The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

QUEENS AGAIN.

We are informed from Queen's county that 130 voters in the parish of Waterborough have made solemn declaration that they voted for Mr. King at the election held on the 18th of January last. The official returns showed 106 votes for Mr. King and 122 for Mr. Baird, and a total of 228 votes polled. Giving to Mr. King the vote which it is solemnly declared was thrown for him, would change the result to, King 130, Baird 98, or a majority of 32 for King. In Canning, where Mr. King's friends have not yet succeeded in reaching all the liberal electors, there have been 24 more affirmations made than there were votes counted for the liberal candidate. In Hampstead, where there are also suspicions of trickery and fraud in the election, the voters had not, up to Wednesday, been interviewed, but it is confidently expected that the affirmations to be obtained there will outnumber the votes recorded for Mr. King. However, the affirmations so far taken will change the vote in the public mind 56 in Mr. King's favor, which would give him a majority, even though the contest in all of the other parishes had been conducted without resort to fraud.

It is scarcely within the range of possibility that any reasonable or just person will doubt the genuineness or truth of the affirmations. They are made heartily and voluntarily and the step to obtain them was taken on the suggestion of electors who felt they had good reason to believe that their votes had been tampered with.

It must therefore be clear that in the interests of public morality a prompt and thorough investigation is called for.

THE SCOTT ACT IN WESTMORLAND.

The Scott Act has been sustained in Westmorland by a large majority, the vote standing, against repeal 2321; for repeal 1524. This is a signal victory for the temperance party, and for our esteemed contemporary, The Transcript, who enthusiastically and ably championed the cause of temperance throughout the campaign. Victory was anticipated, but the majority is larger than was expected by even the most sanguine of the Act's supporters. The result demonstrates the truth of the solid and rapid growth in temperance sentiment in Westmorland. We congratulate our friends on their well merited victory.

Now that the Act has been sustained by a handsome majority we trust that every effort will be put forth to enforce it. The strongest and most dangerous canvass used against the Scott Act in places where it has been adopted is the legarthy of its friends in enforcing its provisions. No further opportunity should be given the liquor seller to use such a canvass. The Westmorland people should take the initiative. They are backed now by a powerful moral sentiment against which it would be unreasonable to suppose the liquor seller could successfully combat if the proper steps towards enforcement are taken. Let Westmorland set the example, in fact try the experiment, and incalculable good will have been found to result therefrom, and not only within her own borders. It is due to herself and to communities weaker in such sentiment (for many reasons) than she, that absolute enforcement should follow the victory of Thursday last.

THE FISHERIES.

It would appear that at last a new fishery treaty has been agreed to. The provisions have not been officially made known; and beyond a few vague statements made to newspaper correspondents by the commissioners there has been no intimation as to the nature of the agreement. Secretary Bayard would not say what the treaty contains, but he volunteered to refer to what it did not contain. It has not any provisions looking to the free admission of fish into the United States, does not deal in any way with the question of commercial reciprocity and does not touch upon the difficulty which has arisen in connection with the seizure of British sealers in Behring Strait. The public must remain in the dark until the full text of the treaty has been officially announced, which must necessarily be done at an early day.

The American commissioners profess to be well satisfied with the agreement. Secretary Bayard particularly is well pleased. The United States press, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are happy over the result, and a little boastful. The British commissioners profess satisfaction equal to that of Secretary Bayard, and Sir Charles Tupper claims that a wise conclusion has been reached. It would be reasonable therefore to assume that the United States has made a good bargain, and that perhaps Sir Charles and Mr. Chamberlain have not surrendered all of our rights. The most we can do at present is to cherish the hope that a settlement, honorable alike to the two countries, has been arrived at.

We regret to learn that unrestricted reciprocity was not made one of the terms of settlement. Canadians, we believe, looked forward with fond hopes to an agreement with this provision. They will be sorely disappointed, and perhaps feel chagrin. Such a provision would have worked profitable results to our trade and commerce and to our people generally, and would have brought Sir Charles to the front with flying colors and freed him from the suspicion that his interests lie not in the welfare of the country, but with the monopolists and rings who have done so much to impede our progress and to darken our prospects.

THE ARREST OF THE NEW YORK GAMBLERS.

