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The Best is Cheapest.
The most prudent business men in the City advertise in TheGleaner. Why? Because it pays them.

VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888. No. 136

Professional Cards

D. 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.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHŒNIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE: 100 BRUNSWICK 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

C. E. DUFFY,
Barriters 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, No 1 6, 1887

Livery Stables

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch.
HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS
JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GEORGE I. CUNTER,
HACK AND LIVERY STABLE,
Queen Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Telephone Communication.
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,—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Auctioneers

E. H. ALLEN
AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
RECENT STREET NEXT TO CAPITAL OFFICE
Goods of all descriptions received and Sold on Commission. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns Guaranteed.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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

New Advertisements

WEST END
SAWMILL 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

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, - - $500,000.00
Full Government Deposit. -
New business for 1886 over - $2,500,000.00
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN," on Healing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontene, Semi Tontene, and Commercial Plans, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can today 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 tontene the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—w—1yr.

THE ATLAS
FIRE
ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808,
CAPITAL, - - $6,000,000.00
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, 1887

Undertaking

JACKSON ADAMS,
Principal Undertaker,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
(OFF. QUEEN HOTEL)
FREDERICTON, - - - - N. B.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

"GOLDEN FLEECE."
THE
CHEAP SALE.
—OF—
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS,
COTTON, HAMBURGS,
TWEEDS, HOMEPUNS,
CRETONNES, FLANNELS,
Still Continues. Also, a Lot of
DRESS GOODS
For 8 and 10 Cents, former price, 25 and 30 cents.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

THE CELEBRATED
HEINTZMAN
Piano
BEST CANADIAN INSTRUMENT MADE
We invite comparison in quality with the Steinways or Chickering, while our prices are fully ONE-THIRD LOWER. The manufacturers have just closed a contract with a Halifax house for 100 of these Instruments.
We would respectfully ask an inspection of the Tone, Finish and Quality of the
HEINTZMAN
from intending purchasers. Our terms and prices can not fail to suit you.
THOMPSON & CO.
AGENTS.
1y10 tf

New Advertisements

1887. 1888.
HOLIDAY SEASON
OPENING DAILY:
FULL LINE OF
Fancy Goods and Novelties, &c.
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
Our Stock this Season is one of the largest and best selected to be found in the city. An inspection of our goods and prices solicited.
W. T. H. FENETY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
286 QUEEN STREET, - FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, Dec. 10th, 1887.

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.
Fredericton, Oct 6th

SALMON AND SMELT
JUST RECEIVED:
10 Boxes Smelts, and 1 Case Frozen Salmon, at
W. R. LOGAN'S
Fredericton, Jan. 17th, 1888.

212!
NEW
DRESS GOODS.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

FEBRUARY 1.
NEW GOODS
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
Prints, White Cottons, White Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Grey Cottons, Grey Sheetings, Feather Tickings, New Embroideries, Morse & Kaley Manufacturing Co.'s
Knitting Cotton, 16 oz. to the lb.
JOHN J. WEDDALL,
204 QUEEN STREET.

FEED STORE.
I beg to inform my numerous customers and patrons that I have opened a FEED STORE in the Barker House Alley, where I hope to keep constantly on hand, all kinds of feed.
JUST RECEIVED:
12 Tons Bran, Shorts & Middlings.
LANDING THIS DAY: 1 CAR LOAD
OATS
All of which will be sold as Low as any in the Market.
G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN ST., - - FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Feb. 28th, 1888.

Absconding Wife
Whereas my wife, Alvretta, has left my home and protection against my wish and of her own will and refuses to return, I do therefore give notice to all persons not to furnish her with any goods or credit on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.
JOHN P. WHITE,
Lower Haynesville, York County.
March 10th, 1888.

Erueka Sap Spouts
JUST RECEIVED, and For Sale at Lowest Rates. Send in your orders early.
E. B. EVERETT

BREADMAKER'S YEAST.
BREAD MAKER 5¢ YEAST
BREAD made of this Yeast took 132 First Prizes at Ontario Fall Shows in 1887.
Over 10,000 ladies have written to say that it surpasses any yeast ever used by them.
It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest bread, rolls, buns and buckwheat pancakes.
Bakers in nearly every town in Canada are using it.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
Per S. S. "Hibernian."
6 Casks pipe boxes, assorted sizes.
3 " Small Pots.
12 Large Sugar Pots, 30 to 60 gallons.
Just to hand and for sale at market rates.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

LEFT DESOLATE.

A little while, you tell me, but a little while,
And I shall be where my beloved are;
And with your eyes all large with faith, you say,
"Thy dear ones have not journeyed very far."

"Not very far." I say it o'er and o'er,
Till on mine ear mine own voice strangely falls,
Like some mechanic utterance that repeats
A meaningless refrain to empty walls.

"No very far;" but measured by my grief,
A distance measureless as my despair,
When, from the dreams that give them back to me,
I wake to find that they have journeyed there!

"Not very far." Ah me! the spirit has
Had its conjectures since the first man slept;
But, oh the heart, it knoweth its own loss,
And death is death, as 'twas when Rachel wept!
—Chambers' Journal.

CALIFORNIA'S "GLORIOUS CLIMATE."

Very Fine, Indeed, During Certain Months of the Year.

And first of all I will try and tell something about this "glorious" climate (which could be much more appropriately called "slippery"), of which so much has been said and written. The fact is that the climate of California is a climate differing almost with every county, and to speak of the climate of California as a whole is greatly to mislead people, for you cannot say it is perfectly fine or detestably mean, although both could be said with truth by any one interested in saying the one or the other.

The climate, for example, of San Francisco during certain months of the year is beyond measure fine. Our eastern friends, leaving the frosty air and dying vegetation ushering in their long cold winters, ride right into our mild Indian summer, filled with full ripened fruits, luxurious flowers and perfect vegetation; or, leaving the frost and snows of Christmas, find here a bright, warm Italian winter, flowers in full bloom, fruits in plenty, etc., and tourists taking their trip at that time of the year are apt to return home and convey the idea of some wonderfully glorious, warm, delightful climate. But what about the cold fogs, that lie nearly half of the year like a heavy pall over the city, commencing early in the afternoon and disappearing only late in the mornings? What about the clouds of dust swept down by the cold winds from the ocean? What about the long, dry, dusty summer months, when everything is withered and parched, and all are fairly choked with dust and want of rain, and sickness and death are in every hand from unflushed sewers, etc.? What about the long, wearisome rains, although the rains are really the least disagreeable feature of the ills of the San Francisco climate?

While all this is true of San Francisco, yet, right across the bay, in what might be called the suburbs (yet really San Francisco has no suburbs, an objectionable feature for commerce), the climate is milder—less fogs, less chilling winds, less dust, etc.; and, still again, as you leave San Francisco and travel southward the change in climate is more noticeable.

One can write most truthfully of the climate of California and yet contradict one's self at every other line. From all this the conclusion can justly be drawn that each one can find the climate they most like by a proper selection of county.

The climate of San Diego is written of as mild and equable and delightful, and many poor consumptives are enticed here, only to meet with disappointment, like one poor man (an example of many) who, arriving in San Diego, expecting to find in its mild and salubrious air a length of life, if not a permanent cure, was met, on descending from the cars, by such clouds of dust, such cold and piercing fog and wind, that, overcome by weakness and disappointment, he dropped on to the first seat, shivering and crying. Yet a few miles from San Diego, had he but known it, is a good, fine climate for consumptives. A friend of ours, a young man, for whose life no hope was felt and who was carried to this part of the state, is now happy in the enjoyment of almost perfect health.—California Cor. Boston Transcript.

Silver and Gold Work.

The Russian authorities allow the merchants to cheat their customers in everything but furs, silver and gold plate, and adulterated food. The latter is prohibited from sale under penalty of imprisonment. Imitation furs must be marked so that the customer may tell what he is buying, and all silver and gold must bear the government brand to attest its fineness. There is no plated silver to be had, but the shops are full of the genuine solid article, in every possible form, and for every possible use, and it is generally all gilded. You see little silver in the natural state. Spoons, knives, watches, chains, articles of personal adornment in every possible variety, plates, platters, cups, goblets, all sorts of tableware is made of silver and then gilded to look like gold, and gratify the Russian taste for display. The solid silver dinner service for the winter palace, which will serve 3,000 people, is gilded, and the shops along the Nevski Prospect and other fine streets are blazing with the same sort of stuff. But the merchant must inform the customer of the character of his wares. If he sells gilded silver for gold he goes to prison. The ladies of the country load themselves with ornaments of gilded silver, bracelets, chains, brooches, pins, and every other form of decoration. Even marble and wood is gilded. Everything is for display.—William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

Fish That Give Shocks.

At San Pedro and the various watering places from San Diego north the ray family makes itself disagreeably conspicuous. The smaller ones have a habit of hiding in the sand and presenting their spines for bathers' feet, while others are provided with electric batteries, which not rarely give the fair sufferers powerful shocks. I have known a man to be disabled for several days by harpooning one.

The Chinese monopolize the fishing in these waters, and are often victims of the practical jokes of the Mexican and American fishermen. An able bodied torpedo will be brought ashore at San Pedro or Monterey, and the whites will wager a green Chinaman that he cannot lift it. The fish appears to weigh about six or eight pounds, and John, after putting up his money, with a laugh at the simplicity of the American devils, takes hold with both hands and is stiffened out so quickly that often he can do nothing but hold the fish and roar with anguish until he is released. The shock given by these fishes has been compared to that of a single Leyden jar, and can be plainly felt by fifty persons in a circle.—Stockton Mail.

