POOR CO

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1888.

THE TIME TO MAKE THE MOVE.

Is it not about time our business men were aroused to the importance of having a positive understanding about the route of the Short Line, so far as this end of the road is concerned? We have been building up hope and confidence in our future, through the anticipated results of this great line of railway. But to-day it is not clear that the road will pass through Fredericton or come within miles of it. It has been whispered, and some who are in a position to acquire some knowledge of the intentions of the company believe, that the original Harvey route will be abandoned, and Fredericton and its business ignored. There can be no good argument in favor of a company, handsomely subsidized by the public to build the shortest possible line between two given points, changing the route, but still there is the possibility of the company making the change. Indeed we may say the company's inclination seems to be to make the change. Will Fredericton business men permit of this being done without at least a strong protest against it? Is not the present the time to make that protest? It may be argued by some of the ever-confident that Sir Charles Tupper, having in his place in Parliament, promised that the road would be built on the original route, there need be no apprehension of a change. But those who so argue must not overlook the fact that Sir Charles Tupper is now not in the field of Canadian politics, and is not responsible for what the company may do. Let us be up and doing. We have the right to insist that Fredericton shall not be ignored; and to decline to take a firm and decided stand now may prove fatal to our best business interests.

We are in a position to make our influence felt at Ottawa. Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia are interested with Fredericton in seeing the original route adopted. If, therefore, the combined influence is directed in the one channel, and at once, we may reasonably look forward to success. But delay, we can rest assured, means that our interests must suffer.

THE EMPEROR'S DIARY.

The stir caused throughout Germany and Europe by the publication of portions of the late Emperor Frederick's diary adds another chapter to the most interesting political romance of modern times. All the liberal papers in Germany clapped their hands at the blow dealt at Bismarckism by this unexpected revelation in the pages of the German Review (Deutsche Rundschau). But the semi-official newspapers at the Chancellor's disposal exhibited an annoyance which, as the events have shown, perfectly reflected the sentiment in their master's mind. By this advice the young emperor instructed the authorities to stop the publication of the Review, and to institute criminal proceedings against its proprietors either for the betrayal of state secrets or as a libellous misrepresentation of the views of the Emperor Frederick. Though this might gratify the Chancellor's desire for revenge against those who have taken a step which threatens to rob him of his fame as evolver of the idea of German unity, yet something more was necessary to counteract the effect produced upon the public mind. Prince Bismarck therefore embodied his advice to the present Emperor in a peculiar document which set forth a number of reasons why the diary should be regarded as spurious, such as its errors as to times and places, and, above all, the fact that the Crown Prince was not made party to the political secrets which, during the war of 1870, were shared by the old king and his minister. But Bismarck contradicts himself; for whereas he asserts, to begin with, that the Crown Prince "stood outside the sphere of political negotiations," he afterwards admits that the Prince was present at the conversation with the king at Versailles with reference to the future of Germany. It is also pointed out that the account given in the diary of the interview between the Prussian king and the French emperor at Sedan tallies with that furnished to the correspondent of the London Times by the Crown Prince at that date, though a month later Bismarck pronounced it to be an invention. The truth is, the whole world believes the diary to be genuine, whatever Prince Bismarck may say; and this belief is confirmed by his failure to produce the authentic diary, which is known to exist, and which would furnish an easy means of showing whether The Review's version is true or false. The general feeling is that it is not because that version is not true, but because it is too true, that those responsible for its publication are to be punished. Indeed, Prince Bismarck's own letter proves that his principal anxiety now is to discover "the origin and aims of this publication." Its source has been sought in the most opposite directions by different people. One story set forth that the extracts had been copied from two volumes of the diary left behind last year at San Remo. The Times correspondent at Paris is desperately anxious that the first reference to this incident should be put down to his credit, though he disputes the possibility of the extracts. Another account said that The Review had got its news from Madame Von Normann, a widow of a friend of the Crown Prince. Yet another rumor was that the present emperor had arranged the whole thing in order to diminish the overwhelming prestige of the chancellor. It turns out, however, that the culprit is Professor Geffcken, of Hamburg, who was arrested on Saturday week, having voluntarily returned from Heligoland, whither he had retired on the previous Sunday. He is an eminent professor of international and constitutional law, and formerly represented the Hanseatic League at Paris, Berlin and London. Afterwards he was mayor of the Senate of Hamburg, then became professor of public law at Strasburg, and finally settled down to a literary life at Hamburg. He has often contributed to the London Contemporary Review, and has written several essays and books. The fate of The German Review has not deterred another paper from imitating its example. The Kiel Gazette, a radical paper, has given passages from the Prince's diary in 1866, in one of which he expresses his horror of war, describes how he received the Order of Merit for his services at Koniggratz, and states that the battle got that name at his suggestion.

