POOR COPY

Dept. Public Works

"THE GLEANER" WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY ADDRESS IN FREDERICTON AT 25 Cents a Month.

The Gleaner.

"THE GLEANER" WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY ADDRESS IN GIBSON AND MARYSVILLE AT 25 Cents a Month.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889. No. 130

Professional Cards

DR. M'ALLISTER,
Dentist,
IS HOME AGAIN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.
Good Reliable Dental Operations at Lowest Rates.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH A SPECIALTY.
Office hours 9.30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Office Queen Street, opp. Queen Hotel.
Fredericton, March 7.

C. D. CARTER,
Dentist.
EXTRACTION AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY. A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER F. J. M'CAUGLAND'S JEWELRY STORE 360 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, July 17th, 1888.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888—1yr.

DR. H. D. CURRIE,
Surgeon Dentist,
164 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

GEO. F. GREGORY,
(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR,)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: NEXT BELOW QUEEN HOTEL, LATELY OCCUPIED BY GREGORY & BLAIR.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.
Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
rederiton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

DR. CROCKET
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

GREGORY & GREGORY,
Barristers and Notaries.
OFFICES: CARLETON ST., FREDERICTON
ALBERT J. GREGORY, FRANK B. GREGORY, Registrar of Probates.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

G. E. DUFFY,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law.
Notary Public, Etc.
SEC'Y-TREASURER OF SUNBURY.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second door from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov. 1st, 1887

Auctioneers

H. C. C. WETMORE,
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms Moderate. Returns Prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

Hotels

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET - - - FREDERICTON.
NEWLY REFITTED AND NOW ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
SAMPLE ROOM AND LIVERY STABLE.
Modern Improvements constantly being made
F. B. COLEMAN, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N.B.
J. A. EDWARDS, - Proprietor.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

COLOSSUS
GUNTER'S BIG SLEIGH,
Seating nearly Half a Hundred, Drawn by Four or Six Horses,
ON HIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.
Parties of any number wishing to visit Marysville Rink will be called for at their residences.
Telephone your Orders.
GEO. I. GUNTER.
Fredericton, Dec. 11th, 1888.

New Advertisements.

BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Is the Best in the Market.
BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Is famous for its Strength and Quality.
Belding's Spool Silk
Is Always Preferred by Dress Makers.
Belding's Spool Silk
Is Free from Knots and Imperfections.
BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Always Measures Number of Yards Marked on Spool.
BELDING'S SPOOL SILK
Is the Most Popular Silk in United States and Canada.
LADIES—Ask for this Popular Spool Silk and take no other. See that the name of Belding, Paul & Co. is on Every Spool. For Sale by all Dry Goods Houses.

James D. Fowler.
WATCHES; WATCHES; WATCHES.
GOLD, SILVER, GOLD FILLED, AND NICKLE CASES, FROM
$2.50 TO $150.00
EACH.
Best Value in the City.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
James D. Fowler,
Opp. POST OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, - N. B.
Fredericton, Dec. 15th 1888

JUST RECEIVED
The following MALTINE PREPARATIONS:
Maltine Plain,
" Wine,
" Ferrated,
" Yerbine,
" With Cod Liver Oil.
" " Alteratives,
" " Peptones,
" " With Pepsine and Pancreatine.
Elixer Lactopeptine
Peptonized Beef.
DAVIS STAPLES & Co.
DRUGGISTS
Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

'Golden Fleece,'
FALL 1888
New Ulster Cloths,
New Mantle Cloths,
New Dress Goods,
IN SUITINGS & MELTON CLOTHS
New Dress and Mantle
TRIMMINGS
FEATHERBONE CORSETS.
T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Nov. 3.

WEST END
SAW MILL AND LUMBER YARD.
SEASON 1887.
THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING AND SHEATHING, PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK SPRUCE AND PINE BOARDS, AND PLANK PLANED ON ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill
R. A. ESTEY.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

READY MADE BARGAINS.
The Subscribers will open on the First Day of May next, on the
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
At present occupied by Mr. Cropley, one of the best stocks of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Ever offered in this City. They are now selling the balance of their Fall and Winter Stock at Prices which are nothing less than Ready Made Bargains. For CASH only.
LUCY & CO.
Fredericton, Feb. 23, 1889.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE
JUST RECEIVED:
Johnson's Liniment,
Wizard Oil,
White Liniment,
Allan's Lung Balsam,
Atwood Bitters.
JOHN M. WILEY,
196 QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton, Jan. 23

G. T. WHELPLEY
Has now in Stock
4 TONS UP-RIVER BUCKWHEAT MEAL,
200 BUSH. OATS,
BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS.
The above are Selling very Low.
TO ARRIVE: 1 CAR LOAD OF FEED.
310 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, March 23.

RECEIVED TO-DAY
A NEW LOT OF
PURE MAPLE CANDY AND SUGAR
Manufactured by
BYRON McNALLY, Queensbury.
For Sale at
YERXA & YERXA'S.
Fredericton, March 23

R. COLWELL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs and Pungs built to order in the latest and most durable styles. Material and workmanship of the best. Particular attention given to painting, trimming and repairing Carriages, etc.
Terms, etc., to give satisfaction.
FACTORY
KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

LONDON TEA CO'Y.
13 YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON SALE
CHOICE NEW SEASONS TEAS
Kaisow's, Saryune's, Panyong's, Oolong's, Pekoe's, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. H. TIPPET, Manager
Fredericton, Feb. 20.

EACH PAYS HER OWN WAY.

How the Ladies Buy Their Seats for the Matinee Performances.

Four ladies stood at the box office window at Palmer's theatre recently just before the performance began and spent five minutes in selecting seats. There were not many to choose from. The house was nearly all sold out, and four seats in one of the rear rows in the orchestra and a few in the balcony were all that were left, save an isolated chair here and there. The ladies finally concluded to sit in the orchestra, and as they announced their decision each pushed a bank note through the window to the ticket seller. They were intimate friends, evidently, and had come to the theatre in a party, but each paid her own way.

"I wonder why it is," said the ticket seller, when the rush of business was over and he had a chance to breathe, "that everybody pays his own way at a matinee."

"Is that the rule at matinees any more than it is at evening performances?" a Star reporter asked.

"Why, yes. For the evening performance a large proportion of the seats are sold in advance. A man will buy a couple of seats during the day, or perhaps several days ahead. If a party of four people or a greater number intend to visit the theatre together, some one of them will secure seats for the whole, and long enough ahead so that he can get them in a block and in a desirable part of the house. But even if several people attend in a group and get their seats on the spot, one of the gentlemen in the party will select and pay for them, and if he is not entertaining will settle the little financial pool with his friends afterward, if he has not levied an assessment before they have reached the house. You seldom see a 'Dutch treat' in the evening."

"A 'Dutch treat?'"

"Yes: 'Dutch treat,' 'Pennsylvania treat.' Every one pays his own way, you know, and pays it on the spot. It's a matinee institution. Sometimes two men will come up to the window at an afternoon performance and each buy his own seat, but not often. It is a sort of woman's fad. It makes a big difference in the work of handling tickets whether we sell them singly or in pairs or in blocks of four or more. Men are naturally liberal—extravagant, if you please—in such matters. A man will ask a friend to go to the theatre with him, and at his cost, with the same grace that he will offer him a cigar. But women very rarely entertain each other outside of their own home when it costs money to do it."

The ticket sellers at other theatres had similar stories to tell. The man who sells you "the best in the house" at the Fifth avenue said that women from the suburbs had a monopoly of the "matinee Dutch treat" at that house. "And each one of a party passes in a big bank note, usually a ten dollar bill," he continued, "and I have to make change four times in what is virtually a single sale. I wonder how it is that they always have big bills. Women who come to a matinee very seldom have the exact change to offer, and rarely hand in a two dollar note in payment for a seat. Almost always it is a ten dollar note that is pushed in through the window, and it is usually folded up. When I have unfolded four ten dollar notes and handed out four piles of change of $8.50 each, as I frequently do, I have done about all the work I ought to in selling four seats."—New York Star.

The Royal Widows of Europe.

There never were, I think, so many royal widows in the regal circles of Europe in existence at one time as there are at present. Beginning with Queen Victoria, the Empress Eugenie and the two German empresses, Augusta and Victoria, there are now Queen Christina of Spain, the Duchess of Albany and, latest of all, the Grand Duchess Stephanie, whose aunt, the mad Empress Carlotta of Mexico, has never put on widow's weeds, as she is in daily expectation of the arrival at her present home of the Emperor Maximilian. What a brilliant destiny that unfortunate prince threw away when he left the charming shades of Miramus to run after the will-o'-the-wisp grandeurs of a visionary empire in the new world. He would have been now, by the death of his nephew, Prince Rudolph, the heir to the Austrian throne, and popular and beloved as he was, he would have been rapturously hailed as the future emperor by the nations under the sway of Austria. Napoleon III did his most fatal work when he lured the intelligent, amiable Maximilian from his conjugal happiness and the brilliant possibilities of his future, to work out his own sinister designs, which were not for the aggrandizement of the unfortunate archduke, nor even for the regularization of French claims in Mexico, but which were simply covert acts of hostility against the United States. "I have carved you an empire out of a block of silver," was the remark of Napoleon to Maximilian when the latter came to take leave of him. It was not an empire but a sarcophagus that the crowned Mephistopheles had hollowed out for his luckless guest, and not from a block of silver, but from one of granite—not in sunny Mexico, but in the dim funeral vault of the Hapsburgs.—Paris Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Nickel in the Slot.

You can drop a nickel in the slot and get almost anything. You can get your weight, your height, try your grip, try your lungs, get your bonbons and chocolate, etc. The latest thing is an automatic insurance policy. It is for railroad employes only. There is one of the boxes up in the Lake Shore depot. Underneath the glass in front is a copy of the ticket. The employe drops a nickel in the slot and gets an accident insurance. Ticket good for twenty-four hours. The same company has a box in the Palmer house for traveling men only. The benefit is so much for death through an accident and so much per week while suffering from injuries sustained.—Chicago Herald.

How to Stop a Runaway Horse.

When you see a runaway coming do not try to check him by a rush from the opposite direction or the side, for you will be immediately knocked flat by the collision, but instead prepare yourself for a short run with the horse. Measure with your eye the distance and start for the run while he is yet some way off, perhaps ten feet in the case of fair to medium runaways. You may depend upon his keeping a straight line, for a really frightened horse is half blind, and would not veer for a steam engine. He will go straight ahead until he smashes into something. So do you get close to the line on which he is rushing, and, as he passes you, grab the reins near the saddle. Gather the reins firmly, and then, leaning backward as you run, give them a powerful yank. You may be able to brace yourself somewhat as you give this yank, half sliding on your feet. The strong jerk on the bit tells the horse that he again has a master, and prepares him for the final struggle. A step or two forward after the first yank, do it again. This is the finishing stroke. It never fails when given by a determined man. The horse is on its haunches. Keep a firm pull on the reins till you grasp the horse by the nostrils, and hold him so until he is pacified.—Southern Cultivator.

PENNIES AT THE FERRY HOUSE.

You Would Think There Would Be a Plenty, but That Is Not So.

"Gimme $2 worth of pennies. The grocery man up on the next corner sent me," shouted a boy as he put up a crumbled bill at the box in the ferry house at the foot of Roosevelt street yesterday.

"Can't do it," said the ferry master; "haven't got 'em to spare."

