POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

Sept. 14th, 1889.

Tuesday,	1,102
Thursday,	971
Saturday,	1,320
Total,	3,393
Average,	1,131

"To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the Public know it. Standing advertisements when changed frequently are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business like and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

The Gleaner.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

THE ST. JOHN HORROR.

There are few who could have thought that such a fiendish act as that by which Mrs. Macrae, of St. John, lost her life could have been committed in New Brunswick. Cool blooded murders have taken place, but no one dreamt that such an attempt at wholesale slaugh ter would ever have been thought of in so peaceful a province. The enormity of the crime increases as one reflects upon it. It is not due to the fiend that only one death resulted from his diabolical plot. A dozen or more deaths might have been the result. It is difficult to assign any reason for this wholesale attempt upon human life. The cause may yet be laid bare, but as yet everyone seems to be in total ignorance as to the motive. It is greatly to be hoped that the fund which has been started in St. John will be swelled to such proportions that no reason can be assigned for not engaging the most skillful detectives that the continent contains, in order that the fiend, whose work was only too successful, may be run to earth.

MR. LAURIER'S ISPEECH.

We publish to-day the concluding prat of Mr. Laurier's great speech at Toronto on Monday evening last. It will well repay careful perusal. As in the case of the Jesuit Estates Act, the position of the liberal party on imperial federation and unrestricted reciprocity is unmistakeably defined. In short, the liberal party is opposed to imperial federation because, as understood by its advocates, it is not practicable either now or in the near future; it is the advocate and true supporter of unrestricted reciprocity, or continental free trade, because it is decidedly in the best interest of the country to adopt it, and it is practicable. In regard to the tory taunt to the liberal party, "what is your policy in other than commercial questions, or have you any?" Mr. Laurier gives a very dignified and statesmanlike answer. "Yes, gentlemen, there are other questions, and important questions too, that will soon come into the arena of active politics, but as I read history, as I read Canadian history, one great reform at a time is as much as a party can effect." And to this all reasonable men will agree. Mr. Laurier's speech will have a most wholesome effect.

Mr. Laurier was followed by Mr. Mowatt, premier of Ontario, in a very able and convincing speech, in which the liberal leader of that great province endorsed every utterance of Mr. Laurier. Mr. Mowatt is of that school of statesmen who believe in carrying into every sphere of politics, in their entirety, the great principles upon which his party in the higher sphere have agreed. His great success as a local premier is mainly attributable to his practice of administering carefully upon the principles laid down by the party who gave him power. How strangely does such a line of conduct contrast with the premier who rides into power on the liberal horse, then disowns the horse that carried him in, and then, continuing his treachery, abuses his position and trust to sacrifice, for his own personal satisfaction, the candidate and party who seek to promote the great principles of liberalism. Careful, honest government manifests itself in the one case; and in the other vicious and corrupt administration is the chief characteristic.

EXEMPTION FROM WATER RATES.

The majority of our ratepayers will not, we believe, view with satisfaction the action of the city council last Tuesday evening in abolishing the tax on the owners of private stables, truck horses and cows for city water. The former schedule rate, four dollars per horse and one dollar per cow, was not enforced, on the ground of the general belief that the rate was excessive. The committee, however, felt that the owners of horses and cows, using city water, should pay some tax for the privileges afforded, and that now is the time to fix a reasonable rate and to enforce it. The department had not been paying its way from the beginning, and all reasonable and legitimate effort should be made to swell the receipts and decrease the tax levied upon the ratepayers generally to meet the annual deficiency. The committee, therefore, recommended in their report that the rate on each horse be reduced from four dollars to one dollar and fifty cents, and that the rate for each cow be fixed at fifty cents. On motion of Ald. Farrell the recommendation was rejected and the owners of private stables, truck horses and cows are exempt

The position of THE GLEANER in regard to city water has been that the water should be as free as it is possible (consistent with the financial condition of the department) to make it to our ratepayers generally. We are prepared to go further, and agree with the proposition of one of our respected correspondents, whose letter we published a few weeks ago, that hydrants in the different streets should be opened to the poorer people who have not now the city water and cannot afford it. But we cannot agree with the Council in its action in relieving the owners of horses and cows from taxation at the expense of the ratepayers generally. The relief granted is to a people who can afford to pay a reasonable and just tax.

