POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

March 2nd, 1889.

Tuesday	1,116
Thursday	902
Saturday	1,623
Total	3,641
Average	1,214

The Gleaner.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.

CITY MATTERS.

At the regular meeting of the city council this evening the water metre question will probably come up for discussion as the water committee will in all likelihood ask the council to authorize an assessment for metres. It is expected that the council will not sanction any additional assessment for water purposes, and that the committee will be requested to abandon the metre system. Such action will be in accord with the wishes of the majority of the ratepayers.

Reports from the public works and the roads and streets committees will probably show that it is not the intention of these departments to incur any extended liability this year; but to get along as economically as possible and to pay up old scores. This is right.

The treasurer's statement to date shows an overdrawn bank account of something over $14,000, upon which the city is of course paying interest; and it is estimated that by the time the new assessment is due the overdraft will be increased to $15,500. Since the end of the fiscal year the water committee have overdrawn about $4,500.

The position of our affairs undoubtedly calls for exceptionally prudent administration during the present year.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL CHANGES.

The Postmaster General's bill to amend the act respecting the postal service is calling forth a great deal of unfavorable comment. There is of course some merit in the bill, but it also contains proposals which in this progressive era should not have been conceived. The proposal to increase the ordinary letter weight from half an ounce to one ounce will be looked upon as a step in the right direction; the limiting of the free newspaper privilege to papers published at least once in seven days is another good feature; and the provision for the detection of letter thieves will meet with favor. Another desirable change is that letters insufficiently stamped shall be forwarded to the persons to whom they are addressed and double postage collected, instead of sending them first to the dead letter office. The propositions, however, to increase the rate on drop letters from one to two cents, and to increase the registration fee from two cents will not meet with favor in any quarter. It is a retrograde step. Surely if letters can be carried all over the country for three cents, drop letters can be handled with a profit at one cent each or even less. In support of his proposal it has been set up by the Postmaster General that the rate of two cents on drop letters is enacted in the United States. But Mr. Haggart loses sight of the fact that in the United States the public can send letters all over the Union for two cents, while in Canada our people are forced to pay three cents for a similar privilege. This section of the bill should be withdrawn. The increased registration fee will only have the result of diminishing the number of registered letters. We are inclined to accept the object of the bill as an effort to wrench a larger revenue from the people. Unless it is to secure more funds there is nothing upon which the latter changes can be justified; and even then justification is not possible, for the funds are not for necessary expenditures but for distribution among government pets.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From the tragedy in Veinna the eyes of Europe have turned to the crisis in France. The tremendous success of General Boulanger as a candidate for the department of the Seine caused the then Prime Minister, M. Floquet, to rush through the Chamber of Deputies a measure ensuring a return to the ancient system of voting, known as *scrutin d'arrondissement*, according to which each district of a department separately elects is own members instead of the whole department jointly electing several members under the system known as *scrutin de liste*. Having, as he thought, spiked General Boulanger's gun with this electoral weapon, M. Floquet felt more easy in his mind, and calmly went on at the risk of defeat, with that part of his programme which included a revision of the constitution. The defeat came on Thursday, 14th ult., and M. Floquet instantly resigned office. At a sitting of the Chamber, at which the Prince of Wales and was present, M. Floquet insisted on his revision scheme being discussed at once, whereas the chamber itself, by 307 votes to 218, decided, on the motion of M. de Donville-Maillefeu—an unknown count—that the discussion should be indefinitely postponed. This majority of 307 votes was made up of only 122 Republicans, the rest being Monarchists, Boulangists, and others not faborable to the republic. Then followed the resignation of the ministry which has in turn been succeeded by efforts on the part of M. Carnot, the President, to patch up another cabinet that might keep in office over the period of the Paris Exhibition, and so avoid exposing France to the excitement and danger of an election while she is crowded with visitors and has a gigantic international show on hand in her capital. It was believed that such a cabinet had been secured under M. Meline, but he had soon to announce to the president of the republic that he could not get a ministry together. Events point towards the termination of the situation by a dissolution; but that is just what General Boulanger wants. Still, M. Floquet's party will perhaps not be sorry to hasten it now that they think the new electoral machinery will better serve their purposes. The radicals who follow M. Floquet are naturally angry with the more moderate republicans known as the opportunists, to whose support of the reactionaries and Boulangists they attribute their overthrow. The truth is M. Floquent's cabinet went to pieces over the attempt to revise the constitution, just because, while all parties favor revision, and deem it of the greatest importance, each of them wants it carried out in a different manner. The radicals want a revision that would place more power in the hands of the democracy, and as General Boulanger also appears to want something very like it too, it is difficult to see how he could consistently oppose them. His belief, however, is that their revision scheme was only a farce, which they well knew the senate would reject.

