FACTS, FACTS, FACTS

INDISPUTABLE.

Everybody knows who have tried, and those who have not, should call at once and be convinced that we sell "better goods" for "less money" than any house in this vicinity.

We have enlarged our premises by taking in the store lately occupied by MR. AKERLY, York Street, making connection with both buildings by an entrance or passage, so that one can enter by Queen Street and pass through to York Street. By so doing giving us the largest and most commodious

CLOTHING

—AND—

BOOT AND SHOE

establishment in thecity.

There never was a time when it was more to your interest to buy

CLOTHING,

ustom and Ready-Made,

HATS, CAPS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Portmanteaux, Valises,

Men's Boots and Shoes,

at our store than now. We have an immense stock of elegant and serviceable

Fall and Winter Goods,

purchased from all the leading American, British, and Canadian manufacturers.

We call special attention to our

OVERCOATINGS,

ULSTERS, OVERCOATS, REEFERS.

Give the boys a chance on

BOY'S ULSTERS

—AND—

OVERCOATS,

which we offer at prices which are simply unapproachably low. Don't take our word for it, but come and see

T. W. Smith & Son

York and Queen Streets,

Fredericton, Sept. 20, 1882

1882

E

EDGECOMBE'S is the popular place for Staple and Fancy Goods, on account of the immense variety shown, and the popular prices which prevail.

D

DRY GOODS are always in demand and [illegible]reciated, but especially at this festive season is a handsome present in that line particularly appropriate.

G

Goods in Fancy Novelties, Brick-a-Brack, Choice Nick Nacks and Xmas requisites, will be found as well as those of a more staple and substantial character.

E

Every effort has been made this season to place such stock in the different departments, as would suit the requirements of the community; and enlarged premises, afford ample room to show them.

C

CHRISTMAS only comes once a year, and the heart and purse strings naturally open to deeds of love and good will in the bestowment of gifts and kind words.

O

Old and young, rich and poor, married or single, may all meet here, and find something to gratify their taste, according to their ability to purchase.

M

Money is a great power for good, as evil, and judiciously expended carries blessings into every household. Therefore do good by spending it in that way.

B

Bring your friends with you and have a good time whenever you visit the "Albion House," and walk upstairs and see the beautiful things Santa Claus has left in such abundance.

E

EDGECOMBE, F. B., wishes all his friends and patrons a pleasant time during the coming Holidays, and hopes they may have a very happy New Year in

1883

Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1882

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., December 27, 1882.

We trust, that, our friends and patrons are in full enjoyment of the holidays, that their Christmas was merry, and that the sunshine of the heavens was reflected in their hearts. Whether the magnificent weather which marked that day, and the closing days of 1882, continues into the beginning of 1883, or not, we hope that there will be no diminution of their festival humor, or sense of pleasure on the day that opens up the New Year. Throughout 1883, which promises to be a somewhat memorable year for the Province, may every blessing, "increasing and still increasing," follow them.

Hon. J. J. Fraser's Elevation to the Bench.

The seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Duff has been, without delay, filled, by the appointment of Hon. J. J. Fraser. The removal of so eminent a lawyer as Judge Duff, who, after a long, laborious career, filled for so brief a time the high and honorable position of Judge of the Supreme Court, is a matter for sorrow. The people of the Province, and the profession, must feel as no slight loss the death of a man of so great ability, rectitude and fine judgment. The elevation of Hon. J. J. Fraser, which in itself gives the greatest satisfaction universally, is therefore not unmingled with sorrow. But they feel that in him they have a worthy successor of the late Judge Duff. While Mr. Fraser's legal knowledge is held in the highest respect by his brethern of the Bar, his character, which has stood unscathed the rnbs and buffets of seventeen years of political life, stands high before the Province. He retires to the comparative repose of the Bench at an age when to human computation he has many years of life before him. Born on August 1st, 1829, at Beaubear's Island, Nelson, Miramichi, he is now a few months past his 53rd year. A few notes of some of the leading facts in his career we place before our readers.

