

A Political Rumor.

The report is published, possibly with some foundation, that Hon. Edward Blake, who is at present in Ireland, will retire from Canadian public life, remove from the country, and seek to represent an Irish constituency in the British Parliament, as a Home Ruler and supporter of Gladstone. Color is given to the report by the fact of Mr. Blake's presence in Ireland, and that he has addressed a meeting in that country in the interest of Home Rule. There is no doubt that Mr. Blake would take high rank in the Imperial Parliament, and would prove a powerful lieutenant to Gladstone, and we should be glad to see the experiment tried of matching a native born Canadian statesman against the English made article. There is a field of usefulness for Mr. Blake in public life, but it is not as a political leader. He is a dead failure in that line, but as a lieutenant, he might be more useful. He is a man of great learning and ability, but his mind is not practical in so far as Canadian questions are concerned, and he has reached the zenith of his possibilities in this country. We cannot afford to spare men like him from the rather limited circle of clever statesmen, but if he can be of more practical value in England than in Canada, why must we consent to let him go. Blake would be an immense success in the British Parliament as an obstructionist, if on no other line of policy adopted by the Home Rulers. In that arena, where long speeches are not the rule, his six hour efforts would simply paralyze the Salisbury Ministry, and win the unbounded admiration of the Parnellites. The Home Rulers could all go home to lunch at once, and leave Blake in command of the situation, and if he could not talk the whole Tory Parliamentary brigade into submission and slumber, why we'll send over Philosopher Mills to back him. By all means let Mr. Blake take a seat in the British Parliament. He never was much of a "home ruler" in Canada, in the sense that the term may be applied to governing the country, for the people didn't seem to take to his anti-progressive policies, but in the old country, we believe there is an ample field for him. Blake's retirement, however, would be a source of disappointment in Canada. A great many people have been taught to regard him as the very incarnation of wisdom and statesmanship, and that the country must go to the dogs, unless he was installed as premier. These people will be grievously disappointed when they learn their idol is forsaking them to serve his fellow subjects in a wider sphere. Then there was an individual who proposed going up to Ottawa from this locality to shake hands with the great statesman. He will be disappointed if he has to go all the way to Ireland to greet the ex-leader. Possibly, however, Mr. Blake got tired waiting for the distinguished honor that was promised him, and possibly too, he has heard of the probable decision that will place at even a greater distance in the future, the likelihood of his pressing the palm of the individual whose presence at the capital in a representative capacity, has been so indefinitely postponed.

The Cumberland Election.

To-day, Sir Charles Tupper appeals to the electors of Cumberland, for the fourteenth time, for election to Parliament. He is opposed by Mr. J. T. Bulmer, a Halifax lawyer, who seeks election on the alleged platform of prohibition. We have not heard that Mr. Bulmer is put forward by any temperance organization, as the representative of the prohibition movement; we know that he has not been endorsed by the leading temperance formation of the country, the Sons of Temperance and the Grand Division of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have met during the past two weeks. We are therefore inclined to the belief, that Mr. Bulmer represents himself alone in the contest, and that it is to serve a selfish, and not a humane end that he forces himself on the attention of the Cumberland people. We do not believe that the movement for a complete prohibition of the liquor traffic will suffer by the re-election of Sir Charles Tupper, or that it would be benefited by Mr. Bulmer's success. Sir Charles has declared that whenever the country expresses a desire for the adoption of a prohibitory law, he will be to the front to give it his support, and even that assurance is worth more to the friends of prohibition than all Mr. Bulmer's efforts could be, even if the electors of Cumberland should send him to Parliament. Besides, Mr. Bulmer has chosen a very inopportune time to test the sentiment of the people on the proposed reform. What would it matter, even if Cumberland did at this particular time vote solidly in favor of prohibition. A bye-election in a single constituency is not the time or place to call out an expression of opinion on so radical and important a reform. If the prohibition party mean business, let them in a general election—the next one if they choose—select their candidates in every constituency in Canada, and if they are thoroughly in earnest, drop all political alliance and conduct the contest on the prohibition issue alone. If the candidate of any political party will pledge himself to an out and out support of prohibition, let the friends of the movement combine on that candidate, and elect him if possible, but if the nominee of neither political party will pledge himself to support in Parliament, the principles of the prohibitionists, then their duty is plain. A third candidate may be brought out who knows no other issue in the contest than prohibition. The great trouble, however, is, that too many temperance people are willing to sacrifice their principles

