POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

April 20th, 1889.

Tuesday,	1,033
Thursday,	1,061
Saturday,	1,204
Total,	3,298
Average,	1,099

The Gleaner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.

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

ANOTHER LINE OF RAILWAY FROM MONTREAL TO THE SEA-BOARD.

It would seem that we may possibly have another line of railway. The Grand Trunk are looking for a winter port in the Maritime Provinces, at least they said so when their delegation waited upon the dominion government to oppose the granting of running powers over a portion of the Intercolonial to the C. P. R. exclusively. We are not aware that the Grand Trunk people have made any choice of port, but there are three open to them, St. John, St. Andrews or Halifax. The fact, however, of their wanting the right to run over the Intercolonial would seem to indicate that they have their eye on Halifax, but it is just possible that they may want merely the right to run in case circumstances force them to that port. Our impression is that St. John would be the most desirable terminus for the Grand Trunk in this section, and that when their scheme is matured it will be so fixed. In this event two routes are open to the Grand Trunk to reach that splendid harbor. The shortest route is from Sherbrooke, through Compton in Quebec, across Maine to St. Stephen and thence straight to St. John. If in this there was a slight deviation from the direct air line to include Bangor, this would make a distance of about 352 miles from Sherbrooke, or 453 from Montreal. The other route would have the advantage of running through Canadian territory exclusively, an advantage which the Grand Trunk may regard as very important. This would be from their terminus at Quebec to River du Loupe and along the Temiscouata to Edmundston, then down the fertile valley of the St. John to the commercial metropolis at its mouth. This would make a distance of about 427 miles from Quebec, or 600 from Montreal. The fact that the Grand Trunk have now a controlling interest in the Temiscouata may perhaps be another point in favor of this last mentioned route, and the fact that by this route there would not be so many miles of new railway to build may likewise tend to favor the St. John valley. But the shortest route from Montreal to the sea-board in this province is to St. Andrews and that is about 382 miles. However, as for the choice of route, we must await the will and pleasure of the Grand Trunk. They are to come as competitors of the C. P. R. and the route which will best serve their interests as such will be adopted.

TROUBLES IN THE TORY CAMP.

Sir John Macdonald appears to be having a great deal of trouble in keeping his followers in trim, if report be true. He has not only been forced to withdraw his bill providing an increase of salaries for the supreme court judges, but he has been driven into a corner by his Ontario friends' proposition to increase the duty on flour. It is said that he was so completely "done up" at the tory caucus meeting, held a few evenings ago, that he left the committee room disgusted, and did not make his appearance in the commons next day. Another source of trouble to him has been the speech in Ontario of one of his principal supporters, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, in which that gentleman declared that Sir John Macdonald had been long enough in power. It would seem that the party were about on the eve of a smash. It has all along been supported in parliament by a set of politicians whose only aim seemed to be to secure office patronage and boodle, and although they have been well provided for in the past their peculiar greed is still unsatisfied. They clamor loud and long for more; but Sir John finds it impossible to meet them without imposing upon the people further burdens of taxation, and this he knows right well the country will not stand. The end of an administration supported by such a class of men cannot, once the limit of patronage has been reached and the greed still unsatisfied, be long in coming. Sir John, however, has none other than himself to condemn for his present troubles. To him every man has been regarded as having his price and with that view and on that principal he has controlled his followers for years. If they are now unsatisfied and threaten to desert him, it is because he encouraged them to continually look for that which it is not now in his power to give. The near future must bring with it important political changes.

A BOARD OF TRADE.

There is great need of a board of trade or an organization of a similar character in this city. There are many questions of interest to the business of the community which at this time need consideration. There are, for instance, the questions which will arise in connection with the Short Line—our freight rates and other matters of like importance. Then again there is the question of making our local market more profitable for our country people and our merchants. These it is impossible to discuss satisfactorily without organization of some kind. Individual views are important of course, and the more important the business man the more important his view as a rule, but such views have not after all much weight, and are certainly not likely to bring about the results which usually follow the expressed opinions, and actions thereon, of an organized and deliberative body of men. We are aware that the efforts of some of our merchants in the past to establish and maintain a board of trade in this city have not been attended with success, but this was due in part to the comparatively unimportant interests then at stake, and, we might suggest, in part to some little jealousies in business. Now, however, that important interests are at stake, we hope that all little jealousies and minor differences will be lost sight of and that our manufacturers and merchants, in fact all of our people who have stake in the community, will interest themselves in securing and maintaining an organization calculated at least to promote the best interests of the city. We trust that some of our interested citizens will make a move in this matter at once.

