Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 27, 1884.

The Legislative Opening.

To-morrow afternoon the second session of the present Legislature of New Brunswick, will be opened in this city in the usual form. Not being particularly in the confidence of the Government, however, and not having particular confidence in that heterogeneous body, we are unable to foreshadow the subjects that will be discussed in the Lieut. Governor's Speech. This being a Reform Government, however, we may presume that the administration will recite the great work carried on in that direction, since the last session of the Legislature, and special reference may also be made to the economy the government have been able to practice during the year. In this connection we should have full information on the $5,000 Exhibition deficit. Another subject that properly may bear reference, and upon which the Government are fully informed is the displacement of public officials during the year, and some of the results therefrom, particularly with reference to York, in which Mr. Blair, is an undoubted authority. In this connexion also, the Attorney General may find it the correct thing to inform his Liberal Conservatives supporters in the Assembly, the position his government took in the recent election in York, and he may also take occasion here to repeat those famous words of his uttered in the City Hall a few days previous to the election." Lest Mr. Blair should forget the exact words, we reproduce them. "ELECTORS OF YORK, VOTE CONFIDENCE IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON THE 29TH, BY SUPPORTING THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE"—Then Mr, Blair as a commentary on this appeal, may properly insert in His Honors Speech. "Temple 2012, Gregory, 1,834." In the debate on the "Speech," which will follow, Mr. Blair may be assisted in his explanations, by Hon. James Mitchell, Liberal Conservative, who can tell the House how he canvassed for the Liberal candidate, and how the Attorney General himself, the Local Government, and the said Liberal candidate, got left. Before leaving this subject also, the Executive may be expected to give their reasons why their full programme of dissolval has not carried out, and if we might be permitted to suggest the form of that paragraph of His Honor's Speech, we would have him say. "During the recess, my government to make room for several aspirants to public office and emolument, and to further their own particular ends, dismissed a number of servants of the administration from their positions, but I regret to say, that for reasons which will be furnished to the Legislature hereafter, my government were unable to proceed as far in this direction as they desired." Something like this would be interesting.

There have been three changes in the personnel of the Assembly, since the last session of the Legislature, two vacancies having been created by death, and one by resignation. The regretted decease of Hon. Wm. Elder, is a heavy loss to the government, but the withdrawal of Hon. Mr. Landry, is none the less severe to the Opposition. The FARMER has already paid its tribute to both these gentlemen, but while it unites with the Assembly in deploring the untimely death of Mr. Elder, it rejoices with the true friends of New Brunswick, that Mr. Landry has been called to fill a more exalted position in the political arena. Mr. Sterling too has passed away from earth since the last session, and his pleasant face and words will be much missed by his fellow members.

The new members are Mr. A. E. Killam, Mr. A. A. Stockton and Mr. Arthur Glazier. Mr. Killam, sat in the Assembly from 1878, to 1882, but during that time he failed to impress those who watched his career, with the feeling that he possesses very many of the attributes necessary to the success of a public man. Mr. Killam's political principles, if we may judge him by his past record, are to "get something." Mr. Stockton is a fair specimen of the average St. John lawyer. His political ability is yet to be shown. He is a fair speaker, however, and may be expected to take an active part in the debates of the Assembly. Mr. Glazier is a young man of good character, but scarcely cut out for a politician. Since the last session there has been a change in the *personnel* of the Executive caused by Mr. Elder's death, Mr. McLellan having succeeded to the Provincial Secretaryship.

We heartily welcome our Legislatives on their return to their public duties, and trust the session may be a pleasant one.

Geological Formations in New Brunswick.

The southern shore of New Brunswick generally embraces the older formations. Felsitic rocks and crystaline slates abound here, a small part of this district is covered by rocks of the Devonian and lower carboniferous periods. The soil lying on the felsitic rocks and crystaline slates is usually thin and poor; the valleys of streams and shores of rivers frequently, however, form an exception and better land than one would expect to find is frequently met with. Rocks, after carboniferous period, occupy about one-third of the area of the Province, they are usually of the millstone grit division, though in the Grand Lake district, and in some other parts, the middle carboniferous rocks cover an area of a hundred or more square miles. In Kings, York, Northumberland, and some other counties, there are exposures of lower carboniferous rocks; as these usually abound with carbonate of lime and gypsum, the soil covering them is generally of excellent quality.

