POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

February 9th, 1889.

Tuesday,	1,220
Thursday,	1,190
Saturday,	1,562
Total,	3,962
Average,	1,321

The Gleaner.

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

"IDEAL SABBATHS."

The question of the proper observance of the Sabbath, more especially with regard to its observance in the great City of London, is discussed in the last number of the Contemporary Review by Mr. Francis Peek. We are never called upon here to witness anything like the work which is every Sabbath regularly carried on in the great cities of the world, but a glance at Mr Peek's article seems to show that though our Sabbath is not always kept as it should be, we have little to complain of when compared with "the day of rest" in the great metropolis of the world. Mr. Peek appeals earnestly to all who value the Sabbath, either as a day of rest and social enjoyment, or as a day of worship and spiritual culture, to unite in endeavouring to surround it with greater legislative safeguards, and so prevent its becoming a day of toil or amusement. Alarmed at the progress of the Materialists in securing toleration and favor for their "ideal" of the Sabbath as a day on which dances and plays may be freely enjoyed, he turns wistfully to the "ideals" as he conceives them, of the early Israelites, of the later prophets, and of Christ, and urges parliament, as a step towards the realisation of those typical Sabbaths, to enact that no public servants, including the police, no railway, tramway, or 'bus men, and no persons employed in licensed places of refreshment, shall be required to work more than six days out of seven, and that, as far as possible, the day of rest shall be on the Sunday. His plea for the intervention of the legislature is based on the social needs of man, for he admits that religious reasons alone would not now be allowed to weigh in declaring what shall or shall not be considered as legal. In this contention that man requires for the recruiting of body and mind, and for the fair enjoyment of family and social life, one day's rest in seven, Mr. Peek occupies, we believe, a position which is absolutely unassailable. All experience goes to show that the human machine, in whatever form of work it may be employed, will speedily break down without such an interval of rest. If labor must, under some circumstances, be continued on the Sabbath, then, he very properly and forcibly argues, let another day of cessation from toil be granted out of the seven to the worker. We question, however, whether the amount of Sunday work or rather of work carried on without some intervals of rest, is so great as to call for parliamentary action. The necessity must be shown to be very clear and very urgent before we should be disposed to sanction fresh restrictions upon the freedom of employers and employed, when the latter are men in full possession of strength and reason.

If, however, the necessity does exist, then let the British House of Commons be asked to guarantee a seventh day of rest, not only to the classes named, but to all who are compelled by their employers to labor without cessation from one week's end to another. If there must be State intervention, let it be thorough, and extend to the coachman of the Duke in Britain as well as to the railway porter there. Law is, however, not so omnipotent as Mr. Peek seems to think. The intelligent approval of the public must go with legislation to make it workable. One must look, therefore, far more to the cultivation among the people of London of a sense of the value of a sacred day of rest than to parliament for the prevention of unnecessary toil on the Lord's Day. With all that Mr. Peek says as to the holy and benign influences of a day which is largely devoted to religious engagements we need not say that we fully agree, although we hope that the atmosphere of business and professional life in England to-day is not so saturated with selfishness, impurity and falsehood as to make the transition from it to that of the Sabbath such a vast change as he implies. It it be so, our christianity must be an impious sham and a hoary imposture. In the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday, to which some societies in London have now given their support, we do not see any true desecration of the day, and we do not believe, with Mr. Peek, that it would lead to the general extension of labor he fears.

NO REDUCTION IN POSTAGE.

It is much to be regretted that the Postmaster General has not been able to bring himself to reduce the postage from three to two cents. He feels that all he is able for the present to do is to allow letters of an ounce in weight to pass for the postage now demanded on half that weight. The Postmaster General's reason for not reducing the postage appears to be that he fears the revenue would be seriously affected. For the present it is true the revenue might be diminished, but in the end, experience shows us, that an increase of revenue would result. The same objections now urged by the Postmaster General were brought forward against the proposition of Rowland Hill when that statesman sought to bring about the "penny postage," but the immense increase in correspondence which the reduction soon brought about, satisfied the opponents of the measure that their fears with regard to the loss in revenue were groundless.