in that respect to satisfy their desire for the triumph of some political party. It is politics first, and prohibition afterwards. The politicians know this, and too often work the temperance element to suit their own peculiar needs. We believe the question of prohibition must be one of the practical questions in the political contests of the near future, but the course Mr. Bulmer has taken in Cumberland, and nor hasten a solution of the question, nor gain friends for a movement which in itself is commendable, while likely to suffer from the indirect acts of its zealous but misguided friends. There are other reasons why Sir Charles Tupper should not have been opposed at this time. He has recently been appointed on the Fishery Commission, which is to meet in a few days to determine the respective rights of two great nations, in matters of vital importance to both. The time that should have been his to study up the case for Canada, is occupied in fighting for his very right for a seat in Parliament, where his great ability and influence commands the respect of all Canada. His political opponents, with a wisdom that did them credit, recognized how futile and foolish it would be to harass Sir Charles with a contest that could have only one result, and declined to put a candidate in the field, but Mr. Bulmer, with the shallow excess of forwarding the prohibition movement has kept the Minister for weeks in Cumberland, when his presence was urgently required elsewhere, that he might the better serve his country in an important crisis of her history. We say the opposition to Tupper, under the circumstances, is not only factious and foolish, but it is unparliamentary and wicked. Mr. Bulmer deserves neither the sympathy of the prohibitionists, nor the votes of those electors who believe in opposing Sir Charles anywhere, and everywhere, and we hope he will be beaten as soundly as he was in February last.

The Government Salaries.

Hon. Mr. Blair in an interview with a Telegraph representative, gave expression to his belief, that as soon as the finances of this Province will permit, an increase will have to be made in the salaries of members of the Government, and that the people of New Brunswick do not desire their public men should be paid starvation salaries. Mr. Blair further said, that a mistake was made in 1883 when his Government reduced the salaries of the departmental heads. The position taken by the Attorney General, is a reasonable one, and needs no argument to sustain it. We believed at the time, that the Government made a mistake in cutting down the salaries, which in all conscience, were low enough, but Mr. Blair and his colleagues were reformers of a pronounced type, and to give an earnest of their intentions, they reduced their own salaries. They were foolish men. There never was a demand for the reduction, and there ought to be no opposition to the salaries being placed at the former figures. The salaries of the New Brunswick ministers are less than those of any other Province, except possibly, P. E. Island. Gentlemen with sufficient ability to conduct the affairs of the Province in a satisfactory manner, should command salaries in proportion to the services they render, and most people will agree with this proposition, we think, that \$2,100 a year for an Attorney General, and \$1,700 for a Chief Commissioner of Public Works, are not adequate rewards for the proper performance of the duties of those officers. The man who enters political life, makes many sacrifices, not the least of which are those of a pecuniary nature, and at best the rewards are small. Politics has ruined scores of men in our own country, in fact those who suffer pecuniary embarrassment on entering public life, are in the great majority, and we quite agree with the Attorney General, that the people of New Brunswick do not expect their public men to work at starvation salaries. The Farmer opposed the reduction when it was made, it has not changed his views on the subject, and will commend the Government, if by future action they restore the salaries to the former standard, and thus admit the correctness of the principle we supported in 1883, and which the Attorney General apparently now agrees is the proper one.

Mr. Park's Appointment.

Mr. W. A. Park has been appointed Collector of Customs at Newcastle, and his seat in the Assembly is vacant. Mr. Park is a genial fellow, popular in his constituency, and in fact, wherever known. In the Legislature he was a particular favorite. He made short speeches generally founded on facts, and spiced them with wit. He was a diligent, faithful representative, and we regret his withdrawal from public life, because we believe the future had higher honors in store for him. However, Mr. Park knows his own business best. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1882, and was re-elected in 1886.