"What're you givin' us?" returned the boy as he again closed his dirty fingers around the bill. "You've got dead loads of 'em over there, only you're too mean to give 'em to a fellow." With this the boy made a grimace and darted into the street.

"Nearly every one imagines that we have pennies by the thousand," said the ferry master to a Sun reporter, "but the fact is we're nearly always short of pennies."

"And doing a penny business, too? It doesn't seem possible."

"I know it doesn't, but I can make you understand it very easily. Just stand here for ten minutes and keep track of the money I take in, and you can figure it out."

The reporter kept tally as directed. In ten minutes forty-six persons passed the box. The largest bill that was offered was a $2 bill. Two fares were taken out, and four pennies had to go with the $1.94 change. One fare was taken out of a $1 bill, and two pennies went with the 97 cents change. Four fifty-cent pieces for four fares entailed a outgo of two pennies in the forty-seven cents change to each passenger. Three single fares were taken from three quarters, and the change in each instance contained two pennies. Two other quarters were offered and two fares were taken from each, making necessary the return in the change of eight pennies. Four dimes were offered for four single fares, and eight pennies went in the change, and two dimes for two fares each required the return of eight pennies more. Single fares were taken from eleven five cent pieces, and twenty-two pennies went in change. Thirteen passengers laid down three pennies each as they passed.

This business occupied just ten minutes, and a single examination shows how it affected the stock of pennies. Sixty-one pennies were paid out to make proper change, and only thirty-nine were received, showing a decrease of twenty-seven pennies.

When the ferry master had a minute of leisure he looked at the figures.

"That is a little above our average," he said. "We usually pay out from 100 to 150 more pennies an hour than are received. Our biggest outgo is on Sundays and holidays. Then we start off with $30 in pennies, and before the day is done we frequently run short."—New York Sun.

Russian Women in the Past.

In olden times the position of women in Russia was deplorable, and, as elsewhere, it has only improved by degrees. Herberstein declares that no woman was deemed virtuous unless she lived in domestic seclusion and was never seen outside home; and Jenkinson says that, except on their way to church at Christmas and Easter or when paying visits, it was an accident if you ever saw a Russian lady. This habit has survived more or less even to this century, for Bremner speaks of the women as "guarded with Oriental seclusion," and Theophile Gautier attests the same thing. So strong in the Sixteenth century was the prejudice against women that even fowls or animals killed by their hands were regarded as unclean; and often, if their husbands were absent, they might be seen standing at their doors and begging some passer-by to perform for them the butcher's office.

Not infrequently the murder of husbands avenged the maltreatment of wives; to meet which a law was ordained that for this crime women should be buried with their heads only above the ground, there to be left till they were starved to death. In olden days marriages were always arranged by intermediaries, and no one would have dreamed of conducting his own suit.

One of the most popular changes effected by Peter the Great was the regulation that no couple should be married without the consent of both parties, and that they should be allowed to meet for at least six weeks before marriage. The intending bridegroom sent his future wife such symbolical presents as needles and thread, raisins and fruit, and a whip.

On the wedding day there was always the show of resistance on the part of the bride so common everywhere; the bride would resist to the uttermost leaving her house to go to the church, and would sob and make a great noise all the way thither. In the church it was etiquette for her to fall down at her husband's feet, and to knock her head on his shoe in token of her subjection. It is said that for three days after marriage she risked her character if she spoke more than a few words at mealtime "with great manners and reverence" to her husband. It was customary for husbands to make their wives and daughters an allowance for paint, and so fond were the ladies of this mode of adornment that Jenkinson compared them to millers' wives who looked as if they had been beaten about the face with bags of meal.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

A Mean Trick.

"There's only one way to get even with that rare article, a growling drummer on the road," said a Detroiter who travels much and meet all sorts of people.

"How's that?"

"They get the best seats in the cars, the best rooms at the hotels, and the best of everything everywhere," he continued, "and you may kick and growl and they wont be disturbed over it. I thought over it a good while before I got the idea."

"But what is it?"

"Well, when I enter a car and find a drummer occupying two seats and his nose in a novel, I slip up to him and inquire:

"'Are you from the house of Blank & Blank, Chicago?'

"'No, sir, I represent the house of Git, Up & Git, of St. Louis.'

"'No?'

"'You bet I do!'

"'Sorry for you, old fellow, but I suppose you've heard of it before this?'

"'What?'

"'Your house has failed—gone to pot—complete wreck.'

"'Great Scots!'

"And then he gathers up his grips, counts his money, asks for a telegraph blank and at the next station he drops off, a crushed and humbled man. Some folks call it a mean trick."—Detroit Free Press.

The Rattan Coffins.

"The latest and newest thing in coffins," said the Rev. Stephen Merritt, is the earth-to-earth" casket. It is an oblong casket made of rattan stripped of its outer gloss. It is called "earth-to-earth" because through its open work meshes the air has free access to the remains, dissolution follows quickly, and the body soon assimilates with the earth. The cost is about the same as that of an ordinary coffin, from $75 up, according to the trimmings. The present construction is an American idea, but similar caskets have been used in England. They are strong enough for the purpose, yet they will sooner disappear in the ground than any that have ever been used."—

REMEMBRANCE.

TO * * *

My thought hath wandered far away this night,
In sooth, I know not either why or how,
But to its distant beckoning I bow
And follow where its echoing tones invite.
Oh, the lost towers and the lost home light,
The gladsome, peaceful days that come not now!
Bring them again, dear memory; allow
My streaming eyes to brighten in their sight,
And teach my heart and lips to say amen.
Might this one joy be left me, out of all
In the past, perfect years of gladness, when
A gracious, welcoming glance did me befall;
For still renewed it greeteth me again
And all my happiest days it can recall.

—Margery Dale.

Stored and Forgotten.

There is nothing suggestive of romance about the interior of an old fashioned storage warehouse, but if all the household things in the musty, slatted, cell like rooms could tell their histories to a story writer, he would have material enough to last him several lifetimes. Perhaps that sofa packed on top of two barrels of crockery couldn't tell you how its rotund bosom palpitated with jealousy when Bella's young man got so familiar that he ventured, after much gentle protestation on Bella's part, to let his arm steal around her belt, and maybe that hat rack in the corner doesn't remember the scenes in the hall when Bella gave the happy fellow good night. Perhaps in the adjoining compartment, you may find Bella's and her husband's own wordly goods, that she was compelled to put away after he abandoned her, or after they found out that housekeeping was a failure and decided to go to boarding.

A Sun reporter went through one of these old style warehouses the other day and looked at some of the things that sixty or more people had left there and failed to pay the storage on. The proprietor said some of the things had been there for fifteen years. He has advertised the sale by auction of all goods on which no charges had been paid for a year.

All sorts of people are in the list of those whose goods will be sold if they don't come around and pay up. Gen. A. L. Lee, a wealthy gentleman who is now in Paris, has had a case of ornamental things in the warehouse since 1887. He has probably forgotten all about them, or doesn't want them. Adah Richmond, the actress, is on the list. She left the articles at the warehouse when she broke up housekeeping here some years ago. Some of the abandoned furniture belonged to husbands and wives who fell out and couldn't find a way to make up again. Some belonged to widows who were compelled to give up housekeeping because unable to pay to continue it, and some to folks who were suddenly called away to fields of labor in other parts of the world.—New York Sun.

Drawing Room Innovations.

It has always been the practice absolutely to forbid the attendance at drawing rooms of ladies who had been divorced, although from no fault of their own. This was a Draconian regulation to which there could be no exception. The queen, however, several years ago very sensibly came to the conclusion that a lady whose conduct had been blameless ought not to be excluded from court because she had divorced her husband on account of his misdeeds. The matter was brought before the cabinet, but some high church statesmen (notably Mr. Gladstone and Lord Selborne) were horrified at the suggested innovation, and the thing dropped. The question has since, however, been revived, and the result is that a lady who has divorced her husband may go to court after she has received a special permission. Every application goes before the queen herself, and her majesty decides each case on its merits.—London Truth.

Nicotine Whims of Statesmen.

Senator Hampton has a queer habit. He does not chew or smoke to any extent, but he is fond of pinching off sections of a fine cigar, powdering it in his hand and snuffing it. He will sit in the cloak room where he can see the president's desk and snuff cigars for an hour at a time.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, also has a nicotine fad. It is to indulge in a "dry smoke." That is, he keeps an unsmoked or half smoked cigar in his mouth all the time.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, of the Brice-Thomas Seney syndicate got into this habit as a compromise between smoking and not smoking, and the result was a surgical operation to remove a tumor like growth that appeared on his lips just at the place where he always held his unlighted cigar. The doctors told him to either smoke or let the whole thing alone, but not to carry an unlighted cigar in his mouth.—Washington Post.

How the Husband Gave It Away.

Here is another good smuggling story from the Belgian frontier: A newly married couple were returning to Germany after a tour to Brussels. As the train approached the frontier the bride grew uneasy and presently confessed that she had a quantity of the finest of Brussels lace in her bag, on which a high duty would have to be paid. "Put it inside your hat," she pleaded. This was done. The custom house officials looked all through the boxes of the elegant young lady, knowing by experience that such are the most daring of smugglers, but found nothing. The chief officer, charmed by the amiable manners of the husband, accompanied the couple to the train, when the wretched husband, forgetting his secret in the joy of having escaped, raised his hat to the officer and was instantly enveloped in a soft white veil. Tableau!—Pall Mall Gazette.

Vaccination.

Vaccination, which is compulsory in England, is optional in France. Post hoc (whether is be propter hoc or not), the smallpox death average is 0.31 per 1,000 in the large cities of France, as against 0.04 in this country during the same period. Of course this looks conclusive, to the ordinary man, in favor of our own practice. No doubt, however, the anti-vaccinationists will give quite another reason for the difference.—London Globe.

Improvement in Clubs.

Time was when I looked upon the so called social clubs, of which there are fully a couple of hundred distributed over the city, as nurseheds of vice and training schools of hoodlumism. My views have undergone a decided change of late years, in keeping with the change in the conduct of the clubs themselves. Five years ago the clubs were for the most part organizations of very bad boys, and their meetings were simply beer drinking bouts, but now many of the clubs have finely equipped quarters, and the membership is composed of hard working and respectable young men, who meet really for improvement. I do not mean that there is much about the nightly sessions that suggests the Chautauqua circle or the society for ethical culture, but they do meet and enjoy themselves with singing and musical instruments, reading of papers, and books sometimes, or a social game of cards. The social club results in keeping boys and young men off corners and out of bar rooms. Particularly is the good effect of the club system noticable in the comparative absence of "gangs" who stood on the corners and made the life of the pedestrian a burden.—Police Captain in Globe-Democrat.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The lazy man aims at nothing and generally hits it.—James Ellis.

It is worth £1,000 a year to have the habit of looking on the bright side of things.—Dr. Johnson.

A California woman gathered 502 cucumbers from a volunteer vine which grew in her garden.

Sydney, Australia, is having an organ built in London, which is said to be the largest in the world, costing $75,000.

The Custer monment in Montana has been so greatly defaced by Indians shooting at it that it has been found necessary to recut the names on it.

A giant ice making machine was shipped from Cincinnati to Denver, Col. It weighed about 300,000 pounds, and thirteen cars were required to carry it. It cost $36,000.

A farmer near Talbotton, Ga., who lives on an estate formerly owned by his father, says that there are good chesnut rails now in use on the farm that were split by the Indians when they owned the country.

Although New Zealand has exported 70,000,000 rabbit skins, the superfluous supply of the live creatures there is said to be as large as ever. These facts go to show that the home market is not in all countries sufficient to counteract the evils of overproduction.