President Harrison's inaugural address will be somewhat disappointing to a great body of Americans and to Canadians as well. He seems to have taken good care to commit himself to little or nothing. His references to international matters, (that portion of his address in which Canada is most interested), are clothed in such mystical language as to make them anything but satisfactory.

LOVE, DEATH, AND MYSTERY.

A Marriage in a Sleigh and the Death of the Bridegroom.

MONTREAL, March 1. The following advertisements appeared in a morning paper on Tuesday:

MARRIED.—Husson—Mulcahy.—On Feb. 25, at residence of bride's father, 1 Edward street, Mary, eldest daughter of James Mulcahy, to Ralph Boehesmil Husson, of London, England.

DIED.—Husson—At Montreal, on Feb. 25, Boehesmil Husson, aged 38 years, of London, England. English papers please copy.

Investigation into the origin of the advertisements developed a story of love and death and mystery which is in brief as follows:

Two years ago Ralph Boeheamil Husson, an Englishman, 35 years of age, and heir to immense estates, came to Canada for his health. After a time he settled in Montreal, becoming acquainted with sixteen-year-old Mary Mulcahy, who lived with her parents at 1 Edward street. He fell in love. His love was returned, and Husson and May became engaged. Mrs. Mulcahy would not consent to her daughter's marriage for two years, and a year ago Husson returned to England to settle his affairs before coming to Montreal to live. Soon after he returned to London symptoms of decline manifested themselves. His father consulted the best physicians and Mr. Husson was told that he must take the utmost care of himself. He corresponded regularly with his finances, and the marriage was fixed for the 15th of March. But he continued to decline, and, feeling that his end was approaching, he determined to brave the winter storms of the Atlantic and come here to marry the girl he loved. In vain the family doctor warned him that he never could survive an ocean voyage. He was not to be denied, and about twelve days ago, accompanied by his father, doctor, a priest, and a friend of the family, he set sail from London for New York. He arrived there after a rough voyage. The prognostications of the doctor were verified. Husson was dying.

A telegram was received by Miss Mulcahy on Monday afternoon, telling her to be in waiting at Bonaventure station on the arrival of the New York train on Tuesday, as Husson, who was in a dying state, was coming on. Miss Mulcahy was there when the train arrived. Husson was as pale as death. The meeting between the lovers was affecting. The party got into sleighs and were driven to Mrs. Mulcahy's house when Mr. Husson became livid and gasped for breath. It was felt that he was dying. In that solemn moment he motioned to the priest to marry them. Miss Mulcahy, who was greatly overcome, consented, and there in the open sleigh on St. James street, in the cold air, without altar or flowers, Ralph Husson and Mary Mulcahy were made man and wife. Two minutes afterwards Husson fell back in the sleigh dead.

This is the story. What became of the dead bridegroom is a question the detectives have been, so far, unable to solve. The officials at several railway stations deny all knowledge of a party arriving or of a corpse being shipped over the lines. None of the city undertakers know of any burial having taken place, and the officials of the Protestant and Catholic cemeteries say that no one answering Husson's description has been interred to their knowledge. The detectives only know the alleged facts as related above, but while they admit that they are working on the case they refuse to say for what purpose or who has employed them. Mrs. Mulcahy, mother of the bride, has been interviewed, but, while admitting that the marriage was solemnized by the strange priest and that the groom died immediately afterward, she refuses to say what was done with the body. To the question as to what was done with the body, what detectives were working on the case, and why such mystery was maintained, her only reply was:

"Well, find out what became of the corpse, and then you'll know all about it. I know nothing about it. His father was angry because my daughter would not go back to England with him, and he told me nothing. He took the body home, I suppose."

