POOR COP

stock in ball playing, and cannot see any profit in it, I am pleased to know that our boys quit themselves like men in the field.

HARVEY STATION.

Death of an Old Resident—Big Exportations—Visitors Leaving.

HARVEY STATION, Aug. 27. One of our oldest and most respected residents, Mr. John Thompson, passed away to his rest on Saturday, the 25th inst. He was born in May 1799, in the county of Northumberland, England, and was in his ninetieth year. Having had his legs hurt by an accident, when but a boy, he chose teaching as a profession, and taught a school in his native county for twenty years. When the Harvey colony sailed for America, he came with them to follow his vocation, and taught about one year in Stanley. Then he moved to this section and for the long period of twenty five years taught school in this place. He was buried in the cemetry here, belonging to the church of his faith, Presbyterian; and was followed to the grave by nearly all the people of this place, many of whom had been his pupils, and looked on the aged man as their youthful counsellor and guide. His family of five sons and five daughters, with the exception of a son and daughter in the United States, followed his remains The funeral services were conducted by the Rev Mr. McLean. His children have the sympathy of the commuuity in their bereavement. During his long life he won the title of an honest, God fearing man.

Large exportations of sheep are going on at the present time, there being no fewer than three buyers busily at work, among them Mr. W. Bell and his son Alex., of Lakeville Carleton Co. They, up to the present, have bought 700 lambs. I suppose they are getting them away before "ratallation" comes in force.

Farmers are busy in the oat fields, but the grain is hardly fit as yet. Haying in the meadows moves along very slowly owing to the weather.

Mr. DeWeber, who has been station agent for a long time, and fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of all, has been promoted and taken the N. B. R. office at St Stephen. He is an expert penman and very careful in his dealings.

Our physician, Dr. Keith, is very busy at present. There is no epidemic in our midst but there is a vast amount of sickness.

Mr. John Burrell is putting up a new barn.

All our summer visitors, and we have had a good many, have left us. They came from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and several other states of the union, with a vast number from our own cities. Harvey Station is getting widely known through the agency of THE GLEANER as a beautiful summer resort; and the time is not far distant when our lakes, which are not surpassed in the world for scenery, will be thronged with people.

EDMUNDSTON.

Big Raspberry Business—A Union Depot—The Temiscouta Road—Driving Operations.

EDMUNDSTON, Aug. 27. Raspberry business booming. M. Dayton has shipped 55 tons, representing a value of $3,100. He also shipped $400 worth of strawberries. It is estimated the total shipments from this station wall reach $1,200.

Land is reaching a pretty high figure in our village. T. M. Richards has sold his lot adjoining M. Dayton's store for $200 As the lot contains exactly ¼ of an acre it means $1,600 per acre.

Hector Cameron, M. P., and several of the directors of the Temiscouta Railway arrived here on a special train yesterday en route to Grand Falls to meet Mr. Cram, to try and make arrangements towards erecting a union depot in the village for both roads. It is not known what the result is.

Several cars of freight have already arrived over the Temiscouta Railway. A local merchant has received a car of flour making a saving of $55 on the car. There are some 30 miles not ballasted, and regular trains will not be running for some six weeks yet.

The heavy rains of the last few days have raised the St. John. R. Connors has started his drive, and expects to reach Grand Falls to-day. W. H. Cunliffe has also started his drive, which was hung up at the Mouth of the Allegash. His lumber is running by here very thick, and he will get in to the booms without any trouble.

RICHMOND.

Several Cattle Killed—Wedding Bells—Basket Social.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27. The weather has been much the same as usual. It has been very wet and poor haying weather, with the exception of one or two days.

The Misses Annie and Ida Lucy are up here visiting now for the purpose of attending a wedding which takes place to-morrow. The parties most interested are Miss Mary T. Garity and Mr. Owen Murray. The ceremony is to take place in the Catholic church at 9 o'clock, a. m., to be conducted by Rev. Father Karlin. The bridal party will then repair to the home of the bride's father where dinner will be given at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A two year old heifer belonging to Mr. Robt. Flemming was killed by the train last Wednesday morning. Three other cattle were killed in the vicinity about the same time but on another line. Two at the O'Donnel crossing, below Debec, and the other on the Woodstock branch.

A child of Mr. James Crawford died this morning, of cholera. The funeral takes place to-morrow at ten o'clock.

