POOR CO

The Gleaner.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.

THE PRINCE WILLIAM RAILWAY.

We congratulate those interested in the promotion of the Prince William Railway on the passing of the resolution authorizing the government to subsidize the river road between Woodstock and Fredericton. The large vote in favor of the resolution would seem to indicate great unanimity on the importance of the road, and that the fears heretofore expressed lest the resolution should fail were not well grounded. It was apparent, however, that much jealousy prevailed in the house respecting the advantage York had by reason of this road being mentioned in the act of 1882. Had it not been for that fortunate circumstance there can be little doubt but that the project would have been defeated. The members for the other counties evidently expect that it will not be long before there will be an other general distribution of subsidies, and many of them gave their vote as a friendly act to the government, and in the hope, as they expressed it, to secure the favor of the government in the early subsidizing of other lines in which they were interested. With the wisdom of gratifying these hopes by making any general distribution of subsidies, and thus largely increasing the debt, we have nothing to do at present. It is sufficient for our friends along the river front to know that their desire is soon likely to be accomplished, and those interested in other roads throughout the province must trust to the future. Our friends in Madawaska have our best wishes for the building of their road to Saint Francis. They also shared in the good fortune of York in having their road mentioned in the Act of 1882, and the interest of York members being identical with their own in securing the passage of the resolution.

MR. McSHANE'S WITHDRAWAL.

Ever since Mr. Mercier's accession to power in Quebec, the tories have regarded him and his ministry with feelings akin to scorn. There was not a man in his cabinet for whom they had a word of praise or commendation. When, however, Mr. McShane, the minister of public works, felt it necessary to withdraw from the ministry, the tories and the tory press begin to find that after all there is something of the man about him, and that he has been shabbily treated, has been forced out of the government by a designing and tyrannical leader, and all that sort of thing. It is amusing to see how the average tory will flatter one who has stoutly opposed them and whom he formerly detested, when he for any reason breaks with his party. In this case the tories were treating Mr. McShane to all the adulation they could heap upon him, when the latter minister plainly and coolly told them that he would continue to support the government of which he had lately been a member. Since this announcement of Mr. McShane, the tory press has ceased to team with words of praise for the late commissioner—the bait has been withdrawn.

The cause of Mr. McShane's withdrawal from the cabinet is not yet definitely known. It is asserted that he could not agree with Mr. Mercier on some points of public policy and that rather than sacrifice his principles he determined to resign his position. If this is really the cause of his retirement nothing but praise can be accorded him. The typical tory would have buried his principles in such a case and would have held on for the emouments which his position could afford him. Some affirm that Mr. McShane was dismissed by Premier Mercier for official misconduct. Time will determine whether such is the case. If it prove to be correct then Mr. Mercier acted most wisely in not retaining in his cabinet a man who was guilty of official conduct not becoming a member of an honorable government. How different does Sir John Macdonald act when cases of official misconduct on the part of prominent ministers are brought before his notice. He retains the guilty ministers and allows them to go on in their course because he is not in a position to do otherwise. If Sir John would but act as Mr. Mercier can do there would be fewer vulnerable points in his corrupt administration.

THE NEW DEAL.

Sir John is evidently having some difficulty in forcing his followers to swallow the proposed grant to the Canada Pacific Railway company. The difficulty will probably, however, only be a temporary one as the arch chief will, no doubt, be able to bring up his tame followers with promises of all kinds. The Ottawa Free Press, which follows things at the capital with a watchful eye, has the following with reference to the subject:—

"The spectacle of a government deliberately delaying the business of parliament is an unusual and ludicrous one, but that is actually the work in which Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues are now engaged. There is a row in the cabinet over the proposed finally final deal with the Canadian Pacific company, and Sir John wants his followers to keep up the discussion on reciprocity until the difficulty can be adjusted. It was generally understood that the debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution and the amendments thereto would be concluded and the division taken before the Easter recess, so that the house might take up some other business on re-assembling next week. But some of the supporters of the ministry refuse to swallow the new C. P. R. pill until it has been thickly coated with grants for railways, post office buildings, harbors, offices for relatives, etc., and Sir John wants time to "fix things up." Still it is doubtful if there will be any serious kicking among the followers of the government over the proposal to lay out a monopoly to which the Pacific company have not now and never had any moral or legal claim whatever. Sir John can examine the division list and when he finds that there are not over a dozen tories in the house who do not owe their elections to the gerrymander bill, the franchise bill, or the power of public patronage; or who are not under his thumb in some other respect, he will simply bring down his new deal and order his followers to ratify it."

