there is night gathering darker and darker, and I can't see the way." Then the engineer, looking around and seeing it was a bright moonlight, looked into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead.

God grant that when our last moment comes we may be found at our post doing our whole duuty; and when the mists of the river of death gather on our eyelids may the good Pilot take the wheel from our hands and guide us into the calm harbor of eternal rest!

Drop the anchor, furl the sail;
I am safe within the vale.

Diphtheria Carried by Turkeys.

Dr. Paulinis reports a most interesting epidemic of diphtheria which occurred in Skiatos, one of the Grecian isles, in the year 1884. The population of this island at the time was about four thousand. Dr. Bild, an old practitioner, is the authority for the statement that for thirty years no case of diphtheria had been known on the island. In June a child aged 12 years was attacked with diphtheria and died. Seven other cases occurred in the immediate neighborhood; five of these died. The disease extended, until, within a period of five months, 100 persons were attacked, of which number 36 died. Three weeks before the sickness of the first child, a flock of turkeys arrived from Salonica. Two of these were sick on arrival, and each of the others were subsequently attacked.

Dr. Paulinis found in the throats of the sick ones patches of false membrane. The glands of the neck were swollen, and in one bird the disease had extended to the larynx, making it hoarse. One of the turkeys, after recovery, had paralysis of the legs, and was unable to walk. Although there had been no immediate contact between the sick birds and the first child attacked, still the distance between them was slight, and a wind had been for some time blowing in a direction favorable to the transportation of the disease. Dr. Paulinis believed that the disease was contracted from the turkeys, its germs being carried by the currents of air.—Bulletin Medical.

Indians Fond of Sugar.

The Indians on the San Carlos reservation in Arizona are extravagantly fond of sweets. Sometimes in one store a barrel of sugar will be sold in a day in quantities of five and ten cents' worth, just enough to serve the Indian for candy.—New York Evening World.

The Gleaner.

JAS. N. CROCKET - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1888.

THE GREAT TRADE ISSUE.

The tory party cannot be serious in raising the loyalty cry as an objection to reciprocity with the United States; because it is absurd. The difference between the present trade relations of Canada and the United States and what they would be under unrestricted reciprocity is purely one of degree and not of principle. If it is not disloyal to trade as at present with the Americans, how can it be disloyal to do, say three or four times the present volume of trading, which is what unrestricted reciprocity means? The tory party, however, did not always regard reciprocity as disloyal, but once used arguments looking in an entirely different direction. On the contrary, however, the history of our own country teaches that the surest presage of an annexation movement is declining trade with the neighboring republic.

Forty years ago, old Canada asked the imperial government to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the republic; but as the matter was not pushed the annexation movement of 1849, in which so many lip-loyal tories of to-day figured was born of the disappointment. In 1854 and in 1871 Canada had limited treaties of reciprocity with the United States; and limited as their provisions were, both countries advantaged. It was not disloyal in those days to trade liberally with the United States and why should it be disloyal now? Does past experience teach that increased trade relations gave birth to a desire for increased political relations between the two countries? No! but the reverse. A Canadian minute of council passed in 1865 distinctly set forth that as a consequence of extending the principle of local self-government "combined with the advantages secured by the reciprocity treaty of our *unrestricted commerce* with our nearest neighbors in the natural productions of the two countries, all agitation for organic charges has ceased, and dissatisfaction with the existing political relations of the provinces has wholly disappeared." The same minute in council in urging the renewal of the treaty proceeding claimed sagely that a close connection existed between the material prosperity and the political contentment of a people; and then held that as reciprocity meant political tranquility, the continuance of reciprocity should be promoted by statesmen.

The words of that minute of council uttered in 1865, in the hope of inducing the imperial authorities to bring some influence to bear upon the Americans, which would secure the continuance of the reciprocity treaty, apply to-day with equal potency as an argument in favor of establishing a new trade treaty. The only difference between the present and former proposal is that the scope of the latter was confined to natural, products while the new proposal includes reciprocity in certain classes of manufactured goods as well as natural products. The enlarged scope of the proposed treaties will be more advantageous to our people than the restricted scope; but those who favor only the restricted reciprocity in natural products must bear in mind that the Americans have distinctly refused to enter into any such arrangement. They claim that it is a treaty under which we sell to them; but retain a tariff barrier against our buying from them in return. It is therefore proposed that the reciprocity shall be enlarged to include manufactures as well as natural produce.