North of the millstone grit we also meet a narrow belt of lower carboniferous rocks, which extend across the Province to the mouth of the Nepisiquit; this again is said to rest upon rocks of lower silurian age, which in their turn repose on what is usually considered to be intrusive granite; the southern side of this is covered by boulders derived from its comprising a district about ten miles wide by one hundred in length; forming a country worthless for agricultural purposes, but which nevertheless supports the highest growth of spruce to be found in the Province. North of the granite we find, at least in some places, a narrow belt of lower silurian rocks, while there are also several exposures of lower carboniferous ones. Upper silurian rocks extend from below Woodstock to a point a number of miles north of the Grand Falls. The slates constituting a large portion of these are friable and easily decomposed; they are also rich in lime and form a fertile soil. The excellent farming districts of Jacksonville, Centreville, &c., are situated on these rocks, which cross the St. John and Restigouche rivers, constituting by far the largest tract of good farming land in New Brunswick, the greater part of it is still covered by the original forest, and has never even been explored with the intention of settlement, and remains just as it was when the country was first discovered, with this exception only, that some of the larger trees have been removed for timber or other lumber. Here and there among them slates of intrusive rock, occur which modify and alter the character of the soil.

About one half of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company's property is situated on the upper silurian formation, which is here generally covered by a splendid growth of birch, rock maple and beech, occasionally interspersed with fir, cedar and white spruce.

The are two kinds of *alluvium* in the Province, the freshwater and the marine, both exceedingly fertile. The first of these, composed of the particles of rocks detached by the frost, heat, and moisture which cause rapid disintegration, are carried downwards by the rains, and transported by the floods in early spring, along the valleys and river sides where being deposited, they form the fertile intervales that border nearly every river in New Brunswick. The marine alluviums are carried inwards by the rapid tides of the Bay of Fundy, and spread along its estuaries, where in the course of time, they become grass-bearing marshes, and being rescued from the sea by embankments, finally produce clover and wheat. These "dyked marshes" as they are termed, possess extraordinary and enduring fertility, and exist extensively in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the tides rise to the height of fifty feet and upwards.

Prof. J. W. F. Johnson, F. R. S, says of some of these formations:—The coal measures, the clay states, the level silurian rocks, the granites and the traps are not generally speaking of a kind to give rise to soils of a fertile character, and these formations cover a large portion of the Province. The upper silurian and red sandstone formations on the other hand, promise much agricultural capability, and soils prolific in corn, and they also extend over a very considerable area.

The Government and the Railway Loan.

The government resolutions in the House of Commons, to loan the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate, $22,000,000, and guarantee interest amounting to nearly $8,000,000, have been carried by a majority of seventy-three. During the last stages of the great debate, Mr. Blake and the Opposition party, made a most determined effort to capture the French Conservative vote of Quebec, by the most unblushing offer to bribe, ever made by a political party or individual. The day before the final decision on the resolutions, the Toronto *Globe*, acting no doubt, under inspiration from Mr. Blake, put forward the following:—

"If there is one point upon which the French Conservatives pride themselves, it is a devotion to their own provincial rights, and it is not improbable that they may take a firm stand against Sir John on this occasion. If they choose to do so they can be the means of saving the Dominion from an appalling calamity. *Why cannot they unite with the French Liberals for once in assisting Mr. Blake to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm us all, and after that national danger is averted, let them state their grievances with confidence, that no wrong shall be done them.*"

At the same time the *Globe* was publishing the bid for the French support, Mr. Blake and his lieutenants were negotiating with the French party in the Commons, to the same end. The Province of Quebec had made monetary demands upon the government, and the opposition took advantage of the position, to damage the government, and at one time thought they had succeeded. But they were doomed to disappointment. The French true to their party, and the country, resisted Mr. Blake's blandishments and voted straight for the resolutions.

The Montreal *Gazette* in discussing this bold attempt to buy off the Quebec contingent, and the excitement of the night on which the vote was taken says:—

"To-day has been one of no little excitement in and about the house, the cause being the rumoured disaffection of the French conservatives. It was known that yesterday morning, at a caucus of this section of the ministerialists, it was agreed by all, except five, to support the resolutions, irrespective of any question of "better terms," leaving that matter to be dealt with subsequently on its merits. But last night a second caucus was hastily summoned, and, after a few hours' sitting, it was resolved that a further effort should be made in the direction of obtaining better terms for Quebec before the railway resolutions were put through, and to-day the air has been thick with rumours of a bolt, of the defeat of the government, even of dissensions in the cabinet. Until a late hour the situation was indeed, to outward appearances, critical, although Sir John Macdonald was quite unruffled by the sensational stories bandied about, and he had reason to be so. His faith in the firmness of the allegiance of his French-Canadian supporters was not misplaced, for wiser and more patriotic counsels prevailed with them than some traitors in the ranks had desired and hoped. But the brief uncertainty as to the action of the French conservatives had at least one good effect, inasmuch as it brought out the rank hypocrisy of Mr. Blake and his followers. The leader of the opposition was in communication with one or two French conservatives during the morning, and to them he stated that he believed the demands of Quebec for better terms to be just and reasonable, and such as, if he were in power he would be disposed to concede. This open bribe for the French vote, however failed of its purpose, and has resulted merely in stripping Mr. Blake of every claim of honesty in political life, of every shred of principle, and exposed him as a miserable trickster, willing to sacrifice every consideration of principle and consistency to the attainment of office. It is well that Mr. Blake and his organ the *Globe* have definitely expressed their willingness to pay any price that may be asked for the support of the French conservatives, because the people can thereby obtain an insight into the character of the man who intrigued his party into power in Ontario and sacrificed Mr. Mackenzie to serve his ambitious spirit in 1879, and it is to the infinite credit of the French conservatives that they have not permitted themselves to be influenced by his blandishments, bribes and promises. The question involved in the resolutions before the house was one to be dealt with on its own merits, and as such it has been treated by the supporters of the government from Quebec, in spite of the various and powerful influences exerted to sway them from the path of duty."