VACCINATION.

The anti-vaccinationists of England have at last made their influence felt by the British government, and a royal commission is to be appointed to enquire into the working of the vaccination acts, and to report on all topics of the chronic controversy that rages round those acts. It appears that throughout Great Britain there is a wide difference of opinion as to the utility of vaccination, and there is certainly much opposition to the law making vaccination compulsory. Mr. Tebb, of London, two of whose letters have appeared in THE GLEANER, heads the anti-vaccination movement. He claims vaccination to be an unclean process, and one which has been the means of breeding disease. Sanitation, compulsory notification of contagious disease, quarantine and disinfection are the proper safeguards from the ravages of small-pox, he contends. He also claims that vaccination is not an absolutely certain preventive, and that as it is sure to breed other disease, it should not be made compulsory. Opposed to Mr. Tebb and his followers are Sir Lyon Playfair and others. They contend that vaccination, though not an absolute preventive, is the best known means to prevent small-pox, and that it should therefore be made compulsory. Sir Lyon quotes from Mr. Ritchie's statistics in support of his contention. He shows that it transpired that whereas the mortality from the disease in cases of 100,000 vaccinated children in Sheffield was only nine the mortality in the cases of 100,000 unvaccinated children was 4,400. The vaccinated had 480-fold protection against death by small-pox. The result of the commission's enquiry will be looked for with interest. The vaccination question has excited much interest even in this country, and the opinions of leading Englishmen for and against vaccination, taken by a royal commission, will no doubt have great weight in determining whether or no compulsory vaccination should be continued as a small-pox preventive.

KEEPING THE HEART YOUNG.

Old People Who Are Young in Their Ways, and Those Who Are Not.

Dickens says: "If all had hearts like those which beat so lightly in the bosom of the young and beautiful, what a heaven this earth would be! If, while our bodies grow old and withered, our hearts could but retain their youth and freshness, of what avail would be our sorrows and sufferings! But the faint image of Eden, which is stamped upon them in childhood, chafes and rubs in our rough struggle with the world, and soon wears away; too often to leave nothing but a mournful blank remaining."

How true and beautiful this sentiment is; but is it always the contact with the rough side of the world that leaves the heart hard and blank? Is it not too often the indulgence or bitter feelings of envy and discontent that sours and turns to wormwood and gall many of the sweets of life? Because we do not prosper as well as our neighbor, we fret and imagine our lot harder than any one else, and look upon it as "luck," and are therefore bitter in feeling against those who are more fortunate than ourselves. It is the yielding to evil passions and tempers that makes the heart grow old; the inclination to look on the dark and gloomy side of everything, or to use a familiar adage, "crossing the bridge before we get to it." This seems to be the nature of some people, and consequently they grow old before their time, and the heart is scared and hard and nothing truly but a "mournful blank remains."

Why not keep the heart young? Why not have the earth a heaven, and keep childhood's faith and happiness in our hearts, even though the bodies will grow old and withered? It is a fact worth record that when you meet a genial, happy old person you find they have a youthful heart—a heart of love and good will; a heart that sympathizes and enters into the pleasures and every day enjoyments of the young and are willing to make any sacrifices that the young people may enjoy life; such old people always have pleasant faces, placid expressions, and a light in the eye that reflects the emotions of the heart. One is involuntarily drawn to such people. But there is another class of old people (alas, too numerous), whose faces are as sour and crabbed as possible; they never see any good in any one; the young never do right, everything has degenerated since their young days, and the whole world moves different; is it any wonder that the hearts of such people are as withered and bitter as their faces indicate?

The face is the true index of the heart, a mirror in which its emotions are truly pictured; the face may grow old, and time may leave its impress in heavy lines and wrinkles, but from beneath them all there beams a light that is a reflection from a heart kept young and fresh, while the body has grown old beneath the weight of years—a heart that has cherished none but love, peace and contentment, and has gathered only the sunshine of life, keeping "the faint image of Eden, which was stamped upon it in childhood," even down unto old age.—Atlanta Constitution.