A Basket Social will be held in Mr. Thomas Kennedy's orchard next Thursday afternoon, if the weather permits. If it don't be a day fit, the social will be held on the first fine day following.

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Blaine, as might be expected, is not by any means in sympathy with President Cleveland's message on retaliation. "It is the most extraordinary document," he says, "that ever was sent from the White House to the capitol. s it the design of the President to make the fishery question odious by embarrassing commercial relations and commercial exchange along three thousand miles of frontier and to inflict upon American communities a needless, vexatious and perilous confusion of trade." Mr. Blaine is the principal spokesman of the Republican party. His views, as a rule, are adopted by the party. We may, therefore, reasonably assume that the Senate will not grant to the President the authority he has asked to retaliate upon Canada.

There can be little doubt that President Cleveland's message is a political device. It is generally recognized as such on both sides of the Atlantic, our neighbors across the border being as emphatic as any in the expression of such belief. The message, however, is not a pleasant document for Canadians to contemplate, coming as it does from the head of a party which professed friendship for Canada, and satisfaction with the Canadian disposition to make all reasonable, and in many cases, unreasonable concessions to meet the American contentions. The President, however, may possibly be in a position to justify his course. But, as the Montreal Star says, it cannot be said that President Cleveland has covered himself with glory, even although he has hoisted the Republican engineers with their own petard. The chief ruler of sixty millions of people should not have lowered his position in the eyes of the nations of the world by using it as a mere machine to destroy his political opponents. He is the representative of the whole nation, not of a faction or a party, and when he speaks it is as the mouth-piece of all. To "dish the Republicans" is with him and his party no doubt an important matter, but it is inconsistent with the dignity of the President of the United States that he should turn his State messages into mere campaign sheets, with a single eye to their effect on the contest for the Presidency.

NEEDLESS ALARM.

The young man of the Farmer is evidently considerably excited; and it has been no great public question that has excited him. Not the fear of rebels near our shores, in huge gunboats, to destroy our commerce, our homes and ruin our happiness. Not that England or any of her possessions are in jeopardy. Not that he may not be some day the monarch of some mighty race. No. It is the peace and happiness of the Fredericton Park Association that concerns him. THE GLEANER had not been over enthusiastic about the horse and cattle show to be held under the auspices of the Association, and the young man forces himself into savage condemnation of our remarks. This is really too bad. We are sorry that we have excited him; excitement is not wholesome in all cases; even powerful constitutions and mighty intellects weaken to a shadow under the strain. Too bad! But what did THE GLEANER say that seems to be so objectionable? Simply this, in substance, that its reporters had difficulty in illiciting information from the Secretary about the show; and that when they did get the particulars and facts necessary to base an intelligent opinion upon, it would, and that in good time, make it known whether or not our friends in the country might take part in the show or attend without any fear of disappointment. Is there anything very serious in this? We are then charged with cherishing personal animosity because we did not receive an order for some printing for the show. We acknowledge, and wish it always to be understood, that we appreciate public patronage, and will reciprocate the kind feelings that prompt the giving of that patronage, so far as is consistent with the position of affairs. For personal reasons, supported by political prejudices, we have been passed over by a couple of officers of the Association. We are, however, notwithstanding this, disposed to give the show some prominence; but it is not possible for us to do so until we have what information we need. The Fredericton Park Association may consider itself an institution which merits public support and encouragement, and we may not deny its claim. But THE GLEANER is a still more important institution, and more largely and more handsomely supported, and if there is not to be a reciprocity of feeling and good will, then there must not be any complaint from the Association, for its members, at least certain of them, are the aggressors. But have our say we will; and make good our promise to our readers we must. If, however, when we get the information we sought some days ago, we find that the show is deserving of encouragement, we shall give it our hearty support.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The trouble between France and Italy seems to be assuming proportions of alarming magnitude, and it is manifest that the diplomats of Berlin regard the present relations of the two countries with ill-disguised satisfaction, and while professing the most pacific sentiments toward France are secretly fanning the flame of jealousy which has so long smouldered in the breast of Italy. The state of tension between the two countries is of long standing, and it is almost inevitable that their differences will at no distant date have to be decided by the sword. France does not forget the efforts she made in furtherance of Italian unity, and in her feminine vanity is indignant that Italy refuses to sacrifice her future prospects at the call of such a benefactor. On the other hand, the Italians remember how often they were thwarted by the French in their arpirations toward autonomy, nor do they forget their lost possessions of Savoy and Nice. Another cause of contention is the struggle for conquest both nations are making on the north coast of Africa. Italy's navy, which is one of the most powerful in Europe, is a standing threat to French acquisition on that continent, and it would not be surprising if a struggle should begin there which would involve the two nations in war. Germany cannot but view with pleasure the prospect of a conflict in which her bitter foe may be crippled for years to come, and that without expense to Germany of money or men.