Mr. Purcell Retains His Seat.

OTTAWA, March 29. The supreme court to day rendered judgment in the Glengarry election case, allowing with costs the appeal of Mr. Purcell against the judgment unseating him for corruption, deciding that the trial for unseating him should have been commenced within six months after filing of the petition, and that only application for an extension of the time for hearing the merits should have been made within six months. Justice Gwynne dissented.

Goldwin Smith at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29. Prof. Goldwin Smith addressed the house committee on foreign affairs to-day, in support of Representative Butterworth's bill looking to the establishment of commercial union between the United States and Canada. He argued that the Canadian people generally favored the plan. Although the present Canadian government might be sustained in its attitude upon the question, it would be by tory votes.

CUSTOMS IN ENGLISH PRISONS.

The Difference Between the Treatment of the Convict There and in America.

An interesting and instructive description of the English prisons, as they are today, has been given by Mr. C. K. Fay, an American, who has recently visited them, and has been officially connected with our own prison system.

According to this authority, not only do better methods prevail in English prisons than formerly, but crime in England has been gradually decreasing in recent years. English prisons are divided into two kinds—"convict prisons" and "local prisons." Convict prisons are used for confining persons who have been sentenced to a term of five years or more; local prisons for those whose sentence is shorter. Of convict prisons there are now ten in Great Britain, and of local prisons fifty-five.

In all these places there are two features which do not exist in the American prisons. These are the treadmill and the flogging of prisoners.

The treadmill is a curious surviving relic of old fashioned English methods of prison discipline. "The large wheels of the treadmill," says our authority, "are surrounded by wooden steps running the length of the wheel. The men are separated from each other by partitions, and each one catches hold of a horizontal bar and continues a slow tread from one step to another; all, of course, stepping together, and, as it were, kicking away the steps from under their feet." By this process wheat is made into flour, which in due time is baked into the bread which is used in the prisons.

Flogging is resorted to in the English prisons when it forms part of the sentence of the judge, or when it is applied to a prisoner who has proved obstinate, or who has flagrantly disobeyed the prison rules. The crimes for which men are usually sentenced to be flogged, as well as confined, are assaults upon an officer while in discharge of his duty, and robbery with personal violence (committed by garroters or highwaymen). Such criminals receive from twenty to fifty lashes, half at the beginning and half at the end of the term of imprisonment.

A careful account is kept of the prisoner's conduct and industry throughout his term. For the first nine months of his imprisonment he is kept in solitary confinement, working by himself, and not allowed to speak to any one. After that he works with his fellow prisoners, and under certain restrictions is permitted to talk and associate with them.

If the prisoner gets 224 good marks for a month for two years he is placed in what is called the third grade; and if his record is equally good for the next two years he reaches the second and then the first grade. He then becomes entitled to a shortening of his term and is set free on what is called a "ticket of leave," by which is meant that, while he is at large, he is under the eye of the police and must behave himself, and report himself regularly at stated times until the expiration of his ticket of leave.

"The cells in the English prisons," says Mr. Fay, "are constructed on quite different principles from ours. They are much larger, are roofed with a brick arch and are well lighted and ventilated. The light comes from a window seven or eight feet from the floor, which is three feet wide by thirteen inches high. The doors are solid and about two inches thick, instead of being grated like ours, so that one who walks along the corridor outside can only view the interior of the cell by moving a slide and looking through a small peep hole."

The English prisons are far more strictly guarded from the intrusion of the public than our own. It is hard for any one, who has not some special business in them, to gain admittance. So stringent, indeed, is the rule that even the governor of the male department of a prison is not allowed to put a foot in the female department of his own institution. Over all the British prisons a single official is placed, called the surveyor general. Not being governed, as our prisons are, by a multitude of commissioners and other officials, greater unity and consistency is preserved in the management of criminals.—Youth's Companion.

