POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

Aug. 10th, 1889.

Tuesday,	1,132
Thursday,	960
Saturday,	1,340
Total,	3,432
Average,	1,144

"To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements when changed frequently are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business like and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

The Gleaner.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17. 1889.

MR. PARKIN IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Parkin does not appear to be meeting with success in his mission to Australia in the interests of the Imperial Federation movement. In Sydney, one of the most important centres in the Antipodes, his public meeting not only failed to draw more than one hundred and fifty persons, but his presentation of the idea of "national unity" visibly excited the irritability of his audience, so much so that he was forced to take public notice of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Parkin's address, Mr. D. Buchanan, one of Sydney's leading citizens, moved, in effect, that the national and inevitable destiny of the Australian colonies was not "imperial" unity, but to unite and form among themselves one free and independent nation. This was seconded by a member of the legislative assembly, but as the hour was late and the motion likely to be followed by lengthened discussion the chairman decided not to put it to the meeting, but it was understood that a discussion should come on a future date. The Herald, the Star, and the other leading newspapers of Sydney have since discussed the idea, all condemning it.

Mr. Parkin has since addressed Melbourne audiences, but even there, where he had all along supposed the idea of "national unity" would find a firm foothold, there is yet no evidence that any important number of its citizens are favorable to it. The universities have interested themselves in the question, but the greater business interests of the place appear to view the idea with conspicuous indifference.

We are not surprised that the federation idea should have been indifferently received in Australia. Its people are democratic, with high hopes of a great future in themselves, and wrapped up completely in the interests of their great country. Their experience with the old world has been much after the fashion of our own, and being of a more independent turn their impressions of English dominance are much more unfavorable than ours. In short, the consciousness of their own importance, their utter disregard for old-world traditions, and their dissatisfaction with English treatment of their interests, have led them to a desire, not infrequently expressed, for separation from England, rather than closer union. The natural and inevitable outcome of this will be federation of the colonies, and independence. And in this the interests of all will be served.

One need not attempt to disguise the fact that colonists generally are recognizing this: that British territory, forming as it does a very large proportion of the world's area, is too inconveniently distributed, and its growing interests too conflicting, to be practically governed from the one centre. The time, we believe, is not far distant when Canada and Australia will join hand in hand in seeking independence, and when out of these colonies will arise two great nations.

SENSIBLE ADVICE

The New York Commercial Bulletin, speaking of the forthcoming congress of American nations at Washington, wisely warns the delegates and those interested against the idea, that commerce can be built up by subsidies, or that steam communication established by artificial methods can be depended upon to effectively promote trade interests. It says, "the subsidy boom, is the outcome of the modern protection idea. We have tried subsidies with the view of extending our trade, and they have failed miserably to accomplish their purpose. Our imports and exports did not increase appreciably, and the system led to scandal and corruption. It is wrong in theory and bad in practice. Congress has refused for years to give it encouragement, but now the subsidy idea seems to have seized the minds of most of those who think that our country is producing more than we need for our own consumption, and who would find wider markets by artificial means, and without that modification of our shipping and tariff laws which would be the easiest, truest and most efficacious manner of removing the restrictions to international trade. Steamship communication is a good thing, but the government has no right to establish it. It will come quickly enough by natural means as soon as conditions demand it." This is sensible, and in line with the contentions all along of the liberal party of Canada. As the Montreal Herald observes in this connection, the subsidy "craze," the natural outgrowth of the protective system, is developing in this country; and the taxpayers are asked to put their hands in their pockets and pay out money in subsidies which are to be devoted to promoting artificial methods of overcoming the artificial obstructions to trade which our government persist in maintaining in the shape of a protective tariff. Such a policy is unjust to the taxpayers, and it embodies neither statesmanship nor commonsense. As the Bulletin well says, modification of our "tariff laws would be the easiest, truest, and most effective manner of removing the restrictions to international trade." Our commercial men of all classes and parties can readily understand the force of this argument. If our government will simply remove the tariff obstacles, trade will take care of itself and make its own way, and the necessary communication will be provided by private enterprise without resort to such artificial expedients as trade subsidies. It is time the commercial men of Canada made their voice heard and their influence felt in this connection, instead of allowing themselves and the country to be any longer victimized by an unsound and artificial fiscal system which burdens the many for the benefit of a favored few.

IT WAS NOT MURDER.