A gentleman who can afford to keep a horse for pleasure and convenience can the better afford to pay for the water he uses for his horse than the citizen who cannot afford one of these animals for pleasure. On the ground that every citizen who can afford it ought to pay for the water he uses, the horse owner should not be exempt. Under the recent action of the Council, gentlemen who keep seven, eight and nine horses for pleasure and because they take an interest in fashionable horse flesh, and there are numbers of them in town, are freed altogether from any water tax on these. The amount thus exempted, hundreds of dollars, must be made up by the general ratepayers, or in other words the ratepayers generally are forced to contribute to the support of the horses using city water. We cannot conceive of any grounds upon which such a condition of affairs can be justified.

Another injustice in the action of the council is that while private stables are exempt, the livery stables of the city are forced to pay a tax upon each stall. For instance, Mr McKenzie, the coachman, keeping five or six horses, is not called upon for any tax for the city water he supplies to his horses, while Mr. Orr, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Gunter, Mr. Golding, and other livery stable keepers, must pay good round figures. Again, Mr. Blair, Sheriff Sterling, any of our horse-owners, may keep seven and eight horses for pleasure, free from tax, but Mr. Orr or Mr. Gunter, who may have an equal number, and from which they make their livelihood, must pay a tax for every stall in their barns. Is this not a great injustice?

If in the keeping of horses, there was any public advantage to be derived there might be an excuse for the council's action, but it is only the private interests of the horse-owners which are served in the exemption.

We had hoped that the day was not far distant when the rate per tap to each family using city water, could be reduced, but the council's action, unless reconsidered, makes such a move a question only to be considered in the distant future.

We would like to see the question reconsidered by the council. The Aldermen who voted for exemption are:—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Farrel	Ritchie
Estey	McKay
Gilman	Moore
McCready	Parker
McNutt	

AVERY'S PORTAGE.

Two Deaths in one Family Within a Day—Sickness and Accidents—About the fishery Seizures.

AVERY PORTAGE, Oct. 3rd. As one extreme generally follows another so the extreme heat was succeeded by heavy frost, and cold raw winds. The forest fires though very close to us at one time, have now become a thing of the past.

Revival meetings have been carried on all the past week by a Mr. Bam from St. John, at which a great many of the people of the place took an active part.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Sarah McLuskey of Boiestown.

Mr. Joseph Green of Boiestown had two children dead in the one day not long since of cholera infantum. The little ones were buried in the one coffin a sad sight to see. Mr. and Mrs. Green have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Mr. Robinson Hovey, of this place, has been confined to his home for some weeks past with a severe cut in the instep, but we are pleased to say he is fast recovering the use of his foot again.

Miss Annie Wallace intends going back to St. John, her former home, this fall. She has been among us four years and has endeared herself in the hearts of many in that time. She will be greatly missed.

The St. John Gazette accuses THE GLEANER of taking part with the Miramichi dynamiters not allowed to foreign not take their part but if it had the St. John Gazette would have been surprised to see the number it would have had to back it in doing so. Circumstances alter cases, and what would be considered an unpardonable crime at one time might be looked upon at another in quite a different light. The gross injustice of the fishing law has driven many of the people along the river to desperation, and while the settlers, who really needed them, were denied the privelege of catching the fish. Why allow the tourists to have them who were only catching them for sport. This I suppose is why they had resource to dynamite. The writer happens to be well acquainted with one of the dynamiters, Mr. John Hayes, and would say for the benefit of the St. John Gazette, if this was a dishonorable act, it was the first he ever was known to be guilty of, and this he did not attempt to deny but owned to it manfashion and took the consequences. The others I believe followed his example, all but one, who skipped for parts unknown.

Safe, Sure, and Painless.

What a world of meaning this word embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

He Put Them In Irons.

A reporter overheard an old sea captain relate how he served the crew when they got too full. The old salt chuckled as he related the story. He said: "Yes, you can just bet a crew that got drunk on me never tried it again. When them fellers 'd come aboard ship drunk, why I'd just clap 'em in irons an' throw 'em in a heap on the deck. If we had rainy weather during the night, they couldn't get away; they'd have to stay right there. Yes, and to see them fellers in the morning you'd think they was going to die right off. No, sir; no crew ever got drunk on me twice," and he and his companion made for a South street saloon to settle.—New York Sun.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents.

Sold by Davis, Staples & Co., opp. City Hall.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

He Tries to Show His Wife How to Clean a House—What the Result Was.