After finishing his education at the Newcastle Grammar School, he entered the office of the late Hon. J. A. Street and Hon. A. A. Davidson, Q. C., as law student. He owes not a little of his success as a lawyer to the training that his excellent abilities received there. He was admitted attorney in 1852, but did not commence practice here until 1854, he, during the intervening years remaining in the office of the late Mr. Street, in Fredericton. He conducted his legal business alone, until in 1866 E. Byron Winslow Esq, entered into legal partnership with him, Later, in 1877, E. L. Wetmore, Esq., M. P. P., entered the firm, which has had a wide reputation under the style of Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow. In September, 1867, Mr. Fraser married Martha, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Cumming of Fredericton. Since her death, which occurred in 1871, he has remained unmarried. In 1873 he received the honor of the silk gown, and during the last twenty years he has filled important honorary positions, such as President of the New Brunswick Barrister's Society, and Examiner and President of the Society of St. Andrew's in Fredericton. Mr. Fraser is better known to the people of the Province as a successful politician than as a successful lawyer. At the most excited and important crisis of the the political life of New Brunswick, by the persuasion of his friends, he entered the arena and was returned for York in the election of 1865, as one of the triumphant majority, when the scheme of Confederation was swept from the polls. He lost his seat in 1866, when the pendalum of public opinion went full swing the other way, and the Smith-Hathaway Government was routed. He remained out of politics until 1870, in the June of which year he was appointed to the Legislative Council, but resigned his seat in the Council, of which he was appointed President in 1871, and was elected to the Assembly after the death of the Hon. G. L. Hathaway in 1872, and entered the Government as Provincial Secretary. After the retirement of Hon. Mr. King from local politics, he became leader of the government and Attorney-General in 1878, and his acts in that position are of too recent a date to require, at present, any note or comment. In 1878, he would gladly have abandoned local political life had he consulted his own feelings, but he felt in honor bound to his colleagues to remain at his post. The contest in which he entered at the general Dominion election in June last, is fresh in memory, and it is a matter of gratification that his sacrifices for the Liberal-Conservative party on that occasion have been recognized by the Dominion Government. After being so long before the Province in the trying light that beats upon public men, he will appreciate the calm, and greater retirement of the judiciary, and he is followed thither by the warmest wishes of his many friends for his happiness, and their high hopes that he will do honor to himself in his new position.

The N. B. Railway.

The *Carleton Sentinel* is always well informed on matters relating to the New Brunswick Railway. There is a change. It appears, that the Company's works will not be located at Woodstock. We judge from the closing remarks of the following note which we take from the *Sentinel*, that the citizens have let slip the opportunity, or have taken no steps to press on the Company, the advantage of their town as a railway work location. It is not only the citizens of Fredericton who are slow in moving in matters affecting their interest:—

The N. B. Ry. Co. have quite a force of men engaged at McAdam in erecting the engine and car houses there. There is an impression abroad that these operations indicate the probability that this Co. will determine upon McAdam as the site of their new work shops, and for some reasons it would be a very suitable one. However, we do not know what the intention of the Co. in this regard is, but it would be a pity if, while the people of Woodstock, or the leaders of public thought and action, are dreamily thinking, whispering and wondering over the prospect as to whether they could do anything to secure the works, the matter should be removed from the sphere of speculation and possibility by the final location of the works at some point other than Woodstock. By the way, what about the action of that committee appointed at the citizens' meeting some time ago. Has anything been done and what?

Queen Victoria does not think it too great a condescension for royalty to compete for prizes at fairs. She has recently won at the Birmingham Cattle and Agricultural Society's exhibition, a premium of £50 for a Shorthorn Hereford from her Windsor farm. She will take the prize in the form of a cup of that value, and has asked to be allowed to select personally one from a number of designs of cups.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

The manufacturers have yet to hear of a single case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness, when ZOPESA was used as directed, in which it was not more than satisfactory. Many write that it is a wonderful remedy. We can show where as high as 40 pounds were gained by its use in breaking up chronic Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Its friends increase very fast, and all who use as directed are surprised and gratified

French Progress in New Brunswick.

At least one-sixth part of the population of New Brunswick consists of French, who are nearly all of Acadian descent. They are scattered along the head waters of the Bay of Fundy, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the fertile and prosperous county of Madawaska does not possess more than fifty English votes, its inhabitants being almost exclusively French.

Many of our French citizens, owing to their proximity to the sea, obtain their living from it, and one-half, if not more, of all the cod, lobster, bass, and smelt fishing of the Province is done by them. They are also largely employed as lumbermen, and it may be worth mentioning that it is owing to the proximity of the Acadian Settlements to the headwaters of the St. John, and consequent cheapness of labor, hay and oats, that logs are brought so cheaply such a long distance down that river. It has been remarked by Mr. Robt. Connors, the most extensive operator in logs on the St. John, that the Acadians make the best river drivers in his employ. It is also upon the French Settlements on the St. John that the log haulers on the head of the Restigouche must in the future depend for the greater part of their men and teams, as well as for their supply of hay and oats, two very important articles to the lumberman, the two rivers not being more than twenty-five miles apart near their sources.