Encores.

The problem whether a manager can or cannot compel a vocal artist to accept an encore has probably not been seriously considered hitherto. Performers are, as a rule, only too ready to respond to demands made upon them by an audience or portions of it, and it can hardly have occurred to any one to conceive that an occasion would arise in which a vocalist would be censured by his employer for not conceding an encore. Such an occasion, however, would seem to have arisen in connection with an English opera theatre, and the case, it is said, is certain to come into court. The singer has been fined one night's salary for his alleged irregularity, and, according to his statement, the fine has been justified by the management on the basis of a private regulation, to the effect that any artist in its employment refusing to take a "call" shall be liable to a fine in question.

We shall not attempt to anticipate the decision which may hereafter be given, but, apparently, much will depend upon the meaning attached by judge and jury to the expression "taking a call." In ordinary theatrical parlance a "call" is simply a summons to the footlights, not a request for the repetition of a song or verse. It would, however, be almost a pity if the problem named above escaped legal pronouncement because of the nicety of meaning here involved. It would be interesting to have it formally declared whether an artist has any choice in the matter of encores, or whether he or she must concede them willy-nilly. Should the latter conclusion be arrived at, some vocalists will feel that a new hardship has been thrust upon them, and salaries may rise accordingly. The general public also would be more than ever at the mercy of those whose passion for encores is undiscriminating.—London Globe.

A $5,000,000 WEDDING.

The Boy Emperor of China Takes to Himself a Wife.

Amid Unrivalled Splendor—Astonishing Ceremonies

And Customs—Criminals Under Sentence of Death Released.

PEKIN, March 1.—The Emperor of China was married on Monday with unusual splendor. Monday was the Chinese New Year's day.

Recent correspondence furnishes something of this great imperial wedding which for grandeur and magnificence eclipses anything else of the kind in the world. First as to the groom. The boy Emperor of China is just seventeen years of age. He is a slender, yellow faced, almond-eyed, black-cued young tartar, who has all the instincts of the ordinary boy, and who likes fun as well as any boy among his subjects. He is called Tsai-Tien, son of Prince Chun, and he was born August 15, 1871. It is stated that the festivities of the occasion cost at least $5,000,000 and that many changes in the Imperial government will result from the wedding.

How the Bride was Selected.

Marriage customs in China are peculiar, and those pertaining to the marriage of the Emperor are most peculiar of all. Only once since 1674 has a marriage taken place in the Imperial palace when the imperial bride-groom was a minor. This was on October 16, 1872, when the Emperor Tungbi, age 17, was married to Alutoh, a Monchu lady.

The Emperor does not see his bride until the wedding ceremony. She is selected for him by the Empresses Dowager. She must be a Manchu and belong to the Eight Banners—a division of the military population. A year previous to the wedding orders are issued to this class that every girl of a specified age shall be sent to the Imperial palace. This order is not obeyed with alacrity, as one would suppose it would be, for the reason that the people know that when a girl becomes an Empress she is as good as hidden away from her parents forever. They, therefore, have all sorts of excuses ready, making out that their daughters are lame, deformed, sick or in some manner afflicted, in the hope that they might be passed over. But this does not avail, as the government has learned of these things and now orders that no matter what the alleged trouble of the girl is she shall attend at the palace. These girls, several hundred in number, are put through a thorough course of examination, ten at a time, by the Empresses Dowager. Fifty are first selected and the remainder are allowed to go. After these fifty have been retained at the palace for some time they are in turn weeded out until only ten remain. This process is repeated after a time until finally only the bride-elect is left. She is then given an elegant bridal house in Pekin where she remains preparing herself for the wedding until it takes place.

All Criminals Released.

For a week preceding and following the wedding all the courts in the land are closed and all criminals are given their liberty, even those who have been condemned to death. The Empress Dowager controls the details, the most important of which are announced to the empire in a series of edicts prepared by a Board of Rites. These edicts contain directions for every motion of the Emperor and his bride, as well as those who take part in the ceremonies during the occasion and for days following.