The Halifax Recorder makes the silly and untruthful assertion, that all the Provinces represented at the Quebec conference, have Grit Government. When it is remarked that New Brunswick and Manitoba are included in the list of the ridiculous and nonsensical character of the Recorder's statement becomes apparent. If our contemporary desired to be honest, it would state that the Local Government of this Province is composed of both Grits and Tories, and that the majority of the representatives in the Assembly are Conservatives. As for the Norquay Government, who ever heard of it being Grit.

A Lively Meeting.

There must be money in railway building in this country, else we would not witness so much rivalry and litigation whenever a new enterprise of the kind is launched. The other day it was announced that the Tobique Valley Railway Company had contracted for the construction of their line, and the news was scarcely cold, when the company was served with an injunction restraining further proceedings. It is the Central's time now. The company had a meeting in St. John Saturday, to confirm certain purchases and order the issue of debentures, etc., when they too were served with an injunction. A more diplomatic move was at first made, however, by the aggrieved parties protesting at the meeting against certain acts of the company, and some forcible language seems to have been used to condemn what is alleged to have been a corrupt bargain on the part of the company. On that matter, we do not express an opinion, merely giving the report as it has reached us. But the fun did not end with the formal protest at the meeting, or the first attempt to serve the injunction on the company ending in the lawyer who was to make the service, being pounced upon by more than one member of the company, and summarily ejected from the room. He came out with a bruised nose, and would not again attempt, what another afterwards successfully performed, the service of the injunction. There is evidently war declared over this Central Railway business. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Inches and Mr. C. W. Wetmore are the plaintiffs in the injunction suit, and the cause of their action may be read in the report of Saturday's meeting elsewhere.

Premier Norquay in speaking of the personnel of the recent Quebec conference, said Mr. Mercier was a very astute politician and a clever tactician. He would be sure to make a clever fellow. Premier Mowat was a clever Grit, and regarded matters too much through Grit spectacles. Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, was an intensely technical man, entirely too much so to make a great success in politics. Premier Blair of New Brunswick, was, however, a man after his own heart. He was truly a broad statesman in every sense of the term. He had the mind to regard all questions from a national rather than a provincial standpoint.

To a Montreal Star reporter Sir John A. Macdonald said:—“Did you ever know a Grit paper to be patriotic? They not only attack the Conservative party, but they run down the country. Canada has suffered more from Canadian newspapers than from any other single cause. I should not like them to cease their attacks upon me. I should feel that I was a very insignificant individual indeed.”

LABOUCHERE AT HOME.

A Look at the Editor of London Truth. Mr. Henry Labouchere editor of London Truth, is one of the most interesting characters of our time. A son of good family and independent means, he stands out on a diplomatic career, and very early in life got behind the scenes and learned how the nation of the earth are misgoverned. Then he went west, there he met the man who made Truth, that famous periodical, which initiated personal journalism and put the great "W" in place of the editorial "we." Mr. Labouchere is a man of high standing, having for his colleague Bradbury, the ablest. He has given and taken plenty of hard hitting in his time. He is radical in the extreme, and yet for all he is one of the most moderate of men. He has a few fellows who serve to amuse the fat man who possibly may succeed the present Queen and Empress who has just held her jubilee. Mr. Labouchere's country home is built on the site of Pope's villa, at Twickenham, and the grounds front on the silver Thames for some 300 feet. There are terraces, rockeries and a grove or two decked with some rather inferior statuary. He is a relative of the original villa once occupied by the author of the "Dunciad" and now the abode of his natural successor, pursuant to the fashion of the day. I saw it in the early afternoon, but Mr. Labouchere was out, so my punt was moored in front of his water wall until a trim maid notified me that her master was at home. The handmaid at the back house, climbed some old wooden steps, at the top of which I was greeted by a big black retriever and a pretty little child, who directed me up diverse terraces to where Mr. Labouchere awaited me on the gallery. This veranda is very pretty; it is about forty feet long, completely arched in with foliage, while through three large logies or alcoves you look out over the river and the low hills at the other side of the river. The wicker chairs and footstool lay around. In one of these sat a somewhat underbred man with cropped beard just beginning to grizzle. He was dressed in a good suit of tweed, and the disposition of a plain gold chain somewhat that he carried his watch in an outside pocket. He was puffing a cigarette held in a plain wooden holder, worth perhaps four cents, and it was interesting to see how he lit it, that he wore a pair of elastic side boots very much the worse for wear. He is a quiet-looking little man with a come-what-will-innocent air about his eyes, and a thoughtful and language very uncommon in the Old World, and withal one could perceive under the quietness of his manner the spirit of one who could hold fast and his hand. Most men have the counterparts in the animal world, and Henry Labouchere strikingly reminds me of a well-bred fox terrier that looks to lay for anything as he lies in the sun, but can show lots of character whenever his natural fox chance in his way. He told me how Truth had been a success and paid for the first number. Henry Labouchere was pretty well up in the literary fraternity before it was published, and when it was announced that he, who stood somewhere between Bob Ingersoll, Dave Hill and Tom Ochiltree, intended not to tell his name more, there was a unanimous and tremendous howl of derision over the length and breadth of the land. So they made jokes about him and his truthful organ, and it was interesting to see how the man that folks bought it out of curiosity, and for a long time decent Philis, as studied its pages, but only behind locked doors. Even today there are plenty of Philises, and the success which wouldn't touch the paper with a pair of tongs, or say so until their dearest foes gave a slashing. Mr. Labouchere is pretty much of a law to himself. As such he has managed to make a good fortune in the way of the world. He has made many small mischiefs in a social life; he has been a grand general in advance of General Gladstone, and he has created a sort of fortune, and his influence will be more lasting than even his most ardent admirers conceived.

