TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION
FOR WEEK ENDING
December 8th, 1888.

Tuesday,	1,084
Thursday,	952
Saturday,	1,305
Total for Week,	3,341
Average Tri-Weekly,	1,114

The Gleaner

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

A GREAT WANT.

Every now and then the question of better mail service between England and Canada comes up. Years ago the service was all that could be desired, but now when the distance between England and New York has been shortened by a couple of days there can be no reason why Canadians should be satisfied with the old rate of speed of the Allan liners. There can be no doubt that if fast vessels were put on the line, not only would we find great improvements in the mail service but Canada would become the great passenger route to America on account of the shortness of the distance. The Mayor of Montreal, during a recent visit to England, remarked that many people there cannot see the wisdom of spending money on a first class Pacific connection while the Atlantic service remains in such a poor condition. Canada should be the great highway between Britain and the East, but unless some effort is made to improve the present service trade will be diverted from Canadian ports and our neighbors will reap the benefit. The Allans have long had things their own way; they have given during recent years but a mediocre service and it is but right that now, at least, they should be made to bestir themselves or lose the "fat thing" they have so long enjoyed. It is to be hoped that the dominion government will look into the matter and in granting ocean subsidies consider the wants of the country and not alone the interests of any particular steamship company.

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM KELLY.

The Hon. Wm. M. Kelly died at his son's residence in Montreal yesterday. Deceased had been in failing health for the last three or four years; to his most intimate friends his death will not have been unexpected. Mr. Kelly was for some years a prominent figure in the politics of New Brunswick. He represented Northumberland in the legislature for eight years, being first elected in 1867. He was called to the Executive Council in 1868, accepting the position of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, which position he held till about the date of his appointment to the Legislative Council, May 3rd, 1875. As Chief Commissioner he won distinction and influence for himself and his government. He was a minister of excellent administrative ability and good tact. He gave much attention to the services under his control, and with satisfaction to the many interests which he was expected to please. He had the happy faculty of ascertaining to a nicety the wants of the people, and then of promptly meeting them. During his administration many important works were constructed. His influence in the assembly was probably greater than that of any other member of government in his day. He was faithful to his pledges, and once the need of support of certain representatives became apparent to him, he managed easily to win it, for his promises could invariably be relied upon. On two important occasions, of which in later years he delighted to speak to his most intimate friends, he saved his government from defeat. He took an active interest in advocating the adoption of our present non-sectarian free school system. He was a faithful friend to his supporters, and to the deserving. In the Legislative Council he did not take a very lively interest in public affairs, and consequently did not exert that influence in the legislation of the upper chamber which characterized his labors in the other branch. This was probably due to the reverses which he met with in his private affairs of later years. As a citizen he was public spirited and popular, and to his efforts Chatham, the place of his residence for many years, is due much.

Mr. Kelly was in his 62nd year. He was born at Moncton in 1827. Some years later he removed to Chatham and engaged in the livery stable business. He was twice married, first to Eliza, daughter of the late James Long, of Cocsigne, N. B. His second wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the late Alexander Fraser, of Northumberland. Three sons and two daughters also survive him.

FOREST HILL CEMETERY.

Great improvements have been made in this Cemetery during the past summer, and considerable money has been expended in the way of planting, draining, &c. A deep drain has been dug along the brow of the hill extending the whole breadth of the land, capable of arresting and carrying off all the water from the back lands. This conduit itself cost something approaching $100.00. A fine receiving vault of brick and stone has been built near the gate entrance for the reception of bodies during the winter months, say from December to April, similar to the vaults of other cities, such as Bangor and St. John. The present vault has been built according to the most approved methods. Hitherto it has been a sad undertaking to convey bodies up the high hill which forms the Cemetery (which in summer is unsurpassed for its beauty) and to which persons were exposed to cold and storms in performing the last sad rites over their departed friends. In future all this will be avoided. The vault is situated under the brow of a hill where bodies may be temporarily placed until the approach of summer, when they can be removed and interred in the family lot. During the past summer a number of lots were sold aggregating in value something like $200.00, and there is a growing demand for more. At the same time the outlay has been quite heavy, but not more than necessity required.

AN UNMEANING ATTACK.

