heaven. Oh, ye bright ones before the throne, your earthly friends are coming. Angels, posing mid air, cry up the name. Gatekeeper of heaven, send forward the tidings. Watchman on the battlements celestial, throw the signal.

"Oh," you say, "religion I am going to have; it is only a question of time." My brother, I am afraid that you may lose heaven the way Louis Philippe lost his empire. The Parisian mob came around the Tuileries. The National Guard stood in defense of the palace and the commander said to Louis Philippe: "Shall I fire now? Shall I order the troops to fire? With one volley we can clear the place." "No," said Louis Philippe, "not yet." A few minutes passed on, and then Louis Philippe, seeing the case was hopeless, said to the general: "Now is the time to fire." "No," said the general, "it is too late now; don't you see that the soldiers are exchanging arms with the citizens? It is too late." Down went the throne of Louis Philippe. Away from the earth went the house of Orleans, and all because the king said: "Not yet, not yet." May God forbid that any of you should adjourn this great subject of religion, and should postpone assailing your spiritual foes until it is too late—too late, you losing a throne in heaven the way that Louis Philippe lost a throne on earth.

When the Judge descends in might,
Clothed in majesty and light:
When the earth shall quake with fear,
Where, O where, wilt thou appear?

## TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

December 15th, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, | 1,060 |
| Thursday, | 1,154 |
| Saturday, | 1,496 |
| Total for Week, | 3,710 |
| Average Tri-weekly, | 1,237 |


# The Gleaner.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1888.


### THE AMERICAN PROPOSITION.

It is not at all likely that the great body of the electors of Canada will be tempted by American gold to sell their independence—The Empire.

This is an attempt to give the American proposition an interpretation which the facts will not warrant, to arouse the opposition of the unwary. The proposal in substance is this: that if Canadians desire to throw in their political lot with the Americans, they (the Americans) will assume our national debt. This is a widely different offer or proposal from that which the Empire, followed by the smaller lights in tory journalism, would lead the public to believe had been made. It is far from an attempt to buy Canadian independence, as one would so many sheep. It is an expressed wish to assist us to accomplish something which it is thought we may have in view. We have an enormous debt saddled upon us by a corrupt administration. Under ordinary circumstances a partnership is not easily made by one heavily in debt; such partnership is generally avoided by the one with whom it is sought. The same of cities, municipalities, and of nations. Now the American proposal simply removes the difficulty of our enormous debt. "If it is your wish to come in with us we will assume your debt." Is not the proposition reasonable, friendly and courteous?

Last fall Edward Atkinson, of Boston, submitted for consideration a proposition for a commercial annexation, but with interest only to the Maritime Provinces. His proposal was treated by tory journals in the same spirit that the later proposal is now treated by The Empire. It is not singular that the people and the newspapers who have assisted to increase our debt beyond all reasonable proportions, and forced us into an undesirable financial position, should be the first, if not the only class, to wax indignant over the American proposals, and to declare that Canadians are not so many sheep in the market for sale. The man of debt, but carrying a high head, is invariably the first to warm himself into indignation over the most remote reference to his position. He is sensitive, but belligerent—he's a whacker.

It may be said with truth (though the annexation sentiment is generally in Canada), that the people of Canada, at the present time, will oppose annexation with the United States, but the American proposal will be treated by all thoughtful Canadians as at least a courteous and friendly one.