Last fall Mr. Bowser undertook to do our house cleaning in fifteen minutes, but got discouraged and went off for a fortnight while I finished up. As I wanted to overhaul things a little this month, and as I wanted him out of the way, I said to him the other evening:

"Being you have been home all summer, I should think you would want to take a little trip this fall."

"H'm!" he replied as he looked up from his paper.

"You don't look a bit well, Mr. Bowser. Your face is haggard, and I believe you have lost twenty pounds of flesh this summer."

This time he didn't say anything as he looked at me.

"If you wanted to go down to New Hampshire and see your relatives," I continued, "I could get you all ready in one day."

"Oh, you could!" he replied. "Mrs. Bowser, I see through your little game, and it won't work. You want to get me away so you can rip and tear and scrub and clean and wipe and dust and damage and destroy four-fifths of the contents of this house!"

"I want to clean just a little."

"Well, go ahead."

"But you—you"—

"Oh, yes, it's always me! One would think you were afraid to breathe unless I gave my consent in writing. Have I said a word against housecleaning? Don't I know that housecleaning must be done? I was wondering the other day when you were going to begin."

"But last year you raised such a fuss."

"Can't remember that I said one single word. If I did it was only in fun."

"And I may clean?"

"Not only that, but I'll help."

"But you needn't. You just be patient and put up with the muss for a few days and I'll get"—

"As I said, I will help, Mrs. Bowser. It will be a sort of vacation for me. Don't you worry about my finding any fault."

It was with fear and trembling that I saw him put on an old suit of clothes next morning and heard him say:

"I'll begin on the parlor first. It's now 9 o'clock. We ought to be through with the whole house in two hours."

"I—I'm afraid we are not so smart as that. We must go slow and give the house a thorough going over."

"Oh, we'll have everything shining like a new pin before we let up. You boss and I'll do the work. You know, of course, that there is everything in the planning. Some folks make a whole week's job of housecleaning simply because they don't know how to plan. Mother and I used to clean house in half an hour, and you know how particular she is."

After breakfast the cook came in and said she was ready, and she likewise announced that the two colored women were in waiting.

"Waiting for what?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"To help us clean," I replied.

"Send them right home! Five of us to clean house! Who ever heard of the like! Do you want the neighbors to think we have been shoveling dirt into the house all summer? I'll start those colored women for home, and I don't want any help from the cook. Let her attend to affairs in the kitchen."

He went out and "started" the two women I had had engaged for six weeks, and then returned with the announcement that he was ready to start in on the spare bedroom, having already taken down the curtains and removed the bedding.

"All right—I'll have it done in five minutes!" he replied, as he spit on his hands. "You clear out and give me room to work. I think I can give you and all other women a pointer on house cleaning."

I went down stairs, and it wasn't over seven minutes before he called to me:

"All right, Mrs. Bowser—your room is cleaned! Come up and show me what to do next."

"What have you done?" I asked, as I found him seated on the window sill with a complacent smile on his face.

"Cleaned the room. Every picture has been taken down and dusted, the bedstead wiped off, and I have swept the carpet. Your three or four women would have been two days accomplishing the same task I have completed in less than ten minutes. I tell you, Mrs. Bowser, it is all in the planning."

"But that bedstead must come down, Mr. Bowser."

"What for?"

"Because the carpet must come up. Everything must be moved out of the room and the floor cleaned."

"Well, I should like to know what for! What's the matter with this room just as it is?"

"Dust, Mr. Bowser. It blows and we can't help it. Moths get in now and then. If we don't do our work thoroughly we might as well let it go entirely. Take the bedstead down first."

"I'll take it down, but I protest. It's all bosh hunting out every speck of dust. No one else does it. Get out of the way!"

He made a grab for the springs and lifted them out, but in getting them clear of the bed he fell over backwards and the springs fell upon him. He made use of several vigorous exclamations, kicked out in an effort to demolish them, and as I assisted him to get up he roared:

"I told you that these things ought to be left alone! The fool who invented them never intended they should be moved!"

I calmed him down after a bit and then asked him to take down the bedstead. He grabbed the footboard and gave a pull. Then he grabbed the headboard and gave a wrench.

"Mr. Bowser, don't you know how to take a bedstead apart?" I asked.

"Don't I? Well, if I don't no one else does! I was taking bedsteads apart ten years before you were born! You always have to loosen the joints a bit. Now then"—

"But you don't bear down on the rail. You must lift up at the ends."