If you wish to please your family, flavor your puddings, pies, jellies, &c., with the "Royal" Extract.

Norquay was naturally the leading spirit in the Conference. "I see that Mr. Norquay pronounces a very high eulogium upon yourself." "I observe that it is reported to have done so, and I would attribute the remarks published, if he made them, to the very friendly feelings that sprang up between us while at Quebec. Mr. Norquay made a favorable impression upon us all, in fact we were surprised, though I do not know why we should have been, to find him a man of such ability, very strong speaker, possessed of a will of an unmistakably acute and well-informed mind. Mr. Hardy I would take to be a good fair all-round man, undoubtedly a good departmental man, and it is a very effective man on the whole. The Nova Scotia representatives came well to the front. Mr. Fielding, the Premier, left a favorable impression on all present as a man of a very great practical ability, and in that respect his colleague Attorney General Longley followed very closely behind." "Did you observe in some of the papers that maritime union was discussed by the conference?" "I did, and am at liberty to say that the statement is not correct. I did not hear the question even mooted in conference. It was certainly not discussed, and I would personally have felt like resenting the introduction of the subject, had it been brought forward by representatives of either the Upper Provinces. If union of the Maritime Provinces becomes a live question, of which I see no present indications, it will originate with the people of a very great provices themselves, and not with outsiders." "Might I ask if you are in favor or opposed to maritime union?" "I have no objection in saying that I do not now see any advantage in another union inside our present union. It is a mistake to suppose that such a union would increase to any appreciable degree our influence at Ottawa. If there was an indication on the part of the Dominion representatives of the Maritime Provinces to unite on any public question they could do so as effectively as we are now doing, and the salaries members of the latter may have to take place in any event. Experience of governments in the larger provinces leads me to conclude that under maritime union we would not save one dollar."

DIED UNDER TREATMENT.

The cause of Ella Nelson's Decease Explained.