At the sale of Mrs. Jameson's collection of colonial and revolutionary documents in Boston, the signatures of Ethan Allen, John Quincy Adams and Benedict Arnold brought $25 each. A proclamation for Thanksgiving Day issued by President Washington was sold for $109.

A coroner's jury in Cheshire, England, returned a verdict of temporary insanity in the case of a shoemaker who had hanged himself. The poor man had married a widow with sixteen children, and, as the coroner observed, they wanted no better proof that he had lost his senses.

The practice of carrying firearms is becoming so common in England that the magistrates are discussing the best means for putting a stop to it. There is a license charge for carrying weapons, but it is not enforced. It is now proposed to make every purchaser of a weapon pay at the same time for a license.

While Engineer Lanier was making his way down grade toward the Ohoopie river on a Georgia railroad, he saw a woman on the track waving a handkerchief. He stopped, imagining there was some danger, when the woman scrambled aboard, and asked him to take her across the river, as it made her head dizzy to walk on the cross ties. He didn't swear.

Forgetting he was married, Robert Nostrand, of Troy, a groom of a month, after leaving his office, bought an evening paper and went to his father's house, took a bath, and presented himself at table. His mother's inquiry: "Robert, have you already procured a divorce?" brought him to, and he hurriedly left for his own abode, where his young wife was impatiently awaiting him.

Farmers' Purchasing Committies.

Since I have taken up my residence in Springfield I have had occasion to learn more of the workings of the Farmers' alliance, or Agricultural Wheel, as it is called in some places. The organization is not, as is generally supposed, purely political. It undertakes to benefit its members, both in the matter of disposing of their products and in securing the necessities of life at the cheapest rate. It does not establish co-operative stores, as was the plan of the Grangers, but, through what is known as the purchasing committee, dealers in various lines of goods are selected as reliable and trustworthy, and declared purveyors to the alliance. For instance, a dealer in groceries, hardware, drygoods, boots, shoes, hats and clothing and agricultural implements, respectively, has been selected in Springfield, and they are guaranteed the individual patronage of all members of the alliance.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Walking the Baby.

It is said that one of our well known citizens who has been blessed with a son and heir, and whose bloodshot eyes and sleepy appearance in the mornings is not the result of a night's dissipation, was persuaded to go to the dime museum last week to take a look at Chaska's papoose. He appeared very much interested, and ventured to ask the Indian who walked the baby at night. Chaska, with a grunt of indignation at the idea of such a question, briefly answered, "Squaw." Then noting the visitor's surprise, deigned to ask who walked the pale face baby. The happy father confessed that it was the usual thing for him to do it. Cora Fellows' brave looked at the man, and with a half grunt to himself, "Heap big fool," walked away, and the citizen, thinking of his last night's experiences and those in store, said that it wouldn't be such a bad idea to marry a squaw, after all.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

They Don't Speak of It.

It is interesting to note the origin of some of the most aristocratic families of England. For instance, it is said that Lord Coventry is descended from a city merchant; the Duke of Newcastle from Hollis, son of a baker; Chichester, from Leigh, lord mayor of London; Radnor, from Bouverie, a Turkey merchant; Ducie, from a lord mayor; Cranfield and Dorset, from a custom office clerk; Montague, from Brown, a grocer; Dartmouth, from the son of a skinner; Campden, from Hickes, a mercer; Essex, from Capel, a draper; Dormer, from Dormer, a mercer; Duke of Leeds, from Osborn, a clothworker's apprentice; Craven, from a tailor, and Dudley and Ward from a goldsmith.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Don't go to a sleepy merchant for bed rock prices.

The warp in the crook's web of life is too apparent.

To insure against state prison "honesty is the best policy."—Detroit Free Press.

How She Took Care of Money.

Albanians who entered the Adirondack region last summer via North Creek and stopped at that little village to look after their mail will not forget the pretty young woman at the postoffice who answered their inquiries and did it so well. She was the daughter of Postmaster Sheehan, a neat, jaunty, business like miss, and the entire management of the postoffice seemed to be in her hands. More than one visitor made the comment that she herself ought to be postmaster, as she filled the place so well. Not long since neglect was charged against Postmaster Sheehan in not forwarding his money statements to the Albany office. Investigation was made by a postoffice inspector and Miss Sheehan to his amazement, when asked to account for about $1,200 of the postoffice funds, produced a shoe box, in which she had the money packed away in various strange receptacles. She had made it a habit to carry the money with her to and from the office, and her novel bank proved to be a good deal more secure than some iron or steel safes have been. Miss Sheehan impressed those who met her with her ability to take care of herself and to run her father's postoffice.—Albany Journal.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889.

SALISBURY AND BISMARCK.

It appears that Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to London, and the report that Prince Bismarck himself will accompany Emperor William II. on the latter's intended visit to Queen Victoria, have revived the rumors that the tory government might be prevailed upon to join the triple alliance. It is easy enough to see why Germany would like to enter into intimate relations with England, nor can it be denied that a disposition to favor any power opposed to Russia would be in accord with tory traditions. But if Lord Salisbury should make a definite agreement with the Berlin government, whether with regard to Samoa and East Africa, or to larger questions, it would soon become the subject of debate in the house of commons, and it is at least doubtful whether the dissident liberals would approve of a policy at variance with that pursued by liberal governments for the last quarter of a century.

If England should side with Germany in the Samoan conference which is to be held at Berlin, she would give offence to her own colonies in Australia. The Auckland and Melbourne newspapers are quite as outspoken as those of New York in denunciation of the attempts to secure for German residents at Apia privileges not shared by the subjects of the British empire and citizens of the United States. If the tories disregard these vehement expressions of colonial opinion, they will check the imperial federation movement which they desire to foster. Even in East Africa, where Lord Salisbury could best afford to oblige Prince Bismarck, he would run the risk of drawing upon Englishmen the animosity which Germans have excited among the Arabs. The only *quid pro quo* which Bismarck could offer, in return for England's support of his colonial projects, would be a promise to throw the influence of German diplomacy against aggressive demonstrations of the Czar in Central Asia, as well as against any efforts of France and Russia to disturb the British occupations of Egypt.

A species of coalition between England and the triple alliance, whereby the powers concerned would bind themselves to defend one another in case they should be attacked, might be advocated by the tories on the ground that pending the proposed enlargement of the navy, the British islands would be thus secured against even a temporary preponderance of their enemies upon the ocean. The only combination which England has to fear is that of France and Russia. Those two powers would be decidedly superior to Great Britain both in number of ironclads and weight of armament. On the other hand, England would be far stronger than this combination if she had the assistance of any one of the powers in the triple alliance, and she would be irresistible at sea could she depend on their united aid.

To the triple alliance England's co-operation would be invaluable. Without it, Germany, Italy, and Austria could not possibly make head against France and Russia on the ocean; and they would be lucky if their seaports escaped bombardment. Important as is this consideration, it is not the main ground on which it behooves Bismarck to gain the good will, if not the active support of the British Government. The countries linked together in the triple alliance are too poor to sustain a long war, and it is, therefore, a matter of vital moment to them to prevent France and Russia from obtaining large advances of money from London capitalists. There is no doubt that if England should maintain a strictly neutral attitude in the next continental war, the credit of France, at all events, would be good enough to insure the taking of a large French loan by London bankers. In 1870 even the provisional Government of which Gambetta was practically the head, managed to get money in the British metropolis.

Neither Prince Bismarck nor Lord Salisbury would like anything better than to bring the countries which they represent into very close relations. But the real master of the situation, so far as the British House of Commons is concerned, is Lord Hartington, and nobody as yet knows how he feels toward Germany.

DR. STOCKTON'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Stockton and Mr. Emmerson have chosen to yield to the threat of Mr. Blair, and have quietly withdrawn their amendment to the elections bill extending the franchise to widows and spinsters. We regret that these gentlemen had not adopted the more manly course of pressing their motion to a vote. Had they been as firm and as energetic in attempting to secure the passage of their amendment as they would have their constituents and the country believe they were loyal to the principles they advocated, they would have occupied in our legislature a prouder and more honorable position than they can hope to occupy to-day. They were clearly frightened into abandoning a good position by Mr. Blair's threat to withdraw patronage from them. They threw to one side the best opportunity they had to secure a proper amendment to the elections law that they might go through the form of pleasing a tyrannical leader. This is the only instance in the history of our legislature where such a humiliating exhibition has been made by representatives of the people, under threat made in public, and we do hope it will be the last.

The Farmer is still apologizing for Mr. Blair and we take it therefore that Mr. Blair's patronage is still pouring in to that office. In its yesterday's issue a writer who occasionally contributes articles to the press at Mr. Blair's instance, endeavored to create the impression that THE GLEANER's statement of the increase of the provincial debt was incorrect and made maliciously. Our answer is that THE GLEANER's statement is correct in every particular. Any person who has carefully followed the figures in the public accounts knows this. Our remarks, too, on the rapid increase of our public debt were justified, as were the remarks of the St. John Globe, the liberal organ at St. John. The Globe in effect said that our provincial debt was being increased to an alarming extent without any justification. The Farmer's claim that the increase of the public debt is due to expenditures in York is very foolish. What for instance had the recent provincial subsidy to the Temiscouata railway to do with expenditures in York? The Farmer may fancy that it will serve Mr. Blair's political interests to claim that he has done wonders for York, but Mr. Blair has only given to York that which he dare not withhold.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Col. O'Brien's Motion Engages Attention.

OTTAWA, March 26th.—The galaries of the house of commons, were crowded today. when Col. O'Brien submitted his resolution reviewing the whole Jesuit estates question, and calling for disallowance of the Jesuit's compensation bill passed by the Quebec legislature. He spoke at length quoting authorities to show that the Jesuit order was considered dangerous by European Governments, and had even been suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. The Jesuits, he contended, had no claim, legal, moral or equitable, to property or money granted them under the Quebec act. The bill should be vetoed because it violated the fundamental principle of constitution with respect to endowment of a religious society. In this country the union of church and state could not be recognized, and in passing the Jesuit bill, Quebec violated the agreement made between the provinces at confederation. The time had come when it must be declared that the dominion must remain British, and that no outside interference with Canadian affairs would be tolerated.

Col. Tyrwhitt seconded O'Brien's resolution.

Mr. Rykert followed, and said that as an orangeman, he was prepared to accept and justify the bill.

AN AWFUL TRADGEDY.

An Embezzler at Guelph, on Being Bailed Out, Shoots His two Girls and the Wife he had Sworn to Protect, and then Flees.

GUELPH, Ont., March 26.—W H Harvey, a bookkeeper for J W Lyon, and at one time accountant for E R C Clarkson, of Toronto, was arrested this morning for embezzling $4,000 from his employer. Shortly afterwards he was bailed out by Dr. Lett.

Harvey, during the forenoon, had purchased a revolver, but what awful use he was to make of the weapon was never dreamed of until this afternoon, when, for some reason, the chief police visited Harvey's residence. The chief found the house locked at both doors, but by raising the window at the back made his way inside. All was silent as the grave. He passed through the kitchen, dining and sitting rooms, looked into the parlor and then went up stairs, when the first object on which his eyes rested as he turned to the front was Harvey's fair-haired little girl of 12 or 13 years, lying on the floor of the front bedroom with her head in a pool of blood, by the closed door. The bloody hole in her head at once told the means by which she had met her death. The chief raised the little ones head from its cramped position and laid it on a pillow. Turning from this awful sight he went through the upper hall and in the back bedroom found the eldest daughter, also stone dead, lying beside the bed. Horrified the chief went down stairs and in the clothes room off the kitchen found Mrs Harvey stretched at full length with a similar bullet wound. A further search through the house revealed nothing more, and no trace was found of the author of the dreadful triple murder. Harvey went to the central school about 11 o'clock this morning and took his youngest daughter home. He was seen driving towards Schaw station, and as it is thought he may have taken the train for Toronto, his son, who lives there has been warned ,for fear of further bloodshed Harvey was the superintendent of St. George's church Sunday school.