From this, it would appear that Mr. Blake and his followers are willing to purchase place and power, at any cost, and the light that has been thrown upon this transaction, will shatter whatever faith the people of Canada may have had in Mr. Blake's honesty in posing as a statesman of honor and integrity. His attempt to purchase the French vote, exhibits him as the true grit politician. Like his humbler followers, he is willing to adopt the most dishonorable means to regain his place on the Treasury benches.

The License Act Inspector.

The Inspector appointed by the Board of Commissioners under the Liquor License Act of 1883 holds a very important and responsible position; his powers are large, and upon him, to a very great extent, depends the successful administration of the law. He is the secretary-treasurer of the Board and all moneys payable to the Board pass through his hands; he has power, for the purpose of preventing or detecting any violations of the provisions of the Act, to enter any place where liquors are sold, or are reputed to be sold, and make search for illegally kept liquors as he may see fit; if admittance be refused, he may, on oath, procure a warrant to force an entrance and seize and remove any liquor so illegally held; on conviction of the offender before a magistrate, he may, under order from the magistrate, destroy any part of the whole of the liquor so illegally kept; and he shall prosecute whenever he has reason to believe that the Act has been violated. Nothing in the Act is intended to impair any of the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act; the Board of Commissioners and Inspector are empowered to exercise all the duties prescribed, as above set forth, for preventing the sale, or disposal of, or traffic in liquor contrary to the Act of 1878 in counties where it is in force; and the several provisions of the License Act shall have full force and effect in every such County, *except in so far as such provisions relate to granting licenses for the sale of liquor by retail.*

Engineer Taylor's Dismissal.

The City Council, have for the present, got out of the difficulty at the Water Works engine house, but in a very unpopular way. The Water Committee investigated the charges preferred by Macintyre, against Taylor, and found them frivolous charges. They could not recommend any particular course to the Council, to whom they referred the matter back. The Council then without any definite information that Mr. Taylor was incompetent, or had done anything wrong, dismissed him from his position, although it was asserted by those who were in a position to know, that Mr. Taylor can, and has discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner. We admit the Council were placed in a difficult position, but we cannot see how in justice they reached the conclusion they did.

The Mayor in giving the casting vote, explained that he did so from precedent; that Mr. Macintyre, as the principal and first appointed, should have the first consideration, but we hardly think these grounds tenable under the circumstances. Both Macintyre and Taylor were responsible, we understand, for the difficulties between them, and therefore both came before the Council on an equal footing. If Macintyre had been able to prove to the Committee any insubordination or neglect of duty on Taylor's part, then the Mayor's principle might have held good, but both men being to blame, we contend entirely altered the circumstances and placed them, as we have said, on an equal footing before the Council when their names came to be voted on for the position of Engineer. The testimony on the spot, was that both men are competent to discharge the duties of Engineer, and in this regard too, their claims were equal.

The financial question next, perhaps, should have had consideration in influencing the vote of the Council, especially as our new rulers went into office to carefully guard the civic finances and economize wherever economy would not trench upon the efficiency of the public service. Macintyre's offer to the Council was to discharge the duties of principal Engineer and provide an assistant for $1,400 per annum; Taylor was willing to undertake the same for $1,200. Here then the Council could have effected an annual saving of $200 without impairing the efficiency of the service.

But there were other reasons why Mr. Taylor should have had the preference under the circumstances. He has long been identified with the fire service of the city, and on very many occasions has rendered good service. He is a citizen, has paid taxes, and conducted himself honorably, during his whole life. We do not take much stock in sentimental reasons in such matters, but under the circumstances all other things being equal, we say these considerations too, should have weight in guiding the Council to a conclusion of the difficulty that presented itself to them.

