Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 21, 1886.

LOCAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Polling, Monday, April 26th.
Declaration, Thursday, April 29th.

YORK COUNTY
OPPOSITION CANDIDATES.

E. L. WETMORE, ESQ., Q. C.,
GEORGE J, COLTER, ESQ.

Support the Opposition.

The electors of York, when they go to the polls on Monday next, to deposit their ballots, will not forget the doctrine so often propounded by Mr. Blair when in Opposition, that a strong opposition is a most necessary thing, and acting on Mr. Blair's own assertion, the electors will feel constrained to vote for Messrs. Wetmore and Colter. Mr. Blair asks altogether too much, when he invites York to send its entire delegation in support of his Government. The very request is surrounded with an air of suspicion. Is not Mr. Blair worth watching? Is he so immaculate a politician, that he can be trusted to run the affairs of this country without criticism or comment? The present Judge Fraser was as honest a man as ever ruled the destinies of any country, but Mr. Blair considered John Fraser worth watching, and he used to plead for a seat in the Assembly, that he might exercise a judicious criticism of the then Government's acts.

We quite agree with Mr. Blair's former position in this matter, and if his doctrine was sound in 1878 and 1882 it ought to be sound now. We therefore ask the electors of York to send Wetmore and Colter to the Assembly to watch Blair, who it seems has quite changed his opinion regarding the good work possible for an Opposition to perform.

We hear from all parts of the country that there is a strong feeling against Mr. Blair's attempt to crowd down this constituency's throat, his whole Government ticket. We hear from among Mr. Blair's friends, that his endeavour to capture the entire control of York's representation, in the Assembly is very unpopular. Messrs. Wetmore and Colter have very faithfully served their constituents, and stand well with them. Mr. Wetmore as leader of his party occupies the second most prominent place in the House, and Mr. Colter brings to the discharge of his legislative duties, sound common sense, ability and integrity, which no man dares to question. York has prided itself for several years, that in the Assembly it has possessed both the party leaders, and on more than one occasion the advantage of the possession has been made apparent. There can be no charge brought against either Messrs. Wetmore or Colter, that they have not attended to their duties. On every occasion when the interests of this constituency demanded their votes or their good words, they have not failed to supply both. We ask all the electors of York who value honor, integrity and ability in public men, to cast ther ballots on Monday for Colter and Wetmore.

The new men on the Government ticket have no claim on the electors. Both have shown that they can support either party without perceptible qualius of conscience. Both gentlemen are unknown and untried, and will certainly, not be accepted by this county in preference to Messrs. Wetmore and Colter, whose record is before the people, and who have proved themselves true friends to this constituency.

The reduction of the Executive was one of the prominent planks in Mr. Blair's reform platform of 1881, and he and his supporters, among them Hon Mr. Ritchie, argued that such a reduction would effect a great saving. Things are different now, however. Mr. Ritchie told the people of Carleton, Thursday night, that "if the Executive was reduced, and not the salaries, there would be no saving whatever." Mr. Ritchie is not correct, as the public accounts show. Mr. Turner is a member of the Executive without salary, but we find that during 1885 Mr. Turner received for various little excursions around the country the sum of $836. Mr. Harrison is another member of the Executive without office, and we find that during the past year be absorbed, $60 for a trip to the Asylum farm besides quite a large sum for travelling expenses. Does Mr. Ritchie mean to say that these amounts could not be saved by reducing the Executive?

Poor Finnemore Morton has landed in the political ditch. He was Solicitor General in the late Government, but had scarcely been kicked out by Mr. Blair and his associates, when he became a most servile follower of the new Government, having as his reward the promise of some petty offices in Kings County. As soon as dissolution was announced the other day, Morton joined the Government ticket with Pugsley and Taylor, but the combination was so distasteful to even the Government's friends, that they called a convention and deposed Morton from the ticket, and put on A. S. White, a Sussex lawyer. Now Morton is out in the cold, despised by his old friends, and ignored by his new allies.

The abolition of the Legislative Council was a great plank in Mr. Blair's platform in 1881. The Legislative Council has not been abolished. The Government has never introduced a bill for straight aboiition, but Mr. Blair has made appointments to the Council of men who are known to be opposed to abolition. When the the three months hoist to Mr. Ellis' bill to abolish the Council was moved during the past session, there was no division taken on the question. If Mr. Thompson or Mr. Barbarie, or Mr. White or Mr. Flewelling, all appointees of Mr. Blair werein favor of abolition, that was the time when they should have stood up and voted.

