



November 14th.

RECEIVED:

NEW DRESS GOODS

In all the leading fabrics, with TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

Ladies' Cloth Sacques, Berlin Jackets, &c., &c.

Mantle and Ulster Cloths.

Blankets and Shawls.

PLAIN AND FANCY YARNS

London and Paris Millinery.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN FLANNELS

Fur Caps, Fur Boas, Fur Capes.

Gents' Tweeds and Overcoatings.

CAMP SUPPLIES!

Seamless Bags, Grain Bags.

COTTON WARPS.

Small Wares and Fancy Goods.

All marked at Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

F. B. EDGEcombe,

FREDERICTON.

Branch Store-St. Mary's Ferry

November 14th, 1883.

(From the Underwriter.)

Boot and Shoe Emporium.

If you are merely a casual observer of the stores on Queen Street, we would draw your attention particularly to the establishment of Mr. A. Lottimer, whose place of business is nearly opposite the Normal School. He has been in business in this city since May 1859, covering a period of over 24 years, and he still has the reputation of keeping the most fashionable shoe store in the city. His windows always present a most fascinating display of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c. We made a visit lately to Mr. Lottimer's shoe store and took a look over his large stock. He has undoubtedly the largest assortment of Boots and Shoes in the City. His store is literally packed with articles in this line, and the second story is also almost impassable with cases filled with nearly every variety of Boots and Shoes for Fall and Winter wear. Besides doing a large retail trade that gentleman does also an extensive wholesale business which he is able to carry on successfully from purchasing his stock direct from the manufacturers.

We would recommend persons buying at retail or in wholesale lots to call at his store and look over the stock personally. The clerks are always courteous and obliging and you will feel satisfied that this is the best place to expend your money for anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

JUST OPENED.

A FINE LOT OF

Youth's and Boys'

CLOTHING

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOS. W. SMITH,
Fisher's Building.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 21, 1883.

The Majority.

Mayor Fisher in the *Reporter* Saturday, formally announced his intention of retiring from civic life for the present. This was quite the correct thing for him to do, as he has served three years as Mayor, and should be well satisfied. But before he finally takes his leave of office, it would be popular and becoming for him to call a public meeting and explain to the citizens the character and importance of the work that has been undertaken during his tenure of office. A former Mayor very wisely adopted this course and Mayor Fisher might very profitably for the citizens, follow his example. Come Mr. Mayor let us hear all about the Water Works the side walks, the state of departmental expenditures. Let us have a clear and correct statement of civic matters, that the electors may know just how the city stands financially. Mayor Fisher should have all these affairs at his finger ends, he has had such a lengthened experience in civic life. The Mayor is very much improved as to his manner of public utterance, since his first election. He has presided with very great dignity and success at many public meetings, dinners, oyster suppers, etc., during his occupancy of the civic chair, and he should be able to handle with ease, the simple problems of civic politics. Will the *Reporter* please announce when we may expect the public meeting?

Up to the present time, only one candidate A. M. Wilson, has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty for 1884. The *Settlement of the Country.* The *Globe* never would stick to a point. When it attempts to discuss the best plan for the settlement of the agricultural lands of New Brunswick, it merges itself into an attack on the Dominion Government, and wants to know what that body has done towards the object. Will the *Globe* please keep its mind on the Local Government's inaction for the present, and tell us if they intend taking steps at an early period, of finding out just where our best lands for settlement are situated, and the plan of action that will be suggested therefor. Whether or not the *Marine Farmer* supported the last or any other government, has nothing to do with the question, but that is the *Globe's* usual policy. The old government however, did all that ever has been done towards the settlement of the Province, and if errors were made, it was because of the difficulty surrounding the project, or lack of experience. But we have a regime now, in which some of the best minds of the Province were to be believed, and the very wisdom of Solomon. The *Globe* gives a kind of spasmodic support to the new government and ought to be able to furnish the information that has been asked. Let it be Mr. Fisher would say, "descend from the realm of fancy to the region of fact," and tell us of the government's intention on this point.

