POOR COPY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST

As Pictured by the Counsel for Prosecution.

The Perniciousness of the Doctrine, and the Scientific Theory for Treatment of Disease.

The Christian Scientist case was concluded at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Jas. A. VanWart, counsel for prosecution, occupying over two and a half hours in his speech in closing the case. The case, as was admitted on all sides, was ably handled in the hands of Mr. VanWart, and the speech, whether considered metaphysically, theologically, legally or any other wise, was an excellent production, and probably few were better adapted for the work than he. The speech dealt with replies to some charges made against prosecutors, exposing the fallacies and perniciousness of the doctrine of christian science and in showing that the treatment of disease was based upon a scientific theory. In opening, he said, whatever offenses he might be guilty of he could not be accused by his honor of having made very long speeches in his court, but he feared that he should have to break through that rule on this occasion owing to the importance of the case, and the remarkable course pursued by his learned friend. As regards any remarks that may have been made respecting himself, he would not take time to refer to them excepting to answer one charge made by his learned friend, that he had dragged his client before this court. He wished to say publicly, and he challenged contradiction, that as soon as he learned that information was laid and was asked to conduct the prosecution in this case, he went to Mr. Beckwith, whom he understood had been retained by Miss Whitlock, and asked him if he would accept service of a summons rather than have an officer of the law to serve it personally upon her. He also asked him if he would admit the facts of the case and submit the question for decision without calling witnesses, as he was instructed that the prosecution was being brought for the purpose of a judicial opinion upon the act and not for any feeling against Miss Whitlock. He (Mr. W.) absolutely refused to make any admissions or make any consent and said the case would have to be proved strictly. His worship well knew that he could not put Miss Whitlock upon the stand, and he was more than surprised when he learned that it was the intention of his learned friend to do so. He must have known that when she was put upon the stand that she must be subjected to a cross-examination which he has been forced to term brutal. He thought his learned friend could not have done anything more to contribute to the success of the prosecution than to have put the defendant on the stand, and he ought to be ashamed of himself for doing it. It Miss Whitlock had been severely subjected to a cross-examination

She Had Nobody to Blame

but her own counsel. His learned friend had also charged him with having insulted a lady. His worship and everyone in the court room, must know perfectly well the party to whom he referred. The only apology he had to make, was that if the party should conduct herself in court on any other occasion as she did on that one, he should pursue the very same course again If making grimaces at counsel in court is conduct becoming a lady he thought she deserved the very treatment that she had received.

His learned friend had also seen fit to travel outside of the case and make a personal and an uncalled for attack upon Dr. Currie. He blamed Dr. Currie because he as a registrar of the council of physicians and surgeons convened the meeting of the council by order of the president, at which a resolution was passed authorizing this prosecution, when he knows that Dr. Currie is not a member of the council and has no voice in its proceedings There is a law upon the statute book requiring persons to pay a license before they can transact business. How would his learned friend, because he happened to be city clerk, like to be blamed for the obnoxious way in which the law has been enforced? He does not hesitate to advise and conduct prosecutions for offenses against that law, and when he complains that this prosecution was carried on by the doctors in their own interest, we might say that the city laws are enforced in the interests of the traders in the city. And when he complains that the doctors ought to be above prosecuting any persons violating the medical law, the traders ought to be above the prosecution of this; but merchants do not hesitate to give the information necessary to carry on the prosecutions to a successful issue. But this was not all. His learned friend complains that Miss Whitlock came here for the purpose of doing good and she had produced here two books, the bible and another book by a Mrs. Eddy, which, she says, is in harmony with the teachings of the bible, and that these two books are the authority for her teaching. But what has his learned friend to say, when he, occupying the very same position in the city that Dr. Currie does in the council, with his friend Mr. Woodward, compel Miss Whitlock

To Pay $30 for the Privilege

of selling this book, which she says contains the theory of her work; and that it was necessary to understand the teachings of this book in order to carry on her work successfully. He did not think it lay in his mouth to say anything about persecuting Miss Whitlock, but he (Mr. B.) will say that this took place before he was retained to defend her in this suit.