Unconscious Popular Demand.

A popular magazine today is made by the unconscious popular demand of today. Entertainment is still the indispensable quality, but the form and method of the entertainment change. The magazine, like the actor, must hold the mirror up to nature. In a sense, it must be a mirror of the time; not, indeed, like the newspaper which gives the news, but the very form and pressure of the time must be felt upon its pages. Its indefatigable exploration and research; its fresh aspects of advancing life in older lands as well as at home; contemporaneous movements and men—there must be hints and sketches and accounts of all these, with the story and song of the living author and poet, and all made vividly real by the profusion of exquisite and incomparable illustration.—Harper's Magazine.

"Sweet Girl Graduates" in Russia.

Nowhere in Europe have so many ladies crowded into the university lecture rooms as in Russia. In 1886 there were 779 women students at the Russian universities. Of these, 243 were in the philosophical departments, 500 in the physico-mathematical department, 36 studied only mathematics. The majority were daughters of noble, political and military officials—namely, 437; 84 were clergymen's daughters, 125 merchants' daughters, etc. In addition to these there are several hundred Russian ladies studying at the non-Russian universities, principally in Switzerland and in Paris. The majority study medicine.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Most Used Language.

Professor Kirchhoff, of Halle, was recently requested, in order to decide a bet, to state which language was the one most in use. His reply was to the effect that, without doubt, the Chinese language stood first, it being spoken by about 400,000,000 of people. Next comes the Hindoostanee, spoken by more than 100,000,000; then English, by upward of 100,000,000; Russian, by upward of 70,000,000; German, by about 58,000,000; Spanish, by about 48,000,000, and fifth in order French, by about 40,000,000.—Berlin Tageblatt.

Prohibition States.

The states having prohibition laws are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Iowa and Kansas.

Relative Area.

New York has 49,170 square miles; England and Wales, 58,320.

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.

Gen. Boulanger has decided to withdraw from the Loan contest and to accept the candidacy for the department of Nord.

The Dublin Mail says the London police have taken special precautions in consequence of their having learned of a projected plot to murder Balfour.

The Canadian lacrosse team were successful in their first game on the other side of the water, defeating the Owens college team, at Manchester, by 5 to 1.

John Bright's reply to the toast "Our Kinsmen," at the Chamberlain dinner, Wednesday evening, proposed speedy free trade between Canada and the United States.

Latest advices from China says the crisis in Honan is past but that the distress of the people is appalling. Two million people are utterly destitute. The nearest towns are invaded by hordes of naked, starving refugees from the flooded districts who, like swarms of locusts, devour everything.

American.

An explosion occurred in the Rich Hill mines, Mexico, on Thursday afternoon, burying one hundred miners. Forty dead bodies have been taken out.

Canadian.

Detective Fahey, of Montreal, has been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for the G. T. R. robbery.

The Wimbledon team will leave Quebec June 20th. So far only four of those eligible have signified their intention of becoming members of the team.

A convention of delegates from the Baptist church throughout the Dominion has decided that McMaster University, Toronto, shall not enter the University federation scheme.

Charles E. Cross, president, and Samuel C. White, cashier of the National Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina, who absconded a few days ago, were arrested at Toronto, Thursday night. Over $27,000 were found in their possession.

"Don't Marry Him!"

"He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad flirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful, sunny temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his own home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable, than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and querulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Robin Hood—Did He Really Exist, or Was He a Myth?

Among studious readers much doubt has been expressed as to Robin Hood being a real personage, and a writer in The London Notes and Queries who inclines to the belief that he was a myth, gives his grounds for his doubts as follows: (1.) The name Robin Hood was no patronymic, but a purely descriptive name. (2.) It was the name of the ideal personification of a class—the outlaws of former times. (3.) Robin's fame had extended throughout England, Scotland and France, and, so far as can be seen, it seems to have pertained equally to those three countries. On the other hand, Brewer asserts that he was born at Locksley, Nottinghamshire, England, in the reign of Henry II, 1160; that his real name was Fitzooth, and it is commonly said that he was the Earl of Huntington, and that he was bled to death in his old age by a relative, the prioress of Kirkley's nunnery, in Yorkshire, Nov. 18, 1247, aged 87. Fuller, in his "Worthies," considers him a historical character, but Thierry says he simply represents a class—namely, the remnants of the old Saxon race, which lived in perpetual defiance of the Norman oppressors from the time of Hereward. On the whole, it seems most probable that Robin Hood was a traditional rather than a historical personage, and that he represented a class and not an individual.