The Bridal Gifts.

About a week before the wedding a route is selected through the streets of Pekin from the bride's house to the imperial palace, by which the bride is to be conducted to her future home. To mark this route a path is laid out and sprinkled with new sand to make it look yellow, this being the imperial color. Over this route the presents of the bride are taken to the apartments which she will occupy in the palace. Only once a day are the presents conveyed to the palace. This is in the morning, and a procession accompanies them. For Tungchi's bride, in 1872, these processions were continuous for fully a week before the ceremony, and the presents included large and elegant cabinets, elaborately carved chairs and other articles of furniture made of the finest wood, dishes, vases, goblets and gold and silver articles in profusion. The larger gifts are carried by men whose dresses are of red cloth with white spots. The smaller articles are carried upon yellow tables, to which they are fastened. Along this route for days preceding the ceremony the body of men who are to carry the bridal chair of the Empress are continually drilling.

Her House Painted Red.

A number of days before the ceremony the bride's house is most elaborately decorated. On the gates is festooned rich silk in red, blue, yellow and green, braided and fringed, together with bunches of silk. On the pedestal of each post in front of the house there is painted in red the word "Shih," which means happiness. This word, in fact, is painted in bright red on everything connected with the wedding that it is possible to put it on.

Phœnix Robes and Diadem.

Two days before the wedding, that is on the day before the Emperor sends his bride her phœnix robes and diadem, he orders three princes to offer sacrifice and burn incense on the altar to Heaven. Another prince makes sacrifice on the altar to Earth, and still another repeats the ceremony on the shrine of the Imperial ancestors in their special temple. These ceremonies are for the purpose of announcing the marriage to those whose the sacrifices are addressed. The day before the wedding the Emperor sends to his bride a tablet of gold, the sceptre and seal. The tablet is called the permission, because it denotes that the Empress Dowager and Empress-mother allow the Emperor to marry. When it is taken to the bride's palace and is about to be read a master of ceremonies exclaims, "Listen to the will of Heaven!" Tablet, sceptre and seal are taken to the bride in a temple-like chair called the Dragon Car, which is accompanied by the bridal procession and in which the bride is taken to the imperial palace at the proper hour. This chair is placed in front of the bride's house several hours before the time for her departure.

The Wishing Hour of Midnight.

Everything is now in readiness for the great ceremony, with but one exception. This is the barricading of the entrance of every street and lane opening on the line of march, so that the eyes of foreigners or other curious persons shall not witness the procession or any part of it, or get the smallest possible glimpse of the bride. The time for the bridal procession to start from the bride's house is shortly after midnight, and the wedding ceremony must be over before 2 a. m. or good luck will not attend the nuptials. The night, too, must be one of a full moon. All this is arranged by a board known as the "Inquiring into Heaven Officials," who are the royal astrologers.

The Bridal Procession.

At exactly midnight the bride is escorted with much ceremony from her house to the dragon car, which she enters. She is completely muffled from sight in elaborate bridal robes and the car is closed on all sides. Over the car is held the imperial umbrella and close beside the body of men carrying the bride walks a figure carrying a burning joss-stock. Immediately in front are borne the golden tablet, the sceptre and seal. The procession is formed half in front and half in the rear of the dragon car and its escorts. Heading the procession are the Mongol princes and chiefs in extra grand costume on pure white horses, which are nearly covered with gold and yellow trappings. Next come persons bearing banners, tall triple umbrellas and fans of the most elaborate colors and patterns, prominently embroidered on which are dragons and phœnices. Following these are 200 lantern bearers, the lanterns being covered with characters representing happiness. Then come the bridal car and attendants.

How She Enters the Palace.

When the bride has been carried through the "Great Pure Gate" or "Gate of the Dynasty" and other gates and portals of the palace, she reaches the central court which leads to the throne room. A herald then makes this proclamation: "The orders of his sacred Majesty, the Emperor, are fulfilled." The Emperor then appears and receives the bride. In each of the bride's hands are placed uncoined pieces of gold and silver and her arms are crossed on her breast. Then she is made to support a vase containing wheat, maize, rice, emeralds, sapphires, rubies and other articles to symbolise all that the earth produces. Then she steps from the car upon a golden saddle and in this manner enters the palace as its chosen Empress

The Heart's Delight.