TORONTO, March 27. Harvey was arrested here on the public streets last night. He had sent a message to his son, who works in this city, asking him to walk down to the town and stay with him over night. The message fell into the hands of detectives, thus setting them on Harvey's track. When placed in the dock at the police court, this morning, to answer to the terrible charge of having murdered his wife and two daughters yesterday at Guelph, his appearance was that of a man completely down, mentally and physically. From his looks, no doubt of the unfortunate man's insanity was expressed. After a formal entry of the charge Harvey was sent in custody of constables to Guelph, leaving by the noon train.

One Hundred and Seven Years Old.

In a small cottage way out in the suburbs of New Orleans, where the air is pure and the residences are scarce, there departed this life recently at the wonderful old age of 107 years Clementine Landry, for over 100 years a resident of New Orleans. This aged colored woman was born in St. James parish during the year 1782, and strange to say has never left her native state since that time. Her many children and grandchildren remember hearing the old lady speak of Gen. Andrew Jackson's great victory at Chalmette and the enthusiastic manner in which he was received by the populace, and the many other incidents of the long ago that are only remembered by a few. During the days of slavery Clementine Landry was owned by Mr. Vallerie Gaudet, at that time a prominent citizen of New Orleans. At the time of death the members of her family amounted to about fifty persons, among whom there are at present living four of her children, the oldest of whom is 70, eleven grandchildren ranging between the years of 20 and 35, and twenty-four great-grandchildren between the ages of 12 and 17.—Herald of Health.

The Latest in Teas.

What is new in the way of afternoon teas? Whisper it softly, Jamaica rum. Three or four drops to the cup imparts a new flavor, and, yes, emits a faint odor that one sniffs as one enters the tea room. There is a small decanter behind the samovar. The saucy brune in gown of scarlet net with black velvet band at the round white neck manipulates it deftly and asks no questions. "Surely," says the bud, "I've got through almost to Ash Wednesday in wonderful condition. Here's the fourth tea I've been to since lunch time and yet it has a nicer taste than at the first of the season." In comes a dear old lady with white hair. To her the waiter feels bound to put a query: "Which kind?" She opens her eyes full on him. "Are they serving both green and black this afternoon?"—Philadelphia Times.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

ZEALAND STATION

A Large and Successful Public Temperance Meeting.

ZEALAND STATION, March 19. The public temperance meeting held here under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. was one of the largest and most interesting ever held in this vicinity. The audience completely filled the house. P. C. T. Justin Burt presided. A choir supplied the music during the evening, Miss Ida Burt presiding at the organ. The meeting opened with singing, after which the Rev. P. O. Reese offered prayer

The chairman then introduced as the first speaker Mr. B. R. Burt, D. G. T., who delivered an address on the subject of temperance, showing the evils and misery caused by alcohol, and impressing upon the minds of the people the necessity of men and women forming themselves into a temperance body to carry out the temperance movement.

The Rev. J. H. Coy was then called, and, although he did not intend making a speech, he soon became warmed up and spoke at length on the temperance question. He referred to the Scott Act, and showed the importance of all true temperance men and women exerting their every influence, however little it might be, to wipe out the liquor traffic.

The chairman then introduced Rev. P. O. Reese, who spoke at length on prohibition. He said it was the only thing that would shut up our rum shops. While there were some detects about the Scott Act he said he could never vote against it.

Coun. Colter was then called upon. He said we should not be too hard on the rumsellers. We should treat them with kindness and try to get them into our lodges.

Councillor F. Bird took up some little time talking on the temperance movement, and showing the importance of men and women uniting themselves with the temperance lodges to help in suppressing the liquor traffic.

Joseph Nobles made the following address. He said that there was as much money spent for rum in the United States as would buy flour enough to bridge the Atlantic with the barrels.

CANTERBURY STATION.

Summoned to His Father's Bedside—Temperance Work—Other Notes.

CANTERBURY STATION, March 27. Mr. B. Moore, of Maine, has been summoned home on account of the recent severe illness of his father, Mr. John Moore, who has reached the advanced age of 89 years.

All parties who purpose purchasing garden and vegetable seeds would do well to call on Mr. Elisha Moore. He has a fine selection of seeds.

Service in the Methodist church Sunday were conducted by Rev. J. Howie.

Those friends in Montana who appreciate THE GLEANER for home news, as well as for the intrinsic merit, will not think that the Canterbury correspondent neglected his (?) duty last week.

In last week's items we omitted to state that after the public temperance meeting here, eighteen persons signed the pledge and were taken into the Council.

There are a number here who taste all grades of liquor, and we presume they are testing it, therefore they must be liquor inspectors. I will follow in the footprints of some of my predecessors and give free some of the cheapest commodity of the nineteenth century, that is advice—those with very tender corns should never wear hard boots.

Those who were sick last week are improving rapidly.

Another couple are about chartering the nuptial train.

The reign of mud has commenced.

CAMPBELLTON.

A War Correspondent Lectures—W. C. T. U.—Serious and Almost Fatal Accident—Horse Shoe.

CAMPBELLTON, March 26.—Mr. Frederick Villiers delivered his lecture "War on a White Sheet" on Wednesday evening last to a crowded house. Large numbers had to be turned away although the hall (Masonic) can seat about three hundred comfortably. The lights were not as good as expected, but the attention, drawing and the upper hall and in the back bedroom found the eldest daughter, also stone dead, lying beside the bed. Horrified the chief went down stairs and in the clothes room off the kitchen found Mrs Harvey stretched at full length with a similar bullet wound. A further search through the house revealed nothing more, and no trace was found of the author of the dreadful triple murder. Harvey went to the central school about 11 o'clock this morning and took his youngest daughter home. He was seen driving towards Schaw station, and as it is thought he may have taken the train for Toronto, his son, who lives there has been warned ,for fear of further bloodshed Harvey was the superintendent of St. George's church Sunday school.

TORONTO, March 27. Harvey was arrested here on the public streets last night. He had sent a message to his son, who works in this city, asking him to walk down to the town and stay with him over night. The message fell into the hands of detectives, thus setting them on Harvey's track. When placed in the dock at the police court, this morning, to answer to the terrible charge of having murdered his wife and two daughters yesterday at Guelph, his appearance was that of a man completely down, mentally and physically. From his looks, no doubt of the unfortunate man's insanity was expressed. After a formal entry of the charge Harvey was sent in custody of constables to Guelph, leaving by the noon train.

NASHWAAK.

Potato Business—Trout Fishing—Organ Recital—Building.

NASHWAAK, March 26.—Mr. Dayton of St. Marys sent three cars to Zion station last week for potatoes, which are being loaded up rapidly. The price paid for potatoes here is 60 cents.

The boys who are fond of sport are enjoying themselves this spring in fishing through the ice at Cowperthwaite's lake, in which place they have caught several large strings of fine trout.

Prof. W. A. Russell intends holding an organ recital in St. Andrews kirk at this place on the evening of Easter Monday. The programme will consist of anthems, solo's, quartettes, etc. We anticipate an enjoyable evening, and tender an invitation to all lovers of music.

Mr. Wesley Ross is building a new dwelling house this spring. C. H. Stewart is doing the carpenter work.

HARVEY STATION.

Agricultural Society—The Grangers—Property sold—Potato Business—Other Notes.

HARVEY March 25th—To-morrow night the Agricultural Society for this parish meet in the old church. There are about one hundred on the list, with the same amount of money paid in.

On Friday afternoon, or evening, next, the Grangers of the County meet at Oak Grange Hall, to form a higher branch of the order, and carry out other matters that may come before them.

Mrs. Allen Hovey of Marysville is here on a visit.

We have had a great deal of sickness this winter; but nearly all the patients are recovering.

The roads are bare in many places, so travelling is very bad.

Mr. Isaac Burrill of Harvey has purchased the Widow Coburn farm from Mr. Robert Robison.

Several cars of potatoes were shipped last week by Smith, Coburn, and the Grange. Price was sixty cents per barrel; nearly all were for the American market.

Much chagrin is felt at the result of the Short Line agitation. "Stick a pin dar!"

PARKER'S RIDGE, YORK CO.

A Successful Supper at Which There was a General Good Time.

PARKER'S RIDGE, March 25. A few evenings ago there was a grand supper and a good time at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Smith, at which the leading people of the place took a prominent part. A round of toasts were proposed and well responded to. First the Queen; then host and hostess, proposed by Mr. Spencer; the latter responded to in a neat speech by Mr. Smith; then the farming industry, responded to by Mr. Clarence Boies; the lumbering industry by Mr. Alex. McDonald; the educational interests by Mr. D. Spencer; the ladies brought forth a fine song from Miss Calhoun. The supper, all agree, was the most enjoyable held in this section for many years.

Messrs. Evans and Saunders Price are cruising for another year; others will finish about the 25th.

NYE IN CHICAGO.

A Few Characteristic Remarks on the Lake City.

I came to Chicago from the east fearing that I would be shocked and pained almost constantly by the rudeness and ignorance of the masses. And I hate to be shocked. I have been reared so carefully that a few shocks would be fatal to me. Our people were extremely refined and high strung. Several of my ancestors drove their own teams and hauled freight from the depot. We are a haughty race, and when irritated would fight for our honor or anything else that presented itself.

The Nyes extend back into the past for hundreds of years. They have occupied every position of trust all over the pages of the grocery history of their country. And so I was as pleased as a child when I entered this rough western town, so far removed from the great thought emporiums and brain works of the thinkful and tidy east, and found so much real merit, so much that we are fond of in the east, yet hardly expect to find so far west, where everything is, oh! so crude, and oh! so coarse. Among other things I brought my pajamas with me and a finger bowl. I did not think I would find any finger bowls out here, and I must have my finger bowl or I sicken and fade away.

There are some real good stores here, and eastern people who may be hesitating about coming here because there is no good place to trade, need not hesitate any longer.

Society here, too, is good. It is so good that, so far, I have not been pressed to enter it much, and so I can see that it is not so mixed as I have been told it was at home.

Michigan avenue is a beautiful street. Max O'Rell says it reminds him of the Bois de Boulogne. That is just what it reminds me of, but I never could think before what it was till he spoke of it. At first I thought it was the Champs Elysees that it reminded me of. It is a much more desirable street for walking purposes than the Rue de Boller or the Bois de West Side.

The Chicago river is one of the most desolate and arid streams I have observed. It has the same soiled and troubled bosom that one sometimes sees in the lower walks of life, and it moves very, oh, so very deliberately, like a man going to the train to meet his wife's mother, knowing that she does not approve of him.

Two million three hundred and eighty-two thousand cows were made widows here last year. Five thousand pigs per day also bite the dust, after having emitted a piercing shriek. One sees the pig gay, frolicsome, and with life before him. Anon we find him cold in death. His chest has a large hole in it, and a big, big chip gives his mouth a hard, set look. It is awful. And yet to see Mr. Armour there, with his sleeves tucked up above his dimpled elbows and the tips of his red flannels just showing rogulishly beneath, you would find it hard to say in your heart, "Here is a cold, cruel man." He flits here and there among the workmen, looking now at the breastbone of a Quincy shote to see if we will have an open winter, and then going on to where he is trying to keep up a cob fire under a hogshead in which he is smoking some of his justly celebrated hams.