Sir Charles Tupper has been made a Baronet. Sir Charles evidently knew what he was doing when he supplanted Sir John on the fishery commission.

PRESS COMMENTS.

A Little Unfair.

Boston Globe: After all, it seems a little unfair to "retaliate on Canada for the pig-headedness of a few senators in Washington. Canada consented to a fair treaty, and couldn's help the senatorial stubborness."

The Panama canal, according to the best and most impartial authority in France, The Economiste Francais, has not gained enough from its last loan, after paying usury and expenses, to enable it to continue work six months longer.—Frank Leslie's.

A SAD, SAD STORY.

The Trials of a Halifax Girl Who Eloped.

The Husband Dies on the Gallows,

And the Wife Breathes Her Last In a Log House.

Halifax Mail.

Ten years ago there lived with her parents on Brunswick street a young lady named Annie Romans. She was possessed of beauty and had many admirers, foremost among them being Capt. William Musgrave, of the ship Maud, who arrived in Halifax in the year 1878. Captain Musgrave paid great attention to Miss Romans, inviting her to concerts, dances, etc., but the girl's family objected to her keeping company with him and forbade Annie having anything to do with Musgrave. The girl did not mind this injunction and one night while her parents were absent from the house, Annie in company with Musgrave succeeded in removing her trunk and other articles and placed them on board the vessel. Nothing had been heard of the runaway pair, until Friday last, when a letter was received by the girl's mother to the effect that her daughter had died in poverty in a log house in the town of Reno, Colorado, and that the man she had run away with paid the death penalty for the crime of murder. As far as can be learned the pair after taking their departure from Halifax, decided to go to New York. While there the girl requested Musgrave to adhere to his promise and marry her, but he refused to comply with her request, intimating that there was plenty of time. Thus the matter remained. Two children were born to them. In 1883 Musgrave, who had been employed in a hotel, was arrested for stealing, but for some reason his employers failed to prosecute him. He found it difficult to secure another position. He took to drinking. The little furniture went to the pawn broker's piece by piece until at last not a particle of it remained. The landlord wanted his rent, and failing to get it

The Family Were Evicted.

A small room was secured in a large tenement house, where black and white of the lowest kind lived. In order to save the children from the clutches of starvation the mother took in sewing and by this means sufficient was earned to keep soul and body together. But this only lasted a few months. Musgrave demanded a portion of the girl's earnings for liquor. She refused and for such refusal was cruelly beaten over the head and back. Finally her betrayer made a proposition which was in effect that they would leave their children in the Little Wanderers Home in New York and start for Colorado. The woman agreed to this, Musgrave promised to lead a better life. The 2nd of June, 1884, saw them in Reno. Immediately after their arrival there they were married, and for two years Musgrave was a changed man. He worked hard and treted his wife well, and made arrangements to have his children brought to Reno, but one evening shortly after, he was allured away by a former acquaintance to a grog shop, and while in a fit of temper, brought on by over-indulgence in liquor, he struck a man named A. Babretto over the head with a bottle killing him instantly. He was arrested and indicted on a charge of murder, tried and convicted, and on the 5th of October, 1887, he was

Hanged in the Yard of the Jail.

His wife up to this time worked hard and paid the lawyers' fees, with the hope of getting her husband clear. After the execution of Musgrave Mrs. Musgrave secured a home with a man named R. Nicholson, who lived in an old log cabin with his wife in the midst of a forest some twenty miles from the town of Reno. Mrs. Musgrave failed rapidly in health, and a short time after her husband's death, amid strangers and in a strange land, she breathed her last. Previous to her death she requested Nicholson to write full particulars to her mother. The letter giving the above facts was received by Mrs Romans a few days ago, and the old lady's heart is sad indeed.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE HER?

What shall I give my love—
This gray haired woman—
What shall I give her?
Since by fate brought together
We two have wrought together
Helping each other
In deed, in thought.
Each has made the other stronger,
Made this life worth living longer,
Which else were naught.
What shall I give her?