The people pay Mr. Blair as Attorney General, and Mr. Ritchie as Solicitor General to do the law business of the country. The former, last year for salary and travelling expenses cost $2,576, and the latter $1,537, but even with these large sums in their pockets Messrs. Blair and Ritchie did'nt perform all their duties. Mr. Blair hired his partner Mr. Gregory to help him, for which he paid Mr. Gregory out of the public treasury the sum of $910, and Mr. Ritchie who should himself have drawn up the papers in connexion with Asylum Farm, paid Mr. E. H. McAlpine, a St. John lawyer $152 from the public treasury for the work. Mr. Gregory also bagged $992 in 1884.

The Solicitor General at St. John Thursday night said that "the Government never promised to abolish Government House, and that they could not do it very well since it belongs to the Dominion Government." Mr. Ritchie must have forgotten Mr. Blair's reform resolution of 1881, for which he voted, and which contemplated among other reforms" the discontinuance of the maintenance at the public expense of Government House as an official residence." But we presume this is one, the "dead issues," one of the "relics of the past."

Mr. Blair makes a great boast of having saved $1200 a year by reducing the salaries of the members of the Executive, but he makes no mention of having created three short hand reporters for the Courts whose salaries amount to $2,400, which with their allowance for travelling expenses increases their cost to $3,000, or nearly three times the amount Mr. Blair saves by his reduction of salaries.

We observe that at his Chatham meeting, Mr. Burchill one of the Government candidates, very justly gave the credit to the late Government for imparting the first impetus to the Fredericton Bridge. Says the *World*: "Mr. Burchill referred to the Fredericton bridge, saying that the late Government had authorized the payment of $50,000 subsidy to anyone building that bridge."

Mr. Blair during the past two years has paid the large sum of $5,614.19 to his Fredericton newspaper, and $2,263 to his Fredericton editor, a total of $7,877.19 for their political support. No wonder the people of York are treated to such glowing panegyrics of Mr. Blair and his Government.

Seventy Liberal members, of whom thirty are Radicals, are pledged to oppose the second reading of the Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. The measure must be further and considerably modified or its rejection is iniyitable. The ranks of the dissentients receive daily accessions.

Ball programmes for Government House and Governors's portraits for the Parliament Buildings are some of the luxuries for which Mr. Blair expends the public funds, while he increases the school taxes and paves the way for direct taxation for roads and bridges.

Mr. Blair paid Mr. Quinton 45 cents per bushel for oats and $9 per ton for standing hay on the latter's Asylum farm which cost the Province $11,954, or about twice its value. No wonder Mr. Quinton supports the Government of Mr. Blair.

Notwithstanding the low state of Provincial finances, Mr. Blair has started a picture gallery in the Parliament Buildings. He paid something like $200 for a portrait of the late Governor to start the institution.

Mr. Blair takes great credit to his Government for reducing the Provincial grant to teachers, by $11,000 per annum, but he fails to tell the people that the amount has to be made up by a direct tax on the people.

Government House only cost the Province $2,700 in 1882, the last year of the old Government, but under Mr. Blair in 1885 it cost $3,400. an increase of $700. Mr. Blair even pays for the ball programmes.

The grant for roads and bridges, for the present year, is $20,000 less than for 1885, a hint to the people, that they must avail themselves of Mr. Blair's highway bill, and tax themselves directly for the deficiency.

Public printing cost $8,672 in 1881, but under Mr. Blair in 1885 it cost $12,744, yet the reduction of the expenditure for that service was a plank in Mr. Blair's platform of 1881.

David Thomson, who has represented the Haldimand in the Dominion House of Commons for the past twenty three years, died of Bright's disease on Saturday.

Sir John A. MacDonald is fast recovering from his long and severe illness. It is expected that he will be able to take his seat in Parliament next week.

Messrs. Wetmore and Colter deserves well of York, because they both spoke and voted against Mr. Blair's direct taxation bill.

The Government were afraid to have their public acts discussed, and that was why the elections were sprung upon the country.

Mr. Blair promised to reduce the Executive, but the number still remains at nine—another broken pledge.

Mr. Blair is the first politician in New Brunswick to advocate direct taxation for roads and bridges.

The Government's crown land policy has in three years, reduced the revenue of the Province $40,000.

Mr. T. T. Landry, one of the Government candidates in Westmorland is a Rielite, so says the *Times*.

Thirty-two thousand people have been driven out of their homes in Montreal, by floods from the St. Lawrence ice breaking up.

CURRENT NOTES.

The estimates for the British Navy for this year show an increase over last year's expenditure of £298,000, the total amount being £12,993,100.

The Grits of North Simcoe, Ontario, have chosen Hon. T. W. Anglin to contest that constituency at the next general election against Dalton McCarthy, M. P.