Printing the School Books.

The Local Government last week, heard a deputation of printers, consisting of Mr. Hugh Finlay, and Mr. James Berry, representing the St. John Typographical Union, and Mr. Robert Barnes, the well known publisher, on the subject of printing the School Books in the Province. We are not aware what reply, if any, was given to the deputation, but there can be no doubt that their claims are just, and such as should be promptly conceded. It is a grave reflection on the skill of our own artisans in the printing and book-binding line, that all the work for the New Brunswick Schools is done abroad, even the multiplication tables used in the Public Schools, being the production of foreign workmen. The time has arrived when the local printer should be called in to do the work. We have plenty of workmen, abundance of material, in fact all the facilities for producing School Books in our own Province, and keeping the great outlay their purchases among our own people. In addition to this, our printers are not so fastidious as those who can do the work more cheaply, and of quite as good quality as the importations. There is no reason then why their representations should not be received and acted upon without delay. Will the government see the reasonableness of the demand, and bring about this change as well as others in the educational management, which we have before pointed out?

Since writing the above, we learn that the Government has decided to notify the Messrs. Nelson, the Edinburgh publishers, that if they do not arrange to have the school books printed in New Brunswick, the Government will have the work called up to a new series printed. Now let the Government follow up this resolution till the printing is really secured to our own workmen.

Newspaper Taxes.

There are very many varieties, but all are equally interested in the work of their victims. It is really surprising the intense regard this class of nuisances exhibit in their regular call, on the editor. One perhaps has a lengthy extract from some journal bearing on a subject in which he himself is deeply interested, but for which the public don't care a fig. His donation finds its way speedily into the waste basket, but that does not prevent him from calling again on a similar errand. Then we have the amateur poets and postmen, the latter are hard to resist, they are so full of themselves, and the people are hankering for their effusions. The individual however whom the average newspaper man most commiserates, is the notoriety seeker, who writes notices of his own movements, and carries his publication. This class of bore embraces quite respectable people. A particularly mean newspaper bore is one who wants to personally attack some enemy under the protection of an assumed name. That is the kind of men we always feel like sitting upon. His trade is more filthy than the street scavenger, and he ought to be summarily kicked out of every newspaper office. Then there are those who run meetings, oyster suppers, picnics, etc., who think it is a compliment to the editor, to give a twenty-five cent ticket for a two dollar puff, and with these may be classed those who ask a ten inch local notice gratis. To accompany a notice of this kind, is to give the editor a direct insult. These are the matter and means of the newspaper make up, and do not embrace the regular office bore who stalks in and settles himself in the editor's easy chair, or perhaps on his desk, talking glibly of everything and nothing, his ill manners seeking the lead of his ignorance. Ward politicians, general loafers, book agents, sporting characters and that sort of people, properly come under this head. It is wonderful and exasperating the number of these people who know more about running a newspaper, than the editor does of it. The same class usually are full of malicious gossip and meddling. They retail threadbare anecdotes and senseless drivel, while their audience inwardly curses if he is a profane man, few editors are however, and pursue outwardly with pen and ink, the even tenor of his way. These people if not closely watched, will steal your exchanges and steal your tobacco. They are simply intolerable, and are worse nuisances than a bazaar begging committee.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER.

The Sunbury Elections.

Mr. David Morrow of Oromocto, a brother-in-law of Mr. Charles Morris at Halifax, is proposing Mr. Glaser in the Sunbury Local Election, nomination for which occurs on Monday the 26th inst., and polling Monday Dec. 3rd.

An English Church Sensation.