Men in Extreme Distress.

Who are these who stand on bleak corners handing circulars, programmes? Who are these who come to the house door, when the shades of night have closed comfort and domesticity within, and, ringing, ask enough with which to buy a night's shelter? Who are these that timidly and with faint heart, late at night, slide up to passers along the streets and ask for help?

Sometimes they are dead beats. Sometimes they are condensed offense, stenchful and infamous, but oftener, and indeed oftener than you think or imagine, they are men driven by extremity of distress, and by a perfect regiment of woe, to that last resort, their wits. They are at their wits' end for a fire, for a bath, for a bit of bread, for an unbroken shoe for a moment's comfort. You turn them from your door. The police move them on, the societies with long names and deep pockets take time to consider their cases.

Who wonders that the prisons are full?—Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

The average Mexican laborer supports his family on ten cents per diem, invested in corn and beans.

VENEZUELA'S GOLD MINES.

Auriferous Fields on the Banks of the Yuruari River—Scenes in Camp.

The climate is unhealthy, disposing persons to bilious fevers, and in the height of the rainy season the mortality is great among the negroes, who often sleep in the open air and take but little care of themselves. Chills and fever is a common complaint. Position in life has a great deal to do with the liability to sickness, as upon the quality of the living accommodations much depends. The fever seems to thoroughly weaken the blood of the sick, and for months after a sick man has left his bed he appears like a living corpse. Much of the disease contracted at the mines is no doubt due to excesses of various kinds, which seem to be inseparable from life in a mining country. When the greatest care is needed, in reference to every detail of eating, drinking, clothing and living, little is taken by the majority, and the result is that the various foreign employes, or officers as they are called—American, English and German—from the chief mining engineer down to the Irish blacksmiths, are continually sick or recovering from sickness.

I have seen over half the "officers" of one company sick, thus necessitating double work from the others, conducing to similar sickness. Doctors are plentiful, but they, too, are often laid up. At night a dense mist from the river covers the whole valley like a pall. No wonder there are fevers.

The ore from the mines, after being crushed, passes under the stamp heads, on to which a stream of water is flowing, and then crushed into fine powder from the battery over the amalgamation tables. These are of copper, covered with a coating of mercury. The gold particles amalgamate with the mercury, and the water carries the quartz grains on into the race below. The tables are cleaned every twenty-four hours, the mill being stopped to allow of this. The result from the day's working of this immense machinery is a couple of balls of varying size—say of an egg—of amalgam, which are carried down to the house, weighed and then deposited in the safe until a sufficient quantity is had for retorting. After retorting the resultant gold is ready for shipment. Some gold is shipped in the retorted form and some is melted and cast in the form of bars before shipment. The shipment of bullion takes place once a month, the various companies bringing their gold to the office whence the bullion train starts. The bullion is carried over the road in charge of a mounted party of guards well armed.

Bullion day is sort of a holiday for the chief officers of the companies, on which they all meet together and discuss mutual affairs. The bullion train in returning brings up a mail and the money to pay the labor and other expenses. Then, for many days, the some at a company's office is a lively one, the miners besieging the windows for letters and with inquiries as to when pay day will come. The money comes up generally in English sovereigns, with occasionally some American gold. There is very little change in the country. and ten or five cent Venezuelan pieces are rare. English, French, German and American money is that chiefly in circulation. The standard of Venezuelan currency is a 100 cents, or sencillo dollar, worth about what our dollar is, but accounts in Venezuela are kept in Macuquino. A Macuquino dollar is worth about four-fifths of the sencillo dollar, or to be exact, 74.70 cents American gold. A five cent piece is a ten cent piece cut in two, and divided again it passes for two and one-half cents.

An event in life at a mine is the arrival of a freight train of bullock carts or burros. The Venezuelan in charge, after much fumbling, finds the bill of lading, and then comes the checking of the packages while all the idlers look on. Sometimes it is a cargo of boxes containing tins of green corn, tomatoes, oysters, lobsters, preserved fruits, etc., from the states. Then it is bulky machinery, stamp heads, flasks of mercury, dynamite or fuse. The smaller mining stores, such as dynamite, fuse, shovels, picks, machetes, hammers, drill iron, rope, etc., are kept in a store room in the living house of a mining company.

Let me describe a sleeping apartment at the mines, as it will give an idea of the manner of living. The floor is covered where the iron bed stood with matting, under which are some coffee sacks. The hammock, thrown up over the mosquito frame of the bed, is stretched across the room. The carrata roof, in which are numerous spiders and a friendly house snake, who occasionally comes down on the floor, is the ceiling. An immense toad, who is of use, as he catches many insects, lives under the bed, and is on good terms with a small dog of the country who sleeps in the room. The windows, without glass, are simply protected by rough Venetian shutters, and when it rains a steady stream pours in several places through the roof. The disagreeable insects known as chigoes are numerous, and great care has to be taken to avoid their acquaintance. The temperature at the mines is quite high during the day, but as the nights are cool, warm bed coverings are indispensable.

All over the country are scattered barrancos, or small shafts, sunk on to the different lodes, some abandoned and some still worked. These are dangerously near the roads in many cases, and great care has to be taken in riding about after dark. The best way is to let the reins lay loosely on the mule's neck and trust to his sagacity. The river water is used by many for washing, and that of the mines, well filtered, is often drunk, being kept cool in tenagas. These are porous earthenware jars, which are known curiously as "monkeys" in the West Indies.—New York Herald.

Method of Preserving Fruit.

Professor Tyndal has shown that atmospheric germs do not pass through a layer of cotton wool, and the discovery has been applied to keep preserved fruit by covering the jar holding it with cotton batting. The germs of putrefaction in the fruit are said to be rendered harmless by cooking, and the cotton batting keeps out those of the air.—Public Opinion.

Swedish Cast Iron Coin.

"Ding it!" ejaculated a gentleman who had dropped a twenty cent piece on his foot while showing it to a reporter the other day. "That's enough to make a saint swear!" And he sat down upon a chair and proceeded to nurse the unfortunate pedal.

The gentleman was a well known coin collector, and the twenty cent piece was an old and rare specimen of the hard cash used in Sweden years ago. It was a piece of cast iron about six inches square and a half an inch thick, and bore a number of strange figures and hieroglyphics, about as easily transferable to paper as the diagram of a western blizzard.

"This piece," said the numismatist, "is, or rather was, when in use, equal to about twenty cents of our money, and if you wanted to borrow $5 from a Swede you would have been obliged to send your horse and wagon, or at least a wheelbarrow, after twenty-five of them. A man in Sweden, when such hard cash was in vogue, would never be obliged to fumble in his vest pocket with a heavy pair of gloves in cold weather for sufficient change, and Swedish legislators of any party might have been justified seventy-five years ago in advocating the rag baby.—New York Evening Sun.

A New Style of Dog Shows.

A crazy quilt made of sausages was a feature in Wilmington's "show beef market."—Cincinnati Times.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL QUESTION.

With More Knowledge of Physical Law, Life May Be Extended Indefinitely.

The food that man takes into his stomach ought to be of such quantity and quality as would exactly repair the losses which, through the action of the several organs, his body is to undergo. If it is excessive in either of these directions, or if it is deficient, disease of some kind will certainly be the result. If he knew enough to be able to adjust his daily food to the expected daily requirements of his system disease could never ensue through the exhaustion of any one of his vital organs.

Suppose, for instance, that a man rising in the morning should say to himself: "Today I have to read ten pages of 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' twenty pages of 'Don Quixote,' to walk three miles and a half, to pay a visit of half an hour's duration to my grandmother and to take my sweetheart to the theatre, where I shall spend two hours; to do this I require (taking out his pencil and memorandum book as he speaks) so much carbon, so much nitrogen (giving, of course, the exact weight of these several elementary substances). I can get those precise quantities from eight ounces of bread, four ounces of eggs, eight ounces of beef, six ounces of potatoes, four ounces of fish, a half pint of beef soup, eight ounces of water and eight ounces of strong coffee to make them go a little further than they otherwise would.

Now suppose that he is exactly right in his calculations, and that the food taken is neither too great nor too little, but exactly compensates the anticipated losses, the death of each cell in the brain or the heart or the muscles, etc., will be followed by the birth of a new cell which will take its place and assume its functions. Gout, rheumatism, liver and kidney diseases, heart affections, softening and other destructive disorders of the brain, the various morbid conditions to which the digestive organs are subject, would be impossible except through the action of some external force, such as the swallowing of sulphuric acid or a blow on the head or a stab with a knife, which would come clearly within the class of accidents, and of course many of these would be avoidable.

Again, let us imagine that man knew just to what extent his animal appetites should be gratified, that he had ascertained definitely to what extent, if at all, alcohol and tobacco and other stimulants and sedatives should be used, that his knowledge in regard to clothing were perfect, that he had acquired complete information of the manner in which his house should be built and heated and ventilated and otherwise be made sanitarily perfect, that cookery had become one of the exact sciences, that he was able to avoid the effects of extreme heat and cold and moisture, that, in a word, he had nothing to learn in regard to the best way of living so as to preserve himself from all morbific causes—supposing all this (and I admit that it is not very likely that he will for ages upon ages acquire the almost God like omniscience necessary), death would be impossible and the eternal life to which we are told he was born would again be his.—Dr. William A. Hammond in Philadelphia Times.