The electoral court for the first revision of the electoral lists under the Franchise Act in King's County. concluded its session last Friday, and the Judge has added over 1000 votes.

Sir Thaddens Fairbanks, originator of the present Fairbanks Platform Scale, died at St, Johnsbury, Vt., on Monday morning at the advanced age of nearly one hundred. He retained his faculties to the last.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* was mulcted the other day, in the sum of $7500 for libelling Frederick Gennet by publishing the statement that he had whipped children whom he was training as acrobats until they were covered with blood.

Lt.-Col. Trywhitt, M. P., has been selected the captain of the Wimbledon team for 1886. The second in command will be Capt. Prevost of the 65th batt. (Col. Ouimet.) Both these officers were in the Northwest last year, and are zealous members of the active militia force.

Mr. Charles Tupper, M. P. for Pictou, and son of Sir Charles Tupper, is described as an excellent speaker although the youngest member of the House, and in his speaking as well as in his appearance, has many traits which were characteristic of his father, although he is constructed on a less massive and leonine scale than the rugged knight.

Four miles from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in a log cabin in the brush, Mrs, Lara Gindahl, aged 37 years, gave birth on Sunday to four male babies, weighing 20 pounds in all, each alive, bright eyed and healthy. All will live. The mother is doing well. She had been married 16 years and had 6 children before these, all living. All the children have blue eyes and golden hair.

Montreal has had a serious freshet caused by the ice jams in the St. Lawrence. Thirty two thousand people were driven from their homes. The loss is estimated at several millions of dollars. At night the submerged portion of the city was in darkness, the water having entered the gas pipes. During the freshet a fire took place, and the firemen had to work in water up to their arm pits.

At a meeting of tenant farmers at Dublin on the 18th inst., the land purchase bill was denounced as simply a measure for the relief of landlords. It was declared that if the farmers got their holdings on the basis of four years rental their position would be very little improved as they are without the necessary capital with which to obtain a start. A resolution was adopted asking the Parnellite mem-members of parliament to oppose the bill.

A special immigrant train from Halifax which arrived at Moncton, on the 18th inst., had a narrow escape when about half a mile from the station. It had just crossed a bridge, where there is an enbankment 25 feet high, when the rails expanded, twisting in the shape of the letter S. Had the cars left the track a frightful accident must have occurred. There were 500 or 600 people on the train.

At the meeting of the Charlottetown city council the other night the tender of Thos. Turnbull, representing the Charlottetown water works company, was accepted. The company agree to maintain for fire purposes sixty hydrants, ten of which are to be used for watering the streets for a term of twenty years, for the sum of $3,000 a year. The water is to be supplied from Winter river, a distance of seven miles from the city. The works are to be completed on the first day of January next.

The Loyal Orange Institution of England has issued a manifesto denouncing Mr. Gladstone's proposed Irish measure. The document declares that the success of the measure will result in the dissolution of the compact between the Crown and the people of the realm. It therefore summons the Orange brethern everywhere to remember their special and solemn obligations to defend the Protestant succession and to make all the necessary preparations to prove their loyalty to Orange principles.

Earl Granville on Wednesday last sent a cable to Lord Lansdowne, in which the secretary for the colonies says her majesty desires him to express her hope that Sir John Macdonald's health continues to improve. The telegram was communicated to Sir John, who was deeply affected by the evidence of her majesty's thoughtfulness and kind remembrance at a time like the present in Engliah politics. Her majesty's act will be highly appreciated in Canada as another proof added to many others of the great interest she takes in all matters relating to Canada. Sir John is now able to be about.

There is a tremendous popular excitement at New Westminster, British Columbia. The Legislature just before adjourning passed a bill prohibiting all companies chartered under acts of the Local Parliament from employing Chinese. Among these companies is the Canadian Pacific Railway, which proposed to build a branch line to New Westminster. As soon as it was apprised of the Anti-Chinese Bill the Company refused to build the line. The people rose in their wrath the other night and hanged members of the legislature in effigy and afterwards burned the figures. Tar and feathers are said to be at a premium on the mainland.

Some fifty years ago an appeal was made to the British prople in the form of a letter with the heading, "Pity Poor Fiji." At that time the islands were given up to heathenism—heathenism of a very barbarous and offensive kind. The appeal was heard. The Wesleyans sent out missionaries at once. Quite recently the jubilee of the Christian Church in Fiji was celebrated. It appears from reports brought back by deputies who took part in the jubilee celebration that there is not now a heathen on the islands. Among no people in modern times has the triumph of Christianity been so complete, and it is claimed that out of a population of 102,000, 95,000 are Wesleyans.