Saved the Eye.

Dr. Pillsbury—How do do, doctor? What's the news?

Dr. Squills—Nothing new; only I had an interesting case a few days ago.

Dr. Pillsbury—Yes? What was it?

Dr. Squills—I performed a wonderful operation on Mr. Fresh's boy's eye—little Johnny Fresh. He had a fearful case of cataract, and I saved the poor little fellow's eye.

Dr. Pillsbury—That's good! How's the boy?

Dr. Squills—Oh, the boy died.—Drake's Magazine.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Proceedings of the Last Two Days.

Another Batch of Supplementary Estimates.

Collingwood Schrieber Gets an Increase of Salary.

OTTAWA, April 23.—In the commons to-day the bill to amend the copyright act was read the third time.

The bill to suppress combines was also passed, after an amendment moved by Mr. Curran, providing for an appeal to the Supreme court in cases of convictions under this act had been defeated.

Sir John Thompson moved a second reading of the extradition act.

Mr. Davies pointed out that the bill did not make provision for handing over to foreign countries refugees charged with breaches of trust or embezzlement.

Mr. Weldon (St John) urged that precautions should be taken that persons who were given up on one charge should not be tried or punished for a different offence.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) said that if a refugee who was taken out of Canada on one charge was tried for another, it would be a breach of international good faith.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) said that if this bill passed there would be no obligation to observe international good faith by the United States or any other foreign country, as would be the case under any extradition treaty. Under this bill refugees were to be given up on demand and foreign authorities could do as they pleased after getting their prisoners home.

Mr. Skinner urged that the bill should be referred to a select committee. The bill was inartistic and unscientific. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Mills said that the dominion had power to expel refugees, but could not hand them over to officers of a foreign government.

Mr. Lister pointed out that by passing this bill, it would hand over refugees to authorities of various states of the American union and not to the United States government.

Mr. Lavergne moved to strike out the clause making the bill retroactive.

Messrs. Curran, Mills, Tisdale and Mitchell supported the amendment which was finally carried.

Mr. Davies moved to insert a clause providing for the surrender of persons accused of embezzlement, fraud or breaches of trust or made criminal by any law in force. Carried.

The bill was passed through committee.

On motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Charlton moved an amendment proposing that the export duty now levied on pine logs should be abolished. He pointed out that unless this was done the United States congress would increase the duty upon Canadian lumber.

Hon. Mr. Foster said the government were considering this matter and had not made up their minds what to do regarding it.

Sir Richard Cartwright denounced the answer of Mr. Foster as childish. The house had a right to know whether the export duty on logs was to be continued or not.

The amendment was not pressed.

Mr. Barron then moved an amendment condemning the government for giving 79 square miles of Indian reserve timber to Mr. Robillard, M. P. for Ottawa, for the merely nominal sum of $316, which limits Mr. Robillard sold almost immediately afterwards for $45,000.

Hon Mr. Dewdney admitted the facts relating to the transaction had been correctly stated, but pretended that no wrong had been done to the Indians.

Colter, Lister, Cartwright, Paterson, Waldie and others denounced the government's conduct as utterly indefensible.

Barron's motion was defeated by 90 to 62.

The house went into committee of supply and passed some of the supplementary estimates.

The supplementary estimates for the year 1889-90 were submitted to-day. They amount to $1,313,757, of which $14,474 is for civil government, including an additional amount for contingencies of the high commissioner's office. Other sums are:

Penitentiaries	$ 19,600
Expenses of revising dominion electoral lists	250,000
Indiantown branch	4,500
Agriculture and statistics	8,500
Canals	110,990
Improvement of Montreal ship channel	100,000
Halifax immigrant building	5,000
Public buildings in Ontario	123,400
Public buildings in Manitoba	22,500
" " Northwest	87,100
" " Quebec	10,750
" " British Columbia	37,250
Harbors and rivers, N. S.	38,600
" " P. E. I.	3,000
" " N. B.	17,500
" " Quebec	103,600
" " Ontario	59,786
" " British Columbia	29,500
Roads and bridges, northwest	30,500
New bridge over Ottawa river	35,000
Telegraph lines	10,000
Steamboats—	
Subsidy for steamer between St. John and Digby	2,500
Halifax and St. John, via Yarmouth	17 000
Indians	43,841
Miscellaneous	15,700
Post office service	90,360