Serving Eighteen Years in Prison for Killing a Man Who is Still Alive.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 15.—Eighteen years ago George Green and Henry Smith, farmers, living in Colbert county, Ala, had a fight and Green shot Smith. The wound was not considered dangerous at first, but Smith recovered slowly. Finally he moved out of the county with his family, and a few months later his wife and son came back and reported that Smith had died from the effect of the wound. They went before the grand jury and had Green indicted for murder. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. For several years Green has been confined at the Pratt coal mines, near this city. Some time ago his wife heard that Smith was still alive. Green succeeded in interesting a member of the State Board of Prison Inspectors in his case. The Inspector went to work and soon found Smith at Dallas, Ga., where he has lived for several years. As soon as the legal formalities are complied with, Green will be released from prison.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

A Statement that the Death Sentence Will be Commuted.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Press association states that Home Secretary Matthews will recommend to the Queen the commutation of the death sentence of Mrs. Maybrick to penal servitude for life. The commutation will be announced after the Queen has given her formal assent.

A Gallant Sailor.

Vice Admiral Jaureguiberry, who died recently, was reputed to be the most courteous naval officer in European waters. While in command of the Mediterranean squadron he became famous for his courtly treatment of women. Whenever his flagship, the Richelieu, came to anchor off a large town on the southern French or east Italian coast, half the titled women in the neighborhood usually went on board to let the vice admiral say nice things to them, and show them what a flagship was like. Some time ago, while the Richelieu was at anchor near Nice, the vice admiral's popularity among Italian women reached its climax. Almost daily two or three parties of social belles visited the flagship. From 8 o'clock until 6 every pleasant afternoon the vice admiral was busy serving coffee, kissing hands, and showing off his ship to the 400 of Nice.

After this sort of thing had been in progress several weeks the minister of the navy turned up in Nice for his summer vacation. He disapproved of the vice admiral's almost exclusive devotion to the pretty women of the city. He told the vice admiral so several times in diplomatic language, but the vice admiral was too polite to pass along to his fair admirers the minister's hints that they were playing ducks and drakes with the discipline of the Mediterranean squadron. The afternoon receptions on the Richelieu continued with unabated popularity. The minister of the navy became very impatient. Eventually he determined to cure the women of their fondness for visiting the vice admiral, as he could not cure him of his fondness for receiving them.

One afternoon while an Italian countess and her two friends were drinking coffee on the Richelieu, the vice admiral was unexpectedly ordered by marine signals, made from the shore at the minister's instance, to weigh anchor at once and without any previous communication with the city to proceed to Marseilles. The countess and her friends were in despair. They begged to be sent ashore. With all his gallantry, however, the admiral was a thoroughbred sailor. He did not dare disobey his explicit orders. The Richelieu sailed almost immediately for Marseilles with the coffee party intact. Two days later the three Italian women returned to Nice by rail from the French seaport. Every one was gossiping about their temporary elopement with the vice admiral. The notoriety of their adventure accomplished the minister's purpose. Although the vice admiral remained the most courteous and courtly of naval officers up to the day of his death, comparatively few women who had heard of the predicament of the countess and her two friends dared to visit his flagship to learn how nice he was.—New York Sun.

Big Birds in the Transvaal.

Most of the larger birds that I have seen in the Transvaal are evidently of great bodily powers, which their ample wings sufficiently indicate. These are half vulturine in form as well as habit. My companion and I wounded a bird of this description one day with the gun (with which we have full liberty here). I don't know its name, but here is a description: Body and neck pure white, wings black, flat bill 7½ inches long, legs 21 inches and 5½ feet from tip to tip of the wings. We brought him home and had him going about on the green for days. One day we discovered him "bolting" a snake about two feet long (by description the African cerastes, a rather evilly disposed species, one of the cobras), and three days afterward we found him dead.

Next in size to this bird is the Kaffir crane, which is dark blue in plumage. This is much of the build of the former bird, with this exception—its bill is more of a beak, short and strong. Next comes the vulture, truly of the fowl feeding race, for he is not long in picking the bones of any oxen that die. It used to be a fine of £20 for shooting this bird in the Free States, they were considered so valuable in removing putrescent animal remains, and I believe their services are essential yet. We have half a dozen different kind of hawks, some resembling our English birds of prey in size and habits, but of much finer plumage.—Newcastle Chronicle.

A Doubtful Date.

Mr. Jiggs and Mr. Snagsby were discussing the date of a local happening a number of years in the past.

"All I know is that it was the year my wife and I went down to Philadelphy to the centennial," said Mr. Jiggs. "Let's see, what year was that?"