The Mistletoe.

The mistletoe was intimately connected with many of the superstitions of the ancient Germans and the British Druids. In the northern mythology the story is told of how Balder was slain with an arrow of mistletoe thrown at him by Loki. Among the Celts the mistletoe, which grew on the oak, was in peculiar esteem for magical virtues. Traces of the ancient regard for it still remain in some old English and German customs, as kissing under it at Christmas. It was at one time said to be a remedy for epilepsy and convulsions, but as a fact it is not known to possess any medicinal properties. We do not see any way of tracing the mistletoe to any origin other than Germany and Great Britain. We have seen somewhere the statement that the mistletoe emblems the natural dependence of man upon God, and his clinging to the great Christain system to receive the nourishment of truth, its greenness symbolizing faith and constancy, and its lowly and parasitical nature representing the humility of the Divine Master. It is this kind of imagination that encourages, if it does not start, superstition.

Puss.

This common term, used in England and our own country when calling a cat, or when fondling or caressing one, is the ancient Gaelic and modern Irish name for the animal, which in those languages would be called "a puss." In England the hare is often called puss. The origin of the application of the name to so different an animal from that to which it legitimately belonged dates back nearly to the Norman conquest. At that time, and for two or three generations afterward, the fashionable language among the upper classes in England was a mixture of Latin and Norman-French. Among those who spoke pure Latin, the hare was called by its Latin name, lepus, which was perfectly correct. Others, probably, who spoke a jumble of both languages, took the word to be Norman, and, supposing the first syllable to be the article le, converted lepus into le puss.

Sam Patch.

Sam Patch, whose diving propensities made his name a household word, made his famous leap of 100 feet into the river at Niagara in 1829. Midway between the foot of the stairs and the Canadian fall he erected a scaffold, ninety-six feet high, from which he made his successful leap. He repeated it successfully the same year, then went to the Genesee falls, at Rochester, and jumped and was killed. He never rose to the surface after he jumped, and his body was not found for some months, and then miles away.

Wedding Days.

The following list shows the order in which the various wedding celebrations properly come: At the end of the first year, cotton wedding; second year, paper wedding; third year, leather wedding; fifth year, wooden wedding; seventh year, woolen wedding; tenth year, tin wedding; twelfth year, silk and fine linen wedding; fifteenth year, crystal wedding; twentieth year, china wedding; twenty-fifth year, silver wedding; fiftieth year, golden wedding; seventy-fifth year, diamond wedding.

Parks.

The largest park in the world is called the Krater at Vienna, Austria, containing about 5,120 acres. Fairmount park, Philadelphia, of 2,816 acres, comes second; Phœnix park, Dublin, contains 1,700 acres; Hyde park, London, 400 acres; Regent's park, 403 acres, and Central park, New York, 843 acres.

Consuls.

The commercial agents of governments were first distinguished by the name of consuls in Italy in the Fifteenth century.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The Programmes to Be Carried Out in the Different Churches To-Morrow

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Holy Communion, 8. A. M.

Hymn, 131 ..... Ancient and Modern
Kyrie, 343 ..... Griffiths
Hymn 323 .....
Gloria in Excelsis, 430 Old Chant .....

Morning Service 11. *a m.*

Easter Coral ..... He is Risen—Arnd-ell
Christ Our Passover, Tone 7 .....
Te Deum ..... Perry
Jubilate ..... Sullivan
Anthem ..... "I Know That my Redeemer Liveth" ..... T. Mee Paterson
Hymn 140, 2nd Tune .....
Kyrie ..... Sullivan
Hymn 135 ..... Dykes
Gloria 372 ..... Dykes
Sanctus 404 ..... Wesley
Gloria in Excelsis 407 ..... Zeuner

Afternoon Service 3. 45. p. m.