"And are you fond of your work, Mr. Armour?" I asked, as he began to pull out the chin whiskers of an adult hog. "Indeed I am," he replied. "It seems almost like play to me now. At first it made me very tired, and I yearned for something more remunerative, but it pays real well now. And though I feel very weary at night as I get home and put on my other clothes, I am sustained and soothed by the blessed assurance that I have made three millions of dollars, and that is worth making a sacrifice for. Of course it is pleasanter to write thoughts for the paper and wear good clothes every day and call yourself literary than it is to assassinate hogs all day and go home smelling like a lard rendering recital, but literature is not so remunerative. I am therefore content. My lot may not be so fragrant as yours, but it is not after all an undesirable one."

He then buried his gleaming blade in the watch pocket of a large ecru hog, and as he began to unravel the digestive economy of the poor brute I turned aside and hid my face on the shoulder of a young lady who stood near by. I am a brave man in a great emergency, but when my honor is not at stake my heart is just as tender as it can be.

I speak of Mr. Armour's works because it is customary to do so. People who come to Chicago from the east at once repair to the pork centers and, having seen them, they write a letter about the matter and go home.

An old Chicago business man who has $1,253,850.27 more than I have as I write these lines, said to me: "You see, with about a million of people here, you must remember that the larger number are by birth eastern, so we claim, Mr. Nye, to know as much as the eastern people and what we have learned since we came west besides."

"That may be true," I said in a tone of gentle cast irony, "but when you come west you lose that cool, cultivated look of refined vacuity which we of the east constantly dote on. We do not like that in you. It is real coarse. You say 'Hullo!' and treat strangers politely without knowing who they are. That is where you fool yourselves in the west. We eastern people resent your easy way of getting acquainted with people on trains and in public places and treating them hospitably. You shouldn't do that. You ought to be more coy until people identify themselves. Don't you know that a man with the slightest tinge of intellect can get along first rate socially if he will preserve an air of hauteur and reserve instead of your off-hand bonhomiy, as we say in dear old France?"

It is easy for the observer to readily trace the evolution of culture without going out of the cars. Leaving San Francisco you are on good terms with everybody, from the engineer to the rear brakeman, within twenty-four hours. The California senator divides his lunch and cigars with the homeward Bostonian, and the San Francisco millionaire plays whist with the sad eyed humorist. Crossing the Missouri river the air of curiosity manifests itself, followed east of Chicago by a falling off in the rapport and persiflage business, until between New York and Boston the stranger feels the same air of cordiality that Mr. Enoch Arden did when he got home, late at night, looked in the window and went away.—Bill Nye in New York World.

Gen. Butler's Ready Wit.

The editor heard the other day a story of Gen. B. F. Butler which is not wholly bad. In a certain case in court which he was conducting the general took occasion to read a statute bearing on the question at issue, and somewhat tediously labored through its long and legally involved phrases.

The judge let him go through with it, and then bent forward to ask:

"Are you not aware that that statute has been repealed?"

"Oh, certainly," was the cool answer; "but I have read the old law and the new, and I find that I like the old much better."

The perfect nonchalance of the reply was certainly eminently characteristic.—Boston Courier.

Millions in Cheese.

American—I suppose cheese is a moneyed product in your country?

German—Oh, yes, cheese—our cheese! There is millions in it!—New York Graphic.

Nothing Like It

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success. For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—World-renowned and ever growing in favor!

All About Slate Pencils.

In the northwestern part of the town of Castleton, Rutland county, Vt., is the only manufactory of slate pencils in the United States. The slate rock as it comes from the quarry is first sawed into blocks as wide as the slate pencil is long. These blocks are easily split into slabs a little thicker than the finished pencil, which is about five-sixteenths of an inch. These are passed through a planing machine and over an emery belt, which makes them even and smooth. Next they are pushed into the jaws of a machine called a "crocodile," which consists of a pair of steel plates, in the under one of which are six rows of curved knives, each being set so as to cut a little deeper than the preceding one. These plow out parallel groove halfway through the slab, which is then turned and laid on a steel plate having ridges which just fit these grooves. This slides back under the six rows of teeth of another "crocodile," which cuts the grooves on the other side and leaves the square pencils side by side.

They are then rounded and pointed by holding them on an emery belt, and one man can thus sharpen about 8,000 a day.

This factory makes 30,000 pencils daily, and employs twenty-five hands. We might wonder where so many pencils go, but when we consider that there are one or two million school boys and girls, and many of them rather careless, and that slate pencils are easily broken, we have no doubt the factory will have its "hands full" to supply the demand.

The old way of making pencils was to saw them out square from the slab one by one. They were then boxed and distributed among poor families, who whittled them round by hand for about a half a dollar a thousand.

Pencils are made from slate much softer than the slates upon which they are used, and very nice pencils are made from soapstone.—New York World.

A Ghostly Workman.

Several weeks ago a belated wayfarer was passing a mill in the south part of the town late one night when he was not a little astonished to hear a tap! tap! tap! a sort of clinking sound, exactly as if a pick was being struck against a millstone. No one was in the mill at the time, it being dark and still. He told his story to several persons, but was hooted at. Of late the mysterious sounds have again been heard, and always late at night. A few nights ago an excited throng congregated near the mill, listening to the mysterious sounds. The monotous clinking kept regularly sounding, as if the ghost of a workman was finishing his neglected tasks. The sound seemed to come from far up in the building, near the roof in fact. Several of the perplexed listeners endeavored to persuade some one to go into the building and solve the mystery they themselves dare not investigate, but no offer of love or money could tempt a single venturesome soul to enter the mill. As the steady clink, clink, clink sounded continuously, even the bravest grew almost uncontrollable, and a general stampede was the result. The following night was simply a repetition of the preceding one—the ghostly workman still steadily tapped away at the millstone and the excited listeners could but stand spellbound until their fears proved too much for them. Once or twice since has the sound been heard, but no one has yet been found brave enough to beard the ghostly terror in its loftly abode.—Marshall (Ills.) Letter.

J. H. TABOR
TO THE FRONT.

LOOK AT HIS FINE DISPLAY OF CONFECTIONERY,

THE FINEST IN THE CITY, and surpassed by none in the Province. His goods are fresh. That's why they take. Can always be had in his up-town Store,

198, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL,
And down-town in
COY'S BLOCK,
In the store formerly kept by Berry Bros.
JOHN H. TABOR.
Fredericton, March 23.

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

EVAPORATED APPLES!
Strictly No. 1 Fruit.
NOW DUE:
50 BOXES
Evaporated Apples.
FOR SALE BY
JAS. HODGE
Fredericton, March 12.

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

441,738
Copies of the BOSTON HERALD Were printed and sold Nov. 7, 1888. The largest number ever issued by any newspaper in New England in one day.
Subscription 50 cents a month, postage paid.
THE BEST NEWSPAPER

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

March 23rd.
HANDSOME NEW DRESS GOODS AND New Jacket Cloths AT JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

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.
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 20 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 HOTEL, 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, 4 welling, 1 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 2t-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.

CATTLE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale ten Milch Cows and eight head of Fatted Cattle. Apply t
JOSEPH HAWKES,
Tomlinson's W. O.,
March 16 4w-wtw pd Tay Creek, Y. C

FOR SALE!
A 3 YEAR OLD PERCHERON COLT, will weigh over 1200 pounds, smart, active and ready for work.
SAMUEL YERXA,
Lower Line,
March 25 4taw 1in-tw Queensbury, York Co

NOTICE!
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholder 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 1w-td

C. C. GILL,
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER,
BRUNSWICK STREET, - - - FREDERICTON, N. B.
PAPERING, COLORING & GRAINING
at reasonable rates. All work promptly done. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
March 16 3m-tw

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D. HARRIS ENGLISH OPTICIAN.
53 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B., near Market.
Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly, even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y ttw

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch:
HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS
JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 8th, 1887

WINTER'S GONE. SUMMER'S COMING.
—AND—
ADAMS, the FURNITURE Man
Still keeps in County Court House Square.
Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, &c., As Cheap as the Cheapest.
CABINET WORK MADE TO ORDER.
Furniture Upholstered, Repaired, Called for and Delivered Free of Charge.
Jackson Adams,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQ., OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
Fredericton, March 23

BRUSHES AND SAP SPOUTS!
I have just received direct from the manufacturers my spring stock of Paint, Whitewash, Scrub and Counter Brushes, Blacking Brushes, &c. Also Kalsomine just to hand in a variety of shades. 2,000 Sap Spouts just received.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, March 19.

We have now the Finest Stock in the City of
ACCORDEONS, STATIONERY, BOOKS FOR
Normal School and College Students.
A Full Supply of Office Requisites always on hand
AT HALL'S BOOKSTORE,
QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Feb. 13.

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

ARE YOU THIRSTY?
SODA WATER
—AND—
OTTAWA BEER,
—AT—
White & Co's.
Fredericton, Feb. 9.

$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. SHEWELL.

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 1886 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 investment 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

POOR COPY

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

Record of Current Events About Town.

Serious Driving Accident--A Carriage Goes Overa Bridge.

The City Assessment to be $40,000 This Year.

The City Assessment.

The city council met informally Tuesday evening and decided upon fixing the assessment for the coming year at $40,000, which will be regularly ordered at a special meeting for that purpose this evening.

Another Reformed Baptist Church.

A Reformed Baptist church was organized at Lower Hayneswille Sunday, the 17th inst., by Rev. J. H. Cox and composed of the working members of the old Baptist church.

Some Quick Pressing.

A correspondent tells us that Mr. R. R. Ross, of Peel, Carleton Co., pressed at Victoria Corner for Mr. E. M. Shaw recently three tons and 1050 lbs of hay in one hour. This is called the fastest work ever done in the maritime provinces.

A Horse[illegible]'s Big Offer.

A Fredericton horseman who visited Todd's stock farm at Milltown the other day gives it as a fact that Mr. Todd was recently offered $80,000 for his eight Emeline mares by a Kentucky man, but refused to part with the stock at that price.

New Advertisements.

Plaster—W. E. Miller & Co.
Do you want a Watch?—S F. Shute.
Mashed Feed, Seed Oats—E. Perkins.
Confectionery—J. H. Tabor.
New Goods—Dever Bros.

The Rescue Duett.

The temperance rescue duett, Messrs. Dunnett and Stafford, are laboring in Alymer, Ont., this week. For the past month or two they have been conducting temperance revivals in several of the smaller towns of Ontario, which have been attended with grand results. On April 3rd they will open a three weeks' campaign in Montreal.

Holiness Meetings.

Nearly all the holiness converts of the city met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms Fisher's building, last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev Mr. Kinghorn, Rev, Mr. Coy, Dr. Barker, Mr. A. Lottimer, and Mr. J. G. Gill, and others, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Salvation songs and holiness hymns were heartily sung. Another meeting will be held in Garden's Hall, Gibson, on Sunday evening next.

Runaway at St. Mary's.

While Mr. Edward Dunphy was driving past St. Mary's on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Rev. B. N. Hughes, his horse became unmanageable and upset the sleigh, throwing the occupants upon the ground. The animal then started on a lively run, dragging the sleigh after it and went some distance before it was captured. The occupants escaped each with a bad shaking up. The sleigh was damaged considerably.