His Excellency the Governor General, through Captain Streatfield, Military Secretary, has handed over for distribution the medals to be distributed among the Nile voyageurs. The medals are of silver, and bear on their face a vignette of Her Majesty, with the legend "Victoria Regina et Imperitus." On the adverse side appears a sphinx with the single word "Egypt," The name and number of each recipient is engraved on the rim of his medal. The clasps are of silver and bear on the bar the words "The Nile, 1884-4." Those voyageurs who were present at the battle of Kirbekan have a second bar, with the word "Kirbekan." The ribbons are blue and white rep silk.

At 10.30 A. M., of the 18th inst., while the the bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot from the same source, which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps. The priest then descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The priest was then seized, putting a stop to his murderous work, and his victim in an unconscious condition, was carried to the private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. The man who fired the shots was recently dismissed from the priesthood and had fruitlessly applied to the bishop to be reinstated.

Vote down the Taxationists.

[From the Albert County Maple Leaf, Gov't.]

Let the electors remember that Turner voted for the Highway measure and that in the near future our rate-bills will have an addition of from for "roads and bridges." If you want to put a stop to direct taxation you should start at once by putting out those who voted for it wherever you can can get your hands on them. [Blair voted for the bill, but Colter and Wetmore voted against it.—ED. FARMER.]

An Editor's Little Bill.

Paid by Mr. Blair to Mr. Lugrin for reporting and publishing debates,...	$850
Mr. Lugrin's travelling expenses (in part,.....	91
Paid to Mr. Lugrin for visiting a fair,	41
Mr. Lugrin's messenger,.....	75
Paid Mr. Lugrin for preparing hand book,.....	654
Secretary for Agriculture,.....	800
Total,.....	$2,511

Advice to Dr. Moore.

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities, and philosophical, psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a rarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibleness, a coalescent consistency, and a concentrated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity and jejune babblement. Let your extemporaneous descanting and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility pesittanceous bocinity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent rapidity. Shun double entendres, pestiferous profanity, obscurrant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Say what you mean, mean what you say, and don't use big words.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

How they have been reduced under Mr. Blair's Management.

Mr. Blair and his associates make a great boasting of having saved $11,000 on education. Well granted they have saved that amount, but how has it been done? By reducing the salaries of the teachers as the following will show:

Average salaries received by male teachers of the first class in 1884, $532; in 1885, $512; of the second class in 1884, $334; in 1885, $314; of the third class in 1884, $248; in 1885, $226.

Average salaries received by female teachers of the first class in 1884, $340; in 1885, $330; of the second class in 1884, $243; in 1885, $233; of the third class in 1884, $198; in 1885, $183.

The $11.000 by which Mr. Blair has reduced the provincial grant is no saving at all, because the amount has to be met by the tax payers, or the efficiency of the public schools cannot be maintained.

By reducing the educational grant, $11,000, and the grant to roads and bridges $20,000, Mr. Blair has added a total of $31,000 to the direct taxation of the people.

MR. BELLAMY'S BILL

And his Elastic Political Principles.

By reference to the public accounts we find that as far back as 1879, Mr. Richard Bellamy was a pensioner on the Government, and he has had the good fortune to never miss a year since. No matter what Government is in power, Mr. Bellamy is found sucking the Government teat. Mr. Bellamy was most faithful in his allegiance to the late Government so long as they were in power, and no longer; when Mr. Blair came in Mr. Bellamy soon forget his old friends and made all possible haste to bend the knee to Mr. Blair, that his government subsidies might not be cut off.

We ask the attention of electors to the following amounts drawn by Mr. Bellamy during the last seven years, from the government of the country. The old government went out early in 1883, but it will be observed Mr. Bellamy never missed a year since 1879.

1879.	
Richard Bellamy, surveying land on the Beckaguimac, - - -	$224 65
Do. North Lake, - - - -	85 00
1880.	
Richard Bellamy, services Red Rapid Settlement, - . - -	72 65
1881.	
Richard Bellamy, Bye Road Commissioner, - - - - - - -	150 00
1882.	
Richard Bellamy, scaling lumber,	140 30
1883.	
Richard Bellamy, scaling and protecting lumber, - - - - -	100 25
Richard Bellamy, exploring public lands, - - - - - - -	50 00
1884.	
Richard Bellamy, exploring lands,	29 28
1885.	
Richard Bellamy, Commissioner of Bye Roads, - - - - -	153 30
Richard Bellamy, surveying a new Road, - - - - - -	250 00
Total - - - -	$1,255 43

It will be observed then that Mr. Bellamy's patriotism has been fully rewarded, even by those whom he now opposes. Taking this sum of $1255.43 into consideration and a seat in the Legislative Council which, it is said, he is promised if defeated, and it will be found that Mr. Bellamy's sacrifices in the present contest will not prove so very disastrous after all.