It is to be hoped that the raid which has been made upon the bucket shops of New York and the disclosures which it has led to, will have the effect of at least limiting the amount of gambling which has been carried on to such an extent in that city. Not only in New York, but in Montreal and other cities has it been shown that these bucket shops are veritable gambling dens, which have been doing more to ruin the young men of those cities than many other causes of immorality combined. If the thirty-eight men who were arrested on Saturday in New York receive the punishment their course deserves, it will serve as a wholesome lesson to those who are just entering on the downward path, and to those too who have advanced some distance upon it. It may have the effect too of making those who gamble on smaller scales, and in smaller cities, realize that the lives which they are leading differ not in kind, but only in degree, from those whom the law has recently called to account.

MANITOBA OFFICIALS AND THEIR BILLS.

The merchants of Manitoba have for a long time been complaining that civil service employees were not in the habit of paying their bills, or that they were at least very careless about settling them The new attorney general has become convinced that the merchants have a grievance, and has issued a circular stating that civil service employees should settle their accounts regularly and promptly. The attorney general shares the opinion of the people of Manitoba and of honest people everywhere that when men are in receipt of good incomes, and when the country is taxed to make up these salaries, they should at least make an effort to pay the bills which they contract. Manitoba civil servants will thus see that they are not a privileged class.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.

Lord Dufferin has accepted the post of ambassador to Italy.

A Gladstonian has been elected in Dundee over a liberal unionist by a large majority.

Seven persons were buried by an avalanche, which blocked one end of St. Gothard tunnel, Austria.

An explosion in Kreuzgraben coal mine, near Kaiserslautern, Bavaria, killed 40 persons; 30 men were rescued.

A Gladstonian was elected in the west division of Southwark, yesterday, by an increased majority of over 1000.

In the Imperial parliament, Thursday, Wm. O'Brien delivered a stirring speech on the imprisonment of Irish members of parliament.

American.

The strike of Reading miners has ended. The miners have agreed to return to work Monday. The Reading officials have agreed to arbitrate wages and restore all strikers not guilty of assault on the men remaining at work.

Canadian.

By a railway collision near Hamilton, Thursday, three employees of the C. P. R. were killed.

John Corcoran, of Bellleville, Ont., who took a livery rig hence for Stoco, Tuesday, was found frozen to death in a big swamp near that place Thursday.

An inquest on the body of Wm. Perrin, who died at Ayr, Ont., Tuesday, was held Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of death by poison administered by a party or parties unknown

LAKEVILLE, C. CO.

The Postmastership—Personal—Sudden Death—Fore Throat Prevalent.

LAKEVILLE, Feb 14. Owing to the bad state of the roads in this vicinity, business has been very dull but is reviving a little lately.

Our highly esteemed friend, Mr. A. H. Parks, has resigned, on account of failing health, his position as postmaster, in which capacity he has served for a number of years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, Mr. H. Wilson has kindly accepted the vacant position at the request of the people.

We have been favoured for the past two weeks by a visit from Mrs. Mills of Charlottetown, the widow of our former beloved pastor, Rev. Edwin Mills. All were delighted to greet her, each one only trying to surpass the other in the warmth of his or her welcome to our dear friend. The best wishes of her many friends will follow her on her return to her home.

The "Pale Messenger" has visited our community once again and called away one of our eldest citizens, Mr. George London, to "that bourne from whence no travellers return." He passed away on Saturday 11th inst. after only a few hours' illness. Mr. London was much respected by all who knew him. Funeral services to-day (14th) by the Rev. Geo. Foster.

We regret also to announce the serious illness of Mr. Bradley, another of our aged pioneers.

Sore throat is very prevalent in the neighborhood, but no cases have been fatal.

EVERETT, VICTORIA CO.

St. Valentine's Day—From the Woods—Sudden Illness—Accident.

EVERETT, Victoria Co., Feb. 13. To-morrow is St. Valentine's day, which our young folk are looking anxiously forward to.

We have had lots of cold weather and plenty of snow for the last two weeks.

Quite a number of men passed through here lately on their way from the lumber woods.

The health of the community in general is very good.

Mr. Edward Barry, of Long Island, who was working in the lumberwoods for Mr. Hazelton, was taken very ill with the pluresy and had to go home.