What shall I give my love—
This gray haired woman—
What shall I give her?
The morn should sing it to me,
The night should bring it to me—
The thought I seek.
So close as we
Subtle instinct of affection
Should make easy the selection.
What shall it be?
What shall I give her?

Our beings have a single sum,
Our thoughts in the same channels flow—
This happiness to us has come—
No more we seek or care to know.
Wound through the fiber of each heart,
Like wire of gold through potter's clay
This knowledge is the richest part,
Love's handiwork—love's colsonne.

What shall I give my love?
This gray haired woman
It matters not!
I could but ponder o'er it,
She could but wonder o'er it
Why! She has got
All I can give!
In one our lives are blended,
As one they will be ended;
So do we live.
What could I give her?

The World's Famous Trees.

Gen. Brisbin has a chapter on famous trees of the world which is full of curious information. The African baobab is known to reach the age of over 5,000 years. At Chapultepec, Mexico, is a large cypress under which Cortez and his troops rested. In the garden of Semiramis, at Babylon, is a willow supposed to have been there when the queen was alive. The Neustadt linden was 800 years old when it was wrecked in 1832. England has oaks 3,000 years old. A walnut tree at Balaklava, 1,200 years old, is owned by five families who gather from it annually about 100,000 nuts. The Wadsworth oak, at Genesee, N. Y., is 500 years old and twenty-seven feet in circumference at the base.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Work of a Drug Clerk.

People have no idea what a much abused class of workers are the drug clerks. They have to spend years studying chemistry and other branches connected with the pharmaceutical profession, and after they go to work what do they get? The answer is—precious little. Aside from the small compensation allowed us for our services, there are the long hours and Sunday work. I rarely work less than thirteen hours a day, and am required to work even harder on the seventh day of the week than the first. Besides filling prescriptions and serving customers with other articles in the line carried by the trade, I am kept on the run to the soda fountain. The drug clerks generally have but really little time to enjoy the good things of this life, and, after serving many years in the business, I can truthfully say that there is little in it. The salaries paid years ago were better than now, but even then it was not a lucrative profession. The cause of the present low salaries is the large accessions to the ranks of the medicine mixers year after year. They are being turned out of the colleges of pharmacy in droves every year, and when beginning do not object to working for low wages. The consequence of this is that the salaries of the old timers have to come down, as the owners of the drug stores do not care about paying more than they can avoid.—Drug clerk in Globe-Democrat.

Shovels, Shovels.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON:—15 doz. Long Handle, Square and Round Pointed Steel Shovels. ☞ FIRST CLASS.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Aug. 11th, 1888.

Tea Gathering in Ceylon

Tea is getting to be a great product of Ceylon and the export is already 10,000,000 pounds. It is claimed in behalf of this tea that it is cleaner than Chinese or Japanese tea, which is manipulated and adulterated until its quality is considerably deteriorated. In Ceylon coolies pick the tea leaves, which are spread on trays to wither under cover for about a day. The withered leaf is then placed in a rolling machine, driven by power, and rolled for an hour, and during the process the leaves become a moist and twisted mass, out of which the expressed juice freely rolls. The leaves are then placed in trays to ferment or oxydize, during which process they change from a green to a copper color. The subsequent flavor and strength of the tea depend, to a great extent, on the fermentation, which is a chemical process, the success of which is due to the weather.

Firing is the next process. The tea is thinly spread on trays and placed either on charcoal stoves or in large iron drying machines, and at the end of half an hour it is thoroughly crisp and dried and has become tea. The tea is then sized by being passed through sieves of different mesh, giving the varieties of Broken Pekoe, Pekoe, Souchong, Congou and Dust. The first mentioned, which consists chiefly of the opening bud of the leaf, gives the strongest tea; so strong that the other teas are mixed with it. The tea is again slightly fired to drive off any suspicion of moisture, and packed while warm in lead lined boxes.

Ceylon tea may now be bought in the American market. It is extolled for its strength and flavor, and it is said that two pounds of it will go farther than three pounds of Chinese or Japanese tea. It is said to have a fragrance that is peculiarly its own.—Good Housekeeping.

Give Felons Their Labor.

The idea is simply preposterous that the people sent to the penitentiary should live in idleness. They should have the benefit of their labor, and if you give them the benefit of their labor they will turn out as good work as though they were out of the penitentiary. They will have the same reason to do their best. Consequently, poor articles, poorly constructed things, would not come into competition with good articles made by free people outside of the walls.