"I think I know my business, Mrs. Bowser," he replied as he worked away.

"But you don't. You are locking the rails instead of loosening them. See here."

I pulled at the end of a rail and unlocked it. Mr. Bowser backed off, crossed his hands on the small of his back and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, that settles it. I clearly see your object. We will have no more house cleaning this fall. I see what it would lead to. When a wife gets the idea that she knows more than her husband it is time to hoist the danger signal. Just drop things right here. That is, unless you have planned to bring about this very thing to force a legal separation."

He dressed and went off down town.—Detroit Free Press.

The Fatal Opal.

It is a fact that instances of ill luck, misfortune and disaster have been known to follow closely upon the acquisition of the opal; but would not the results have been the same either in the absence or possession of the gems? A lady of wealth and prosperity purchased a full set of opals and diamonds. In five years she has met with more misfortune and reverses than is usually crowded into a dozen life times. Divorce, loss of fortune, beauty, social position was her lot and to the baneful influence of the wonderful opal she attributes her downfall. Another lady traces her troubles to the fact of owning a beautiful opal ring which she keeps because it is an heirloom, but no power of persuasion can make her wear it, and her children have been warned to shun it as they would some evil and poisonous thing. It was given her by her brother on his deathbed. The first day she wore it the water pipes burst and caused a damage of several thousand dollars to the beautiful decorated and frescoed ceilings. She put it away, and several years later her daughter put it on. A gentleman friend who admired the gem asked permission to wear it. What followed is rather remarkable. He had been very prosperous, having made a fortune with great rapidity. With the possession of the ring success deserted his efforts. Loss after loss followed one another in rapid succession and he returned the bauble a ruined man, fully assured that the baleful gleam of that mysterious stone of the ancients had exerted its influence against him.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Busy Clergyman.

Mr. Spurgeon, the well 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.

MR. LAURIER'S GREAT SPEECH.

What He Thinks of Imperial Federation.

Unrestricted Reciprocity and The Liberal Party.

His Answer to The Tory Taunt of "What is Your Policy."

[Continued from Thursday's Issue.]

I belong to a race which every man of British origin who has known it has always proclaimed as one of the most peaceable and friendly to be found anywhere; and I make bold to say, in the name of my fellow-countrymen of French origin, that whenever a just complaint is made to them, that just complaint shall be heard; but I ask this, that those who complain, if they want to go to the governor-general, let them go; if they want to go to the dominion parliament, let them go; but I only ask that before doing that they should come first to the legislature that can remedy their grievances, that is the legislature in which they have the power to elect some ten or twelve members of their own persuasion and creed and origin. Hear, hear. Had it not been for this unfortunate circumstance, I am sure that at no time this unfortunate controversy would have taken place. I am sure that at no time this unfortunate principle, of dominion interference in local legislature would have been maintained; but, sir, this is a principle which cannot be trifled with. If you once admit that the dominion parliament has the right to review and to annul, just by the mere motion of its hand, the legislation of any local body, just as well make away with the whole paraphernalia of confederation and have legislative union at once—because it will amount to this. But this is the issue upon which the liberal party has fought a long, long battle. I know very well this: that this principle cannot be affirmed without giving offence now in one province and now in another province. But confederation, sir, cannot be worked unless we adhere to the principle in which it was conceived—and the principle in which it was conceived was a separation of powers between local bodies, supreme in their sphere, and the general body also

Supreme in its Sphere.

Sir, so far we have been pretty successful. I admit we have these little difficulties, but I trust in the judgment and in the sober reflection of my fellow-countrymen of all creeds, of all races, and of all provinces, again to affirm that what was done in 1867 was good work and should be maintained. Now, sir, under that system since 1867 we have been, I must admit, pretty successful. We have not been as successful as we might have been, and there is one thing, which, for one, I deeply deprecate. It is that under that system, though we started with the intention of creating amongst us a new nation, we have not yet succeeded in creating a national sentiment through the breadth and length of the Dominion of Canada. This is a thing, however, which we must strive after, and this is a thing for which the liberal party is every day striving for, but we cannot achieve that object unless we are able to show our people that it will bring them the greatest amount possible of prosperity. I am not a doit who would deny—if there be any who would, which I did not believe—that we have made in the way of progress gigantic strides; still, we have not done all we should have done. It is said of a king of antiquity that he stated that "nothing is done as long as there is something to do." It is true that the conservative party tell us every day that we are the most prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—(laughter)—that everything is for the best in the best of worlds; but, Mr Chairman, though the conservative party every day sing poems in favor of the present state of things, their actions, I submit, tell a different tale. [Hear, hear and cheers.] They will not tell you that we should change anything; they will not tell you that we should reform anything. Reform is a hateful thing to them, but though they do not tell you in so many words you find in their actions evidence that they are not altogether satisfied with

The Present State of Things.