However, the Council will have an opportunity on the 1st of May to consider the question again, and we feel quite sure that the force of public opinion which is very strongly in Taylor's favor, will compel them so do him justice. We have nothing against Mr. Macintyre, who we doubt not is a worthy man, but as a matter of right, we have felt it our duty to espouse Mr. Taylor's cause, for the reason that we consider that he as a citizen, and a man, has been very shabbily treated.

The late Major Rainsford-Hannay.

We find in the Kircudbrightshire *Advertiser* of Jan. 25th, the following reference to the death of this distinguished gentleman, who was a son of the late Thomas, Bartlett, and Bradshaw Rainsford, and nephew of Mrs. Wetmore, mother of Judge Wetmore and Mrs. Winslow, mother of Mr. E. Byron Winslow, of this city.

"It is with deep regret that we announce this morning the death of Major Rainsford-Hannay, which event took place at his residence, Kirkdale House, on Monday evening, about ten o'clock. He was in his usual health till within a few days ago, when he took suddenly ill, and medical advice was summoned. On Saturday he underwent an operation, which was considered successful, and hopes were then entertained of his recovery, but unfavorable symptoms speedily supervened, to which he in a short time succumbed. Major Rainsford-Hannay succeeded to the entailed estate of Kirkdale on the death of his brother William, and was in the East India Company's service for twenty-five years. His father was a Captain in the British army, and after the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon being sent to St. Helena, he was in charge of the military on the island, and several of the family were born there. Deceased was a Commissioner of Supply, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Police Committee of the Stewartry, and also occupied the chair of Kirkmabreck School Board. He took an active interest in all matters connected with the county, more particularly in the Creebridge district. Deceased was a rare type of the real old English gentleman, of commanding mien and noble presence, condescending, kind, and courteous to his dependents, in whose welfare he took a warm interest. He had a gentle manner and a genial disposition, was an affable and considerate landlord, revered, beloved and respected by his tenants, and all with whom he came in contact. In politics he was a staunch Conservative, but tolerent to those whose opinions differed from his own. He died as he lived—an upright, honourable, honest man, and a sincere Christian. Major Rainsford-Hannay leaves a family of three sons and two daughters. His eldest son is with his Battery of Artillery in Malta, and succeed to the estate. Another brother is in the Royal Engineers, and a third is in the mercantile profession in Ceylon. One of his daughters is married to Dr. Cameron Lees, of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, and the second daughter is resident at Kirkdale. The remains of deceased were interred today in the family tomb, in the quiet, retired, picturesque, and ancient churchyard of Kirkdale, near the grave of King Galdus, on the farm of Cairnholly, when many a sigh will be heaved and many a tear shed by the dwellers in and around the beautiful vale of Kirkdale, for one whose like "we ne'er may see again."

"The event of the day," says the Montreal *Gazette*, in referring to the proceedings of Parliament last Wednesday, "was the oration of Mr. M. C. Cameron, a member of the opposition, who aspires to the ministership of the interior in the Liberal cabinet of the dim future. Mr. Cameron on his feet is altogether the most amusing spectacle the house presents. He is a pert prattler of shallow mind, limited education, a heartless murderer of the Queen's English, self-complacent, egotistic, and whose general bearing when charged with an oration seems to proclaim 'Now the master speaks.' Every attitude is stilted, the emphasis of voice studied, the gestures grotesquely exaggerated, the tone pompous and unnatural.

No commander was ever more forward in the fighting line than Sheridan, yet he never got a scratch. Skobeloff, who many a time went at it with his own good sword, and in his white coat and on his white charger headed every charge with a recklessness that men called madness, had as complete an immunity as if he carried a charmed life that his soldiers ascribed, and was wounded only in the quiet trenches by a chance bullet fired into the air a mile away. Wellington was but once hit; the bullet that carried away his boot heel scarce giving him a contusion. Grant was never struck; no more was Napoleon. Of Sir Neville Chrmberlain again, one of the most distinguished officers of our Indian army, the saying goes that he never went into action without receiving a wound, and the gallant old man has been fighting pretty steady ever since the Afghan war. Bazaine was a man to whom fortune was not stingy in the matter of wounds. At Borney there came to him the leaden reminder that he was mortal, though this time it was into nearly as great a sham as itself.—*Archibald Forbes.*

Hon. Mr. Costigan, on account of a personal difference in the Cabinet last Wednesday, resigned his seat in that body, but was persuaded by Sir John to withdraw his resignation the following day.

Some Whiskey Statistics.