The dragon is the symbol of the Emperor and the phœnix that of the Empress, and from this the whole ceremony is called officially "The union of the Dragon and the Phœnix." The word "dragon" is linked to almost everything connected with the Emperor. The imperial canopy which is held over the bridal car is a triple one and represents an immense yellow dragon, and the dragon car in which she rides is covered with yellow silk, with a golden, crown-like top and ornamented with the dragon and the phœnix. The "phœnix and dragon couch" has on each corner long pieces of white jade of great value and supposed to be talismans of magic and mystic power. They are called "Shu i" or "Heart's Delight," from their power of conferring happiness and joy. The two vessels which hold the wine that bride and groom drink are of gold, and are called dragon flagons.

The Upper Hand.

The wedding ceremonies and festivities at the palace continue five days. Immediately on the bride's arrival she and the Emperor drink a cup of wine together, exchanging cups while drinking. In sitting down for the first time together each tries to sit on the other's robes, the omen being that the one who is successful in this has the upper hand through life. After the wine-drinking they together worship heaven and earth and their ancestors. Then they join the wedding feast with their relatives.

Gorgeous Robes.

On the morning following the ceremony of arranging the bride's hair in the manner in which it is worn by married women takes place. It consists in removing the hair on the temples, so as to make the brow have very sharp corners on the top. The hair is also plaited in a particular manner, and made to project out in a particular way by means of golden skewers. On the third day the bride and groom appear in most gorgeous costumes, which are called the Dragon and Phœnix robes. These are literally covered with pearls and by all kinds of precious stones, and those worn by the young Emperor Tungchi and his bride cost, it is stated, $900,000. On this day the Emperor holds court, receiving the princes and high officials and their congratulations.

The annual income of the young Emperor is variously estimated at from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000.

The Royal Harem.

The number of females in the royal harem is not accurately known. The Emperor has the right to seven legal concubines and to an unlimited number of illegal ones. Every third year after March next he will review the daughters of the high rank Manchu officers over twelve years of age, and will choose such as he pleases for his palace. Such of his secondary wives as bear children to him will continue to remain in the palace. The others may be restored to liberty when they reach the age of twenty-five years. Manchu girls consider it a great favor to be taken into the palace, and their families regard it an honor. They have no trouble in finding husbands if they are permitted to come out again, but while in the palace they associate with none but the King and his eunuchs.

A Contrast.

SHANGHAI, March 1.—The ceremony of the marriage of the Emperor was performed with unusual splendor. The request of the foreign ministers that they be allowed to tender their congratulations to the Emperor personally was politely refused, but they were all invited to a grand banquet with the Chinese ministers and received rich gifts. The magnificence of the festivities contrasts strongly with the condition of the famished millions in the provinces.

WHAT IS LOVE?

A Passionate Poetess Descants on a Most Mysterious Subject.

Love is the essence of every existing thing; the root of life! the recompense for death.

It is the all creative spark, the vital force of the universe. There is power to achieve in the mere utterance of the word—love. I think God said: "I love the earth," and lo! the earth sprang into being. Love is the natural element of all things. The illimitable oceans of space are composed of the waters of Love. Whoever loves most widely and warmly is most in harmony with the universe. Love is the key to success. To love your work is to excel in it. To love observingly and nobly any worthy object or aim is to eventually obtain and attain it.

Love is at once an ecstasy and an agony. It is the bridge whereon we are compelled to walk continually to and fro, between heaven and hell, but ever back to heaven.

When the bridge breaks or its timbers rot away, then are we precipitated into hell, and unable to find the door to heaven again; for the only way to go is over the bridge of Love. He who loves greatly hates feebly. All strong emotions proceed from and derive their strength from Love. If Love uses his own force there is nothing left for Hate. It is only when Love grows indolent and sleeps that Hate is enabled to steal his garments of strength and sally forth to do evil. But even then he has not his elder and divine brother's power; for he was sired by man, and Love was fathered by God.