Now many mechanics are complaining because work done in the penitentiaries is brought into competition with their work. But the only reason that convict work is cheaper is because the poor wretch who does it is robbed. The only reason that the work is poor is because the man who does it has no interest in its being good. If he had the profit of his own labor he would do the best that was in him, and the consequence would be that the wares manufactured in the prisons would be as good as those manufactured elsewhere. For instance, we will say here are three or four men working together. They are all free men. One commits a crime and he is sent to the penitentiary. Is it possible that his companions would object to his being paid for honest work in the penitentiary? —Col. Bob Ingersoll in New York World Interview.

Leaping Salmon of Canada.

The salmon rivers of Canada are all streams of swift currents, whirling rapids and high falls. The salmon seems to make its way up these streams with as much ease as he moves down. One of the sights in the vicinity of Quebec is the salmon leaping at the Falls of Lovette, and during July many persons assemble there to see it. The falls are a succession of steep tumbles, and the water rushes over the rocks with great velocity. The salmon gather at the foot of the lower tumble, and, with marvelous leaps up the very face of the rushing waters, make their way to the summit without apparent difficulty, gliding up the swift chutes like a flash and mounting each successive tumble until the grand summit is reached. The Canadian will tell you that when there was no legal interference with spearing, the Indians were in the habit of gathering at the foot of the falls in their birch canoes and casting their spears at the salmon as they leaped up the torrents, making their casts with such marvelous skill that the salmon aimed at was invariably stopped in his vaulting career and fell back impaled by the Indian's cruel barb.—Cor. Philadelphia News.

At the Dinner Table.

The American Anthropologist has positive views that a perfect dinner, thoroughly good in variety, cookery, service, æsthetic appliances, culinary chemistry, roses in winter, ice in summer, and guests with educated palates, is the finest type and expression we have of the highest civilization. "Savages eat when they can get food, and eat as long as the food lasts. Civilization may be traced by the changing hours of refection." That is doubtful, for the rules quoted from the age of Francis I, of France, are better than those now in vogue: "Rise at 5, dine at 9, sup at 5 and couch at 9." The question of grace at meals is traced to the pre-Christian and heathen habit of placating the gods, offering them a share of the food. Herbert Spencer would refer it to the custom of offering a part of each meal to deceased ancestors, and members of the family. Almost all customs extant have secured new meanings since their origin. —Globe-Democrat.

A Spirited American Lady.

I was recently told a good story about a spirited American lady, for whom a titled female friend had undertaken the delicate mission of inviting for her a number of guests to fill her house at Ascot during the races. Among these guests were numbered seven male scions of the British aristocracy. Two of these personages behaved as gentlemen should do, and were all courtesy and amiability to their hostess. The other five acted as the British cad is apt to do under any circumstances, and persistently snubbed the lady under whose roof they were staying. On the return of Mrs. X—— to London, she was asked who her guests had been at Ascot. "I had the pleasure of entertaining two gentlemen and five men," was her answer. This reply got abroad, and every one of the seven called upon her afterward to express separately and individually the hope that lia had been one of the two gentlemen.—Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Canada's Northwestern Provinces.

For many years the Canadian Pacific railway has been trying to lure colonists into the northwestern provinces of Canada, but with little success. A large percentage of those who have gone out to these provinces have come over to the United States. Englishmen who have been deluded into settling in the northwest territory frequently write indignant letters to the English papers. "When," says one of these colonists, "they advise people to go up to the northwest, Manitoba or Hudson Bay district, they are simply sending people to their doom unless they have money to help themselves with."—New York Tribune.

Horace Greeley and the Colic.

In the spring of 1861 I called, at his request, at his house. The servant told me he was sick in bed. I went to his room. A bureau, with a looking glass, stood in the middle. Two or three chairs, a table and a bed furnished the apartment. Greeley, the very picture of despair, groaned with the colic. I had recently returned from Washington, and it was on the subject of my trip he desired to talk. He suffered intensely, and two or three times he jumped from the bed, and in a kind of dog trot moved about the room, stamping and groaning, but never forgetting the point of his talk.—Joe Howard in Once a Week.

Early Settlers' Curious Tales.