The manufacturing of shingles and railway sleepers, particularly the former, is almost entirely in the hands of the French, more especially on the headwaters of the St. John. Owing to their great economy they can live in situations where other nationalities would find it almost impossible to exist. Many of them are located upon very unfavorably situated land for the successful prosecution of agriculture. As forest pioneers the French are not excelled. With but limited provisions, and almost their axe alone, they will attack the stoutest forest and soon have the land producing. When they get the land cleared they are not usually good farmers, nor is this to be wondered at, since a large number of them being settled on poor land are themselves poor, and those who toil by the sea are so distant from the means of acquiring knowledge as to be almost excluded from it, more especially as nearly all the information which they derive from books has to be obtained from those written in, to them, a foreign tongue, and before the Acadian can acquire much knowledge he has to learn another language.

If there is one characteristic more common among the Acadians, and one which they inherit from their polished race in the father land, it is their politeness, and even among the most humble people, one is almost sure of courteous treatment.

While the French are thus aiding so strongly in the material advancement of the Province, they are making themselves equally powerful, but not in an agressive way, in the educational, social and political affairs of the country. Their status in these latter respects have gone forward with a bound within the past half decade, due largely, if not entirely, to the increased interest awakened in their condition and their own well directed and intelligent efforts. While this welcome change in their position and influence has occurred, it has not been brought about so as to prejudice other nationalities. Up to five years ago, the French population were without a representative in the Government of the country, except during Mr. Theriault's short term of office. It was in 1878, that Hon. P. A. Landry entered the Executive as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and since that time he has done much to bring his compatriots forward and to make them what they are in the Province to-day. To him more than any other do they owe their influential position. Mr. Landry has not only won for himself credit and distinction as an able departmental head; not only is he acknowledged the leader of his race in the Province, but he is now regarded as one of our soundest legislators and wisest statesmen. While working, however, in the interest of his race, he has never compromised the general interests, nor allowed his duty the one to interfere with the other. During Mr. Landry's tenure of office in the Government of which he is now Provincial Secretary, has occurred the first appointment to the Upper House, in the person of Hon. A. D. Richard, whose ability well fits him to adorn the position. It was also since Mr. Landry came into power that the French have had conceded to them, the appointment of two French Parish Court Commissioners in Westmorland, where litigants of that race may appear and plead there in their own tongue, without having recourse to an interpreter. The necessity of these appointments is quite apparent, apart from any question of right.

Within a few years the French have made rapid strides in the matter of education. To say nothing of the excellent educational institutions at Memramcook and St. Louis, and the good work they are doing, we may here refer to the training of French teachers in the Normal School, in which has been instituted, through Mr. Landry's exertions, the French department. In 1878, there were only 129 French teachers employed in the Province: now there are 160. The number of French teachers holding Provincial Licenses is 75, while there are large numbers doing excellent work under local licenses. The increase of French teachers in 1882 over 1878, in Gloucester is 18 per cent.; in Kent 76½ per cent., and in Northumberland and Westmorland 62 per cent. The benefits the French have derived from the French Department in the Normal School are almost incalculable, and it is gratifying to find they so readily seize the advantages offered. If we may judge from their educational progress during the past few years, their advancement in the future, the time is not far distant when the French Acadians of New Brunswick will have, in the halls of legislation and justice, in the seats of learning and marts of commerce, in the pulpit and at the Bar, and in all the professional and commercial relations of the Province their fair and ust proportion of repre sentatives.

One word more, and that as to the influence of the *Monsieur Acadien*, our only French paper in New Brunswick. It is doing its work nobly in educating and exerting its people to progress, prosperity and refinement. That the French people are not ungrateful to the power that has so advanced their interests has been amply illustrated by the handsome manner in which they have supported their leader, Hon. Mr. Landry, who, we hope, may long be spared to serve his race and the Province which is proud to own him as her son.

The announcement that a double post-card has been prepared and is now ready for issue will be good news to business men. The double post-card is so arranged as to afford the original sender of the card the means of sending with his communication a blank reply card stamped and only to be detached to be made ready for use. The improvement will meet the wants of business men in this direction, and secure for the post-card a much wider adoption than this most useful medium for correspondence has received hitherto. The reply or double cards for the Dominion will of course cost two cents each, taking as it does the place of two single cards. The issue of double cards for places within the Dominion is soon to be followed up by an issue of reply cards to be used in correspondence with the United Kingdom.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

Remarkable Murder Case.