We must march with the march of time and lay aside those fears about revenue which only the short-sighted can entertain. When every nation on the globe has adopted cheap postage, Canada will probably be found bringing up the rear.

CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whom the Tories have of late so much lauded, took up the question of closer trade relations with the United States, in a recent speech at Birmingham. Those who formerly quoted the "Birmingham man" as holding that closer commercial relations with our American neighbors would work injuriously to British interests, will get very little comfort from the Liberal-Unionist's speech. In the course of his remarks Chamberlain said:—"The people of our American colonies have the greatest interest in maintaining the closest and most friendly relations with their great neighbor consistent with that political independence which they desire to preserve, and which, as far as I know, the people of the United States have no desire to disturb; and if the new government of the United States should see their way to any extension of commercial intercourse with Canada and with Newfoundland, then I am quite certain that this fishery question will become a matter of comparative insignificance and of very easy arrangement." Chamberlain's visit to America has evidently convinced him that our federal goverment is pursuing a policy not only absurd in itself, but fatal to our interests.

THE PARNELL ENQUIRY.

Testimony Given Concerning Some of Parnell's Letters.

LONDON, Feb 14. Mr Soames, solicitor for the Times, testified before the Parnell commission to-day that he visited Dublin in May, 1888, in quest of evidence. At the office of Alexander Morphy, crown solicitor, Kerry, he had an interview with a person who was introduced to him as a former employe in the office of the League, and who produced a slip bearing the signature Anna Parnell, specimens of Patrick Egan's writing, and a bundle of documents which witness inspected at length. He copied some of these documents and made notes of others. Witness arranged that the documents should be brought to London, and they were brought here on Whit Monday, 1888, and embodied in an affidavit produced during the trial in the suit of O'Donnell against Walter for libel.

Witness was about to put in evidence another letter, to which, it appeared, no official name was attached, but Sir Chas. Russell, counsel for Parnell, objected.

Attorney General Webster, for the Times, argued that the letter was admissible, as it had been obtained with the other documents.

When he discovered the Parnell letters he also came across documents supposed to be Egan's. Soames further testified that Richard Pigott gave the Parnell letters to Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union, who handed them to Macdonald.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Parnell was present to-day at the session of Parnell commission.

Mr. Soames, further cross-examined, offered in evidence a schedule of all signatures of Parnell he possessed. He said Parnell's writing varied considerably and he produced a letter in which Parnell's name was written six different ways.

Justice Hannen ordered that the letter be photographed. Witness testified Pigott had made a statutory declaration that Solicitor Lewis had offered him £1,000 if he would swear he had forged the letters said to have been written by Parnell. The Times paid Pigott only £40 or £50. Witness had Pigott watched and traced him into the company of Labouchere. He paid Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, altogether £3,000.

Soames was re-examined by Sir R. D. Webster, and said no bargain whatever was made with the Times to purchase the letters. The bodies of six disputed Parnell letters were in the writing of Campbell.

J. Macdonald, manager of the Times, deposed that he stipulated the authenticity of the Parnell and Egan letters be tested before paid for. He paid Houston £1,780. In cross-examination he said it was the practice of the leaders of the movement that one wrote a letter, another signed it; the third addressed the envelope. Some letters were purposely left undated. The bodies of the Parnell letters were more or less written in a disguised hand. The signature of Parnell was not disguised. He heard that documents had been offered Lord Hartington before being offered to the Times, but not to other papers. The commission adjourned.

AVERY'S PORTAGE, YORK CO.

The Winter's Weather—Concerning Cupid—A few Words to the Blackville Correspondent.

AVERY'S PORTAGE, Feb 12. Many of the teams and men which went to the woods early last fall, may be seen wending their way homewards; some to remain, and others intend going back.