Condemned by Former Friends.

What Black, Hutchison and Tweedie think of their old time leader Blair.

Failed to Fulfil his Pledges.

Mr. J. L. Black at Sackville.

It might be asked why he did not run with the other ticket if he believed Mr. Blair's resolutions embodied principles necessary to better government? Well, in the first place he did not know that the Blair Government would be sustained. Mr. Blair had three years of power, and what had he done? He (Mr. Black) believed in a Government doing what they promised, but for some reason Mr. Blair had not carried out the reforms to which he was pledged. Some trifling reductions had, it is true, been made. The indemnities of the five heads of departments and the Speaker had each been reduced $300, making $1,800 in all, and the salary of the Governor's secretary was to be no longer paid by the Government. Whatever the reason, nothing more had been done, and in appealing to the electors he did so in the behalf that an absolute revolution was demanded in the interest of good Government. He believed in the abolition of the Legislative Council. Such a body was founded on a principle that was not good. It was not needed. There was no council in Ontario, and the Council in P. E. Island was elective. The interest on debt amounts to nearly a sixth of the revenue, and the governmental and incidental expenses made up a total of about $230,000, leaving less than $400,000 to be expended on all the public services. How would such a principle apply to any mercantile or other private business? Mr. Blair's Government had failed to fulfil their pledges, and therefore were unworthy of public confidence.

Mr. Hutchinson at Chatham.

The charge that he, Mr. Hutchinson, had changed his political views was untrue. When he supported Mr. Blair as his political leader Mr. Blair proclaimed principles which he had since abandoned. Mr. Blair had promulgated a reform platform, and he, Mr. Hutchinson, stood on the platform now. He was perfectly satisfied that one House, and five members of the Executive, were enough to carry on the affairs of the Province. He regretted that the gentleman who was his leader at that time had changed his principles. There had never been the slightest jar in getting up this ticket. The trouble was all imaginary on the part of those who knew nothing about it. The ticket was a unit on the principles that its members had proclaimed. He hoped his audience would all be at the polls and vote the ticket straight.

Mr. Tweedie at Chathum.

He, Mr. Tweedie, admired Mr. Burchill, and was sorry to find him supporting the Government against the interests of his country. He felt for Mr. Gillespie personally, but felt compelled to oppose him and his Government.

A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

Mr. Blair's organ yesterday published the following:—

"The Hon. Robert Young is the apostle of retrenchment and reform. It is a new role for him, but he has not forgotten his old tricks. Last session when he was making his great speech on reform he engaged Mr. Risteen to report it and was to pay him $25 for so doing. To be sure there was an official reporter paid by the Province, but this did not suit apostle Young, and he was to pay for it out of his own pocket; he could hire a special reporter if he wanted to. But here is where the rub comes. Though professing to pay Mr. Risteen out of his own pocket Mr. Young smuggled the charge into the contingent bill and the Province paid it. A special reporter for the apostle of reform, paid out of the public treasury. It was the only steal that the apostle could make and he made it."

We understand that Mr. Wilson on the hustings Monday, told a similar story, and it is just as well that the lie should be nailed now.

It is not true that Hon, Mr. Young engaged Mr. Risteen to report his speech in shorthand. The Editor of the FARMER happened to be the official reporter of the Legislative Council during the last session, and it was he and not Mr. Young, who engaged Mr. Risteen, and Mr. Risteen was paid for his work, by the official reporter out of his own pocket. Further than this Mr. Risteen reported nearly the entire debate. among the speeches being Messrs. Harrison's, Thompson's Macinerney's, and all the other supporters of the government who spoke.

Mr. Wilson and his newspaper must be hard up for material when they send such falsehoods to the country as are contained in the paragraph quoted above.

ATTACKING MR. COSTIGAN.

(From Toronto Truth.)

Once more we have to point out that for the fortunes of any one particular political party more than another, we do not care a rush; much less will we be open to the imputation of being an Irish Catholic organ.