The Montreal Herald pretty well disposes of the silly stuff which several journals have been dishing up about Goldwin Smith's recent attack upon Mr. Blake. We reproduce the article:—

"Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks it is impossible for an admirer of Mr. Edward Blake not to regard with a "pensive feeling" the appearance of that gentleman in court as advocate for the C. P. R. in their recent suit before the supreme court. According to Mr. Smith, Mr. Blake should have accepted the brief when offered, in order to observe the etiquette of his profession, but should have informed the C P R. that his tongue would cleave to his mouth if he tried to plead for such a cause; when he would have been released from his obligation. Mr. Smith pensively asks, "could Oliver St. John ever have held a brief for ship-money." We don't see the analogy, or at least the comparison which Mr Goldwin Smith would like to institute. King Charles was violating the law, and endeavoring to take that to which he had no right; the C. P. R Co. were merely claiming the protection of the law to which itself was compelled to submit. The invader of the law was not Mr. Blake's client, so that he and Oliver St. John were sustaining alike principle. Nor is there any true analogy between the case of James II. and that of the C P. R. The one was an attempt to exercise an authority contrary to the spirit of the constitution; the other an appeal to constituted authority for a definition of right. We think that Mr. Blake has done good service to the Dominion by his taking the brief in question, and that while there was no reason why his tongue should have cleaved to the roof of his mouth, it would have been a misfortune had such an unusual occurrence taken place. Mr. Blake did all that man might do to persuade the parliament of Canada that it was passing a law (the 1883 Act) the effect of which must necessarily be to deprive the provinces of rights intended to be guaranteed to them by the Confederation Act. Sir Charles Tupper disputed this, and a House of Commons, the majority of which did just as Sir Charles and his leader told them, decided either that they did not believe Mr. Blake, or that they did not care. If the Supreme Court should decide in favor of Mr. Blake's contention, he will have shown the people of Canada that he was right and Sir Charles Tupper wrong, and that in passing the 1883 Act, the Government did invade the rights of the Provinces. Mr. Blake might have talked to Parliament until Doomsday, but so long as it contained a majority of Sir John's supporters the invasion of the Constitution would not have been admitted. It will be a feather in Mr. Blake's cap if he succeeds in showing by proof that cannot be questioned that he is better qualified to make laws for the Dominion than those who were deaf to his objections, and it will be of advantage to the Provinces to know of a surety that if they wish to preserve their railway rights they must insist on an amendment of the Railway Act. We cannot conceive Mr. Goldwin Smith's object in allying himself with these Conservative journals of the meaner sort in barking at Mr. Blake's heels."

We are pleased to learn that Mayor Hazen has at last decided to act upon the advice of THE GLEANER, viz.: to seek the co-operation of Moncton and Halifax in our efforts to secure the construction of the Harvey branch of the Short Line. The move is, perhaps, a little late in the day, and would have been made with greater advantage three months ago, but nevertheless it is well that all interested should now put their shoulders to the wheel and, with united energies, press on till their claims are recognized and definite promises made.

STORY OF THE PARNELL LETTERS.

Richard Pigott Forged Them—How the Tories got Them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The Times correspondent at London telegraphs as follows: I learn today from an authentic source the true story of the letters alleged by the Times to have been written by Parnell. It was a man named Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, who sold them to the Times and who has had general charge of getting up evidence in Ireland for the Times case. Houston seems to be a guilbleort of a chap, judging by the ease with which Molloy and other pseudo-informers have taken him in. He bought the Parnell letters from Richard Pigott, who forged them. Pigott is a notorious Fenian who once owned a newspaper called The Irishman, which became the organ of Fenianism for a short time after James Stephens' paper was seized and suppressed. He sold out the Fenian secrets, and when the league was started he was its bitterest enemy. Patrick Egan exposed correspondence of his in December, 1881, which ended his chance of extracting further blackmail from the Irish cause, and incidentally brought out certain facts which throw light on his forgery of Parnell's name in the present instance. I am not at liberty to tell how Pigott's guilt will be proved, but it will be shown beyond the slightest chance of cavil.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Sir Chas Tupper Throws Cold Water on the scheme.

TORONTO, Dec. 12—A special cablegram to the Globe says: Sir Chas Tupper spoke on Imperial Federation at the Colonial Institute (London) meeting Tuesday night. He repudiated the idea that the empire would fall to pieces unless some panacea like federation were immediately adopted.