The pushing, enterprising Canadian manufacturer need not fear the competition. It is true he will be subject to increased competition; but on the other hand his market will be increased from five millions to seventy millions of people. To-day scores of Canadian manufacturers are prevented from aiming at increased production; because there is no market in which by a little exertion or extra energy, they could push off a surplus stock of manufactures. Under unrestricted reciprocity many enterprising and pushing Canadian manufacturers would discover in the American states, markets for their surplus stock. The comparative cheapness of labor here in the maritime provinces; the cheapness of raw material; the comparative lowness of rent charges, and the purchase prices of business sites; the railway and water competition for freights possessed by many counties; and finally the juxtaposition of iron and coal at a central point for distribution over the provinces ought to give our manufacturers a natural protection in the cost of production, which should enable them not only to monopolize in a great many lines of manufacturers their own local markets, but to invade those of their American neighbors.

Unrestricted reciprocity would benefit the manufacturer as well as the farmer.

THE NEW MINISTER OF MARINE.

As was anticipated Mr. C. H. Tupper, M. P. for Pictou, enters the Dominion cabinet as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He will make a suitable Minister of Marine in a cabinet which knows Mr. Foster as minister of finance—and he will compare well enough with Mr. Foster. Mr. Tupper's youth is argued against him, but that should be no disability did he possess any marked amount of ability to offset his inexperience. The greatest recommendation of ability ever credited to young Tupper was being the son of his father; and it is probably this recommendation which obtained for him a seat in the cabinet. The Conservative press will of course, laud the member for Pictou, exaggerate whatever qualification he may possess in their estimation, and compliment the Dominion Premier upon discovering such a politician among his supporters. But what will the country think of the rapid changes being made in the cabinet? Changes which are only remarkable as showing the inferior timber of which cabinet ministers may be made. It is true there is still a Tupper in the cabinet but it is C. H. Tupper, M. P. for Pictou. Is he an equivalent for the Knight of Cumberland? We have never admired the political career of the latter, nor placed much confidence in the integrity which should have underlain many of his public transactions; but unscrupulous as he is, his unscrupulousness was backed by powerful oratory and great ability.

Mr. C. H. Tupper's promotion settles for the nonce, the rumors which bestowed the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries upon Mr. Wood, M. P., the member for Westmorland. What use would Mr. Wood be to Sir John as a cabinet member. The cabinet is already overburdened with members, who lack debating power, and to have added to the number would have been suicidal folly. Mr. Wood is not a strong speaker, he is slow rather than ready in debate; and somewhat sluggish in his thoughts. He is a successful business man and undoubtedly conducts his own business very well; but as a politician is a signal failure. He has the disadvantage too of being unknown outside his own county; and he has not taken that prominent part in parliamentary proceedings which would lead men to point him out as a coming cabinet member. Somebody must have started the story as a joke—especially as Westmorland would certainly if it were opened just now witness the most bitter and hotly contested political fight known in this province for years. Mr. Emmerson made a grand fight as the liberal standard bearer in the county at the general elections; but with the unrestricted reciprocity agitation in his favor, and the liberals stung into increased energy by recent occurrences, he would do even better to-day. The strength of the vote which he polled surprised his political friends, and was an unexpected revelation of their own strength, even against the ministerial party aided as it is by the votes of hundreds of government employees. The Dominion government has acted wisely in not opening Westmorland, it was too risky and too costly.

Up in Kent county, Ont., there is a county judge named Bell, who was in public life a liberal, and a tory paper called the Planet. The tories the other day tried to have the liberal member elect for the commons, Mr. Campbell, counted out. The judge, of course, was too honorable to permit any trickery to be worked; and the recount confirmed the liberal member in his seat. The Planet, which probably with other tory newspapers, has rejoiced at the imprisonment of a liberal editor in New Brunswick for daring to criticize certain Supreme Court Judges, immediately attacked Judge Bell as "a judical autocrat," "a partizan," and "one who is in the habit of conducting business in a star chamber." It is not probable that Judge Bell believes for one moment that his reputation is so open to such a charge that he need send an editor to jail to educate public opinion to a belief in his impartiality, and therefore a tory editor, whose attack upon the judge was unwarranted, will be treated differently from the liberal editor in this province, whose protest was levied against a miscarriage of justice and misconduct upon the bench.