His learned friend had also been pleased to say that he had been prompted by the doctors to make the remarks which he considered was an insult to a lady. He said he thought the doctors of the city were too well and favorably known to require any denial by him of such an accusation. He had formed too high an opinion of Miss Whitlock during the course of the trial to think she would inspire any of the uncalled for remarks that were made by him. As far as he was concerned, in the cross examination of Miss Whitlock, he had endeavored to treat her fairly; he had no desire to do anything else. He trusted that he had not; no person would regret it any more than he would.

But all this had little to do with the case. He would now direct the attention of the court to

The Only Point in the Case,

Has Miss Whitlock, in the treatment of her patients, practised physic in the meaning of the act? The word "physic" has not the limited meaning which his learned friend had put upon it, viz., to give a dose of pills, but a scientist term which included the art of healing and curing disease by any theory system or method. His learned friend seemed during the first two days of the trial to lose sight of the question at issue, and to have thought that the question to be determined was whether Miss Whitlock could cure persons, as she says, of their imaginary ailments. He had told him over and over again that for the purposes of this case it makes no difference whether she does or does not cure, and if it was any consolation to him, he would admit for the purpose of this case that she does cure.

He proposed to show from this book of Mrs. Eddy's that Miss Whitlock professes to cure diseases on a regular scientific theory. She has stated in her evidence that this work of Mrs. Eddy's was the recognized standard work on the theory, and that no person could successfully practise this particular theory without a knowledge of this work which, she says, were in *harmony* with the teachings of the bible. His learned friend had produced this book. He was much obliged to him for it, as he believed that he could not in any other way so much help the prosecution of this suit. He had examined the book in part. He proposed to call attention to some paragraphs which will materially aid in the understanding of this theory. He was quite satisfied from the result of Miss Whitlock's examination, that while she professes to be a disciple of Mrs. Eddy, she is not well versed in her teachings. He was also satisfied that some of those who were professedly in sympathy with Miss Whitlock could not understand her doctrine. As far as he was concerned, he had no desire to express any opinion whether Miss Whitlock was right or wrong in her teachings, but it had occurred to him that possibly some of those who were members of the various evangelical bodies of christians in this town

Might Well Pause and Investigate this Theory

before they adopt it in its entirety. Perhaps there was one particular branch of her theory which he was not disposed at present to differ with her upon. There was certainly one class of disease to which her theory of treatment might be very successfully applied. The particular class he would refer to hereafter. Probably this theory might be called mind reading. However, we had better proceed in regular order and see if we cannot reduce this theory to a science. In order to do so we will rely upon Mrs. Eddy's work and Miss Whitlock's evidence. Both hold that the mind controls the body and that mind and God are one and the same, and that there is no true mind except it is God. They hold that disease, sin and death are all an illusion; that none of them are real: that these do not exist in the true mind. But for the purposes of accounting for the illusion of sin, disease and death, they attribute to man a mortal mind as distinguished from true mind, or God. They says also that man was originally created without mortal mind. When he first acquired mortal mind witness could not state. They say that disease, sin and death are all formed in mortal mind. Defendant did not know what mortal mind was. She could not give any definition of it or locate it, but said it was also an illusion. On turning to Mrs. Eddy's work he found that mortal mind was defined as "nothing, claiming to be something," and here we have disease, sin and death which are nothing formed in mortal mind, which is nothing and which Miss Whitlock professes to cure. Miss Whitlock says that our Saviour was possessed of mortal mind and that grief like sin was an illusion, but she could not answer, although allowed fully half an hour, whether the weeping of our Saviour at the grave of Lazarus was real or an illusion. He said he supposed, according to this theory, that the agony of our Saviour in the garden and his sufferings upon the cross were only an illusion, because if he were possessed of true mind there could be no such thing as suffering, and if he were possessed of mortal mind the agony and suffering were only imaginary. They hold that inasmuch as sin and disease exist only in the mind, or in other words the illusion of sin and disease only exist in the mind because they deny there is any such thing as sin or disease, the illusion must be treated through the mind. Their whole theory for the treatment of sin and disease is through the mind This he would establish by the evidence of Miss Whitlock and Mrs. Eddy's book. Miss Whitlock says that you cannot treat the illusion of disease without treating the illusion of sin, but that the illusion of disease yields more easily to the treatment than the illusion of sin. Mrs. Eddy goes farther. She says you cannot cure one without curing the other. For fear he may be accused of stating her proposition too strongly, he would read two or three passages from Mrs. Eddy's book as follows:—

