POOR COPY




**TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION**

FOR WEEK ENDING

March 23rd, 1889.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, | 1,021 |
| Thursday, | 1,106 |
| Saturday, | 1,423 |
| Total, | 3,550 |
| Average, | 1,183 |

# The Gleaner.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.


## EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION

The Montreal Herald put the case of Tupper's extravagance nicely when it says that, the direct payments of public money to Sir Charles Tupper and the several members of his family are not so much to be regretted as the indirect cost of entrusting that lavish gentleman with the duty of nursing constituencies for Tupper, Son & Co. It is the Co. which is as much to be dreaded as the named partners. Mr. Davies, the vigilant and well informed member for Queen's County, P. E. I., explained this to the house of commons very lucidly on Wednesday last. So evident did he make it that the treasury tap was in the hands of the eminent firm before mentioned, that a green shade of envy fell upon the rest of those on the conservative side of the house, who can reach only the drippings. We cannot do better than quote a highly interesting paragraph from Mr. Davies' speech:—

"In the constituency of the Minister of Marine a branch line was built parallel to an existing line. It was to cost $300,000, though when the government made this estimate they had not taken the precaution to have the line surveyed. To date it has cost $535,535, and it is not yet finished. *To secure the minister in his seat this expenditure has been made for a road to compete with another government road which was not paying its way.* Mr. Davies then cited a number of similar instances, including the St. Charles branch, which was to cost $300,000, and which has cost $1,300,000; the Oxford and New Glasgow branch, which was to be a short line to the coast, less by forty miles than the existing miles, which only shortened the distance by two miles; which was estimated to cost half a million and has cost a million and a quarter. To aid the Chignecto Ship Railway the credit of the country is pledged to the extent of three and a half millions—$175,000 a year for twenty years; yet there is not a practical shipmaster in the provinces who does not denounce the scheme as a fraud. Even if it were practicable, where is the trade to support it. As a matter of fact, money is everywhere being squandered in the maritime provinces on unnecessary works, constructed solely for the purpose of securing the election of supporters of the government."

The railway debt of this country is, of course, enormous, and out of all proportion to the number and wealth of the population, but how can it be otherwise if dollars by the hundred thousand are tossed about like farthings in order to secure a seat for the High Commissioner, when he is not High Commissioner, and seats for his son, and Co. The Roman Emperor who feasted on nightingales' tongues was not unreasonable enough to complain of his household expenses, and Canadians should not murmur at the swollen condition of their debt, and the swelling proclivities of their taxation, if they will insist on giving blank cheques to Sir Charles. We acquit Sir Charles of being small in his ideas of expenditure at any time, and when he is dealing with the public money his ways are regal.

In the course of one of those able speeches which he can always make when he chooses, Mr. Patterson, of Brant, sounded a note of warning on this subject. The government have been borrowing money right and left, to an extent, as they admit, beyond the ordinary resources of the country, and they have led both the people of the dominion, and the creditors in Europe, to believe that the sales of land in the Northwest would prove an ample offset to the loans. But so far as a return to capital account is concerned these sales have been an unmitigated failure. The policy of the government turned for years the tide of settlement away from our Northwest, and it is only now beginning to re-appear. During the interval the settlement has been by driblets. There is no money from that quarter. The danger about all this is that fears of repudiation may be created. It is an unpleasant contingency to think about, but the capitalists of England may ask whether the future of the country is so well assured that under no circumstances can there arise a condition of things in which the sons of the present borrowers might question their obligation to liquidate the debts of their fathers. We hope not, but we think it is wise to limit the extent to which the good faith of others and the fortune of the future shall be mortgaged. English investors have great confidence in Canada, but we cannot expect them to forget that reputation is not altogether unknown on the Northern Continent of America, and far from uncommon on the Southern. There is a sore feeling about some States in the Union now, and it is not wise to plunge this young association of States so far into debt, as to raise in the mind of the London Stock Exchange the question of our continued willingness and ability to pay. Canada has been running a race with New Zealand in reckless expenditure, and when the inevitable day arrives on which New Zealand will exhibit signs of fidgetness about paying her annual interest, uneasiness about Canada will arise, even if nothing is done here to warrant it. The result may be to close the European purse to us except at exorbitant rates of interest, possibly at a time when need of ready money is great. The country, even in its most jocund moods, should not forget Sir John's candid admission made at Quebec, that he was squeezing the orange dry, or as he put it, that when he left there would be nothing left in the treasury. "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die," may or may not be a good precept for individuals to act upon, but it is not a safe one for the Dominion of Canada. Sir John tells us that he has adopted it for his ministry, but what will the people say when, all glamor being removed, the cold facts of the last ten years' riot are presented to them. Will they be content with the husks that the swine refuse, because Sir John has eaten all the fatted calves.

