

POOR DOCUMENT

English Women.

A London correspondent of the Boston Herald says—There is a difference in the appearance of London and New York or Boston ladies. Here they wear their hair cut short and parted on the side. They also wear thin dresses, cut low, when they go to theatres. That is to say, the two matters mentioned are ordinary seen in people who go to theatres in first-class style. The hair fashion gives them a bold, hard look that is not easy to get used to or like. English women are better looking in this shape than those of any other country would be. They are, as a general thing, big-headed, low creatures, who do not require the addition of hair to give their faces size. They have round necks and plump shoulders almost invariably, but their arms, for the most part, very masculine in appearance. That is to say, they are lean and long, thin above the elbows, big just below the joints, and shaped generally with more indications of sinew than grace. As a consequence, one sees very few arms actually bared, even in the proper theatrical costumes. They are generally covered with lace of some kind, mostly black, and always very thick. Hands and feet in England are constructed with a liberal regard for the raw material that is quite pleasing to observe. I never saw such extremities in my life, especially on the women; and as if to purposely aggravate this condition, there are no shoes that properly fit their female wearers. Men's boots and shoes can be had in almost any style here, but I have yet to see a well shod woman in London. The footgear is of that atrocious loose-in-the-heel description which makes its wearers wobble around as they walk in a peculiarly distressing way. Paint and powder are used in New York; they are lavished here. I don't know who first started the talk about fair English complexions. Women with clear skin are not one half so plentiful here as they are in America. I have not seen a dozen really pretty, natural complexions since I arrived on this side of the water. But I have seen an amount of "make-up" that I would not have believed had its existence in actual use the world over. Seven eighths of the women one meets in any part of London are chalked and rosy, till you can't tell whether they are yellow or white in their natural state. I met an old girl on Regent-street the other day who was a study in colour. The Whittier would probably call her a nocturne in red and gold. She was 60 years old if she was a day. Her hair was bleached to that horrible tint of orange which never existed under natural conditions, her eyebrows were carefully lengthened out and arched. Her thin cheeks were colored a brilliant carmine, and her upper eyelids were shaded to match. The balance of her visible cuticle was of that blue and shiny quality one sees in cheap porcelain. Lips a vivid pink. Her dress had a yellow and black striped under skirt, cut short and drawn tightly around her ankles, so as to aggravate the large size of her feet, and a deep red overskirt also drawn tight, to aggravate the smallness of the rest of her. It was buttoned in the back like a school girl's gown, and the little hat that was perched on top of her orange curls was a wonderful thing in feathers and roses; yellow kid gloves to the elbows and a parasol red outside and yellow inside, completed the costume. This gay young bird came tripping down the sidewalk, leading a shaggy little dog by a string, and simpering sweetly upon all who passed her by. Some of the men smiled as she went along. In New York or Boston she would have been looked upon as madly belonging to some museum. But amid all the fantastic, yet stoutry, dresses one sees here, there was not so striking an attraction more than passing notice.

The Jeannette.

ARRIVAL OF THE SURVIVORS AT NEW YORK. New York, May 28.—The White Star steamer Celtic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th inst., was sighted off Fire Island at eleven o'clock to-night, and arrived at the dock at about six o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were four of the Jeannette's survivors, the party consisting of Lieut. Danenhauer, Dr. R. S. Newcomb, naturalist of the expedition, Jack Cole, and Longing, seaman. Mr. and Mrs. Washington Danenhauer, parents of Lieut. Danenhauer, and Walter Danenhauer, his brother, who came to the city in order to greet them, chartered the steamboat Birbeck to take them down the bay to meet the brave survivors and bring them up to the city. They were accompanied by Judge Daly and other members of the Historical Society. The Birbeck, with the party on board, met the Celtic at quarantine at 3 o'clock in the morning. A large delegation went down to welcome Danenhauer and his companions. Among the number were many of Lieut. Danenhauer's personal friends from Washington and representatives of the prominent newspapers throughout the country. By special permit obtained by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Lieut. Danenhauer was transferred to the Birbeck, upon which, awaiting his arrival, were General Grant, Chief Justice Daly, and Mrs. Delong.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Local Election. The Agricultural interests of our County are very important, to which are closely allied our Lumbering, Commercial, Manufacturing and other interests, and they are entitled to a fair representation in our Local Legislature. I am in favor of administering the public affairs of the Province in the most economical manner, consistent with its wants and interests. I am in favor of the Government Stock Farm. I will hold public meetings in the various Parishes of the County, where I will more fully discuss matters of public interest, and other questions, which have reference to my past and present candidature, and respectfully ask from you a fair hearing and an unbiased judgment. Gentlemen, please favor me with your support, and I will faithfully serve you to the best of my ability. Your obedient servant, HIRAM DOW. Prince William, June 1-1882.