THE RESULT OF PROTECTION.

It has been the boast of the high protection advocate that protection brings increased wages to the working man, and many have certainly been led to the belief that such is the case. Canadians have been twice carried away with this boast; and now Republicans in the Presidential contest, are trying hard to sweep the United States with the same canvas. But they must fail. Their own record has been proven to be against them; and when then they turned to Germany the ground work of their contentions was well shattered. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, sent to Berlin for its table of wages paid in 1872 and 1884, hoping thereby to prove the republican claim to be well founded. He made loud boasts of the figures he would present to the world when once he heard from Berlin. Berlin has been heard from, but not a figure has Senator Platt made known. An effort was made to secure a copy of the table, and here is an authentic copy of it:—

Occupations—	Wages paid in. 1871.	Wages paid in. 1884.
Basket-makers	$3 96	$2 85
Blacksmiths	4 32	2 92
Brewers	4 32	5 49
Carpenters	7 20	4 21
Cigarmakers [male]	4 32	3 51
Cigarmakers [female]	2 51	1 78
Coopers	4 32	4 28
Coppersmiths	4 32	4 28
Joiners	5 76	4 64
Locksmiths	4 32	4 28
Masons	7 20	3 99
Nailsmiths	3 96	3 51
Roofers	5 76	5 71
Saddlers, harness-makers	4 32	3 57
Salesmen or clerks	4 32	4 12
Tanners	4 32	3 57
Weavers	3 96	3 21
Laborers [city]	4 32	2 61
Laborers [country]	3 60	2 85
Tailors	3 96	2 85
Shoemakers	4 32	3 21

How much longer will we be told by the organs of monopolists that protection increases the wages of the workmen? Protection was formed but for one purpose, viz: to increase the profits of the monopolist; the workmen are not taken into the ring.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Gray-Haired Babes.

We have infants in this country 200 years old still nursing at the breast of High Protection and crying for more. How long do workingmen propose that these sucklings shall work the baby act on them?—Boston Globe.

Sherman's Natural Supposition.

With Mr. Abbott, a signer of the annexation manifesto, Mr. Pope, the owner of the Maine railway, and Sir John Thompson, an ex counsel for the United States Government, as members of the Dominion Cabinet, Mr. Sherman no doubt feels that his annexation proposition will have "friends at court."—Ottawa Free Press.

Sir Tupper on the Inside.

When Sir Charles Tupper was made a baronet it was stated that this gave him precedence over Sir John Macdonald. The Premier's friends insisted, however, that Sir John as an Imperial Privy Councillor ranked before all knights and baronets, but now it is announced that Sir Charles is to be made a Privy Counsillor also, taking the place of the late Sir John Rose. Sir Charles' followers say that he has obtained these new honors without any recommendation from the Canadian government.—Ottawa Free Press.

Slaves and Railroads.

As a whole nation we are not greatly concerned to inquire into the prospects of African commerce. We are not bound to consider closely whether good or bad trade will be the outcome of the recent agreement between France, Germany, and Great Britain on the affairs of Zanzibar, or what will be the trade results of our own recent great acquisition of exclusive influence in the southern parts of the country. It must yet be borne in mind that trade questions are themselves intimately bound up with the rescue of the African from his tyrants; seeing that commerce, as it is at present conducted in many parts of Eastern Central Africa, even that larger kind of commerce with which the white man eventually deals at the sea coast emporia, necessarily involves the employment of slaves as carriers.

In roadless regions inhabited by people who are too primitive to breed cattle, and where belts of country infested by the tsetse fly have to be crossed, none but human beasts of burden can bear the products of industry. An elephant may be killed a thousand miles from the coast, and each tusk is the burden of a negro slave to the nearest seaport, while it will have taken three or four negroes to carry the calico required to pay the elephant hunter in the interior. Slavery and slave carriage is therefore at present a necessary incident of trade in many parts of Africa. It is evident that if civilized modes of carriage are once established in the German and English "spheres of influence," slave borne traffic will give way to cheaper and more speedy conveyance by road, by rail, or by navigable river.—Nineteenth Century.