## MR. BLAIR AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

The unhappyand unsatisfactory position of Mr. Blair's supporters was well brought out in the assembly last evening in Mr. Blair's threat to Dr. Stockton and Mr. Emmerson. It has been an open secret for some time past that many of the supporters of the government are greatly dissatisfied with the course pursued by Mr. Blair in many matters of public concern, and with his treatment of his political friends. He adopts a policy without consultation with his supporters, and forces them to vote for it whether it be in accordance with their views or not. Any remonstrance is met with the threat that any supporter who is not prepared to sustain the government in its policy must consider that the relationship between the two cannot henceforth be as pleasant as before. He frequently introduces into his measures, as for instance in the case of the Elections bill now under consideration, principles which the majority of his supporters have in the past condemned as not consistent with the sound principles of honest government, and corrupt in tendency. Dr. Stockton, Mr. Emmerson, Dr. Alward, and others have condemned just such principles on a dozen public platforms; yet Mr. Blair will, under threat, attempt to force these gentlemen into the ridiculous position of renouncing their good old principles of the past, and to vote with him in the introduction and perpetuation of toryism in provincial legislation. The scene last night affords a striking instance of his deliberately impudent, overbearing and tyrannical treatment of his government's supporters, who will not bend knee at his will. Dr. Stockton moved as an amendment to the Elections bill, that the franchise be extended to widows and spinsters; and made a thoroughly liberal speech thereon. Mr. Emmerson followed in a neat and appropriate speech endorsing Dr. Stockton's amendment and views. Mr. Blair then arose and in effect openly stated that he would not accept the amendment, and if they persisted in keeping it before the house, and in voting in support of their views as just expressed that their relationship with the government would in the future be much strained. The public will be very much interested just now in the course of Messrs. Stockton and Emmerson. We trust that these gentlemen will not place themselves in such a position that the terms which they employed in the past to express their contempt for the "doughy," servile supporters of Sir John Macdonald in parliament, may be made to apply to themselves in their relationship with Mr. Blair.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

**Independence of Parliament.**

Over fifty thousand dollars worth of clothing was supplied to the militia department last year by the tailoring company of which Senator Sanford is the head, middle and tail. And yet we have an independence of parliament act on the statute book.—Ottawa Free Press.

**A Bad Beginning.**

Democratic newspapers are making a point out of the fact that the first serious business disaster under Harrison's Administration—that of the Reading Iron Works—took place in protection's stronghold. The bankrupt concern was a member of the Iron and Steel Trust. The fact that the failure of the Reading Iron Works—which throws 2,500 men out of employment—has been followed by the suspension of three rolling mills, throwing 600 additional men out of work, seems to indicate that the much-coddled iron industry, in the great stronghold of protection, is not in a very healthy state.—Montreal Herald.

**To Make no Promises.**

President Harrison is reported as saying: "I have made up my mind that I shall make no promises. I don't propose to have people going around on the streets saying that I have lied about appointments or anything else." Therein he differs widely from our Sir John, who will promise anything when it suits his purpose.—London Advertiser.

**Inspiration from Dreams.**

Since Robert Louis Stevenson wrote "A Chapter on Dreams," and gave the little Brownies of his sleeping brain the credit of many of the fanciful creations of his waking hours, several well known novelists have acknowledged to the dreaming of plots. The Duchess, in a recent newspaper article, wrote that at least two-thirds of the innumerable characters who figure in her innumerable novels have been spun from the stuff which dreams are made of, and if she meets an interesting man or woman, who is in the least suggestive of material, and goes to sleep with this new personality freshly photographed in her mental camera, she is pretty sure to dream it up into shape before the dawn of day.—Current Literature.

**The Norwegian Peasant.**

The Norwegian peasant has a decided aptitude for trading and for travel, and is consequently naturally inclined to knowledge. Education is making steady progress in the country; every one can read and write, and on every farmstead one or more newspapers are regularly taken. The husmænd (tenants or cotters) even are beginning to subscribe to newspapers. Books they can get from the parish library, or very often they buy them for themselves. The modern literature of the country has penetrated into every valley, and is now generally bought by the well to do among the peasantry. —Harper's Magazine.