Hymn 134, 2nd Tune .....
Tone 1, tone 8 and 157 .....
Magnificat 134 ..... Crotch
Nunc Dimittis 443 ..... Barnby
Anthem "I Know that my Redemer Liveth" from Handel's Messiah, By Mrs. John Black
Hymn 137 .....
Hymn 133 .....

METHODIST CHURCH.

Morning Service, 11 a. m.

"Lift Your Glad Voices" ..... Mozart
"When the Easter Bells are Ringing" ..... Abt
Offertory Anthem—"If a Man Die He Shall Live Again" ..... Stearns
with bass, soprano and alto solos
Hymns—170. 150. 171.

Evening Service, 7 *a m.*

"The Lord reigneth" with bass solo. Stearns
"Christ the Lord" with alto, soprano and bass solos ..... F W. Masse
Offertory Anthem—"Christ our Passover" in B flat with bass, soprano, tenor and alto solos ..... Dudley Buck
Hymns—174, 175, 176.

Mr. Williamson will assist with the cornet at evening service.

CATHEDRAL.

Holy Communion 8. a. m.

Morning Service 11. *a. m.*

Carol .....
Te Deum. Jubilate. ..... Dykes in F
Anthem "This is the Day" ..... Cooke
Kyrie ..... Arnold in A

Evening Service, 6. 30. *p. m.*

Opening Voluntary .....
Proper Psalms, to Chant, 126 and 127 .....
Symphon ..... Haydn
Magnificat Chant 60
Nunc Dimittis, Chant 64
Anthem Christ's Being Raised ..... Elvey
Offertory Elevation ..... Guilmant

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Masses at 9 and 11 a. m. Music at latter service:
Vide Aquam, } Easter Chant
Kyrie Eleison, } From Mozart's
Gloria in Excelsis Deo, } Twelfth Mass
Credo in Unum Deum ..... Concone
Offertory—To-day He's Risen
Sanctus ..... We's
Agnus Dei ..... Concone
Grand March, Organ ..... Shaw
Vespers at 3 p. m:
Chant ..... Deus in adjutorium meum intende
Psalms—Dixit Dominus
Beatus Vir.
Laudate Pueri
Laudate Dominum
Easter Anthem—Regina Coeli. ... Werner
Magnificat ..... Chant
Followed by Benediction:
O Salutaris Hostia ..... Fauke
Tantum Ergo ..... A. H. R sewig
Laudate Dominum ..... Psalm CXVI
Organ Voluntary.

Mormons in Arizona.

A great number of Mormons have established themselves in Arizona, where they have appropriated the most fertile districts. While the ambitious Americans have been seeking for mineral wealth the "saints" have quietly encamped upon the choice agricultural regions.—Chicago News.

Cribbage Hands.

The greatest number of points that can be made in one hand at cribbage is thirty. The combination necessary to make exactly nineteen is impossible under the rules of the game. "A nineteen hand" is one where the holder has nothing.

Girl.

The word girl occurs in the Bible at least twice—in Joel iii, 3, where it is intimated that a girl was sold for wine, and in Zachariah, viii, 5, where it says "the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing."

Independence Hall Bell.

It was the custom to ring the bell of Independence hall, Philadelphia, on each election day; but the practice of years was discontinued at the election held Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1873, and has not since been resumed.

Caged.

The Emperor Napoleon was in exile at St. Helena from Oct. 10, 1815, the date of his arrival, until his death, May 5, 1821. His remains were removed to France in 1840.

First American Railway.

The first railroad ever constructed in the United States was at Quincy, Mass., and was used for carrying freight at the granite quarries. This was in 1826.

First American Coins.

The earliest coinage for America was made in 1612 for the Virginia company. Massachusetts made the first colonial coins in 1653.

Allen's Lung Balsam

is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States and Canada.

Palmo-Sulphur Soap.

Is Marvelously Efficient in clearing the Skin of impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the complexion, while as a *Healing* agent for *Sores* or *Wounds* it passes all praise. There is no Form of Eruptive Disease for which this Renowned Soap has not proved *efficacious*. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the Renowned Sulphur Springs. Linens and Woollens washed with it are rendered superlatively *white*, and are *disinfected* when germs of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you won't be deceived.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal.