A Library for the Normal School.

The Normal School students are contributing to a fund that is being raised for the purpose of opening a library in connection with the school. A room was fitted up in the building as a library, but the books have always been wanting. The students have raised about $50, with which a collection of books will be purchased. This will be sufficient to open the library and it is expected that about the same amount will de raised and expended in this way each term hereafter until the library is complete.

Harrison vs. Collier et al.

An application was made, at St. John, Tuesday, before Mr. Justice King, in the case of Walter H. Harrison vs. William E. Collier, Robert Cruikshank, the Bank of British North America, Jabez B. Snowball and Alexander Gibson to compel the plantiff to give security for costs. Mr. E. G. Kaye read several affidavits in support of the application, showing that the plaintiff's residence was in Baltimore. Mr. R. R. Ritchie for the plaintiff read an affidavit sworn by the plaintiff in reply stating that he had come to St. John and intended to reside there with his family. His Honor took time to consider.

An Enjoyable Entertainment.

The social entertainment by the L. A. Wilmot Mission Band in the school room of the Methodist church on Tuesday evening passed off most successfully. The attendance was very large, the room being completely filled. The musical programme was much enjoyed. Solos were sung by Mrs. Lemont, Mrs. Bridges, and Mrs. C. H. B. Fisher, Messrs. H. G. Winter, W. J. Crewdson and the Misses Hogg rendering a beautiful quartette. Rev. Mr. Evans' address, giving an account of his recent trip to the Northwest was very interesting, and listened to with the greatest attention. After the above programme had been carried out, refreshments were served, and a pleasant social time was had.

Books for Sale.

If you want to buy some first-class second-hand books, go to F. J. McCausland's store, at the Corner of Queen and Carleton Streets, and select from a large lot, at prices less than half.

Here are specimens:

Picturesque Canada, [36 Nos.] at.....	$7 50
Arnold's History of Rome,.....	1 50
McCosh's Method of the Divine Government,.....	50
Stewart's Canada, Under Lord Dufferin,	1 50
Marsh's English Language,.....	1 25
Culture Demanded by Modern Life,.....	75
Health and Education, by Kingsley,....	80
Smiles Self Help,.....	60
Smiles Gold Foil,.....	60
Smiles Character,.....	60

&c., and a large variety, including, History, Mathematics, Classics, Light Literature, &c.

Sale will continue Friday and Saturday.

Serious Driving Accident.

Dr. Johnston, of Kansas city, formerly of Carleton Co., who has been spending a few days in the [illegible] met with a serious accident while driving up to Marysville yesterday with a livery stable turn-out. When passing the bridge opposite Mr. McConnell's residence, the horse shied and went over the side of the embankment, taking carriage and driver with it, nine or ten feet into the hollow below. The shafts of the carriage were broken into about twenty pieces, the axles all bent, and the patent top destroyed. The doctor was badly cut about the legs and head and his clothes all torn. How the horse escaped without some broken bones seems a miracle. It was afterwards brought to town and is said to be none the worse of the accident.

Personal.

Mayor Chipman, of St. Stephen, registered at the Queen this morning.

Mr. H. L. Sturdee, of Portland, is the city to-day.

Mr. G. W. Hovey, of Grafton, arrived in town yesterday.

Rev. B. N. Hughes is spending a few days in the city with his friends.

Mr. Scott Fairley of Miramichi was among the arrivals at the Queen yesterday.

Hon. P. G. Ryan returned from Caraquet yesterday. He is accompanied by Mrs. Ryan.

Mr. Ward Merrithew, has returned from a successful business trip up river for a number of the leading firms of this city.

Dr. G. A. Hetherington, is in town, endeavoring to secure an increased grant from the government for the St. John Public Hospital.

Mr. Jewett, representing Sharp & Co., fruit growers, of Woodstock, passed through the city this morning on his way to Chatham.

BITS OF NEWS.

Gathered and Condensed for the Readers of the "Gleaner."

The semi-annual meeting of the university senate is called for Monday.

The polo matches and the races will come off in the Marysville rink to-night as announced. The Northern & Western will run special trains from this side of the bridge.

An old man named McBratney was arrested last night for fighting on the public streets. This morning he was taken before the Police Magistrate and given an hour to get out of town.

THE HORSE SALE.

How the Government Horses were Disposed of Yesterday—Some of Messrs. Sewell & Gellibrand's Stock Paraded.

There was a large gathering of horsemen and farmers in the city yesterday to attend the sale of government horses. Previous to the sale, the horses were paraded on parliament square, where a large crowd had assembled. Three of Messrs. Sewell & Gellibrands horses, Lord Rudolph, the hackney stallion, Right Sort, and Star of the East, were also paraded, and were much admired, particularly Lord Rudolph, which was the finest looking stallion in the whole lot. The sale commenced in the city hall at three o'clock, Auctioneer E. H. Allen. The hall was pretty well filled. The horses were leased as follows:

Zephyr, [Percheron,] to Sunbury Agricultural Society, $670.

Deacon, [Percheron,] to No. 19 Agricultural Society, Moncton, $385.

Gunboat, [Shire,] to Randolph Ketchum, M. P. P., Upper Woodstock, $150.

Aurora, [Morgan,] to Albert Co. Agricultural Society, $365.

Knight of Chester, [Clydesdale,] to The People's Union Society of Carleton, $420.

Simon Beattie, [Clydesdale,] to Cambridge Agricultural Society, Queen's Co., $395.

Prior, [Clydesdale,] to St. George Society, Charlotte Co., $355.

Angus Chief, [Clydesdale,] to M. Brannen, Fredericton, $200.

Balbougie Prince, [Clydesdale,] to Harvey Agricultural Society, Albert Co., $165.

Duke of Cleveland, to District 34 Agricultural Society, York Co., $250.

Lord Stansfeld, [Cleveland,] to Hugh McManagle, Sussex, $185.

Prefere, [Percheron,] to Roger Flanagan, Northumberland, $155.

Mirfield Draughtsman, [Shire,] to Southampton and Queensbury Agricultural Society, $150.

The Earl, [Coach Horse], to J. L. Black, Sackville, $155.

No bids were made for the thoroughbred, Sir Peter, and the Clyde Kirkpatrick, and both were withdrawn. Mirfield Draughtsman and Prefere were each put up twice before a bid was made.

The following shows the prices brought by the different horses at each of the sales since 1887:

	1887	1888	1889
The Earl,.....	$205	$210	$155
Lord Stansfeld,.....	310	165	185
Duke of Cleveland,.....	380	185	250
Balbougie Prince,.....	150	150	165
Prior,.....	430	260	355
Knight of Chester,.....	525	425	420
Simon Beattie,.....	200	300	395
Gunboat,.....	215	150	150
Zephyr,.....	500	530	670
Prefere,.....	340	150	155
Deacon,.....	410	200	385
Aurora,.....	485	—	285
Sir Peter,.....	150	—	—
The Kirkpatrick,.....	—	—	—
Mirfield Draughtsman,....	—	—	150
Angus Chief	150	150	200

It is probable that Messrs. Sewell & Gellibrand's hackney stallion, which was so much admired, will stand in Carleton Co. the greater part of the coming season, as a number of the farmers from that section, anxious to procure his services, have guaranteed at least forty mares.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

What was said in the Temperance Hall Tuesday Evening.

The committee, appointed by the Royal Templars Council to arrange a public temperance meeting Tuesday evening, furnished a full programme of speakers. There was a large audience present. Mr. John A. Young presided as Grand Councillor, and on the platform were seated Hon. Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Baird, M. P. P., Rev. Mr. Coy, Rev. Mr. Mullin, Capt. W. T. Howe, Mr. N. W. Brown and Mr. Fleming of Canterbury Station. The addresses were good, full of point and earnestness, and the speakers were heartily applauded, the audience evidently enjoying the many home thrusts made at the liquor dealers and their supporters. The audience was advised to hold to the Scott Act until the time came to exchange it for prohibition. Parents were admonished to train their own children and not to let them into the hands of the liquor sellers to train for them. Young men and women were counselled to unite with temperance workers, as they were their real friends, and parents were shown that they should set their sons and daughters a good example by doing the same. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Coy. The music was led by Mr. and Miss Haviland. A collection was taken to defray the expenses. Rev. Mr. Beckwith pronounced the benediction. The speakers were Mr. Baird, M. P. P., Hon. Mr. Lindsay, Rev. Mr. Coy, Mr. N. W. Brown and Mr. Fleming.

N. B. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Council at the Queen Last Night—Reports of Committees—The Health Act and Regulations.

The council of the New Brunswick Medical Society met at the Queen Hotel last evening. There were present Drs. Christie, president, Daniel, Steeves and Walker of St. John, Dr. Duncan of Bathurst, and Drs. Currie, secretary, and Brown of this city.

Several applications were made for registration. Those of the applicants, who had complied with the act with regard to their course of study, were registered, while the applications of the others were refused.

The committee, to whom was given the letter from the deputy provincial secretary with inclosures from the Colonial and High Commissioner's offices, London, with regard to the British Medical Act in this province, reported that they could see no advantage to New Brunswick in the application of the said act in the manner suggested. They also reported that they were strongly of the opinion that, before anything of that kind should take place, it would be more important to have all the medical acts of the various provinces of Canada uniform so that a person entitled to register in one province, would thereby be entitled to register in all.

The committee on the Health Act and the regulations of provincial board of health reported, recommending the striking out entirely of section 39 of the act, which requires physicians not only to report the local cases of contagious diseases to the local boards of health, but also to the principals of the schools. The committee also recommended the striking out of section 57, which, as it stands, takes away all right of appeal in case of action. With regard to the regulations the committee thought that they should be completely revised.

The council received notice of one or two practitioners, whose names were not registered, who were practising in different parts of the province, and took the necessary preliminary steps to see that such legal practise is stopped.

Cable.

Hon. John Bright died at London yesterday morning, in the 78th year of his age.

Canadian.

Luther Thomas McGrath, convicted of the manslaughter of Wm. Solden at Montreal has been sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary. The prisoner appeared stunned by his fate.

The pope, according to the desire of Canadian episcopacy, has issued a brief in which he divides the amount of restitution to the Jesuits by the Quebec government: $160,000 to the Jesuits $100,000 to Catholic bishops; $140,000 to Montreal University.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The Elections Bill Still Under Consideration.

Dr. Moore's Speech in Favor of Woman Suffrage.

Dr. Atkinson and Others on Other Provisions of the Bill.