**Speaking in the Singular.**

That worthy chip of an old block, Dumas the younger, inherited no small share of the paternal gift of repartee. Many years ago, when the pair were traveling in Spain, they came to a part of the country said to be infested by brigands. "What idiots we were," exclaimed Dumas the son, "to forget our pistols!" "You might as well speak in the singular number," quietly suggested Dumas the father. "True," replied the son, with a smile, "I stand corrected. I ought to have said, what an idiot you were to forget them!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

## 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.**

Dr. John Rae, the Arctic explorer, is seriously ill.

Professor Donders, the celebrated oculist, died at Utrecht Sunday.

Count Herbert Bismarck is arranging for the Emperor William to visit England.

The Pope has consecrated Cardinal Bausa as bishop of Florence, and Mgr. Liniarch as bishop of Sienna.

Sixty sudden deaths have taken place in a hospital at Florence, Italy. Cholera is feared to be the cause.

Torpedo boat No. 110, belonging to the French navy, foundered Friday night off Harfleur. Of the crew fourteen were drowned.

In the election in Gorton division of Lancaster Saturday Matther, liberal, was elected over Hatch, conservative, by 846 majority, about double the majority at the last election.

In a duel with swords at Rome Sunday Deputy Cavalotti slightly wounded Signor Corveto, under secretary for the war department. The trouble grew out of a personal dispute.

**American.**

Terrible suffering is reported among the Irish, who recently emigrated to Buenos Ayres.

H. C. Stevens, ex-collector at Centreville, Me., has been arrested for embezzlement and committed to jail. Shortage, $6,000.

The building firm of Wahlman & Grip, the largest in Northern Michigan, has made an assignment. The liabilities are about $150,000; assets not known.

Edward Brannen, aged 13 living near Greenwood, Va., shot himself through the head on Saturday, dying in 15 minutes. No cause for the act is known.

Charles Fow, trusted clerk of Sing Kee, Chinese merchant, Chicago, has disappeared, taking with him all his employer's savings. It is supposed he has come to Canada.

The American sugar refinery of San Francisco raised the prices of all grades of sugar one-quarter of a cent per pound. California refined has made a raise of one-eighth of a cent per pound.

At Worcester, Mass., Sunday afternoon, Albert Linstrom seriously wounded Emily Scenckle with a revolver and then put a bullet through his own brain. The girl had declined to marry him. She may recover.

The Verugas bridge, the most famous bridge on the Oroya railway, Peru, was swept away by a flood. It was 108 feet high and originally cost 400,000 soles. Its destruction has rendered transportation from that part of the country almost impossible. It will probably be a long time before it is rebuilt.

Eighty thousand pounds of bones formed part of the cargo of the steamer Wingate from Alexandria, Egypt, which arrived at New York a day or two ago. These bones are to be used as a fertilizer. They were gathered from the deserts of Egypt. Some of them are human bones and some bones of camels and horses.

**Canadian.**

Montreal will build a Masonic temple to cost $100,000.

A thousand emigrants from Ontario arrived at Winnipeg on Friday, making 2,500 in 11 days.

A strong effort will be made to complete St. Peter's cathedral Montreal, in 1892, in time for the great exhibition.

Andre Mainville has been sentenced to 15 lashes and 18 months' imprisonment for criminally assaulting an 11-year old girl.

It is understood that a mass meeting will be shortly held in Montreal to protest against the Quebec government's new license act.

The new third party convention at Toronto has closed. Rev. Dr. Alex. Sutherland was appointed president of the executive council.

A Belgian named Devicy, who kept a tobacco store in Quebec, has quietly decamped with his family without giving notice to his numerous creditors.

The annual meeting of the North America United Caledonia society representing this continent, will be held in Toronto August twenty-second and twenty-third.

The main barracks in the Halifax citadel were partially destroyed by fire Saturday night. The fire originated from a defective flue and caught in the roof. It was a large three story stone building with wooden roof capable of accommodating five hundred men, and was occupied by three batteries of royal artillery. The men lost most of their kits and their small arms were badly damaged; less about $5,000.