The people of Halifax have been treated to get another sensation which proceeded this time, however, from the church. For the past two weeks visiting Episcopal clergymen, have been conducting a "mission," with the consent of Bishop Binney, and under the auspices of all the Episcopal rectors but two, in the city. A Rev. Mr. Maturin is one of the missionaries, and his utterances have given rise to the sensation which has greatly shocked Protestants and awakened the interest of Roman Catholics. Mr. Maturin from the doctrines he preaches, would evidently be more at home in the Roman Catholic Church than in his present congregation. He declares himself entirely in favor of abolition and the confessional and even invited his hearers to the latter. He alleged that this was the teaching of the Church of England, and that he would not remain within its pale one hour, but spurn it from him, if he was so dishonest as not to declare these doctrines. His authority he said for teaching these things came from the church, which he was bound to defend with his life. The church by the hands of the Bishop of England, gave him the power to receive confession and grant absolution. He believed that God had given him the right to absolve, and he said to every sinner that he had the power to forgive sins. It made him burn with indignation, he said, when he thought that the ministers of the church of England had ignored the confessional. God had commanded him to absolve the sins of sinners, and he had the authority by the commission of his church. After the sermon he told the congregation that he would be in the church to receive confessions and grant absolutions all the next day, and urged the people not to be influenced by any party. If any party, he said, was against him, he would stand by him. He said he was not to go to any other minister, but to go to him as he would clear their doubts. He expressed his intense dislike to the word Protestant.

One of the Rectors who refused to take part in, or sanction the "mission," Rev. Dr. Hill, before commencing his sermon Sunday morning, spoke as follows regarding the remarks of Father Maturin referred to above. "Although very deeply pained by the occurrence which have taken place in the Church of England in this city, I have endeavored to remain in silence, but when assault is made upon the doctrines of the church, when all that has been held by the Protestant church of the reformation is assailed, and when an attempt is made to subvert the teaching of God's Holy Word, and to introduce a new system of sin and to invade holy women and weak minded men into the confessional of medieval times, silence can be no longer maintained, and in God's name I speak, I enter my most solemn protest against the whole proceedings of the mission now conducting services in this city. I say no more, and am pained to the heart that, in my advancing years, I am compelled to say so much."

The Bear Bounty Question.

Since our article on this subject last week, Mr. Edward Jack has contributed some information thereon to the *Telegraph*, published below, and a communication—the bear's side of the story, appears below. Mr. Jack says:—

This subject has lately been attracting a good deal of attention, and the advisability of giving premiums for the killing of bears of season is condemned by some of our best hunters. The most unqualified manner, says "for the sake of the main hunting operations are carried on about the blueberry plains, which are so abundant in this region, that it is not worth the trouble of killing a bear, when a few small animals will do the work. He also says that there are only a few bears which will kill sheep, and that bears are largely blamed for the depredations of dogs in one instance which he knows of, where a sheep was said to be carried off every fall by bears, he feels confident that the depredator is a two-legged bear."

Mr. McDougall, of Fredericton, says that more than 300 bears are obtained in New Brunswick, which are worth nearly so, the same having been caught out of season. These sell at from 25 cents to \$1 each at the highest, and if these animals had been caught at the proper season, their skins would have averaged, large and small, \$7 each. He further says that there must be at least 1000 bears left to rot in the woods.

300 skins at \$7 each.....\$2,100 00
" 250 ".....1,750 00
Loss.....\$3,850 00

A sum very nearly equal to the amount appropriated for last year's bear bounty. By removing this bounty there would be no temptation to kill these animals at a time when they are so scarce, and the result would be the large and increasing price of bear-skins ought to be a sufficient bounty without any other remuneration.

It is with feelings of gratitude akin to admiration for Messrs. E. Brathwaite and Edward Jack, citizens of your town, who have for many years been so industrious in the pursuit of the bear, and persecuted and persecuted, that I take up my pen. You are probably surprised at my language, and wonder where so savage an animal as a bear is reported to be, by my editor. Thanks to the New Brunswick School Law our interests are not overlooked, and although the pine root under which our den is situated, is more than 30 miles distant from the nearest school, we are yet within the bounds of one of the New Brunswick school districts. We are charged with killing sheep and the Legislature of New Brunswick appropriated at the last session \$25,000 to pay for our snouts, just as the savages used to pay for the scalp of the hated white man. Now Mr. Editor allow me to inform you that all bears do not kill sheep, many of our kind will run from one as readily as they will from much dreaded man. Your legislature might just as well offer a premium for men's scalps, because some men commit murder, as to offer a bonus for bears' snouts, because some bears kill sheep.