A very remarkable murder trial, which, according to the London *Telegraph*, has excited universal and deep interest throughout Western Europe, has just come to an end in Brabant, Brussels. A despatch, dated the 22nd inst., states that the two brothers accused of the crime, were on that day found guilty and sentenced to death. Criminal love and jealousy made up the motives of the murder, and the element of mystery is added, as it is not made plain what interest Leon, who it appears was the principal actor in the tragedy, had in inveigling to his destruction his victim, the husband of the woman with whom his own brother, Armand, was in love. The account written while the trial was going on, says:—

On the 7th of January, 1881, M. Bernays, a successful lawyer, in the prime of life, residing at Antwerp, left his home and never returned. His wife, his friends and connections were naturally alarmed; enquiries were set on foot, but they led to no discovery of his fate. Some suspected that he had been decoyed and murdered; others that he had gone abroad on an errand known only to himself; and one surmise, based, it seems, on hasty words used in friendly correspondence, was that, tired of active life, he had entered a monastery. That he had domestic trials his acquaintenances knew, because some had been consulted as to the best mode of ending them. Though it is averred, and well may have been the case, that he showed great deference to his wife, yet the relations existing between the pair were not such as should prevail in the married state. It was known that accusations of unfaithfulness had been charged and counter-charged; and, so far had matters gone, that, according to the evidence adduced, Bernays desired to fight a duel with Armand Peltzer, who, since 1875, had been an intimate acquaintance. Yet during 12 days of suspense, conjecture, and inquiry yielded no clue to the missing man. Help at length came in an unexpected way, and brought to light the dead man's body. On the 19th of January a legal official at Antwerp received a letter from Basle, signed "Henry Vaughan," in which the writer stated that he had accidentally shot M. Bernays, and that his corpse would be found in a room at 169 Rue De Loi, Brussels. The information forwarded to that city led the official to the house. They found that Henry Vaughan was the tenant, but that was shut up. They broke into the premises and ascended to an upper floor, where, opening a door they saw the corpse of M. Bernays, seated in an armchair. The window curtains were drawn and the gas still burning, as it had been left when the man was slain, threw its lurid light over the solemn scene. On examination it was seen that a pistol ball traversed the skull and had apparently caused instant death.

A number of circumstances pointed to the identification of Leon with H. Vaughan, and the complicity of the brother in the murder, and they were arrested in March last. Then Leon admitted that in the assumed character of H. Vaughan, he induced Bernays to meet him in the Rue De Loi, Brussels, by enclosing him 500 francs as a fee for a consultation on legal points connected with a contemplated (bogus) shipping company, but he accounted for Bernay's death by saying that he shot himself while carelessly handling a pistol. The same account says:—

The theory of the prosecution, based on the evidence which has been collected, is that the lawyer was entrapped by Leon, at the instigation of Armand Peltzer, with the deliberate intention of slaying him; and the motive of the felony is assumed to be Armand's desire to marry Mme. Bernays. They endeavor to prove their conclusions by tracing out the conduct of the accused, which certainly needs a great deal of explanation. Leon, for example, had not only failed in business, which is no crime, but he had, once at least, forged or altered a check, and had seven or eight times adopted names which did not belong to him. Flying from Buenos Ayres, he went to New York as "Frederick Albert." left that city stealthily for Europe, summoned home by Aramand, he called himself "Adolphe Prelat." Reaching Liverpool, he styled himself "Louis Mario," and when he arrived in Paris he figured as "Jules Keravan" and "Henry Vaughan," agent of Murray & Co., a firm having no existence.

When he went to purchase pistols, he said he was "M. Vibert," and to a wig maker, from whom he got his elaborate black wig, he gave the name of "Lefebvre." It was not possible that any one, save a detective, could give a satisfactory reason why so many alias were required. The reason why, assumed by the prosecution, is that Leon, acting in concert with Armand, who is said to have met him in Paris was engaged in working out a plot designed to "remove" M. Bernays, and that he hoped to frustrate every attempt which might be made to track his criminal proceedings. Thus they allege that he bought seven revolvers at one house in Paris, but that none pleased him, as all, when fired, made too much noise. Even after he had taken the house at Brussels, paying half a year's rent in advance from funds supplied him by his brother, and had written his first letter as "Henry Vaughan," to Mr. Berays, it is presumed that he delayed the interview in order that he might purchase a comparatively noiseless pistol in London. Not until he had obtained the coveted weapon did he fix on the 7th January as the day of meeting.

The January Century.

"A Look into Hawthorne's Workshop," is a most remarkable feature of the January "Century," when we consider that the paper consists of the most interesting portions of Nathaniel Hawthorne's own posthumous notes for a romance. Professor Wallace, the noted English scientist and author of "Island Life," contributes an important estimate of "The Debt of Science to Darwin," which interprets the theories of Darwin, and says the only name with which his can be compared, in the whole domain of science, is that of Newton. The frontispiece of the number is a striking portrait of Darwin. George W. Cable begins in this number his illustrated historical studies of Old New Orleans, by answering the much-asked question, "Who are the Creoles?" Dr. Eggleston's second paper on colonial history is well illustrated. Two practical subjects, effectively treated and profusely illustrated in this number, "Hydraulic Mining in California," by Taliesin Evans, and "Farming for Feathers," by E. B. Biggar, who has studied ostrich-farming in the Cape Colony. "The Trip of the Mark Twain" is a slight, humorously illustrated and written paper on Mississippi River travel; and Frank R. Stockton, who is now traveling in Europe, describes the amusing experiences of "The Rodder Granges in England. The January chapters of Mary Hollock Foote's romance of the silver mines, "The Led-Horse Claim," introduce a tragedy underground, and develop a powerful interest. The story will be finished in two parts. The editorial departments are usually full and interesting.