**Building Ships.**

The business of building ships has prospered in Great Britain during the past year. It is a noble trade, and employs a large number of the most skillful mechanics. On the little river Clyde, in Scotland, 302 vessels were launched in 1888, of which 175 were steamers and 127 were sailing ships. Most of the steamers were built of steel, which has now become the favorite metal among ship owners.

On the Tyne, 132 vessels were built during the year, and on the Wear 75, making a total of 501.

These vessels alone would form a very imposing fleet, and nearly all of them were designed for commercial purposes. Great as the number of new vessels was, it does little more than make good the losses in the British shipping list by wreck and decay. Moreover, a considerable number of these vessels were built for foreign firms and governments.

In any part of the world, if any one wants a good steamer built, he thinks first of the great ship building firms in the north of Britain, and one of them is pretty sure to get the contract.

There was a time when the United States took the lead in this magnificent kind of manufacture, and people in England went down to the docks in Liverpool and London just to see the beautiful clippers built on the Merrimac, the Hudson and the Kennebec. It should be so, and will be so again, we trust, before many years have passed.—Youth's Companion.

**Seals Not Signatures.**

When Ralph Red bought his father's freedom of William le Butler, William gave him an acknowledgment for the money and a written certificate of the transaction, but he did not sign his name. In those days nobody signed their names, not because they could not write, for I suspect that just as large a proportion of people in England could write well 600 years ago as could have done so forty years ago, but because it was not the fashion to sign one's name. Instead of doing that everybody who was a freeman and a man of substance, in executing any legal document, affixed to it his seal, and that stood for his signature. People always carried their seals about with them in a purse or small bag, and it was no uncommon thing for a pickpocket to cut off this bag and run away with the seal, and thus put the owner to very serious inconvenience. This was what actually did happen once to William le Butler's father-in-law. He was a certain Sir Richard Bellhouse, and he lived at North Tuddenham, near Dereham. Sir Richard was high sheriff for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1291, and his duties brought him into court on Jan. 25 of that year before one of the judges at Westminster. I suppose the court was crowded, and in the crowd some rogue cut off Sir Richard's purse and made off with his seal. I never heard that he got it back again. —Historic Essays, Rev. Augustus Jessopp.

**THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.**

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood,
Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained;
The malarious farm, the wet, fungus grown wildwood,
The chills then contracted which since have remained;
The scum covered duck pond, the pigsty close by it,
The ditch where the sour smelling house drainage fell;
The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul barnyard nigh it,
But worse than all else was that terrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the mold crusted bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.

Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted
The water I drank in the days called to mind,
Ere I knew what professors and scientists gifted
In the water of wells by analysis find:
The rotting wood fiber, the oxide of iron,
The algæ, the frog of unusual size,
The water impure as the verses of Byron,
Are the things I remember with tears in my eyes.
And to tell the sad truth, though I shudder to think of it,
I considered that water uncommonly clear,
And often at noon when I went there to drink of it,
I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer.
How ardent I seized, with hands that were grimy,
And quick to the mud covered bottom it fell;
Then reeking with nitrates and nitrites, and slimy
With matter organic it rose from the well.

Oh! had I but realized in time to avoid them,
The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draught,
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them
With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed;
Or perchance I'd have boiled it, and afterward strained it
Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined;
Or, after distilling, condensed and regained it
In potable form, with its filth left behind.
How little I knew of the dread typhoid fever
Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink;
But since I've become a devoted believer
In teachings of science I shudder to think.
And now, far removed from the scenes I'm describing,
The story for warning to others I tell,
As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing,
And I gag at the thought of that horrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the fungus grown bucket,
In fact, the slop bucket that hung in the well!

—Christian Advocate.

**An Electric Clock.**

A great deal of interest has been created in France by the novel form and operation of an electric clock, recently introduced, the peculiarity in the construction of which consists in the presence of two kinds of batteries, one a wet zinc-iron element and the other a dry zinc-iron element. The former consists of an iron bottle five and one-half inches high by three and one-half diameter, which forms one electrode; the other electrode is a carbon rod passing through an India rubber stopper into the center of the bottle, this being filled with caustic potash and oxide of mercury. There is no diaphragm, and the zinc is gradually consumed, while the oxide of mercury is reduced; the e.m. f. is 1.3 volts, and the internal resistance only 3 of an ohm. These clocks receive an impulse forty times a minute, and exhibit no weakening of the power either in the dry or the wet cell. An easy calculation will show the interesting fact that the total number of electrical impulses exceeds 21,000,000 per annum—certainly a most severe duty for any battery.—New York Telegram.