Some of the early settlers of New England sent home curious accounts of the strange land to their friends, whom they evidently enjoyed hoaxing. "Hereabouts," says one of them, "if you sow barley it comes up oats." Another tells of the "lions that prowl about Cape Ann." A third, in 1663, says that the frogs of Massachusetts "sit up on their breeches a foot high, and some are as big as a child that is a year old." The present frogs of that state are degenerate, but the babies of Massachusetts are now certainly bigger than frogs.—Globe-Democrat.

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.

American.

There were thirty seven new cases of fever at Jacksonville, yesterday, and four deaths. The disease has become epidemic.

Canadian.

Premier Mowatt has returned from England.

Sir Charles Tupper has been made a baronet.

Robert Gourlay, aged 60 a wealthy resident of the village of Stayner, Ont., has eloped with a colored woman named Bush

John Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture who has just returned from Manitoba, says the wheat yield there this year will be 20,000,000 bushels.

Cassalin, a Montreal man who, some days ago at Outremont, set fire to his clothes, which were saturated with oil, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries.

JEWISH FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Many of Their Most Ancient Rites Still Observed—Peculiar Ceremonies.

In their funeral rites and observances the Jews have preserved many of the most ancient customs of their race. They still rend the upper garments in token of bereavement, as Jacob did when informed of the death of his favorite son; they still seat themselves for seven days on the ground in sign of mourning, as Job and his friends are represented in the Scripture to have done. They still eat the mourners' meal, as their ancestors did in Palestine; they kindle the memorial light to comfort the departed soul, as they did, in all likelihood, ages before Judaism was known; and they still recite in public the mourners' prayer, every repetition of which—according to rabbinical notions—helps the deceased a step further out of purgatory. In the west as in the east these customs are practically the same—we mean among the great bulk of observant Jews. The very wealthy and the more highly cultured members of the synagogue are in these things, as in many others, a law unto themselves.

The Jews rigidly exclude all relatives from the chamber of a dying co-religionist. Only strangers should be present when the soul leaves the body. As soon as death occurs all the vessels in the house containing water are emptied. On the continent, in places where Jews reside, the emptying of the water vessels in the public roadway is the usual mode of notifying that a death has occurred. The practice had its origin, we gather from the rabbinical books, in an Old World superstition that standing water in such circumstances became the abiding place of certain evil spirits whose presence in the house was prejudicial both to the dead and to the living. In the interval between death and interment the Jews lay the corpse upon the bare ground with the feet toward the door. The body is covered, but nothing —saving occasionally a little straw—may be placed under it. Then the two big toes are tied together. On Sabbaths it is not, however, permitted to remove a body on to the floor; it would be work. But as it is sometimes necessary that this should nevertheless be done, rabbinical ingenuity has contrived a means of accomplishing it without violating the sanctity of the day. A loaf of bread is placed upon the corpse, and the two together are lifted to the ground. It is held that only the bread has been moved, and this is permitted on the Sabbath.

Two or three hours before the interment takes place the ceremonial purification of the body known as the tahara takes place. It consists merely in pouring seven definite measures of warm water over the body, while repeating the words: "I will pour upon you cleansing waters, and ye shall be cleansed of your uncleanliness; for of all your iniquities I will purify you." The body is then placed in the coffin attired in a white cotton gown known as a kittel. This kittel is, in northern Europe, presented to a bridegroom by his bride on the day of their wedding, and is worn by him on certain occasions, such as the Day of Atonement and the Passover Eve celebration. It is made by the female relatives of the bride, but she herself must not take part in the sewing of it. In Poland, Galicia, and in Russia the bridegroom always wears the death garment under the wedding canopy during the performance of the marriage ceremony. Besides the kittel, the body is enveloped in the prayling scarf or talith used by the deceased during life. When this is done the relatives are summoned. One by one they draw near and bend over the coffin; a friend takes a sharp knife and makes a slit in one of the outer garments of the mourner—on the right side if the deceased be a parent, on the left if a child. The mourner himself then rends the garment, according to the custom of the country. In the east the Jew tears the vestment clean across; in England it is only torn a couple of fingers' breadth. The rent must not be sewn up for a month and the mourning garment must be worn for a parent fully eleven months. The Spanish and Portuguese Jews rend their undergarments as well. Except among the German Jews—as they are called—in this country, the last offices of the dead are performed by the members of what are termed "Chevrah Kadishah" or "Holy Brotherhood," an organization formed in every orthodox congregation only for this purpose.