### RULE BY REPRESSION.

The last public appearance of Lord Dufferin as viceroy in the capital of India will, if the reports in English papers are not exaggerated, be long remembered for the remarkable and unexpected onslaught made by him upon those who have taken part as leaders in the native congress agitation. These men appeal to the same facts as Lord Dufferin, but arrive at opposite conclusions. The existence of a highly-educated class, possessing an adequate qualification, as far as education is concerned, for taking an intelligent view of economic and political questions, seems to them a good ground for developing representative institutions. They declare that a national feeling is growing up which has spread far beyond the few thousands whom Lord Dufferin would admit to be sufficiently educated to take part in public affairs, and they think that the interests both of India and of England would be better served by fostering than by stifling that sentiment. To the departing viceroy, who has enjoyed a sway almost as autocratic as the czar's over the "tesselated nationalities" he so grandiloquently describes, it seems that there can be no effective representation of the people, and that all the strength, power and intelligence of the British government ought to be applied to prevent one race or religion from obtaining dominion over another. Does he not overlook the fact that at present one race, and that a foreign one, has absolute dominion, and that the other races, which are native, will certainly in course of time, and as soon as a national spirit has been developed, object to this absorption of all power by that one foreign element? How long can these others be trusted to feel, as he declares they ought, that "there is no greater blessing to a country than the existence of an external, dispassionate, immutable authority," even though it boasts "Justice" as its watchword, and even though it "alone possesses the power and the will to weld the rights and *status* of each element to the empire into a peaceful, coordinated, and harmonious unity"? Brave words, these; but are they not the stock phrases of despotism in all ages and in all lands? And, again, by putting down as totally uneducated all those whom the census returns of 1881 show as "illiterate," Lord Dufferin suggests the very false picture of a "savage India." "Literate" the millions of India may not be, but in knowledge of their own business and cognate matters the average native of India displays a shrewdness and sagacity that would compare favorably with what is found in rural England. There is something ludicrous, too, in boasting of England's historical civilisation by the side of India's. When the English people of old painted themselves with woad, the progenitors of their Brahman fellow-subjects studied philosophy at Benares and Delhi. The most potent argument in this vice-regal speech is the reference to the vast capital England has sunk in its Indian farm. To protect this from depreciation is one thing; to govern India as a great nation will some day demand to be governed, is another. England has capital embarked in other countries, where it is content to let national institutions flourish, and it may yet happen that some Viceroy of India will see less danger in following the natural course of things than in persisting in the time-honored policy of gagging the millions for whose presumed benefit he exercises his functions.

One of the editorial writers of the Jersey City Herald, recently on a visit to this country, asserts practically, after treating of the political systems of Great Britain and Canada, that this fawning upon persons of title and rank has dwarfed the intellect of our people and unmanned them. Perhaps so; but the world still finds in Britain its leaders of thought; its greatest statesmen; its principal manufacturers; its most thorough mechanics. It finds there, the one power which, when aroused, all nations (the most important of which is not the United States) dread.

Premier Mowatt has added another to his list of victories over Sir John Macdonald. This is, we believe, the fifth occasion on which the present Ontario Premier has worsted the tory chieftain in constitutional law points. Premier Mowatt has not only the ability to whip Sir John when he needs a whipping, but he can always be relied upon to protect carefully his province's interests.

Does Mayor Hazen intend to follow the good example set him by previous Mayors of calling a meeting of the citizens to render an account of his stewardship and to review city matters generally? It is generally believed the civic finances are in great disorder, and it would be a relief either to find that this is not so or to find out who is to blame for it.

The Chinese are boycotting the Americans. They refuse to buy American goods as retaliation for the exclusion bill. The game is working well; some of the American merchant princes are beginning to feel it pretty keenly.

### PRESS OPINIONS.

**Made in Cold Blood.**

A correspondent of a Detroit paper suggests that a law be passed forbidding any man to hold over $10,000,000 in his own name—all over that to be confiscated for the Government. This is an age of fantastic proposals, but that one will probably die just where it is.—London Advertiser.

**Ease Up, Yank.**

The murderer of Snell, the Chicago millionaire, though known, is still at large, and his widow has raised the reward to $50,000. Till this money is earned the detectives of that section would be discreet in being mum over the failure of the London police to capture the Whitechapel fiend.—London Advertiser.

**Characteristic, Quite.**

A Canadian—said to be a railway magnate—dropped a pocket book containing $20,000 in a New York hotel. He was in the bar when a stranger returned it to him, and he generously treated the finder to a cigar.

**Pumping Him Dry**

Gen. Harrison's barber is a very close-mouthed fellow for a barber. He has been interviewed, and he pretends that he doesn't know who is going into the cabinet. It is to the discredit of American newspaper enterprise that this man's secrets are not torn from him.—Buffalo Express.

**Universally Corrupt, Eh?**

The Ottawa Journal characterizes one of the aldermen of that city as being more unfit than any other man in his ward to be in the council, and yet says it is doubtful if there is a man in the ward who can defeat him. This is paying a great big tribute to the intelligence of the electors of that ward.—London Advertiser.

You may take any ward in any city in Ontario, and if you once give it an alderman whose sole conception of public duty is to spoon-feed his friends and his ward from the civic crib, you will find it mighty hard to get him out.—Ottawa Journal.