**The Future American Empire.**

Queen Victoria, in her speech at the opening of parliament, said: "I have consented to take part in a conference with Germany and America, at Berlin, upon the Samoan question." Here is a curious example of the complete surrender of the Monroe doctrine to this country of the word America. It is now applied by the people of other nations only to the great Union of American states. To be an American, therefore, one must be a citizen of the most powerful republic that ever existed. No one thinks of calling a resident of Canada or Mexico an American. The people of the United States, by their achievements, have made themselves stand for the entire continent. Perhaps this is an unconscious admission on the part of the rest of the world that it is the manifest destiny of this country to rule all the territory, from the pole to the isthmus and from ocean to ocean.—Chicago America.

**Tangier as a Winter Resort.**

Tangier is rapidly taking its place among the winter health resorts. This year there has been a great arrival of English visitors, and I hear that the climate is truly delightful. Those who care for outdoor sports can get as much wild boar shooting and pig sticking as they desire, and some camping out parties have been organized by Sir William Green, the British minister, to carry on the sport. The American consul and his wife give weekly dances for the amusement of the fair sex, and although wheels are unknown in Morocco, people manage to get about in a surprising manner.—London Life.

**A Knickerbocker's Signature.**

A Knickerbocker, proud of his Dutch descent, strode into the surrogate's office in New York to see the signature of his illustrious grandma to the will by which she bequeathed the real estate that he has inherited. The document was found, dated in 1788, written by a scribe who had also signed her name, under which was a circle like the letter O, bearing the legend, "Her mark." The Knickerbocker's stride was less majestic as he hastily turned his back on this flaw in the family escutcheon.—Detroit Free Press.

**Truth and Falsehood.**

Truth is naturally so acceptable to man, so charming in herself, that to make falsehood be received we are compelled to dress it up in the snow white robes of truth—as, in passing base coin, it must have the impress of the good ere it will pass current. Deception, hypocrisy and dissimulation are, when practiced, direct compliments to the power of truth.—Once a Week.

Young Wife (in boarding house to husband)—See, George, I have washed out a couple of handkerchiefs this morning, and saved 10 cents laundry.

George (enthusiastically)—You are a little treasure. I am going right out now and buy an extra cigar. Economy is wealth.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

**Mrs. Langtry's Furniture.**

Mrs. Langtry's hobby is fine furniture. Her dressing is simple enough off the stage. She likes tailor made costumes, rich but simple, and not particularly expensive, but her home is a home of artistic design and taste. It is full of all sorts of little objects of beauty, refinement and expense. Pottery of all sorts and of all nations is scattered about, glassware is abundant, and pictures are everywhere. The furniture is not simply for show, but for beauty and ease, and Mrs. Langtry never comes to New York that she doesn't at least pass a couple of days in visiting the principal furniture warehouses and choosing some new things for her house on Twenty-third street.—New York Journal.

**Women Studying Rudimentary Surgery.**

The women who are the pupils of the St. John Ambulance association at Birkenhead, England, are not mere students of physiology and hygienic rules, but are practiced in the art of bandaging, removal of injured on stretchers and arrest of bleeding. Most of the lady students have joined the association from choice. Some of them are wealthy and independent, and a few, like the Duchess of Westminster, are titled.—New York Telegram.

**Popes of the Ninth Century.**

Pope Benedict III was a native of Rome, and elected to the chair of St. Peter by the college of cardinals in 855. His pontificate, like that of most of the popes of the Ninth century, was a brief one, lasting but three years. Benedict died on March 10, 858. He was succeeded by Nicholas I. Benedict's pontificate succeeded the fabulous reign of the female Pope Joan. During the Ninth century there were twenty-one popes.—Philadelphia Times.

## FROM THE COUNTRY.

### News from the Districts About Us

### As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

### Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

**RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.**

**The Weather—Obituary—Numerous Church Entertainments.**

RICHMOND, March 23. We have been enjoying exceedingly fine weather here during the past two weeks. The sun shines very brightly and the snow is rapidly going away. The crust is excellent in the mornings and evenings, and those who are so inclined, enjoy themselves very much in coasting.

On Wednesday, March 13th, Mr. Geo. Bustard died. His funeral took place on Friday, 15th inst.