In the very ranks of the conservative party you have an association formed to promote Imperial Federation. [Hear, hear] What does this mean? It certainly means that in their estimation something should be done. Well, I am not one of those who believe in Imperial Federation. What we need is not a political reform, at this moment, is not a change in our political states. What we want is a commercial and economic reform. This thought has been well illustrated in the house of commons itself within the ranks of the conservative party in the session of 1888. In the session of 1888 Mr Marshall, a supporter of the government, moved a resolution affirming, in substance, that it would be for the advantage of Canada to have a closer commercial relation with the mother country. Such a resolution, couched in such few words, could not be satisfactory. Accordingly, Mr Dalton McCarthy gave notice of another motion which would be more proper, and this is what he moved, or rather intended to move:—

That it would be in the best interests of the dominion that such changes should be sought for in the trade relations between the United Kingdom and Canada as would give Canada advantages in the markets of the mother country not allowed to foreign states, Canada being willing for such privileges to discriminate in her markets in favor of Great Britain and Ireland, due regard being had to the policy adopted in 1879 for the purpose of fostering the various interests and industries of the dominion and to the financial necessities of the dominion.

This resolution, I said, was not moved. The author had no occasion to move it, or develop it, but on the motion of Mr Marshall he indicated that the policy adopted should be that England should receive our

Cereals Free of Duty.

but tax the cereals of every other country, and if they would do that we would be so magnanimous as to lower the tariff by a few inches which we have put in the face of British industries. Well, I may say this at once, I would be in favor of a more close commercial alliance of Canada with Great Britain. I would favor it with all my soul. But, sir, if there is any man who believes that any such alliance between Canada and Great Britain can be formed upon any other basis than the basis of Free Trade which prevails in England, that man is a "Rip Van Winkle"—laughter—who has been sleeping not only for the last 7 years, but for the last 44 years. Applause. Why, Mr. Chairman, the British people will not to-day go back on the policy of Free Trade, which they have adopted, and Canada is not in a position at this moment, with the large revenue which it has to collect, to adopt any other tariff than a revenue tariff at best. So that the conditions are not equal upon which you can form a closer commercial alliance between Canada and Great Britain, but there is alongside of us a kindred, a nation enconomically situated as we are—the United States—and we claim that the commercial alliance which at this moment is not possible with England is possible with the United States, and the policy which we have advocated, which we still continue to advocate, is the removal of all

Commercial Barriers.

between this country and the great favored nation to the south of us. Now, sir, there is not a man in this audience, there is not a man in Canada, I venture to say who, if he were to speak the honest conviction of his heart, would not say this would be a most advantageous policy to Canada. Still that policy is objected to. On what ground? On the same ground of distrust and diffidence to which I alluded at a former stage, and which seems to permeate every feature of our national life. Men there are who tell you that if we had Unrestricted Reciprocity we would have Annexation. But I ask those men if they voted for Unrestricted Reciprocity would they lose their votes? Will they not be able to vote against Annexation if that becomes a question? It is idle to talk about this. I am sorry to say that some of those who started to fight the battle of Reciprocity have since grown faint hearted. We are told that our chances of securing Reciprocity have been diminished because the Democrats were defeated in the last Presidential election. During Mr. Cleveland's administration, it is said, it would have been possible to obtain Unrestricted Reciprocity; there would have been some chance. Now, sir, when my good friend, Sir Richard Cartwright—cheers—moved his first motion in favor of Reciprocity in the year 1888—in the very year the Presidential election was held, and, if there is any man who at that time with a knowledge of history expected that Reciprocity would be brought about in the course of twelve months or twenty months, he has not read history as I have read it. I have read in this way, that every reform has caused to the reformer years of labor, and those years of labor I for one am prepared to give—cheers—and though Democrats may be defeated in the States and though Canadians may grow faint hearted in Canada the liberal party, as long as I have anything to do with it, will remain true to the cause until that cause is successful. I will not expect to win in a day, but I am prepared to remain in the cool shades of opposition until the cause has triumphed, and you never shall hear a complaint from me. But some think that though Unrestricted Reciprocity is possible it is not probable. We are on the eve of triumph. The triumph is at our hands if we only know how to play our cards. Laughter and cheers. Some men say they are discouraged because the Democrats have been defeated and the Republicans are in power, and they say we cannot have from the Republican party what the Democratic party would have been prepared to give us. Sir, I am afraid with those people the wish is father to the impression. If any one will read the evidences which are now going on on the other side of the line he will see that there is no cause to be discouraged because the Republicans are in power. Why, in this very month there is to assemble at Washington a Congress of American Nations, summoned by the government of the day, to discuss what? To discuss