Mr. J. Ryan of Authurette had the misfortune to lose a very fine horse last week. Mr. Henry Campbell was driving the team at the time hauling oats to Hazelton's depot and as he was returning from one of his trips the animal died on the way.

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily not too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be symptoms or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood there may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect acure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The New Treaty and Its Main Points.

Are Not Our Best Interests Surrendered?

The Americans Well Satisfied with the Result.

TORONTO, Feb. 17. According to the reports received here from Washington the following are the main points of the fisheries treaty: Regarding the headland question it is understood that a marine league is to be construed as four miles from shore, not three miles, and that the marine league limits shall follow the shore line irrespective of headlands. It is believed that all bays that are eight or less than eight miles at the mouth are to be considered as remaining within the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada, and that in case of a few bays where the measurement very slightly exceeded that distance, they are mentioned by name as being left within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion. As to all the rest, the headland theory is abandoned and an American fisherman will henceforth enjoy the right to fish within four miles of shore quite regardless of headlands. It is further understood that Canada concedes to American vessels the right to touche and trade in Canadian ports and enjoy all commercial privileges they have claimed. There is absolutely nothing in the treaty about the Behring's sea controversy, nor is there anything about reciprocal trade.

The Mail, commenting on the fishery treaty, says: As a matter of fact it was conceded that the Dominion should suffer. Chamberlain told us in as many words that he had come to America to terminate the fishery dispute somehow and the English journals frankly stated that England could not afford to quarrel with her best foreign customer for the sake of our fish. It has been the fate of Canada, from the beginning, to suffer for imperial interests, but in this instance the cup presented to our lips appears to be an unusually bitter one.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. A Washington special says: The new fisheries treaty still remains in the possession of the President. His failure to send it to the Senate yesterday is explained on the ground that he desires to accompany it by a message which will fully explain several features of the treaty and practically amount to a plea in its behalf. The treaty prohibits in the most explicit terms, as already indicated in these despatches, the purchase of bait by American fishermen. It is true the latter often proclaimed that they did not care for the privilege, still it is wielding this point to Canadians that they continue to refuse to extend to Americans full commercial intercourse granted other nation. Another point surrendered by Secretary Bayard is believed to have been the complete exclusion of American fishermen from certain bays and inlets named in the treaty.

The Mail this morning says: It is believed in Washington that the treaty is so favorable to the American side that the republicans in the senate will not dare to combine as a body against it. In this country the feeling, when facts become known, will doubtless be one of profound regret. (It would probably) be one of profound humiliation, but for the fact that we have grown accustomed to seeing national interests sacrificed in negotiations with our neighbors. We fear people in lower provinces will be driven to ask themselves what the advantages of connection with Britian and confederations are, seeing that it affords them no protection in treaty negotiations with their neighbors, and yet debars them from settling questions in dispute through means of unrestricted trade with their natural market.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Balfour Attacks the Editor of United Ireland—Gladstone Replies.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the commons this evening, Mr. Balfour resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented upon the vehement character of O'Brien's attack last evening, and said, still it was nothing but what he (Balfour) was accustomed to from the same quarter in weekly attacks in United Ireland. The palate for such stuff was jaded by having had to consume a diet of the same kind for some time. He had been told that he took a strange pleasure in a mere purposeless human suffering which, to his languid life, imparted a delicious excitement. [Laughter] There was much more said about him in the same strain. He consoled himself with the reflection that attacks even of a worse character had been made upon O'Brien's present allies. United Ireland compared Trevelyan to a skunk, cuttlefish and a hangman. O'Brien had likewise drawn a comparison between Gladstone and Judas Iscariot. For continuous weeks United Ireland insinuated that Trevelyan and Earl Spencer conspired to shield men guilty of the most horrible crimes. (Cries of hear, hear.)

O'Brien said he stated that the result of their misguided action was to shield those persons, but never alleged they did so wilfully.

Balfour said he could refer to the words of United Ireland to prove his statement. [Cries of "Quote."] Balfour replied certainly not. He would never think of sullying his lips by repeating such language [cheers] as had been used toward Trevelyan and Earl Spencer in July, 1885. Blame from the source when such foulness proceeded was, indeed, the highest praise. [Cries of hear, hear.] He quoted the denials of Lord Salisbury and Earl Carnarvon that the latter ever negotiated with Parnell for an Irish parliament with the knowledge of Salisbury.