Practical Socialism in Switzerland.

There is much more government in Switzerland than with us, and much less play of individuality. In small communes, for example, like Villeneuve, there are features of practical socialism, which have existed apparently from the earliest times. Certain things are held in common, as mountain pasturage and the forests, from which each family has a provision of fuel. These and other possessions of the commune are "confided to the public faith," and trespass is punished with signal severity.

The trees are felled under government inspection, and the woods are never cut off wholesale. When a tree is chopped down a tree is planted, and the floods that ravage Italy from the mountains denuded of their forests are unknown to the wiser Swiss. Throughout Switzerland the state insures against fire and inflicts penalties for neglect and carelessness from which fires may result. Education is compulsory, and there is a rigid military service, and a show of public force everywhere which is quite unknown to our unneighbored, easy going republic.—W. D. Howells in Harper's.

A Fastidious Man's Misfortune.

Illustrating the additional aggravation which objectionable attendant circumstances yield to the victim of an accident, the Sauntterer recalls a story told him some time ago by the genial B. P. Shillaber, the well known Mrs. Partington. A certain prominent and fastidious Bostonian had the misfortune to be knocked down and run over by a city scavenger wagon, by which one of his legs was broken. While he was at the City hospital, a friend called to express his sorrow for the unfortunate gentleman, expressing his regret particularly at the extent of the other's injury. The sufferer heaved a deep sigh, and then, turning to his visitor, said: "Yes, George, it's mighty hard. It's bad enough to be knocked down, run over, and have one's leg broken, surely; but, oh, heavens! for a man of my cloth to be knocked down, run over and my leg broken by a filthy swill cart—the thought is unbearable!"—Boston Budget "Saunterer."

The Cabman at Midnight.

The row of cabs and Jehus on the west side of Union square at midnight presents a curious picture of human life in the winter season. The patient horses stand and freeze without protest. The drivers keep arms and legs in motion, and flock together for company. But they don't talk. On a very cold night an experienced cabman will only part his lips a quarter of an inch to say "Keb, s'r!" If he said "Cab, sir," the mouth would have to be opened at least half an inch, "E" having the flattest of the vowel sounds. No cabman will refuse, however, to talk volubly on the icicest evening in a dispute over fare. It warms him up, too.—New York Sun.

Destruction of Disease Germs.

Cleanliness is a great enemy of bacterial life. Secure, as nearly as possible, perfection in drainage, ventilation and water supply. Overcrowding, stagnant water, decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and foul drains, furnish very favorable conditions for the development, or at least breeding, of germs; for, rather than specific germs are never present, remember that the contrary. Bad hygienic conditions do not cause disease, but not surroundings may induce those to which the specific contagious diseases, the most important point—exclude the germs, for as a field, be it never so well plowed and fertilized, will not yield a crop without seed, so, however favorable the conditions for breeding fevers and diphtheria may be, they will not occur without the introduction of germs. To exclude them requires constant and painstaking watchfulness. The enemy may gain admission through the milk supply, through improperly disinfected clothing, or through personal contagion, which it is almost impossible to avoid.

Many germs possess great vitality, and when once they have gained access to a house, or any of its contents, resist destruction most persistently. They may be destroyed in various ways. Bi-chloride of mercury in solutions of 1 part to 2,000 to 5,000 is efficient; carbolic acid, 1 to 20 to 50, and heat, especially in the form of hot steam, are all useful. Fumes of sulphur are also good in closed rooms; but nothing can take the place of cleanliness and watchfulness against the introduction of disease germs.—Francis P. Whittlesey, M. D., in Good Housekeeping.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Schools Where Girls Receive Gratuitous Instruction—The Studies Pursued.

In a recent number of The Revue des Deux Mondes the present state of female education in France is carefully examined from the hygienic point of view by Dr. Jules Rochard, an eminent member of the Paris Academy of Medicine. The system of instruction for girls in the French public schools is impugned upon the ground that the mental work imposed upon them is too hard and too uninterrupted, and that sufficient heed is not paid to physical culture. Dr. Rochard considers the playground and the gymnasium quite as indispensable features of a girls' school as the recitation room. Many measures calculated to promote the health of pupils are suggested, and among those which, it is urged, should be carried out at home or in boarding schools and convents, is the daily practice of bathing the whole person in cold water. We learn from Dr. Rochard that this mode of bathing still meets with very little favor even in the families of the French aristocracy, notwithstanding their inclination to adopt many English ways.

Aside, however, from the effect of the new school system on the health of the pupils—a question which is just now exciting particular attention in Paris—the article in The Revue contains some interesting statistics, showing the progress made under the third republic in the education of girls, a branch of public duty which, under previous regimes, had been much neglected. Thus it appears that at the date of the last census, published in 1882, there were in France 30,409 schools for girls and 17,728 schools to which very young children of both sexes were admitted. The aggregate number of female pupils was 2,461,094, and this, it is estimated, has by this time increased by about 300,000. The system of organization and instruction is the outcome of laws passed in October, 1886, and January, 1887. The schools where girls receive gratuitous instruction are, first, maternal schools; secondly, infant schools; thirdly, primary schools, and finally, the normal schools for those who mean to become teachers.

The so called maternal schools were intended to replace the former asylum halls. The latter were hardly more than nurseries, in which hard working families placed their children to get rid of taking care of them during the day. In them education amounted to nothing. On the other hand, their substitutes were designed to be a kind of kindergartens, where a child's faculties might be awakened by attractive exercises and object lessons. But as yet the purpose has not been fully carried out, owing to the difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers. To these maternal schools children of both sexes are admitted between the ages of 2 and 6. The scheme of instruction is supposed to include games and graduated movements, accompanied by singing—no doubt French counterparts of "The farmer sows his seed" performance—manual exercise, the first principles of moral education, the rudiments of useful knowledge, training in the use of language enlivened with the recital of tales, the elements of drawing, reading, writing and arithmetic.

The infant schools represent an intermediate degree between the maternal schools and the primary schools proper. Children of both sexes are admitted from the ages of 4 to 7. The scope of instruction here comprehends that of the maternal schools, together with the elementary course of primary schools. The latter receive little girls from the age of 6, if they come from a maternal school and of 7 if they come from an infant school. The pupils remain until they are 14. The studies are distributed in three courses: The elementary course for children from 7 to 9, the middle course for those from 9 to 11, the upper course for those from 11 to 13.

In the primary schools proper the sexes, as we have said, are separated. The tuition given to the girls includes, first, instruction in morals and civic duties; secondly, reading and writing; thirdly, the French language; fourthly, arithmetic and the metric system; fifthly, history and geography, especially with relation to France; sixthly, object lessons and primary scientific notions; seventhly, the elements of drawing, painting and needlework. After having received this instruction female pupils of the primary schools may complete it by passing two years in the two lower classes of the normal schools. There they learn applied arithmetic; the elements of algebra and of geometry; the methods of ordinary accounting and bookkeeping; the rudiments of physical science and natural history; geometrical drawing, decorative drawing, and modeling lessons in every day law and political economy; lessons in French history and literature; the principal epochs of general history, with especial reference to modern times; industrial and commercial geography; living languages; needlework and dressmaking.

On the upper classes of the normal schools we do not touch, because they are exclusively devoted to the preparation of professional school teachers.—New York Sun.

The Fearless Athabaskan Tribes.

But while the Aleuts are tending toward civilization, if they are not actually "Christianized," the reverse is the case with the tribes of Athabaskan Indians, who people the Yukon valley, and are found also in some numbers in both the Kuskokvim and Kadiak divisions. They are distinctly a branch of the great race of North American Indians, which extends from the Mackenzie river in the north of the continent to Mexico in the south. At what period they migrated from the interior to the inclement regions of Alaska, it is impossible to say, and their traditions do not help us to guess. They have certainly kept themselves very much to themselves, and have neither intermixed to any great extent with the Eskimos and Aleuts, nor have, until quite recently, held much intercourse with the Russian and American representatives of the white races. As they are now, they probably have been for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years—nomadic, reserved, self-contained, active, hard, keen sighted and fearless—skilful in the chase, and cruel and treacherous in war.—Chambers' Journal.

The Size of Rain Drops.

Variations in the size of rain drops are dependent upon the differences in the height from which they have fallen and to the amount of atmospheric disturbance present at the time. If fallen from a great height, the drops suffer gradual division into smaller and smaller parts, until they are converted into a mist. In calm weather, with the clouds near the earth's surface, the drops are large and heavy.—Globe-Democrat.

The Primeval Crust.

The Earth. [illegible] has the condition of Geologists admit [illegible] are the primary the earth's surface be[illegible] cannot be satisfactorily determined. Although [illegible] strata began to be formed [illegible] tain parts of the still remaining [illegible] are called archæan, it is very doubtful whether they really represent the primeval crust. There is a much better chance that in portions of the moon's surface the primeval rock will still remain in something like its primeval condition, so that we may be able to read a portion of the past history of the earth better in our neighbor world, the moon, than in our own, just as we can form a better idea of the nature of our savage ancestry by studying the ways and manners of less civilized races of today than from any evidence that we can obtain from the study of the records of our own race.—Richard A. Proctor.