St. Nicholas for January.

ST. NICHOLAS for January contains several notable features, prominent among which is the brief biographical sketch of Elizabeth Thompson Butler, written by her sister, which is accompanied by six illustrations from drawings made by the celebrated artist herself especially for ST. NICHOLAS, her portrait, engaged from a photograph, and several groups from the great picture, "The Roll Call." Another very interesting article is that by H. H., entitled "A Chinese New Year's Day in Santa Barbara," which gives a vivid account of this strange Mongolian celebration in an American town.

Then there is the prize Tiger Composition, which was written by Hollis C. Clark, aged fifteen years. Some further adventures of "Tinkey," in a story entitled "Fairy Wishes, Nowadays," with characteristic illustrations, is sure to be welcomed by his old, and equally enjoyed by his new friends. J. T. Trowbridge's serial leaves the "Tinkham Brothers" in an exciting situation, where they must stay until the February number. There are interesting chapters of "The Story of Viteau," and "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" has five illustrations by M. Oudinot of Paris, from the stained-glass windows designed by him for the house of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt of New York. "Silk Culture for Boys and Girls" is an article which inaugurates a new department, to be known as "Work and Play for Young People." The frontispiece is a beautiful picture by E. H. Blashfield, called "His Lordship's Bedtime."

A NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD is needed in all cases of nervous and sexual prostration. Mack's Magnetic Medicine meets this want more effectually than any other preparation, and the price brings it within the reach of all. Read the advertisement in another column.

CURRENT COIN.

M. De Lesseps promises that the Panama Canal will be completed in 1888.

A Philadelphia preacher told his congregation that divine truth could not find its way into hearts that were crampled by corsets.

One thousand Mennonites have recently been naturalized at Emerson and Winnipeg, and will now receive patents for their homesteads.

Remember $1 will secure the MARITIME FARMER for one year, and also a copy of Dr. Kendall's celebrated book on the "Horse and his Diseases."

Overdank, the bomb manufacturer, was executed at Trieste, on the 20th inst. He showed no concern, and laughed as he was about to be hanged. He refused spiritual help.

Her Teeth were like pearls that glistened;
Ah! yes, they were beautiful, very,
And I heard her remark as I listened,
"This comes of my using 'TEABERRY.'"

At Richmond Vermont, Meredith and Smith, medical students, and Baker and Roane, coloured, for attempting to rob a grave, were each sentenced to six months in gaol.

It works wonders upon the Digestive apparatus. ZOPESA acts as a gentle purgative, cures Dyspepsia, removes languor and low spirits, gives energy and capacity for work.

A Michigan adventurer raised $2000 by mortgaging a farm which belonged to a man whom he resembled closely, and whom he personated so well that the money lender was deceived.

To guard against accidents from broken rails during extremely cold weather, the track of an American road is vilignntly guarded by patrolmen, who are stationed five miles apart and make two inspections daily.

SIMPLY miraculous is all I can say of the effect of DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE in my case. An elderly lady writes this from Antigonish, N. S., who had suffered from pains in the back for twenty years.

Henry Ward Beecher in his examination before the Senate Committee on Corners expressed the opinion that church fairs and religious lotteries were far more injurious to public morals than stock and other gambling.

Major-General Luard's treatment of officers has again been the subject of representations to the Minister of Militia. Col. Ross, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, complains of having been insulted, and the matter will probably come before Parliament.

The Missoui Grand Lodge of Free Masons has passed a vote making it a violation of Masonic morals to be engaged in the traffic of liquor as a dramshop keeper, and all persons engaged in such business are declared to be ineligible as petitioners for the mysteries of Masonry within that grand jurisdiction.

Said Mr. Beecher in his Friday evening lecture:—"My friends, you and I are no better than many men who are now wearing striped jackets and breaking stone at Sing Sing." It is all right for Mr. Beecher to make this confession about himself, but he must have a fine old congregation at his prayer meeting.

A Cincinnati paper says that "according to the prevailing ideas among certain congregations, a clergyman's wife should not only be angel of light, but a home missionary on wheels, and a target for all the long-tongued gossips in the community." If this was given for a local hit it may be extended for general application.