"I don't seem to remember," returned Mr. Snagsby. "It was pretty early in the seventies, wasn't it?"

"Yes, '72 or '73, I guess," said Jiggs.

The American eagle must have moulted a feather or two from his pride, for these two citizens and voters found themselves unable to decide accurately just what year "the centennial fair came off in Philadelphy."—Youth's Companion.

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.

A despatch from Crete says Chakir Pasha, the governor, has proclaimed martial law.

British Home Secretary Matthews is exclusively occupied with the Maybrick case. He is overwhelmed with letters on the subject.

It is said the French government will apply to England for the surrender of Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort. No one expects England to comply with the demand, which will be made solely if at all for political effect.

American

The jury in the trial of John L. Sullivan yesterday found him guilty of prize fighting.

Three persons were killed and 25 others injured by a train jumping an embankment on the Western Pennsylvania railroad yesterday afternoon.

Wm. Jones, for twenty years trusted employe of E. H. Butler & Co., educational publishers, Philadelphia, has disappeared. It is said he was $40,000 short in accounts.

A saloon keeper named Fred Loshman at Roslyn, Wis., was hanged by citizens Thursday. He had fatally shot, the day before, a man whom he claimed owed him two dollars.

A storm which passed over the Missouri Valley on Monday night was the most dangerous known. Over 20 persons it is said, were killed by lightning, and the damage in animals killed, ruined crops and to railroads will run over half a million dollars.

Eben S. Allen, defaulting ex-president of the 42nd street and Grand Street Ferry Railway Company, New York, who pleaded guilty to two indictments of an overissue of one thousand dollars worth of stock, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor on each indictment, the maximum penalty for the offence.

Two Philadelphia reporters, who subjected themselves out of curiosity to the Brown-Sequard Elixir on Monday, were both confined to bed the following day with high fever, and pains in the head and limbs. Prof. Boenninly, who administered the elixir, says patients who try the elixir run the risk of having abcesses and blood poisoning.

Canadian.

Henry Lovett, of Kentville, has been elected chief officer of the Nova Scotia high court of Foresters.

A largely attended public meeting at Winnipeg has decided to erect a monument over Hon. John Norquay's grave.

Walter Smith, a school teacher at Stirling, Ont., was killed Thursday by a freight train, which struck him while he was sitting on the track.

The Nova Scotia government has offered $500 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the persons who shot Constable Gillies at Port Hood while hunting illicit whiskey distillers last June.

Good authorities in the matter state it almost as a certain fact that Rev. Dr. O'Connor of Assumption College, Sandwich, will be the successor of Rev. Dr. Walsh in the Roman Catholic Episcopal See, London.

Joseph Handley, aged 19, under remand at Montreal for breaking into a railway car, was on Thursday found suspended from the bars of his cell by a rope made out of his clothes and braces. He was cut down before life was extinct.

Samuel Opoosyusk Youngheart, who is said to be the only Jewish knight in Russia, died Wednesday at Cacouna, Que. He received the honor of knighthood for services rendered during the war with Turkey as government contractor for the supply of provisions and horses to the troops.

Richard McAndrew, colored, a bandsman on board the warship Tourmaline, in port at Halifax, has died in the dockyard hospital from gluttony. McAndrew ate so much that he strained his insides, causing partial prolapse of the rectum. Those sleeping in the same ward with McAndrew say his groans were terrible.

George Bryson was executed on Friday at Bolder, Montana, for the murder of his mistress. He was a native of Howick, P. Q., and was station agent there four years ago, but robbed the Grand Trunk of $206. Out of respect for his parents, the company did not prosecute. Bryson then went west, with the above result. His body arrived home Thursday.

A Halifax boy named George Harris, aged 15, while trying to explode a can of gunpowder, met with an accident which will cost him the loss of both eyes. He endeavored to ignite the powder with matches, but without success. He then placed the mouth of the flask near his mouth and blew a blaze from the match down into the can, causing the contents to explode.

"I'll fight that fellow or I will be in hell to-night," were the remarks of an enraged riverman in the village of Madawaska near Kingston, Ont., Tuesday night. About 8 o'clock he was shot and after great agony died next day. It was Edward McLaughlin, a river driver, who shot Robt. Ferguson and killed him. Both men were employed at High Falls by E B. Eddy of Hull, Que. McLaughlin is not yet arrested.

Jean Von and Louis Von Beethoven.