**Unconstitutional.**

A very interesting commercial case has just been decided in New York. Last session the State Legislature passed a bill prohibiting storekeepers offering gifts to induce the public to make purchases. The Court of Appeals of the State has now decided that the law is unconstitutional on the ground that it interferes with the free sale of food, for the condition is imposed that no one shall sell food and at the same time and as part of the transaction give away any other thing.—Mail.

**Facts About Climate.**

Climate, while depending largely on the latitude, is modified by the atmospheric and oceanic movements and the distribution of land and water. The land takes up heat rapidly in summer, and, in the north, becomes frozen and snow clad in winter. Land winds may, consequently, be intensely hot or intensely cold; and hence lands have a tendency to produce extremes of climate. The waters of the ocean remain unfrozen even far toward the pole, unless crowded with lands, their perpetual movements tending to produce a uniformity of temperature over the globe; and, hence, winds from the oceans, or any large body of water, are moderating, and never very cold. They produce what is called an insular climate.

Absence of lands from high latitudes is equivalent to an absence of the source of extreme cold; and from tropical latitudes that of extreme heat; and the sinking of all lands would diminish greatly both extremes. But sinking high latitude lands also diminishes the extreme heat, since the lands become very much heated in summer, and this heat is diffused by the winds. The mean temperature of the northern hemisphere is stated by Dove at 60 degs. F., and of the southern at 56 degs. F., while the extremes for the globe, taking the annual means, are 80 degs. F. and zero. If there were no land the mean temperature would probably be but little above what it is now, or not far from 50 degs. for the whole globe.—Arkansaw Traveler.

## FROM THE COUNTRY.

### News from the Districts About Us

### As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

### Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

### MILLVILLE.

**An Interesting Budget from a Busy Little Village.**

MILLVILLE, Dec. 17. I think the clerk of the weather must be expecting "Santa Claus," he appears so very anxious to please everybody; we have had, within the last forty-eight hours, an experience of all sorts of weather.

Our merchants, Estey & Jones, are showing an extreme anxiety to get all the floating coins around here. Their windows are showing an elaborate display of Xmas goods. Business is good.

Estey says telegraph poles are at a premium just now.

The cold water brigade look rather glum fearing the weather (it is raining) will give them too much "cold water" for their entertainment to-night.

Mrs. Davis, of Haverhill, Mass., arrived the other day on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. O. S. Morgan.

Our school takes its Xmas recess on the 21st inst.

We are pleased to know that the trustees have been successful in persuading our popular young teacher, Miss L. Nicolson, to return for the winter term.

The agent informs us that after the holidays there is to be a change in the running of trains on this branch.

Matters religious, temperate and physical are very quiet here now.

We are going to apply to the legislature for an "act of incorporation," we are getting ahead so fast.

### HAMPSTEAD QUEENS CO.

**Working for a Cheese Factory—A Serious Accident—Snow Storm.**

HAMPSTEAD, Dec. 13. Mr. Joseph Pevlin, a native of England, and for a long time a resident of this parish, was buried yesterday. It is said that he was probably the oldest man in Queens, being in his 101st year.

A meeting of the farmers of Hibernia took place on Saturday evening to consider the erection of a cheese factory. A committee was appointed to visit the surrounding neighborhoods and report on next week.

Quite a sad accident occurred on Sunday the 8th inst., when George Fox, of Lower Gagetown, and Samuel Nickerson, were on their way to the lumber woods. While crossing Otnabog bridge the horses became frightened and ran away, resulting in breaking the leg of the latter. We cannot express as much sympathy for our friend as if he had met with the accident on a week day. This is a sample of Sabbath breaking. Let one and all take warning that we are not of ourselves.

Inspector Wetmore paid the schools in Districts No.'s 1 and 14 a visit yesterday, speaking favourably of each.

Mumps being prevalent in Central Hampstead will hinder the progress of the school examination.

The F. C. Baptists have extended a call to Rev. J. McKenzie, which has been accepted.

A snow storm came on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., which afterwards turned to rain, making it very unpleasant indeed. To-day it is clear and cold.

### RICHMOND.

**The News of the Week—Bad Roads—Basket Social.**

RICHMOND, Dec. 15. The weather is bright and cold just now. We had our first heavy fall of snow here last Tuesday night. It snowed all night and Wednesday forenoon; about a foot of snow fell. There was a high wind all the time and Wednesday afternoon and all day Thursday it was blowing so that we saw pretty well drifted up. There are not many teams out these times.