The Minister of Finance has laid a return on the table of the Commons, showing the quantity of spirits, beer and other intoxicating liquors imported, manufactured and entered for consumption in Canada during the year ending 31st Dec., 1883, with customs and excise duties accruing thereon, and the total cost of the same, so far as the department of inland revenue was aware. The total quantity of spirits manufactured at one dollar per gallon was as follows:—Ontario, 4,063,350; Quebec, 36,175; total for Dominion, 4,099,525 gallons. Spirits entered for consumption: Ontario, 1,079,896; Quebec, 1,401,140; New Brunswick, 165,800; Nova Scotia, 81,010; Prince Edward Island, 4,134; Manitoba, 83,671; British Columbia, 50,935; total, 3,766,586 gallons. Duty on spirits and distillers' licenses:—Ontario, $1,981,646; Quebec, $1,401,390; New Brunswick, $165,800; Nova Scotia, $81,010; P. E. Island, $4,134; Manitoba, $83,671; British Columbia, $50,935; total, $3,768,386. Malt liquors manufactured: Ontario, 9,209,068 gallons; Quebec, 2,788,880 gallons; New Brunswick, 193,850 gallons; Nova Scotia, 437,327 gallons; P. E. Island, 21,900 gallons; Manitoba, 328,378 gallons; British Columbia, 213,152 gallons; total, 13,192,505 gallons. With the exception of 13,685 gallons this was all entered for consumption. The total duty collected from malt liquor and malt liquor licenses was $6,458. The total cost of collecting revenue was $249,737. In addition to the above 37,371,492 pounds of malt paying a duty of $381,114, were used in the production of malt liquor entered for consumption. The total value of fermented liquors, spirits, wines, etc., imported during the year for consumption was $1,776,858 paying $1,811,913 as duty.

The Century Magazine for March.

Von Moltke's portraits, which is a fine frontispiece, and the character portrait of Irving as *Hamlet*, lend a personal interest to the March "Century." Each accompanies a striking article. Miss Helen Zimmern tells the remarkable story on the life of "Count Von Moltke" with anecdotal interests.

The paper on "The Next Presidency," by ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, is a powerful analysis of the political situation, and a cutting satire on the men who are responsible for abuses which await the reforming hand of the kind of President Mr. MacVeagh delineates. The subject discussed in "Topics of the Time," "A Chinese Wall for American Art," "The Christian League of Connecticut," "The Independent Voter in the next Campaign," and "The American Copyright League;" "Open Letters" the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson continues his suggestive and humorous criticism of Church music, J. B. Peterson writes of "National Aid to Education," J. C. Schaffer of "Suggestions Regarding Temperance Work," Mary B. Willard of "High License." The anonymous author of "The Bread-winners" replies forcibly and sarcastically to stricture upon his story.

In their order, the illustrated papers are an interesting description of "The New Washington," considered both in its material and social aspects. Richard Grant White writes, with his usual pith, about "Old Public Buildings in America," and the pictures explain as well as embellish. The second paper of Mr. Benjamin's "Cruise of the Alice May" deals with the South-west coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as far north as Cape Gaspe Miss Sarah Freeman Clarke's first half of her "Notes on the Exile of Dante" is illustrated after sketches by the writer. John Burroughs describes, in a delightful way, "A Hunt for the Nightingale" in England.

The fiction includes the fourth part of Robert Grant's "An Average Man," the fifth of Mr. Cable's "Dr. Sevier," and a short story, by Octave Thanet, dealing with social prejudices in a Western city.

St. Nicholas for March.

Louisa M. Alcott's third "Spinning-wheel Story," entitled "Eli's Education," is a leading feature of the March number of ST. NICHOLAS, and paints a true picture of the struggles of a country lad to obtain an education in the early years of the present century.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney contributes a brightly written story, called "Girl-Noblesse," which is not without "boy interest," however, and which, while possessing its full share of incident and adventure, is a clever study of character as well.

"Among the Mustangs" is the title of an entertaining paper on the wild ponies of the plains, by Noah Brooks, who gives much information in regard to the origin, life, habits and fate of the mustang. "Blown Out to Sea," by C. F. Holder, is a collection of anecdotes, recounting some of the curious resting places made use of by weary birds which are driven by strong winds out of their course in their long migratory flights, often extending many thousands of miles. The pictures are by J. C. Beard, and one of them shows a tired flamingo vainly trying to sleep while standing on the back of a huge turtle, a sight actually observed by a boat's party in the Gulf of Mexico.

Lucy Larcom has a bright little March poem, called "The Windflower"; Palmer Cox tells and shows how the adventurous "Brownies" went up (and came down) in a balloon; Emily Huntington Miller has some strong and feeling verses on the Life-Saving Service; R. B. Birch has illustrated and engrossed six pages of funny jingles, entitled "An Alphabet Menagerie," and there are some excellent verses besides these.

Mayne Reid's serial "The Land of Fire," and W. O. Stoddard's "Winter Fun" increase in interest as they grow in length.

A Canal to Unite two Seas.