A Most Peculiar Case. Mention has been made in the Farmer of the sudden death of little Ella Nelson, who while being treated by Dr. Smith of Woodstock, and since then the Doctor has published the particulars of the peculiar case, which are as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nelson brought their little daughter in to consult a doctor about a swelling which disfigured her face very much, and seemed to be injuring her health, and finding me in town, they were brought to me, and I stated to me that it had been growing from five to seven years—at first slowly but lately much more rapidly; it was not very painful at any time, but was always present, and a swelling filling up the whole left cheek from the eye to the ear, and hanging down below the jaw. It seemed to be diffuse, occupying all the cellular tissue between the ear and the mucous lining of the mouth; had no apparent walls; gave no pulsation; fluctuated obscurely if at all; in fact gave me the impression of an overgrowth of loose cellular tissue. To make myself sure of its contents as the parents thought it was an abscess and needed opening, I introduced a needle into it, and withdrew nothing but a little blood. I was then setting an application made of iodine, they were to use for a time, and then return, and while doing so, opened her mouth to look into it, and seeing that the last bicuspid on that side was decayed and partly lifted from its natural position, I thought that there might possibly be some pus there, and advised her to have the tooth extracted. She consented, I took the tooth out, with scarcely any force whatever, as it was already two-thirds pushed out from beneath; was a very small one and not imbedded in the gum more than a quarter of an inch. Immediately as I did so, there was an immense rush of bright red blood from the cavity, and I became aware that I had to do with an aneurism or blood tumor connected with an artery, and that my patient was in imminent danger. As quickly as I could I laid her down, plugged the cavity with my finger, and sent for assistance; but in the meantime, not certainly five minutes, she had lost a gallon of arterial blood, then gone into convulsions and swooned, and though Dr. Sprague and, later on, Dr. Connell, kindly came in and aided me in every possible way, the patient never recovered consciousness.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

On which Ashley Nevvers of Lincoln, has been Arrested

And committed for trial in the Sunbury County Court. On the afternoon of October 19th, Conductor Hagerman's train from Fredericton to the Junction, encountered several serious obstructions on the track, including a heavy train, a passenger train, and a freight train, having been commenced at Glazier's and continued at intervals for nearly two miles. But for the sharp look out of the train hands, a serious accident would have been the result, the obstructions having been placed where they would do the most harm. The railway authorities in casting about for evidence as to who committed the offence, had suspicion that one Ashley Nevvers, a respectable young farmer of Lincoln might be the guilty one. Nevvers had a steer killed by the train a few days previous, and this fact led to the suspicion. On Monday, Mr. J. Wesley Hoyt of the N. B. Railway, and Constable Gardner arrived in Fredericton, and employing Detective Roberts accompanied them, went to Lincoln to arrest Nevvers. It was "clock in the evening when the officers reached the home of the prisoner, who on seeing them, fled to the woods. They made a late call, however, the same evening and secured their man. The prisoner was taken to Fredericton Junction and had his preliminary examination there yesterday, before Justices Alexander and Bailey. He was bound over to the court for the prosecution, and Mr. Geo. F. Gregory for the prisoner. Among the witnesses examined were Mr. Stephen Glazier, Mr. C. W. Beckwith, Chief Clerk, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Robert Donaldson. A telegram to the Farmer this morning says, that at the close of examination, Nevvers was committed for trial in the Sunbury County Court. The prisoner belongs to a respectable family, and has hitherto borne a good reputation, and his being charged with so serious a crime, is a great grief to his friends. He has been married and has a young wife, who manifested great distress when the officers of the law took him into custody.

It Is Not Unlawful.

Congress has enacted no law to restrain any man from going out on a healthy consanguine condition, or with a distressing sick headache, rush of blood to the head, bad taste in the mouth, bilious complaints, or any kindred difficulty; but the laws of health are not to be trifled with, and a man who neglects the wisdom of listening to the nearest druggist for a 25-cent vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills—the most potent of remedies for "dyspepsia," "irregularities and weakness," and which restores the weak sufferer to vigorous health, and invests her with all the charms of figure, face and complexion, that receive such willing homage from man.

A Woman's Charms

soon leave her, when she becomes a victim to any one of the various disorders and peculiar "weaknesses" that are peculiar to the fair sex. The condition of one of thousands of women to-day is pitiable in the extreme; they are weak, bloodless creatures, a prey to mental anguish and bodily pain; in a word, an "invalid" in every sense of the term. It is a pity that so many of these women suffer to vigorous health, and invests her with all the charms of figure, face and complexion, that receive such willing homage from man.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