Now, we cannot see why a public journal like the *Globe* should single out any public man as a special object of attack unless there be something to his conduct calling for censure. But the paper in question seems to keep the Hon. John Costigan in stock as material for insolent editorial paragraphs, and lowbred personal items of correspondence from the Capital. The man cannot rise in the House to make a legitimate statement respecting his past connection with a great question, or to say anything about his present course, that some ill-mannered Reform pen does not set itself to state that the Hon. Minister is trading on the past because his usefulness and influence are gone. Let us admit for a moment that they are gone; but does the fact not remain that he *has* accomplished acts upon wnich he is able to look back, and to which he *can* refer, with pride? To few statesmen does such an honour and such a fuition come. But Mr. Costigan's influence and usefulness are *not* gone;—they are both as emphatic as they have ever been, and that is saying not a little.

The *Globe* gets up the very shallow canard that the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue is jealous of the great abilities of the Minister of Justice, and declares that the entry of that distinguished Roman Catholic into the Cabinet means that the member for Victoria will soon have to go out of it. Now, in the first place, there is no member of the Government who felt a more cordial welcome for Mr. Thompson to the Cabinet than Mr. Costigan did, and he was in full harmony with his colleagues in making the selection. But if the *Globe* is not satisfied with these facts it cannot fail to be, when it hears that Sir John Macdonald, not so long ago, pledged himself to several Irish Catholic representative gentlemen that as long as he had a Cabinet there would be a seat in it for John Costigan.

Sixty-Seven Persons Killed

And over One Hundred and Forty Injured by the Minnesota Cyclone.

On April 15th, the city of St. Cloud, Minn., was visited with a calamity, the ghostly detailes of which have never been equalled. Each hour brings to light fresh evidences of the terrible work of the elements. About four o'clock in the afternoon a great black mass rose over the hills south-west of the city, and coming with terrible velocity toward the western outskirts. The clouds hung low and rolled over and over, and were accompanied by a loud roaring and cracking sound. The cloud was funnel-shaped, and the point dragged along the ground, lashing everything that came in its path into atoms. The citizens had hardly time to flee to the cellars and seek refuge before the air was filled with flying boards, shingles, bricks and other *débris* that was strewn over the country and piled in promiscuous heaps. It came from the southeast, and moved in a northeasterly direction until it reached the river, where it followed the river banks until it reached the Sank Rapids, where it passed through the centre of the town. The people were not warned of the danger before it was upon them. They were picked up and tossed in the air and rent into a thousand pieces. The earth was plowed up in the line of the cyclone, and covered nearly a quarter of a mile in width. The cries and shierks of the wounded rent the air and the ground was strewn with the bodies of the dead.

A revised estimate of the killed and wounded in St. Cloud states that 15 were killed and 40 injured; in Sank Rapids 30 were killed and 100 injured; in Rice's station 22 were killed, but the number of injured is yet unknown.

The Danger Before Us.

We have already alluded to the importance of housekeepers paying more attention to the kind of baking powder used in leavening their bread. This is a matter to which we cannot draw attention too often, because it is something which involves the most serious consequences to the general body of mankind. Temperance apostles tell us—and there is ample fondation for the statement—that there is disease both moral and physical in the intoxicating cup; and in the same way there is disease slow perhaps, but certain, in the leavening agent which is employed in one-half the homes on this continent; sickness, perhaps death, in the bread we eat at every meal—slow posion, placed there, too, by loving hands, by mothers whose every thought is for the health and happiness of their children, by wives whose chief solace is the life and comfort of their husbands. The victim of intoxication goes to his fate with a full consciousness of what he is doing; but the victim of the adulterated and poisonous baking powder falls and knows not whence comes the blow that struck him. The certificates of chemists with high sounding titles have been read in confidence; the toothsome cake has been given in generous abundance to the children; the daily bread has been eaten in fancied security. But all the time the poison has been working its slow effect. There come spells of headache, loss of appetite, a fluttering of the heart; the child is seized with an apparently causeless cough. The coating of the stomach is destroyed, perhaps; one of the vital organs is rendered almost useless; the kidneys are attacked with Bright's disease. The health of the child is irreparably broken down; the adult becomes a chronic invalid. These are the doings of the modern cheap baking powders that are composed of lime, alum, acids and other vile things.

In view of these facts, surely all housewives should exercise the care that is, we know, now exercised by some in their selections of a proper brand of baking powder. She who does not do so, whether the neglect is the result of ignorance or recklessness, cannot free herself from the responsibility for the health, perhaps life thereby endangered. No housewife need be ignorant of the quality and composition of the article which she uses to leaven her bread, biscuit and cake. The official reports of the government chemists, who are certainly unprejudiced, have been published and show very clearly the quality and strength of all the baking powders in the market. The Royal Baking Powder, which is accessible at every hand, is reported absolutely free from lime, alum, phosphatic acid, or any injurious ingredients. It is further stated by the most eminent authorities on food hygiene that food leavened it is more wholesome than when raised by any other method. Its use is therefore to be commended. It is to be regretted that no other baking powder, when there is so many in the market, some of which will find their way into use, is free from all of these substances. They all contain either lime or alum. The housekeeper who regards the health of her loved ones should not only order the Royal, but make personal examination to be sure that no other brand is sent her in its place.—*N. Y. Health Journal.*

In 1860, there were 857,333 public houses in France. Now there are 386,150, or one establishment where drink is sold for every 67 inhabitants.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

It takes 144,000 watch screws to weigh a pound.