He Had No Fever.

Dr. Holmes relates the following to illustrate the significance of small things in the sick room: "Will you have an orange or a fig?" said Dr. James Jackson to a fine little boy now grown up to goodly stature. "A fig," answered Master Theodore, with alacrity. "No fever there," said the good doctor, "or he would certainly have said an orange."—Herald of Health.

Sharks and Convicts.

There (at Cayenne) when a convict dies the body is borne to the sea and a great bell is tolled. And then is the viscous, glaucous sea surface furrowed suddenly by fins innumerable, swart, sharp, triangular—the legions of the sharks rushing to the hideous funeral. They know the bell!—Harper's.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The News of the Week from an Important Section.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 11.—A good many men of this neighborhood have hired with Messrs. Gillman and Brown and gone away up to Quebec already.

G. W. Brown's drive on the Grier Creek, which was hung up for want of water last spring, came tumbling in of its own accord the other day. Mr. Brown has returned from a business trip to Boston.

Very good stroke of policy on the part of Messrs. Pinder and Lockard inducing Mr. Oldham to run for councillor, had the effect, together with a feeling of over security of Mr. Brown, of leaving us on the river without a representative at the council board.

The only thing talked of to any extent here now is the weather and the freshet. Bridges and culverts out of number have been taken out by the water and all the mills in the vicinity have been more or less damaged.

The greater number of our farmers have only a very small portion of their harvest in, and those who have as much as half finished are the exception. In a great many cases whole fields of grain cut down is all afloat and cannot be touched till a considerable spell of dry weather is had, and in other cases the cut gain is either growing again or is rotting. Looks pretty blue.

W. G. Gaunce will deliver a lecture in the Middle Southampton church on the 24th inst. There will also be some music, and those who attend will likely spend as profitable and enjoyable evening. The admission will be fifteen and ten cents. Proceeds to remove the debt from the church organ.

An occurrence that will probably terminate in a suit at law took place here Sunday and Monday. Ezra Tabor's cattle had been repeatedly in B. S. Cronkite's grain. One day last week Mr. Cronkite drove them home and warned Mrs. Tabor that if they came back again he would "bring" them with an axe. The parties then indulged in a free row, including the application of some water from the tea kettle and some more things. Monday the best cow in the lot died. One side of the story is that a box containing a few oats, some paris green and a lot of old irons, had been cleaned out, and the oats and paris green emptied in the barn yard and some manure kicked over them, and the cows came and dug them out. The other is that Mrs. Tabor saw the cows eating something very greedily, ran over, found one cow eating oats and paris green out of a box, brought cow and box home (the box still having nearly a gill of paris green in it) did everything possible for the animal, but she died. We believe Mr. Tabor has been sent for to the Quebec lumber woods to come home and see about the matter.

The young people of the Parish Hall School District got themselves together some time ago and arranged for a picnic and concert to come off on the sixth inst. The picnic was an entire success and the concert was even better than the most ardent well wisher would have expected. If, where all did so admirably, anyone deserves special commendation Herb Fox is the boy that gets it. Miss Way presided at the organ and rendered several rather difficult pieces with good expression. Appended is the programme:

Recitation—The Smack'ng School.
Dialogue—The Quilting Party.
Recitation—Why Girls can't Whistle.
Tableau—The Sick Child.
Reading—Hal's Irish Letter.
Dialogue—Who on Airth is he.
Recitation—Don't you tell.
Music—The Country Wedding.
Recitation—The Morning after the Ball.
Dialogue—The Assessor.
Reading—How the Trapper got his Supper.
Dialogue—Going to Move.
Recitation—Curfew must not Ring Tonight.

BOIESTOWN.

A Meeting of Ratepayers for School Purposes—Business Notes, &c.