According to the *Miktarische Nachrichten*, the works for the construction of a canal which will unite the Baltic with the North Sea are on the point of being taken in hand. The canal will commence at a point between Brunsbuttel and St. Margarethen, on the Elbe, will pass Rendsburg, and end at the Bay of Kiel, near Haltenau, south of the great fortifications of Friedrichfort. The length will be 97 kilometres; the canal will have a depth of nine metres at low water, and be 100 metres wide. The largest ship will be able to pass at all hours of the tide in both directions. The canal being entirely under the control of Germany, her men-of-war will be able to avoid the perilous passage of the Belt, which Denmark is at present able to impede by her coast batteries and by torpedoes. When the Baltic is frozen over the ships can be utilized in the North Sea. Merchants vessels will gladly avail themselves of the canal in order to avoid the long tour round the Kattegat, and the dues paid by them are expected to cover the cost of the construction of the canal.—*London Standard.*

An English paper says that penal servitude is, as now carried out in England, a very dreadful punishment indeed. From the dock the convict is carried away in the prison van, and on his arrival at the jail the heavy gates are shut too, with a horrible sound, behind him. He is thrust into a narrow cell, there to remain without companionship for nine months. Scarcely ever hearing a human voice, save the warder's fed on coarse food, his fate is sealed for thirty-six weeks, and after that he will probably be sent to another establishment where the discipline is less severe. The nine months solitary confinement of a five years' convict is hard to bear. About five feet from the floor is a peep-hole. The warden can look in at any moment, and the dread of this constant supervision induces in sensitive prisoners nervous anxiety. in such cases the most severe part of the punishment inflicted on them. The period of solitary confinement at an end, they are allowed to work in gangs, under a strict and purposely vexatious discipline.

The proffer by the British Government to the United States, of the Arctic steamer *Alert*, to be used in the Greely relief expedition, like the return of the *Resolute* by the United States government to Great Britain, nearly thirty years ago, is an act of international comity and friendship, which testifies, more strongly than any treaty, to the unity of the great English speaking race on both sides of the Atlantic, and to the substantial friendship which should and does unite America with "the mother country."

Great Excitement

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

A pastoral letter from Bishop Carr was read in the Catholic churches in the diocese of Galway on Sunday, warning the people not to emigrate and calling their attention to a letter from the Archbishop of Toronto, in which he stated that in Toronto the emigrants from Connaught were actually starving.

CURRENT COIN.

A Texan who has lost both arms has learned to shoot his revolver with his toes.

Dog racing is becoming a popular sport in Philadelphia. The distance is from 100 to 500 yards.

A new brick block, the foundation of which has just been laid in Chicago, will be twelve storeys in height.

An education at Harvard costs at the very lowest estimate $484, and very few students' expenses fall below $600.

The wheat and bean crops in Upper Egypt are splendid. The sugar crop will probably be the largest on record.

Three hundred and seventy-four children unaccompanied by parents arrived as emigrants at New York last year.

The report that Colonel Middleton, now in command at Aldershot, is to succeed General Luard has been confirmed.

Gas is sold in London at 70 and 75 cents a thousand feet, and a divident of 12½ per cent. per annum on $7,000,000 capital is paid.

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

The *Lancet* says the people who sneeze often are healthiest. A sneeze sets the blood circulating, and throws off a cold that is trying to settle.

Michigan's richest man is Mr. David Ward. He owns 2,200,000,000 feet of standing pine in Michigan and Wisconsin, and is worth $25,000,000.

It is seriously proposed at Antwerp to bring there during the Universal Exhibition in 1885, the *Great Eastern* as a floating restaurant and hotel.

Seven thousand Indians in Dakota are in danger of starving. All they have is a little flour, all game having disappeared. Their dogs and ponies have been eaten.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, receives $20,000 a year salary, besides a house rent free and $5,000 for a weekly column in the Ledger from Robert Bonner.

A despatch, dated Alexandria, Feb. 24th, says tenders are invited for furnishing stores and provisions for twelve months, beginning in April, to the British army of occupation of 10,000 men.

The business failures of the last previous week, as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co., number for the United States 206 and for Canada 40. Total 246, as compared with a total of 298.

A Catholic chapel in the suburb of Cork, Ireland, was partially wrecked on the night of the 20th inst., the windows broken, and sacred ornaments smashed. The culprits are unknown.

Children naturally object to nauseous medicines. When troubled with Worms they often suffer for want of sound sleep and their food does not seem to nourish them, give promptly McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Sir Alex. Campbell stated in Parliament in reply to Mr. Haythorne that owing to the peculiarly inaccessible position of Prince Edward Island it was not possible that the Dominion Exhibition would be held there this year.