Dr. Moore followed Dr. Alward. in the discussion on the franchise bill. He said: I seldom obtrude myself upon the patience and time of the honorable members of this house, but as I was not present when the principle of this bill was being generally discussed, I take this opportunity of making a few observations relative to it. The number and standing of the gentlemen who have already so fully expressed themselves upon this franchise bill heightens the conviction I have of the necessity of confining myself to a brief and concise consideration of this subject. The character and spirit of the bill I regard as of vital importance and significance to the people of this province, and will command their approval. During the brief period of my connection with this legislature I can recall none more so. It aims at striking off the last remaining shackle of electoral restriction imposed by the laws and precedent of the past, and this, the era of its adoption, like some venerable landmark shall ever conspicuously stand out in the institutional development of our country. In conferring upon the people of New Brunswick this increased measure of franchise, I am assisted that its operation will by productive of material advantage and benefit to them. Increased franchise naturally implies increased interest in the affairs of the country and the selection of representatives most competent to administer them. Simultaneously we are also creating for ourselves as legislators many additional masters, and having in mind the excellent precept of the eloquent Henry Clay, recognizing them as our masters, let us not neglect to thoroughly educate and instruct them. The facility with which the mass have access to the proceedings of this legislative body through the medium of the public press, as well as the elaborate report of the various departments of the government, affords a reliable and efficient means by which every elector can be fully informed concerning the affairs of the country. Increase the power of the people in matters pertaining to their own government and you foster a spirit of contentment, order and prosperity; destroy that power and you have distrust, anarchy and rebellion. Doubt and debate, in the public deliberations of a nation, are considered the safety valves of society. Freedom and liberty of expression with us is courted in the discussion of all questions, and is universally characteristic of Canadian minds and British institutions generally. To-day, Russia, with her parks of artillery, and immense squares of bristling steel, astonishes the world with her boasted martial powers, but not a single soul of her oppressed millions dare attempt to seek redress in his despotic rule. Germany, with her imperious schools of learning and proud system of philosophy which we admire, solicits controversy on every subject throughout the empire of metaphysics and natural science, and if any of her Teutonic sons experience a doubt regarding the existence of Deity or the human soul, he is at liberty to so believe and express himself, but in public discussions and criticism of the acts of his government is strictly prohibited. These oppressive conditions are the parents of Nihilism and Anarchism, which cannot permanently exist when surrounded by an atmosphere of free and liberal influences. With some such is the interpretation of national liberty and freedom, but beyond the western main, in this sea-girt home of ours, "where the richest is poor and the poor live in abundance," where the various resources of this country abound with a wealth of natural stores adapted to the different pursuits and requirements of her sons, contentment, industry, freedom and liberty which characterize her institutions and her people. The young men upon whom is being conferred this inestimable boon of citizenship will ere long become stimulated with a sense of increased responsibility, and conscious of being units of power in their community, will seek to be identified with every means calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the mass, and become united in one strengthened bond of mutual esteem and unselfish delight.

With regard to the proposed amendment of the bill by the honorable member of St. John, extending to women the right to vote at an election of members for this assembly. I confess myself in full accord with its origination. In my opinion this question of the right of women to vote can be safely submitted to the same tribunal which recently conceded to her the privilege of a higher education. The established seats of learning which, but a few years ago, haughtily forbade her approach within her sacred cell, now opens widely her portals and bids the fair aspirant enter and drink deeply of her Pyerian waters. The long list of women's names which, within the present century alone, have been inscribed in delicate characters upon the temple of fame, indicating a versatility of intellect and a profound and original cast of thought, prove that women is an intelligent and responsible agent. If, in taking up the pen, she has temporarily bade truce to the affairs of the domestic economy, it has only been to make her return to her family and fireside the delightful and enjoyable, and the associations of home life more fully enriched with varied and closely observed phases of human life and experience, or to elevate our intellectual and moral nature above the plane of purely material surroundings. Who will question the clear and finely tempered intellect of Harriet Beecher Stowe, or the elevating moral tone of her justly popular book; or sneer at the sublime sentiment contained in Mrs. Sigourney's soliloquy with the suns which blaze beyond our system. I regret exceedingly that the government should experience the scruples they seem to be in the matter of recognising and adopting the amendment of the honorable member from St. John, but it is within the scope of conjecture to discover a circumstances which might possibly imperil the passage of the essential portion of the bill should it be adopted. Nevertheless I have sufficient confidence in her sex, from the dignity of her conduct in other social matters to feel assured that the hallowed influence of enfranchised woman would accomplish a very important purpose towards chastening and purifying the electoral courts of our country of many offensive and pernicious influences which at present prevail.

"Thus with delight we linger to survey
The promised joys of life's unmeasured way,
Thus from afar each dim discovered scene
More pleasing seems than all the past has been,
And every form that fancy can repair
From dark oblivion glows divinely there."

Dr. Atkinson followed. He said: I desir to avail myself of this opportunity of making a few observations on this bill. I know that it has been said that I have opposed every measure of the government since the close of last session. Without stopping to discuss that matter now, I am glad to give my cordial support to the main provision of this bill—Residential Manhood Suffrage. I am glad to assist in any way to widen the franchise. But when a measure is brought down by the government and moved into committee for public discussion, examination and criticism, when, under the fierce light to which it is subject by such a test, defects are discovered and remedies suggested, I protest against the apparent unwillingness of the government to accept the opinions of the committee. Talk about public opinion and being in advance of public opinion! How is public opinion constitutionally expressed? by the votes of this house, and if no change is to be made, no defects to be remedied, why go through the farce of submitting government measures to this committee? If such a course is to be adopted the members who are not in the government might as well vacate their seats and go home. Men who have no part in the making of the laws by which they are governed cannot be said to enjoy or to possess the rights of freemen, and are little better than slaves. One of the most important rights conferred upon the citizen is the franchise, one of his most important duties, the conscientious use of the right thereby conferred. Property has long been considered the basis of franchise. For many many generations the necessity of property in order to confer the right of franchise had not even been questioned. This possession of property goes upon the assumption that unless you do possess property you have no right to voice in the selection of representatives, for the simple reason that you have no property to guard. This idea only seems to illustrate with what tenacity old ideas and old systems cling to the people. This thought of interest in the country, as the result of possession of property, of rights thereby possessed, of duties thereby enjoyed, comes down to us from feudal times. This idea goes upon the assumption that the property of the country is of altogether paramount importance, that all other interests intrusted to the representation are of even less than secondary importance. This is a horrible mistake. If property be the correct basis of the franchise, then the country is a high partnership, and in proportion to the property held by an individual, so should his influence be. If in a country worth $100,000 000 a man were worth ten millions then he should elect a tenth of the representatives, and if only $1000, then, although he may be just as intelligent a man, he would have only one-ten-thousand of the millionaire's influence in the election of representatives. Carried to its logical and practical results such a law would transfer to a grasping, monied oligarchy all the interest of the country to be used by them in furthering, as monied men have always done, whether among the patricians of Rome, the nobility of France, or the aristocracy of England, their own peculiar interests. But, sir, there are rights, other than property, there are claims other than those counted with money, intrusted to the representatives of the people. Property always has its influence. Property in the very nature of things will be more than well represented. What has been the effect of universal suffrage in the United States in this regard? Why sir, its effect has been that to-day, unless a man be rich, it is practically impossible for him to accept a nomination either for the state legislature or for congress.

Tell me, who can, looking over all the countries of Western Europe, where the right of franchise is most jealously guarded by property qualification, except in France, looking over the civilized world, where do you find a country where monopolies have grown so great, where combines have been so widespread or so pronounced as in the United States? There are other interests, as I have already said, intrusted to the legislatures more sacred and more important than even the rights of property.

The protection of the lives and liberty of the people; their education; the administration of justice between man and man; the preventions of plagues; the enactment of law to sense the people; the effects of public nuisances; the suppression of immorality, intemperance and all kinds of vice; the protection of our commerce; the postal service; the army and the navy, interests altogether apart from the laws relating merely to property, and yet it is contended that there should be a property qualification.

I submit, whatever laws we may pass aiming at curtailing the influence of property, it will always have a powerful, not to say an undue influence, in moulding legal enactments, and therefore I contend that all mention of property qualification be wiped out of this bill, and that we have residential manhood sufferage.

As to the amendment moved by my honorable friends from the city and county of St. John and from the county of Albert, it has my hearty support. I believe that the right of franchise should be given to women the same as to men. I do not think any sound argument can be advanced against that view. But it seems to me, if you allow property to be the qualification, and say that wherever it exists of certain order and in sufficient quantity, the right of franchise shall go with it, on the ground that otherwise the interests of the owners will not be guarded. You assert in effect that the same protection shall not be thrown round the property of women as of men. I am glad my hon. friends have brought this matter up; in doing so they have discovered the dawning of public opinion, and have pointed us its direction.

Mr. Phinney said he had advocated manhood suffrage for a long time back. He had advocated it in his first speech in this house, and again when he spoke on the Quebec resolutions. He read from the debates of last year to prove the correctness of his statement, and did not, therefore, think that either Messrs. Hanington or Blair were entitled to all the credit in connection with a franchise bill conferring manhood suffrage. The spread of education, largely the result of our splendid school system, had done much to increase the intelligence of the people, and he thought a man should vote through his intellect and not through his pocket. The man and not the property should vote. He read a lengthy extract from an article by ex-Secretary of Treasury McCulloch on Problems in American Politics, in which arguments were made against conferring the franchise upon any but native-born Americans. That article strongly opposed the throwing open the franchise to foreigners. He (Phinney) did not mean to say that the article had to any extent changed his views in reference to the question of manhood suffrage, but he gave it to show what was the opinion of a leading American on the question of giving every person the right to vote. He had also heard from an excellent source that Sir John A. Macdonald doubted the wisdom of giving to every person the right to vote. In reference to the amendment moved by Dr. Stockton and seconded by Mr. Emmerson, he did not think the time had arrived, nor was it likely to soon arrive when the franchise should be conferred upon women. If you give women the right to vote why not extend the right to every woman 21 years of age, as it is proposed to do with men who have a residential qualification? The advocates of woman suffrage had only been able to point to Wyoming as the only place in the world where women were allowed to vote for members of the legislature, and in that territory, according to Mark Twain, women were such a rare sight as to be regarded like cold water to a thirsty man in the desert. If there was any chastening and purifying the electoral courts of our country of many offensive and pernicious influences which at present prevail.

"Thus with delight we linger to survey
The promised joys of life's unmeasured way,
Thus from afar each dim discovered scene
More pleasing seems than all the past has been,
And every form that fancy can repair
From dark oblivion glows divinely there."

Dr. Atkinson followed. He said: I desir to avail myself of this opportunity of making a few observations on this bill. I know that it has been said that I have opposed every measure of the government since the close of last session. Without stopping to discuss that matter now, I am glad to give my cordial support to the main provision of this bill—Residential Manhood Suffrage. I am glad to assist in any way to widen the franchise. But when a measure is brought down by the government and moved into committee for public discussion, examination and criticism, when, under the fierce light to which it is subject by such a test, defects are discovered and remedies suggested, I protest against the apparent unwillingness of the government to accept the opinions of the committee. Talk about public opinion and being in advance of public opinion! How is public opinion constitutionally expressed? by the votes of this house, and if no change is to be made, no

Emmerson if they didn't withdraw the amendment that their conduct would interfere with their friendly relations with the government.

Hon. Mr Pugsley spoke at length in favor of extending the franchise to women.

Dr. Stockton followed in a lengthy speech withdrawing his amendment lest it might interfere with the bill as a whole, but declaring that he would have a vote on the matter as an independent question at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Hanington moved an amendment to the bill that no person be allowed to have more than one vote in any provincial election. This was resisted by several members on the ground that it would be taking votes from persons who now enjoy them. The amendment was lost, the votes being:—

Yeas—Hanington, Black, Phinney, Atkinson—4.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Blair, McLellan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Alward, Morrisey, Leblance, Wilson, Russell, Glazier, Theriault, White, Hutchison, Quinton, Stocton, Murray, Emmerson, Hibbard, Hetherington, Baird, Douglas, Humphrey, Ketchum, Burchill Berryman, Bellamy, Moore—30.

Bills were introduced—By Mr. Phinney, in amendment of and addition to a law relating to the registry of bills of sale; by Dr. Alward, incorporating the N. B. Flour Mill Co.; by Mr. Phinney, relating to contested elections of county councillors.

House adjourned.