Other speakers attacked Sir Charles Tupper as throwing cold water on the movement. The Marquis of Lorne, who presided, defended Sir Charles, and said it was ridiculous to suppose that the empire would break up unless a cut and dried scheme was devised.

What Cigarettes Are Made of.

For some time past The Chicago Journal and The Evening News have been waging vigorous warfare against cigarettes. The Journal has printed a series of articles showing the large number of cigarettes that were sold by small shopkeepers to the public school pupils, and has had interviews with the principals of the various schools and with physicians, showing the extent and injury of the cigarette practice among young boys. The News has been investigating the composition and effect of cigarettes generally. With this end in view a number of packages of each brand commonly used were purchased and stripped of the boxes, cards and every distinguishing mark. Each kind was put into a pasteboard box, the lid of which was inscribed with a letter. These were taken for analysis to Professor Delafontaine, a well known chemist.

He found that the cigarettes he tested were generally made of tobacco "imperfectly fermented," which means that an unusually large amount of nicotine was present in them. He found that nearly all had an unnatural proportion of insoluble ash, that several kinds were steeped in an injurious substance, and were impregnated with dirt in varying proportions.—New York Tribune.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

LOWER CANTERBURY.

The Doings of the Week as Reported by Our Correspondent.

LOWER CANTERBURY, Dec. 10. Our lumbermen are commencing to muster for the woods.

Mr. Nehemiah Hilman already has a crew in the woods on Shogomoc yarding.

Kelly Brothers are also building their camp and getting located for the winter. They will operate for Absalom Grant.

Mr and Mrs Charles Kelly are receiving the congratulations of their many friends on a certain domestic event, which occurred at their home a few days since.

Master Charley Lackey is the proud possessor of a fine watch and chain, which was presented to him by his brother Wellis, who spent a few days of last week here visiting his father and mother, Mr and Mrs Ira Lackey.

Mr George Hilman, our popular blacksmith, entered into a life partnership on Wednesday last with Miss Boadocia Grant, of Canterbury Station. As Mr Hilman gave no warning of his intentions he rather took the boys by surprise, so much so that the usual serenade of tin pans and cow bells was not indulged in, owing, no doubt, to some of the boys having the measles and others of them being in the lumber woods. We would, through THE GLEANER, wish them a long and happy voyage on life's mighty river.

Owing to the large increase in the business of Mr W H Hatfield this season, he has thought best to secure the services of Mr Isaac Brown to help him to attend to the wants of his many customers. Mr H. has shown by his choice that his talents are not limited in the selection of his goods.

Mr James Griffin sold a valuable horse last week to Mr George Hilman.

Ritchie & Fox's threshing machine is going the rounds and being well patronized.

NASHWAAK.

Alex. McBean's Sudden Death—The Weather and the Roads.

NASHWAAK, Dec. 11. We regret to have the sad news to announce this week of the death of Mr. Angus McBean, jr., of this place. He was taken suddenly ill on Thursday last at 4 o'clock p. m., and died on Friday at 12 o'clock. Mr. McBean was the foremost business man of this place, and will be greatly missed by the whole community. He was a young man aged 27 years. He leaves a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. Though the stricken mother and bereaved wife will never enjoy his company again in this world, they may comfort themselves that, by God's grace, they will meet him above, where they will enjoy unending intercourse and unite their voices in songs of praise forever with the Lord:

Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Mullan, of Stanley, on Sabbath last at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of deceased's mother, after which his remains were interred in the family burying ground.

About three inches of snow fell here on Wednesday night last, which brightened the prospects for sledding a little, but the heat of the sun next day melted it nearly all off again.

Hugh McDermott, of Zionville, returned home last week from a six weeks' hunting excursion on the head of the Miramichi, in which place he captured three beavers.

CANTERBURY STATION.

Some Interesting Notes From an Active Correspondent.

CANTERBURY STATION, Dec 5. The weather is quite pleasant with fair sleighing.

We observe numerous preparations appertaining to Christmas festivities. Some of our public schools are preparing for exhibition and Christmas tree, of which more anon.

Miss Landon's variety is well filled with X mas goods, both useful and ornamental.

Surprise parties continue to be very fashionable.

We learn with regret of the recent illness of Rev. Thomas Todd, pastor of the Baptist Church here.