In a speech at Waterford the other day, Mr. Biggar, M. P., denounced in fiercest invective the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as a blood-thirsty English peer. He was loudly cheered. Wide-spread destitution, demanding instant relief, is reported from Clare, Galway, and Mayo. The people are reduced to starvation there.

The whole amount contributed by the churches of the United States annually for benevolent and congregational purposes is $106,962,000. Of this large sum the amount collected for purely benevolent purposes is $31,339,140. The amount contributed for church purposes, that is, the maintenance of the church, sustaining the ministry, etc., $75,352,806.

The Chinese authorities are establishing defence armaments on a large scale in Manchuria. Twenty-four Krupp guns, some of massive size, have been sent to Kirin and other strategic points. There are also great quantities of arms and ammunition. A powder factory is about to be built, and numbers of troops are marching towards the Bussian frontier.

All church-goers may profitably pray this prayer, offered by a South Sea Islander just as the meeting was breaking up:—"O God, we are about to go to our respective homes. Let not the words we have heard be like the fine clother we wear, soon to be taken off and folded up in a box till another Sabbath comes round. Rather let Thy truth be like the tattoo on our bodies, ineffaceable till death."

Michael Flynn, the last of the three men arraigned for the murder of the two Huddys at Lough Mask, Ireland, was sentenced to be hung on January 17th. After Flynn was sentenced he said to the judges, "Thank you, sir. I am as willing to go there (looking upwards) as to go home. I wish you all a good day." The jury deliberated an hour before bringing in a verdict. Flynn protested his innocence.

"Widder Jenkings," said an Ohio farmer as he bustled into her house one morning, "I am a man of business. I am worth $10-800, and want you for a wife. I give you three minutes in which to answer." "I don't want ten seconds, old man,' she replied, as she shook out the dishcloth. "I'm a woman of business, worth $10,000, and I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth! I give you a minute and a half to git!"

Westgate, the self-confessed paiticipant in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, remains in custody in Dublin. The law officers of the Crown take no stock in his confession. They believe him to be a crank who for some undefined purpose wishes to make himself notorious. A private examination was held in Dublin Castle Friday, and it has crept out that he not only denies complicity in the tragedy, but positively asserts that he never made such confession as is alleged.

The absurd nature of some of the claims sent in to the Board of Andit charged with the management of payments on account of President Garfield's illness is cleverly burlesqued in the bill sent in recently by a New Yorker. The claimant charges $1,400 for anxiety caused by the President's illness, wear and tear of brain caused by suspense is estimated at $97.60, opinions on the President's recovery are moderately valued at a dollar apiece, but extra newspapers purchased are charged against the Board. The claimant offers to deduct one per cent. if the bill be paid promptly.

New York is going it strong in the moral line. The penal code has just been revised, and is particularly severe on Sabbath breakers They talk of stopping the transportation of passengers' baggage on Sunday. A man may go to Boston, if he will, on Sunday night, but his trunk must remain behind until Monday morning. All stores must be closed, livery-stablemen must not hire out horses, and refreshment saloons can only remain open a few hours in the very early part of the morning. Servile labor must cease entirely. It prohibits everything which the New York public has been accustomed to ever since the declaration of Independence.

Captain Terry, of the North-West Mounted Police, says that some time ago a body of horse stealers from Montana made their appearance in the Territories and stole two hundred horses from the ranch men. Before they got ten miles with their booty they were captured, and afterwerds fined $1,200 in all and six months in gaol. He further stated that the police were expected to undergo severe fatigue. A sergeant and a squad of men were sometimes ordered out to ride three hundred miles over the snow-covered prairie after evil-doers. They could only bring one blanket under their saddle, and a bit of pemican or buffalo meat for food, and thus equipped often made 100 miles a day.

Captain Michael Wilson, of the Barrington brigantine *Albion*, was accidentally shot in Robertson's hardware store Halifax, the other day receiving serious wound in the neck alongside the windpipe. John Wills, clerk in the store, who happens to be a friend of Captain Wilson, had the revolver in his hand fitting cartridges, when the captain came out of the office. Wills playfully pointed the weapon at his breast and pulled the trigger three times, without, as he expected, any report, supposing the pistol not to be loaded. The fourth time the hammer fell a discharge followed, and Capt. Wilson staggered with a bullet in his neck. He was caught and carried into the office, where an examination showed the wound not to be fatal. The doctors have probed for the bullet, but failed to extract it.