PUBLIC MEETING,

Under the auspices of Royal Templars of Temperance, in the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 2nd. Speeches by Capt Howe and others, singing, etc. Silver collection. Doors open at 7.30 P. M.

Fredericton, March 31—1t

NEW MAPLE SUGAR

NEW MAPLE HONEY,

NEW MAPLE CANDY!

—AT—

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, March 31, 1888.

IRON AND NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 Carload of Bar and Bundle Iron, assorted sizes; and 100 kegs Steel Board Nails.

For sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Absconding Wife

Whereas my wife, Alvretta, has left my home and protection against my wish and of her own will and refuses to return, I do therefore give notice to all persons not to furnish her with any goods or credit on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.

JOHN P. WHITE,
Lower Hayesville,
York County.

March 10th, 1888.

LEE'S OPERA HOUSE!

Boston Comedy Co.,

H Price Webber, Manager,

and the Favorite Actress,

EDWINA GREY,

in Standard and Sensational Drama,

Saturday Evening,

MARCH 31,

STREETS OF BOSTON,

and the Farce

A Silent Woman.

Popular prices—15 cts. and 25 cts. Reserved Seats 35 cts.

☞ Change of Programme nightly.

Fredericton, March 22, 1888.

The Railroad Leasing and Traffic Company of New Brunswick, (Limited).

ORGANIZING MEETING.

Pursuant to authority vested in me by the Act of Assembly, passed on the 28th day of March instant, intituled "*An Act "to Incorporate The Railroad Leasing "and Traffic Company of New Brunswick, "(Limited),*" I do hereby call a meeting of the Corporators in the said Company, for the purpose of organizing the Company, to be held at the Office of George F. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, on Queen Street, Fredericton, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of April next, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Dated this 29th day of March, A. D. 1888.

ALEXANDER GIBSON.

For Sale or to Rent.

THAT PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTTAGE, situated on the corner of Northumberland and George Streets, called the Mackay Cottage. Furnace in house. Barn and Garden in connection. Possession given first of May. Apply to

GREGORY & GREGORY.

Fredericton, Feb. 14th. tf.

TO LET.

THE STORE in Temperance Hall, now occupied by Dr G. Rex Leek. Possession given May 1st. For particulars apply at the Parlor of the W. C. T. Union, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, after 3 o'clock.

MRS. N. T. WHEELER.

Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1888. tf.

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY NEXT, the House situated on the Corner Charlotte and Northumberland streets, at present occupied by Mr. J. G. Gill. Apply to

HENRY G. ESTEY,
People's Bank.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

JUST RECEIVED:

BATH SPONGES, Assorted Sizes

CARRIAGE SPONGES, Assorted Sizes.

FINEST TURKEY SPONGES Assorted Sizes.

SLATE SPONGES, All Sizes.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton

Fredericton, Oct 4th. 1887

PARKS & SON

MINING COMPANY,

GRAND LAKE, QUEEN'S CO. N. B.

Notice to Dealers in Coal, and General Public.

We the above Company have bought of

Mr. Murcha Yeomans

The Mines known as the

YEOMANS' MINES,

which gave to dealers the best satisfaction of any Coal that has been shipped from the County.

We have opened the Mines for the first time in fifteen years at a large expense to give the public

Good House and Blacksmith

COAL!

We can deliver orders any time, having a steamboat to do our business. We can ship at any point, anywhere, up or down the river, and supply all orders, on the opening of navigation. Any enquiries be addressed, stating the amount wanted, it will be delivered on time. Price per chaldron $4.00. Address all correspondence to

J. H. PARKS,

FREDERICTON, P. O.

March 10 3

HOUSE FOR SALE,

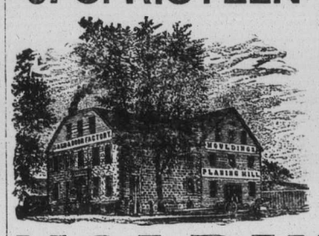
Land Soil Right.

