POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

February 23rd, 1889.

Tuesday,	1,223
Thursday,	1,196
Saturday,	1,664
Total,	4,083
Average,	1,361

The Gleaner.

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

MR. LAURIER'S RESOLUTION.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Laurier's resolution of Tuesday, reprinted in another column, was not adopted by the Commons. With some little amendment, and an understanding, it could well have been accepted by the government, and passed unanimously. The effect would have been beneficial. The resolution was framed in the spirit of friendship with which we must meet the United States if the differences now irritating the two nations are to be satisfactorily and honorably adjusted; and suggested settlement on a thoroughly practical basis—a basis which has been declared to be desirable by many of the boards of trade and other organizations in the United States, and a basis which no representative body has yet felt called upon to pronounce against. There is certainly an earnest wish throughout Canada that the fishery trouble be settled without delay, and that the friction between the two peoples, consequent upon the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, be at once removed. The government would, therefore, have consulted the wishes and interests of the electors of Canada had it accepted Mr. Laurier's resolution.

As against this course, or at least as against the resolution and the contentions of Mr. Laurier, the tories claim they "don't propose to go to the United States on their knees" for a settlement. But this is nonsense. Mr. Laurier does not propose any such course. The resolution expressly guards against that. We wish to meet the United States in a spirit of friendship, willing to settle on a basis fair and honorable alike to all. Meet them in any other spirit and what is the result? Either no settlement, or an absolute sacrifice on bended knee.

The tariff resolutions and bills introduced into the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and the discussions which follow, show clearly that the friction now existing is only the result of our government's policy of hostility towards the United States, and further that they are prepared to drop all retaliatory legislation when Canada evinces a disposition to control its legislation in a spirit of friendship toward them. Is it not natural that after a tacit understanding between the United States and Canada had been violated by the latter within a year from its making, that the former should seek retaliation? We had agreed to put certain articles of their produce on our free list in return for a similar consideration. We so regulated our tariff afterwards that these articles were practically not made free; and a generally hostile line of policy, in lumber for instance, was adopted. Is it reasonable, therefore, that the other and greater party to the understanding should quietly submit? Hence Mr. Baker's bill to impose a duty on important Canadian products now on the United States free list.

There must be a settlement of these difficulties at an early day, or a commercial war will be the inevitable result. Whether or not we are prepared for such an eventuality makes but little difference if we can get along better in peace and harmony, and few will be found to deny that we can. The freer our intercourse with our neighbors the better. Let us meet them in the spirit suggested in Mr. Laurier's resolution and we need have no fear of coming to any other than an honorable and highly satisfactory settlement.

MR. PARNELL'S TRIUMPH.

The complete collapse of the Times case by the proof that the letters which it printed as associating Mr. Parnell and other prominent members of the Irish party with crime in Ireland, (Mr. Parnell in particular) were forgeries and without the slightest atom of truth in statement, is a grand triumph for one of the most honorable, gifted and prudent statesmen which the British Isles have produced in any period of their history. It is likewise an important triumph for all who have been intimately associated with Mr. Parnell in his good work. The object in forging the letters was to make money from a bitter tory partisan; the object in giving them publicity was to blast the character and for ever ruin the reputation of Mr. Parnell and his associates in the Home Rule movement against which and against whom the energies and money of the tory party throughout England had been for years directed; and had the Times succeeded in establishing genuineness of writing in the minds of the commission, it would have served its purpose admirably. Mr. Parnell comes out of the ordeal through which he passed, and through which he has been hunted by all the menacing and debasing influences which it is natural for a deep-dyed tory to bring to bear in such cases, with a most excellent character and reputation unimpaired, and with an influence which no leader of the Irish party has ever yet attained. Ireland and her friends may well shout with joy.

Whatever may be the effect of the collapse of the Times case on the politics of Great Britain, one thing is certain: The day in which an acceptable system of home rule will be granted to the people of Ireland is near at hand. The principal struggles are about over, and a measure of justice which should long ago and would, but for tory influence, have been granted, is now within reach. It is, too, more than possible that one of the effects of the collapse will be the defeat or the resignation of the tory government. We will not be surprised to hear of either at any hour.