George, the three year old son of Mr. William Graham, still lies in a precarious condition.

Still they go. Mr. John McLellan left last week for Minnesota. One of our principal merchants, Mr Luke Lawson, and his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Keith, purpose leaving early in the spring for Wisconsin. Mrs. Dr. Keith goes to join her husband, who has been in the west for two years.

Mrs. Emma Jamieson, who has been dangerously ill, is reported some easier this a. m.

Mr. David Grant lost a fine horse by having its leg broken.

We deeply regret to learn of the continued poor health of Mrs Jane Grant.

We are informed by authentic authority that there is to be a grand opening of a new store the week before Xmas. We wish the energetic young gentleman the success we feel certain he merits.

It is with the deepest regret we learn of the sudden death of Mr. John B. Smith, a former resident of this place, but who, for the last twenty years, resided in Charlestown, Mass. Mr S. was a mechanic, and went to work in his usual good health Monday morning, but before noon the summons came, and he passed across the river to join the unseen, lovingly remembered by what he had been. Mr. James Smith, of this place, is a brother of the deceased, and had a letter from him last Friday. At that date he was enjoying good health, and the telegram which announced his sudden death is another admonition to all to be ever ready for the summons which may come as suddenly to us as it did to him.

We are still enjoying pleasant weather, although a few inches of snow would greatly improve the sleighing.

It has pleased an all-wise God to remove from our midst by death George, the three year old son of William and Fanny Graham, who departed this life Saturday evening after four weeks of intense suffering. He has gone to be with God which is far better.

He sleeps with white hands folded
Upon his snowy breast,
More like the sleep of angels,
So peaceful is his rest.

HARVEY STATION.

A Successful Operation—Personal Intelligence—Other Notes.

HARVEY STATION, Dec. 10. Our physician, Dr. Keith, has performed a very successful operation on Alex. Little, of York Mills. As mentioned in a former report, Mr. Little, while edging boards in the mill, was struck in the face by a large splinter thrown from the saw. The piece of wood was 15 inches long, and entering his cheek passed down the neck and lodged under the muscles of the shoulder. At the time of the accident he pulled out the stick, as he supposed, but only got ten inches of it, leaving the remaining five inches in the flesh. It had broken when entering, and passed out of the course at which it had entered. The doctor was certain that some extraneous matter was still in the wound, and as the inflammation had subsided he probed it, and came on the remaining piece. It measured 5x1¼ inches, and can be seen by anyone so desirous. I need scarcely say that the patient is now rapidly improving.

Mr. A W Coburn is also better, in fact is out of danger.

Mr S Ball, engine driver at the Tank, who has been seriously ill, is also getting better.

Mrs J A Beck has a large variety of fancy articles for the Christmas trade, such as toilet setts, vases, cups and saucers, &c.

All of our shops are well stocked for the season's trade, and buyers can do as well here as in the cities.

Our blacksmith, Mr M Donahoe is to be congratulated over a happy domestic happening.

Mrs D Brown, wife of our popular trackmaster, was here last week visiting at Mrs Smith's.

Lots of oats, but no market, at prices from 35 to 45 (trade)

— A —

Wonderful Story!

Colonel Quaritch

By the Famous Novelist,

H. RIDER HAGGARD.

We have just made arrangements for the publication in these columns of the great serial "COLONEL QUARITCH"—the last and best of Haggard's stories.

This Serial will be Superbly Illustrated by Miranda,

One of the foremost newspaper artists in the country. Every reader will desire to follow this story from the beginning.

This Story Abounds in Dramatic Situations.

"COLONEL QUARITCH" will appear in liberal installments, beginning immediately.

A Few Sample Illustrations.

We invite particular attention to the design and workmanship of the following illustrations selected from among those appearing in this story:

The Colonel Meets the Squire.

Ida Watched the Door Close.

For a Second there was Silence.

Colonel Quaritch

IS THE NAME.

LOOK OUT FOR IT!

THE OPENING CHAPTERS

WILL APPEAR

SATURDAY,

DECEMBER 15th.

One Cause of Rain Storms.