The latter sum includes increase of $200 in salary of inspector at Halifax; $900 for clerk in inspector's office and $2,880 for new mail clerks in Nova Scotia postal division. The only sum voted for public buildings in New Brunswick is $200 for repairs to a small post office. The harbors' grants for New Brunswick are $2,000 for Campbellton wharf; $4,000 for the wharf at Richibucto (Kingston); $10,000 for Shippegan breakwater; $1,000 for Lincoln wharf, and $500 for Baie Verte wharf.

OTTAWA, April 24.—In the commons to-day the railway subsidies resolutions were passed through committee.

The bill to grant additional powers to the Northwest territory legislature was dropped.

In committee of supply a long discussion took place on the resolution to grant $2,000 extra salary to Collingwood Schrieber.

Messrs. Davies, Weldon and Mitchell protested against the proposal and urged that it be struck out of the estimates.

Hon. Mr. Jones said that it would be a good thing if Schrieber was sent elsewhere, as he was mismanaging the Intercolonial railway. An examination of the evidence relating to arbitration over the Onderdonk rolling stock indicated that Schrieber was a servant of Onderdonk rather than of the country. He intended to move on concurrence to have it struck out.

Mr. McMullen pointed out that in addition to $6,000 voted him by parliament last year, Schrieber got $17,000 for special work.

Sir John said Mr. Schrieber had been paid as railway commissioner.

Mr. Davies said it was outrageous to pay public employes large extra sums for special services while they were receiving enormous salaries. It seemed that Schrieber got a salary of $6,000 as a matter of course and extra pay for every bit of service he performed.

Mr. Sproule (Tory) said that the payments to Schrieber were excessive.

He Thought It Was Mean.

In a home on Commonwealth avenue, not many evenings since, the father, unwonted to such duties, thought it incumbent upon him at a certain period during the evening's exercises to take his youngest son upstairs for a short outing, based upon the child's disobedience to its mother. The echoes from the interview penetrated to the parlor, and while there was great sympathy for the afflicted heir-apparent, a laugh could not well be restrained when, in the midst of the "boo-hoos," was heard the shrill, treble voice: "Pa, I think it's real mean for you to spank me. Why don't you let mamma do her own work?"—Boston Record.

THE CAPTURE OF MORRISON.

How The Megantic Outlaw Was Taken At His Fathers' House.

MONTREAL, Que., April 23.—The famous Megantic outlaw, Donald Morrison, after whom the entire Provincial police force and 30 of Montreal's officers have been hunting for the past three weeks, has been captured after a pitched battle between the outlaw and his captors and the wounding of all the parties concerned.

On Saturday night the mayor ordered all the police back to the city, and the hunt was appearently given up, Morrison was thrown off his guard, and yesterday afternoon visited his father's house near Marsden.

In the woods near the house for the previous two days had been hiding Policeman McMahon and an Indian guide named Leroyer, a sort of Canadian "Buffalo Bill," who exhibits tamed wild animals and in the winter guides hunting parties through the woods. They saw Morrison enter the house, and watched all day for him to come out. As darkness fell and no one left the house, they went out to investigate, and had got within 20 feet of the doorway when the outlaw loomed up directly in front. His saw them and opened fire with his revolver. He first shot struck McMahon in the side, glancing off and doing little harm. His second caught Leroyer in the leg, and his third went through McMahon's hat. McMahon, in the meantime raised his rifle, and before Morrison could fire a fourth time planted a huge bullet in his hip, bringing him to the ground where he lay, the two wounded men holding him down with difficulty. Then Leroyer limped off for assistance, while McMahon sat on a stump with cocked rifle pointed toward Morrison and the door of the house.

When assistance arrived it was found that Leroyer's bullet had also his Morrison in the leg. He was carried to the railway station, put in a special engine and carried to Sherbrooke, where he was lodged in jal this morning. Neither of his captors are seriously injured. Morrison is unable to walk. A general feeling of relief has been caused by the capture. McMahon is the most courageous officer on the Montreal police force, where he has distinguished himself by many heroic deeds.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Family Near Kentville Prostrated and two Lives Lost.