Mr. Ellis' bill to authorize the assessment of incomes of civil servants has been thrown out of the commons on the ground that such a bill should originate with the government. This may be the practice of the commons in such matters, but it is decidedly not consulting the wishes of the public to so summarily dispose of so important a measure as that introduced by Mr. Ellis. The ratepayers are of but one opinion on the matter of assessment of civic servants' incomes. These servants enjoy all the benefits and protection which the cities in which they reside can afford, and their salaries are amply sufficient to warrant them in bearing a share of the cost of each. It is regarded therefore as their duty to contribute that share. The action of the speaker in ruling the bill out removes the possibility of an assessment being authorized by the commons during the present tory regime, for certainly the government will not take the matter in hand. They have too many friends in office for that.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Globe's telegraph editor headed a paragraph referring to "Prof." Foster, "The Rake's Progress" (after Hogarth.) The compositor made it "The Fake's Progress." The compositor was right. As a statesman Foster is a "fake."—London Advertiser.

BALKED BY A HACKMAN.

Sad Experience of a Society Man Who Unwittingly Passed Bad Money.

A society gentleman, who has money and business, found himself in a predicament recently. He had alighted from a hack en route to a ball with lady friends.

"Let the bill go on my monthly account," he said to the driver, as he started away with the ladies.

"No you don't," responded the driver, with that unmistakable air of determination to collect or fight. "I've been worked once or twice that way. You will have to pay or stay."

"But I can't be detained. You will find me all right at your office" (giving his name).

"I'm in a hurry, too," said the driver, but I can be spared long enough to go up into the ballroom and hang on to you until you pay."

"But, man, this is absurd. I am B——, of such and such a firm, known to everybody. You needn't be afraid."

"I am not afraid of losing, for I'm going to stay right with you. I stick closer than beeswax to a friend," the inexorable man of the whip declared.

"Ladies, pardon this scene if you can," said the society man as he reached for a handkerchief from his spiketail and wiped the death damp from his brow. "This man is unreasonable and happens to catch me at a time when I haven't money about my person. You, I hope, ladies, will require no further explanation."

The ladies were all sympathy and smiles. Of course they had no money. Where should a society lady dressed for a ball carry money? A happy thought strikes their miserable companion.

"Here, driver, I will make you out a check on any bank you name."

"Now, you really didn't take me for a fool, did you? If I knew you well enough to take your check I'd know you well enough to trust you. Come, the ladies are getting cold. I want the money. Are you going to pay, or must I enjoy you all evening?"

The sound of merry music within didn't cheer the sickening heart of the moneyless man. But hope came through a thought.

"Ladies, will you kindly excuse me and remain here as hostages till I step in and borrow from a friend?"

The ladies were willing and had rare sport cutting the driver to pieces by speaking of him in his presence, but never addressing him.

"If you would save a friend," said Mr. B., hurrying in and addressing the first acquaintance he met, "let me have $2 to pay a crazy hackman."

"Why, certainly, me boy," said the friend, clapping open a well loaded pocketbook, "only I haven't the change. Take this five," and he selected from a lot of bills a silver certificate.

Descending to his friends the borrower thrust the bill at the hackman savagely: "There, take that bill. I have no time to wait for change. Perhaps you can use it in learning how to treat a gentleman."

Trouble drops from the mind when one mingles in the mazes of the waltz, and the foregoing incident was forgotten by the principal sufferer. It was rudely recalled the next morning when the hackman, immersed in sardonic smiles, and accompanied by some one who might have been a detective, called at his place of business.

"Counterfeit money don't go," was the driver's salutation.

"Counterfeit! I tell you, man, I'll have a lunacy commission appointed for you if you don't clear out. You are the most pestiferous cuss I ever encountered. What's the matter with you now! Didn't you trouble me enough last night?"

"I'm all right. Don't talk too loud or I may not be satisfied with $5. Take this paper and give me good money, will you?" and he handed out the borrowed bill which had been passed to him on the previous evening by the society man.

The bill, upon examination, did look queer.

"Come with me," Mr. B. said, "and we will see about this."

"Certainly," responded the driver; "in my hack, at your expense."

The whole affair was explained later, when the group stood before the gentleman from whom the money had been borrowed.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed, "did I give you that bill? That was given to me by a revenue officer as a sample of the counterfeit certificates which were put in circulation here some months ago. I asked for it as a curiosity and have interested many friends by exhibiting the bad bill with a good one and asking them to pick out the counterfeit. The officer who gave it to me marked it at my request, and if you will look closely you will see 'counterfeit' marked in small letters on the face of it."—Indianapolis News.