"No man is healed in sin or by it any more than he is morally saved in or by sin. To be every whit whole, he must be better spiritually as well as physicially. Lust, hatred, and dishonesty make a man sick, and neither medicine nor mind can physically help him unless they make him better morally, and so deliver him from the destroyers." Body and mind are one,"

Now, if a man be made whole physically and spiritually, mortal mind is destroyed and we have a human being possessed only of true mind, or God, such as he was at the creation before he became possessed of the mortal mind. So that when a person professes to be cured by Miss Whitlock's theory we have a person professing to be possessed only of true mind, or God, because mortal mind must of necessity be destroyed, before there can be any cure. We have either got to believe that they are really cured or else believe that they are possessed only of the mind of God.

Let us look at some of the other teachings of this theory. If Miss Whitlock has really cured the persons who claim they have been cured, then they have become possessed of what they call the true mind. And having become possessed of this mind, Mrs. Eddy lays it down as law that woman may conceive as did Mary, the mother of our Saviour, without the knowledge of man. And for fear of being accused of stating what was not true he read from Mrs. Eddy's book what would warrant him in making that assertion as follows:

"Until it be learned that generation rests on no sexual basis, let marriage continue, and let us permit no such breaking down of law as may lead to a worse state of society than now exists."

The conclusion of Mr. VanWart's speech relating to the treatment of disease according to this science is withheld until next issue.

Police Magistrate Marsh will give his decision in the case on Monday next.

200 FEET IN THE AIR

To the Top of the Methodist Church Spire

A Reporter Takes a Birds-Eye View of the Terrestrial Ball from "Thumbs Up."

A good many people stood in the vicinity watching the workmen as they approached the dizzy summit of the tall Methodist spire yesterday morning, and many and various were the comments made concerning the nerve much talked of hand as the men neared it. The men were about within reaching distance of the hand, when a strong and gusty wind sprung up which made the spire and staging creak. The wind must have had its effect at the dizzy height at which the men were working. The swaying to and fro of the spire, particularly at the finger summit, could be distinguished quite perceptibly by the onlookers, so they said. And as "thumbs up" which has been talked about in one way and another, and been a prominent point of observation in the city for so long a time, has formed the leading topic of discussion on the streets the last few days as the workmen have neared the hand.

The wind was blowing at such a gale at nine o'clock yesterday that the carpenters were obliged to come down from their lofty height and seek work elsewhere in some less restless position. As the sun passed the meridian the wind fell, and the men resumed their work on the spire. The hand was reached, and the work of erecting the spire staging was entirely completed at four o'clock in the afternoon and at that hour, as the men left off work, a GLEANER reporter, accompanied by Mr. Frank Whitehead and another modest young man, who was less forward and presumptious than his companions, made the bold resolve to scale the heights of the spire to the finger tips. This feat was suggested to the reporter by a good old Methodist and therefore he felt no harm would befall him. Through the kind consent of Mr. Wm. J. Scarr, one of the staging contractors, we happened to be the very first, outside of the workmen, who were permitted to touch the hand, or at least who did accomplish the feat, for two very prominent Methodists, one who understands the dry goods trade thoroughly and the other an occasional correspondent to a newspaper, had attempted the feat by permission, but were glad to retrace their steps before one half of the distance was reached. They said it was the wind that frightened them.

The height of the spire is 198 ft 8½ inches (this is by actual measurement made by Mr. Scarr this morning) but the height seems double that distance, yea even twenty times that distance when one comes to climb from the ground to the finger and look down from the lofty height. The distance from the ground to the top of the tower, or even to the peak of the massive church is a long one and worthy of more than a passing consideration from the splendid view of the city and surroundings obtained therefrom, were it not for the stupendous height of the lofty spire above. When about half the distance up the spire had been reached, a look below and a strong gust of wind, made us sense our position to no small extent and to realize fully why so few people in the city cared about scaling the height. When the wrist of the hand had been reached the first thought that flashed across our minds was to inscribe our names upon the lofty hand, that same inborn longing after immortality, so to speak, that possesses every creature who aspires to lofty positions even knowing at the same time that about four coats of thick paint would, in a day or two, hide the names from view. A high wind was blowing which was very perceptibly felt by the vacillating motion of the spire. We came to a very sudden conclusion that it was a very unsatisfactory place to be when a strong wind was blowing, and that we had chosen a wrong time to ascend to the highest point in the city.