The British Government have given orders for the immediate issue to all militia artillery of the United Kingdom, with the exception of Ireland and Channel Islands, of the Martini-Henry carbine, with sword bayonet complete.

Davis Quinine Iron and Wine, is a tonic that at once invigorates the digestive organs, improves the appetite, and for all impurities of the blood, is unsurpassed. Price 50 cents, at George H. Davis'.

Capt. Miner, a Quebec skater, has been giving some very attractive exhibitions of fancy skating at the Crystal Rink, Montreal. His "stilt" skating on skates twelve inches high is spoken of as one of the unique features of his exhibitions.

Dr. L. H. Washington, says that when pneumonia attacks the steady, square drinker, one who carries regularly his pint of whiskey daily, the treatment comes exclusively under the domain of the undertaker, as the first case of recovery has yet to be reported.

Baron Rothschild recently gave a dinner party of sixteen courses, each course representing some country or nation by the food or dish served. The oysters were from France, the soup Russian, fish from Norway, beef from England, game from Scotland, and so on to the end of the epicurean chapter.

The tobacco exports of the United States are about ten times larger than those of Turkey, but probably few people know that in the production, consumption and export of tobacco, America exceeds every other country, and that as a producer of quantities it is followed immediately by Russia, Hungary, Germany and France.

Wm. King, upon being converted in a revival meeting in Caldwell, Ky., arose and confessed that he had robbed a store in 1863 of $300 worth of goods. He went to the proprietor the next day and paid the amount with twenty years' interest, but was immediately arrested for the theft, and now languishes in gaol.

The London *Times* states that the number of recruits that joined the regular forces during the year that has just expired, was somewhat in excess of 33,000. This number has never been equalled in time of peace, and has been exceeded only once or twice even amid all the bounties and other exceptional inducements incidental to a period of war.

The women in the Channel Islands, but particularly in Jersey, are wonderfully beautiful. There are ten women to one man on this Island. The women have rare, peachy complexions that would put the bloom on the peach to blush, figures made graceful and sinewy by bodily toil, with rather strongly cut features, eyes like sloes, and lustrous dark hair.

A negro named George Thompson, 84 years old, was sent to Sing Sing by a New York judge for stealing an overcoat the other day, and received the sentence with a broad grin of delight. He has served enough terms in Sing Sing for burglary and other crimes to make his total stay within the walls over 60 years, the place has become home to him, and he is uneasy when at large.

An ingenious Detroit architect named Varney feeds his horse in the early morning by merely pulling a string at the head of his bed. A box with a square meal of oats waits over the quadruped's manger, the string runs to it and pulls the bottom out, and the thing is done. Mr. Varney disliked going to the barn himself an hour before he wanted the horse, hired men proved uncertain, and hence the invention.

At the annual meeting of the Hudon Cotton Company the report showed the result of the work for ten months ending October, was a net profit of more than $111,000 or 13 per cent. on the capital of $800,000. Although the dividend was waived, the shareholders appeared satisfied. The property is now valued at more than a million and a half. For depreciation during the most two years, $100,000 has been written off.

One of the odd results of the flood at Cincinnati was a water famine—a scarcity of water to drink, hardly any to wash in, and none for running steam engines. When the flood reached a height of about 68 feet the water-works stopped. The pumping engines were kept running until the rise of the water put out the fires in their furnaces; then they had to stop. As soon as they stopped the city began to exhaust the supply in the reservoirs.

A strange wedding story comes from Forney, Texas. Miss Lulu Raspberry and Dr. L. M. Tuaner were the contracting parties. Several attempts to tie the nuptial knot were unsuccessful. Each time the young lady, as the preacher got to the point of pronouncing them man and wife, threw up her hands and exclaimed, "Never!" As the train on which they intended to leave on their nuptial trip hove in sight the young lady relented, the ceremony was performed, and they took their departure.

Mr. W. Mattieu Williams once witnessed a display of drunkeness among three hundred pigs, which had been given a barrel of spoiled elderberry wine all at once with their swill. "Their behavior," he says, "was intensely human, exhibiting all the usual manifestations of jolly good-fellowship, including that advanced stage where a group were rolling over each other and grunting affectionately in tones that were very distinctly impressive of swearing good-fellowship all around. Their reeling and staggering, and the expression of their features, all indicated that alcohol had the same effect on pigs as on men; that under its influence both stood precisely on the same zoological level."

For toothache, burns, cuts and rheumatism use Perry Davis' pain killer. See advertisement in another column.

FEBRUARY 13th, 1884.

JUST OPENED AT

EDGECOMBE'S

AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF

Hamburg Trimmings,

At Prices that cannot be Beat.

New Corsets,

INCLUDING THE

Latest Novelties.

A beautiful showing of

NEW ENGLISH

Prints & Cambrics.