The expense of operating the Dominion franchise act is so enormous on both the Dominion and the two political parties that it is generally believed that the government will adopt manhood suffrage, next session, as an excuse for abandoning their first franchise bill. Manhood suffrage is the simplest solution of the franchise problem. It could then be adopted by each province and uniformity of voters lists secured.

ORGANIZATION.

The Absolute Interdependence of Man Forces Him into Association with His Fellows.

Allan A. Crocket, formerly of this city, and who for some time past has been Master Workman of the Knights of Labor of the city of Chicago, delivered the following address before Machinery Constructors' Assembly of that city, just before leaving for San Francisco where he is now located. The address was by the request of the Assembly published in the Chicago papers as follows:

To ask a man if he believes in organization is to my mind equally as absurd as to ask him if he believes in the multiplication table. It is however true that when the question is put to some men they, without knowing it, misrepresent themselves by answering in the negative. If they would only for an instant stop to consider and allow their thoughts to be tempered with sincerity rather than prejudice their answer I believe would be, yes.

Science has long since demonstrated that the entire universe is but one gigantic organization. Each atom is one complete part of the complete whole, each atom owes a duty to the neighboring atom, and all atoms are constantly in motion. We look with amazement at the organization of the human body, we think of the minute particles or atoms which go to form the blood, the atoms which form the bones and flesh, the atoms of the air with which our lungs are fed, and then when we think that each atom is one complete part of one complete organism, and that organism one complete part of another complete organism, and so on until we have considered all the parts that go to make up the human body, and then when we have reached that to think that man is (as it were) but an atom or one complete part of society it is amazing I say to some minds, yet none the less true. Just notice the organization of men on a crowded street, notice how one turns out to let the other by, and think how it would be if they were not organized. (Sometimes two trains for want of organization are put to run in opposite directions on the one track). We can all conceive of the ultimate result in such a case. Then again there is the organization in our schools, just allow yourselves to imagine the confusion that would exist if they were so organized. Here would be one scholar who, owing to his particular desires, would want the exercises in history called first, another would have the class in geography, a third mathematics, a fourth rietoric, and so on until the differences of opinions and desires of each individual would be arrayed against each other, and if persisted in would result in one great uproarious tumult, but, thanks to organization, our schools are free from such barbarous commotion. The same holds good with churches, our asylums, our hospitals, prisons, shops, theatres, etc. Suppose as another instance, the purchaser of a reserved seat at the theatre should refuse to sit in the seat whose number corresponds with the ticket organization has given him; what a fine time there would be.

The purport of government is organization and upon the quantity of the latter depends the quality of the former.

I am aware of the fact that there are persons who disapprove of government in any form, and yet they are organized [this has in it something of the paradox] for the mere fact that they agree that there should be no government establishes a rule, and rule is but organization.

Our opinions on established facts are organized. It is when we go into theory that the trouble begins, and I believe that political economy is not or ever will be a pure science. It is but a system of patchwork, and must ever be so. Laws for one age must be made to suit the people and conditions of that age; what ought to have been one hundred years ago, perhaps, ought not to be now, and what is considered right now may be thought entirely wrong one hundred years hence; and it is on this point many people make the mistake. They try to establish rules which should be for a more advanced age; it is as bad to go ahead of our time in this respect as it is to go behind.

Labor organizations have in the past been guilty of many rash deeds, such for instance as the strike, and, by the way, there is a word which will always stand next to it, and that is defeat. The strike has been unsuccessful but that does not condemn organization. Organization should aim and does aim to educate people; it is aiming to erase the bad and bring to light the good; it is aiming to plant morality instead of greed into the hearts of humanity, and in my opinion the achievement of its ends is but a question of time.

Organization, like everything else, must evolve, and a point gained in one direction after experiencing defeat in many others, is one not soon to be lost.