To one unaccustomed to lofty heights, and they are not a few in these parts, a look down upon the city from the hand, feeling at the same time the rocking motion of the spire in the wind, it produces a sensation that is probably not realized more than once or twice in a life time. But the chief object of the ascent was to get a view of the surroundings. A hurried glance in direction of the four cardinal points, and then another look down upon the city, at the same time holding on the hat, made us feel as if we would rather take notes of the scene and situation from imagination. However those symptoms of hysteria, that peculiar sensation in the small of the back, the knee weaknesses, and that hungry feeling which the christian scientists would have you to believe was not real, soon vanished in part, and we began surveying the wonders. What struck us most was the size of the men and women crawling about along the streets beneath our feet. A two foot rule would seem to cover the height of the tallest of the Lilliputians, and the teams and carriages would make you smile no matter how much sensed your position.

And now to hand. Soon accustomed to look upon it from childhood and regarding its size to be almost that of an ordinary man's hand, it seems almost incredible to him to learn that a couple of hundred feet in the air would produce such a vast change in the appearance of any object, and almost to make him have some faith in idealism. The length of the hand from the wrist to the tip of the finger, which doesn't look to be more than that many inches from the ground, is seven feet, two and a half inches; the finger itself is four feet long, and the width of the hand measured across the knuckles is 22 inches. This hand is by far the highest object in the city. The city looks a small and straggling village from its height. A long distance can be seen down the river, the high peaks of the range of hills near the Nerepis rise to view—but in other directions the surrounding hills to a great extent hide the view, and the horizon is not much more extended than at a considerably lower height owing to the hills. It has been twenty-six years since the last staging was erected up this lofty spire and that period has elapsed since the hand figure at the top has been touched by the hand of man. At that time the steeple was sheathed with tin. It is intended now to paint it. The spire will be given four coats of paint which ought to last for another quarter of a century.

The spire staging is a very solid and substantial structure, and is scaled by means of ladders or stairs which are placed next to the spire. The contractors for the erection of the staging about the entire building, which is now completed, are Messrs. Wm. J. Scarr and Wm. Nicholson. These contractors superintended the work from the foundation to the top of the spire. The large church and lofty spire when painted and otherwise improved will be even a greater ornament and pride to the city.

This morning was bright and calm, and among those who climbed the spire were Rev. Wm. Dobson, J. J. Weddall, C. A. Sampson, L. W. Johnston, F. P. Thompson, and Miss Louise Thompson, Mr. Dobson hanging his hat on the lightning rod projecting from the finger top. Mr. Thompson Ellis and a GLEANER reporter accompanied Mr. Scarr this morning as he made his measurements given above. The height of the steeple was generally believed to be over two hundred feet, but the figures given above were obtained by careful measurement and are correct. The carpenters this morning erected another staging near the base of the finger, so that we were able to attain even a greater height, and command a better view this morning than in the wind last night.

The highest church spire in the world is that of Strasburgh cathedral, which is 492 feet high. Mr. Wm. Lemont of this city has climbed to its height. St. Paul's cathedral spire, London, is 404 feet high. The spire of the national monument now in course of erection in Washington, U. S., will, when completed be over 500 feet high, the highest in the world. The height of the Methodist church spire of this city, from the foundation sill to the summit of the lightning rod, as given by the late Judge Wilmot, was 200 feet 7 in, which differs about a foot from Mr. Scarr's measurement this morning.

YORK AND CARLETON R. R.

Meeting at Stanley in Connection with the Proposed Road.

A Dominion and a Local Subsidy Wanted.

Free Right of Way to be Offered to the Company.

A reliable correspondent at Stanley writes to THE GLEANER that a large and influential meeting was held in the temperance hall, in the village of Stanley, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of considering some matters in connection with the proposed York and Carleton Railway through that village. The meeting was presided over by Thomas Gilmore, Esq., and was composed of over a hundred of the residents of Stanley, also a large representation from Tay Creek in the parish of Douglas. Addresses were made by Dr. Moore, M. P. P., Rev. H. T. Parlee, Rev. J. S. Mullar, Mr. Jas. Malone and others, who spoke with considerable zeal, setting forth the special and exceptional claims which Stanley possessed in various directions in desiring the company to forthwith endeavor to secure the necessary subsidies for the early construction of the road, if for the present it extends only to this village.