There were several basket sociables in this vicinity last week. On Tuesday the Baptist congregation of McKenzie Corner held one at the residence of Mr. Carpenter, Union Corner. On Wednesday, March 13th, the Methodist congregation, McKenzie Corner, held one in Harron's hall, Debec. It was well attended. A sum of $30 was realized which goes towards furnishing their parsonage. On Friday, 15th inst, the same congregation held a sociable at Watson Settlement. A sum of $24 was made there. On Thursday, 14th inst, the Baptists held one at Mr B Hoyt's, McKenzie Corner.

A great many are busily engaged in hauling lumber to the mills before the roads break up.

Mr. Doyne, from Houlton, is out here buying up hoop poles. He gives a cent a piece for them. Very few are cutting.

**NORTH LAKE.**

**Sudden Death of an Old Resident—Concert—Lumbering Notes.**

NORTH LAKE, March 22. George Bustard, an old resident of Monument Settlement, Carleton County, went to Forest City some weeks ago to make his daughter, Mrs. Markie, a visit. He was not enjoying the best of health. When he went there his friends had no idea that his illness was very serious. About two weeks ago he became seriously ill and died after five or six days. His body was brought home for burial last Thursday, and his funeral took place on Friday.

Rev. Mr. Howard, of Debec, preached in the temperance hall last evening.

Prof. Fox gave a musical concert in the hall Wednesday evening with the intention of getting up a singing school in this place. The concert was well patronized and the professor succeeded in getting encouragement and enough singers to commence school next week.

The most of the lumbermen have come home from the woods and report a very favorable winter for getting lumber. Those engaged in hauling bark have about all gone home. Travelling on the snow roads is nearly over for this season.

**TEMPERANCE VALE.**

**Lumbering Notes—Repairing the Dam—Candy Party, etc.**

TEMPERANCE VALE, March 18. Weather still keeps wet and the roads in bad condition.

The lumbermen seem loath to give up business, for when they strike bare ground they double their horse-power and haul away.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain gave the young folk a candy bee one night last week. A large crowd met and a good time participated in.

R. Bellamy, M. P. P., passed through this place to-day on his way to the Celestial City to attend parliament. We were glad to see Mr. Bellamy looking out for the safety of some of our bridges.

The enemy of all pocket-books, the tax assessor, was among us last week.

Mr. Ross Woodman has a crew of men working on the Lacy mill dam to stop the current of water from undermining the bridge piers.

Several young men from Gilman Bros. lumber camp, Quebec, passed through here to-day on their way home to Southampton.

**THE MODUS VIVENDI.**

**Canada and Newfoundland have Decided to Resume the Issue of Fishing Licenses Thereunder.**

OTTAWA, March 24.—The dominion government has decided to renew the issue of the fishery licenses under the *modus vivendi* in connexion with the fishery treaty negotiated at Washington last year. The Newfoundland government recently sent word to Ottawa that it will co-operate with Canada, and licenses issued by either government will be equally good in all British North American waters.

**THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.**

**Denial of the Claim That There So Many Madcaps Among Them.**

Do not trust our newspapers. Above all shun those journals which pretend to describe society. The society that they know, the only society that they can describe, is not society at all; it is Bohemia. They talk, it is true, of a live duchess, but they have only seen their duchess from a distance. She was in her box, they were all away below in the stalls. The woman whom they really know is Marguerite Gautier, and and it is Marguerite to whom they assign the ducal name.

Most frequently they do not even take the trouble to find a fictitious trademark for their wares; they furnish you without disguise, with the scandal of the world of pleasure, a perfect series of orgies, a Bacchanalia of courtesans. Thereupon you say to yourself. This is a great Babylon! Indeed it is not; it is only a tiny corner of Babylon, no bigger than a nutshell—a tiny corner, such as may be found in London, in Rome or in Vienna. This corner is a trifle larger in proportion as the town is more famous and attracts more foreigners.

But this is not the immorality of Paris, it is the immorality of the world; nay, it is not Paris nor is it the Parisian woman. There is no more amusing madcap than the Parisian courtesan, and no more sensible and charming person than the Parisian woman. The two exist in two distinct worlds, and have nothing in common except their hats.

We have, at the outside, 2,000 or 3,000 of the madcaps, reckoning in that number those who are on the border line and who have one foot in each of the two worlds. It is a large number, but only think what a host of foreigners come to us. And yet the madcaps attract more attention than our 500,000 virtuous Parisian women and our 20,000,000 virtuous French women. Foreigners are not the only persons who make a mistake about this matter. In France itself the novel makes such a fuss that many Frenchmen fancy that the one class of women is the other.