God espoused nothing and said, "I love," and Love was born to rule the universe. Afterward nothing conceived and bore by man a misshapen creature, called Hate; but at one glance from the divine eyes of his nobly born brother he falls vanquished at the feet of Love.

To love is to become wise with the wisdom of ages, yet to become as a little child in humility and subjection.

To love enables us to lead an army into the jaws of death, and to serve as a mential at the feet of one so loved:

To love is to know happiness but not contentment, rapture but not peace, exhilaration but not satisfaction; for contentment means inertia, peace means stagnation, and satisfaction means satiety, and these three cannot exist where love is. Love and action are co-existent, and there is no repose where love is, but there is rest even in its restlessness, ecstasy in its misery, hope in its fear, joy in its sorrow, and sweet in its bitter.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Once a Week.

A Busy Clergyman.

Mr. Spurgeon, the welt known London preacher, has a beautiful residence at Beulah, Upper Norwood, with extensive grounds and handsome conservatories. His correspondence averages 500 letters a day, and he employs three secretaries to answer the communications which come to him from all parts of the world. The enormous revenues of the Metropolitan Tabernacle are entirely devoted to the various philanthrophic movements in which the reverend gentleman is interested, as the ample income derived from his books and sermons is more than sufficient for his utmost needs.—Philadelphia Times.

The property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, is worth $2,272,703, and recent donations by Mrs. J. W. Drexel and H. C. Marquand will swell this sum to three millions.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

AVERY'S PORTAGE, YORK CO.

Severely Bitten by a Dog—something about Winning a Woman's Affections.

AVERY'S PORTAGE, Feb. 28.—A little boy named Willie Brown, son of Donald Brown, who is serving a term in the Penitentiary, was bitten to-day by a dog. The plucky little fellow limped to Joseph Fairley's, where he makes his home, got his gun, went into the house with the intention of shooting him, but the woman took the dog in the house and refused to have him shot. The poor boy, who is a bright little lad of about eleven years, has no one to look after him. He showed us the cut on the calf of the left leg inflicted by the teeth of the vicious canine.

Men are flocking home from the lumber woods sunburnt and bearded, where most of them have spent the winter.

The Campbell Settlement correspondent seems to think we have a poor opinion of the fair sex, because we said almost any man could put on his Sunday clothes and Sunday behavior and win a woman's affections, but only sensible good menould retain their affections after they had them won, and vice versa. We repeat what we have said and challenge the world (Campbell Settlement correspondent included) to gainsay it. We are very far from having a poor opinion of women, and just as far from judging all women by that Blackville girl. If they were all like her we would never get a hot cup of tea in the world. When, may I ask, did the Campbell Settlement correspondent or any one else, see a young man going to see his lady love without his clothes and his Sunday clothes too, if he had any, if not he would make himself presentable in the old ones, and wear his blandest smile in order to make himself irresistible. And when he had her won the Sunday clothes would be hung up in the closet, only to be taken out on rare occasions, and in nine cases out of every ten the Sunday behavior is laid away forever, unless his wife chances to die, in which case he will don it again, but he does not feel at home in it, as it has been laid away so long and causes him to look ridiculous, consequence of which every one takes notice of him, and it is whispered behind his back that such a man is looking for another wife. It will be remembered, however, that this rule works both ways, and while the men are greatly to blame that this state of affairs should exist, the women are by no means guiltless, and have become to the very same means described above, viz: The Sunday clothes and Sunday behavior to catch a husband, and they don them in such a bewitching manner that they do not catch the brainless tops but the real men, and make them miserable the rest of their lives by throwing off the garb of deceit by which they won them, and putting on the slovenly attire and the snappish fault-finding manner again, while modest and whole hearted women have to put up with the brainless tops. But this state of things seems to be an order of Divine Providence, and is beyond the comprehension of your humble Avery's Portage correspondent.

DOAKTOWN.

An Interesting Budget of Items From a Newsy Scribbler.

DOAKTOWN, March 1.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Warren Porter, died last week, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

The remains of Mr. James Donley's infant child were interred in the Blackville burial ground in the family lot.