BOIESTOWN, Oct. 12. The ratepayers of the above named place, or district, met as required by law on Thursday, 11th inst., at their school house, for the express purpose of augmenting their present financial district condition sufficient to meet the wants of the coming year. At the appointed hour the meeting was called to order by Mr. John Campbell (retiring trustee), and Mr. Pardon Saunders was elected chairman. Mr. Wm. McCloskey was selected secretary of the meeting, and the report of the last year's proceedings was read and approved. Mr. Christopher Whalen, a man of a good educational understanding, was elected trustee in the place of Mr. John Campbell, who tendered his resignation. Mr. Wm. McCloskey, a gentleman who is very exact in his business transactions, was elected auditor. The meeting voted $200 as an additional sum for the current year. The subject of one Daniel McLeod being exempted from all school rates in the district in the future, owing to his bodily condition, was considered, and also approved of by the meeting. The said meeting settled all orders of the day, and took steps for a continuation of school for another year. Mr. John Campbell is secretary to trustees, and the said Board of trustees for the coming year are constituted of Wm. McConnell, Herbert McMillan and Christopher Whalen. The trustees before the close of the meeting, considering the good result of our "Educational Review" in a district, called for authority to take from the general fund the yearly subscription fee for said "Review," and order the same to be sent directly to the hands of the trustees for the general benefit of the school, which authority was immediately complied with by the meeting, and then all dispersed to their respective homes, pleased with the manner in which they did their business.

The weather still continues dull, and the storms of late have done considerable damage to the farmers, and railroads, etc.

Business is rushing on the Northern & Western just now, fixing up the washed away bridges, and broken down track. Quite surprising to notice the damage and dilapidation of the Northern and Western road in many places from Blackville to Marysville. The farmers are quite disconsolate, or rather feeling so, over the expected result of their summer's toil.

Mr. Justus Fairly, senior, has been making some very fine improvements around his residence this summer. He has just completed one of the best styles, and most durable garden fence that a traveller can notice in country places, and particularly the gate, which design originated from his own ingenuity. We have every faith in saying that not only the attraction, but the honest and fair judging man will give Mr. Fairly all praise for his ingenious thoughts in the gate alone.

Mr. T. Lynch, who is doing a large lumber business on the "South West," is here at present attending to his lumber operations in our vicinity. We wish Mr. Lynch every success in his undertaking.

CAMPBELLTON.

A General Budget of Local News from the North.

CAMPBELLTON, Oct. 12. The late rainy weather caused a great deal of damages on the Quebec side of the bay. Several highway bridges were carried away, and the roads are almost impassable, being full of washouts and deep ruts. The railway bridges at Nouvelle and Escuminac, under construction, were badly undermined, also several bad washouts along the line

Several of Dr. Jasper Daly's numerous friends gave him an oyster supper last evening on the eve of his departure for Boston, where he purposes to spend the winter and probably a year or more

The steam dredge St. Lawrence arrived here yesterday for the purpose, we understand, of dredging out the harbor and river between Campbellton and Dalhousie.

The mill used by Mr. Wm. Richard for the past few years has been sold to Mr. Shives, of Albert county. We hear he is to put a couple of shingle machines in and run the mill all winter.

Messrs. Andrew & Boudreau will also run a shingle machine in their mill this winter, which should make times a little livelier.

Mr. W A Fitch, train despatcher, has been removed to Moncton. His place is filled by Mr. J Ash, of Truro, N. S.

RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.

The Weather—A Pleasant Party—Fatal Cholera—The Schools.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13. The weather has been cold during the past week, but not so wet as usual. Some have got a little done at their harvest. Others whilst waiting for the weather to settle have begun to dig their potatoes, which are generally a good crop.

Mrs. Robt. Henderson had a knitting bee and party on Thursday afternoon and evening, at which a pleasant time was spent by all that were present.

An infant child, belonging to Mr. Dickison, of Debec, died a few days ago with the cholera.

There has been no school in this district for a couple of days, owing to the Teachers' Institute which met in Woodstock.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S CASE.