There will be a Basket Social next Tuesday night at the residence of Mr. Joel Henderson, Debec.

Authorities for the prevention of cruelty to animals are much needed a few miles from here.

### ST. STEPHEN.

**The New Roman Catholic Church Nearing Completion.**

ST. STEPHEN, Dec. 17. The outside work on the new Roman Catholic Church, which is being built on Union Street, is now almost finished. The steeple which is 140 ft long, is completed, and the staging has been taken down. This is one of the largest and finest churches on the river, and will cost, when finished, in the neighborhood of $18,000.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

### STANLEY IN CAPTIVITY.

**What the Letter to Osman Digna is Said to Have Contained—The Conflict at Suakim.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. A special from London to the Times says everybody in London believes that Emin Bey and Henry M. Stanley are both prisoners of the Mahdi. It is at least certain from Osman Digna's letter that the Mahdi is in possession of a number of things which Stanley is known to have carried with him, and it is assumed that both Europeans' lives are too valuable from a hostage point of view to be sacrificed by the Soudanese. In the light of this discovery it is probable that the Suakin fight will be indefinitely postponed.

SUAKIN, Dec. 16. The Khalifa's letter to Osman Digna stated that the steamer expedition to the equator, commanded by Emin Saleh, on arriving at Lado had Emin Pasha and a white traveller delivered to them in chains by the Emin's officers and troops. Emin Saleh in his letter to Khalifa stated he had reached Lado on Oct. 11th. The khedive had sent a white traveller named Stanley with a letter telling Emin to go with Stanley and offering the remainder of the force the option of going to Cario or remaining. They refused to enter Turkish service and gladly received Emin Saleh. Emin Saleh found a large quantity of feathers and ivory. He heard that another traveller had visited Emin, but he had gone and was searching for him.

A reconnoisance was made on the left and rear of the rebels position today. The party was headed by General Grenfell and advanced under a heavy fire from the forts. The Arabs opened fire but did no damage.

Firing continues on both sides and the Arabs' earthworks have been damaged.

BERLIN, Dec 16. Zeitung and other newspapers argue that if Osman Digna's reports are true the Wessmann expedition will be useless. The same journal argues that it would take at least four months to cover the distance which the reports must travel from Lado, and that therefore they must be false.

LONDON, Dec 16. A despatch from Suakin to the Times says the natives do not believe the equatorial provinces have submitted to the Mahdi. If they had, the natives say, proclamations to the people of Emin's territory and other official acts of the Mahdi would have been made public and the surrender of Suakin would have been demanded. A coast guard steamer just arrived from the south heard nothing of the alleged capture of Emin Bey.

BERLIN, Dec 16. Herr Merensky, chief of the African missions, thinks Emin may be captured, but not Stanley. More likely he says, the "white traveller" referred to by Osman Digna is Capt. Casatt, the Italian explorer.

**A Good Corn Sheller for 25 cents.**

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, of promptitude, is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—safe, sure and painless. Sold at druggists.

### THE LATEST APPEAL CASE.

**Sir John Again Knocked Under—History of the Case.**

[Toronto Mail.]

In the year 1871 the dispute arose over the boundaries of the Province of Ontario between the province and the Dominion. Negotiations were carried on, and ultimately Mr. Pardee, Crown Lands Commissioner for Ontario, and Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior, agreed on a provisional boundary, which ran from Hunter's island north to the 51st parallel of latitude. The Dominion government was to legislate to the north and west of this line, and the Ontario government to the south and east.

This was done with the understanding that the titles granted by either government should be confirmed by the government securing the territory by the decision. Then as soon as the boundary was settled each government would have to account for its stewardship. This state of affairs continued until an arbitration was appointed according to consent, the arbitrators being Chief Justice Harrison, Sir Francis Hincks, and Sir Richard Thornton, British Minister at Washington. They made their award in 1878, giving to the Ontario Government the lands to the north and west, increasing the area of the province from 100,000 square miles to 200,000 square miles. The boundary according to this award ran north from the northwest angle of Lake of the Woods until it reached the English and Albany rivers, which formed the line to the Hudson bay, thence along the shores of the Hudson bay to a point due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue. The contention of the Dominion Government, which it has since held, was that the western boundary was a line running north to the height of land from a point due north from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, thence along the height of land to a point north of Lake Temiscamingue. The decision was made on clauses of the Quebec Act of 1774, the commissions to several governors of the Province, and other public documents and acts of the parliament and the crown. The decision of the arbitrators was not accepted by the Dominion Government, and was not confirmed by the Dominion Parliament.