Our excellent little middle class women are judged by the standard of "Indiana." Fifty years ago they were all reading "Indiana" with fervor, forcing themselves to find their own image in it, just as at the present day we force ourselves for an hour or so to believe that Francois le Champi's peasants are men of flesh and blood. Nay, my dear ladies, you are not such Indianas nor such Francillons as all that. When you go to see Francillon on the stage you are so charmed with the happy ending of the third act that you forgive the improbabilities of the other two. Meilhac maintains that your French virtue is a steadily diminishing quantity; but at all events you cling to what remains of it. Still, I am only now speaking of fashionable Parisian ladies, for the others keep simply to the old standard. Vice requires little time to blossom, but it takes long to spread its roots.—Fortnightly Review.


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JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.


**Fattening Terrapin.**

Col. Tilghman and Mr. M T. Goldsborough are largely engaged in the propagation of terrapin, and have about 3,000 confined in a pond, where they are fed and prepared for market. In winter they lie dormant and do not eat at all, but in summer time they seem to have ravenous appetites. The principal food given them is hard crabs, and it takes about 500 to 600 crabs a day to feed them. The crabs are put into a large hopper alive and hacked to pieces in passing through the machinery. They are then thrown into the pond for the terrapin, which are so eager to get at their food that they climb up over the backs of each other.

The terrapin have learned to know what the noise of the hackling machine means, and as soon as it commences to run they begin to gather around and show signs of impatience until their food is given them.—Baltimore Sun.

**An Unlucky Day in Mexico.**

Tuesday is the unlucky day in Mexico. The popular sentiment concerning it is embodied, as is the case with Mexican proverbs and terse sayings generally, in a jingle:

En Martes ni te cases, ni te embarques,
Ni de tu casa te apartes.

Which, rendered literally, means: On Tuesday, neither be thou married, nor go forth (begin, start, enter upon), nor separate thyself from thy house. Belief in the ill luck of Tuesday is a Spanish superstition, reference to which is found in a letter written by Fray Juan de Zumarraga some years before he left Spain for Mexico. Possibly it is a native Mexican superstition, also—though a sufficient reason for its prompt acceptance by the Mexicans, perhaps, is to be found in the fact that on a Tuesday (Aug. 13, 1521) was completed the conquest of the capital city of Tenochtitlan, or Mexico.—Scribner's.

**What London Says of Us.**

Republican simplicity seems to be fast disappearing from Washington society, where, as I learn from one of the journals of that capital, "the seating of guests at official dinners, at which the court rules of precedence are obligatory, is a matter of nice exactness." In cases where desperately knotty points present themselves, it seems the dinner list is sent to the White House to be "diagrammed." The diagrammer, who is the authority on all these grave points of precedence, is a certain Mr. Pruden, one of the White House secretaries. He must have some trouble, since, as my journal informs me, "the ranking of the diplomat is still an unsettled question," and it is earnestly urged that this vexed question should be promptly settled once for all by an act of congress.—London Truth.


ATTENTION!

WM. JENNINGS,

Merchant Tailor,

Is now showing his

SPRING -:- STOCK

—OF—

Fashionable Goods.

WM. JENNINGS

COR. QUEEN ST. AND WILMOT'S ALLEY.

Fredericton, March 22 1888

ORANGES, BANANAS

—AND—

HONEY!

Valencia Oranges, (Fine) 20 Cts. per Doz., Blood Oranges, Florida Oranges, Yellow Bananas, Maple Honey and Maple Sugar.

The Maple Honey and Maple Sugar is manufactured by W. G. Dykeman and J. H. Murch. All fresh and nice at Bottom Prices.

W. H. Vanwart

March 23

$10 REWARD.

LOST on the evening of 21st Feb., A BLACK CURLEY COATED RETRIEVER, answers to the name of "Don." The above reward will be paid to anyone returning him to me at Springhill, or to Barker House.

Any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

Springhill Feb 26 — B. D. SEWELL.

TO RENT!

FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT, the ALBION HOTEL, situate on Queen Street, Fredericton. House Barn and Out Buildings in good repair. Inquire at Barker House, or at office of William Wilson, Fredericton, to

GEO. A. HUGHES.