The winter seems to be thoroughly aroused to the fact that it is nearing spring and if it does not treat us to something rough soon it will be too late, and is making up for lost time by trying to blow from all parts of the equator at once, which leaves the fast falling snow in a state of perplexity as to which way it is intended to go, consequence of which it goes everywhere.

Truly Cupid is making sad havoc among the school teachers. By the way, we take this opportunity of wishing that joy and gladness may follow Mr and Mrs Frank Swim all their lives, and overtake them too occasionally. Frank has won a treasure. But almost any man can put on his Sunday clothes and Sunday behavior and win a woman's affections, but only sensible, good men can retain their affections after they have them won and vice versa.

We are very thankful to the Blackville correspondent for his kind invitation to go down and be shown around by him. But he forgets that he has left us in total ignorance of his name or place of residence, and as Blackville is such a very large place, as he says it is, we are afraid to undertake it alone for fear we might get lost. And besides, after we would be thoroughly convinced that Blackville is not the most important place along the N & W Railroad, we should be at a loss to know who was going to set up the oysters. Yes, we have been in Blackville, and not very long ago. Put up at the only hotel in the place. Got a blowing up from the servant girl for having the audacity to ask for a cup of hot tea in December. So if the Blackville correspondent ever wishes to have the pleasure of setting up the oysters for the Portage correspondent, he will have to give his name and address in full, and we will be most happy to call upon him. But we wish it thoroughly understood that we will run no risk either of getting lost or falling a victim to that Blackville girl again.

FLOQUET DEFEATED.

And the Ministry Tender their Resignations to President Carnot.

PARIS, Feb. 14. When Premier Floquet to-day brought up his proposition to revise the constitution, Coupt de Danville at once moved that the debate on the subject be indefinitely adjourned. This was strenuously opposed by the government, but the postponement was carried by a vote of 307 to 218.

Premier Floquet thereupon announced that the ministry would resign and immediately after Floquet's announcement all the members of the ministry sent their resignations to President Carnot.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Free Corn and Cornmeal Voted Down by the Tories.

The Government Silent on the Fishery Business.

Sir Richard Cartwright Sits on Young Tupper.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—In the commons today, Sir Adolphe Caron introduced a bill providing that when the militia are called out a deposit must be made to cover expenses and that if the deposit is found insufficient the deficiency shall be deducted by the federal government from the subsidy of the province in which the necessity for calling out the militia occurs.

In answer to Mr Davin, Sir John Macdonald said it was not the intention of the government to introduce legislation so as to give the Northwest territories a system of government similar to that of other provinces.

Mr. Landerkin resumed the debate on his resolution providing that farmers who fatten cattle for export, with imported corn, shall receive, when they export their stock, a rebate of duty similar to that granted to distillers who export spirits manufactured from corn.

Mr. Colter, the newly elected member for Haldimand, was introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Charlton amid great opposition applause.

Mr. Landerkin pointed to the election of Mr. Colter as evidence that the people were growing tired of a high taxation policy, and demanded more extended commercial relations with the United States, and that the farmers were repudiating a policy which discriminated against them.

Mr. Wood (Westmorland) was in favor of abolishing the duty on corn altogether and cutting down the duty on cornmeal by one-half.

General Laurie also agreed with Mr. Wood and was also in favor of the main resolution.

Mr. Fisher moved an amendment that corn be placed upon the free list.

Mr. Flynn moved another amendment to add cornmeal to the free list.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Casey, Gigault, Lister, Campbell of Kent, Ont., Richards, Mitchell, Beausoliel.

After recess Mr. Mitchell resumed the debate, saying that he had supported the conservative tariff policy in 1878 with the distinct understanding that the food of the people was not to be taxed. He never dreamed that taxes upon articles of every day use were to be increased 30, 40 and 50 per cent. Replying to Mr. Brown's assertion that the resolution was an attack upon the national policy hatched in caucus, Mr. Mitchell said he had never attended a party caucus since 1878, when he voted against the re-election of Sir John Macdonald as leader of the tory party after the Pacific scandal exposure.