New York city has about three thousand policemen. A society in Detroit of men sworn not to swear numbers nearly 1,000 persons. Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. There are over 300,000 French-Canadian physicians in the New England States. The property of Trinity Church, New York City, is said to be worth \$100,000,000. PAINT-KILLER is a liniment unequalled for Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c. A total of 154,367 Italians have landed at the port of New York during the past ten years. An aristocratic lady of New York wears a wig in which is set the first tooth shed by her little son. During October Scott Act fines aggregating \$1,240 were paid in to the St. Thomas city treasury. The British Government threw \$45,000 worth of smuggled snuff into the sea off the Irish coast recently. The amount of starch manufactured in Aroostook this season is estimated to be about one quarter of that of last year. Saturday was the last day of the registration of voters in New York. The total number of registered voters in New York City is 233,854. The number of seagoing vessels that have arrived at the port of Montreal, last week, was 724 as against 700 vessels over last year. The gold mines of Australia continue to be very productive. Some of them are more than 2,000 feet in depth and many will be sunk even lower than that in the near future. The Railway Gazette is authority for the statement that two-thirds of the locomotive whistling is an unnecessary waste of steam and that a great deal of the third might well be saved. There are 600,000 unredeemed slaves in Brazil. A bill will be brought in at the next session of the Legislature for the compulsory liberation of every slave on the 1st of December, 1889. Potatoes are arriving in Boston, Mass., from Scotland, the freights on which are but six cents a bushel. The high prices will, doubtless bring large quantities from the other side, if freights continue low. A new kind of street pavement is just going into use in Chicago. It consists of steel rails laid on concrete or corrugated tops, the rails being laid a few inches apart, and the spaces filled in with some patent composition. The following English cricketers have obtained over 1,000 runs in matches this year: W. G. Grace, 2,002; K. J. Key, 1,684; W. G. Grace, 1,653; W. W. Read, 1,642; Ulyett, 1,487; A. J. Webbe, 1,244; Hall, 1,240. The English Church, receives in tithes about \$20,000,000 a year. Of this amount \$5,000,000 is expended in hospitals, schools, church building, etc., and the remaining \$15,000,000 goes to pay the salaries of the clergy. One of the big bridges of the world will soon be ready for traffic. This is the iron railroad bridge across the Missouri, for miles below Kansas City. It is 7,392 feet long, weighs 31,275 tons, and is 50 feet above high water. The Sicilians have invented a method by which cremation is accomplished by means of electricity. It requires a dynamo like those employed for arc lights. It is stated that the effect of the intense heat is to vaporize the body, and to leave only a few ounces of ash. Miss Francis E. Willard, Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U., has issued a circular, the white ribbon women everywhere to observe November 12th and 13th as "a world's day of special prayer for the temperance cause." People who don't want to keep rheumatism, neuralgia, erysipelas, lumbago, toothache, earache, hoarseness, croup, inflammation of the lungs, bowels, colic, or cramp, should keep MRS. MANN'S LAXATIVE in the house, and use it freely internally and externally. Another mare to disappear from Maine tracks is Miss L., who has created such a sensation in the State. She pastured for some time at Boston, the property of Geo. W. Hall, proprietor of the Adams House, Mr. Leonard receiving \$2,250 for her after earning \$1,350 on the tracks of the State this year. A New York doctor has invented a new explosive called emmentine, and is said to possess great power. It is composed of two cheap and easily obtained materials, one is an extract from coal and the other a mineral substance. The speed of explosion is greater than that of any other practical explosive, except fulminate of mercury. A physician living on the seaboard thus writes: "Within the last five years, in a district embracing sixty square miles or so by the sea, I have noted the hour and the minute of no less than ninety-three demises in every one immediate practice, and every soul of them has gone out with the tide, save four who died suddenly by fatal accident." What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." CLARA E. PORTER. There is trouble in the Salvation Army in Hamilton, Ont., over the new regulations governing the soldiers, which are about to be put in force. One of the objectionable clauses requires members to pledge themselves to abstain from drinking any strong drink, and to be publicly sworn in. Another requires the wearing the regulation uniform, while a third prohibits them from attending any religious meeting without first receiving the permission of the captain of the corps. We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly cures, and never fails to effect a restorative cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething. A striking example of the varying rewards which valor, in the service of one's country, receives is afforded in the case of John D. Adams, a private in the 10th Regt. in his age at Pezance. This man won the Victoria Cross by the gallant manner in which he led the way to the capture of the Cashmere Gate at the storming of Delhi. He was awarded the medal for his meritorious acts, but all the reward he ever received from his grateful country was a pension of tenpence a day. An English medical journal gives the following particulars of the height, weight, and dimensions of Thomas Longley, of Dover, who is said to be the heaviest British subject in the world. Mr. Longley, who is a respectable and intelligent physician, was born on the 15th of August, 1825, and is now 62 years of age. His present weight is 650 pounds; height, 6 feet 2 inches; measurement of the chest, 80 inches; size of leg, 25 inches. He finds considerable difficulty in walking, and has to assist himself in a cane, and is a frequent sufferer from indigestion. He is said to be very temperate, both in eating and drinking, and has never suffered from any ill health of a serious nature. The final bulletin for the season of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has been issued. The total yield of wheat is placed at 12,351,724 bushels. This was grown on a cultivated area of 432,134 acres, and indicates the exceedingly high average of 27 bushels to the acre, a record that no other region in the world of equal extent can equal. The other crops did almost as well, oats showing a yield of 7,205,237 bushels, or 40 to the acre; barley, 1,925,231 bushels, or 39 to the acre. As the farming population of Manitoba is only about 75,000, with the total number of individual farms in the neighborhood of 17,000, it will be seen how large a sum the value of the surplus of this immense yield will add to the hands of the average farmer, and how much he will be encouraged in his efforts to increase his individual crop area.

