A Texas County Judge recently delivered a farewell address which excited the admiration of all his friends and some efficacious person discovered that Washington had delivered the same address many years ago.

An exchange says: Some of the New York liquor saloons had a meeting last week, at which they talked in favor of an enforcement of the liquor laws. The next thing in order is a meeting of wolves for the protection of sheep.

Stock-raising has made Holland one of the wealthiest agricultural countries in the world. Land there is worth from two to four thousand dollars an acre, and nine acres of every ten are kept in grass, and pay the owners large dividends.

Seventy-five years ago, the first tomatoes were grown in the United States. They were cultivated as a strange and showy horticultural curiosity in 1810. Now fifty-one years ago, they began to be used as a vegetable in the season.

A writer in the New York Times says that John L. Sullivan draws \$2,500 a year for the use of his name in connection with the Boston liquor season, of which Sullivan is the advertised proprietor, but in which he has not a penny's investment.

The roller-skate dates back to 1801. The patents ran for seventeen years. Not until the patent rights ran out did it become popular. Now there are some fifteen hundred legitimate rinks throughout North America, and it is the universal and popular craze.

A Philadelphian went to a physician with what he feared was a hopeless case of heart disease, but was relieved on finding out that the speaking sound which he had heard at every deep breath was caused by a little puff on his patent suspenders.

An American lady, speaking of tobogganing said: "My first experience was very much the same sensation I should expect to feel if I were suddenly dropped from the roof of a house; but now I have learned to hold my breath and enjoy the sport immensely."

A Colorado blacksmith has earned the thanks of his fellow-mortals by inventing a wagon built around the horse. When the noble animal attempts to run away, the driver winds up a screw and the horse is held in the "critter" off his feet, where he hangs till he sobers up.

A St. Louis man has discovered that codfish skin may be tanned into elegant leather. It has a pearl-grey color and is very tough. This has led to the invention of another profitable way of disposing of these skins. They are now used principally for the manufacture of glue and isinglass.

Out of 1,120 steam vessels which sailed from New York to Europe during 1884, carrying 42,001,793 passengers, 1,120 were not a single one over which floated the Stars and Stripes. Of the 101 sailing vessels, carrying 2,431,988 bushels, just precisely two of the bottoms were American.

An old bachelor recently died in a Connecticut town, and among his possessions were found hundreds of pairs of women's shoes. He had evidently been engaged for years in making the collection, for it included shoes of the latest pattern as well as those of the pattern worn fifty years ago.

The Presbyterian Dr. Caylor according to the Baptists "the book which he got to God's own book, has had more readers than any in the English tongue," meaning Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and the preacher who has reached more hearts than any man since the Apostles, in the person of Spurgeon.

## FUN, FACT AND FANCY.

### Five Minutes Light Reading for Everybody.

Better than Gold. "My little world is very small. Scarcely worth your notice, sir, at all." The mother said, "My good, kind husband, as you see, And these three children at my knee, Who look to us so trustingly For daily bread."

"For their sweet sakes who love me so, I keep the fire light in a glow, In our dear home, That, though the tempests roar outside, And fiercely threaten far and wide, The cherry blaze may serve to guide Our feet that roam."

"And as the merry kettle boils, We welcome him who daily toils For us each day, Of true love kisses fall a score He gets, I'm certain, if not more When fond ones meet him at the door, At twilight hour."

"One gets the slippers for his feet, Another leads him to his seat— For each day's toil— And while the children round him sing, And make the dear old rafters ring, One little daughter crowns him king, With blossoms fair."

"Ah, sir, we are not rich or great, The owners of a vast estate, The mother said, "But we have better far than gold, Contentment, and a little fold, As fall of love as it can hold, With daily bread."

An ounce of keep your mouth shut is worth a pound of explanation after you have said it.

A little New Hartford three-year-old boy, in admiring his baby brothers, exclaimed, "He's got a bald head like papa."

Pat stole a watch, Mike a cow, both were arrested. What time is it? said Mike. Faith, said Pat, it's just milking time.