Dr. Bergman in Reply to Sir Morrell Mackenzie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15. The Herald prints an interview between its Berlin correspondent and Dr. Bergman, the German physician who was in attendance upon Emperor Frederick during his illness. When asked what he thought of Sir Morrell Mackenzie's defence, published in last Friday's papers, he exclaimed: "It is arrant nonsense. As long as Emperor Frederick was ill we would not give the details of his case to the public. By we, I mean the German physicians. His course was made difficult to us, as the English political and medical newspapers covered us with abuse. What Mackenzie now brings forward is so trifling that it scarcely seems to deserve an answer. In regard to the charges amounting to malpractice that Mackenzie says were brought against him by the German doctors' pamphlet we (the German physicians) do not hesitate in saying that Mackenzie's treatment of the Emperor did amount to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnosis and treatment displayed gross ignorance of medicine in general. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx. In his defence he overlooks the fact that his accusations against me fall to the ground in presence of the testimony of Professors Virchow and Waldemeyer's post mortem examination. Mackenzie's defence casts doubt on the capability of his German colleagues, but Virchow's post mortem clearly established the fact that Tobold, Gerhardt and I had all been quite correct in our diagnosis of the Emperor's malady. The one who allowed the fittest time and opportunity of arresting the Emperor's disease to slip away was the famous larynxgologist, Mackenzie. He may pen whole libraries to escape this reproach but in vain. Had the operation been made on the Crown Prince in May as I wished, his majesty Frederick III. might just as well as not been alive now as are the four patients referred to in our report, upon whom the operation was so successfully performed. It is entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had grown into a large one." Dr. Bergman alleges that he, as well as his German colleagues, noticed the growth of the cancer from week to week, while Dr. Mackenzie failed to notice the fact until it was too late. With regard to the true charge that he had plunged a deep hole in the Emperor's throat, Dr. Bergman says: "Again am I compelled to believe that Mackenzie failed to grasp the meaning of Virchow's post-mortem report whereon no mention occurs of any such inflammation. On the contrary, the cellular tissues lying back of the breastbone, the interior mediastinum, showed no evidence of any cicatrization, but only of purely normal conditions." Dr. Bergman closes with a bitter denunciation of Mackenzie.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Forty thousand copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book have been seized by the police of Leipsic.

The police are visiting book shops in this city and are seizing all copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book wherever they are found.

10,000 PEOPLE DROWNED.

20 Villages in China Under Water—Terrible Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14. A China mail received here says a disastrous flood occurred near Fang Shan Haien, in the vicinity of Pekin, on the night of August 13th. Sevon and a half inches of rain fell in Pekin and an immense volume of water collected in a ravine about Lien Li Ho, and suddenly broke in upon 20 villages More than 10,000 people were drowned and a large number of draft animals. The villages in the valleys near Pekin are in danger every season, as the hills are destitute of trees and the waters flow together in fearful torrents unimpeded by vegetation.

How to Prolong Life.

I have been much interested in recent articles on "The Christian Science," "No More Sickness and Death," and "The Prolongation of Life." I like those articles amazingly well, as for years I have had a hobby like them and am still astride of it, only mine is a muscular one, and it doesn't matter whether your thinker is wound up and going or not. If I tell you of it, in an old fashioned way, so you may keep your spine crooked in the right direction and make yourself feel ten or more years younger, it may do some good.

Please call to mind how listlessly old people crawl out of bed in the morning, also if there are any young people in the room getting up, notice how the urchins stretch themselves. Also call to mind how a person just recovering from a sick bed is inclined to do the same. Call to mind how seldom middle aged and old folks are inclined to stretch unless expecting something of importance.

I have found that a good, long stretch in the morning, as soon as on my feet, has turned the bend of my back to the front, has taken the stoop out of my shoulders, and my wife says my hair is becoming dark again. I have sons past 30 years of age who step no lighter than I; and as for my eating qualifications, I defy any man to get away with me.

Of course I take a stretch several times a day, with great benefit. I don't know why it does me good, only to force the blood and other juices of the body where they belong. Anyhow, I know it makes me feel young, and others I have told about it say it does them great good.—James Laurie in New York Sun.

Superstitions of the Highlands.

The belief in fairies and brownies, or the more playful and fanciful kind of fairy, seems to belong more to the Lowlands of Scotland than the Highlands. The character of the people was softer, and the lighter forms of superstitious belief found a more fitting home there than in the Highlands, where the gloomy and austere character of the people led them to invest the supernatural inhabitants of their glens and mountains with something more akin to their own darker and sterner natures.

Thus the fairies and brownies of the Lowlands take in the north the form of warnings, that come in gruesome guise to foretell misfortune and calamity to the family to whom they belong, and to whom they appear when danger or misfortune threatens their patrons. Every great and powerful family in the north was believed to have a supernatural warning or omen which appeared before the death of any prominent member. It varied in most cases, but each family of a clan generally received the same warning before death as the chief. Very striking coincidences no doubt have occurred, quite important enough to convince a highly superstitious people of their infallibility.—Murray's Magazine.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.

A despatch from Madras says 23 persons were killed by a gunpowder explosion at a village festival on Sunday.