I acknowledge with shame that there are bears, as there are men, who will murder. By all means let the bear be kept out of the lives of the innocent. I am quite willing that if any of us are caught within five miles of a settler's house, that he should be shot, and that the New Brunswick Legislature if they see it should pay \$3.00 for the snout of a settler's house, that he should be shot, in no doubt, but that they will not let us, but in fact they will let us, for our snouts, just as the savages used to pay for the scalp of the hated white man. Now Mr. Editor allow me to inform you that all bears do not kill sheep, many of our kind will run from one as readily as they will from much dreaded man. Your legislature might just as well offer a premium for men's scalps, because some men commit murder, as to offer a bonus for bears' snouts, because some bears kill sheep.

Have you taken a cold? You can cure it promptly by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

An Unexpected Witness.

In a case which was tried the other day in the District Court at Halifax, a most unexpected witness was called upon, and the understanding across between a witness and some of the parties to the suit. An affidavit duly sworn to and filed in the case, in which one of the principals stated that this witness lived a long way off, was unable to travel, being advanced in years, of unsound body, and that consequently it was impossible to produce him. The affidavit had not been read, when the witness walked into the witness in question apparently healthy and strong—who on being called to the stand gave evidence of well balanced mind and correct judgment. The witness is subjected to sudden attacks of illness and he faints away before he had finished his testimony, much to the gratification of the counsel who had drawn up the affidavit.

The Frog Industry.

The exportation of frog meat has become quite an industry at Belleville, Ontario, and the business has been steadily increasing. The business for some time past. The field is a large one, and the water is cold and the frogs in consequence are not so active. Armed with a short pole, with a net attached to the end, the frog catcher glides along the edge of the rivulet or creek in his boat, and turns them into a vessel. They are then carried up to a building where they are kept until they are wanted. Huge consignments are sent to Alexandria, Egypt, where tourists consider frog a rare delicacy. The frog is preferred by the natives to the green frog with striped back.

Plain Talk from the Pulpit.

At the Mission Service in the Halifax Academy of Music Sunday, Rev. Mr. Osburn astonished his hearers with some plain talk, making a local application. Said he:— "The world has fallen from its high estimate of the value of human life. People now speak of it as 'shooting instead of murder.' The tone of society generally, and especially the tone of the clergy, is such as to encourage the idea of 'shooting instead of murder.' He referred in the plainest and most unmistakable language to recent murders in Halifax, and said that such plain speaking had been the academy."

The Shaw Future.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of F. Shaw & Bros., was held at Boston, on the 10th inst. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Shaw, who presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Shaw then reported on the progress of the liquidation of the firm's affairs. He stated that the firm's assets had been sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the firm's debts. He also stated that the firm's liabilities had been ascertained, and that the firm was unable to pay its debts in full. The meeting then adjourned.

The Armament of Europe.

A French economist, M. Neymarck, makes some calculations in the *Journal des Economistes* touching the present cost of keeping an army in Europe generally, the bearing of which on the great problem of poverty is obvious. They are startling enough for those who are uneasy—many are about the stability of our present social organization, and about the progress of civilization. Here is now spent annually for Europe on the maintenance of armies nearly \$300,000,000; nearly 3,200,000 men are kept under arms, and 1,800 ships, most of them very costly, are devoted to military purposes. In no country is more taken of the loss caused by the withdrawal of these men, all in the flower of their youth, from industrial pursuits.