Closer Commercial Relations

between the United States and those nations. Well, certainly what can be discussed with the Southern Republics by the American Government can be discussed with the Canadian Government. I can see no reason why we should not attempt to do the same. This Convention is to meet under a resolution of Congress which reads as follows:—

The adoption of uniform patent and copyright laws; the establishment of regular and frequent communication between the different countries participating in the Conference; the selection of a plan of settling international disputes; the adoption of a uniform silver coinage, and of a uniform standard of weights and measures; the adoption of a uniform standard of Customs and tariff duties.

Is that plain enough? The adoption of a uniform standard of Customs and tariff dutiec. I am not prepared to say I would be disposed to concur in all this, but I do certainly say that the government of the United States is disposed to discuss reciprocity, and the neighboring peoples are disposed to negotiate reciprocity with Canada if Canada wants reciprocity. I say more; the question of reciprocity in the United States has not yet become a party question, and I do hope, on my part—I would prefer—that it should not be made a party question. I prefer to see it remain what it is—a geographical question, interesting the Northern and Central States; and if it be kept in those lines I have much hope of an early success. It is quite evident that the Republican Government of President Harrison is disposed to discuss to-day unrestricted reciprocity with the neighboring States or Republics, and is therefore disposed to discuss reciprocity with Canada if Canada only wants unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. I say more. The question of unrestricted reciprocity in the United States has not yet become an open question, and has not become a party question, and I do hope for my part that it never will become a party question. I would prefer it to be what it is, a geographical question, interesting to the Northern as well as to the Central States, and, if it be kept in the line, I have large expectations. I hope these men will go back with the courage of their convictions. We must not lose heart. There is no cause to lose heart. It is most important that we make proselytes not only amongst ourselves, but amongst our American neighbors. There is great encouragement to the Liberal party, to all who think well of their country and who are disposed, to study her best interests, that Massachusetts, ever forward in the cause of advanced legislation, has almost unanimously pronouced by the mouth of its business men in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with Canada. That being the case, all the more reason there is why we should go on with the agitation we have commenced not yet two years ago. And, sir, there is more than that. There are at this moment indications that the government of Sir John Macdonald are preparing, as the vulgar phrase goes, "to dish the Liberals." What, you will say, is the meaning of this? Well, the literal signification of it is that Sir John, still audacious, intends to steal the clothes of the Liberal party, and is preparing at the next election to present himself in the habiliments so boldly stolen. Well, he can stand it. He is not to be pitied! Oh no! The man to be pitied is the poor Tories who have for so long bawled themselves hoarse on the theme, to them so congenial, of the danger to Imperial Federation which lurks in Unrestricted Reciprocity with the great nation to the south of us. The party to be pitied is not the liberal party, but the party which is compelled to swallow the dose they now ever to be so nauseous to the country and detrimental to Canada. But, nauseous as the dose is, they will, as in the past, swallow it. If it is necessary to retain them in power it is not at all too sickening for the tory stomach. But if the liberals are to be pitied even at this time, it is that after all the abuse heaped upon them they have to provide clothes for those who have most reviled them. The tories whenever they get a new suit never attempt to put it off until it is torn and in rags; and then when the hour of tory necessity comes, when their nakedness is but too apparent, the liberals are dished and their clothes are stolen. The liberal party to-day, as in the past, stands true to its liberal principles; above all it stands true to the country and to the interests that will best insure to its welfare and prosperity. If Sir John Macdonald will adopt our programme and give us unrestricted reciprocity, with all my heart in the matter I will pledge him that he will have the most emphatic support. I am not sure, however, that he will go so far as that. I am quite prepared to believe that he will take a little bit of reciprocity, and then another little bit of reciprocity, and then say to the people of Canada, Well, we went on our knees to the Yankees, and we could not get any more. Even if he goes a little on the way, if he secures a little bit of reciprocity, it will be so much done; we will take fresh courage and look for more, because I tell you the liberal party will never cease the agitation until they triumph and obtain Continental Free Trade. We are asked sometimes, gentlemen, what is the

Programme of the Liberal Party.