Beethoven, although it must be conceded that he had every right to be vain, conceited and what not, never took the trouble to hide his feelings, and when his ire was aroused—and that is with men of genius more easily done than to allay it—he expressed himself very clearly indeed. Thus you may see at Heiligenstadt, near Vienna, where they are now forming a sort of Beethoven museum like the Mozarteum at Salzburg, a sketch of a chateau in Nether where, a few years before his death Beethoven used to compose. It belonged to Beethoven's brother, a chemist, who had made some money and was rather fond of displaying his wealth. This brother called upon Beethoven and displayed a card upon which he had engraved his name: "Jean von Beethoven, landed proprietor." This innocent vanity so enraged Beethoven that he returned the call upon his brother when he knew he would not be at home and left his card: "Louis von Beethoven, brain proprietor."—Temple Bar.

Germicides for Consumption.

It is satisfactory to know that to some extent two germicides for consumption have been discovered, the one gaseous and the other liquid. Salicylic acid, however, appears to be the most lastingly successful. Perhaps a better germicide may be found, yet the principle of the method of treatment is quite revolutionary. In consumption the blood contains living bacilli-tubercles, and this system introduces into the blood by injections the microbes of salicylic acid to kill the bacilli. When the bacilli are destroyed nature will have a chance of repairing the damage done.—Research.

Nature Has Provided.

A remedy for every ache and pain and science through ceaseless activity and experiment is constantly wresting the secrets of her domain. A new and wonderful discovery has recently been made by means of which tens of thousands will be freed from pain. Nerviline, or nerve pain cure, represents in very concentrated form the most potent pain relieving substitutes known to medical science, and strange to say, it is composed of substances solely vegetable in origin. Polson's Nerviline is the most prompt, certain, and pleasant pain remedy in the world. Sold in 10 and 25 cent bottles by all dealers in medicines.

FIRED IN THE AIR.

The Bloodless Duel Between Messrs. Calhoun and Williamson of Georgia.

In the account of the bloodless duel which has just taken place between Messrs. Patrick Calhoun and J. D. Williamson, both of Georgia, it is said that Mr. Calhoun, after the fusillade, informed Mr. Williamson— "I have held four of my balls which I am entitled to fire at you now. I do not wish to take your life. I now ask you to retract your remarks made before the legislature." I will do so," answered Williamson, "provided you withdraw the reflections upon my character involved in your remarks." After some further word-fencing Mr. Williamson withdrew his statements.

"Then," said Mr. Calhoun, pointing his pistol skyward, "I shall fire my remaining four shots in the air. "I reserved them for this purpose." He then fired his remaining shots in the air, and the principals shook hands and left the field. All of which is strongly reminiscent of a certain other celebrated duel, in which Mr. C. said to Mr. B.

"I do confess I did attach
Misconduct to your name;
If I withdraw the charge, will then
Your ramrod do the same?"

Said Mr. B., "I do agree—
But think of Honor's courts!
If we go off without a shot,
There will be strange reports.

"But look, the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it begun;
Why can't we aim above, as if
We had called on the sun?"

So up into the harmless air
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other duels have
That upshot in the end!

RUSHED INTO THE FURNACE.

Remarkable Story of Religious Frenzy in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 15. The most remarkable religious craze prevades the negroes near Bessemer and the country intermediate between that rapidly growing place and Birmingham.

For some time passed an old negro named Tobias Jackson has been proclaiming himself as Daniel the Prophet and doing all kinds of wild and queer things. The darkies in this section are ignorant and superstitious, and Jackson's actions and the powers he claimed seem to have awed the simple-minded negroes.

On Saturday last he persuaded three young negro men that they were representatives of Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego, the three children of faith who entered the fiery furnace. He claimed that a furnace, where iron is melted and cast into all kinds of forms, was the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, and that they could pass through without the smell of fire.

The three negroes, calling themselves the three children of Israel, under the influence of their new prophet, deliberately entered the gate of the cupula of the furnace, and rushed headlong, before they could be stopped, into the white heat of the melting iron. When they failed to come out, Jackson, the prophet, proclaimed that he saw them rising in the air with the smoke of the furnace, attended by angels, and said that they would revisit the earth next Sunday.

The negroes propose to meet at church on Sunday and pray, awaiting the descent of the three children of Israel. The mother of one of them, when asked about the matter, said: "I feel jes as sho my boy is in heaben as if I'd done been dar an' seed'im. Jackson de prophet comman' him to walk in de fiery furnace, ar' he 'bleeged ter 'bey him."