As an indication of the enthusiasm that the people of Stanley have in this matter, and by way of extending to the company some measure of consideration which may induce them to begin operations with the least possible delay, a dozen or more present at the meeting signed an agreement, in which they voluntarily agree to grant a free right of way for the contemplated road. For the purpose of indemnifying those whose properties would necessarily sustain considerable and material damage from the construction of this line, and who in justice would be entitled to some consideration, the meeting unanimously agreed to raise by private subscription sufficient to pay such damages as a jury shall award, as the case may be. From the recent experience of the company in building the Northern and Western Railway, this generous offer will, doubtless, effect a saving of hundreds of dollars.

It was further agreed to have a petition presented to the York and Carleton Railroad Company, embodying this grant of the free right of way through this parish, and desiring that it shall accompany the petition of the company to Ottawa, through Thomas Temple, M. P., for the dominion subsidy. It was also deemed advisable to petition the local government to grant sufficient subsidy to the company for the extension of the road to Stanley village at the earliest practicable date. At the present day, when it has become the avowed policy of the local government to subsidize only such railroads as shall open up and develop the various industries of a section of country, and which shall maintain the satisfactory and profitable operation of a road, this proposed line, considering the industrial wealth which it will bring into existence and develop, should meet with the most favorable consideration with the local executive. It is a fact that in the freight trade alone Stanley contributes to the Northern and Western Railway Company upwards of one-third more business than any other locality between Fredericton and Chatham, although most of her industries are in a lethargic condition owing to her present isolated position.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

Items of Interest From Various Parts.

The Swamp School House at Harvey Destroyed by Fire.

KINGSCLEAR.

Social—Personal—Prospective Wedding —Revival Works, Etc.

KINGSCLEAR, April 18.—A basket social was held in McKinley's hall, on Tuesday evening, April 12th, and proved very successful, the amount realized being about $22. The affair was held under the auspices of the Methodist congregation.

A large number of our boys are starting for the streams, which will make the times pretty dull.

The roads are getting in bad condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chase are up river with Mr. Chase's father, who is quite ill.

Messrs. Chase & Kilburn's mill is doing quite a business this spring.

Mr. Thomas Mills lost a very fine horse last week.

Mr. Edward Goodine lost, by the burning of Mr. J. W. McKinley's barn, a horse rake.

Mr. William McKay is erecting a building for the raising of poultry.

It is rumored that a quiet wedding will take place shortly within the pales of the Methodist Church, when a young man from Kingsclear will lead to the altar one of Queensbury's fair daughters.

The revival meetings which have been in progress in both the Methodist and Baptist congregations have been very successful in regard to securing some members. A number joined both churches on last Sunday.

Hay is very scarce in this vicinity and is, therefore, selling at a high price.

HARVEY STATION.

The Swamp School House Destroyed by Fire—A Boom in Building.

HARVEY STATION, April 18.—The Swamp school house which was condemned by Inspector Oakes, caught fire from a defective flue last Thursday afternoon, and before it could be extinguished the roof was burnt off. The trustees have decided to hold the school in the old meeting house till the new building, which is under contract to Mr. Harry Swan, is completed. The new building will be built according to plans furnished by the board of education and will cost about five hundred dollars.

Hauling on the lake has been pretty lively the past week. While crossing, I saw seventeen teams loaded with bark or lumber wending their way to the station. The station is in a state of blockade with bark, sleepers, logs, and fence posts, besides several carts loading with potatoes and oats, which are being shipped to Boston by Mrs. W. E. Smith and Thomas Coburn.

Mr. David Glendenning, our postmaster, has been renovating and improving his store. He has also added a large cabinet for the reception and storage of dry goods, which, besides adding to the general appearance preserves the fabrics from dust.

Our worthy village magistrate, Mr. John Taylor, has had a fine sign-board put on his hall. It was painted in St. Stephen and was well done.

Our blacksmith, Mr. Michael Donahoe, is busy putting up waggons for summer. He does a good business and gives general satisfaction.

The weather is moderate; but we could stand it if it moderated 5 or 6 degrees more. There is seven feet of snow in the swamps yet, and as the warm sun of the 10th and 11th swelled the brooks considerably, there is every prospect of a large freshet. The wild geese have put in an appearance and the shops are besieged with "shortists" seeking ammunition.