Mr Charlton argued that farmers made money by importing corn to feed stock, and could not possibly be injured by the removal of the duty.

Mr Wood, Westmorland, said that while he would like to see the duty on corn abolished, he could not vote against the government. (Laughter.)

After speeches by Messrs Masson, McKeen, Cargill, Bowell, Kirk and Scriver, Hon Mr Laurier closed the debate by protesting against allowing privileges to distillers which were denied to other classes. In this matters, as in others, the government were upholding the interest of the rich few while the opposition were working for the struggling masses.

Mr Flynn's amendment was rejected by 112 to 70. Although Mr Laurie said he was in favor of free corn meal, he voted with the government. Mr Fisher's resolution in favor of free corn was defeated by 111 to 71. Mr Laurie voted with the government and Mr Jones, of Digby, shirked the vote.

A vote was then taken on Mr Landerkin's main resolution, which was lost by 111 to 71.

The house then adjourned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—In the house of commons, to-day, the estimates for the department of marine and fisheries were taken up.

Sir Richard Cartwright protested against an increase of 10 per cent. in the expenses of the department.

Mr. Davies contended that there was no necessity for two deputy ministers for that department, and said these offices had become a reward for favorites.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell asked if it was the intention of the government to preserve the *entente cordiale* with the United States in regard to the fisheries matter, or to continue the regulation, preventing transport by Americans of fish over Canadian railways. The conduct of the government had caused a great deal of unfriendly feeling in the United States, and retaliation measures, specially injurious to fishermen, had been introduced in the United States congress. It was the duty of the government to state what they intended doing in regard to the modus vivendi and the transport question.

Hon. Mr. Tupper declined to make any statement as to the government's future policy.

Mr. Mitchell asked some questions about seining for smelt in the Miramichi river, when Mr. Tupper said smelt were caught by hook and line.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that sometimes 1,000 tons of smelts were caught in a day, whereas it would take 10 years to catch that quantity with hook and line. (Laughter.)

Mr. Waldie complained that the fishery officers in Halton had been employed to hunt up evidence in connection with the Halton election case.

A lively scene here occurred between Mr. Tupper and Sir Richard Cartwright, the latter castigating the minister for impertinence and charging that his (Tupper's) chief qualification for his office was the fact that he was the "son of his father."

Sir Richard Cartwright wanted to know why Collingwood Schreiber was still paid a large salary as chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when the government had ceased to have any connexion with that railway.

After recess a lengthy discussion took place on the expenditure for contingencies, the opposition pointing out that thousands of dollars were wasted by ministers and officials upon unnecessary travelling expenses. It was shown that thousands were spent upon cab driving in Ottawa by persons who have no right to have their pleasure driving paid for out of the public treasury.

Hon Mr Mills said the ministers of the crown were no more entitled to be carried to and from the house of commons than other members of the house. If ministers were not paid enough they should move to have their remuneration increased instead of taking money in an illegal manner.

Mr Davies asked that parliament should be asked for a separate grant for travelling expenses and cab hire, instead of voting a large lump sum of contingencies and allowing ministers to use it as they pleased.

The house adjourned at 11 30.

De Lesseps' Career Ended.

PARIS, Feb. 12. M de Lesseps is ill. Hitherto he has defied his years, but old age has suddenly fallen upon him with the collapse of the Panama Canal scheme. His daily levees have ceased, and the family will not allow visitors to refer to the Panama Canal. It is reported that he is going to end his days at his villa at Ismaila. The last hopes of the supporters of the canal rest upon the Credit Foncier scheme to create a company after hearing the report of an engineer commission on the state of the works and the capital necessary to complete the canal. At any rate, the active career of M de Lesseps is over. If a new company is ever formed M Christophle, the Governor of the Credit Foncier, will be president.

Accident at Gibson.