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THE NIHILIST

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It is the Most Thrilling and Entertaining Story of the Day.

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For Sale by the Newsboys, or at the Counting Room.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Proceedings of the Past Two Days.

Mr. Laurier's Resolution for Conciliation.

Mr. Ellis's Civil Servants Assessment Bill.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26. In the commons, to-day, when the motion was made to go into committee of supply, Hon Mr Laurier rose, amid cheers, to call attention to the unsatisfactory character of the present relations between Canada and the United States. The matter, he said, was one of urgency, and it appeared that the government had no policy upon the subject excepting one of drift which was likely to result disastrously; therefore, it was the duty of the opposition to ask what the government proposed to do as it was for the country's good (cheers.) A measure was on the statute books of the United States, authorising the president to close American ports to Canadian shipping, and to prevent the importation of Canadian goods. Two nations that ought to be bound together by the most friendly feelings were thus brought face to face with the prospect of commercial war, which Sir Charles Tupper had told the house was a little short of actual war, and for this unfortunate condition of affairs the dominion government were chiefly responsible. As a true and candid Canadian he deemed it his duty to point out where the government's policy had been erroneous. The government had adopted a programme of retaliation which was calculated to create unfriendly feelings towards Canada in the United States, and the logical outcome of such a policy this country had now to face (Hear, hear.) The golden era of Canada's commerce and prosperity was a period during which the old reciprocity treaty was in force. The Liberal party condemned any course such as that which has been pursued by the government during the recent years which was calculated to prevent the renewal of reciprocal trade relations between the two countries. In 1873 Sir Charles Tupper had promised the people of the maritime provinces that if the tories were returned to power he would have reciprocity within two years. They had been in power 10 years and were now declaring against reciprocity in the abstract—and a policy of restriction and inactivity had been pursued. The people had been asked to keep silent and to trust to the government's wisdom, but the result was a threatened commercial war. The government had attempted to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818 in a harsh and ungenerous manner which had produced only evil. He urged that the *modus vivendi* should be continued in force. If the Americans were dealt with in a broad and liberal spirit, there was good reason to hope for a satisfactory treaty. The Tories had jeered at Wiman, but were glad now to take the advantage of his good offices. (Cheers.)

He appealed to the government to reverse their policy and to adopt one of conciliation, and closed by moving the following resolution:—

That in view of the rejection by the senate of the United States of the Washington treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate regrettable differences existing between Canada and the United States upon the fishery and trade questions, this house is of opinion that steps should be taken, at an early date, by the government of Canada for the satisfactory adjustment of such differences, and the securing of unrestricted freedom in trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations for such a purpose Canada should be represented by some one nominated by our government; that in the meantime, and to permit of such negotiations being entered on, and to afford an evidence of the anxious desire of Canada to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, this house is of opinion that the *modus vivendi* proposed on behalf of the British government and the government of the United States, with respect to fisheries, should be continued in operation during the ensuing fishing season.' (Cheers.)

Sir John Macdonald complained that Hon. Mr. Laurier's resolution referred to too many subjects. The questions of unrestricted reciprocity and the *modus vivendi* ought to be discussed separately. The government were not prepared to admit that they had done wrong, and he would not say whether the *modus vivendi* was to be continued or not. The amendment was moved at an inopportune time—at a time when there was a prospect of renewing negotiations with the United States for better commercial relations. The government were not going to announce what policy they proposed to adopt with respect to the fisheries matter until the policy of the new administration at Washington was declared. On the first intimation from the United States of a desire for enlarged commercial relations, the government would be ready to consider that matter as well as the fisheries question. Newfoundland was in agreement with the dominion with respect to the *modus vivendi*. He denied that the people of Canada sympathised with the south during the civil war in the United States, and admitted that Erastus Wiman, who was a Canadian and a clever and an able man, had afforded an opportunity of opening negotiations which led to the treaty of last year. President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard were anxious to settle the fisheries question, and so had refused to attach to the treaty anything about commercial arrangements. The demand was made now that the dominion government should go on their knees to the Americans.