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Gentlemen Electors

OF THE COUNTY OF SUNBURY. GENTLEMEN: The Government of the Dominion of Canada has precipitated a dissolution of the House of Commons one year before the term had legally expired, you are thus prematurely called upon to choose a Member to represent your interests in Parliament for the next Term. Under these circumstances I have accepted the nomination of many of your numbers to again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. My record for the past fifteen years is before you; I think I can confidently appeal to you, that I have faithfully and honestly, as far as my humble abilities would admit, endeavored to do you good, and to benefit the Dominion of Sunbury, of which I had the honor to represent. Since you last elected me, a new Government has been formed, and a new fiscal policy inaugurated, by which large taxes have been imposed on the interest of a few, already wealthy manufacturers, but bearing heavily on the mass of possessors, which taxes range from 25 per cent. to 65 per cent. upon articles used by the middle and poor classes, and articles used by the masses of the people, and the better part of the property of the wealthy is being confiscated by the Government. One of the most objectionable features of the present Government is the tax of 30 and 40 cents respectively on four and seven masts. I feel called upon to oppose this policy of hostile taxation. I do not believe that absolute Free Trade is possible, as a certain amount must be annually raised, by custom duty, to pay the interest on the public debt, and to meet the current expenses of the Government. I believe it is wise and politic to adjust such necessary tariff as to encourage such manufactures as are profitable to be built up in the Dominion, but strongly object to the creation of monopolies and the imposition, wherever a few are benefitted at the expense of the many. I felt it my duty to oppose the Government in the building of the British Columbia and of the Canada Pacific Railway. I felt it my duty to oppose the Government in the building of the Halifax and St. John's Railway, and I strongly object to the Government's plan to build the same without notice and without asking for tenders for the same, added to which was a refusal to give the contract to a Company, who offered to do the same amount of work for less than the Government, and without the dangerous and expensive privileges granted to the same. I oppose the creation of this gigantic monopoly in the Dominion, which may, and I fear will, prove detrimental to the liberties of the people and to the constitutional Government. Our public debt is increasing to an alarming extent. The current expenses of the Government are far exceeding the revenue, and the Government are borrowing money to meet the same. It is in some cases most reprehensible and unwise. The conduct of the Government in mutilating constitutions, and in springing a premature election, has greatly injured the country, and I fear will prove detrimental to the liberties of the people and to the constitutional Government. Gentlemen, for these reasons I think a change of Government desirable, such a change as will place the administration of affairs in the hands of men who are honest and fairly govern the country in the interest of all classes. The time being short I will be out of my power to see all of you at your homes before polling, but on nomination day I will more particularly explain my views on the public questions of the day. Thanking you for past support I again solicit your suffrages. Your obedient servant, G. G. KING. Chipman, June 1-1882.

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CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

ST. JOHN, N. B. We have added to our stock during April: 354 Packages Hardware, &c. 227 Bundles Hardware, &c. And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of English, American, Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CULERY, FANCY GOODS, Etc. Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our 'SAMPLE ROOM.' We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B. WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY Boots and Shoes in Fredericton, don't forget that A. LOTTIMER Has Removed HIS CELEBRATED SHOE STORE to the Store in Machum's Brick Building, Next door below Dever Bros.' Dry Goods Establishment, And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON P. ton, May 4, 1882.

British House

WILMOT'S BLOCK CARPETS, CARPETS, Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats. JOHN M'DONALD QUEEN STREET. Seeds and Fertilizers. The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices: Lime, Land Plaster, Bradley's Superphosphates, Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Alaska Seed, White Fyfe Seed Wheat, Seed Peas, Silver Hull Seed Buckwheat, Buckwheat Rough Seed, Black P. E. I. Seed Oats, White Russian Seed Oats, English, Portland and Newark Cements, Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats. Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall. JAMES TIBBITT. May 4, 1882. 40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes lately received at LOTTIMER'S Fashionable Shoe Store. In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes. Fredericton, March 30, 1882. BABY'S CHAIR ROCKERS & DENTISTS HORSES at LEMONT'S Variety Store. Salesman Wanted. WANTED an Experienced Dry Goods Salesman. JOHN J. WEDDALL. March