The Gleaner.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.

THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS.

The Quebec resolutions, as was expected, received the almost unanimous support of the house. We felt from the outset that they would be sustained and that the majority of the conservative members would vote, untrammelled by party feeling. There was nothing in the resolutions which the most staunch conservative could not consistently support, and we only regret that the gentlemen who opposed their passage could not see their way clear to cast their votes with those who felt it their duty to defend and maintain provincial rights.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Electoral corruption in Canada has advanced to an alarming extent. Whole constituencies have been bought up directly by an organized system of corruption. The methods practised in the late contest in Queen's are familiar to our readers, but this instance is one of many. In the recent election in Prince Edward county, Ontario, corrupt methods were not only practised by private individuals, but were carried on openly by the press. They were not so debasing as those of Queen's, but were yet such as to show that the public conscience was looked upon as dead. The electors were told that it was useless to send any but a government supporter to parliament as nothing could then be secured for the county. Public works were greatly needed but not a cent would be granted for the construction of these if an opposition candidate were elected. This is what one of the government organs said to the people, "The electors are tired of sending a man to Ottawa who can assert no influence on behalf of his country or have weight enough to secure much needed improvements. And again "It is clearly to the advantage of Prince Edward county to send a supporter of the government at the ensuing contest. There are various public works which should be inaugurated and carried forward to completion which it is unreasonable to expect will be accomplished because other constituencies which send supporters are clamoring for necessarily public improvements and whose wishes must necessarily first engage the attention and consideration of the government. The election of Dr. Platt cannot subserve a single purpose that will be for the well being of the county, not a single improvement that he can propose will have the slightest chance of success." Could a corrupt press go farther. No matter what improvement the opposition member might suggest no attention would be given to it—there would be, the government organ tells us, not the slightest chance of success. When will the people of the Dominion become aroused from their political lethargy and show to the government of the day that though the public conscience may for a time be made to disappear, it cannot wholly be extinguished.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Auditor General Beek's Report on the public accounts of the province for 1887 is a volume of 313 pages. As the Provincial Secretary, in his budget speech, published in THE GLEANER last week, made a full and clear statement of the provincial finances, of the expenditures of last year as well as the estimated expenditures of the present year, we are not called upon to review the report at this date. One cannot, however, in looking over the report, fail to be impressed with the great amount of labor involved in its preparation, and of the evidence it furnishes of the vast amount of work to be overtaken in the Auditor General's office during the year. Detailed statements of all of the departments of government and of every service with which our administration has any interest are prepared; a separate account is kept with each great road supervisor, and with bye-road commissioners, and for other services. All this involves much labor. But a better idea of the work of the department can be had when it is known that there were issued last year something like 1276 warrants, and that in the case of the majority of these warrants the accounts calling for them were required to be carefully audited separately by the Auditor General, and the auditing of many of them, we can assure our readers, is a task that most people would not care to undertake.

We noticed the other day among our files of public reports a copy of the Auditor's Report of 1874, a volume of 187 pages. There were in that year 775 warrants issued. The work of the department and the responsibilities of the Auditor General would therefore seem to have been about doubled in thirteen years, although the salary attached to the office, we regret, remains at the old figure, and the work is still done by Mr. Beek without an assistant.

MR. FOSTER AGAIN.

In a recent issue we expressed our opinion, and the opinion of independent thinking people of the Province, on the course which Mr. George E. Foster had pursued on the temperance question submitted to parliament. Many liberal and independent journals have also dealt severely with the minister of marine, and it is for this reason, we suppose, together with the consciousness of his dishonorable course, that he has threatened to turn his back on this fair Dominion. The Ottawa Free Press, in dealing with the minister's threatened departure, sarcastically remarks:—

"Canada is threatened with a dire calamity. Mr. Foster, ex-temperance advocate and minister of marine, threatens to turn his back upon the Dominion' under certain contingencies. Possibly the country will survive it. If Mr. Foster was turned out of the ministry to-morrow there is little doubt that he would follow the example of those two eminent tories, Messrs. Wilson and Hamilton, ex-members of the Manitoba government, and get across the line. Mr. Foster's occupation as a temperance lecturer is gone. Nobody in Canada would dream of paying him ten dollars a night to talk prohibition now. He has abandoned prohibition for politics. And yet this man, who has no stake whatever in the country, has the impudence to impute unworthy and unpatriotic motives to Sir Richard Cartwright, a gentleman who has a greater stake in Canada probably that the whole tory ministry put together, and who has never invested a dollar in Texas cattle ranches, Maine railways, Florida orange groves or any other enterprise outside of the Dominion. There will be a great many dry eyes in Canada after Mr. Foster makes up his mind to follow the example of his friends Hamilton and Wilson, and get out of the country."

Coughs and Colds.

If everything has failed, try Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

NASHWAAK.

Tay Council R. T. of T.—The Potato Trade—Personal and Business Notes.

NASHWAAK, March 20. The ladies of Tay Council, S. T. of T. intend holding a basket social at their council chamber on the 29th inst., for which a refreshment table will be provided. The evening will be occupied with temperance lectures by prominent speakers.

Miss Ella Fraser, formerly of Nashwaak, but for the past five or six years a resident in Maine, is here visiting at Mrs. Bell's. She is a sister of Mrs. Alex. Cameron, of Boiestown, at which place Miss Fraser has spent five or six weeks.

Mr. John Buchanan and family intend moving to Fredericton this spring, in which place he anticipates doing a better business. Mr. Buchanan, as a merchant, receives the largest share of patronage in this place, and will be greatly missed in this locality.

The potato trade at Zion Station last week was unusually brisk. There is a continual line of teams on the road loaded with potatoes which are eagerly bought by Mr. Dayton and a gentleman from St. John at $1.90 per bbl. Seven car loads were shipped from this place within ten days, which makes 1,000 bbls., all of which were shipped by Mr. Dayton with the exception of two car loads.

Mr. Wm. Young, jr., and Mr. Alexander Read, of this place, who have been engaged in the lumber woods in Maine for the past five months, arrived home last week.

District Council R. T. of T. will hold their regular quarterly session in the temperance hall, Fredericton, 30th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.

DOAKTOWN.

Bridge Work—Matrimonial—Revival Meetings—Business Notes.

DOAKTOWN, March 18. The workmen are getting up the last span of the bridge. It will be a long felt want supplied for which we thank the government.

Mr. Samuel Gill, of Marysville, and Miss Janie Crocker, eldest daughter of Rolland Crocker, were married Wednesday, 14th inst., Rev. W. M. Edwards performing the ceremony. A very pleasant time and a bountiful repast was given, and all enjoyed themselves very much.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery draws crowded houses to listen to his preaching.

Rev. W. M. Edwards is holding quite a revival at new Salem church. Eight were baptised and two received the right hand of fellowship. And still the good work goes on.

The Doaktown temperance society is increasing in number and strength.

Several new buildings are contemplated for erection next spring. Samuel Betts has taken the contract from Mr. Killam to board and cover and shingle the bridge across the river.

Mr. Robert Swim has been very ill with lung fever, but is recovering under the care of Dr. Wier.

Mr. Richard Attridge is buying up potatoes for the American market.

CANTERBURY STATION.

Died in Wisconsin—The Hay Pressing Business—Scott Act—Personal.

CANTERBURY STATION, March 19. That was beautiful music we heard at Mr. T. English's last week. Oh, yes, Tom is quite a musician now.

We learn indirectly of the death of Mr. Charles Winter, a former resident of this place. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Akerly, of Wisconsin. The sorrowing daughter has the sympathy of her many friends in this her hour of trial.

Hark! what sound is that. It is the hay press again. The pressers are now at work pressing for Mr. J. W. Johnston. Mr. Price's new presser is doing excellent work. They claim to press about eight tons per day. Very good.

Although the Scott Act inspector paid an official visit to this place not long ago, some found enough of the "ardent" to treat St. Patrick.

Mrs. Hawks, who has been dangerously ill, is reported some better. She is now at the residence of her uncle, Mr. J. Smith. Her medical adviser is Dr. Colter, of Woodstock. She has our sincere sympathy in her affliction; also our most sincere wishes for her immediate recovery.

Plenty of stormy weather and very poor roads. St. Patrick's day was cold.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Roads Breaking up—Holiness Convention—Personal Notes.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 19. We had a snow storm of a foot and a half Tuesday night, but the weather is very spring like. The roads are becoming slumpy and the birds beginning to make their appearance.

Mrs. M. Shaw and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Grant and son, of Hartland, were visiting home over Sunday. The singing in church was in consequence greatly better than usual.

Againit is announced that we are to have a holiness convention here to commence on Thursday. We will be sure of its coming when it gets here.

The very biggest of fish stories went the rounds last week terminating in a number of youths taking quite a walk for nothing.

That comedy scrape at Mr. Chas. Durham's belongs to the Campbell Settlement correspondent, but since she has touched it, we might say that it was a very enjoyable affair, there being upwards of a hundred in attendance, all of whom, excepting Amos, had a good sociable time.

LOWER KINCARDINE.

Serious Coasting Accident—Big Business in Oatmeal Grinding.