A voice—You'll do it, too. (Laughter.)

Sir John called upon his supporters to vote down the resolution.

Mr. Mills pointed out the absurdity of Sir John's assertion, that the people and the government of Canada had sympathized with the north during the civil war by reminding the house that the premier and his colleagues had cheered when the news of a victory over the union forces was received. He quoted Tupper's statement of last session that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 had been abrogated because of the Canadian sympathy with the south.

Resuming after recess, Mr Mills said that the government had been obliged to make concessions by the Chamberlain treaty in the hope of conciliating Americans, which they would not have been called upon to make but for their own foolish and irritating policy. The whole policy of the tory party in Canada for the last half century had been designed apparently for the purpose of exciting hostility towards Canada in the U. S. If the government failed to obtain free access to the American market for Canadian products, the failure would be due to their own blundering and incapacity, and not to an unwillingness on the part of the American people.

Hon. Mr. Foster argued at length that the course of the opposition was unpatriotic.

Mr. Edgar pointed out a number of cases in which American fishing vessels had been ill-treated by the customs officials in 1886, and quoted contentions of the minister of justice, showing that the deliberate policy of the government was to treat fishermen in a manner calculated to exasperate the people of the United States.

Mr. Macdonald (Huron) moved an adjournment of the debate. The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27. In the commons, to-day, Mr Weldon, of Albert, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the extradition treaty. He argued that the present scope of treaty was too limited. Crimes that ought to be extraditable were not. His bill provides that Canada may enter into extradition treaties with foreign powers with whom no treaty exists, for the purpose of handing over persons guilty of flagrant crimes but excepts those charged with political offences.

Replying to Mr Weldon, of St. John, Hon Mr Foster said the balance of money granted to the Albert railway had not been paid.

In answer to Mr Edgar Hon Mr Bowell said the government had paid $262,500 as interest upon fifteen millions of Canadian Pacific railway bonds guaranteed last session.

When Mr. Boyle moved the second reading of the bill to prevent fraud by tree peddlers, Hon. Mr. Thompson asked that the measure be allowed to stand, but would give no explanations. This is the bill that Sir John Macdonald has promised the Americans shall not become law.

Mr. Cook moved the second reading of the bill to require railway companies to hand passengers at stations or platforms. He instanced the numerous instances where fatal accidents had occurred through carelessness of the railway in obliging passengers to get off the trains at places where there were no platforms.

Hon Mr Thompson thought that those suffering injury to person or baggage because of negligence of railway companies, had a remedy at common law. He feared that the bill would cause more inconvenience than it would remove. He suggested that the bill be read a second time and referred to a select committee.

Mr Weldon (St John) objected to the bill on the ground that if it became law and passengers were landed at any place other than a platform they would be made the victims of common informers, even though no injury was caused.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the select committee.

Mr. Ellis moved the second reading of the bill to authorise the assessment of incomes of civil servants. He argued that the public employes who enjoyed all the advantages of the municipal improvements, schools, streets, etc., should bear their just share of taxation.

Mr. Rykert objected on the ground that the bill was out of order. It should have originated either with the government or in committee of the whole.

Mr Weldon (St John) said that if there was any means of reaching these civil servants they should be made to bear their share of taxation. The courts had decided that the local legislatures had not the power to tax them and surely such a power existed somewhere. After question of order had been discussed the speaker decided that the bill should have originated with the government. The house then adjourned.

Notes.

It is rumored that Hon. John Macdonald will be made minister of trade and commerce. This will give a portfolio to the senate.

THE PIGOTTED TIMES

Withdraws Its Case and Apologizes for Publishing the Famous Letter—The Perjurer and Forgerer to be Extradicted from Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the Parnell commission this morning, on the opening of the court, Sir Richard Webster read a statement on the part of the Times, announcing complete withdrawal from the inquiry of the evidence relating to Parnell and other letters, and expressing regret of the Times that it ever published them.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The opposition will not raise a formal discussion in parliament on the Parnell commission, but the Nationalists will closly question the government regarding the assistance given by the authorities to the Times.

Sir Charles Russell expressed a desire to investigate the conduct of Houston and the conspiracy behind him.

Judge Hannen suggested in reply that Sir Charles place his clients in the witness box and consider what action to take concerning Houston.