Mr. Fowler has returned home from Nova Scotia, where he had been employed in railroading. He is a first-class engineer.

Miss Carry Swim has returned from Fredericton, where she spent about two months with some friends.

Rev. Mr. Edwards has not been able to preach for some time owing to ill health. He is now recovering.

Mr. Harvey Doak's mill has been sawing pretty steadily during the winter. A large quantity of grain has been ground up.

Mr. Murray has finished in wood hauling and has an immense quantity hauled in.

There is talk of a new episcopal church being built here next summer.

Mr. Burke Archibald is one of the most industrious men of the place. At present he is engaged hauling logs, sleepers, hay, wood, etc. Mr. Archibald is seventy years of age, but can do more work than half the young men.

CAMPBELLTON.

Entertainments in the Oddfellows and Masonic Halls—For Violation of the Liquor Law.

CAMPBELLTON, Feb. 28.—A basket social under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was held in the Oddfellows hall on Monday evening last. Quite an interesting programme had been prepared for the occasion, which was much appreciated by quite a large gathering of the young folks.

Mr. Wm. Barker repeated his Charlottetown concert in the Masonic hall, here, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and judging from the large crowd we saw going to the hall both evenings, his efforts have likely been largely repaid. The proceeds are to go to the convent.

The case of the proprietor of the Intercolonial Hotel for violating the liquor law by selling on Sunday, was tried in Dalhousie this morning. The J. P. decided against the defendant, imposing on him a fine and the costs. The case of H. O'Keefe will come off on Saturday next.

MOUTH KESWICK.

Horse All Prevalent—Lost a Valuable Cow—Congratulations.

MOUTH KESWICK, March 1.—Mr. Edmund Dunphy lost a valuable cow this week.

The horses hereabouts, and in Douglas and Bright, are suffering from a mild type of horse-ail.

Melbourne Ferris is being congratulated upon a certain domestic event, which is deemed of considerable importance, as it is the first.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

Enquiry by the United States Government to be Demanded.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Parnell branch of the Irish National League will this week submit to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine a resolution adopted by it yesterday and which will be sent to every branch in the United States, urging joint action by Congress, requiring the State department to demand of the English government a statement of how far it has carried on its spy system, military and otherwise, in this country. The action is based on the testimony of Dr. LeCarron before the Parnell Commission. The resolution alleges that spies paid by Great Britain are now employed in government departments and in the United States army, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. It advises a demand upon England for the names and aliases of all its spies in this country.

PURE CONFECTIONERY

Will be found at

J. H. TABOR'S,

198 QUEEN STREET,

And also at the store formerly kept by

BERRY BROS.,

He having purchased the stock and good will of the business. He will continue to run it as it has been run—in first-class style.

Fredericton, Feb. 7. J. H. TABOR.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, BARRISTER.

Office—Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

London and Lancashire

FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y

Risks accepted at lowest rates.

Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,

AGENT, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, Aug. 14th, 1888

February 28th.

JETTED AND BRAID

ORNAMENTS

Just Opened at

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

Fredericton Feb 28

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

$10 REWARD.

LOST on the evening of 21st Feb., A BLACK CURLEY COATED RETRIEVER, answers to the name of "Don." The above reward will be paid to anyone detaining him in me at Springhill, or to Barker House.

Any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

Springhill Feb 26 B. D. SEWELL.

To Sell or To Lease

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated at the corner of Needham and Regent Sts., known as the "Lawrence House." Terms easy and rent low to a good tenant. Apply to

Fredericton, Feb. 5th. A. LIMERICK.

TO RENT.

THE UPPER FLAT of the Subscriber's House on King St., now occupied by Mrs. Whitehead. Apply to

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, and possession given the first of May next, the Brick Dwelling opposite the Officers' Quarters, lately known as the Model House, and now occupied by Mr. William Segee. Apply to

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton Jan 29th

TO LET.

FROM MAY 1st, the dwelling on Waterloo Row now occupied by Mrs. Charles Tabor. Enquire next door below.

Fredericton, Feb. 2—tf C. A. JACK.