A Woman's Charms

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A Woman's Charms

soon leave her, when she becomes a victim to any one of the various disorders and peculiar "weaknesses" that are peculiar to the fair sex. The condition of one of thousands of women to-day is pitiable in the extreme; they are weak, bloodless creatures, a prey to mental anguish and bodily pain; in a word, an "invalid" in every sense of the term. It is a pity that so many of these women suffer to vigorous health, and invests her with all the charms of figure, face and complexion, that receive such willing homage from man.

FALL, 1887. NEW GOODS. John J. Weddall's. Plain and Fancy JACKET CLOTHS, ASTRACANS, SEALETTES, FLUSHES, &c. Ulster cloths, Dress Goods! in all the fashionable fabrics, with trimmings to match. BERLIN WOOL GOODS, White Blankets, Colored Blankets, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, Underwear, KNITTING YARNS, Best Makes, CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN POLES, Window Shades, &c. A full line of Gents' Tweeds, Overcoatings, etc., with Scarfs, Collars, Outfits, Driving Gloves, etc. White Dress Shirts, Kid Gloves, Ties, etc., for evening wear. Camp Spreads, Horse Blankets, Robes, etc., Trunks, Valises, Grain Bags, Warps, etc. Small Vases and Fancy Goods. Wholesale and Retail at Lowest Prices. John J. Weddall, 204 QUEEN STREET. Frederickton, Sept. 14, 1887. ONLY 75c. 85c. \$1.00. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SHIRTS, TENNANT, DAVIES & Co. ever offered to the Public. We can sell a good suit of UNDERCLOTHING, DRY GOODS! at either of the above prices. Examine our Stock before you purchase elsewhere. Our importations for the Fall and Winter Season is now complete in all Departments:— Fancy Dress Goods; Black Dress Goods; Jacket Cloths, Ulsterings; Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, etc.; Cashmere and Wool Hosiery; Cashmere Gloves, Knit Gloves and Mitts; Berlin Wool Hoods and Caps; Wool Squares, Clouds and Fascinators; Fur Lined Cloaks, Fur Capes and Dolmans; Fur Caps, Fur Boas, Fur Muffs, etc.; White Blankets, Colored Costume Blankets and Blanketing, etc. Lumbermen's Goods! Camp Blanketing, Horse Blankets; Etoffe Jumpers, Etoffe Pants, Shirts and Drawers; Cardigan Jackets, Socks and Mitts, Overalls, etc., etc. Closest Prices. TENNANT, DAVIES & Co. Directly Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON. October 26, 1887. WIGWAM SLIPPERS. In Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children's sizes. A. LOTTIMER, No. 210, Queen Street, Fredericton July 6, 1887.