Lady Gertrude Douglas was a nun many years ago; but finding a return to the world desirable for family reasons she applied for and obtained from Rome, not only a release from her convent, but an absolution from all our vows, one of the few instances in which such a thing has been granted. Her life in the world has been devoted to the most untiring charity, varied with novel writing; and among other good works she has helped her brother, the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, in the noble labors of his orphanage, doing herself—when funds ran short—some of the menial work of that admirably kept house. Among the industries by which Lord Archibald makes his refuge for destitute boys in some measure self-supporting is a bakery; and the cart bearing "St. Vincent's bread" to Catholic houses goes its daily round in the London Streets. It is to the principal member of this little band of bakers—a youth of twenty—that Lady Gertrude has given her active, but always graceful hand—a hand which has wielded the broom, but without the smallest loss of distinction. The marriage took place during Lord Archibald's short absence in Canada, and it would be idle to pretend that the event is very pleasing to Lord Queensberry's family. Nevertheless, we may hope that it will be as happy as many a more conventional union. The newly married couple are setting up business in a bakery of their own.—*London World.*

I CERTIFY that I obtained immediate relief during a severe case of bronchitis, when in Camp Sussex this year, by the application of Minard's Liniment.

C. CREWD-READ, Lieut.-Col.

St. John, 13th November, 1882.

Norfolk, Va., Virginian.

Yes, sir, it is all that it is claimed to be, I have tried it, and have advised and witnessed its trial on others. I tell you its effects are simply wonderful. It gives a cure, and without much trouble at that. I had been suffering a great deal for over a month with very severe pains, contracted from a cold. I first experienced the pain in my side; and from its peculiar nature, I thought that it might be the premonition of paralysis. My friends were fearful; but after it shifted about, from one side to the other, from arm to leg, shooting through my body in a most infernally torturing manner, I knew that it was Rheumatism that had me, and I sought remedies of different kinds, without effect, until I chanced to see the advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, and read of its wonderful cures, when I resolved to give it a trial. This was about two months ago, and I had then been suffering a month of considerable agony. Securing a bottle of the Oil, I applied it to the parts affected, and that night I had the first good night's rest that I had since the commencement of my attack. I gave two other applications and I became perfectly cured—not suffering from Rheumatism since—and that has been two months ago.

This was the story of his cure by St. Jacobs Oil as told by Capt. Jack McLean, who for fifty years has been a resident of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and who is as well known in Norfolk and Portsmouth as almost any of its citizens. It was in reply to some questions put to him by our reporter, who had heard of his remarkable cure, as well as of others that through Mr. McLean's instrumentality, had been brought about by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. After he had told the story of his own case, asked him about the others, and he did not hesitate to relate them.

One was the case of a druggist from Warrenton, North, Carolina, who, while on a business trip to Norfolk, during the recent snowy and sleety spell, had the misfortune to fall on the ice and bruised himself very severely, so much so that he was confined to his room at his hotel. Mr. McLean happened to visit a hotel when he heard of the accident, and having formed the acquintance of the gentleman injured, advised him to give St. Jacobs Oil a trial. The druggist consenting, Mr. McLean brought him some of his Oil, which he applied, and with such a happy result, that he was enabled to go on his way home rejoicing. Another case, was that of Mr. Walter Howard, a well-known fish and oyster dealer in our city. Mr. Howard had also during the recent sleety spell fallen and injured himself. Being intimate with Mr. Howard, McLean says he sought him, and finding what his injuries were, he recommended the use of the Oil The result as in the previous case was a cure—and a thorough cure. Mr. Howard is now a firm believer in the curative properties of St. Jacobs Oil.

But a more remarkable cure than all of the rest—and which our reporter had heard of before having any knowledge of Mr. McLean's connection with the case—was that of a venerable lady about seventy years of age, who some two weeks ago, while seated at the supper-table, was stricken with paralysis, the whole of her left side being afflicted. Her speech was even affected. The family physician was sent for, and he at once prescribed the usual remedies, but without effect. The old lady was a family connection of the wife of Mr. McLean, and Mrs. McLean on hearing of her affliction visited the house, and learning that no relief had been secured from the physician's remedy, recommended the use of St. Jacobs Oil, relating its effect upon her husband. The Oil was procured and applied. The afflicted side was well rubbed and partial feeling was restored. The second day after the first application the afflicted lady was able to sit up, and the third day she was well enough to sew. Since then she goes about the house apparently as well as she ever was, and she considers that she owes her life to the great curative virtues contained in St. Jacobs Oil. These statements of cures coming to our notice from our interview with Mr. McLean, brought to out recollection a statement made to us by Prof. G. B. Cromwell, who last February exhibited in our city his beautiful "Art Illustrations" at the Opera House, which each night attracted crowded and cultivated audiences. It was in connection with his recommendation to a gentleman who was suffering a great deal from Rheumatism, and who on that account had been unable to attend the exhibitions. Prof. Cromwell advised him to try St. Jacobs Oil—even urged him to do so—and at last bought him a bottle of the Oil, that he might have no excuse for not using. The gentleman, however, was then under the treatment of his physician, and did not use the Oil. In explanation of the desire on his part why the Oil should be used, Prof. Cromwell stated that he had some year or so before suffered excruciating torments from Rheumatism, and that he had tried all kinds of medicines and so-called cures—all without effect. He heard, however, of St- Jacobs Oil, and resolved to give it a trial, which he did, and he stated that its effect on him was almost magical. A complete cure was effected, and since then he had never suffered from Rheumatism. But in order that he might be at all times prepared for the enemy, he never travelled without carrying in his trunk a bottle or so of St. Jacobs Oil.