LOWER KINCARDINE, March 19th. One day last week a small boy, son of Mr. James Clark, Upper Kincardine, had his leg borken while coasting with a hand sled. The broken limb was set by Dr. Mowat and the lad is now doing well.

Mr. D. Frazer is doing quite a big business in grinding oatmeal this winter. The mill is in charge of a first-class miller and without exception he turns out a first class article.

Ask Your Grocer

for the "Royal extract of Lemon."

FOSTERVILLE.

The Doings of a Remote District.

FOSTERVILLE, March 19. The warm, sunny days of spring are welcomed by all.

The teams have all returned home from the lumberwoods.

H H Veysey expects the machinery for his mill this week.

The supper and sale of the 17th inst., was a grand success. The sum of $16.75 was realized.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Local, Personal and Business Jottings along the Line of the N. B Railway.

Farmers are just now realizing good prices for their products. There is great activity in oats, hay and potatoes all along the line. Large quantities are being handled especially in Woodstock, Hartland, Peel, Florenceville, Andover and Perth. Several Americans are among the local buyers and there is a local boom. The N. B. Railway employees have all they can attend to in handling freight.

Many of the villages along the line are almost suffering from the scarcity of water. The water works of Florenceville, East, Bath and some other places have frozen up during the winter and people have to drive their cattle to the river for water.

Mr. D. Fraser of River de Chute, has his saw mill running and is turning out large lots of cut lumber. His oatmeal mills at Muniac are also doing good work.

The past winter has been a very favorable one for the lumbermen. A large quantity of lumber has been banked at Perth Centre and still the work goes on without interruption. The lumbermen on the Tobique have been very fortunate and have done a large winter's work.

The young people of Perth Centre have amused themselves during the past winter with a singing school. Some of the members not being musical inclined, have done some talking and laughing all of which passed off pleasantly enough to all except the teacher who, last night, "shook off the dust from his feet against them" and left in disgust.

Andover has had a lecture course during the winter. We were favored with some Fredericton talent during the course.

The people are looking forward to spring with much expectancy as the proposed Tobique Valley Railway is then to be started from Perth Centre. There does not appear to be any obstacle in the way of the road being built now.

The Railway bridge at Andover has been built over, or rather the truss work of it, during the past winter. It is now a firm structure good as new. The snow up here is fast wasting away and indications point to an early spring.

The Andover brass band is progressing firmly under the instruction of Mr. Chas. Gibbs, formerly of the Military band Fredericton. Mr. Gibbs is also giving lessons on the violin.

Mr. J. B. Larlee, besides attending to his increasing hotel trade at Perth Centre, has had much parish law business to attend to lately. Any business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Mr. J. W. Crawford of Perth Centre, is rushed with orders in the tin and sheet iron trade. He is doing a large business with the lumbermen in the vicinity.

The past winter has been a very favorable one for lumbering in the vicinity of Grand Falls, and a large amount of lumber has been cut and hauled. Besides the named lumber got a large number of railway sleepers have been hauled to the village and to various other points along the N. B. Railway. The merchants of the place all appear to be oindg a good business.

THE FLOODS.

Several Feet of Water on the Back Streets.

The lower portions of the city are flooded owing to last night's heavy rain and the thaw of the past few days, there being more than two feet of water on some of the back streets. On several parts of Charlotte and George streets it is impossible for pedestrians to get along. St. John Street extension is a perfect river, the stream that crosses it having over-flown its banks. The residents are greatly inconvenienced, and can only get to and from their houses by means of boats. The cellars are full. There is two feet of water in the kitchens of one or two of the houses. Entrance to the government stables in the upper part of the city could only be effected this morning by boats. The Charlotte street school is closed on account of the water on the street in front, which renders it impossible for the children to get to the building.

Death of Capt. Tabor.

We regret to record the death of Capt. Tabor, which occurred at his residence, Waterloo Row, last night. Deceased had been a resident of this city for a number of years, and had, by his kindly manner made himself a large circle of friends, by whom his early death will be sincerely lamented. He was in the forty-eighth year of his age. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon.

THE MODERN HEROD.

Mrs. Baxter's Lectures in the City Hall

Despite the very disagreeable weather which prevailed during Mrs. Baxter's stay in the city, her two lectures in the city hall attracted good sized audiences and the high anticipations of all with regard to her ability as a platform speaker have been more than realized. She is certainly a gifted lecturer, and possesses a wealth of language and eloquence.

On Tuesday evening Sir. Leonard Tilley presided while Mrs. Baxter dealt with the temperance question generally, detailing many incidents to illustrate the misery caused by the liquor traffic, and earnestly requesting the help of christian churches and christian women in endeavoring to suppress it.

Mayor Hazen presided at last night's lecture, the ladies of the W. C. T. U. occupying seats on the platform. After singing by the audience, and prayer by the Rev. Wm. Dobson the mayor introduced Mrs. Baxter. The text chosen as the basis of her remarks was, Acts XII.: 22: "And the people gave a shout saying, It is the voice of a God and not of a man." The lecturer began by describing a scene in Caesarea, when a banquet was being held in honor of the governor. When Herod appeared, and addressed the assembled multitude, they all cried out the words of the text, and he dreamed of power and influence. In a few days however, all that remained of him was consigned to the earth. The name of Herod was synonomous with all that was bad and little that was good, and the Herod of to-day was the liquor traffic. Herod of old had many altars in the land and so had the modern Herod. In the state of New York the brewers boasted that they had control of 53,000 ballots which they use in defence of Herod. In the same state there were more than three times as many liquor saloons or schools of vice as there were schools of instruction. The church and the schools were a great power for good in the land, but the modern Herod was almost counteracting their influence. No sooner had the church sent out its missionaries to Africa than those of the modern Herod followed. One of the largest distilleries in the world was in Massachusetts, and it is said that the greater portion of its out put is sent to Africa. A shipload of liquor went to Alaska every week from San Francisco until prohibition was passed.

The modern Herod was behind all the labor troubles of the present age. The Haymarket riot in Chicago was the outcome of the beer behind the red flag of the anarchist. This Herod entered the nominating conventions and halls of legislation, and hats go off before it and the people cry "It is the voice of a god."

Mrs. Baxter concluded by imploring in eloquent language christian men and women to rise up in their might and endeavor to stop the march of this greatest of all evils, the liquor business.

At the close of the lecture Sir Leonard Tilley, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Baxter, addressed the audience briefly on the temperance question. He said he believed that the day would come when Canada would have prohibition.

Washout on the Northern & Western.

A serious washout occurred on the Northern & Western last night which has prevented the running of trains. The entire embankment near Mr. McConnell's residence between Gibson and Marysville has been washed away, and it will be several days before the trains will be enabled to pass over this portion of the road.

Brydone-Jack Memorial Scholarship.

Circulars have been issued to graduates of the University and others, soliciting subscriptions on behalf of "The Brydone-Jack Memorial Scholarship," which the Associated Alumni at its last annual meeting resolved to found in memory of the late president, Dr. Wm. Brydone-Jack.

Preaching Without Notes.

It is a mistake to think that preachers who abjure the manuscript in the pulpit and speak extempore, have an easy time. All pastors of real ability who preach without notes, first write out their sermons and then commit to memory the main facts of their discourse. Some ministers, after writing a sermon find that it is an easy task to commit it, and a few repeat their discourses word for word the moment they complete them. With the majority, however, committing sermons is very hard work. If an extemporaneous speaker would not first write out his sermons he would fall into a deep rut—always be expressing a few ideas in the same words, never improving his use of language, and seldom giving birth to a fresh thought. Lazy ministers always read their sermons. The preacher who has only to write out two discourses each week and then read them on Sunday has an easy time.

The extemporaneous preacher is always a hard worker. I will venture to say that out of every ten sermons delivered off hand in first class pulpits nine are first carefully prepared. Of course many country preachers have no critical congregations, and they can preach without notes or previous preparation and still hold the esteem of the people, but it is different in a city. Some of our very best preachers bring their manuscripts to the pulpit, but they seldom adhere to the written words before them. When they become enthused with their subject the manuscript is pushed aside, and then the congregation listens to eloquent and impressive words. A preacher who is literally tied to his manuscript can never become a powerful speaker. The extempore style of preaching is the best, but it involves so much labor that few pastors adopt it.—Rev. Dr. J. E. Godbey.

Curiosity of Chinese Ladies.

Several pleasant faced women emerge from an inner room, and although approaching me rather timidly at first, in a very short time they are examining my face, hair, hands and clothes as thoroughly as they might examine the warp and woof of a roll of some rare new calico. The fuzz on the back of my hands and arms appeals to their inquisitive minds as something most extraordinary, indeed, the average Chinese arm being as destitute of hirsute appendage as the palm of the hand.—Thomas Stevens in Outing.

Five Thousand Books a Year.

What is to become of us with books pouring out of the press at the rate of 5,000 a year, besides reprints and monographs and pamphlets? No man can keep pace with literature. It is questionable if, on the whole, the effect is not to demoralize popular taste in reading matter. A few first rate books would be worth more than a flood of all sorts, because now each volume gets its small quota of readers, while no really admirable volume can get the attention it deserves.—Globe-Democrat.

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too requently, falas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be symptoms or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatolence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect acure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Married.

At the residence of J. E. Colter, Esq., King street, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. A. J. Nowatt, Alex. Gibson, Jr., of Marysville, to Miss Lottie J. Reid, niece of John H. Reid, of Fredericton.