Chas. Parlee, son of C. A. Parlee, of Gibson, met with quite a serious accident yesterday morning. He was chopping wood in the dooryard, when the axe glanced, the blade penetrating one of his insteps and inflicting a deep and ugly wound.

EDITOR O'BRIEN'S ESCAPE

His Somewhat Romantic Experience in Carrick-on-Suir.

More romantic in details than any of his previous "hair-breadth 'scapes" from the Irish constabulary was Mr. O'Brien's flight from Carrick-on-suir. After a fierce struggle in the streets to get to the court house, during which he and his counsel, Mr. T. Healy, were very roughly treated by the police, something like a free fight took place in the presence of the magistrate, consequent upon the refusal of the latter to admit more of the public. The gallery was in process of being cleared of those who had already obtained admission, when Mr. O'Brien left his seat, and got mixed up with the people who were being turned out of court. A policesergeant caught him by the throat, but two powerful young men forced the former to let go his hold, not, however, without Mr. O'Brien's necktie and collar being torn off. Once outside the court Mr. O'Brien ran with the crowd, and, as it was then growing dark, was guided by a friend, without being observed, to some bakery premises kept by a Miss O'Neil. "Miss O'Neil, this is Mr. O'Brien. Will you give him shelter? The police are on his track?" "This way" was the prompt answer, and the fugitive M. P. was led into the kitchen. The young fellows who had rescued him from the grip of the police sergeant, soon entered and having a hearty tea in the kitchen, Mr. O'Brien, disguised in a slouch hat and an old shabby looking frieze coat left the bakery leaning on the arm of Miss O'Neil, who exclaimed, "I would sacrifice my life to save you, Mr. O'Brien." They had not gone far when half-a-dozen police were heard coming up. "Can't you keep steady or the police will take you," cried Miss O'Neil loudly, Mr. O'Brien took the hint, and muttered something in the gruff tones of a drunken man. "You had better get along quietly" exclaimed the sergeant in charge, "or I'll give you a night's lodging in the barracks." "Don't mind him," said Miss O'Neil, "I'll take care of him," "Very well," was the rejoinder of the sergeant, as he passed on with his men. "By Jove! Miss O'Neil, that was a narrow shave," whispered Mr O'Brien. "You played that part splendidly," answered his protectress. The lamps had been kept unlit in the streets, and the adventurous couple reached the outskirts of the town in safety. There Mr O'Brien thanked Miss O'Neill and disappeared into the darkness with his friend. On the following day Mr. O'Brien was sentenced in his absence to four months' imprisonment. The subsequent proceedings of Mr. O'Brien are almost as interesting as those detailed above. On leaving Carrick he drove to Wexford, 90 miles in an open trap, and on Friday evening embarked on a collier, his presence being kept secret even from the crew. On Sunday morning Porthoawl was reached, and after a rest Mr O'Brien left by the night train for London. On Monday evening he appeared at Mr Jacob Bright's meeting in Manchester, delivered an impassioned speech, and was arrested by the police at the close of the meeting. So ends this stirring tale.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN SWINDLED.

A Pretended Nephew of Erastus Wiman the Swindler.

From the Birmingham Daily Mail.

A remarkable imposture has just been unmasked by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. While Mr. Chamberlain was on his wedding tour a man called at Highbury and asked permission to see the orchids. He brought letters of introduction from Mr Erastus Wiman, a wealthy gentleman living in the United States, whose acquaintance Mr Chamberlain had made. The visitor claimed to be Mr Wiman's nephew, and his object, he said, in visiting England was to bring over from his uncle some choice specimens of American orchids to Mr Chamberlain's collection.

Mr Austen Chamberlain (the son) showed the visitor over the conservatories, and, after a conversation, the visitor remarked that he had lost his purse, and would trouble Mr Chamberlain for a loan to pay his hotel expenses. The sum asked for was given, and the next day he called again on Mr Austen Chamberlain and produced a bill on the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co of America, and asked for and obtained an introduction to a Birmingham bank that he might change it. He succeeded in changing it, and he then paid the sum he had borrowed.