Lot 120 feet deep and 35 feet front, on King Street nearly opposite Lounsbury's Hotel; lately occupied by Mr. William Babbet. The House is one and a half story, with a stone wall under it and a good Frost Proof Cellar. The House contains Parlor, Dining Room, Hall and four Bedrooms, Kitchen, also Woodshed and Barn attached; an excellent well of water in the yard. The House is painted throughout and in a good state of repair and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, March 6, 1888

J. C. RISTEEN & CO.



Manufacture and Keep in Stock

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

MOLDINGS, FLOORING, SHEATHING AND FURNITURE.

Planing, Machine Sawing and Jobbing to Order. Sashes Painted and Glazed.

NO. 2 QUEEN STEET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, March 3. 18-8.

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 quite scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to the public.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m. Jan 19th—1y tw

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex of all ages can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are start free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at the work. All succeed.

STEEL NAILS.

STEEL NAILS IN STOCK, and For Sale Low.

Z. R. EVERETT

NEW CARPETS.

Dever Brothers

Have just opened 16 Bales of New Carpets, comprising some elegant designs

IN

Brussels, Tapestry, All Wools and Unions.

2 CASES

WINDOW POLES,

VERY CHEAP.

Fredericton, March 10th, 1888. DEVER BROTHERS.

Great Bona Fide CLEARING SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Having to vacate the Store in Fisher's Building on the first of May, and having no room for the Goods in my New Store, I have come to the conclusion to clear out the Stock in the Fisher Building at a Great Sacrifice.

Call and see the Goods and be convinced that I am selling them at Prices never known before in the City. Read the following list:—

25 Heavy Lined Suits, $6.00; regular selling price, $12.00.
15 Heavy Lined Suits, $7.00; regular selling price, $14.00.
25 Fine Worsted Suits, $7.00; regular selling price, $14.00.
25 Diagonal Suits, $10.00; regular selling price, $17.00.
15 Diagonal Suits, $11.50; regular selling price. $17.00.
75 Pairs Pant, from $1.50 to $3.00, worth double the Money

Also a Large Assortment of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at remarkably Low Prices! Remember the address,

JAMES R. HOWIE, Fisher's Building, Nearly Opp. Normal School.

Call early and select the Best Bargains as the Goods must be sold. Special Line of Children's Suits, in all Sizes and Styles, marked away down to about cost.

Fredericton, March 22. 1888 J. R. H.

HERRING!

NO 1 LABRADOR and EASTERN HERRING,

Just Received in Half Barrels.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE. FOR SALE LOW.

YERXA & YERXA

No. 158 Queen Street, Two Doors Above People's Bank.

Fredericton, Feb. 23rd, 1888.

'88 SPRING '88

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

"IMPERIAL HALL."

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES AND DESIGNS.

Fancy Trowserings, Fancy Suitings and Diagonals. A nice line of

OVERCOATINGS

for Spring and Summer wear.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM. PRICES LOW. GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

ALSO

NEW HATS,

All the Latest Styles. Call and Examine Gents' Furnishings always on hand.

THOMAS STANGER,

280 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, March 1st. 1888.

TO RENT.

AND possession given on the first of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. James McGee, and known as the McGee House, containing sixteen rooms.

ALSO—The shop underneath the same, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Duffie. Apply to,

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Jan. 31. tf

ARE YOU 40 YEARS OLD.

No Matter Whether You are or Not.

But if you want House Furnishing Goods of any description, it will be to your interest to buy of us. A Special Feature is our Large Stock of

Parlour Suites, and our stock of Bedroom Setts, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Mattresses, Pillows, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery and Plated Ware cannot be surpassed for quality of goods and price.

LEMONT & SONS

Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 22, 1888.

FOR SALE.

A DARK BAY HORSE, eight years old, about 1200. Reason for selling: Does not answer the purpose of the owner.

THOS EDGAR.
City Post Office.

Fredericton, March 20th, 1888.

Per S. S. Prussian.

1 CASK CART BOXES, assorted sizes, just to hand and for sale at market rates by

March 24 R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

To Sell or to Rent.

To sell or to rent for a term of years the two Storey House situated on Regent Street and Corner of Needham Street, now occupied by C. Sterling Brannen, property freehold.

Also to sell a cottage on St. John Street. Apply to

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 28th, 1888. 1 m.