Yesterday morning Dr. Alward committed a bill incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of New Brunswick, Mr. Humphrey in the chair. Agreed to with slight amendments.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted papers regarding the fishery leases, which papers had been asked for on Dr. Atkinson's motion.

Mr. Baird committed a bill incorporating the town of Grand Falls, Mr. Wilson in the chair. The bill was under discussion at one o'clock when the house took recess till 4.30.

The Grand Falls incorporation act was further considered in the afternoon, Mr. Wilson in the chair. After the passage of 85 sections, with some amendments, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Blair re-committed the franchise bill, Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Mr. Emmerson moved, and Mr. Black seconded, an amendment to section 20, to the effect that 100 printed copies of the revisors' list of voters be distributed in each parish for the information of the people. This was lost, the vote being:—

Yeas—Blair, Black, Quinton, Stockton, Murray, Emmerson—6.

Nays—McLellan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Hanington, Alward, Morrisey, LeBlanc, Wilson, Russell, Glazier, Harrison, Phinney, Hutchison, Baird, Douglas, Humphrey, Ketchum, Atkinson, Berryman, Bellamy, Moore—24.

Just before the adjournment Hon. Mr. Ritchie rose to a question of privilege and called the attention of the house to an article in last evening's Gazette, charging that "the solicitor general sneaked away and refused to attend the meeting of St. John members held on Monday night at the instance of a few public spirited citizens of St. John, who had gone to Fredericton to see that St. John's interest were properly looked after, but Hon. Mr. Blair insisted upon his attendance and Mr. Ritchie with bad grace was obliged to come into the meeting." He said there was no truth at all in the statment, and the other St. John representatives also denied the correctness of the information on which the article was based.

The franchise bill engaged the attention of the house the greater part of this morning. Section 60 of the bill was reconsidered. A suggestion of Mr. Hanington's, that copies of the lists of voters should be distributed in the several constituencies, was followed by a discussion, in which nearly all the members participated. The suggestion was not adopted.

YORK CO. ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Annual Session in the Temperance Hall—Report of Committees—State of the Order—Officers Elected.

Tuesday afternoon's session of the County Council of Royal Templars was occupied by receiving the sessional reports.

The District Councillor reported that, as their presiding officer, he had not been called on during the entire year to give any decision on disputed points, and hoped, as this was the annual meeting, they would see their way clear to select another brother to preside over the meetings of the council.

The committee on temperance work recommended more aggressive work, and pointed out several ways of doing it.

The report of the secretary showed that, while not so many councils had made returns as during the last quarter, yet there was quite an increase of membership in the country.

The treasurer reported an increase of funds, showing that the council was not only free from debt but had a small amount in its treasury.

The question raised concerning the pledge of the order was referred, after some discussion, to the executive of the Dominion Council for its opinion.

The report on the state of the order referred to the effect the absence of so many young men in the lumber woods in the winter season had upon the councils, causing some to close for the season, while others were much weakened. Still the report showed that a large proportion of the councils were active and were very aggressive against the liquor traffic, that they were becoming increasingly so.

The committee on opening and resuscitating councils made several suggestions as to how this work should be carried on.

After deciding that the next meeting should be held with Onward Council at Canterbury Station on the third Tuesday of June next, and discussing juvenile work at some length, the council proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Rainsford Price, D. C.; Nelson W. Brown, D. V. C.; John A. Young, D. P. C.; Rev. J. S. Mullin, D. Chaplain; Alonzo Fletcher, D. Treas.; Miss Bessie Sterling, D. Herald; John R. Young, D. Guard; Jas. McGarrigbey, D. Sentinel; Fred White, D. Secy.

The Grand Councillor, Mr. John A. Young, then installed the officers elect, after which the meeting adjourned to meet as above arranged in June with the council at Canterbury Station.

THE SCOTT ACT TRIALS.

What the Royal Templar, of Toronto, Has to say about Them.

The International Royal Templar, published at Toronto, has the following with reference to the Scott Act prosecutions in this city:—"Star Council of Fredericton, N. B., has caught the true aggressive spirit of Royal Templarism, and is putting the name of the Order in every mouth in the Maritime Provinces. Its members have determined that the Scott Act shall be enforced, and have undertaken the work in a thorough-going style. They have six violators before the courts on the third offences, and while sentiment is aroused to the highest pitch, the court room crowded every day, and the papers writing up columns of sensational reports, they have rousing and successful public temperance meetings, clinching every point of vantage. The GLEANER says: 'Never since the Scott Act came into force has so much interest been excited.' Bro. W. Nichols, the principle witness, under cross-examination, said, I am a member of the Star Council, Royal Templars of Temperance. I felt it was part of my duty as a Royal Templar, under my obligation, to do this work. I receive no remuneration except the knowledge that I have done my duty. I was reluctant until I was assured that the whole Council was in sympathy with me. I believe they are. In addition to the above editorial the Templar devotes over half a column to an account of the trials, with the headings: "Scott Act in Fredericton; Star Council making matters lively for law breakers."

King Charles, nephew of Prince Ferdinand, has been proclaimed crown prince of Roumania.

Rubbers and Rubber Boots!

JUST RECEIVED AT

LOTTIMER'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

GENT.'S RUBBERS

In the following Styles: Pure Gum—Said to be the best manufactured; Heavy Plain Rubbers, Sandal Rubbers, Self Acting, Argyle, Zephyr and Oakland.

LADIES RUBBERS In Imitation Sandals, Croquet and Heavy Plain.

LADIES FINE RUBBERS

In Cartons in the following styles: Pure Gum—Best quality manufactured; Climax, La France, Zephyr, Doherty, Winthrop, VanZant and Terry Common Sense),

Also a large variety in BOYS, MISSES, YOUTHS and CHILDREN'S Sizes.

As usual a Fine Assortment of RUBBER BOOTS of Woonsocket and Canadian manufacture for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses, Youths and Children.

A. LOTTIMER, - - - - - - - - 210 Queen Street.

DEVER BROS.

NEW GOODS.

New Scotch

TWEEDS,

IRISH TWEEDS

—AND—

West of England

SUITINGS

Call and Examine.

Fredericton March 26

GO TO

R. M. Campbell's

—FOR—

NEW DRESS GOODS,

In all the Leading Shades.

New Dress Ginghams, New Prints, New Corsets, New Hamburgs, New Scarfs, for Spring and Summer wear. Also: Gents' Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises and Hand Satchell's,

—AT—

196 Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 26

PLASTER.

ONE CAR

Land and Calcined Plaster

ALSO LANDING:

Lime, Guano, P. E. Island Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Middlings, Shorts & Bran.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, March 27

Do You Want a Watch?

IF SO, GIVE US A CALL.

We have Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Springfield Watches, Hampden Watches, And the Celebrated Rockford Railroad Watches, WHICH WE CAN PUT UP IN Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Solid Silver and Nickle Cases at the Very Lowest Prices. Try us and be satisfied.

ESTATE OF

S. F. SHUTE,

302 Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 26.

Tommy's Politeness.

Tommy (at dinner table)—Mamma, when a little boy does anything impolite he always ought to beg pardon, oughtn't he?

Mamma—Yes, my son.

Tommy (to guest)—Mr. Gobblum, I beg your pardon for thinking you eat just like a hired man.—Chicago Tribune.

He Caved.

A train over the Bay City road, bound into Detroit, picked up an old man at a flag station, and when the conductor took up his fare he asked:

"How fur could a person without money travel on this train?"

"About half a mile."

"And then you'd put 'em off?"

"Yes."

"Would you put a woman off?"

"I'd have to."

"Thanks. That settles it. My old woman didn't want me to go to town, and she said she'd foller me to the end of the earth. She'll try it, but she hain't got a cent to travel on, and when the conductor drops her along about here I of course didn't know."

"Oh, in that case I should let her ride," interrupted the official.

"You would?"

"Yes."

"Then, if you'll kinder slack up when you cross at Skinner's, I'll kinder drop off and hoof it back. I reckon she's got the bulge on me and I might as well cave."—Detroit Free Press.

Rather Quiet in His Movements.

The Diner Out has some vivacious young lady friends who recently arranged a surprise for a young man who is staying with the family this winter. He went to the theatre and they knew it would be quite late when he came home. They set at work, in mischievous girls' way, to disguise his room. Window screens were substituted for pillows on his bed; the mantel was decorated with rows of boots; the walls were festooned with rugs; the table was turned upside down; the towel rack was hung on the chandelier and trimmed with a shaving case, thermometer and similar articles; the chairs were turned bottom up and a grand tout ensemble of topsy turviness was produced.

Kate—What do you suppose he'll do, girls? I hope we'll know when he comes in.

Bridget (looking on with an admiring grin)—Faith, miss, an' ye wont. He's so shtill! I often hear him comin' in an' he niver makes a sound!—Lewiston Journal.

The Farmer and the Bee.

A Farmer who picked up a Bee for Inspection was stung in return, and in his Rage he exclaimed:

"Base Ingrate! but haven't I provided you with a warm Hive and Plenty to Eat! Is this the way you return my Kindness?"

"Sorry to have hurt your Feelings," replied the Insect, "but just remember that a Bee without a Stinger makes no Honey."

MORAL:

A Friend who would not Resent an Insult or an Injustice would not be worthy of the name.—Detroit Free Press.

Why She Married the Tenor.

"So the belle of the choir has married the tenor!"

"Yes."

"I thought she favored the bass!"

"Yes, but she got some high flown notions into her head and threw over the bass for the tenor."

"For what reason?"

"Because the tenor was more high toned."—Boston Courier.

Mr. Spurgeon, the English Baptist divine, recently sent a telegram to his parishioners worded "See Matt. vi, 34." The words of this passage are: "Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow," etc. By some blunder, however, the telegram as delivered read: "See Matt. v, 34," the words of which are: "But I say unto you swear not at all," a message which amazed the great preacher's flock.

DIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Thomas McGrath, aged 62 years.

On the 23rd inst., at Nashwaak Village, after a lingering illness of nine months, Susan Amelia, wife of J. William Smith, aged 49 years.

A Call Answered.

HAVING HAD NUMEROUS CALLS TO place our Balsam of TOLU AND WILD CHERRY with the Fredericton Druggists, we beg to state that it will be found on sale at the Drug Stores of Messrs. J. M. WILEY and DAVIS & SPAPLES, also at W. TILLEY'S, St. Mary's. The effects of this remedy in the cure of Bronchitis, Asthama, Coughs and Colds, and Consumption in its early stages, is something wonderful.

Mr. J. Frost, P. M. O'Leary Station, P. E. I., writes:—

"Your Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam has been doing wonders here. A young lady given up by the doctors as hopeless, has been cured by it. I would like to have it on sale at my store. Send me word what your terms are."

Mr. L. V. Frost, Little River, Digby, N. S., writes:—

"Messrs. Hawker & Son—I wish to know the price of your Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry. It has made some wonderful cures here, and a great many of my customers are wanting it."

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

W. HAWKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
St. John, N. B.

March 5.

Philadelphia Patience.

New Yorker—Well, I'm amazed. I've just heard that the Philadelphia street car companies charged 6 and 7 cents a ride for years and years and the people never kicked.

Philadelphian—No. You see, in Philadelphia the girls are so pretty that it is well worth 7 cents to sit where you can look at 'em without seeming rude.—Philadelphia Record.

In Paris.

Impecunious but Enthusiastic Collector—Let me see, what is the price of that picture?

Art Dealer—Eighteen hundred francs, madam.

Impecunious but Enthusiastic Collector—Eighteen hundred francs! Why, this is the third time I have asked the price of that painting within three days, and it is a hundred francs more each time I