In the meantime, in 1881, the boundaries of the Province of Old Manitoba were extended by a dominion act in such a way as to make its eastern boundary depend upon the point where the western boundary of Ontario intersected the international boundary. This made Manitoba a party to the strife, and bloodshed was threatened over the dispute. Finally Ontario and Manitoba agreed to refer the dispute to a special case, which was heard before the Privy Council. The Dominion Government was expected to be a party to the case, and thus put an end to the dispute. But it refused, although it appeared through counsel before the Privy Council and submitted to be bound by the decision so far as the reference to the western boundary of Ontario was concerned, but not to the northern boundary. The Privy Council found that in the absence of legislation by the Dominion Parliament the award of the arbitrators was not binding, but their decision was correct, and sustained it as far as the then reference by evidence gave effect to the decision. The Dominion then claimed that it was the owner of all those lands to the north of the height of land, by virtue of a clause in the British North America Act, which gave the Dominion certain powers to legislate in Indian lands and in lands reserved for the Indians. Also by virtue of a treaty entered into with the Indian tribes occupying these lands. The contention of the Ontario Government was that the Dominion had power to extinguish the Indian title, but the lands must then enure to the benefit of the Crown; that the province represented the Crown; that it was lord of the soil, but subject only to the Indian interest whatsoever that might be, and that when that became extinct the lands reverted to the province.

The dominion, following their contention, issued titles to lands in the disputed territory and gave timber and mining licenses. The Ontario Government then decided to assert its title on a test case, and the St. Catharine's Milling and Lumber Company was selected. An injunction was obtained restraining the company from cutting timber and make it give up what was already cut. The motion was argued in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice before Chancellor Boyd. He delivered an exhaustive judgment, in which the position of the province was sustained. This judgment was upheld in the Court of Appeal. It came up before the Superior Court and was again sustained, only two judges dissenting. It has now been sustained before the Privy Council.

The Ontario Government will have to assume its proportion of the annual cost of maintaining the Indians in the land conceded in the Indian treaty. Portions of this territory are in Manitoba, and another portion at Keewatin. The province volunteered to do this in presenting their case to the council.

### SHOT DOWN BY NEGROES.

**A White and a Black Boy Start a Fight and it has Resulted in Five Deaths Already.**

COLUMBUS, Miss., Dec. 17. Near Wahalak, a small station on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, near Macon, Miss., last Friday, a negro and white boy got into a fight. The white boy's father attempted to separate them and was set upon by a negro boy and his father and terribly beaten. Yesterday the white man swore out a warrant for the negro's arrest and a constable, Seth Cobb, went to the negro's house to execute it, when he was attacked by a number of negroes and beaten. He then summoned a posse of 12 men and went, last evening, to arrest the negro. The posse were fired upon from an ambush; five were killed outright and six wounded. The negroes were strongly reinforced. Wahalak has telegraphed along the line for help. Meridian responded with 75 armed men, who were joined at every station. On reaching Wahalak they marched immediately to the scene. The negroes were barricaded and refused to surrender. At noon the forces were supposed to be about equal. The afternoon news received was that the belligerent negroes had retreated to the swamps and are stubborn, while the non-combatant negroes are fleeing to the woods in terror.

### BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

**He Says That He Means to be President of France.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 17. The World's Paris correspondent sends that paper a three column interview with Gen. Boulanger which the World sums up as follows: "The general frankly admits that he would like to be president of France, and is confident that he will be some day. He denies that he is plotting war or a coup d'etat. He says there is corruption in the chamber of deputies and trouble in the senate. The former he would dissolve and the latter abolish. Half of France, he says, is at his back in the movement to revise the French constitution. Gen. Sheridan was his ideal of a cavalry general. He also speaks enthusiastically of Gens. Sherman and McDowell and other memories of his trip to the United States in 1881.