Mr. Balfour spoke at length, followed by Mr. Gladstone. Balfour's speech to-night has greatly increased his reputation as a debater. He spoke throughout without heat, but with keen, deliberate emphasis—more effective than passion. The speech was distinguished from his previous efforts by an entire absence of any hesitancy in utterance.

Gladstone's reply was considered one of the finest efforts of his parliamentary life He was more rhetorical than argumentative. His voice at times showed renewed symptoms of weakness. While referring to an extract from a newspaper he found difficulty in reading the passage, and turned to Mr. Morley to help him. When the latter whispered the cue to the extract Gladstone tried to resume the reading, then turned to Harcourt for assistance, after which he said to the house: "This I regret to say, is not the only point on which I begin to find that a warning has been given me that I am not so young as I was." At the end of this touching allusion, sympathetic cheers burst forth from both sides of the house.

Michael Davitt, in his lobby, listening to Gladstone, remarked afterward to Parnell: "The Grand Old Man is good for 50 years more." Parnell replied: "Yes, he will live to witness the triumph of home rule."

After speeches by Goshen and Harcourt, Parnell's amendment was defeated by 317 to 229. All the Liberal-Unionists present voted with the government.

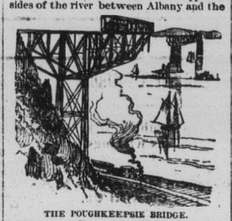
SOMEWHERE.

I give this hour to sorrow; nay, refrain,
Bethink thee skies e'en now are somewhere bright
For others, the green leaves are dancing light,
And lovers meet where blossom in the lane
Flowers, the sky children of the sun and rain.
And somewhere torrents in their youthful might,
Scorning the smooth path, leap the dizzy height,
And mountain summits glisten pure of stain.
Somewhere for poet brows fame twines her wreath;
Somewhere to noble purpose souls are won
By holy living or heroic death;
Brave hearts endure, nor quail at fortune's frown;
And somewhere there is rest for all who breathe,
Somewhere a land where sorrow is unknown.
—H. T. R. in London Spectator.

THE BIG POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

It Is Now Nearing Completion—Progress of the Work.

It is not so very many years ago that here and there a rope ferry furnished the only means of passage across the Hudson river, north of New York. These ferry-boats were replaced by the steam ferry-boats which now ply back and forth between the towns situated on opposite sides of the river between Albany and the



THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

metropolis. From the time of the settlement of the country, western New York, Pennsylvania and the southern and western part of the country have had no rail communication with the New England states, except by an indirect route via Albany. The Hudson river extending in a north and south line has been an impassable barrier. But a vast increase of wealth, and new methods of construction and advance in the science of engineering are at last about to overcome this obstacle At Poughkeepsie there is being built a bridge which is designed to throw trains direct from New England to the west without ferriage, and without the necessity of going north to Albany and then south again.

This bridge is the modern cantilever pattern. At Poughkeepsie the river is uniformly deep and a little over half a mile wide. This is favorable, inasmuch as the channel for boats is broad, and but a small proportionate space is taken up by the four piers, which are erected on solid stone foundations at intervals of 500 feet. These, with a superstructure on each, resemble the letter T in form. From both ends of the horizontal superstructure truss work is built out until the two sections meet in the center.

The approaches to the bridge are in themselves no unimportant specimens of engineering skill. On the west side a viaduct over 1,000 feet long extends to the hills of Ulster county, where hundreds of men are engaged in leveling a way; while on the east side, far above the roofs of the houses for half a mile, a viaduct leads into the town of Poughkeepsie.

For years the great suspension bridge at Niagara was the American engineering marvel. To this a few years ago was added the second bridge at that point further up the river. Now there is a third bridge over Niagara, and, like the Poughkeepsie bridge, it is a cantilever. The view from these bridges is wonderful. But when trains begin to run across the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, the view obtained will be almost as grand as the one at Niagara.