There is quite a boom in school building. Besides the one mentioned above, John and Herbert Little have a contract for one at York Mills, while the trustees of Tweedside are also erecting one.

CORK STATION.

Trade in Hay and Potatoes — Other Items.

CORK, April 16.—The roads in the settlement are in fair condition. The farmers here are doing a good business in selling hay this winter, which brings $12 per ton. They also find ready sale for potatoes which are shipped from Harvey and Cork station to the American market.

The attendance at school has been above the average percentage here this winter, some of the pupils from ten to twelve years of age walking a distance of two miles during the coldest part of the winter.

DOUGLAS.

More of Our Young Men Going West.

DOUGLAS, April 16.—On Thursday morning, April 14th, Mr. George L. McGibbon, the much respected teacher of Douglas, started by the 9 a. m. train for Butte City, Montana, U. S., where he intends taking up his residence for some time. He was accompanied by Mr. Marma Ross, and Charles McAdam, both of Douglas. We hope to hear them all doing well in the future.

LOWER KINCARDINE.

A Successful Dramatic Company—The River and Steam Driving.

LOWER KINCARDINE, Victoria Co., April 18.—The dramatic club of Upper Kincardine held a very successful entertainment in the school house, on Friday evening, 15th inst. The programme consisted of music, several farces, and the play "The bride of Lammermoor." To Miss Ellen Adam great praise is due in carrying out the part of "Lucy." Messrs. James Adam and Alex. McPhail alson deserve credit. This is the first entertainment given by the club and certainly it was in every way a success, as the large and attentive audience would prove. The funds raised are to be used in building a hall suitable for such amusements.

The ice along the shore of the St. John is all broken, rendering crossing the river very dangerous.

The Muniac stream is now almost entirely clear of ice and people are waiting for the water to raise, when they may commence stream driving.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION.

The Agricultural Hall Contract—New Bridge over the North Branch.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, April 19.—The contract for the completion of the Agricultural hall, of Gladstone, was awarded to Mr. John E. Smith, for $447.00 the amount of his tender.

The bridge across the North Branch of the Oromocto is nearing completion. Teams crossed for the first on Friday last. This is one of the finest bridges in this section.

RICHMOND.

The Weather.—The Road—And Business.

DEBEC, Carleton Co., April 18.—There was a light fall of snow here on Saturday, but it is more springlike to-day. There is about three feet of snow here, on an average.

We have had good roads for the last two weeks, and the farmers have taken advantage of them to haul their potatoes over to the American side. They have been getting from 80 cents to $1.00 per barrel.

KNOWLESVILLE.

The Weather—Personal—Temperance Matters, etc.

KNOWLESVILLE, Carleton Co., April 11.—The last few days in this place have been very mild, the snow is disappearing very fast, although a considerable depth remains yet, probably three feet.

Several of our young people of this locality are about leaving here to seek their fortunes in the West. Mr. Thos. Whitehouse and also the Miss Manuels, all of whom share the best wishes of the whole community.

Mr. H. H. Hobbs, while driving on the highway, a few days ago, hurt his leg severely, but it is now recovering.

Our lodges here are progressing favorably, viz.: Peabody and Prize Lodge, Aberdeen, of the I. O. of G. F. The members of Peabody's Lodge are to have a concert and basket social in District No. 8 school house on the evening of the 21st for the benefit of their institution.

St. Mary's.

Mr. J. E. Smith, manufacturer of harness at St. Mary's village, turned out last week 40 sets single harness, and 3 sets of double. Thirty-one of the sets turned out were for the firm of Johnston & Co., machine agents.

Persons who have been troubled all their lives with nervous Headache, Neuralgia and Sciatica have found relief from Taylor's Remedy. It acts directly upon the nervous System. For sale by all druggists.

Married.

By Rev. H. J. Clark, April 6th, at Tay Creek, Robert Hanson, of Nashwaak, to Mary Jane McPherson, of Tay Creek, York Co., N. B.

Died.

At Upper Queensbury, York Co., on the 15th inst., Jesse Parent, Esq., aged 67 years.

City Hall!

Positively, One Night Only.