**Originality's Patron.**

A woman entered the office of a large wholesale house, and addressing a man whom she found seated at a desk, said:

"My kind sir, I am forced to solicit assistance. I am a widow, have lost my situation, and have dependent on me"—

"A large family," suggested the man as he turned and looked at the woman.

"No, sir, only one child."

"What!" the man exclaimed, almost springing from his chair.

"I have only one child," the woman repeated.

"Is it possible!" said the man, speaking with an emphasis of doubt, "that you have not a large family?"

"I have stated the truth, sir."

"Come, now; haven't you really as many as six children?"

"I tell you that I have only one. Why do you doubt my word?"

"Because you are so original. Every other woman who has ever appealed to me for charity has had at least five children to support. Madam, you appeal to me deeply. I am known as the patron of originality. Be seated, please, and I will write you a check."—Arkansaw Traveler.

**Reads Their Names Publicly.**

One of the most successful ministers of our whole connection has inaugurated the following practice in taking the benevolent collections: He reports by name from the pulpit every donor, with the amount given. He also designates the names of his membership specifically, and those who have not made any subscription are fully reported by name with a cipher appended.—Boston Zion's Herald.

**The One Thing Needful.**

Lady—Professor, how is my daughter getting on with her music?

Professor Fortissimo (ambiguously)—Madam, it is only a question of time.—Burlington Hawkeye.

**No Fun in It.**

Mrs. Smith (who is reading a humorous paper)—I don't see any fun in these jokes about big bills for ladies' hats.

Mr. Smith—I don't either.—Texas Siftings.

AMERICAN

STEAM LAUNDRY!

GODSOE BROS., Proprietors.

Having been appointed Agent for this First-Class Laundry, I am now prepared to receive orders for

LAUNDRY WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES AND GENT'S APPAREL

LAUNDRIED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

☞Orders may be left at my Shop, Carleton Street. Laundry for the week receiv'd up to 11 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesdays. All expressage paid by the Proprietors in St. John.

☞READY FOR BUSINESS NEXT WEEK.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Goods Called for and Delivered.

F. QUARTERMAIN,

CARLETON STREET.

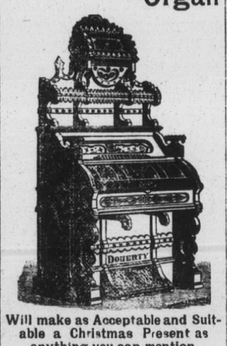
Fredericton, Dec. 18, 1888—1w 1m.

THE

Doherty

Unequalled

Organ




Will make as Acceptable and Suitable a Christmas Present as anything you can mention.

THOMPSON & CO.,

OPP. OFFICERS' SQUARE,

QUEEN STREET, - - FREDERICTON, N. B.

Are the Agents for this Celebrated Unequalled Organ, and during the Holiday Season Offer Great Inducements to Intending Purchasers.

They have now at their Office for the Holiday Trade, a Large Number of the Different Styles of The Doherty, to which they invite inspection.

The Leading Points in The Doherty Unequalled are: BRILLIANCY, VOLUME, FLUETY and SYMPATHETIC quality of TONE, QUICKNESS of RESPONSE, answering to the touch like a flash. These are the points which have been effectual in widening the distance between The Doherty Unequalled and all other Makes.

Rolling Dam, Charlotte Co., N. B., Dumbarton, July 18th, 1887.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & CO.

Sirs:—It is with pleasure that we send you this testimonial as to the quality, tone and finish of the Doherty Organ, which we purchased from you through your agent, W. S. Thompson. After having tested the instrument, and listening to it from Sabbath to Sabbath, we give you a candid opinion of its merits, which is, *that it gives us entire satisfaction*, and meets with approval not only from us, but from the congregation generally.

Wishing you every success in the sale of the Doherty Organ,

We are yours very truly,

JOHN CASSILS,
STINSON PERKINS,
JOHN PEACOCK,
Committee of the Presbyterian Church, Rolling Dam.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING OUR GOODS. PRICES MODERATE; TERMS REASONABLE.

THOMPSON & CO.,

OPP. OFFICERS' SQUARE, - - QUEEN STREET.

N. B.—We can also supply Organs of Other Manufacture, as we keep them in Stock. We have Bargains in the "Thomas," of Woodstock, Ont., and other makes. Also: Organs of American manufacture, such as the "Standard" of New Jersey. Descriptive Catalogues mailed Free on application.