A correspondent of the Northwestern railroad advances a curious theory for the increasing prevalence of floods and rain storms. He says that there are over 30,000 locomotives in use in North America, and estimates that from them alone over 55,000,000,000 cubic yards of vapor are sent into the atmosphere every week, to be returned in the form of rain, or over 7,000,000,000 cubic yards a day—"quite enough," he says, "to produce a good rainfall" every twenty-four hours. Estimating the number of other non-condensing engines in use as eight times the number of locomotives, the total vapor thus projected into the air every week in this country amounts to 470,000,000,000 cubic yards. "Is this not," he asks, "sufficient for the floods of terror? Is there any reason to wonder why our storms are so damaging?"—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.

Bishop Kimberley and Patrick O'Brien, M P, recently visited Mr. Moroney in Kilmainham jail. They say Moroney had been rendered half insane by his long imprisonment and his hair is white as snow.

Two medical students named Bluhm and Eichler fought a duel at Berlin yesterday with pistols. Bluhm was mortally wounded. The duel was the result of a quarrel over the merits of Dr Mackenzie.

A sensation has been caused by the pope's refusal to bless medals and reliquaries sent to Rome by the Irish press, who intended them for distribution in Ireland. The pope sternly said: "I cannot bless them. The people of Ireland are disobedient; they seem to prefer the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to the gospel of Jesus Christ."

It is stated that the Pope is desirous of conciliating Russia and is inclined to grant the three most important concessions demanded by Izvolsky—the appointment of Rector Simon, of St. Petersburg seminary, to replace the bishop of Vilna; the appointment of bishops to vacant Sees of Lublin and Plasko, and the introduction of Russian language in the non-liturgical part of the service and lithuania.

American.

Thos. N Hart (no publicov), has been elected mayor of Boston by about 1700 plurality in a vote of over 60 000, defeating Mayor O'Brien (democrat) who ran for the fourth term. The entire (rep.) ticket for school committee is elected.

Canadian.

Robt. McArthur, aged 60, while cutting timber near Burlington, Ont., Saturday, was struck by a falling tree and his back broken. He died from his injuries Tuesday.

Bridget Cassidy, wife of J. Lafore, a servant, who, when employed by Mr. Lightstone, grocer, Montreal, ironed the face of his 3 months' old boy, Harry, with a red hot flat iron and then attempted to choke the boy, was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

An explosion of gas took place Tuesday morning in the cellar of a house occupied by Lafrance, bookbinder, and adjoining the office of the Morning Chronicle, Quebec. The shock was very severe, completely wrecking the building. There was no person in the building at the time.

Mayor Stevenson, of Peterboro, Ont., has received from Philadelphia a handsomely framed and engrossed acknowledgment of his services and those of other citizens in obtaining the commutation to imprisonment for life of the death sentence passed on Jas. T. Farley, of Philadelphia, for the murder of an Indian fellow employed Howe's circus last summer. The testimonial was the gift of Farley's friends.

TRADING WITH JAPAN.

Some Figures Showing How Much of It We Do—Imports and Exports.

Governor Hubbard tells me that we buy more from Japan than any other foreign nation. "Last year," said he, "our imports from this country amounted to 21,000,000 Japanese dollars, or about 16,000,000 American dollars. We bought $11,000,000 worth of her raw silk, and nearly $7,000,000 worth of her teas. The fair checks of our ladies were cooled last year with $97,000 worth of Japanese fans, and our noses were wiped with $816,000 worth of Japanese silk handkerchiefs. We buy nearly $300,000 worth of porcelain every year, and our imports of bamboo ware amount to $102,000 of Japanese money. We buy more than twice as much off Japan as any other country, and our imports are increasing every year. In 1887 we bought $1,500,000 more goods than in 1886, and the United States will probably continue to be Japan's best customer."

"What are the chief articles of export from the United States to Japan?" I asked.

"Kerosene oil leads the list," was the reply. "Half of the Japanese nation lights its houses with our coal oil lamps, and we sold in 1886 over $2,000,000 worth of coal oil to Japan. There has been a falling off this year in this, but the export is still large. Then the American clock is popular in Japan, and you may see thousands of them in Tokio. The common office clock, which hangs upon the wall, is very popular, and one sale of clocks here amounts to 160,000 Japanese dollars a year. Many a Japanese baby is now brought up on American condensed milk, and $55,000 worth was sold last year. We sell sole leather, books, machinery and provisions, and Japan bought $94,000 worth of our flour last year. Their figures are small, but American foreign trade is in its infancy, and it has a world yet to conquer. Here in the east there are 600,000,000 of people who require more or less of some kind of goods, which American brains, push and capital can furnish at a profit, and in Japan there are 38,000,000 of people who are ready to take from America what she has to sell that fits her needs, whenever they can buy it as cheaply of her as of other nations. We sell to north China $6,000,000 worth of cotton sheetings a year, and this in the teeth of the manufacturing nations of Europe. Japan is much more accessible to us. Why should we not sell to her?"