KENTVILLE, April 23. John Scofield, of Beachhill, about three miles from here, was killed by lightning on Sunday night. Scofield and his family were preparing to retire when they were startled by a sudden crash and immediately following the shock a buzzing sound went through the room and Scofield was knocked senseless. Just then the whole side of the house fell in, one of the beams falling on a 12-year-old child and injuring it to such an extent that it died a short time after. Nothing was heard of the accident until Monday, when some neighbors passing Scofield's house noticed its dilapidated state. On entering the building a shocking sight was presented. Scofield was lying stretched upon the floor with his mouth cut, and a black streak extending from the mouth down to his knee. Immediately beneath the dead man was a hole in the floor, where the current had gone through to the ground beneath. His child was lying close beside him with its head crushed in by a falling timber. In a corner of the room Mrs. Scofield and three children were huddled together, almost scared out of their senses.

ONE OPIUM EATER CURED.

But it Took a Term in Sing Sing and Endless Agony to Do It.

A confirmed opium smoker was recently asked whether he ever knew a person who had been cured of the habit.

"Only once," he replied, "and then it wasn't a voluntary cure by any means. He was a man about 35 years old, who had been a slave to the habit for fifteen years. He was so given up to it that his business went to smash, and he used to resort to all manner of things in order to get money to purchase a 'shell.' He used to crave eight shells or $2 worth of opium a day, and I have frequently met him in a joint that was run by two tough Chinamen in Marion street, offering to roll for smokers in order to share their opium. One day he had been without a smoke for about seven hours, and he became so desperate that he tried to rob the till in a grocery store. He was detected and arrested. He got word down to the joint telling of his misfortune, and begging for God's sake that somebody would send him some opium. I bought some dry opium pills and got them in to him after a deal of trouble. The next day I called on him and a more miserable wretch I never saw. He was suffering the tortures of hell. He was doubled up with cramps in his stomach, and the inevitable pain between the shoulders, which feels as though somebody was driving spikes into your flesh, was racking him. These tortures were joined to severe pains in all the joints, as though the limbs were decaying and would soon drop off. He had been without opium so long that he was fairly famishing, and the small quantity of the drug I had been able to send was disposed of in short order.

"There isn't a taste of it left,' he yelled to me as I entered his cell in the Tombs. Then he rolled his tongue around as though searching for any small particles that might be hidden away in a tooth. I gave him the pills I had brought. He seized them like a starving man would seize a crust of bread. He placed two of them in his mouth and rolled them around until they had dissolved, and then washed them down with a mouthful of water. In a few minutes he was lying on his cot as placid and happy as a healthy baby. I kept him supplied with opium until he was tried and sentenced. I managed to slip a few of them into his hand as he was on his way to Sing Sing. I heard no more of him and forgot all about him until one day, on Broadway, several years later, a stalwart, rosy cheeked fellow slapped me on the shoulder and heartily shook me by the hand. I was nearly surprised into a fit when he explained that he was the opium fiend of a few years ago. He said that when he got to Sing Sing the habit was on him very strong. The pills I had given him had crumbled to dust in his pocket, and had become so mixed up with a lot of other stuff that he could not use them. He was in a raging torment that night and cried for the drug. The keepers found him, and the prison physician, who was called, fortunately diagnosed the case correctly. It wasn't much credit to him, however, for every feature of the man's face and every motion of his body almost proclaimed him an opium fiend. He was removed to the hospital, and the physician was kind enough to get interested in the case. He braced him up with hypodermic injections of morphine every time the craving came on, and by a liberal use of this drug finally wore away the desire for the other. Of course this treatment created the morphine habit, but this was more readily cured, and my friend soon lost all desire for drugs of any kind, and is a prosperous, happy man today. If he had not been arrested he would certainly have gone the way of all the fiends, and have ended his life himself, or died miserably in some hole. He tried to reason the case with me in hopes that I would surrender the drug and endure the agonies that such a privation would produce for the pleasure attending the feeling that I was no longer a slave to it. I have heard all of those arguments a thousand times, and frequently I have lain in a joint with another smoker, and we have both sworn off, and the very next day we would both be in the same place again. I am getting worse every year. The habit is growing more expensive, and the longer I am at it the less disposed do I feel for work of any kind. My memory is failing me now, and I am already pretty well along on the downward road. I'll go a little further down, and then good-by to everything."—New York Sun.