☞Remember the Place: THOMPSON & Co., Opp. Officers' Square, Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, Dec. 18th, 1888.

JACK THE RIPPER

Has been in the City and made a big cut in the Prices of our

OVERCOATS,

The balance of which we will dispose of at Prices lower than ever before offered in this City.

We are selling

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5.50 | Overcoats for | $4.00 | |
| 7.00 | " | " | 5.00 |
| 10.00 | " | " | 8.00 |
| 12.00 | " | " | 9.50 |
| 14.00 | " | " | 11.00 |

Don't fail to call and get a Bargain.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

224 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

LANDING:

Ex Str. Sarnia,

FROM LIVERPOOL

200 Boxes Valencia Raisins,
25 Boxes Valencia Layers Raisins,
25 Boxes London Layers Raisins,
10 Barrels Currants,
15 Cases Currants,
30 Half Cases Currants,
10 Bags Filberts,
5 Bags Walnuts,
5 Bags S. S. Almonds,
1 Case Citron Peel,
1 Case Lemon Peel.

FOR SALE LOW BY

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, Dec. 11th

MONEY TO LOAN.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, BARRISTER.

Office—Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

London and Lancashire

FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y

Risks accepted at lowest rates.

Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,

AGENT, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, Aug. 14th, 1888

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 5 p. m.; Saturdays, until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y tfw

Iron. Iron.

106 BARS, 20 Bundles LOWMOOR IRON, assorted, just to hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, Dec. 18.

DECEMBER 18TH.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

GREAT PREPARATIONS

FOR THE

GRAND RUSH

AT

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

Room for All, and All Welcome.

TEA. COFFEE. TEA.

These are our Specialties, and we spare no Pains nor Expense in making this one of the Leading Branches of our Business. Please Note the following Prices:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good Black Tea, | 20 cents per lb. | - - - | 6 lbs for | $1.00; | |
| Better " | 25 " | - - - | 5 " | 1.00; | |
| Better " | 30 " | - - - | 4 " | 1.00; | |
| Better " | 35 " | - - - | 3 " | 1.00; | |
| Sahyune Congou, | 40 cents. | | Panjoug Congou, | 45 cents. | |
| India Tea, | 50 " | | Golden Oolong, | 50 " | |

Orange Pekoe, 65 cents.

COFFEE fresh Ground 25 to 38 cents.

Confectionery, Raisins, Currants, Peels, Nuts, Spices, Flour, Fish and all other Groceries we will sell as Cheap as any other Place in the City.

YERXA & YERXA,

158 QUEEN STREET.

-:- 1888 -:-

DEVER BROS.

24th Annual Christmas Sale.

Christmas Presents in Great Variety, both Useful and Ornamental, and at Prices that will satisfy all.

Dress Goods in Plain and Stripe; Ulster Cloth in Smooth and Rough Finish; Jacket Cloth in all the New Colors, Astrachan and Sealette; German Wool Goods; Bargains in Shawls, Clouds, Fascinators, Caps, Touques and Tam o' Shanters; Gloves, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs in Great Variety.

A Job Lot of Dress Suiting in New Colors at 8, 10 and 12 Cents.

Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1888.

Silver Plated Ware.

OUR NEW SHOW HAS ARRIVED and is now filled with the most beautiful articles, suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY.

NOT EXCELLED IN THIS DOMINION.

ALL OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS ARE FULL.

Presents for Boys and Girls.

Presents for Men and Women, Married and Unmarried.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,

—AT—

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, Dec. 18, 1888.

IMPORTANT!

Xmas Groceries.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

Will sell all kinds of Xmas Groceries at a small fraction above Cost, for Cash. We are not going to be left for we will sell below them all. Call and be convinced.

If you don't want Groceries bring in your Grists and see our Shipman Oil Engine and Mill grind it up into feed for your Cattle.

W. E. Miller & Co.

155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

James D. Fowler.

WATCHES;

WATCHES;

WATCHES;

GOLD,

SILVER,

GOLD FILLED,

AND

NICKLE CASES,

FROM

$2.50 TO $150.00

EACH.

Best Value in the City.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

James D. Fowler,

Opp. POST OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, - N. B.

Fredericton, Dec. 15th, 1888.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 25 years' standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON 30 St. John St., Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 11, 1888—1 yr tw.