Signor Crispi, Italian Prime Minister, yesterday held a long and cordial interview with Count Herbert Bismarck.

The Pope is making arrangements for the holding of a consistory at which he will deliver an allocution concerning the visit to His Holiness of the Emperor of Germany.

The French government has issued an order forbidding the reception of foreign officers in the military colleges of France and also forbidding their service in the army.

The block of buildings adjoining one of the blocks on Buchanan street, Glasgow, that was destroyed by fire on Sunday, collapsed yesterday morning, causing a loss of £50,000

The fetes in honor of the German Emperor have been concluded. The Emperor is visiting various points of interest in Rome and he will go to Pompeii, where he will witness the unearthing of a number of buried houses.

American.

The great street car strike at Chicago, after lasting nine days, ended Saturday evening. The question of wages was compromised, the strikers getting only about one-third the increase asked for On the other hand all the returns demanded by the men in the system of working are cancelled. All strikers are to be re-employed.

The senation of Saturday in Jacksonville, has been the resignation of all physicians of the medical bureau on account of a communication in a Saturday evening paper showing that the expense of maintaining this corps to be $7 000 and advising the discharge of these volunteers from further service. The sentiment of the community strongly condemns this action. Saturday night they all agreed to attend patients as usual, the board of health to investigate and report.

Canadian.

Sir Ambrose Shea is in Halifax.

A petition has been filed against the election of Waldie, M. P., for Halton, on charges of bribery and corruption.

Fred. C. Wilson, at one time druggist at Bayfield, Ont., was discovered dead in bed Sunday He had taken a heavy dose of chloral with, it is believed, suicidal intent.

Mung Koow, who was refused admission into the United States on the ground of his being a Chinese, is a British subject as well, and now proposes to test the American action in the courts.

The finance committee of the winter carnival association, Montreal, have decided to recommend the executive committee to arrange for the holding of a carnival in 1889, which will eclipse all previous ones.

Counterfeit $10 bills on the Canadian Bank of Commerce are in circulation at Montreal. They are clever imitations but the shading of letters comprising the word "Ten" on the face of the note is unlike that on the genuine one.

Numerous are the applications made for the position of collector of customs of Toronto Among the number of names mentioned are: John Small, M. P., of East Toronto; ex-Lieut. Governor John Beverley Robinson and F. D. Barwick, solicitor.

Analysis of candies sent to various families in Galt, Ont., has been made by Prof. Ellis and large quantities of strychnia found. In the viscera of the child, Meta Cherry, strychnine was also found. Detectives are in hopes of being able to find the scoundrel who sent the candies.

Tom Buckley, the murderer of Bertha Usher, was brought on Saturday morning before Chief Justice Galt, of Toronto, and given 15 years. His lordship said that since passing sentence upon the prisoner of five years he had further evidence laid before him of the prisoner's criminal record.

The Empire's special cable says every detail of the Pacific mail contract is now finally settled between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Pacific railway. The company's contract stipulates that service shall commence in eighteen months, the company receiving annually £45,000 from Imperial, in addition to the £15 000 from the Dominion Government for a monthly service for ten years from Vancouver to Yokohama, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Science for the Million.

Nowadays when a man travels there is no reason, if he visits some country that has not been exhausted, why he should not bring back many solid and accurate facts of scientific value, even though he may lack extended training in science. Both the English and the Germans have comprehensive hand books compiled by the most notable authorities, giving the traveler manifold hints how to make his wanderings useful to the world. They show him in the simplest possible manner the methods of making sute maps, of ascertaining most easily and accurately the width and velocity of rivers, the height of mountains, latitudes, longitudes and so on. They point out the facts he needs to observe to give geologists the clearest idea of the physical structure of a country. They show him how to make and preserve collections in natural history, supply hints on surveying and photography, and tell him just what to do to make his observations valuable.

If, in addition to these hints, he desires preliminary instruction and practical field training, ample provisions to meet his wants have been supplied by the geographical societies in London, Paris and Berlin, where at moderate cost (in London only two shillings and sixpence an hour) he is drilled in surveying and mapping, geology, including field training, geological survey, botany, and photography. This is all the preliminary training that many of our most eminent explorers, including Stanley, have received. Many ingenious devices and expedients have also been invented to facilitate the work of the explorer, of which we need only mention here the French color plates, each tint having its own number, by means of which the traveler is able to give a far more accurate idea of the color of the people he meets than he could convey by any description. The invention of dry plates in photography also has been a great boon to explorers.—New York Sun.