The bill was returned to the drawer, and nothing has been heard of the orchids. On leaving Highbury the man went to the orchid establishment of Messrs Landee & Co, of St Albans, and, passing himself off as Mr Austen Chamberlain, obtained orchids to a large amount. After that he disappeared.

A PROPOSED EXCURSION.

To Give the Members of the Dominion Parliament a View of the States.

CHICAGO, Feb 15. A local paper states that the proposed excursion through the the Middle, Southern and Western States for the purpose of enlightening the Canadian members of parliament as to the actual condition and resources of this country is to be a fact and not a fancy. The matter has been much discussed in the newspapers of late. Sir John Macdonald was interrogated regarding it in parliament last week, but replied he had heard nothing of it officially. Nevertheless, the excursion has been planned and all the members of the Canadian parliament will be invited. It is expected about 400 of Her Majesty's subjects will accept the invitation, and half as many senators and congressmen will be asked to do honors as guides for the visitors. About May 1st the proposed excursion will start. Later in the season it is proposed to have the interstate commerce commissioners visit Canada, calling at every point where railroad communication between the two countries exists, and the result of their investigation is expected to do a great deal toward smoothing matters between the two countries. Senator Cullom will have charge of the latter expedition.

Mistaken About the Horse.

The other day one of the customers in a Lewiston, Me., dry goods store failed to get her purchases, and she appeared at the store next morning in a ferment. "Here, Guy," said the proprietor, "take this lady's bundle right home with her."

The lady preceded the boy out of the store, and walking along to the curbing stepped into the wagon standing there. The boy took the blanket off the horse, unhitched him and jumped in. At the watering trough on one of the streets the horse seemed to want to drink, and the clerk said: "Shall I give the horse a drink?"

"Yes," said the lady, "give the old horse a drink," and the horse drank.

Arriving at the lady's house, the clerk looked for the stable and said:

"What shall I do with the horse? Shall I tie him up?"

"Sure," was the reply. "I don't care what you do with him. He's not my horse. Ain't he yours?"

To say that the boy was astonished is to tell only half the truth. He was frightened. Taking a philosophic view of it, he reasoned that very likely the police were on his track. Instead of returning by a direct road to the store, he took a roundabout way. In the meantime the owner had notified the police and had made a thorough search for the animal, only to find it where he had left it.—Lewiston Journal.

A Singular Spectacle.

The following graphic description of the present appearance of Bandaisan is from the pen of a recent resident of Shanghai: "I have just returned from a visit to Bandaisan, the scene of the great eruption, a marvelous one, wonderful and amazing sight. It looks just as if all the navvies of all the world had been at work for a thousand years. Palmer estimates that 700,000,000 tons of stuff were hurled into the air and scattered broadcast over an area eight miles by six, all in five minutes time or so. Certainly a mountain 1,500 feet high is leveled to the ground, and on the floor where the mountain stood huge volumes of steam are roaring out, as if all the fires of hell were underneath, as I dare say they are."—North China News.

WHERE HIS THOUGHTS WERE.

A Lightly Clad Somnambulist Visits His Sweetheart at Midnight.

The strangest somnambulistic feat we ever heard of occurred in the woods near Interlachen the other night.

A young man, whom we will call Tom Jeffreys, by way of illustration, was very much infatuated with a young lady who lived on the public road, three miles from his home. Everybody who has traveled that part of the country knows that the neighborhood is thickly settled, and for miles you go without getting out of sight of some one's house. The road is traveled about as much as some of our back streets.

One night, about 8 o'clock, he retired early. It was bright moonlight. In his sleep he got up out of bed, and, in his night clothes, walked undisturbed to the house of his lady love. As is generally the case in this country, stairways run up to the second floor on the outside of the buildings, and this one in particular leads from the ground to the young lady's room door. Young Jeffreys walked up those stairs and sat down unconsciously near the lady's door. How long he remained there he does not know, but when he awoke his head was resting on his knees, and it was 10 o'clock.