Died.

Of diphtheria, on the 21st inst., Francis A., aged 4 years, son of Geo. A. and Mary E. Jarvis.

On Wednesday, the 21st inst., Charles Clifton Tabor (late) Lieutenant in the 1st Batt., 15th Regiment, aged 47 years.

Funeral at half past two on Saturday.

At Nashwaaksis, on the 21st inst., of consumption, Jennie L., wife of Benj. Evans, and third daughter of the late G. Fred Estey, aged 28 years, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

Funeral to-morrow, Friday, afternoon at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

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No Animal Fat!
No Coloring Dyes!!
No Adulterations of any kind!!!
Absolutely Pure.
A VALUABLE PREVENTATIVE OF CONTAGION.

It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

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LEE'S OPERA HOUSE!

Boston Comedy Co.,

H Price Webber, Manager,

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EDWINA GREY,

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"Fanchon the Cricket."

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

Change of Programme nightly.

Fredericton, March 21, 1888.

NOW READY.

At Great Bargains!

Milk Pans,
Creamers, and
Strainers.

CALL EARLY.

L. P. LaFOREST,
Phœnix Square.

Fredericton, March 22nd, 1888.

The McMenamin Case.

The Police Magistrate delivered judgment yesterday in the case of B. McMenamin, of the Stanley, for alleged violation of the Scott Act, imposing a fine of $50 and costs upon the defendant.

Money Lost!

Lost Yesterday, a Small Sum of Money, for which the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE GLEANER office.

Fredericton, March 22, 1888.

LOST.

Lost on Saturday afternoon on York or Charlotte streets, a POCKET BOOK with a sum of money in it. Finder please return to GLEANER Office.

Fredericton, March 20th, 1888.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

BRIDGEN, Mon., 7th Oct., 1886.—I find Campbell's Cathartic Compound a fine best article I have ever used for costiveness or biliousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. McDONALD.

Sold by dealers in family medicine everywhere. 25c. per bottle.

FOR SALE.

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

THOS EDGAR.
City Post Office.

Fredericton, March 20th, 1888.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.

80 Bars and Bundles Black Diamond Cast Steel. Very best quality. Just to hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SON.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

WANTED.

A CITY MAN to work round an Hotel, and to attend stable. Good wages. Apply at THE GLEANER Office.

Fredericton, March 10th, 1888.

TO RENT.

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

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

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, Jan. 31. tf

For Sale or to Rent.

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

GREGORY & GREGORY.

Fredericton, Feb. 14th. tf.

TO LET.

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

HENRY G. ESTEY,
People's Bank.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

TO LET.

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

MRS. N. T. WHEELER.

Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1888. tf.

MARYSVILLE SKATING RINK.

UNTIL further notice the Marysville Skating Rink will be open for skating on

TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

with BAND, and on Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons, without band.

Rink open at 7 p. m. Band commencing 7.45 p m.

Admission—25 cts. Adults; 15 cts. Children.

JAS. GIBSON, Manager

Marysville, Jan. 24th, 1888. tf.

DO

Not be Deceived, but Call at J. D Fowler's if

YOU

Would like to see the Finest Stock of Rich English Jewelry in Sets, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Gents Signet Rings, Buttons, etc. If you should

WANT

A Good Watch, we have them in Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled and Nickle Cases, at prices

TO

Suit all. In Silverware, our stock is now full in all lines, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Castors, Vases, Napkin Rings, Jewel Cases. In looking for a Xmas Present you cannot

MAKE

Any mistake in examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have a full line of Clocks, French, English and American, all styles and prices, ranging from $1.25 to

$100?

REMEMBER THE PLACE

JAS. D. FOWLER

Directly opposite Post Office

fredericton, Dec 17th, 1887

FOR SALE

THE PURE BRED RED POLLED NORFOLK BULL

"ARABI,"

Registered in N. B. Herd Book, five years old, and perfectly quiet, is now for sale by

THOS. L. ALEXANDER.

Fredericton Junction, Feb. 8th 1888.

FEED.

JUST ARRIVED:

15 Tons Heavy Feed and Bran.

OATS, HAY, PLASTER

IN STORE:

2 Cars Oats, 1 Car Hay.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

1 Car Plaster, 2 Cars Extra No. 1 Green Head Lime.

W. E. MILLER & CO.

155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.

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 5 p. m.; Saturdays, till 10 p. m. Jan. 10th.—1 y tsw

Coat & Vest Makers WANTED.

3 Coat and 2 Vest Makers Wanted at

W. E. SEERY'S,

Fredericton, March 10. Willmot Avenue.

NEW CARPETS.

Dever Brothers

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

IN

Brussels, Tapestry, All Wools and Unions.

2 CASES

WINDOW POLES,

VERY CHEAP.

Fredericton, March 10th, 1888. DEVER BROTHERS.

HERRING!

NO 1 LABRADOR

and

EASTERN HERRING,

Just Received in Half Barrels.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE. FOR SALE LOW.

YERXA & YERXA

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

Fredericton, Feb. 23rd, 1888.

ARE YOU 40 YEARS OLD.

No Matter Whether You are or Not.

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

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

LEMONT & SONS

Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 22, 1888.

FOR SALE.

Hemlock and Spruce Boards, ROUGH AND PLANED.

Ash Boards,
Spruce Scantling,
Clapboards,
Cedar Shingles.

Apply to

A. F. Randolph & Son.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

1887-8. 1887-8.

FALL AND WINTER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Joseph Walker,

Practical Tailor.

I have just received a full line of Fall and Winter Goods in all the Latest Designs for

REEFERS and OVERCOATS. Fancy Trouserings

A Specialty! Inspection Solicited

It is useless for me to say anything about a fit. Call and be convinced for yourself. Prices moderate.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Next door above W. V. anWart's Grocery Store Queen Street, Fredericton. sept 27

Board of Agriculture.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANNUAL HORSE SALE.

THE SERVICES OF THE HORSES belonging to the Provincial Government will be leased for the Season of 1888, at

Public Auction, at Fredericton

—ON—

THURSDAY, 29th March Inst.,

Beginning at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Arrangements will be made for Excursion Rates on all Railways.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN.

Fredericton, March 15th, 1888. w. tw.

MOLASSES!

PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

New Antigua Do.

Just Received and for Sale Low.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

To Sell or to Rent.

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

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

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 28th, 1888. 1 m

FOR A GOOD Substanstial, Sensilbe

XMAS.

PRESENT!

—IN—

FURNITURE

GO TO

ADAMS'

AND GET

An Easy Chair, Platform Rocker, Splint Chair & Rocker, Carpet Rocker, Student's Chair..

—ALSO—

Cabinets, Music Stands, Work Tables, Fancy Stands, Foot Rests, Shaving Cases, Slipper Boxes, etc.

CHILDREN'S PRESENTS—High and Low Chairs and Rockers, in Carpet, Cane, Perforated, Willow and Splint; Rocking Horses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, etc.

BARGAINS—A great variety of Fancy and Useful Articles in Wooden Ware from 25 cts. up.

ADAMS',

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE

Fredericton, Dec. 13th

MASHED

OATS

AND

BARLEY,

136 BUSHELS

HORSE FEED,

LANDING TO DAY. FOR SALE AT

Ely Perkins.

Fredericton, March 17th, 1888.

DEEP New Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages can earn from $5 to $20 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at his work. All succeed.

POOR COPY

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Conclusions of the Debate on the Quebec Resolutions.

Addresses by Phinney, Wilson, Tweedie, Stockton,

...ion. Mr. McLellan and Dr. --The Vote Taken--The ...getown Railway.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

...on committed the bill author- ...hool trustees of the Town of ... issue debentures for the build- ...ool building, Mr. Russell in the chair. Mr. ...ridge and Mr. Burchill supported the bill; Mr. Morrisey and Mr. Tweedie opposed it. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Ketchum introduced a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Woodstock and acts in amendment thereof with a petition accompanying the same.

Mr. Ketchum introduced a bill to provide for the building and repair of sidewalks in the upper road district in the parish of Woodstock.