This is, however, by no means the whole story. Every European country now has an enormous debt, contracted wholly, or almost wholly, for war or preparations for war. The annual charges on these are nearly equal in amount to the annual cost of the army and navy. For instance, England spends annually on the army and navy about \$145,000,000; on the interest of the public debt \$116,000,000; Italy spends \$85,000,000 on her army and navy; \$71,000,000 on her debt. Russia spends \$179,000,000 on her army and navy; \$111,000,000 on her debt. Austria spends \$83,000,000 on her army and navy; \$111,000,000 on her debt. France spends \$100,000,000 on her army and navy; \$111,000,000 on her debt. Germany spends \$111,000,000 on her army and navy; \$111,000,000 on her debt. The small states, like Denmark, Holland, and Sweden, also show that they cannot keep the field for a week against any great Power, run just the same risk as Germany, France, or Russia. If the United States spent up an army on the same scale, in proportion to population, as Europe takes as a whole, we should now have 500,000 men under arms, not counting reserves of any kind. If we followed the example of the great military states, we should have more nearly a million.

The public debts of Europe, too, have nearly doubled in fifteen years; that is, they have risen from \$13,900,000,000 to \$21,600,000,000. The cost of government has risen in ten years 60 per cent. At the present rate of progress, in fifty years, or even in twenty-five, there must be a great social or financial catastrophe of some kind, for the principal reason that the titlers of the soil, or whom these prodigious burdens rest, will have to stand them.

THE COMMON EXPRESSIONS. "I feel so dragged," "My food don't digest," "I do not feel fit for anything," which we so often hear, are the result of indigestion. Indigestion is a common ailment, and is caused by a variety of causes, such as overeating, eating too fast, eating too late, etc. It is a very distressing condition, and is often accompanied by other ailments, such as headache, nervousness, etc. It is important to pay attention to the signs of indigestion, and to take prompt action to relieve it. There are many remedies for indigestion, but the most effective is a good diet, and a regular habit of exercise.

For toothache, burns, cuts and rheumatism use Perry Davis pain killer. See advertisement in other columns.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gladstone has been in Parliament fifty-one years.

The lawyer's most appropriate dish—Sue it pudding.

The Prince of Wales was forty-two years of age on the 9th inst.

Mrs. Youmans, the celebrated temperance lecturer, is at Winnipeg.

John R. Gough lectured in Boston last week for the 303rd time in that city.

The maximum grade of the C. P. R. at the Rockies, will be about 116 feet to the mile.

Two hundred and thirty-five failures are reported in New York last week, against 215 of last.

The National W. O. T. U., have set apart Tuesday in January as a day of special prayer.

The aggregate of the corn packing business in Maine the past year is estimated at ten million cases.

Rev. Mr. Ancher, cure of the Basilean, Quebec preached a sermon recently against balls and dances.

Nearly 500 of the inmates held in England and Wales in 1880 resulted in a verdict of "died from excessive drink."

Three families at Akron, Ohio, have been dangerously poisoned by eating headcheese made partly from decomposed meat.

The manager of the Union Bank of Birmingham, England, has been sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude for forgery and falsifying accounts.

Andrew McLennan, a farmer of Blythe-wood, S. C., aged 116 years, on Tuesday married Miss Wilson, widow of Mr. W. C. pair started on their bridal tour to New York.

The C. P. R. authorities allow any person injured in their employ and lodging in the cars, to sue the company for damages, and guarantee them employment after recovery.

St. Louis has the champion jumper G. W. Hamilton, who has covered over 1000 yards long jump with dumb bells, 14 ft 5 1/2 ins, and in three standing jumps also with dumb bells, 30 ft 1 1/2 ins.

The total net revenue received by the United States Government during the fiscal year was \$395,387,631, and the exact net expenditures \$395,408,137. The revenue was \$5,222,938 less than in the previous year.

The French government has granted a concession for a line of steamships to ply between France and Montreal, the vessel to call at Swansea, in Wales. The company is having four vessels for this line constructed on the Clyde.

A deputation from the Canadian Woman's Suffrage Association, waited upon Hon. C. Mowat, attorney-general of Ontario, to urge that the Ontario Government bestow upon women the right to vote at Parliamentary and municipal elections.

Dr. Redmond, priest of the Roman Catholic diocese of Westminster, publishes a letter in which he says that the clergy and laity must fight their own battle, and that the Pope takes a part against the people a part would be inflicted on the Church.