In accordance with this suggestion Mr. Parnell was called as a witness. His appearance in the box caused a stir in the crowded court room, and every eye was fixed upon him.

Mr. Parnell, in quiet but firm tones, denied that the signature appended to the letter of May 15th was his, nor did he know by whom the body of the letter was written.

In reply to a general question by Sir Charles, Mr. Parnell announced that all the letters attributed to him were forgeries, and declared that those with Egan's name attached were equally spurious.

The Attorney General asked no questions, and Mr. Parnell retired from the box.

The court thereupon adjourned until Friday to allow the presence of Campbell, Parnell's secretary.

The issue of the second edition of the Times, usually due at 2 p. m., was delayed over an hour to-day, a circumstance almost unprecedented in the history of the paper. It seems it was held back in order that all advertisements of the pamphlet "Parnellism and Crime" might be taken out. It is reported the Times' action was the result of an injunction.

In the House of Commons to-day, Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State of Home Affairs, stated that the authorities were taking steps to secure the extradition of Pigott from Paris. Mr. Matthews also said he had no information regarding Houston which at present would justify him in preventing Houston from leaving the country.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Times to day in its leading editorial quotes in full the apology tendered by Attorney General Webster before the Parnell commission for the publication of the forged letters, and continues: "We desire to endorse as appropriate every word of the foregoing statements. Parnell having in the witness box stated the letters to be forgeries, we accept in every respect the truth of the statement and express our regret most fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters as Parnell's or use them in evidence against him. This expression of regret includes also the letters falsely attributed to Egan, Davitt and O'Kelly. This withdrawal, of course, refers exclusively to letters obtained from Pigott."

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A copy of Pigott's confession to G. A. Sala has been received from Paris. It must be Pigott's own copy which was rejected by Mr. Parnell and returned to him, and the fugitive witness must have been in Paris when it was posted. In this precious document Pigott says he desired to make full disclosures. He admits he was the fabricator of all the letters signed by Parnell, O'Kelly and Davitt. He denies any connection with the American brotherhood after the sale of his newspaper, the Irishman. He acknowledges that his assertion that his report of interviews with Eugene Davis at Lousanne was made from rough notes taken at the time, was false. He says he copied the handwriting on tracing paper from genuine letters.

THE KEY TO THE FORGERIES.

How the Author of the Famous Times Letters was Spotted by Egan.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—From a gentleman high in authority in the prosecution of the Parnell-Times case was heard the true story of how the conspiracy against Parnell was detected. One day last July a young Irish American Priest, Rev. Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, Ill., brought Parnell a package, placed in his hands the night before he sailed from New York. It contained evidence revealing the forgeries and identity of the forger of the letters printed in the London Times. In scrutinising the forged fac similes, Egan discovered one signed with his own name written avowedly at a certain address in Paris. The recollection flashed upon him that Pigott was the only man to whom he had ever given it. Pigott had written him for a confidential address to which he might send important information. Egan secured this address, which proved the key to the forgeries. It had been Egan's custom to write on the fly leaf of a letter received the answer to it, and then copy the matter to be sent to the correspondent. He found Pigott's by comparing them with the handwriting on the forged letters; saw he had the forger, and submitted the letters written by Pigott to experts together with the fac similes of the forged letters. They immediately detected the characteristic peculiarities, which were confirmed under microscope. Pigott tried to sell the Irishman (newspaper) to Parnell and Egan, and he furnished an inventory apparently authenticated by a well known accountant, showing the value of the property of the concern. Egan proved the inventory false and that Pigott had forged the accountant's signatures.

A St. Petersburg despatch announces the conclusion of the Russian loan of $140,000,000 with Rothschilds and others.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

HARVEY STATION.

Accident in the Woods—The Granges—Personal Intelligence.

HARVEY STATION, Feb 25.—Miss Ida Glendinning, daughter of our popular postmaster, has gone to Marysville on a visit.

Robert Wilson, Jr, came home yesterday from the lumber woods. He was in the employ of Mr. Scott, working on Cranberry Brook, Magaguadavic. While working felling a tree, Bob had his axe against the tree to make it fall where wanted, while a young man named Brown cut it down. Brown's axe slipped and striking Wilson above the knee made a deep and dangerous wound. The cut was about three inches long and to the bone. Dr. Keith is in attendance.