This is the programme of the liberal party:—To obtain continental freedom of trade. That is our programme at this moment. But, gentlemen, others of you will say, is that the only question? Are there no other questions pressing for solution? Yes, gentlemen, there are other questions, and important questions too, that will soon come into the arena of active politics; but as I read history, as I read Canadian history, one great reform at a time is as much as a party can effect; and if we fix our eyes steadily on one reform and devote all our energies to its accomplishment, success will certainly crown our efforts at no distant day; fixing our eyes steadily upon the goal, we shall go on steadily until we reach it—Unrestricted Continental Reciprocity. Mr. Baldwin devoted his life to one reform, that of responsible government. Mr. Brown gave his life to one single reform, representation of population; and if the liberals of to-day can achieve what they now have in view, and proclaim the great principles of Continental Free Trade, they will have done a great good to the country, they will have conferred a boon on the British race, and they will have benefited mankind; they will have performed a service of which they will have every reason to be proud. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will say here that my fellow-countrymen are mistaken in this: What we want is not the cry of Imperial Federation as it has been set forth lately, but political, commercial and economic reform, and an alliance not limited simply to the British Empire, but an alliance, a federation which will embrace every nation sprung from the stock of Britain. Can there be any good reason why this should not be accomplished? Can there be any reason why in such a great reform the United States should be left out? I confess I can see none. The British race is the

Great Trading Race of the World.

They are scattered all over the face of this continent. I am a French Canadian, speaking as a Canadian, and I say to my fellow Canadians that the course the great liberal party should pursue is that which will best tend towards the speedy attainment of this great object, an alliance of the whole British race upon the face of the earth; and if we obtain an alliance, a commercial alliance between Canada and the United States, we shall have fitted one link of the chain; but we should not be satisfied until the ring of iron has been added, not until with a strong chain we have encircled the whole globe. But I have done, and while I have represented that the condition of our country cannot be viewed except with some little degree of anxiety and alarm. Yet all of us, whatever our creed, whatever our race, whatever our province, if we only bring ourselves up the level of trusting each other, of having confidence in our own better nature and having a better opinion of each other, we shall have good cause for hope in the future. I shall

Never be Disturbed by Wild Talk.

whether in Quebec or Ontario; it is only wild talk; it is only the safety valve by which the extra steam will escape and do no harm, when the excitement has subsided. Let us remember that though divided by different tenets and of different religious creeds, we all worship the same God. Let us remember that though divided in religious form, still we all believe in Him who came to earth to bring to men peace and good will, and if we are true to these teachings we shall be ready to make all alowance for the differences, it may be for the prejudices of our fellow-countrymen, and we shall have every confidence in the future of our great country. For my own part, I shall never lose hope in the future of our growing country. Prolonged cheering.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1 00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster.

Sold by Davis Staples & Co, opp. City Hall.

Complaint of a Typewriter.

I listened with interest the other day to an intelligent typewriter deliver herself on the subject of the English in the papers she copies. She has an office in a downtown office building and does work for all classes of business men. "What surprised me when I first began typewriting," said she, "was to find out how little simplicity, clearness and directness there was in business men's style. The papers I read, about everything from mines to patent garters, would confuse the wits of a Socrates, they are so verbose and involved and confused, to say nothing about grammar that makes a subject singular and a predicate plural, or scatters capitals as if with a pepper box. We typewriters have to straighten out things like that, all the time, and we have to be as diplomatic about it as courtiers as well. If we don't do it the men see or find out there is something wrong when it is done, and then they hate us and take their work somewhere else; but we must not ask them about any changes; that mortifies 'em and makes 'em mad; and, again, if we make a change that they get onto and don't happen to know that it is a mistake corrected, why then they flare up. They are always writing big articles, the big guns are, about what should be taught in the public schools. I can tell 'em what should come before drawing, or chemistry, or algebra, and that is the ability to write plain English on plain subjects. And it doesn't now, I can tell you that."—New York Graphic.

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APPLY TO

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260 Queen Street, Opposite Post Office, Fredericton.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co'y,

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

FRED. ST. JOHN BLISS, - - - AGENT.