March 23 tf

For Sale or To Rent.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE or to rent, his residence known as "Kingwood," situated about 2½ miles above Fredericton, on the Spring Hill Road, and on the bank of the St. John River. The house is large and well built, consisting, on the ground floor, of a large drawing room with folding doors, also sitting room, dining and breakfast rooms, large halls, summer and winter kitchens, good sized pantry. There are five bedrooms up-stairs with four large closets. Attached to the house is a large and well built wood-shed; taking in also coal and ice compartments, work shop, hen house and sty. There are two barns on the premises. There is an Island lot directly opposite the house, of about 7 acres. The land is all in a high state of cultivation, and cuts, with the Island about 25 tons of hay. For further particulars enquire of

A. P. O'MALLEY.

Fredericton March 14 1m-tw

FOR SALE!

THE well known commodious and conveniently situated premises in the Town of Chatham, known as the Adam's House, with spacious and convenient stabling in connection. Suitable for a Hotel and Livery business or private residence. Possession given 1st of May. For terms and particulars apply to

JOHN McLAGGAN,

March 21 tw t apr 1 — Newcastle.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT PROPERTY known as the LORNE HOUSE, situate on Regent Street, in the City of Fredericton, at present occupied by T. Manzer, Esq. Apply to

March 21 tf — WM. H. SCULLY

TO LET!

IN ST. MARY'S, from May first, dwelling, situated on main road, suitable yard room and well of good water adjoining building. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAS. HAYES,

St. Mary's March 19 3i-tw — St. Mary's.

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 LET.

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

Messrs. J. A. & W. VANWART,

Fredericton, Feb. 2—tf — Barristers.

150 SHIP CARPENTERS

WANTED!

IN BATH, MAINE.

$2.50 PER DAY FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN.

March 7—3wtw.

Servant Wanted!

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT to go to St. John. Wages no object. Apply at this office.

Fredericton March 21 3in-tw

Girls Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE

Reference Required

Fredericton Sept. 4th 1888.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, will take place at their office, on the first Monday of April next, at 2 o clock p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

A. D. MACPHERSON,

Fredericton, March 1st, 1889. — Secretary.

March 9 tw-td

ARE YOU THIRSTY?

SODA WATER

—AND—

OTTAWA BEER,

—AT—

White & Co's.

Fredericton, Feb. 9.

C. C. GILL,

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER,

BRUNSWICK STREET, - - - FREDERICTON, N. B.

PAPERING, COLORING AND GRAINING

at reasonable rates. All work promptly done.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

March 16 3m-tw

CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale ten Milch Cows and eight head of Fatted Cattle. Apply t

JOSEPH HAWKES,

Tomlinson's W. C.

March 16 4w-wtw pd — Tay Creek, Y. C

The North American

LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y

OF TORONTO

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PRES'T.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gauranteed Capital, | $300,000.00 |
| Full Government Deposit, | - |
| New business for 1888 over - | $2,500,000.00 |

THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN," embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontine, Semi-Tontine and Commercial Plan, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and its progressive record and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims, are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.

The Company's rates are, according to their various plans, so arranged as to suit the convenience of all, as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontine the attractive invest, ment feature is combined with insurance.

All information given and applications received by

C. E. DUFFY,

Agent, Fredericton

Oct. 29, 1887—w tw—1yr.

THE ATLAS

FIRE

ASSURANCE CO'Y,

Of London, Eng.

Established in the Year 1808.

CAPITAL, - - - $6,000,00.

Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.

C. E. DUFFY, Agent.

Fredericton Oct. 6th, 88

EVAPORATED

APPLES!

Strictly No. 1 Fruit.

NOW DUE:

50 BOXES

Evaporated Apples.

FOR SALE BY

JAS. HODGE

Fredericton, March 12.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

3000 BBLS. FLOUR,

Mostly bought before the recent rise, including the following well known Brands.

Ogilvie's Patent,
Ogilvie's Star,
Ogilvie's Baker's A,
Harvest Moon,
Buda,
People's,
Walzen,
Crystal,
Stockwell,
Phœnix,
Kent Mills,
Leo,
Heart's Content,
Mascot,
Charm.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Feb. 26th, 1889.

JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Designs in

LADIES

POCKET BOOKS

this year, 1889. Beautiful in design, well made and reasonable in price, in fact, cheaper than old style books are sold elsewhere, at

F. J. McCAUSLAND'S

WATCH & JEWELLRY STORE, QUEEN ST

Fredericton, March 2