Fancy the grandeur of the scene to a locomotive engineer, taking a train from the Poughkeepsie station on to the bridge. Pulling over the viaduct he may look down at the chimney tops, the roofs of the houses, and men and vehicles moving like figures below. Directly before him is the straight track, the rails converging to a point among the hills on the other side. Far to the northward lies the blue ridge of the Catskill mountains. To the south Old Storm King lifts its head toward the clouds, the little village of Cornwall nestling at his base. A few miles beyond, West Point—ground made classic by the deeds of the many incipient heroes who there received their training—lies directly across the river, which seems suddenly to end. Underneath are passing and repassing the white sails of river wind-craft, and all other manner of water vehicle, from the puffing little tug dragging acres of barges, to the swift passenger steamer cutting the waters with her white prow, and moving majestically under the power of her ever tilting walking beam.

Surely this is an age of wonders, and in no way is this more remarkably displayed than in bridge building.

MARY HOWITT.

An Old Friend of the Children Gone to Her Reward.

An old friend of the children is gone—a friend of all the children in the English speaking world. Mary Howitt died in Rome the other day at the advanced age of 83.

Forty years ago this brief announcement would have brought tears to many young eyes, and even now many old people will have their memory refreshed as to the happy days when they read in the school books many pieces signed "Mary Howitt," or received as presents copies of her charming stories for children. About 1825 her name began to be well known on this side of the ocean, and continued popular some thirty years. Since then it has so completely disappeared from current literature that thousands of the boys and girls of 1830-50 will learn with astonishment that she was still alive and enjoying a green old age, and still more that she had ceased to be "orthodox," had become a Spiritualist and had written at some length in support of that belief. As her earliest writings showed, she was of Quaker birth and rearing.

MARY HOWITT.

Mary Botham was born in 1804, in a rural village in middle England, was reared under Quaker auspices, began life as an authoress quite early, and in 1823 married William Howitt, also a Quaker, with whom she worked in literature many years. Their names as joint authors are on the title pages of many books, but most of the tales for children were by her alone. In 1840 they located in Heidelberg, where she made a special study of the Scandinavian languages and literature, and translated the works of Frederika Bremer and Hans Christian Andersen. Both became converts to Spiritualism, and left England for Rome, where William Howitt died several years ago, and where he is buried in a Protestant cemetery. His wife is now laid beside him. They had five children, of whom but two survive her.

Harper, Kan., has refused to accept the water works constructed for it by a Mr. Hill, the test having proved unsatisfactory.

Horsecars in Genoa.

I was on a street car one morning in Genoa, going out toward the barracks. It was a single track and no switches were in sight, yet I saw pretty soon another car coming on the same track and directly toward us. On it came, at a rapid run, till the two cars were within 100 feet of each other. The movement was not slackened, and I began to fear there would be a collision, when the car I sat in suddenly turned off the track and went round the other. After bumping along a short distance on the bowlders it ran on the track again, never lessening its speed, and with the same indifference on the part of the driver and conductor that would be maintained had there been no other car in sight. I thought this a very strange and unusual movement, and began to conclude it was to avoid delay and to meet an emergency, when the car came to an abrupt corner of the street. Instead of keeping on the track, it ran off on the street and cut across, taking the track again when it was reached in the natural course of events. A number of times, in other sections of the city, I saw street cars pass each other on a single track in this manner and cut across corners to save distance. There are no flanges on the wheels and therefore the streets and wheels are not injured by the practice, yet the mules have a hard pull at it. But no one in Italy cares for mules or donkeys. On the contrary, they rather enjoy seeing them have a hard time.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Care of the Eyes.

It is injurious to rub the eyes while inflamed by the cutting winter winds and and the dust raised thereby, and equally so to bathe them and go out immediately again in the air, as then there is danger of catching a cold. A prominent optician declares that most of the eye troubles at this season are caused by imprudence in rubbing or bathing. He also says that in rubbing the eyes the tear line from the outside to the nose should be followed, though the majority pass the fingers from the inside out, which, he asserts, affects the eight and produces crows' feet. The ladies will assuredly heed the last statement.—New York Times.

An Alaskan Winter Day.

The shortest days are passed, and we will now see old Sol's shining face a few minutes longer each day. On the 22d the sun rose at 8:40 a. m., hugged close to the top of the peaks crowning Douglas island, disappeared from sight at 1:10 p. m. behind a tall peak, came out again at 1:40 p. m. and then finally set at 3:30 p. m. At 3:40 darkness sets in and lamps are lighted.—Alaska Free Press.