Wednesday, Apr. 27

APPEARANCE OF THE FAMOUS COMEDIAN,

Sol Smith Russell,

SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN SUPERB COMPANY IN HIS SUCCESSFUL NEW COMEDY,

"PA" IN THREE ACTS.

RUSSELL IN ALL HIS FAMOUS

SONGS, SKETCHES & SPECIALTIES.

An Evening of Genuine Comedy.

Admission, 35 and 50 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats now on sale at McMurray & Co.'s
FRED. J. BERGER, Manager.
apr 21

Time for House Cleaning and Re-Furnishing.

IF YOU NEED

FURNITURE OR ODD PIECES

WE HAVE ON HAND

LOW PRICED FURNITURE in great variety.

MEDIUM CLASS FURNITURE of all kinds.

REPAIRING of Furniture and RE-UPHOLSTERING done promptly and satisfactorily.

J. ADAMS,

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.

April 21

To Builders.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Hospital," will be received by Major Gordon, at the office, Drill Hall, up to noon of Wednesday, the 4th of May, for the erection of the proposed

Victoria Cottage Hospital,

at Fredericton.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Major Gordon, at the office, Drill Hall, on and after Monday, the 25th inst.

Tenders are invited for both brick and wood.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Fredericton, April 21st., 1887—1i

TO CHRISTOPHER BRODERICK, formerly of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Butcher, now of Helena, in the State of Montana, in the United States of America, and all others whom it may in any wise concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the first day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty One, made between the said Christopher Broderick and Mary Jane, his then wife, since deceased, of the first part, and one John McKeen, of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, of the other part, and duly recorded in Book Q3, pages 454, 455 and 456, of the Records of York County, which said indenture of mortgage and the lands and premises thereby conveyed, and the debt thereby secured were, by indenture dated the twenty third day of March, A. D. 1887, and registered in Book D4 of the said York County Records, pages 499, 500 and 501, duly assigned by the said John McKeen to the undersigned John Woodward, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage and the assignment thereof, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton and County of York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of mortgage as follows: "All "that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and "being in the City of Fredericton, in the County "of York aforesaid, and described as follows, "all that piece or parcel of land situate in Block "Number thirteen, in the Town plat of Fredericton, being the Northeasterly portion of lot number two hundred and twenty, at the corner of "Regent and George Streets, in the City of Fredericton, at present occupied by John Biggs, (now "deceased), also the Northeastern portion of lot "number two hundred and eighteen, fronts on "George Street, and adjoining the said lot number "two hundred and twenty, these two Northeasterly portions, forming a lot with a frontage on Regent Street of eighty two and a half "feet more or less, and running back of that "width one hundred and thirty two feet more or "less, until it reaches lot number two hundred "and sixteen in the said block," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and imputerances thereunto belonging and appertaining.

Dated the 21st April, A. D., 1887.

JOHN WOODWARD,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

GREGORY & GREGORY,
Solicitors for Assignee of Mortgagee. apr21

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having closed up their business in Fredericton, it becomes necessary to collect all outstanding accounts at once. All accounts not paid on or before the 10th May next will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection

BRODERICK BROS.

Fredericton, 16th April, 1887.

JOHNSTON & CO.,

On the first of May, expect to be in occupancy of the Centre Store of Mr. Inches' building, opposite the City Hall. Mr. Inches is going to extend the length of the store thirty feet, so that the lower flat will be one hundred feet long—quite a large room which we intend to make attractive to all good farmers.

On the second flat, in a room 40x50, we intend keeping a good stock of Carriages, made by the Gananoque Carriage Co., whose factory is the largest and best appointed in the Dominion of Canada.

You will be able to see there Buggies, with side springs, and Buggies with end springs Then there will be some with Timken springs, and some with the horse shoe cross spring, making the very stylish American Brewster, with more comfort in riding than the old Brewster gear gave.

Beside all these, which will be made up with piano-box and corning bodies and can be had with or without tops, we will have some of the nicest Phætons, with two, or three springs, with tops, all leather, or part leather and part rubber. We can give them to you with, or without mud fenders and lamps, just as you think best.

Sewing Machine Men will see in the No. 7 Run-about wagon something just right for their work, and farmers who want to come to market often, in comfort, and carry something in to sell every trip, will be fixed up just right with the half-platform spring wagon, which is built to carry 1,200 pounds.