Rev. Mr. Mowatt paid us a visit on Friday last, but returned to Fredericton on Saturday.

Mr. E C Creed, of Newport, N S. was here on Friday. He examined the workings of the Granges and reported them in a satisfactory state.

Instead of Mrs. Geo Ward the name should be Mrs. Geo Wood, who died at Tweedside.

We had our coldest day of the season on Saturday. To-day we are having a fine snow storm.

Mr. Alex Robison, teacher at Little Settlement, has again resumed his duties, having been incapacitated by sickness.

The mumps "have folded their tents like the Arabs."

PERTH CENTRE.

The Andover Railway Bridge—Mail Contract—F. C. Baptist Revival—Laboring in Lowell.

PERTH CENTRE, Feb 23rd. A large crew of men are now at work on the railway bridge here. We are informed that it is the intention to build two new spans before the ice moves. The temporary work is already up for two spans; and the only drawback now is they are waiting for the hard pine, which has not yet arrived. Twelve car loads of rock have been dumped in at the foot of one of the piers which was under-mined last spring. Six teams are hauling stone from off Perley farm for the same pier, and it is estimated that it will take about forty cord of stone to make the pier safe. All the other piers are being planked from the bottom to the top. The ice in the river here is not more than a foot thick, and it will likely be a hard matter to get good ice for the summer.

Mr Nimrod Demerchant's tender for the conveyance of the mail between here and Tilley has been accepted by the P O department. We are informed that Mr Demerchant is to carry the mail at about the same figures given to the present contractor, who threw it up on account of such small pay. It is a shame for people to work for such an able government for mere nothing, when they can pay $200 as well as half that much, and just as readily.

Terrible drifts made by yesterday's high wind.

The Rev. G. A. Giberson, (Free Baptist), is having a great revival at "Upper Wicklow." He has, (since about the middle of December) baptised twenty eight persons. Mr. Giberson is only a young man about twenty six years of age, and he is greeted with large congregations wherever he goes.

The Rev. Mr. Morang is still laboring in Lowell Mass. And it is thought now he will continue the mission there until April. We give you a extract from one of the papers.

The following is taken from The Lowell Morning Mail, Feb. 18th.

"The Sons of Veterans Hall was packed at both services of the mission yesterday. In the afternoon a large crowd of people assembled at the Concord river, where Rev. Mr. Morang baptized three converts, making fifteen in all since the opening of the mission. In the evening Mr. Morang preached an able discourse on 'The Blood' after which seventy persons testified and four asked for prayers."

PRINCE WILLIAM.

The Revival Goes On—Presentation to Rev. Saunders Young.

PRINCE WILLIAM, Feb. 26. During the past week the services held in the Baptist church have proved very successful and beneficial. Although the meetings have been held for about four weeks, the interest taken appears to increase. Last Sabbath Rev. Saunders Young baptised five new converts. Total number baptised by him in this place being thirty. We regret that Brother Young could not remain with us any longer, but, however, the united prayers and sympathies of our pastor and church goes with him in the great Gospel Work.

The gift meeting held in the Baptist church for Rev. Saunders Young, proved quite satisfactory. In the commencement of the meeting a committee was formed, in which James Kelly acted as chairman, C. A. Gunter was appointed treasurer, and A. J. Hoyt secretary, with the assistance of C. A. Courser. The amount realised was $51.23 which was given with an appropriate address by Leveritt Estabrooks, to Bro. Young, who responded with many thanks.

KNOWLESVILLE, CARLETON CO.

Death of an Old Resident—Sickness Prevalent—Selling their Produce.

KNOWLESVILLE, Feb. 22. It is fine and clear to-day, but the weather has been very blustery lately.

Maurice Hobbs, one of the first settlers of this place, passed to his rest Feb. 11th, aged 80 years. He came to this settlement from Argyle, Nova Scotia, in 1860. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends.

There is much sickness here this winter, and the doctor is kept very busy attending to the patients at present.

The day school is taught by Robert Orchard, of St. John. He is well liked by the scholars generally.

Scarlet fever is very prevalent here at present.

Our farmers are all done portaging for this season. Oats and hay command very good prices. Messrs. Welch & Lynch, the two leading lumbermen, buy the majority of the produce.

NASHWAAK.

A Cold Snap—Accident in the Lumber Woods—Personal Intelligence.