A BATTLE IN CHURCH.

The Clergyman's Nose Smashed and Several Brethren Disfigured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The congregation of Mount Zion Baptist Church was in court yesterday for having participated in a general fight in the church. There has been trouble over the pastor, Elder Morton, for some time, the congregation being about equally divided in opposing and supporting him. He was locked out of the church by order of the trustees, and this provoked threats of violence from his followers, but with a view to bringing about an adjustment of the difficulties, the elder was induced to tender his resignation.

Elder Williams was brought to the church to conduct service as his successor. One of the deacons got up and declared that he should not occupy the pulpit. The elder replied that he was there to preach the Gospel and he proposed to do so if he had to fight. With this the row began. The pastor's nose was smashed, and a general knock-down followed. Several of the brethren were badly disfigured when they appeared in court. The contending factions swore out warrants for the arrest of each other on charges of assault and battery and disturbing the peace.

IT TROUBLED HIM

And He Eased His Conscience at a Clear Profit of $3.50.

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 15.—John Gunderson, a farmer residing in Worcester township, Montgomery county, and a devout Mennonite, soon after the rabbit killing season closed last winter, shot one of the long-eared animals. When he realized his error he gave the rabbit to his son, who in turn sold it to a neighbor. But Gunderson's mind troubled him. He knew that he had violated a State law and he had no rest. As time went on the feeling grew upon him so much that he couldn't sleep, and he asked some of his neighbors to inform upon him, so that he could pay the penalty and in that manner ease his mind. But his neighbors refused to do this, and as a last resort Farmer Gunderson informed upon himself. The other day he went to Norristown, and, telling the President Judge his crime, the latter went with him to a magistrate, where Gunderson swore that he had violated the law. The magistrate accordingly fined him $5. The law, however, says that half of the fine shall go to the informer. Gunderson left the office, but soon returned and claimed the $2,50 due him. It was paid to him and he again departed. In a short time he returned, and in order that none guilty should escape, he lodged information against his son and neighbor. The fine was imposed and Gunderson paid the $10: but he claimed and was allowed the $5 due the informant. The farmer's mind had been eased and he went to his home with a clear conscience. If he can collect the $10 fine he will be $2 50 ahead of the game, and all because he was an honest man.

PARNELL'S LETTERS OPENED

In the London Post Office, and an Inquiry Started in Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 15. In the house of commons, this evening, Mr. Sexton asked Home Secretary Matthews whether he had authorized the post office officials to open letters from America addressed to Parnell, or open letters from President Harrison to the lord mayor of Dublin.

The home secretary replied that there was no reason to suppose either letters addressed to Parnell or a letter from President Harrison was opened in the post office. He has not authorized the opening of letters. If any were opened it was without the knowledge of the home office. An inquiry into the alleged opening of President Harrison's letter is proceeding.

MANITOBA CROPS.

A Great Falling off, Caused by the Unprecedented Drought.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 16.—The crop report of the provincial department of agriculture, issued to-day, gives an average of 14.8 bushels of wheat this year, as against 25.6 last year; oats, 21 5, against 43.1; barley, 18.5, against 33 9, and peas, 12.5, against 19.4. The cause of the falling off is the unprecedented drouth, the June rain fall for the month being less than three-quarters of an inch, the smallest since 1874. In the breaking of new land an increase of over 55 per cent. is shown, and both improved and unimproved lands have advanced in value $2 per acre all around.

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED:

A Large Assortment, WHICH WE WILL SELL LOW, FOR CASH.

Don't Forget the Place.

C. H. THOMAS & CO, 224 QUEEN STREET

Fredericton, May 2.

AT WM. JENNINGS', MERCHANT TAILOR, FASHIONABLE GOODS IN SCOTCH —AND— Irish Suitings, ENGLISH SERGES, —AND— Worsted Coatings.

WM. JENNINGS, CORNER QUEEN STREET AND WILMOT'S ALLEY

Fredericton, May 4.

BAD DEBTS

Collected in Canada and the United States by the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTING ASSOCIATION.

The Association also publishes the names of all parties that cannot or will not pay their legitimate debts, which lists are supplied to all members of Association.

Mr. MILLS, one of the managers, is in the city, and will call on the business men and be glad to explain the workings of the Association to any that may have bad debts to collect.

MILLS & DYER, MANAGERS.

Fredericton, Aug. 6.

(Best is Cheapest) Ask your Grocer for them.