There are over one hundred matrimonial agencies in Paris.

A new English dictionary is coming out with 240,000 words.

There has been no strike yet for an advance in the wages of sin.

In China, the fee for medical attendance is from five to 10 cents a visit.

Mr. Gladstone's oration over his Home Rule Bill contained 24,700 words.

Every American Indian costs the United States Government $3000 a year.

Vermont expects to produce 10,000,000 pounds of maple sugar this season.

An English firm is forming a company for the export of Dutch milk to London.

By a Japanese process, seaweed is made into paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window glass.

According to Dr. Richardson, alcohol cuts down by disease, in England and Wales alone, one thousand persons a week.

The refuse water of the paper mills is saved in England, and the waste fibre is remanufactured by the use of alum cake.

A poor woman in an English town has just been sentenced to 12 months in jail at hard labor for stealing fourpence worth of turnips.

If your child is suffering from worms, we would recommend you to give at once, Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, it is not only a safe and effectual remedy, but an exceedingly pleasant one.

Movements have been started by women in New York and Philadelphia, looking to the organization of societies for the protection of American birds.

One hundred and thirteen head of trotting stock from the Palo Alto ranch, California, are *en route* to New York. They occupy twelve cars.

Not a particle of fruit of any kind was found by a Paris chemist in "current jelly" which he analyzed lately, and which had been put up expressly for import.

It requires the annual slaughter of 100,000 elephants to keep the world supplied with ivory. England alone uses up the product of 30,000 elephants, or 1,200,000 pounds.

Profitable investment. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* fed to a coop of thirty hens will yield a profit of three dollars, besides preventing all manner of diseases. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The large packs are worthless.

Since the second empire the French army has worn L'Imperiale with the moustache; to-day the beard is once more revived, but whiskers are forbidden as being too English.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, is mentioned as "a loquacious and pugnacious exclergyman who has gained some notoriety, if not fame, as a heavy-weight lecturer."

The cruel fashion of using the plumage of beautiful birds for dress trimmings will probably be discontinued on account of Queen Victoria's protest, and flowers will be substituted.

The official year book of the Church of England shows that during the last twenty-five years the Church has raised and spent for religious and educational purposes the sum of $407,866,185.

The Duchess of Hamilton is one of the most notable sportswomen in England. She recently followed the hounds—and closely—throughout a chase of three hours, covering twenty-five miles of country.

A life saved for thirty-five cents! A lady in Boston had Diphtheria and was almost dead from stangulation, but was instantly relieved and finally cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Every family should have a bottle ready for instant use.

A new use for pills has been evolved in the west. A farmer loaded his gun with a box of pills and killed two burglars. This will give the pill maker a chance to advertise them as "dead shot for all burglars and other diseases."

The New York *Journal* in an article, "No Time to Marry," conclusively sets forth that there are actually over a hundred thousand young men and maidens in the city of New York alone who have literally no time to marry.

Recently in Macan, Georgia, a young man acted as godfather to the infant of a friend. The excitement of the occasion caused him to drop the the infant into the baptismal font, making a Baptist of it instead of Episcopalian.

Wet blankets are to be used to protect the Artillerymen, when serving their guns, from the rifle balls to which they are frequently exposed. It is said that a rifle bullet will not pass through two wet blankets hung one behind the other, one foot apart.

The British Home Office will cease to offer rewards for the detection of criminals or pardons to accomplices who may make confessions, on the ground that the principle involved is wrong and that experience shows that such a course almost invariably fails of its object.

A member of the New York Legislature sent his parents to Ireland, who were anxious to know how he was getting along there, a photograph of himself standing on the State Capital, and told them it was his Winter residence, which had already cost $17,000,000.

The London *Lancet* gives the professional opinion that "children who are allowed to go barefooted are altogether healthier and happier than those, in obedience to the usage of social life, have their lower extremities permanently invalided, and, so to say, carefully swathed and put away in rigid cases."

Messrs. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write Dec., 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say, no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers.