Girls Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE

Reference Required

Fredericton Sept. 4th, 1888.

BOY WANTED.

WANTED to learn the Printing Business an intelligent boy of about 15 years Apply at GLEANER OFFICE

JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Designs in

LADIES

POCKET BOOKS

this year, 1889. Beautiful in design, well made and reasonable in price, in fact, cheaper than old style books are sold elsewhere, at

F. J. McCAUSLAND'S

WATCH & JEWELLRY STORE, QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, March 2

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

3000 BBLS. FLOUR,

Mostly bought before the recent rise, including the following well known Brands,

Ogilvie's Patent,
Ogilvie's Star,
Ogilvie's Baker's A,
Harvest Moon,
Buda,
People's,
Walzen,
Crystal,
Stockwell,
Phœnix,
Kent Mills,
Leo,
Heart's Content,
Mascot,
Charm.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Feb. 26th, 1889.

Another Thousand.

ANOTHER

1,000 BUSH.

Clean, Bright

OATS.

At the Cars for the People to-day. Prices low. Call at

ELY PERKINS'

Fredericton, Feb. 16

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 purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, until until 10 p. m. Jan 15th—1y tbw

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.

COACHES AND CARRIAGES

Furnished with all Possible Despatch!

HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS.

JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

OPEN -:- AGAIN!

Don't Forget that you can buy

GROCERIES

at the old Stand,

YERXA & YERXA,

AS

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Fredericton, Feb. 2

WILEY'S DRUG STORE

JUST RECEIVED:

Johnson's Liniment,
Wizard Oil,
White Liniment,
Allan's Lung Balsam,
Atwood Bitters.

JOHN M. WILEY,

196 QUEEN STREET,

Fredericton, Jan. 23

MARCH 2ND, 1889.

LANDING!

50 Hhds. Antigua Molasses, bright and good flavor.
250 Bbls Corn Meal, for feeding purposes. Price very low
60 Bbls. Canso Herring,
50 Boxes Dingman's Soap,
60 Qtls. Choice Medium Codfish,
200 Bags Coarse Salt.

BOTTOM PRICES,

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, March 2.

FRUIT. FRUIT.

Evaporated Apricots,
" Apples,
Prunes Dates, Figs,
Canned Apples, [Nice]
Florida Oranges,
Valencia Oranges,
Messina Oranges,
Lemons, Apples,
Waterville Cheese, &c.,

AT BOTTOM PRICES AT

W. H. VANWART'S

Fredericton, Feb. 23

COLOSSUS

GUNTER'S BIG SLEIGH,

Seating nearly Half a Hundred, Drawn by Four or Six Horses,

ON HIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Parties of any number wishing to visit Marysville Rink will be called for at their residences.

Telephone your Orders.

GEO. I. GUNTER.

Fredericton, Dec. 11th, 1888.

NOTICE!

OWING TO A PRESSING NEED OF MONEY, I am obliged to notify all parties indebted to me for last year's accounts, that unless the same are paid on or before the

5th Day of March, Next,

They will be handed to my Attorney for collection.

R. A. ESTEY.

Fton Feb 14 1m-tw

The North American

LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y

OF TORONTO

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PRES'T.

Guaranteed Capital,	$300,000.00
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, Tontine, Semi-Tontine and Commercial Plan, have proved so 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 progressive record 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 and tontine the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.

All information given and applications received by

C. E. DUFFY,

Agent, Fredericton.

Oct. 29, 1887.—w tw.—1yr.

THE ATLAS

FIRE

ASSURANCE CO'Y,

Of London, Eng.

Established in the Year 1808.

CAPITAL, - - - $6,000,00.

Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.

C. E. DUFFY, Agent.

Fredericton Oct. 8th, 188

TRUE!

Our

Fruit Buttercups,

are the Finest Confectionery ever shown here.

Only try them.

WHITE & CO.

Fredericton, Feb. 9.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

STANLEY'S ENGLISH SPECTACLES

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

GEO. C. HUNT,

Agent, - - - - - Fredericton.

See later Advertisement.

Aug.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

Dec. 11.—1 yr tw