The Cathedral at Glasgow is shortly to be enriched by a monument, which the officers and men of the Highland Light Infantry—the old Seventy-fourth regiment—are about to erect in honor of the late Major-General Mowat, attorney-general of Ontario, to urge that the Ontario Government bestow upon women the right to vote at Parliamentary and municipal elections.

It is now proposed to use the enormous water power of the Alps to work electric machinery for the manufacture of dynamite, already begun to connect the towns of St. Moritz and Pontresina by an electric railway, motive power being supplied by mountain streams.

Preparations for O'Donnell's trial are actively progressing. Gen. Pryor, his American counsel has had a long interview with Mr. Inverly, feels confident that he has evidence that will procure O'Donnell's acquittal of the charge of wilful murder.

The Prince of Wales has received many invitations to make a state tour through Ireland. Mr. Gladstone is encouraging the Prince to make the tour. The report that the Marquis of Lorne is to be appointed Viceroy of Ireland is denied on good authority.

The use of the razor in the army has been abolished by an order of the War Office, and henceforth every soldier must wear all the hair on his face which nature may have intended him to grow or frequent shaving may have induced. The order has been promulgated in the Halifax Garrison.

The first twenty-four hour clock, which is to be adopted by the railroads, has recently been completed by a Wilmington manufacturer. The figures on the dial are in Roman numerals and the spaces between are marked by large and small clock. The incident should make twenty-four revolutions instead of twelve, while the hour hand revolves once.

In New York James Gordon Bennett, Sir William McDermott, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Lord Mandeville, Capt. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world; Dr. J. C. Coy, "Buffalo Bill," "Tom" Sun, for thirty years a guide and trapper, and a young girl, a Roman Catholic, and a Rawlins, Wyoming, will set out on a hunting expedition. It is probably the most noted hunting party that has ever come together.

Shipments of apples, says a Boston exchange, continue very small, and there is no prospect that they will increase to any extent. The season for the export of apples from this country has been a disappointing one. The total exports this season foot up 24,000 barrels against 107,410 for the corresponding date in 1882. The total shipments from Boston this season have been 418, against 65,293 a year ago; from New York there have been 1000 barrels against 89,362 a year ago, and from Montreal there have been 327 barrels against 45,981 in 1882.

It takes fully eighteen months to convert tobacco into snuff, and it goes through almost elaborate preparations before it is presented to the public. Few people are probably aware that, after the same fashion as beer, tobacco is allowed to ferment so as to be thoroughly impregnated with its own juices. It is kept in casks for at least six months, after which it is subjected to a steam temperature of 240 degrees. When thoroughly dry it is to be ground, which is done by means of cast-iron mills.

A sensational case, at Toronto has just come to light. Anderson, a medical student, seduced a young girl, a Roman Catholic, and married a Roman Catholic, his inheritance, which amounts to \$6,000, would revert to the Protestant Apostolic Home, and in view of the fact, he sought redress in the Court of Chancery. Vice-Chancellor Proffond annulled the marriage, on the ground that both parties must consent of their own free will, before the marriage contract can be legal.

An interesting discovery has just been made in Calcutta by Mr. Byrne, an engineer in the employment of the East India Railway Company. He has succeeded in identifying the exact site of the historical Black Hole, and has laid bare a portion of its walls. They are in a perfect state of preservation, with the plaster intact on the inner surface. The dimensions of the chamber correspond exactly with those recorded. The excavation has been made just inside the gate in Dalhousie-square, on the north side of the General Post Office, and occupies a portion of what was the north-eastern bastion of the old fort. It has been suggested that a monument to the victims should be erected on the site.