Mrs. Gunn Has Re-opened the Dressmaking Department This time under the management of a First Class Cutter and Draper, One who understands the business in all its branches.

WANTED. Skirt and Waist Makers. A few good sewers will have a first-class chance to learn the Dressmaking.

Fredericton April 13 MRS. J. Q GUNN.

JUST RECEIVED! Latest Designs in LADIES POCKET BOOKS this year, 1889. Beautiful in design, well made and reasonable in price, in fact, cheaper than old style books are sold elsewhere, at

F. J. McCAUSLAND'S WATCH & JEWELLRY STORE, QUEEN ST

Fredericton March 2

HISTORY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

From the earliest period to the present time.

BY HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT.

Now ready, complete in one volume, with sectional maps, plans and index. A book full of startling incidents and thrilling romance. A matchless work, by an author of great repute, and is also the only history of this section

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. The immense area covered by this volume is rapidly filling up with intelligent and enterprising settlers, who are making here their homes. They all want to know the history of the country as well as their friends and those who have business connections with them who do not go there. Here is a country as large as the United States, and this volume must ever constitute the foundation of its history.

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can be made by agents. Every one of the hundreds of thousands of people interested in this country, and in the history of the world, one part with another, will buy this book. It is wholly unbiased, and though full of startling detail it is thoroughly sound, practical, and philosophical.

Good earnest workers desiring territory should apply immediately, and in order to secure it instantly send $1.25 for a complete canvassing outfit, and name choice of territory. Extra liberal terms guaranteed. No experience or capital required, as the book will sell itself if properly presented, and we give our agents thirty days' time in which to deliver and collect.

Address, THE HISTORY CO., 723 MARKET ST., San Francisco, Cal.

MONEY TO LOAN.

APPLY TO FRED ST. JOHN BLISS. 260 Queen Street, Opposite Post Office, Fredericton.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co'y, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. FRED. ST. JOHN BLISS, - - - AGENT.

Fredericton, August 13th

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

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

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

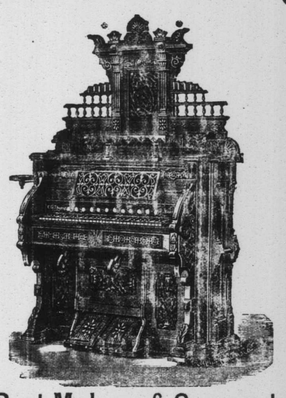
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, until 10 p. m. Jan. 19 h—1y ttw.

Hats. Hats.

JUST OPENED: 4 CASES MEN'S & BOYS HATS.

J. H. FLEMING.

We Have Added To Our Stock THE GRAND Thomas Organ,



One of the Best Makes of Organs in the World.

A First-Class SEWING MACHINE FOR $25.00,

At Our Warerooms, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THOMPSON & CO.

Fredericton, N. B., June 11, 1889.

BARTLETT'S BLACKING, BARTLETT'S BLUEING, PRESSED HOPS, Full Line of Spices, BROOMS--Selected Qualities, 200 Drums SODA Landing.

One Car Load Rice TO ARRIVE.

FOR SALE LOW BY A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, June 18

DAILY EXPECTED. ANOTHER CARGO OF MIDDLINGS, Which will be sold cheap from the car.

ON HAND: Hay, Oats, Bran, Middlings, Straw in Small Bundles AND Green Head Lime.

GEO. R. PERKINS, Phœnix Square.

Fredericton August 10

Tubular Lanterns! JUST RECEIVED one hundred cases Tubular Barn and Dasher Lanterns. Wholesale and Retail at NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

$33 TO $125. YES WE HAVE PARLOR SUITS From $33 to $125, and BEDROOM SETTS From $16.50 upwards. And the cheapest line of Decorated Linen Blinds in the city.

LEMONT & SONS.

PLUMS. Green Gage & Arctic.

Having made arrangements to handle SHARP'S PLUMS for Fredericton and vicinity, we are now booking orders, and would respectfully solicit patrons to send in their orders as soon as possible. The crop is said to be short.

G. T. WHELPLEY 310 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

FOR SALE. STEAM ENGINE & BOILER OF about 75 horse power. Has been used some, but is practically as good as new. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Inquire of M'FARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON, New Brunswick Foundry, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, Aug. 6—3mwtw

J. M. LEMONT Piano & Organ Tuner, FREDERICTON, N. B. Orders may be left with Lemont & Sons.

Fredericton, Aug. 6—3mtw