I think one of the highest virtues in an organization of men is the opportunity it affords for an exchange of ideas upon questions which concern their well-being and that of those about them, both those who listen and those who take part in the discussion are enabled to form a more perfect idea of the question by hearing the opinions of the many than if they were to trust entirely to themselves. We are quite willing to accept the clothes from the tailor, the hat from the hatter, and the shoes from the shoemaker, and if they fit well, look well, and are good in every way as we think, we will wear them, if otherwise, we will not. Now then is it unreasonable to think of doing the same with our ideas, if it is not then organization for this purpose is conducive of good.

As a matter of principle I am opposed to secret organizations; as a matter of policy I am in favor of them. I refer now to labor organizations. Other societies I do not approve of at all, the only virtue I see in them is the sick and death benefit, and that may be had in a properly conducted labor society. Any society whose usefulness and sympathy is limited by the number of its members (unless all who are in need of aid are members) is not a strictly moral one.

The object of an absolute ethical society must be to benefit humanity. Such a society as this is possible. Such a society as this was the Knights of Labor intended to be. Brothers, the principles of our order rest upon everlasting foundations; it remains for us to erect the edifice, an edifice whose beams will be morals, and such beams will ever support a roof of justice. Yes, the principles of our order are as eternal as the hills or the stars. A short time ago while in conversation with a discontented brother, I had occasion to speak of the purity and grandeur of these principles. His reply was, well, what are they but everyday principles. Now, then, let us examine one or two. This first is "To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness." Is that an everyday principle? I think not. Let us go further and take this one: "To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties, all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization." Is that an everyday principle? I think not. Just one more and we will leave them: "To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work." Is that an everyday principle? I think not.

I have said that in principle I was opposed to secret organizations and that for policy I favored them, because under the present conditions of things secrecy is essential; but I believe the time will come when we can throw open our doors and show to the world that we aim at something higher than mere selfish ends.

Let us be proud enough to refuse charity and brave enough to demand justice; let us be honest enough to be honoured, and true enough to be trusted.

I know it is easier to say this than to do it, yet I believe it can be done. There is a battle to be fought and we must fight it. I know, too, that there are those who either through indifference, malice, or lack of courage, fail to come to the front, yet we must through education inspire them to do so, we must talk to them in the shop, on the street or wherever we may find them; we must explain to them what organization really is. We must show them that it means the decrease of misery and the increase of happiness, the ending of vice and the extension of virtue; that it means death to tyranny and life to liberty—in short that it means the destruction of all that is bad and the promotion of all that is good. By it practical co-operation will be established, and that is something really needed. Monopoly must, by co-operation be driven to the wall, under co-operation corners will be things of the past.

And let me quote a passage from the book called "Common Sense," and I will be through. This book was written soon after the beginning of the revolution of '76 by a man whose name I shall ever revere. The book opens with these lines: "These are the times that try men's souls, the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell is not easily conquered, yet we have the consolation with us that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph."

ALLAN A. CROCKET,
957 W. Madison street.

Drive Out the Trimmers.

(Moncton Transcript.)

The Fredericton Gleaner is vigorously protesting against the course of Mr Hale M. P. for Carleton, in voting against the Liberal party on several resolutions involving questions of principle; and our contemporary justly demands that Mr. Hale resign his seat and seek election under the circumstances of his apparently changed opinions. It is a great pity that more Liberal journals have not the courage of the GLEANER, and similarly denounce in vigorous terms this plague of trimming politicians. If members of parliament are to be permitted to abandon with impunity, after election, the political principles which they were elected to support, where is the usefulness of contesting any elections?

There is little moral distinction between the elector who sells his vote to the highest bidder during a parliamentary contest, and the member of parliament who wavers in his adherence to political principle because of the attraction which the dispensing of patronage possesses. Whatever destinction between the two cases there may be tells against the elected member who really sells not his own vote but the votes of his entire constituency. If the Liberal party desires to redeem this province it must determinedly drive out of its ranks trimmers, and recognize the truth of the principle that it is impossible to steer for all points of the compass at the same time. The Liberal party will gladly receive into its ranks, allies and converts; but they must be allies who are convinced that the principles of the Tory government are destructive to the true interests of the country, and that Unrestricted Reciprocity and other Liberal principles will promote the Dominion's welfare. But the Liberal leaders should not abate one iota of principle to obtain the support of such men—such support should be accepted only on the condition that these men's change of political faith is sincere. If the Liberal party of New Brunswick is to-day weaker than it should be in Dominion Politics, it is because a trimming policy—a setting of the sails to catch every passing breeze—has too long been allowed to prevail to retain and obtain the support of such men as Hale, Skinner & Co.