"How much do we sell?" I asked.

"None," replied Governor Hubbard. "The American cottons do not enter the Japanese markets. We do not make the cheap and light article of cotton required by the Japanese. A slight change in the factories, however, would adapt them to this class of goods, and there is no doubt but that our American mills can get a limited market here when they are forced to look abroad for foreign trade. They will then have to sell their goods in close competition with England. We are Japan's nearest foreign neighbor. We have the cotton at our doors, and our factories are in operation. Japan raises some cotton, but it is of an inferior quality. It seems to me that foreign trade offers the solution of many of the labor and capital troubles of the United States. When the home markets are glutted and factories closed for want of demand, this foreign trade could eat up some of the surplus and keep the mills from resting.

"Japan buys," Governor Hubbard went on, "$51,000,000 worth of goods a year from foreign nations. It sells in round $52,000,000 worth of goods abroad, and its imports are thus nearly $1,000,000 less than its exports. The needs of the nation will grow with the new civilization, and an increased demand for our productions will be the result. Among the chief things it now buys are steam engines, clocks, watches, hats and caps, iron, steel, window glass, sugar, woolen and cotton yarns. Its importations of cotton yarns last year were $8,000,000, and it bought $500,000 worth of wines. It sells abroad about forty different articles, and some of these will be new to you. In camphor there is an export of $1,000,000, and in cuttle fish a like amount. Japan sells $2,000,000 worth of copper a year, and it has one of the largest copper mines in the world. It sells $1,000,000 worth of porcelain, $1,000,000 worth of silk handkerchiefs, and $7,000,000 worth of tea. We buy nearly all of the Japan tea that goes abroad. The sales of raw silk amount to $10,000,000 a year, and of cocoons to $200,000 a year. It sells $400,000 worth of mushrooms, and $2,000,000 worth of rice. The trade of the country is susceptible of increase, and Japan is by no means at the end of its material development."—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, BARRISTER.
Office—Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

London and Lancashire
FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y

Risks accepted at lowest rates.
Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
AGENT, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, Aug. 14th, 1888

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D. HARRIS ENGLISH OPTICIAN.
53 Germain Street.
St. John, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y tiw

Coal Stoves.

JUST RECEIVED: 7 Coal Stoves for Offices or Rooms, for hard or soft coal. Very Low in price.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Dec. 6th, 1888.

CHRISTMAS

DRY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY

AT

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

TEA. COFFEE. TEA.

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

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

Orange Pekoe, 65 cents.

COFFEE fresh Ground 25 to 38 cents.

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

YERXA & YERXA,
158 QUEEN STREET.

-:- 1888 -:-

DEVER BROS.

24th Annual Christmas Sale.

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

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

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

Fredericton, Dec. 11, 1888.

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Furniture Repaired.

Jobbing in Carpentry
Attended to by

W. S. HIMELMAN,
192 GEORGE STREET

SEWING MACHINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.
Fredericton, Oct. 18, 1888.

HARD COAL.

Daily Expected by Train.

500 Tons Best Anthracite Coal,
In Broken, Nut and Chestnut Sizes.

ALSO:
By Train.
200 Tons Best Sydney Coal.

By Train.
200 Tons Joggins House Coal.

E. H. ALLEN,
18 Regent Street.

Fredericton, Dec. 5th, 1888.

CORN.

Now Landing: One Car of Corn,
Which we are prepared to Crack or Mash into Feed with our Mashing Machine, which we have placed in our Feed and Seed House.

Also Landing: One Car of Oats, One Car of Hay.

W. E. Miller & Co.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, Nov. 29, 1888.

APPLES! APPLES!

We are Selling and will continue to Sell until the New Year,

AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES
FROM $1.75 to $2.25.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 Queen Street.

Fredericton, Dec. 13th, 1888.