Marriage in Great Britain.

Britain seems to have arrived at a point of her civilization similar to that reached years ago by France, when the increase of native population begins diminishing. That is shown by the rapid decrease of the number of marriages. In 1853 there were 17.9 marriages to every 1,000 inhabitants; in 1885 there were only 14.4, and in 1886 only 14.1 to 1,000.—Foreign Letter.

Life Insurance Statistics.

Statistics of the life insurances show that there are now 820,000 policies in this country, representing an aggregate insurance of $2,100,000,000. During the past year more than $400,000,000 of new insurance was written, and more than $70,000,000 distributed among policy holders in death, endowment and dividend payments.—New York Evening World.

Workers in Copper.

Though workers in copper seldom suffer any ill health from their work, yet the particles of the mineral enter their system so as to completely saturate them in process of time. Some old coppersmiths have had their hair turn green instead of gray, and their bones have been found green after death.—Chicago News.

A Ball in Mormondom.

Utah Mother (to daughter)—You will probably meet young Mr. Brigham at the ball to-night, dear.

Daughter—Yes, mamma.

Utah Mother—And you must be as pleasant as possible. Mr. Brigham is the most desirable parti of the season; he has only one wife, you know.—The Epoch.

Russia's National Hymn.

The Russian national anthem, "God Protect the Czar," was first performed at the Grand theatre, Moscow, in December, 1833. Previous to this there had been no national hymn in Russia, and the czars usually contented themselves with "God Save the King."—Detroit Free Press.

Paris' Gloomy Apartments.

It has been ascertained that, free as light and air are, there are over 27,000 families in the city of Paris inhabiting apartments having no other openings than a door, and that at least 60,000 families in the city of London reside in cellars.—Chicago Herald.

He Painted the Town.

Jinks has been out the night before and is late at his desk. Employer (sternly)—Well?

Jinks—Not very sir.—New York Evening Sun,

A Warning to Parents.

What we often call cuteness in children is simply natural depravity. After they grow up we wish they weren't quite so cute.—Philadelphia Call.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Gilmore, of Stanley, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Geo. B Payson, Mr. James Johnston, of Douglas, to Miss Martha V. Gilmore, of Stanley.

Died.

At the residence of his father, Mr. John Nichols, in this city, on the 9th inst., Alonzo D. Nichols, aged 30 years, of consumption. Kansas papers please copy.

Palmo-Sulphur Soap.

Is Marvelously Efficient in clearing the Skin of Impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the complexion, while as a *Healing* agent *for Sores or Wounds* it merits all praise. There is no Form of Eruptive Disease for which this Renowned Soap has not proved *efficacious*. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the Renowned Sulphur Springs. Linens and Woollens washed with it are rendered superlatively *white*, and are *disinfected* when germs of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you will be deceived.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal.

MONEY LOST.

ON QUEEN STREET, between Nelson Campbell's shoe store and THE GLEANER Office, on Monday, the 6th instant, a LEATHER WALLET, containing a sum of money, three tintypes, a letter and breastpin. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at THE GLEANER Office.

Fredericton, Feb, 7th, 1888.

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY NEXT, the House situated on the Corner Charlotte and Northumberland streets, at present occupied by Mr. J. G. Gill. Apply to

HENRY G. ESTEY,
People's Bank.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

TO RENT.

ONE SHOP in the Brick Building, next below the People's Bank. Inquire of

M. E. SMITH.
Mrs. S. J. Barker, George St.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

TO RENT.

THAT PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTTAGE, situated on the corner of Northumberland and George Streets, called the Mackay Cottage. Furnace in house. Barn and Garden in connection. Possession given first of May. Apply to

GREGORY & GREGORY.

Fredericton, Feb. 14th. tf.

TO RENT.

AND possession given on the first of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. James McGee, and known as the Model House, containing sixteen rooms.

ALSO—The shop underneath the same, at present occupied by Mr Peter Duffie. Apply to

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Jan. 31 tf

TO LET.

That House and Premises at the Corner of Charlotte and St. John Streets, now occupied by R. L. Tibbits, Esq.

Terms Reasonable.

W. WILSON.

Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1888. tf.

TO LET.

THE STORE in Temperance Hall, now occupied by Mr. G. Rex Lee. Possession given May 1st. For particulars apply at the Parlor of the W. C. T. Union, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, after 3 o'clock.

MRS. N. T. WHEELER.

Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1888. tf.

TO LET

THE House and Premises situate on the corner of Brunswick and Salisbury streets, in the City of Fredericton, at present occupied by G. R. Parkin, Esq. Possession to be given 1st day of May next. Apply to (Persons desiring to view the premises will please make arrangements with the undersigned).

HAVELOCK COY,
Barrister

Fredericton, Jan. 31st 3 mos tw

TO RENT.

TWO SHOPS in the Brick Building, next below the Peoples' Bank. Inquire of

M. E. SMITH,
Mrs. S. J. Barker, George Street.

Fredericton, Feb. 7th, 1888.

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

THE

CHEAP SALE.

—OF—

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS,
COTTON, HAMBURGS,
TWEEDS, HOMEPUNS,
CRETONNES, FLANNELS,
Still Continues. Also, a Lot of

DRESS GOODS

For 8 and 10 Cents, former price, 25 and 30 cents.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Oct 4th. 1887

NO MORE PILLS!

MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
It causes it to speedily to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
PRICE, 25 c. PER BOTTLE.

FRUIT

—AND—

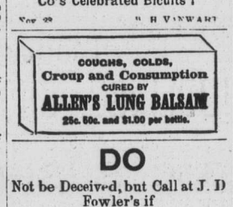
BISCUITS

—AT—

W. H. VANWART'S.

150 Bbls Apples---American Baldwins, Bishop Pippins, &c;
2 Bbls C C Cranberries;
2 Bbls Green Grapes;
All in fine order and at lowest prices.
Another lot of Christie, Brown & Co's Celebrated Bicuits!

Nov 29 W. H. VANWART.



DO

Not be Deceived, but Call at J. D Fowler's if

YOU

Would like to see the Finest Stock of Rich English Jewelry in Sets, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Gents' Signet Rings, Buttons, etc. If you should

WANT

A Good Watch, we have them in Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled and Nickle Cases, at prices

TO

Suit all. In Silverware, our stock is now full in all lines, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Castors, Vases, Napkin Rings, Jewel Cases. In looking for a Xmas Present you cannot

MAKE

Any mistake in examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have a full line of Clocks, French, English and American, all styles and prices, ranging from $1.25 to

$100?

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JAS. D. FOWLER

Directly opposite Post Office

Fredericton, Dec 17th, 1887

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

JOHN HARVEY,

Photo Artist.

STUDIO: 104 QUEEN ST.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Notice of Legislation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick at the next session thereof, for the incorporation of a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of carrying on Railway Traffic between the Northern and Eastern Shores of the Province and Fredericton. Power will be asked to take leases of any Railway Lines now built, or that may hereafter be built, and to work and use the same as common carriers with all privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as fully as the owners of such Railway Lines might work and use the same.

Dated this 13th day of February, A. D. 1888.

GEO F GREGORY,
Attorney for the Applicants.

Fredericton, Feb. 15th, 1888. 1m.

JUST STORED

70 PACKAGES

CONGOU TEAS.

COMING:

PHŒNIX FLOUR,

One of the best Bread Flours made. In barrels and half-barrels; also a few barrels of

PASTRY FLOUR AND SILVER SPRAY.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Feb 9th. 1888.

1100 BUSHELS

OATS

AT

ST. MARY'S STATION.

ELY PERKINS

Will unlock the Car for the People tomorrow morning. Customers will please leave orders at the store early as possible in the day.

Fredericton. Feb 7th. 1888.

FOR A GOOD

Substantial, Sensible

XMAS.

PRESENT!

—IN—

FURNITURE

GO TO

ADAMS'

AND GET

An Easy Chair, Platform Rocker, Splint Chair & Rocker, Carpet Rocker, Student's Chair.

—ALSO—

Cabinets, Music Stands, Work Tables, Fancy Stands, Foot Rests, Shaving Cases, Slipper Boxes, etc.

CHILDREN'S PRESENTS — High and Low Rockers and Rockers, in Carpet, Cane, Primrose, Willow and Splint; Rocking Horses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, etc.

BARGAINS—A great variety of Fancy and Useful Articles in Wooden Ware from 25 cts. up.

ADAMS',

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE,

Fredericton, Dec 13th

FALL AND WINTER.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

Practical Tailor.

English and Scotch Goods.

The Subscriber begs to inform his numerous patrons that he is now opening the finest stock of cloths ever shown in this city, consisting of Fine Diagonals and Worsted Tweed Suitings, Checked Suitings, Spring and Summer Overcoatings, Striped, Check and Plain Trouserings, and all the various styles and patterns of Cloths to be found in any First-class Tailoring Establishment. In addition to myself and son I have secured the services of A First-Class Cutter, from New York, and therefore I am prepared to Guarantee a Perfect Fit, and the Very Latest New York Fashions.

I have also a large and most thoroughly assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, for Adults and Children.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

150 QUEEN STREET

Fredericton, Dec 6th.

GRAND

CLEARANCE SALE,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON

ARTHUR LIMERICK desires to thank his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the last 12 years, and to inform them that it is his intention to close his present business on the 1st of May next.

He will sell the whole stock to a good purchaser, on the most liberal terms. In the meantime will continue selling at greatly reduced prices.

His stock consists of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions, usually found in a first-class tin shop.

He will continue to attend to Gas fitting and Plumbing in all its branches.

Good workmen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Parties having accounts against the subscriber are requested to render them, and those indebted to him will please call and settle immediately.

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 2nd, 1888—wtw

PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 3:30 p. m., for the election of five directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

A. F. RANDOLPH,
Manager.

Fredericton, Feb. 16th, 1888. 6 ins.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN,

53 Germain Street.

St. John, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on strictly scientific principles, he can with confidence submit them to the public.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Saturdays, till 9 p. m.

J. D. H.

MARYSVILLE

SKATING RINK.

UNTIL further notice the Marysville Skating Rink will be open for skating on

TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

with BAND, and on Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons, without band.

Rink open at 7 p. m. Band commencing 7.45 p m.

Admission—25 cts. Adults; 15 cts. Children.

JAS. GIBSON
Manager

Marysville, Jan 24th, 188 8. tf.

STILL THEY COME.

We have Received another Case (20 Dozen) of those ALL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at $1.25 a Suit.

Also: 5 Dozen more All Wool Cardigan Jackets. Same as last Lot, Price, $1.00. Call early, they Sell quick.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Fredericton, Dec. 1, 1887.

FISH.

IN STORE:

40 Bbls Canso Herring,
20 " Labrador Herring,
25 " No. 2 Shelburne Herring
25 " Barrington Herring,
45½ Bbls. Grand Manan Herring
25 " Canso Herring,
100 Qlts. Medium Codfish,
300 Boxes Smoked Herring.

For Sale Low by

JAS. HODGE.

Fredericton, Feb. 14th. 1888.

IMPORTANT.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY,

MARKED DOWN TO SUIT ALL.

GOODS ALL NEW.

A FINE LINE OF

SILK CHAINS

AT

F. J. McCAUSLAND'S

Fredericton, Dec. 15th, 1887

87-8 FALL AND WINTER. '87-8

A Fine Assortment for Fall and Winter Wear.

OVERCOATINGS

IN NAPS, FRIEZES, MELTONS, PILOTS, DIAGONALS, TWEEDS, &c.

FANCY SUITINGS

—AND—

TROWSERINGS

In all the Latest Shades and Designs.

All goods made up at the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible prices.

Also Gents' Furnishings, &c., &c.

A Good Fit Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.

THOMAS STANGER,

"IMPERIAL HALL,"

280 QUEEN STREET FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, Nov. 15th, 1887

The North American

LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,

OF TORONTO

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.

Guaranteed Capital, - - $350,000.00
Full Government Deposit,
New business for 1886 over - $2,500,000.00

THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN" embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Term and Semi-Tontine, and Commercial Plans, have proved acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and its rapidly growing and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.

The Company's rates are according to their various plans so arranged as to suit the convenience of all as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost while by the endowment combined with insurance.

All information given and applications received by

C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton

Oct 29, 1887—w w—1yr

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of