We may not have the New Lawrence Surrey, with two seats, on hand early in May, but when they do come down you will find in our wareroom the very latest and the very nicest two seated vehicle to be bought for money. We can show you a picture of it at any time and guarantee that the Surrey will please you afterwards.

For Livery and Family Use the No. 20 Jump Seat is a great institution. When only two people wish to ride only one seat is visible. The second seat is tucked away underneath clear out of sight; but when four want to ride the second seat hops up into place and stands as stiffly as the other one, which has moved back at the same time to make room for all. Just call in after the first of May and see how it works.

All of these Carriages are well made, too, out of the very best materials, and the manufacturers guarantee them for one year. You can learn all about it by coming to see us.

Do not imagine from all this that we have given up the Farm Machinery business, for we have not any such idea in mind. Quite the contrary, we intend to push it, if possible, harder than ever. Contracts have been renewed with all the firms we have had goods from since 1879, and with many new ones.

Come and renew acquaintance with us in our new home after May first.

JOHNSTON & CO.

Fredericton, April 19, 1887.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF

WHITTIER & HOOPER

INVITE TENDERS FOR THE WHOLE OR ANY PORTION OF THE STOCK NOW IN STORE, CONSISTING OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES and WOODENWARE,
STATIONERY,
TOILET and LAUNDRY SOAPS,
TEA and COFFEE,
CIGARS and PIPES,
CANNED GOODS,
ESSENCES, STARCH, BISCUITS,
SPICES, PAPER BAGS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
HAIR OIL, PERFUMES and COMBS,
CASTOR OIL,
EPSOM SALTS and SENNA,

TOGETHER WITH A VARIED AND WELL-SELECTED Assortment of FANCY GOODS.

COMPLETE LISTS may be seen and the stock inspected on the premises.

TENDERS received at the office of the late firm, and not later than the 25th April, inst.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR P. CUTLER,
JAS. A. VANWART, } Trustees.

apr. 16

Still They Come!

—TO—

W. R. Logan's

—FOR—

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

And no wonder. He keeps the very best

TEA, SUGAR,
MOLASSES, TOBACCO,
SOAPS, KEROSENE OIL,
FLOUR, HAMS & BACON,

And everything found in a first-class family grocery.

I RECEIVED

BANANAS, COCOANUTS,
HADDIES, ROLL BACON,
NEW MAPLE SUGAR,
NEW MAPLE SYRUP,
NEW MAPLE CANDY.

Good TEA at 24 cts. per lb. Try it!

Will sell you TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED as low as any in the trade.

W. R. Logan.

QUEEN STREET.

April 19

OATS, FEED AND PLASTER.

NOW LANDING:

2 Cars of Oats,
1 Car Bran and Shorts,
1 Car of Plaster.

ALSO IN STORE,

GUANO.

10 TON SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO. THE BEST FERTILIZER IN THE MARKET.

EXPECTED DAILY,

ONE CAR LIME.

W. E. Miller & Co.,

155 & 159 QUEEN STREET.

April 19

L. P. LaFOREST,

Tinsmith, Plumber and Gasfitter,

Begs to announce that he has purchased his father's stock in trade, and will continue the business in all its various branches at the old stand.

PHŒNIX SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.

He will give particular attention to Erecting Furnaces and to Tin Roofing; and is well-prepared to meet the demands of the wholesale tin trade.

He will keep constantly on hand a superior class of TINWARE for the retail trade, which will be found to be cheaper and better than can be bought anywhere else in the city.

He solicits a fair share of the public patronage.

Remember the place:

PHŒNIX SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.

Fredericton, April 12, 1887.—3m t w

Received From CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., TORONTO,

SNOWFLAKE BISCUITS,
GINGER BREAD,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT and
SODA BISCUIT,

In 8 Lb. Boxes.

W. H. VANWART

April 14

Shingles & Clapboards For Sale

AT THE RESIDENCE OF

J. E. SIMMONS.

April 2—1m ST. MARY'S

Spectacles on Scientific Principles

D. HARRIS, ENGLISH OPTICIAN.

OFFICE:

53 Germain Street,

St. JOHN, N. B. . . . near Market

Mr. Harris is assisted by eight graduates from the most difficult cases, and his stock [illegible] on scientific principles. [illegible] confidence submit them to his patronage.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. [illegible]