It is no use disguising facts, and it may as well be plainly admitted that Messrs. Hale and Skinner have both voted in parliament during the past few weeks in direct opposition to principles which the majority of Liberals hold to be vital. They may have sincerely done so, but the question of their sincerity has nothing to do with the attitude which Liberals should assume towards them. Liberals cannot afford to be represented in parliament by men [who in important parliamentary engagements are liable to go over to the enemy. So far as the Liberals are concerned their ultimate interests would be better served by no responsibility for the parliamentary votes of such men.

The New Brunswick Liberal party can never succeed until it has the courage to call such trimmers to account and drive them from all representative positions. Stalwart Liberalism with "thorough" for its motto, urged upon public attention in the most aggressive and pertinacious manner, would in a few years make this province as overwhelming Liberal as it is now ministerial.

Science in the Household.

There is heat enough wasted around an ordinary kitchen range—to say nothing of the furnace—to furnish all the power needed to run the sewing machine, pump water for an elevator, and light the dwelling by electricity. The same waste of heat of the cooking apparatus might be made to cool the house in summer and to dispense with the ice bill.

When nitrate of ammonia, for example, is dissolved in water it absorbs an enormous amount of heat and the principle is readily applied in the construction of refrigerating chambers. Properly elaborated and located these could be so arranged as to keep meats, etc., better than the ordinary ice box, to cool water for drinking more wholesomely than the average ice supply, and to send volumes of cold air down through shafts to registers in the ceilings of rooms so that the heat of summer might be tempered as certainly as the cold of winter. The same supply of the ammonia salt may be used repeatedly by evaporating the water, for which purpose the waste heat above spoken of could be utilized. The possibilities of applied science in the household have not been even nibbled at.—Chicago News.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence and Things in General.

CAMPBELLTON.

The Sports and Celebrations on Queen's Birthday.

CAMPBELLTON, May 25. Yesterday's celebrations, under the auspices of the Polymorphian club, passed off very successfully, beginning with a parade in the morning which left the rink grounds at 10 o'clock. Below is a partial list of procession:

Two marshals, mammoth carriage containing seven little fairies, mammoth carriage containing representations of the Queen in her 20th and 70th year, Campbellton brass band, Mission Hoodlum and guardian, our country cousins, darkey barber, Campbellton fire brigade, also several representations on horse back.

After the parade was over country cousins and darkey barber had a short race which resulted in a victory for the cousins, but the barber said his horse stopped too soon.

The afternoon was taken up with sports of all kinds, which were held near the station, consisting of jumping, hundred yard race, tug of war, etc, and in the latter part of the evening a foot ball match between local men.

Quite a nice display of fire works was given in the evening, and about 10 o'clock several baloons were sent up, but the hour being late it was not witnessed by very many.

Several of our town folk took advantage of the holiday to spend a day trout fishing at Battery point and came back in the evening loaded down with the "beauties."

UPPER HAYNESVILLE.

The Doings Briefly Chronicled in this Section.

UPPER HAYNESVILLE, May 24th. The weather is splendid now, but owing to the backwardness of the spring the farmers have made little progress.

Bruin showed his meanness a few nights ago by taking away the mother of two young lambs belonging to Mr. H. Ricker.

Mr. Jas. Sharp's baby, who was badly scalded a short time since, is, we are glad to say, nearly well.

Mr. VanBuskirk, the merchant of this place, is at present in St. John getting new goods.

Arbor day was observed for the first time in this place, the teacher, Mr. Estey, and scholars digging and planting fifteen maple trees.

Mr. F. Ricker is home from the Western States.

Miss E. McKenna, who has been home spending a few days, has gone back to Marysville.

A certain young man of this place, having returned from driving one of the fair sex, came near having a smash up. The horse, which is a spirited one, wishing to get a nap before breakfast, made a start for the barn when only partly unhitched, but no damage was done save a broken shaft.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION.

Matters in General at and About the Junction.

FTON JUNCTION, May 21. Our community is fast taking on summer appearances, both naturally and artificially. Thrift and prosperity are to be seen on every hand.