The Ignorance of Russian Police.

From an article by George Kennan in the April Century we quote the following: "We heard many funny stories from the political exiles in Siberia with regard to the ignorance shown and the mistakes made by the rural police in dealing with supposed revolutionists. Four or five years ago, just after the assassination of the gendarme officer Sudeikin (Soo-day-i-kin) by the terrorist Degaief (Deegy-yeff), photographs of Degaief were sent to every police office in the empire. On the back was printed an offer of 10,000 rubles' reward for the capture of the assassin, and on the face were printed six photographs of Degaief, showing how he looked in a cap and without a cap; with a full beard and without full beard, and with a mustache and without a mustache. A hard drinking and ignorant police officer in a village of western Siberia, into whose hands a copy of this card fell, arrested four unlucky wayfarers who happened to look more or less like the photographs of Degaief, and committed them to jail; then he went about the village and to the dram shop in a half tipsy condition, boasting that he had captured four of those accursed Degaiefs, and was going to hold them until he could find the other two, so that he could turn the six together over to the higher authorities. He had no doubt that he would get not only the 10,000 rubles' reward, but a cross of honor.

"Another police officer, equally ignorant, arrested a scientific man, a member of the Imperial Geographical society, who had gone into the country to pursue his favorite study of ornithology. The unfortunate naturalist was accustomed to note down every day the names of the birds of which he had secured specimens, and the sagacious police officer, in looking over his prisoner's diary, found on almost every page such entries as 'June 13—Killed a fine crown snipe this afternoon;' or 'June 17—Shot a silvia hortensis today.' Regarding these entries as unmistakable records in cipher of nihilistic murders, the officer sent the captured ornithologist under strong guard to the chief of police of the district, with the note book as documentary proof that the prisoner was one of the most desperate and bloodthirsty of the terrorist assassins; the entry with regard to 'crown snipe' he said was plainly a reference to the most august family of the Gossudar."

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE FIRM OF "T. E. BABBITT & SONS" is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by T. E. Babbitt and T. D. Babbitt, under the name of "T. E. Babbitt & Son," who will pay all liabilities and collect all debts due the late firm.

Gibson, York Co. N. B., April 17th, A. D., 1889.

T. E. BABBITT,
B. H. BABBITT,
T. D. BABBITT.

T. E. Babbitt & Son

TAKE PLEASURE in thanking the Public Generally for their Patronage in the past and hope to have a continuance of the same. We manufacture Shingles, Clapboards and Pickets and Long Lumber, which we keep constantly on hand and for Sale. Sawing done to order. Lumber sold and delivered in Gibson and Fredericton as cheap as can be bought any where in the vicinity.

T. E. BABBITT,
T. D. BABBITT.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF "BABBITT BROTHERS" is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by B. H. Babbitt who will pay all liabilities and collect all debts due the late firm.

Fredericton, N. B., April 17th, A. D., 1889.

B. H. BABBITT,
T. D. BABBITT.

B. H. Babbitt

TAKES this opportunity to thank the Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and to ask for a continuance of the same. He will keep on hand a choice and well selected stock of confectionery, for wholesale and retail, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Opposite City Hall,
Fredericton, April 18th, 1889.

1889.

Seeds.

In stock and now due:

100 Bushels Bright Canadian TIMOTHY SEED;
50 Bushels Western TIMOTHY SEED;
1000 lbs. Long Late or Northern CLOVER SEED;
1000 lbs. Western CLOVER SEED;
ALSIKE CLOVER SEED;
PURPLE TOP TURNIP SEED;
WHITE BELGIAN CARROT SEED;
Intermediate CARROT SEEDS;
GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.

ALL OF THE BEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

W. H. Vanwart

April 23

Fredericton, April 3.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends making a change in his business on the first day of May next, I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me the last fifteen years in the Tinware, Gas Fitting and Plumbing business, and would request all parties having accounts against the firm to render the same during the present month for settlement, and all parties indebted to the firm will please settle them immediately. All outstanding accounts after first of May will be handed over for collection.