DIED.

At his residence, Boiestown, on the 24th Sept., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, William McKay, in the 85th year of his age.

CITY HALL.

GRAND EVENT OF THE SEASON.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Friday and Saturday,

October 19 and 20.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

George A. Baker's celebrated Bennett & Moulton's Comic Opera Co.

37 People 37; 2 Prima Donnas, 2; 3 Comedians 3. Our own Orchestra of 7 pieces. New and Elegant Costumes.

FRIDAY NIGHT,

BOCCACCIO,

The Brightest and Funniest Opera on the American stage.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,

A great and sublime Opera.

SATURDAY MATINEE, - - "MERRY WAR."

Popular prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Tickets at Fenety's Bookstore.

Fredericton, Oct. 16—2i

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.

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 commit them to his patrons.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturdays, until until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y tiw

$20,000 TO LOAN!

At 6 and 7 per cent.

In Sums to Suit Applicants.

GREGORY & GREGORY.

Fredericton, Sept 27, 1888.

October 2nd.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

YARMOUTH HOMESPUNS

In Stripes.

OPENED THIS DAY.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

NEW CROP TEAS!

Just arrived at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

We can recommend these Teas. Give our 25, 30 and 35 cent Teas a trial and they will recommend themselves.

Also just in: A Fresh Stock of Christie, Brown & Co., and Rankin's CAKES and BISCUITS—Jelly Cakes, Moss Cakes, Farina Wafers, Graham Wafers, Graham Biscuit, Cocoanut Cakes, Wine Biscuit, Fruit, Lemon and Cinnamon, Oat Cakes, Sponge Wafers, Ginger Nuts, and many other kinds, at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

Frederiteon, Aug. 22nd, 1888.

October 13th.

Opened To-day.

UNBLEACHED

Table Linens, Towelling, AND TOWELS.

TAILORS TRIMMINGS in French Canvas, Dressed Hollands, Canary Silecia, Pocketings, etc.

Dever Bros.

Fredericton, Oct. 13, 1888.

WANTED.

GIRL WANTED to do general housework in a family of three. Good wages given. References required.

MRS. ALLAN F. RANDOLPH, Waterloo Row.

Fredericton, Oct. 16—tf

GIRL WANTED.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT to whom liberal wages will be paid. Must have references. Apply at this office.

Fredericton, Sept. 29, 1888.

Wanted Immediately

AT GUNN'S—COAT AND VEST MAKERS. Steady Employment, and Highest Wages Paid. Also a Few Smart Girls, wishing to learn dressmaking can have a good chance.

MRS. J. G. GUNN.

Fredericton, Oct. 13th, 1888. tw. tf.

WANTED.

SITUATION as Salesman in a Dry Goods or General Store. Four years experience with good recommendations. Address

E. GILLIES, Springfield, K. C.

Oct 11 3i

Girls Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE.

Reference Required.

Fredericton, Sept. 4th, 1888.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.

MISS BOYCE having been prevented from giving her Dancing Lesson last Saturday, the term will commence Saturday, Oct. 13th. Class to be held at Mrs. G. Babbitt's, College Road. Hours 2.30 to 4.30.

Terms $6 one pupil. Reduction for two or more pupils from same family.

Private Lessons in New Waltz by arrangement.

Address: Gladyswood, Fredericton.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 11, 1888.

PREPARE FOR A WET SUNDAY

—WITH—

Nougat, Chocolate, Bon-Bons, Taffy, &c., &c.

White & Co. FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Oct. 12th, 1888.

155 MASHED FEED. 159

Having placed a Mill in our Feed and Seed House, we are prepared to mash or grind feed with despatch.

ALSO LANDING AND TO ARRIVE:

ONE CAR P. E. ISLAND BLACK OATS, Very Choice,

AND ONE CAR MIDDLINGS, SHORTS AND BRAN.

W. E. Miller & Co.

155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Oct. 13, 1888.

Wiley's Drug Store.

MIRRORS! PLASTERS!!

Just Received—A Full Line of

HAND MIRRORS

In Celluloid, Plush and Wood: Finest quality of Plate. Also Cheaper Kinds, All Prices.

Also: One Case Grosvenor & Richards's

PLASTERS & BANDAGES.

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOHN M. WILEY. 196 Queen St