Fredericton, August 13th

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 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y ttw.

222.

NEW GOODS.

Men's Underwear, Boy's Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Hosiery, Gloves.

J. H. FLEMING.

222.

NEW MILLINERY.

We have just received our Importation of English Millinery Goods, including trimings,

FLOWERS, FANCY FEATHERS

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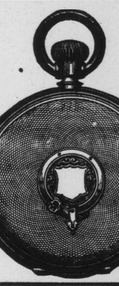
RIBBONS BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY.

THE MISSES YOUNG.



NEW JEWELLRY STORE.

OPP. CITY HALL, QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

LADIES' AND GENT'S WATCHES,

IN SOLID GOLD, SILVER & NICKEL.

American Walnut Clocks 1 and 8 day strike, Brass Mantel Clocks, Nickel Times and Alarms, Emblem Pins in a variety, Royal Arch, K. of P., I. O. O. F., Mason and R. T. of T. Solid Gold Rings.

ENGRAVING OF ALL KINDS: Coffin Plates, Spoons, Forks, etc., etc.

REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

My prices are within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. BLACKMER.

Fredericton, Sept. 28.

USE DEARBORN & CO'S Absolutely Pure SPICES & CREAM TARTAR. See our guarantee on every package. (Best is Cheapest) Ask your Grocer for them.

MISS WILLIAMS, MILLINER,

Has Removed her place of business to the Brick Building

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

And next below Mr. John Owens Grocery, where she is now prepared to fill all orders

FOR LATEST STYLES OF MILLINERY WITH PROMPTNESS.

Fredericton, May 4—1y

MARVELLOUS BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION. USE DALLEY'S SULPHO SOAP. SOFT, WHITE HANDS CLEAR SKIN. SOLD AT 25 CS. PER CAKE BY DRUGGISTS. DAVIS & LAWREN CE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, MANUF.

A Rare Book! "Old Dr. Brown's Book of Secrets," or Hidden Secrets Revealed! 400 Pages, Illustrated. Regularly Sold by Mail, Post Paid, for One Dollar. Eureka Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont. Write at once.

Mrs. Gunn

Has Re-opened the

Dressmaking Department

This time under the management of a

First Class Cutter and Draper,

One who understands the business in all its branches.

WANTED.

Skirt and Waist Makers.

A few good sewers will have a first-class chance to learn the Dressmaking.

MRS. J. G GUNN.

Fredericton April 11

EVERTON!

Cream Wintergreens,
Chocolate Cream,
" Almonds,
" Marshmallows.

ALL FRESH TO-DAY.

WHITE & CO.

Fredericton, Sept 26.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 20 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. Nov. 15—1y w

Fashionable Goods

—AT—

WM. JENNINGS',

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FANCY FALL SUITINGS.

Fancy Worsted Elysian, Melton, Montaguac and Nap Overcoatings, Irish Frizes.

Fashionable Worsted Trowserings.

WM. JENNINGS,

CORNER QUEEN STREET AND WILMOT'S ALLEY.

Fredericton, Oct. 5, 189

"IMPERIAL HALL."

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ONE DOOR ABOVE OLD STAND.

ALL

Damaged Goods

WILL BE SOLD

AWAY DOWN LOW.

CALL AND SEE THE GOODS.

Also: Some Custom Work on hand, which will be sold Very Cheap.

REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE

THOS. STANGER,

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Fredericton, Sept. 10, 1889

JUST RECEIVED.

1 CAR OF NICE CARLETON COUNTY

HAY

In Small Bundles.

Also, In Stock and to Arrive:

Middings, Bran, Oats, Bricks, Calcined Plaster, Cement and the only Genuine Green Head Lime.

This Lime is the best in the market. See that the words Green Head Lime are on every cask.

Be sure and call at The Phœnix Square Feed and Lime Store.

G. R. PERKINS

Fredericton, Sept. 24

FOR CASH ONLY.

We will Sell the Balance of Our Stock of Summer Shirts and Drawers at a Big Reduction to Clear:

A Good Undershirt for 25 Cts
" " " 35 "
" " " 45 "
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A Good Pr. Drawers for 25 Cts
" " " 35 "
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" " " 50 "

As we have only a limited quantity to dispose of, it will be to your advantage to come early and Secure a Bargain.

C. H. THOMAS & CO

224 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Sept. 10