New Gray Cottons,
New White Cottons,
New Sheetings,
New Pillow Cottons.

These Cottons are all Canadian Manufacture, from the Mills at "St. Croix," "St. John," "Valley Field," "Moncton," and "Hochelaga," and are the best value ever shown in this market.

Parks' Knitting Cottons,
(ALL COLORS,)
COTTON WARPS, &c.

FRED. B. EDGECOMBE.

Fredericton, February 13, 1884

"DERMATOID"

PATENTED JULY 17, 1883. PATD. DEC. 8, 1879. AUG. 24, 1880. PATENTED SEPT. 7, 1880. PATD. JAN. 18, 1881. FEB. 22, 1881.

"UNBREAKABLE"

No. 1800

CORSETS!

CORSETS!

Tennant, Davies & Co.,

have just received TWO CASES of those celebrated CORSETS from the Manufactory of the

Worcester Corset Co.,

INCLUDING THE

Double Hip Abdomial,
Every Pair Warranted,

Improved Bon Ton,
Every Pair Warranted,

Dermatoid,
Every Pair Warranted.

Elastic Adjustable Hip,

Carnival, &c., &c.,

which are made of the best materials, and also contain their celebrated Busk Protector and Patent Lock Clasp, which prevents the Steels from unhooking while being worn.

HAVE ALSO RECEIVED:

New Grey Cotton,
New Grey Sheetings,
New White Cottons,
White Sheeting,
Pillow Cottons, &c.

Park's Knitting Cotton;
Park's and Moncton Cotton Warps, &c.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

February 20, 1884

SPRING 1884.

NEW GOODS

NOW OPENING

—AT—

John J. Weddall's.

WHITE COTTONS.

GREY COTTONS.

WHITE SHEETINGS.

GREY SHEETINGS.

PILLOW COTTONS.

NEW PRINTS.

HAMBURGS

Best Value ever shown in this City.

Hollins & Co's. Angola,

BEST MAKE.

Parks' Knitting Cottons,

No. 4 to 40.

Patchwork.

CHECKED SHIRTINGS.

Park's Carpet Warps,

ALL COLORS MADE.

Parks' Colored and White Warps

ALWAYS ON HAND.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

FURNITURE

—AT—

JACKSON ADAMS',

County Court House Square.

Now that the time has approached, it is necessary to have your

HOUSE AND FURNITURE

put in order for the coming season.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Bedroom Setts,

Bureaus, Sideboards, Desks, Tables, Lounges, Perforated, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

We also Repair, Reupholster, and Repolish Furniture. Window Poles and Cornices made to Measurement.

UNDERTAKING.

We have every facility for carrying on this branch of the business.

CASKETS & COFFINS

from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Robes, Gloves, Crape & Hat Bands.

JACKSON ADAMS

County Court House Square.

Fredericton, April 18, 1883

New Goods! New Goods!

THOS. W. SMITH

HAS JUST OPENED AT HIS

Tailoring and Clothing

ESTABLISHMENT,

FISHER'S BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOTS OF

German Coatings & Suitings

Ever offered in this market, and a fine lot of

English, Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS,

that cannot be excelled in quality, make or finish.

The above goods were purchased for the express purpose of being made up to order of his numerous friends and patrons, and all who will favor him with a call, in the best manner and style, and in workmanship that cannot be outdone. Every article guaranteed to fit, or no sale.

NEW FASHION PLATES received every month. Call and see them.

Winter Clothing, Boots and Shoes

will be cleared out at a sacrifice, to make room for Spring Goods.

Now is the time for Bargains.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, Jan. 23rd, 1884

DEVER BROS.

GRAND

HOLIDAY SALE!

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

Mantle Cloths,

BERLIN WOOL GOODS,

Kid Mitts and Gloves, Muffs and Boas.

GENTS'

Silk Handkerchiefs.

FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All at Special Low Prices.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, Dec 12

Davis, Staples & Co.,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

To select a tasty or useful Christmas Present that will be acceptable, go to the Drug Store of DAVIS, STAPLES & CO., Fisher's Building, where will be found a beautiful and elegant assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS, and a large stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods, including Perfumes, Colognes, Cut Glass Bottles, Toilet Sets, Wallets, Razors, Pipes, and quantities of nice goods, useful and ornamental, suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, which will be sold at prices that will be within the reach of the most limited means.

Call and examine our goods, and see the assortment you have to select from.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.

Opposite City Hall.

December 19, 1883

CLOVES. CLOVES.

A large lot of BUCK, ANTELOPE, CALF, KID, CLOTH, and CLANSMORE GLOVES, lined and unlined. For driving or walking purposes.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Gents' Furnishers, and Custom Shirt Makers.

Fredericton, Oct. 18, 1883.

FAILING!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy y