

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the office of the **NEW YORK** **NEWSPAPER** **ADVERTISING** **BUREAU** (500 Broadway, N. Y. C.) where advertising contracts may be made for it.

LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER **ADVERTISING** **BUREAU**, 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to make contracts with **ADVERTISERS**.

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription.
 Tri-Weekly Edition, one year, \$3.00
 Semi-Weekly Edition, one year, 1.00
 Specimen copies sent free.
 Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk.
 Address, THE GLEANER, Fredericton, N. B.

Terms of Advertising.
TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.
 Per Square, first insertion, 1.00
 each subsequent insertion, .75
 Professional and Business Cards, one square, per line, .25
 Permanent advertising at the rate of \$10 a column per year.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

THE RIGHT WORK.

We are glad to see a reference in the Daily Telegraph to the excellent opening for settlers which is to be found along the line of the Northern & Western Railway. The late Isaac Burpee used to say that he had one great fault to find with the newspapers of New Brunswick as a general thing; they did not say enough about the province and its capabilities. The point was well taken; because there can be no doubt that if the newspapers of New Brunswick, which really give tone to public opinion, kept more prominently forward the advantages of the province, and showed how favorably it compares with any part of the world, there would be less of a disposition on the part of our people to sit out westward on a doubtful search for fortune. Said Mr. Gibson, as he looked over one of the beautiful stretches of river valley which the above named railway intersects: "If all our people had stayed at home, what a magnificent province this would be now." The remark applies to all classes of exodists, to those who go west to make a fortune and those who have gone east to spend one. He might have added that if those who have made money in the province would employ it as he has done, in employing labor, in opening up the country, in developing new districts; if our rich men would all set an example of industry and enterprise, the province of New Brunswick would rank today with any part of America. We are satisfied that the apparent indifference of the press to this important subject may readily be remedied. It arises from several causes which are easy to understand; but it has continued long enough. Let there be a new departure. While we do not forget that we are Canadians, let us remember that we are also New Brunswickers; first, and that we have a province worthy the best efforts of our best people.

NEW BRUNSWICK AT THE EXHIBITION.

All the correspondents agree that New Brunswick is making a very good impression at the Colonial Exhibition, and our provincial agent, Mr. Cornwall, seems to be full of energy. Nearly every English mail brings us papers in which something very complimentary is said about the province. Mr. Logan's hand book comes in for a share of the good words, and the government is very prominently commended for getting up so presentable a book. Mr. Cornwall is very prominent in the incidental work connected with the Exhibition, and is doing much to facilitate the interchange of ideas between exhibitors and probable customers. It has been demonstrated to the people of Europe that in this province, which is almost the nearest land to Europe in all the western hemisphere, we are as far advanced in education and refinement, as skilled in manufactures, and have as fertile a soil and as favorable a climate as any other part of the continent. This is certainly something gained.

SCOTT ACT FINES.

The dominion government is quite aware that the enforcement of the Scott act is greatly interfered with because the order has been made to the disposition of fines under the procedure act of last session. In Fredericton fines are still collected and paid over to the city treasury. The law is fairly well enforced, considerable liquor is sold and will continue to be sold no matter what law is passed; but there are no open bars in the city as there are in many other places where the act is supposed to be in operation. We do not suffer here for want of any action on the part of the government; but there are localities where the operation of the act is completely nullified for lack of an order on the subject of the fines. Perhaps if the temperance people would raise a fund and pay Mr. Foster \$10 a night for a few weeks, he might take time to ask his colleagues that the necessary order be made. He could either get the order made or show that his colleagues were not in harmony with

the temperance sentiment of the country and it is surely not asking too much from such a wonderful lover of temperance that he will do one thing or the other.

A COMMON ERROR.

"The great trouble with a French Canadian is that he thinks so much about getting ready for the next world that he is not fit to live in this one."

This was the opinion expressed the other day by a gentleman who had been around Canada a great deal and who had come to the conclusion that the real secret of French Canadian apathy as regards improvement and progress lies in a sort of philosophic indifference to this world and all its vanities. Whether he was right or not we do not know; but we feel quite sure that the man who will stand a good chance of thoroughly enjoying Heaven. Yet there is a sort of religion going nowadays which teaches just the opposite of this. To those who profess it, the whole of creation appears a gigantic blunder. All is vanity they say, and they say it because Solomon said it. Now when they have gone through all that Solomon did they will probably be justified in accepting his conclusion as their own, but in most cases the application of the text is only a case of "sour grapes."

Let those who take it out into our fields, now whitening for the harvest, let them go into the busy workshops and hear the hum of the machinery and watch the busy hands of the toilers; let them enter the offices of those who plan and execute the great projects which keep the wheels of progress moving and tell us where the "vanity" comes in. If it is possible for the Infinite to be gratified by what a finite creature can do, He is much more likely to be pleased at those who make the best of life and nature, who use their hands and brains for the betterment of the race, and every man who does an hour's honest toil does this, than by a pretence of sanctity and a repetition of verbal thanksgiving. The man who trusts God and sows his grain has a better faith than he who says "Give us this day our daily bread," and is very much less likely to go to bed hungry. It is all well enough to think about dying right, but the trouble with this world is that not enough people think about living right, and they are not all French Canadians either. Somehow or other there is not enough said about this from the pulpit, and much of what is said is only a sort of preparation for the act of dying. It seems as though the reason why we should live right is not for fear of anything to come, but for the high pleasure of being as has been well said, in harmony with the great laws of nature and the ineffable plans of the Divine Creator.

THE MEXICAN SQUABBLE.

Some of our toy contemporaries greatly sympathize with Mexico in the present squabble with the United States. The Halifax Mail is one of these, and our contemporary thinks that the United States is being rapid for its past acts of injustice. It is natural enough that a toy should sympathize with a Mexican, and we have on a former occasion pointed out the points of resemblance between the two; but what we want particularly to point out today is that in this dispute as far as it has gone, the claim of the Mexican authorities, that they have a right to punish a citizen of another country for an act committed in his own country, merely because the person alleged to have been injured was a Mexican, would not be tolerated by any civilized government for an instant, and if Mexico will not acknowledge herself to be wrong, the United States owes a duty to the rest of the world to force a compliance with this first principle of civilized law that each country has jurisdiction over acts done within its own territory. Great Britain would have enforced her demands for editor Cutting's release long ago. There would have been no parleying until after he had been discharged.

Clashing the Anarchist Trial.

On August 11.—When the eight Anarchists were taken into the court room today a young lady with a basket on her arm went along the line, and presented each of them with a bunch of flowers.

Mr. Walker was applauded by the audience when in his speech he referred to Spies's speech at Grand Rapids on Washington's birthday. Mr. Walker said:

"Spies compared himself to George Washington. He said: 'There will be a revolution in 1886 when the eight-hour movement reaches its culmination.' George Washington led a revolution. If he had failed he would have been punished; if I fail I will be punished. There are 3,000 revolutionists in Chicago. They are known by numbers and not by names, and any one can join by application."

A Wise Precaution.—During the summer and fall people are liable to shingles, and of lower complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, it may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Eucalypti of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a Physician is seldom required.

Horse Nails.

40 BOXES Horse Nails just to hand.

aug. 14. R. CHRISTIE & SONS.

HERE AND THERE.

Some Facts, and a Few Other Good Things.
 Jupiter and Uranus will be in conjunction about noon, Aug. 16.

The day of the roller skate seems dying in a golden glow of good-for-nothingness.

Lieut. Schwatka, in command of The New York Times' exploring expedition in Alaska, is over six feet high and weighs 215 pounds.

Miss Clara Morris says that her health is now better than it has been for years, and that she now dispenses with the services of her physician altogether.

A short time before his death the Abbe Lant said to one of his pupils, "I will write a song expressly for you, if you will send me the words, but let them be by, I am too old to be serious. I leave that to the young."

Last year Holland sent 1,000 tons of eels to England; Germany sends 20,000 tons a year; and Scotland 40 tons. The annual consumption of eels in London and suburbs is 1,550 tons.

"I wonder if I would look well in black?" said a bride of two hours standing to a lady friend. "Why, are any of your relatives seriously ill?" "No, not my husband, but my husband's uncle, a cucumber every morning for breakfast, and I cannot talk him out of them."

The ancient city of Damascus is in a prosperous condition. Its trade with foreign countries is rapidly increasing. The narrow thoroughfares and basins for the storage of goods are being widened; streets suitable for wheeled vehicles, and the ancient aspect of the city is slowly being changed.

A strange lettering about a mill the other day was caught by a belt and drawn into the machinery. He was taken out in a cry of "condition," but smiled faintly as he remarked to his rescuers: "I see you are determined that I shall no longer remain in my cage."

A correspondent of the New York Sun expresses the belief that if ever the famous sea serpent is caught, he will turn out to be nothing more or less than a big sea turtle. The body being under the sea, it is of course invisible. The head when seen projects up out of the water, giving it the appearance of a serpent's head. Imagination supplies the rest.

A husband reading, while his wife near him sat embroidering a pair of slippers, remarked: "A German physician affirms and proves by figures that half of the female sex are tormented with insanity."

"He is right," replied the wife dryly, "for more than half the women prove it by getting married."

Ministers who preach long sermons—in the summer—will be interested in the comments of their smallest hearers. One of them was asked to preach by the name of a sermon. "Another, a little four-year-old, commented this:—'Mamma, that minister preached me all to hunger!'"

It is suggested by a prominent sculptor, who has the absent-mindedness to be always losing his umbrella, that this there is not enough said about this from the pulpit, and much of what is said is only a sort of preparation for the act of dying. It seems as though the reason why we should live right is not for fear of anything to come, but for the high pleasure of being as has been well said, in harmony with the great laws of nature and the ineffable plans of the Divine Creator.

There was tipponary and pretence of mind shown in the answer by a young lady who sat in a store at an evening party with a bright young military man, her little niece on her knee to play. "You should not say, 'Kiss me, dear,' you should say, 'Kiss me twice.'"

The eye-stone, which is so efficient in removing foreign bodies from the eye, is often said to be "kissed." Because the stone when put in vinegar. As a fact it is composed of calcareous material, which when placed in vinegar, is dissolved by carbonic acid gas evolved from contact with the liquid. The eye-stone is the front door of the eye, and is the seat of a little milky animal of the South American coast, and close up the shell after the animal has gone in, so as to serve as a protection.

Not long since a handsome young salesman wrote the name of his girl on the wrapping paper as it lay on the counter. He had often done so before, but concealed his tricks by tearing up the sack or wrapper on which the name was written. They are sure to brush against it and over it goes. I saw a slight young man on one occasion merely brush against a heavy marble statue and it fell—fortunately on the grass of the lawn. He declared that he did not push it, and I don't believe he did. It was unconscious magnetism. These people I speak of, whom other people call "dummys," are magnetic and unconscious in their power. It's a queer subject and worth following up, although where it would lead to no one can tell.

For the past two or three years the continent has been deluged with forged Bank of England notes executed in a style defying detection, even by the most experienced. From Paris, Copenhagen, Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Rome, and all the towns of the south of France, frequent complaints have been made by the victims of these frauds. It is evident that the forgers have either access to the bank paper or have found means of copying it exactly, for the strictest comparison between the real and forged notes fails to show any difference in the water mark or quality of the paper; and, in fact, his authorities in the Bank of England say that it is impossible to detect the difference except by signs and numbers known only to themselves.

Horse Nails.

40 BOXES Horse Nails just to hand.

aug. 14. R. CHRISTIE & SONS.

BELFAST RIOTS.

A Coat of Tar and Feathers Applied.
 Belfast, Aug. 13.—Rain continues to fall, keeping the streets clear of people. The authorities intend to order all taverns closed from 5 p. m. this evening until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Belfast, Aug. 13, 2 p. m.—Excitement occasioned by riots has been revived by an outrage committed by the Orangemen of Queen's Island, upon a Catholic named Johnson. The latter was returning to his home from work when he was seized by Orangemen and given a coat of tar and feathers. The Catholics vowed vengeance against the perpetrators. Five hundred additional policemen arrived to-day.

Since Saturday, 50 seriously wounded patients have been treated at the Royal hospital; two hundred more have been cared for at private surgeries, and it is estimated, that probably 300 others have received wounds in riots whose cases have not been reported.

Later.

Belfast, Aug. 13.—The city is fairly quiet to-day. Some throwing of stones took place, but no serious disturbances occurred. This evening some Protestant roughs seized a larval of porter on a dray and kicked a woman for refusing to lend them a truck upon which to remove the barrel. The police interfered and took the men into custody. All taverns in the city have been closed until Monday.

HE DEFIED THE DEITY.

A Story of a Baneful Physician's Humiliation and Rejuvenation.
 Middleton, Aug. 13.—A gentleman residing in Middleton, who was visiting in Sullivan county last week, was attracted by eight headstones in a little grass-grown cemetery, near Fallburgh, all of which stood in a row and were exactly alike. He got out of his wagon to look at them, and found that they were all children of a well-known physician, and that all were grown when stricken down, and that the dates on the headstones showed that the first born died Nov. 23, 1861, and the other seven between that date and Dec. 15 following, and that the entire family of eight children had died within eight weeks.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

When speaking of the matter to friends that day, he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

The story as told is that in 1861 there was a scourge of diphtheria in that neighborhood, and the physician was kept busy treating patients suffering from that disease. It was very successful, and gained such confidence in his skill that he began to boast that he could cure any case, and went so far that he "defied God Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure." In less than a week his youngest child was stricken down, and he was told the history of the case, which is regarded in that neighborhood as a genuine case of Providence in punishment for defiance of the Deity.

FLOUR!

CITY OF FREDERICTON.
HODGE'S CROWN. RUBY.

I have a large stock of the above named brands in store and to arrive, all fresh ground. The excellence and quality of these brands is attested by their rapidly increasing sales.

JAMES HODGE

Fredericton, Aug. 10.

HORSE SHOES.

Just received:

100 KOB Horse Shoes;

4 large size for Blacksmiths or

Machinists;

6 Horseshoe Nails, common and with self-

locking points;

20 Boxes Church Nails;

1 Case Yale Locks;

1 Case Plate. And for sale by

R. CHRISTIE & SONS.

Aug. 10.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D HARRIS, English Optician.

Office: 52 GERRAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., Near Railway.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even

most difficult cases, and his stock better made up

than elsewhere, and he is prepared to suit, with

ease, patients to his own eyes.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays (10

to 12 p. m.)

JUST RECEIVED!

Bath Sponges,

ASSORTED SIZES,

Carriage Sponges,

Assorted Sizes.

Finest Turkey Sponges,

Assorted Sizes.

Slate Sponges,

All Sizes.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

Davis, Staples & Co.

Corner Queen and York Streets Fredericton

Fredericton, June 9th, 1886.

DRUGGISTS

ASTANDARD MEDICAL WORK

For Young and Middle-Aged Men—

ONLY BY MAIL POSTPAID.

Illustrative Sample Free to All

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Great Medical Work. A Manual.

Physiological, Vitality, Nervous and Physical

Science. A complete and practical guide to

the science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and

a complete and practical guide to the

science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and

a complete and practical guide to the

science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and

a complete and practical guide to the

science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and

a complete and practical guide to the

science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and

a complete and practical guide to the

science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and

a complete and practical guide to the

science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and

a complete and practical guide to the

science of life, and a complete and

practical guide to the science of life, and