Imagine his surprise. There, at his affianced's home, in his night clothes, three miles from home. As easily as possible he crept down the stairway. He could hear the old man down in the field attending to his horses and cattle. Everything was still. The people in the house were quietly chatting. An open space of about twenty feet separated the kitchen from the main building. The young man went around to the corner of the house, and saw the young lady and her mother going to and fro in discharge of household duties. He couldn't speak to them, because he wasn't dressed that way. His trouble was to get back home without being discovered or noticed.

When he was quietly stealing his way out of the yard into the road two ferocious dogs awoke from their slumbers, and with grinning teeth took after the flying night shirt which was making its way to the thicket on the side of the road. The animals overtook the object, and what part of the white garment they did not tear off the briars and brush did, and that young man found himself in a most unpleasant fix with half his shirt torn off. The night was cold and he felt it. On getting into the thicket he got out of the way of the dogs, but for two hours he was wending his way home, dodging passers by in the public road, and shivering like a leaf in the Arctic regions.—Palatka (Fla.) Enterprise.

CITY HALL!

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 19th.

THE COLBY UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,

Accompanied by

WAGG AND LARRABEE,

The Famous Base Ball Battery,

GRAND ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

String Orchestra.

Admission, 25, and 35c. Reserved Seats, 50c

For Sale at Peck's Bookstore.

Fton Feb 14

TO LET.

THE LOWER FLAT of the Subscriber's House situate in Court House Square, now occupied by the Misses Brown. Separate entrance. Possession given 1st of May.

JOHN G. ADAMS.

Fredericton, Feb 16 3in-tw

To Sell or To Lease

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

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

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO RENT.

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

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, and possession given the first of May next, the Brick Dwelling opposite the Officers' Quarters, lately known as the McGee House, and now occupied by Mj. William Segee. Apply to

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton Jan 29th

TO LET.

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

C. A. JACK.

Fredericton, Feb. 2—tf

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED at once, a Teacher holding a Grammar School License, to fill the position of Principal of the Grammar School at Chatham. Applicants to furnish references.

J. S. BENSON, M. D.
Sec'y Dist. No. 1, Chatham.

Fton, feb 12, 3in tw.

BOY WANTED.

WANTED to learn the Printing Business an intelligent boy of about 15 years Apply at GLEANER OFFICE

Girls Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE

Reference Required

Fredericton Sept. 4th 1888.

NOTICE!

OWING TO A PRESSING NEED OF MONEY, I am obliged to notify all parties indebted to me for last year's accounts, that unless the same are paid on or before the

5th Day of March, Next,

They will be handed to my Attorney for collection.

R. A. ESTEY.

Fton Feb 14 1m-tw

PURE CONFECTIONERY

Will be found at

J. H. TABOR'S,

198 QUEEN STREET,

And also at the store formerly kept by

BERRY BROS.,

He having purchased the stock and good will of the business. He will continue to run it as it has been run—in first-class style.

J. H. TABOR.

Fredericton, Feb. 7.

COLOSSUS

GUNTER'S BIG SLEIGH,

Seating nearly Half a Hundred, Drawn by Four or Six Horses,

ON HIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Parties of any number wishing to visit Marysville Rink will be called for at their residences.

Telephone your Orders.

GEO. I. GUNTER.

Fredericton, Dec. 11th, 1888.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

STANLEY'S ENGLISH SPECTACLES

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

GEO. C. HUNT,

Agent, - - - - - Fredericton.

See later Advertisement.

Aug.

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

FEB. 9TH.

NEW GOODS

Hamburg Embroideries,

Morse & Kaley Knitting Cotton,

Angola, Prints, Ginghams, etc.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

SPLENDID VALUES.

Just Bought,

300 BARRELS

SUGAR.