NASHWAAK, Feb. 26.—In the line of cold weather nothing of the kind, that we had this season, could be compared to Saturday last. The cold was intense, which continued throughout the following Sunday and Monday without signs of change.

Mr. Hale Read was brought home from the lumber woods last week, in consequence of a stick of timber falling on his foot and jamming it badly.

Mrs. Foster Cass, of Zionville, returned home last week after a three months visit to her parents in Harvey Settlement.

Nothing Like It

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success! For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

DIED.

In this city, at his son's residence, on Jan. 31st, 1889, James McConaghy, pensioner, in the 78th year of his age.

(New York and California papers please copy.)

MONEY TO LOAN.

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Risks accepted at lowest rates.

Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,

AGENT, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, Aug. 14th, 1888

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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. 10th—1y tiw

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.

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HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS.

JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.

Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

February 28th.

JETTED AND BRAID ORNAMENTS

Just Opened at

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

Fredericton Feb 28

$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 returning him to me at Springhill, or to Barker House.

Any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

Springhill Feb 26 B. D. SEWELL.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y STOCK

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the fifth day of March, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the County Court House, ninety-five Shares of Central Fire Insurance Company Stock. Terms at Sale.

Fredericton Feb 26 H. ALLEN, Auctioneer.

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

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO LET.

THE LOWER FLAT of the Subscriber's House situate in Court House Square, now occupied by the Misses Upham. Separate entrance. Possession given 1st of May.

JOHN G. ADAMS.

Fredericton, Feb 26 3in-tw

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 McGee 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.

C. A. JACK.

Fredericton, Feb. 2—tf

Girls Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE

Reference Required

Fredericton Sept. 4th 1888.

'Golden Fleece.'

FALL 1888

New Ulster Cloths,

New Mantle Cloths,

New Dress Goods,

IN SUITINGS & MELTON CLOTHS

New Dress and Mantle

TRIMMINGS

FEATHERBONE CORSETS.

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Nov. 3.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

300 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,
Waizen,
Crystal,
Stockwell,
Phœnix,
Kent Mills,
Leo,
Heart's Content,
Mascot,
Charm.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Feb. 26th, 1889.

TRUE!

Our

Fruit Buttercups

are the Finest Confectionery ever shown here.

Only try them.

WHITE & CO.

Fredericton, Feb. 9.

WE KNOW

A MAN ON THE ROAD TO RICHES,

Simply because he puts his money into Goods that give him satisfaction. Here is a few of those self same Goods.

PARLOR SUITES in Hair Cloth at $42.50.

We also have them at all prices, from $33.00 to $100.00.

BEDROOM SETTS in Hardwood at $25.50.

We also have Bedroom Setts as low as $16.00 as well as the more expensive Setts.

STAND LAMPS a Real Beauty at $1.00.

We still continue to sell SILVER PLATED WARE at remarkably Low Prices.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton Feb 26

OPEN -:- AGAIN!

Don't Forget that you can buy

GROCERIES

at the old Stand,

YERXA & YERXA,

AS

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Fredericton, Feb. 9

NEW PRINTS,

New Ginghams,
New Shirtings,
Cottonades,
White Cottons,
Grey Cottons,
Remnants,
Trunks,

JOHN HASLIN.

Fredericton, Feb. 9th, 1888.

JUST RECEIVED

The following MALTINE PREPARATIONS:

Maltine Plain,
" Wine,
" Ferrated,
" Yerbine,
With Cod Liver Oil.
" " Alteratives,
" " Peptones,
" With Pepsine and Pancreatine.
Elixer Lactopeptine
Peptonized Beef.

DAVIS STAPLES & Co.

DRUGGISTS

Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton

Fredericton, Dec. 15, 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.

F'ton Feb 14 1m-tw

ENGLISH OAK

FALL GOODS,

IN

Toast Racks, Biscuit Jars, Salt, Mustard and Pepper Boxes.

The above Goods are beautifully finished, and of Latest Designs, the only goods of the kind in the City; and will be sold at a Small Profit.

F. J. McCAUSLAND

CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON STS

Fredericton Oct. 27

WEATHER STRIPS.

Weather Strips.

GO TO

LIMERICK'S

FOR

Weather Strips.

Fredericton, Nov 27th, 1888

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