The looks of our brisk little town has been greatly improved by the much needed application of paint to many of the hitherto black and weather beaten buildings.

Mr. D W Hartt, one of our enterprizing and popular merchants, is enlarging and thoroughly remodeling his store. In a few days he will be better able than ever before to meet the demands of his many customers.

Mr. Thos Wm Alexander is always in demand as a carpenter and house joiner. He does his work well and in an off-handed manner. He is now employed at Mr. Hartt's store.

Miss Maggie Smith, of Harvey, who spent the past winter here as music teacher, has returned to her home. While in the place she made many friends, all of whom will be glad to hear of her return to this place.

The pulpit of the F C B church was occupied last Sabbath morning by Rev. Mr. Francis, of Halifax, N. S. The reverend gentleman preached an able and instructive sermon to an attentive audience.

Ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, would do well to call at Mr. Hayward's store and examine his fine stock of summer dry goods. From his well selected and endless variety of feminine wear, combined with Mr. Hayward's geniality, the most fastidious cannot help being pleased.

UP THE TOBIQUE.

The Drives Coming—A Severe Accident—Rafts Broken up.

UPPER TOBIQUE RIVER, May 21st. The water on the Tobique is falling quite rapidly. Some of the streams are pretty low and the drives are getting out slowly. Quite a number of logs, however, belonging to Babbitt's and Hazelton's drives went by to-day.

A young man by the name of Brown, driving for Mr. Hazleton, had the misfortune of getting a pevey pick stuck through his foot.

Geo. L. Everett has gone to Fredericton for a few days on business.

The school at Dow Flat held quite a successful Arbor day.

A birch timber raft, belonging to Mr. Chas. Finnamore, broke from its fastenings at Ox-Bow, and drifting down the river ten or twelve miles fastened itself on an island and the owner succeeded in getting it again.

A few days before this another birch timber raft, owned by Mr. J. L. Flanders, also broke loose and did not stop till it had reached the bridge which crosses the river at Red Rapids, where it became broken up. Mr. Flanders succeeded in recovering some of the timber, but the greater part of it will probably be lost.

NEW MARYLAND.

Observance of Arbor Day in No. 2 District—Milling Notes.

NEW MARYLAND, May 19th. The school at District No. 2 taught by Miss Minnie Wheeler, of Fredericton, kept arbor day on Friday 18th. At an early hour the children and some young people of this place gathered on the grounds, and while the girls thoroughly cleaned and decorated with evergreens the school room, the boys were at work outside with pickaxes, rakes, etc. At the close of the day's work the appearance of things was greatly improved. A number of trees were planted, one in honor of the Sovereign, one for Inspector Oakes, one for the teacher and school, etc.

Mr. Azor Nason has been repairing his carding mill and dams, and will commence work the first of next week. There is very little farming done yet, but the land is drying up very fast.

[The above items were received for insertion last week, but were accidentally omitted.—GLEANER.]

HAYNESVILLE.

News in Brief by Our Correspondent.

HAYNESVILLE, May 22, 1888. The weather has been fine for a few days and the farmers have commenced their spring's work.

Our Sabbath School commenced again for the season. There was a large crowd present for the first day, and after choosing G P Jones superintendent, who has had charge of the school for the past two years, the school went on in its regular way.

Our day school is progressing finely under the care of Miss Hallett, of Keswick.

Dr. Owens, our present doctor, has moved to Millville. As this place has not been without a doctor for fifteen years the people say they are not going to do without one now, so there is a good stand open for any medical man.

One of our neighbors went a visiting about three weeks ago and has not returned yet. We should think that this visit should do for years.

GAGETOWN.

An Appreciative Concert Given for Church Purposes.

GAGETOWN, May 25th. Last evening a concert was given in the temperance hall for the purpose of raising funds to repair the rectory of St. John's church. The following was the programme:

God Save the Queen.
1st Glee:—Let the Hills Resound.
2nd, piano duet, Miss Currie and Miss S. Peters.
3rd, song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss Richie.
4th, Violin solo, Mr. Cameron.
5th, song, Mr. Robinson.
6th, reading, "Tam o' Shanter," Mr. Williams.
7th, song, What the Little Bird Said, Miss Currey.
8th, song, Willie Gray and chorus.
9th, Glee:—The Carnovale.
10th, reading, Mr. Peters.
11th, song, "Twickenham Ferry," Miss Richie.
12th, song, Mr. Robinson.
13th, reading, Mr. Du Vernet.
14th, song, "Pierrot," Miss Currie.
15th, Glee:—Soldier's Chorus.
God Save the Queen.