THERE IS NOW ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF,

TINWARE and CREAMERS

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

CREAMERS 85 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

A. LIMERICK & CO.

J. H. TABOR

TO THE FRONT.

LOOK AT HIS FINE DISPLAY OF CONFECTIONERY

THE FINEST IN THE CITY, and surpassed by none in the Province. His goods are fresh. That's why they take. Can always be had in his up-town Store,

198, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL

And down-town in

COY'S BLOCK,

In the store formerly kept by Berry Bros.

JOHN H. TABOR.

Fredericton, March 20.

TO LET.

POSSESSION GIVEN AT ANY TIME. dwelling house No. 157, Queen Street, formerly occupied by J. H. Miller with furnace. Water and ice furnished for the season. For further particulars enquire at the store of W. E. Miller & Co., 155 Queen Street.

Fredericton, April 11.

To Sell or To Lease

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

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

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO RENT.

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

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO LET.

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

Messrs. J. A. & W. VANWART,
Fredericton, Feb. 3—tf Barristers.

FOR SALE.

1 COW—Three-quarters Bred Jersey, one-quarter Ayrshire, eight years old—to calf 1st May; 1 Yearling Heifer; 1 Cow—fresh in milk; 1 Three Year Old Colt.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned at his shop corner of Regent and King Streets, Fredericton.

PETER DUFFIE.

Fredericton, April 20.—3twlw

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, QUEEN ST., 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 8 p. m.; Saturdays, until until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y tfw

C. C. GILL,

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER,

BRUNSWICK STREET, - - - FREDERICTON, N. B.

PAPERING, COLORING AND GRAINING

at reasonable rates. All work promptly done.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

March 16 3m-tw

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

NEW SPRING HATS.

WE EXPECT IN A FEW DAYS

A Nobby Line of American Hats

In all the New Colors and Latest Styles.

WAIT TILL YOU SEE THEM.

J. H. FLEMING.

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.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED FOR

SPRING TRADE!

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Men's Underwear,

NECKWEAR,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SOCKS

BRACES, OVERALLS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

WHICH WE WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HAVING ADOPTED THE

NO CREDIT SYSTEM,

WE CAN GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT OF LOWER PRICES.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

224 QUEEN STREET

N. B.—Don't ask for credit or you will be refused.

C. H. T. & CO.

Fredericton, March 28.

TIMOTHY SEED,

Glover Seed,

I have just received a car of the above seeds.

Selected with great care from a large number of samples.

Bottom Prices.

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, April 6

Farm for Sale.

THAT VALUABLE FARM situate in the Parish of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, belonging to the estate of the late CALEB FOSTER, and containing about 140 acres of Arable Land and 100 acres of Wood Land.

Also two Lots of Land on Middle Island containing 14 acres more or less. For further information apply to BERTON C. FOSTER, Fredericton, N. B., or R. W. FOSTER at the said farm.

Fredericton March 6—3mw

SEEDS. SEEDS.

One Carload of Seeds, Consisting of:—

Western Timothy Seed
Northern do do
Northern Red Clover Seed,
Four Rowed Barley Seed,
White Russian Wheat Seed,
Middlings, Shorts, Bran and Oats.

To Arrive, One Carload of Seed Oats.

G. T. WHELPLEY

310 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

1889. 1889.

Seeds! Seeds!

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

The Subscriber is just receiving his usual supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS!

Fresh and true to their kinds. Also to arrive in a few days

A Car Load of Timothy, Clover, Turnip and other Seeds,

Which will be sold at Lowest Rates consistent with quality.

JOHN M. WILEY,

SEEDSMAN, 196 QUEEN STREET,

LACE CURTAINS,

MADRAS CURTAINS,

SARIM CURTAINS,

Corsets, Sunshades,

Parasols, Gimps and Ornaments.

JOHN HASLIN.

Fredericton, April 13.

CALL AND SEE

MY LARGE IMPORTATION OF

PALACE GLASSWARE

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Preserve Plates, Bread Trays,
Vinegars, Pie Stands, Celeries and Egg Cups.

ALSO: A FULL LINE OF

EARTHENWARE AND STONEWARE

For sale low. On hand: Some Choice Hams and Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

J. W. TABOR,

Fredericton, April 6. COR. KING & WESTMORLAND STS