While the above facts relate to the very remarkable curative properties of this Great German Remedy, it appears, judging from what our druggists say, that the belief in its virtues is wonderfully strong among the people of all classes, and that they secure it as a sure relief from pain. No patent medicine, it is asserted, has ever had the sale that St. Jacobs Oil has had. No doubt much of this has been due to the extensive use of printers' ink, in the way of advertisements, almanacs, posters, sign bills, cards, puzzles, and everything in the printing line. But the many and many of certified cures and the interest which they have excited has had a vast deal to do with its popularity. It is sought by all, and is a boom to our druggists. Yesterday we detailed a reporter to visit the different drug establishments and to learn from them some facts regarding the sale of the Oi. He visited, among others, the house of Walke & Williams and saw Dr. Walke, who informed him that the demand for the Oil was simply wonderful. He stated that it exceeded the demand for any patent medicine he had ever handled, and this was saying a great deal, as Dr. Walke has been engaged in the drug business for many years, and the business of his house in very great. He next called on the old and well-known drug house of M. A. & C. A. Santos. The senior of the house was not in, but his son was approached, and he said in reply to the inquiry of our reporter, that the sale of St. Jacobs Oil was tremendous—never anything like it. He next visited the extensive establishment of J. W. Burrow, and finding that gentleman present, asked him: How about the sale of St. Jacobs? His reply was: "Splendid; the demand is very great. I make large sales of the Oil." The drug store of Dr. H. R. Vaughan was next sought, and in answer to our reporter's interrogatory, Dr. Vaughan readily answered: "My sales have been remarkable. The Oil goes fast."

We only conclude after the above statements of cure and sales, that there is a great deal in St. Jacobs Oil—and that where the benefactions have been so great, the Messrs. Vozeler & Co. may well be classed as benefactors—deserving the blessing of the multitude who have been cured.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S

STOCK OF

First Class Dry Goods

Is full in every department with goods suitable for the

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TRADE,

AT LOWEST RICHES.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Dec. 6

C. H. Thomas & Co.

Offer the following Goods for inspection:—

Gents' Lined Kid Gloves.
Gents' Cloth & Knit "
Gents' Plymouth Buck "
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Scarfs and Ties.
Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
Gents' Flannel & Knit Shirts
Gents' Shirts and Drawers.
New Styles in Cuff Buttons.
New Styles in Collar Buttons
New Styles in Scarf Pins.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Gents' Furnishers,

And Custom Shirt Makers.

Fredericton, Oct. 4, 1882

Gladstone, Sunbury Co.,
September 17, 1882

GEO. H. DAVIS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR,—Having felt the benefit of your Quinine, Iron & Wine in my own case, I deem it my duty to give some testimonial to the public of its superior merits as an invigorating tonic. Last winter through overwork and exposure in the woods, my system became completely run down, and I began to fear a breaking up of my constitution. My weight was much reduced, and my appetite very poor, in fact I was so much debilitated that I was unable to do my usual spring work on the farm. Through a lucky chance I was induced to try your Quinine, Iron & Wine, and after taking but a few bottles I found my health completely restored, and now, though somewhat advanced in years, I am as strong and vigorous as ever in my life before. Under these circumstances I have no hesitation, and I take the greatest pleasure, in recommending your invaluable tonic to all who may be afflicted as I was.

Yours Gratefully,

ALEX. HOYT.

DAVIS' QUININE IRON AND WINE

IS PREPARED ONLY BY

Geo. H. Davis

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle; 6 bottles for $2.50

Fredericton, July 12

HOLIDAY SALE

AT

DEVER BROTHERS.

OUR SALE OF

Fancy and Domestic Goods

For the CHRISTMAS SEASON has now commenced. We have a full stock of seasonable goods. Bargains in all departments.

Fredericton, Dec. 13, 1882

DEVER BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED:

BURDOCK

BLOOD BITTERS.

WYETH'S

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON!

FELLOW'S

Syrup Hypophosphites

PUTNER'S

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES

Davis, Staples & Co.

Fredericton, Nov. 1

NEW

FALL GOODS.

75 CASES

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

RUBBERS,

LATELY RECEIVED AT

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store,

And more still to arrive.

PERS