Granulated,

Extra C,

Yellow Extra C.

FOR SALE IN LOTS, VERY LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Jan. 9 h, 188

JUST RECEIVED

The following MALTINE PREPARATIONS:

Maltine Plain,
" Wine,
" Ferrated,
" Yerbine,
With Cod Liver Oil.
" " Alteratives,
" " Peptones,
" With Pepsine and Pancreatine.
Elixer Lactopeptine
Peptonized Beef.

DAVIS STAPLES & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton

Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

'Golden Fleece.'

FALL 1888.

New Ulster Cloths,

New Mantle Cloths,

New Dress Goods,

IN SUITINGS & MELTON CLOTHS

New Dress and Mantle

TRIMMINGS

FEATHERBONE CORSETS.

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton. Nov. 3.

ENGLISH OAK

FALL GOODS,

IN

Toast Racks, Biscuit Jars, Salt, Mustard and Pepper Boxes.

The above Goods are beautifully finished, and of Latest Designs, the only goods of the kind in the City, and will be sold at a Small Profit.

F. J. McCAUSLAND

CORNER QUEEN AND CARLETON STS

Fredericton Oct. 27.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D. HARRIS ENGLISH OPTICIAN.

58 Germain Street.

St. John, N. B., near Market.

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

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, until until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y tfw

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.

COACHES AND CARRIAGES

Furnished with all Possible Despatch!

HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS.

JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.

Fredericton, Oct 9th, 1887

G. T. WHELPLEY

Has now in Stock the following

FRESH AND NEW CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes, California Peaches,
Corn, Pears, Peas, Apricots, String Beans,
Grated Pine Apple, Succotash, Pine Apple,
Mock Turtle Soup, Tomato Soup, Salmon,
Lobster, Corned Beef, Oysters, Ox Tongue,
Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee,
East India Canned Pine Apple.

Also a new lot of Florida, Messina, and Valencia Oranges. Bananas sell very cheap at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S,

310 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, Feb. 9.

MR. LAURANCE,

The Eminent Oculist Optician,

WILL BE AT

Wiley's Drug Store,

ON

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

FEBRUARY, 21st and 22nd,

For the purpose of adjusting the B. Laurance Pebble and other Spectacles and Eye Glasses to all conditions of sight.

Fredericton, Feb. 13.

J. W. TABOR

Has Just Received a

CHOICE LOT OF TEAS,

Comprising Caddies, 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 5 lbs.

BASKETS SUGARS,

Yellow Extra, Standard Extra and Granulated.

FLOUR—Buda, Harvest Moon, Crystal, White Pidgeon, etc.

Fresh Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Meal & Grain.

SOAPS—Surprise, Electric, Sea Foam, Century, Linen Towel, Toilet, Baby's Own, Princess, Oatmeal, Rose Bouquet, etc.

APPLES—Baldwin, Pippins, Nonpareil, Evaporated and Native Dry.

Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Beans, Beef and Pork.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS; EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE AND CUTLERY.

CANNED GOODS IN BEEF, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, TOBGIE, BEANS, TOMATOES, CORN, STRING BEANS, PEACHES, PINE APPLES AND PRESERVES. CUCUMBER PICKLES, MIXED PICKLES, BOTTLED PICKLES.

Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, and Choice Groceries. For sale low at

Fredericton, Feb. 14. COR. KING & WESTMORLAND STS.

OPEN -:- AGAIN!

Don't Forget that you can buy

GROCERIES

at the old Stand,

YERXA & YERXA,

AS

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Fredericton, Feb. 9

HARVEY'S PHOTOS!

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

STUDIO: 164 Queen St. F'ton.

LARGE SIZED HEADS A Specialty.

Fredericton, Feb. 12, 1889.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

ONE HUNDRED CASES

CONSISTING OF

American,

Goodyear, and

Canadian

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

FIRST QUALITY. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE SPENDING YOUR MONEY.

NELSON CAMPBELL

Fredericton, Nov. 1