Jannetta, he said timidly, your collar is frayed. My collar may be frayed, replied Jannetta, but I ain't. And the next minute his arm went round it twice, lapped and clinched.

"Mary," said a mother to her little girl, "if I were a little girl like you, I would pick up all these chips." "Well, mamma," answered Mary, "ain't you glad you are not a little girl?"

"Have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the Court before sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," replied the prisoner; "my lawyer took my last cent."

"Did you pass the hat?" the pastor of a Texas congregation asked his deacon after the service. "Yes, I did," said the deacon, and then looking into the vacant interior of a hat that wanted nothing but lining, he added gloomily, "so did everybody else."

How much did you say this was? Oh, a dollar and a half. That's big price, isn't it? No, I assure you. The drugs are very costly.

But I am a druggist myself. Oh, you are. Well—of course—15 cents. A York County farmer had a wife who declared she would never be weighed. One day when she was in the wagon he drove her team on to the hay scales at the City Hall, and had the whole thing weighed, without his wife knowing what was going on. Then he afterwards came back and had the team weighed without his wife, and found it just 225 lbs lighter.

What do you think of Mr. Thompson, ma? He seems to be very nice, but I would not encourage him if I were you. Why, mamma? He has red hair, and red-haired men are always deceitful.

But papa has red hair. Well, not quite red, child. It's quite red enough, though.

They were talking over an aged millionaire who has on several occasions given his heirs high hopes—high hopes always dashed by his recovery.

Curious how long the old man lasts! save somebody, reflectively; especially when you consider that for the last ten years he has had one foot in the grave.

Yes, but then, you see, every now and then he changes the foot.

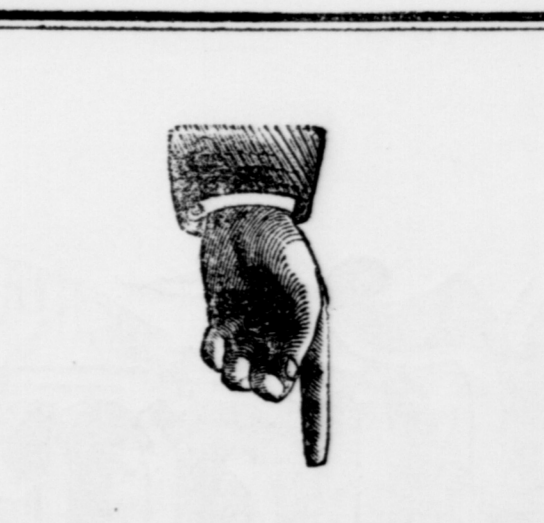
They were talking about the depressed state of business, when a man who was leaning against a lamp-post with his hands in his pockets softly inquired:— Is business depressed? Why, of course it is! Where have you been for the last six months that you haven't heard the cry of hard times?

In the Workhouse, of the humane reply, and if there's been any lack of business in this locality I haven't noticed it—really, I haven't.

He called for gin, and in a calm, unembarrassed sort of way filled his glass to the brim.

See here, my friend, expostulated the bartender, that is gin you are pouring out, not water.

The customer eyed him rebukingly over the top of the glass, as he slowly drained its contents.



January, 1885

## STOCK TAKING!

JANUARY, 1885

## John J. Weddall,

DEALER IN

## FIRST-CLASS

## DRY GOODS!

## Wool Goods,

## FURS

## SHAWLS, MANTLES

and several other lines of winter goods, at Great Reductions in prices. TO CLEAR.

THE SEASON'S

## REMNANTS!

ARE NOW BEING OFFERED

At Half Price.

Sweeping Reductions have been made in all

## Winter Goods.

The Reductions are made for this month only.

## John J. Weddall.

Agent for McCalls' Celebrated New York Domestic Paper Fittings.

Jan. 20, 1885.

## 1884 Christmas-New Year 1885

AT THE

## NEW BOOK STORE.

JUST OPENED:

A fine assortment of

## Christmas and New Year CARDS,

FROM

English, German, American, and Canadian Manufacturers, AND MARKED AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!!

Also a very large stock