The hall was crowded, and the entertainment proved a success both financially and otherwise.

Mr. Du Vernet's reading was very good, and the songs by Mr. Robinson and also those by Miss Richie were especially appreciated.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Died.

In this city, on the 29th inst., of consumption, Lawrence F., fourth son of Margaret and the late Edward Murphy, aged 24 years and four months.

Funeral from his mother's residence, 195 King street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

At San Francisco, April 23rd, Daniel Guiou, aged 69 years and 6 months, a native of Queensbury, York Co., N. B.

At Richmond, Carleton Co., May 7th, Mrs. Sarah Parks, widow of the late Nathan Parks, in the 82nd year of her age. She leaves three daughters and a son to mourn their loss; she died trusting in Jesus.

At Presqu'ele, May 12th, Mr. T. F. Perkins, aged 52 years, formerly of Woodstock, leaving a wife and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

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May 5, 1888—1yr

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, till 10 p. m. Jan. 10th.—1y ttw

MAY 19.

OPENED THIS DAY:

TWO CASES
SILK SUNSHADES!
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S,
204 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, May 19th, 1888.

BUY YOUR
TEA AND COFFEE
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As They Lead on Tea and Coffee in Prices and Quality.

TO ARRIVE:
Five Thousand Cigars, Domestic and Havana, Extra Quality. Also: A Large Assortment of Briar Pipes, to be sold Low by

YERXA & YERXA.

Fredericton, May 3rd, 1888.

MAY 8, 1888.

Dever Brothers
NEW GOODS.

1 Case Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, in all the newest styles. 1 Case Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all new patterns. 2 Cases Gents' Ties, in light and dark shades. 15 Pieces Light Homespun, good colors. The very Latest Novelties in colored Braids, Gimps and Jetted Trimmings, Gents' White Shirts, Gents' Unlaundried Shirts in all sizes. Carpets, Window Poles and Curtains at all prices.

Fredericton, May 8th, 1888. DEVER BROTHERS.

Fire Insurance!
SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL
CAPITAL $30,000,000.
LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CAPITAL $15,000,000.
All Losses Paid Promptly. Lowest Rates.
GREGORY & GREGORY,
AGENTS.
Fredericton, N. B., 3rd April, 1888.

CALL AT
NELSON CAMPBELL'S
AND SECURE YOUR
Seamless Wigwams!
ALSO
Tennis and Bicycle
SHOES!
THE FINEST LINES OF
Men's, Youths & Boys
STRAWS
EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY.
Fredericton, May 19, 1888.

For the People.
100 Barrels
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
ELY PERKINS.
Fredericton. May 26.

From Montreal—17 Cases
Hardware
Just received, containing Hat and Coat Hooks, Wardrobe Hooks, Schoolhouse Hooks, Weights in Setts for Counter Scales, Shelf Brackets of all sizes, Gate Latches, Thumb Latches, Bench Screws, Blacksmiths' Drills, Carriage Makers' Bench Nises, Grindstone Fixtures, Barn Door Rollers, Barn Door Hangers, Screw Pulleys, Drawer Pulls, &c.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
F'ton, May 22.

500 BUSHELS
Prince Edward Island Black
SEED OATS!
For sale low by
ELY PERKINS.
May 26

STEAMER FLORENCEVILLE.
Steamer Florenceville will leave Fredericton for Woodstock and intermediate Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m. Returning will leave Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.
WM. GIBSON, Agent.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888.

TO LET.
FROM 1st MAY NEXT, the House situated on the Corner Charlotte and Northumberland streets, at present occupied by Mr. J. G. Gill. Apply to
HENRY G. ESTEY,
People's Bank.
Fredericton, Feb. 16th, 1888.

Boarders Wanted.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERMANENT BOARDERS can be provided with comfortable accomodations in a central and convenient locality and pleasant situation, by applying at 220 Brunswick Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, May 1st, 1888. 1m. ttw.