On the morning of the day the 101st regiment embarked from Halifax, there stood near the Wellington gate a young woman, a girl, looking very pale and sad. I would think she was not over sixteen; she was looking very anxiously for some one. Presently a young soldier came running out of the gate; they caught sight of each other, and like two children were in each other's arms hugging and weeping bitterly. A guard came out and forced him away. She clung to him until overpowered. I was informed she came from some part of Picton County about a year ago. Burn has it in his Highland Mary. "We pledged off to meet again, and we tore ourselves away." The poor young creature was very much distressed. She stood gazing at her soldier boy as he hurried his way. There was quite a crowd, and many seemed to enjoy it as fun; but an old lady came along and spoke to the girl, and comforting her away along the line of march from the Barracks to the Dockyard.

CURRENT COIN.

The Western Union telegraph company has 12,017 officers.

New York has 244 miles of street paved with granite blocks.

A Maryland justice decides that a husband is liable for his wife's slander.

Admiral Porter says that the American navy now is "mostly officers and water."

Out of a population of 10,333,270 in Spain 1,076,198 can neither read nor write.

There are 227,000 Italians in the United States, who hold 151,307,755 acres of land.

In a recent South Carolina marriage the bride was seventy-five and the groom eighty six.

The daughter of Dr. Ayer, the famous pill-maker of Lowell, is now the reigning belle in Paris.

The walnut tree used as a whipping post for deserters and traitors during the Revolution still stands at Fishkill, N. Y.

The late J. J. Hale, of New York, left \$10,000,000 worth of stock sum given to a cousin who can neither read nor write.

It isn't because a woman is exactly afraid of a cow that she runs away and screams. It is because she is not a cow.

Of the 1,293 railroads in the United States 322 only paid dividends in 1882, and the average rate was but 2.10 per cent.

Andragon, in the *Referee*, says that he timed the Hittite-Corrie hundred yards sprint in England, and that it was 10.2.5.

For cramps, pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, or chills, use Perry Davis pain killer. See advertisement in another column.

The largest oyster shell in the world is in the Church of St. Sulpice, in Paris. It is 100 pounds, and is used as a baptismal font.

The insurance statistics now say that men live two years longer than they did thirty years ago, as women three years and four months longer.

A woman applied for a place as street car driver. "Can you manage mules?" asked the employer. "I should smile," she said, "I've had two husbands."

James Gordon Bennett estimates the value of the New York Herald at \$10,000,000, and says it is paying six per cent, per annum on the amount on the bonds of the company.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

It is a singular fact that all the so-called beauties and all the models of the American who are considered beauties in London have high cheek bones and very pointed chins.

General Washington and General Sherman were a curious historical coincidence, issued their farewell orders to the army on the same day a century ago, Nov. 1, 1783—1883.

The United States has 101 doctors to every 10,000 persons. In England the proportion is 6 to 10,000; in France, 3; Germany, 5; and in Prussia, 10; Hungary and Italy, 3; and Switzerland, 2.

There are seven sisters in St. Louis whose hair is the envy of their neighbors. That of one of them sweeps the ground, while another's measures seven feet six inches. The united length is nearly forty feet.

A pair of Queen Elizabeth's gloves can be seen at the British Museum. She had a hand like a broken arm. The thumb of the glove is five inches long, and the palm measures three and a half inches across.

Mr. Villard has stabled Old Nig, the horse who drew the first and last load of rails for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, comfortably in New York. There to pass the remainder of his days in peaceful enjoyment of all the oats he can eat.

Amasa V. Taylor, a prominent lawyer of Newburgh, N. Y., died last spring. He did an immense business in the loaning and conveying of money and people are looking in vain for \$500,000 that was supposed to be safe in his hands.

Fanny Hulburgh, a beautiful young lady, was burned to death at Chattanooga, the other day. Her clothes caught fire from a gas; she ran to the street, enveloped in flames. Her mother tried to save her and was dangerously burned.

The most contemptible fraud that has been practiced upon farmers and others in the last few years is the selling of immense packs of worthless horse and cattle powders. There is only one kind now now in vogue, in this country that are unaltered and those are Sheridan's.

The Secretary of a London bank recently got away with £110,000 of the funds of the bank. The directors in a circular to the shareholders said: "The board can only regret that just at the close of what would have been a very prosperous year this incident should so badly prejudice the result."