Just as near relatives are excluded from the death chamber, so are females prohibited from attending a funeral or interment. Why this should be so it is difficult to say. The custom of excluding women on such occasion is certainly not an ancient one, since we know from the Talmud and later rabbinical books that, of old, women joined in the funeral processions of their people, chanting dirges appropriate to the ceremony. However, nowadays they are not permitted to join, and the obsequies are attended by males only. In Northern Europe and in parts of Russia, a father is not allowed to be present at the interment of the first child he is unfortunate enough to lose. It is believed he will lose a second if he does, though this will not in itself suffice to explain the existence of so strange a custom. The Polish Jews are, however, peculiar in more than this. It is the universal belief of orthodox Hebrews that the resurrection of the dead will take place in the Holy Land, and therefore all bodies will have to make their way underground to Palestine before they have money to help themselves with."—New York Tribune.

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.

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At lowest rate of interest.

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Fredericton, N. B., July 17, 1888. 3mwtw

THE "SILVER LINING."

THE Makers claim that this is the best and most useful Lining ever produced. It has a great body, is very soft and durable, has the appearance of Silk, and is finished expressly for the needle. It has also the great advantage of being ABSOLUTELY FAST BLACK, so that, unlike most of the Linings in the trade, it cannot possibly stain the finest fabric, or lose color in washing. For sale by

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

NEW CROP TEAS!

Just arrived at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

We can recommend these Teas. Give our 25, 30 and 35 cent Teas a trial and they will recommend themselves.

Also just in: A Fresh Stock of Christie, Brown & Co., and Rankin's CAKES and BISCUITS—Jelly Cakes, Moss Cakes, Farina Wafers, Graham Wafers, Graham Biscuit, Cocoanut Cakes, Wine Biscuit, Fruit, Lemon and Cinnamon, Oat Cakes, Sponge Wafers, Ginger Nuts, and many other kinds, at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

Frederiton, Aug 22nd, 1888.

'88 August 18. '88

DEVER BROS.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR EARLY AUTUMN TRADE.

ONE CASE SILKS AND SATINS—India Silks in Blush Pink, Coquelicot, Rudigore, Vieux Bleu, Absinthe, Pale Blue, Garnet.
COLORED SATINS in Blue, Pink, Reseda, Cream, Peacock, Tuscan, Vieux Rose, Mikado Yellow, White.
Prices ranging from 25 cents upwards. These Satins are just the thing for Evening Wear and Excellent Value.
NEW MOIRE in Seal Brown, Mid-Brown, Cream and Black. Black Peau de Sole Silk, soft lustrous make.
RHADAMES in Black, Mahogany, Seal Brown, Peacock, NEW LACES—Black Chantilly Laces in all Widths. Black Lace Mittens. Also a lot of NEW BUTTONS in Bone and Fancy. Large Bone Ball Buttons in assorted colors: The newest thing for Jackets and Long Coats.

Fredericton, Aug. 18. DEVER BROS.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
STANLEY'S ENGLISH SPECTACLES
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

GEO. C. HUNT,
Agent, - - - - - Fredericton.
See later Advertisement.
Aug. 22.

NEW RESTAURANT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a Restaurant in Lee's Building, end of bridge St. Mary's, where Meals at all Hours, will be served at a moderate rate.

Beans and Boston Brown Bread
at all times, and
OYSTERS IN SEASON.
W. A. Lindsay.
St. Mary's, Aug. 16th, 1888.—1 m-tw-w

NOTICE.

PLUMS. PLUMS.

SHARP'S PLUMS
EXPECTED THIS WEEK.
GREEN GAGE & MOOER'S ARCTIC.

Peas, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Peaches, Apples.
☞ Fresh and nice at
W. H. Vanwart.
Fredericton, Aug. 28, 1888.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON.

Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for

SLEIGHS & PUNGS.

We Have on Hand, and are Finishing Up, 200 Double Seated and Single Seated Pungs and Sleighs, which we are Determined to Sell On at

PRICES THAT WILL ANYWHERE DEFY COMPETITION.

Leave Your Orders Early.

EDGECOMBE & SONS.

Fredericton? Oct. 6th, 1887.

NEW GOODS!

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co

202 Queen street.

We are now showing a splendid stock of

NEW BERLIN & ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS,

WRAPS AND SCARFS

In all the New Shades. Just the Thing for these Cool Evenings.

Fredericton, Aug. 15. T., D. & CO.