The New York *Herald* says concerning horseback riding: "Let us have horses, lots of them, and at moderate prices; for there is no good reason why this city should not be well and easily stocked from the outlying country with well bred beasts, sound and true at moderate prices. Let him who can afford a dollar a day and over in 'treating' his friends, try an experiment for the next six months. Let him pay a compliment to his liver, shut down on liquid refreshment, and seek in the open air health and vigor upon the back of a horse."

H. Gladden, West Shefford, P. Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with Rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

It is stated on good authority that about one-half the saloons of New York are owned by the brewers and distillers. They say to a man who has no capital and no means of making a livelihood, if you will take a saloon on this or that corner, and work up a patronage for it, we will procure you a license, fit up your bar, and stock you with liquors, and you shall have a fair share of the profits, provided you sell none but our liquors. In some cases there are between two and three hundred saloons owned by one man, and each saloon-keeper knows that he must devise all sorts of inducements to secure patronage, or else make room for some other man who will.

No article takes hold of Blood Diseases like Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. It works like magic. Miss C——, Toronto, writes: "I have to thank you for what Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has done for me. I had a sore on my knee as large as the palm of my hand, and could get nothing to do any good until I used the Discovery. Four bottles completely cured it.

English sporting men were confident that Sullivan would except Smith's challenge and sail at once for England to meet their champion. In an interview Smith said:—"I am anxious to fight Sullivan and have agreed to fight in Ireland, and as both Sullivan and I are Irish I think the conditions would be better for fair-play there than elsewhere. If we do come together I shall insist upon fighting with bare knuckles. Gloves are unfit for champions, and I should never think of wearing them in any encounter which I desired to be regarded as a fight. Sullivan seems to forget that if he slugs me, as he threatens he will do, I shall have to be there too, and will do some slugging on my own account."

A Valuable Feature.

One of the most valuable features of Hagyard's Yellow Oil is that unlike ordinary liniments it can be safely and effectually taken internally as well as applied in cases of pains, inflammation, sore throat, rheumatism, and all painful complaints and injuries.

SPRING, 1886.

White Cottons,
Grey Cottons,
White Sheetings,
Grey Sheetings,
Plain and Twilled.

PILLOW COTTONS,
40, 42, 45 and 54 inches wide.

PRINTS,
Canadian, English & American.

CRETONNES,
some elegant Patterns.

ST. CROIX GINGHAMS,
Morse, Kaley & Co.'s
KNITTING COTTONS.
Nos. 4 to 20, best in the Market, no fear of contradiction.

6000 YARDS
Hamburg Embroideries,
better value than ever

Cotton Batting,
from the Gibson Mills.

POUND CAL IO,
PARK'S COTTON WARPS,
—IN—
WHITE, BLUE and COLORED.

Carpet Warps,
all Colors, all of which will be sold as LOW as any Retail House in the DOMINION.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Also Agent for Gilbert's Lane Dye Works, St. John, and McCall's New York Bazaar Glove Fitting Patterns. Catalogues and Monthlies free upon application.

Fredericton, February 17.

HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.,

are now showing a splendid assortment of

FINE EMBROIDERIES,
IN ALL WIDTHS,

just received, direct from the Manufacturers.

ALSO:

American and Canadian Prints,
Tickings, Sheetings, etc.,
Gibson Cottons,
Gibson Cotton Batting,
Park's Shirtings,
Park's Knitting Cottons,
St. Croix Ginghams, etc., etc.,

all of the best value and lowest prices.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.
Queen Street, Fredericton,
Directly Opp. Normal School.

February 10, 1886.

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

F. B. EDGECOMBE

is now showing his entire Stock of

SPRING CARPETS,
LINOLEUMS,
OIL CLOTHS,
Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, &c.,
WHITE and COLORED
Lace Curtains and Quilts.

WINDOW POLES,
WINDOW SHADES, &C.

☞The above Goods will be found by far the most complete assortment ever shown in this City.

ALSO OPENED:
NEW DRESS GOODS
in all the Fashionable Fabrics, for Spring and Summer wear, with Trimmings to match.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,
Queen St., Fredericton,
Branch Store, - - St. Mary's.

Fredericton, April 7.

NEW STORE!

'86 Spring '86

NEW DRESS GOODS,
all the New Shades.
CASHMERES,
Black and Colored.
PRINTS,
Light and Dark.
REGATTA SHIRTING,
SATTEENS,
—IN—
COMBINATION SUITINGS.

JOHN HASLIN.

March 17th, 1886.

AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
LOTTIMER'S Shoe Store.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the City of Fredericton.

☞Don't fail to give him a call.

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, Dec 9, 1855.

CHEAP FLOUR.

WE HAVE IN STOCK
186 Bbls. Cheap Flour,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING
**