MR. PHINNEY

on rising to address the house on the Quebec resolutions on Tuesday afternoon expressed the hope that some of the older and more experienced members of the assembly would have given expression to their views on this important question. He did not wish to give his vote on this question without setting forth his reason for so doing. He felt that the remarks of the hon. member from Westmoreland, the challenge he had thrown down to the members of his political party, the partizan statement he had made, he could not, as one member of the house in sympathy with the conservative party of Canada, leave the challenge unreplied. He admired the hon. gentleman as a lawyer, as a politician and as a man, and for the fearlessness which he always espoused his course. He sympathized with him and subscribed heartily to the loyal sentiments of which he had given utterance. The time had come when we must cease to cry down this loyal feeling—to sneer at the words of loyalty. He felt that he was right. He went with him that far. But when he calls upon the liberal conservatives of this house to vote down these resolutions, because he believed they were not in accord with the dominion party in power, he was asking too much. [Applause.] He had always from his youth been in hearty sympathy with the party which established confederation and which had inaugurated many other important institutions under which the country has prospered. But as the liberals had taken the most prominent part in working out these needed amendments in our constitution, that was no reason why a member of the great conservative party should not support it. He differed from the hon. gentleman when he said that these resolutions did not agree with the policy of the liberal conservative party. He was proud to know that the government of this province had been carried on irrespective of dominion party lines. He saw no reason why such lines of distinction should be dragged into the administration of the local affairs of this province. [Applause.] Another statement which had been advanced as an argument against the adoption of these resolutions, was that they were the outcome of a party in the upper provinces opposed to the liberal conservative party. That may be true. It may be true with regard to the upper provinces but it has been said that the New Brunswick representatives at the Quebec conference, were coming over to the true faith (laughter). But if they all were grits, so-called, of the deepest dye; he resented anything like dragging party lines into the consideration and criticism of these resolutions as they are brought before us now. It was the resolutions themselves with which they had to deal, and they should deal with them as New Brunswickers and Canadians and not as conservatives or liberals. He regretted that one of the provinces had voted for secession and that a spirit of dissatisfaction prevailed in some quarters, among some classes of our people. We have a good country and a country to be proud of. If there are defects in the constitution of our country which become a source of grievance, why not seek to remedy it. He felt that when he first read of the deliberations of the conference, the delegates had gone too far when they declared for reciprocity with the United States. As one member he could not agree with the conference members that we should go down on our knees to the republic to the south of us begging for reciprocity. But he was glad that this question was not brought before them to consider, and probably he was unnecessarily referring to it. In dealing with the first resolution, he did not wish to be considered as opposing any action of the Dominion government in exercising the veto powers given them, but he believed that in that power that was granted to the federal government any party in power could exercise it at its will and to the disadvantage of the several provinces. The powers granted the federal government in this regard were too great. He pointed out from the journals of the assembly where Attorney General King, Mr. Wedderburn, and others years ago had pronounced strongly against this undue power given to the federal authorities. The amendments proposed in this case were certainly necessary. It interfered with the privileges and prerogatives of the local legislatures. When two legislatures were working side by side, the veto power should not be given to one over the other. If disallowance had not been exercised much in the past in this province, it may be at any time. He did not propose to take up each resolution separately as they had been carefully considered by those who had preceded him. The constitution of the senate so amended would and ought to meet with the hearty approval of every member of this house. With regard to the second chamber of this house he was not on record on the question of abolition as most members were, but he would say now that he thought that the country could get along very well without the expensive machinery attached to an upper house. He dwelt at some length upon the financial aspect of the question, fully concurring with the conference delegates that the proposed arrangements would be in the best interests of the province and the Dominion at large. He thought the resolutions were drawn for the best interests of the country, and he expressed the hope that one of the outcomes of this conference would be the federation of the empire. (Applause).

MR. WM. WILSON

followed in the debate. He had listened very attentively to the debate as it had proceeded and had made up his mind as to how he would vote, and he would not attempt to address the house at all were it not for the importance of the question. He could not give a silent vote. The constituency which he had the honor to represent would expect that its representatives have something to say on a question of this nature. He congratulated the attorney general for the statesman-like manner in which he presented these resolutions to the house free from any party spirit actuated apparently only by a desire to discuss the question on its merits, and invited the house to do the same. He could not agree with that idea which had been advanced in some quarters that this was a question with which the local governments of the various provinces had nothing to do, and that the representatives of the local assemblies had better confine themselves to the management of local matters. It is true they had important local duties to perform but should they not also seek to improve the constitution of our country when it appeared that it required amending. Were they, because they occupied seats in a local assembly, to seek no more enlarged field for the display of statesman-like ability? Such in his opinion was a narrow and contracted idea of the duties of local representatives. If by care and strict attention to the public business and the practice of strict economy they could curtail useless expenditure and save money for the great public expenses; if by wise arrangement they could remove from certain sources of revenue those practices which absorb the money which should swell the revenue; if by wise legislation they could develop new sources of revenue from which hitherto they had received nothing and make them contribute to the development of the resources of the country, and by well matured measures settle upon the fertile crown lands of this Province a class of settlers whose presence would contribute to its material prosperity and to the moral tone of its inhabitants, they would accomplish a work of no less importance than that accomplished by the great provincial statesmen, by whose united exertions the institutions under which we live were brought into existence and established beyond the possibility of a doubt.

But in addition to these important duties of the several governments of the province which compose the dominion, whenever, in the opinion of the members thereof, necessity demands it, we should endeavor to give to the constitution of our country a greater degree of adaptibility to the wants of the people. For such a work they had numerous examples in the history of the great country to which they belonged. It had been the policy of the statesmen of old England during her entire history to meet together from time to time and consult as to the best means to improve the institutions of the country. The old barons of England wrung from the hand of the tyrant John at Runnymede his approval of and compelled him to attach his signature to the Magna Charta, that great bulwark of English liberty. And in the 36 times that the great statesmen of England compelled their sovereigns to re-affirm the principles of that statute, we had other and numerous incidents of other efforts of our forefathers in the same direction. Coming down to the history of our own Dominion, we find that colonial statesmen have never hesitated to take steps to improve the constitution of the several provinces which they were called upon to govern. We see the great men of our own province, to whom we are indebted for responsible government, meeting together to devise means for the accomplishment of that great object. And we were now enjoying the advantages which that great movement was intended to confer upon the people of this province. When it became evident that it would be in the interests of the people of the British North American colonies, that they should be united together we see the delegates from the various colonial governments meeting together at Quebec to devise means for the accomplishment of confederation, (applause). And now after the experience of twenty years it was found that the British North America Act by which these provinces were bound together, has not been free from imperfections, and under its operation the provincial interests of provinces have been from time to time encroached upon, and which has marred to a certain extent the development of the Dominion. The colonial statesmen of the present time in conference assembled at Quebec were justified in consulting together for the purpose of devising measures, the adoption of which would remove as far as possible from the B. N. A. Act the imperfections, which twenty years of its operation, had disclosed. But they were told by the hon. gentleman from Westmoreland that it was disloyal for the representatives of the colonial governments to meet and thus endeavour to improve our constitution, because at that conference there sat Mr. Fielding of Nova Scotia, whose people had voted in favor of severance from confederation; and Mr. Mercier, whom the hon. gentleman terms a Rielite. They were also told that the members of this conference were actuated by a disposition to work up a feeling in favor of annexation, and that American gold was at the bottom of this alleged desire to improve the constitution. The history of England and her colonies disclosed this fact that whenever any body of men in any age have endeavored to improve the condition of the common people, and curtail centralising authority, that this cry of disloyalty has been raised against them. (Applause.) At the time of the agitation in favor of responsible government the cry was raised that its promoters were desirous of breaking away from the control of the mother country and the result would be that the provinces, under responsible government controlled by her own people, would be absorbed in the United States. At the time of the agitation in favor of confederation the same cry of disloyalty was raised against the promoters of the scheme. And now, when the representatives of our own government had met with the delegates from the other provinces, and as the result of their deliberations, had proposed amendments to the B. N. A. Act to remove the frictions which have from time to time occurred in its operation, and thus increase its adaptability to the wants of the people of the entire dominion, and which would in his opinion build up on this side of the Atlantic a well rounded, constitutionally governed nation (perhaps a greater Britain); that now we are told that these men have been actuated by a disposition to develop a feeling in favor of annexation to tear assunder the last tie which binds us to the mother country and mar and mutilate the constitution of the country under which we live. He yielded to no man in loyalty to the institutions of our country or to the British crown (applause) but he did not believe in that loyalty which exhibits itself in bigotry and narrow mindedness, in national prejudice, national conceit and national hatred—not in that loyalty which would circumscribe the trade relations of our country, or be afraid to discuss its future possibilities; but that loyalty and patriotism which invigorates and elevates a country by noble work, that does its duty faithfully and manfully, that lives a sober, honest, and upright life, and strives to make the best of the opportunities for improvements that present themselves on every side, that cherishes the memory and example of the great men, who by oneness of purpose won for our province, those privileges of free life and free political institutions, of which we are the possessors and inheritors. That loyalty which never finds a man speaking ill of his country, but upholds her honor on all occasions. (Applause.)

A good deal of the loyalty that we hear nowadays like the loyalty which the Irishman exhibited at Bull's Run. Before the battle he exhibited a great desire to preserve the union. He would defend her flag to the last. After the battle he was found quietly sitting at home and when asked how he got back so soon, he replied; "On the morning of the battle our general ordered us into line and with his sword gleaming in the sunlight, and as he rode up and down between the ranks told us to strike for home and country. Some struck for their country; I struck for home. And them that struck for the country are there yet." [Applause and laughter.]

He did not think it would be exhibiting good taste to take up the time of the house in discussing the several resolutions of the Quebec conference, as they had already been exhaustively discussed by the hon. members who had already spoken. Mr. Wilson referred to four of the resolutions which seemed to him to be specially important, and advanced forcible arguments in favor of their adoption. He dwelt at some length on the veto question and the constiton of the senate making some well directed hits, by local illustrations of what was likely to be at any time the result of the present system. He also discussed the franchise question and the power of the Dominion government to interfere with local public works, claiming that the amendments proposed in these resolutions would tend materially to lessen the power of central authority and preserve the provincial rights under the constitution—the preservation of which was certainly intended by the B. N. A. Act. He closed his speech by expressing the strong hope that the amendments proposed at the conference of Quebec would be incorporated in the B. N. A. Act. If they were, he felt satisfied that their operation would go far to clearly define the jurisdictions of the local and general parliament, and by removing all causes of complaint would develop a feeling of contentment in the Dominion and induce the people of our country to work assiduously for the development of its resources and in the improvement of its institutions to such an extent, that when the stranger would cast his casual eye over the map of this great continent and when it rested upon the spot which indicated Canada, our Dominion would be known as a country whose people were surpassed by none and equalled by few in all those elements of a great nation.

Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half and was listened to throughout with marked attention, interrupted only by the hearty plaudits and frequent outbursts of laughter. It was pronounced upon all sides to be a very able and effective speech, and the speaker received numerous congratulations from all quarters when he had finished.

On the assembling of the house at 7.30 o'clock

MR. TWEEDIE

resumed the debate on the resolutions. He was not a bitter partizan nor did he wish to discuss these resolutions in a bitter partisan spirit. The government claim that they do not desire to make this a party question. But nevertheless it was a party question. It had been so discussed all over, with the one or two exceptions in this house. The Hon. Surveyor General was fair in the way in which he dealt with the question, but he was pledged and having his hand once to the plough could not turn back. The Hon. member from St. John [Dr. Alward] cried peace! peace! on party spirit, but fortunately he made one of the most partizan speeches he ever listened to. He would like to ask the representatives of this house what arguments had been advanced that would lead them to support these resolutions. What right had they to discuss the question at all without the subject being first brought up at the polls. It was necessary that an opportunity would be given to make a spread every once in a while. We could not live if we had not a few delegations. The provincial secretary who was on that great home delegation was able up to the Quebec conference, but they had not heard a word from him. As the financial minister, the house had a right to look to him for information on the financial side of this question. He knew he was to the conference as he saw his picture among the delegates in the group hanging in the side room. He must here congratulate the hon. attorney general as being the best looking representative among the whole of them. He had no objections to them getting a trip to Quebec and having a good time and getting their pictures taken. It would be nice in after years to have their children in after years point to that picture of Quebec conference delegates and say "There's Pa." But that would prove to be in the end about the only memorial of this great conference. The resolutions themselves would end at the foot of the throne. He was not going to travel over the whole ground that had been taken up, but it was a question that vitally affected the interests of the country at large. It was well to show some loyalty to the province, but it was also well to show some loyalty to the federal government.

He moved the following

As an Amendment,

which was seconded by Mr. Young.

"Strike out all the words after resolved in the first resolution and insert—That this house does not concur in all the said resolutions and especially does not concur in withdrawing the power of disallowance of provincial acts from the government of Canada, who are directly responsible to the people of Canada and its representatives and placing it in authorities who were not responsible, nor does it concur in the proposed amendment of the constitution of the senate, nor of resolution No. 6 as to local works, nor is this house satisfied that the proposed change of financial arrangement is in the interest of the provinces, and this house deems it inexpedient to proceed with the further consideration of the subject matter of the said resolutions until ratified and approved by the people at the polls.'"

DR. STOCKTON

followed in the debate delivering a clear, logical and forcible address. He congratulated the member from Northumberland upon the vigor in which he entered into the discussion, but he could not congratulate him upon his logical acumen. Theoretically the hon. member was a conservative, practically he was a liberal, but he had, as he said, been giving his vote and support to send a member to Ottawa to oppose the present conservative administration. He was consequently in a position to call upon his conservative friends to vote against any measure that did not appear to him to be in keeping with the policy of his party. He wanted also to vote down these resolutions because the government stock horses had been classed in the report under the head of deaf and dumb institutions. In fact he goes so far in his logical conclusions as to class those who differed from him and his views as traitors to their country. He may not have clearly defined his position, but, sir, when he goes so far as to call those who differ from him in politics as traitors [Mr. Tweedie here interjected that he did not make use of the word traitor in that sense.] Mr. Stockton continuing said that if he understood the hon. gentleman aright he did make use of the word in that sense, but if he had misquoted him he would ask his pardon. The supporters of these resolutions had, however, listened for several hours to the hon. member from Westmoreland endeavoring to explain the connection between the American people and the originators of these proposed amendments to the N. B. A. Act, who finally led himself to believe, and did go so far as to say that they had their origin in American gold. These resolutions had been discussed by the hon. members opposite in this spirit from first to last, and the supporters of them and particularly those who differed from them in politics as annexation traitors and rebels. Well, if they choose to discuss the question in that way that was their business and not his. He too could discuss the question in a like spirit, if he thought it was a proper way to deal with such measures, and was in need of arguments to advance in favor of or against the resolutions. Dr. Stockton then proceeded to show up the fallacy and absurdity of some of the arguments made use of by the hon. member from Westmoreland, particularly the American part of his speech. In dealing with this matter, Dr. Stockton stated that the people on this side of the line and on the other were disposed to live on friendly terms, and he rejoiced in the fact that such a friendly feeling should exist. It was true that they have a General Wilson on the other side of the line. We have one or two on this side of the line. But were we to guage the public opinion of these two countries by those insolated opinions. While we may admire the growth and progress of the country to the south of us, surely that was not an evidence of disloyalty on our part. The hon. gentleman had led the house to believe that the concensus of opinion in the public was hostile to Canada and to England. He [Stockton] held that there was no greater evidence of the friendly feelings existing between these two great christian countries than they had upon two occasions of a recent date amicably settled their disputes by arbitration. In discussing the resolutions he dwelt at some length on the question of disallowance, pointing out the evil results that were likely to follow if the present system was allowed to continue. Speaking of the financial arrangement, he explained the advantages of the proposed over the present system. The members opposing the resolutions were fearful that the dominion government would withdraw their subsidies to the railways, if these resolutions of reform prevailed. If such should prove to be the case, the province would, with its increased bonus, be in a position to grant subsidies for more miles of railway, if necessary, than both governments combined had subsidized in this province heretofore. In treating of the constitution of the senate, he said that the time had gone by in this country for life rule. The day was not far distant when the house of lords in the mother country would be composed of men legislating not because their ancestors did, but because of their personal fitness. This question of the constitution of life rule in our country had been raised again and again. When the B. N. A. Act was framed, this defect of having an upper chamber with members appointed for life was pointed out. John Bright had said that the appointment of these 72 stereotyped peers would prove a germ of malady for Canada. Twenty years had gone by and the prediction of this great statesman had proved true. It was a germ of malady. Lord Salisbury, believing that the constitution of the senate was preferable to our own, does not say that although such being the case we want nothing American. Would it be disloyal to ask that the senate of Canada be modelled after the United States. Lord Salisbury wants the upper chamber of this country to be modelled after that of the United States. If then the leader of the hereditary rule in England, and the chief adviser of the crown, seeks for such a change, surely then we should not be charged with disloyalty branded as annexationists and traitors if we ask for the same thing. If for no other reasons than this, he would give his support to these resolutions. He thought that this legislature should have the naming of the senators, if they were to be appointed. The senators represent the provinces and not the whole Dominion. The representatives of York in the senate at present is a resident of Halifax and Nova Scotia was drawing the 80 cents on his head every year. In concluding his remarks he claimed that if these proposed amendments were embodied in the confederation act, it would be to the best interests of the country. He distinctly disclaimed any party standpoint, and would not if they prevailed look upon it as any party triumph. [applause].

HON. MR. McLELLAN

said that it had been stated that he was endeavoring to shrink from his duty in holding aloof from this debate. The resolution had been fully and freely discussed and he was pleased that they had received the attention from the hon. members which they had and which their importance demanded. He would not unnecessarily take up the time of the house in entering into a lengthy discussion of the various resolutions. He thought all the duty that devolved upon him was to present in as brief a manner as possible the financial aspect of the case. Before proceeding however he wished to draw the attention of the house to one remark that had fallen from the lips of the hon. member opposite. He had stated that in point of ability the New Brunswick representatives were not in a position to cope with the representatives of the older provinces. Well he could hold that opinion if he wished, and could express it if he saw fit; but he thought he was expressing the feeling of the house when he stated that if any man was fit and competent to look after the interests of this province, here or elsewhere, it was the hon. attorney general. [Applause.] He was quite able to cope with the representatives of the older provinces, and if it was ability that was asked for in this work, then New Brunswick had in the attorney general all the qualities required for the accomplishment of the reforms that affected her interests—all the qualities that go to make up a keen, clever and shrewd statesman. [Applause.] Speaking of the financial affairs, he said there was a crying demand for more money to meet the requirements of the province. The province did not get a fair deal under the present system; and it took no little thought and time to perfect a system which would meet the requirements of this province as well as of the other provinces. They had to yield to a fair and equitable adjustment for all of the provinces. In Ontario, the members opposing these resolutions were comparing that province with New Brunswick to show how much better we were dealt with than they. He read the report of one of the speeches of an opposition member of the Ontario legislature, wherein he had carefully prepared a table showing the exact position of all the provinces under the proposed system and which showed that New Brunswick would gain more than any of the other provinces, as compared with the present system. The provincial secretary then proceeded to give a detailed statement of the financial arrangements, and the reasons that had led them to such conclusions. He presented a table of the subsidy and legislative grant of each of the provinces under the present system, comparing it with the same conditions under the proposed changes. Ontario under the present system receives as subsidy and legislative grant from the dominion government $1,196,872; under the proposed change she would receive $1,718,652, or a gain of 6 cents per head of the population. Quebec gets $969,752 at present; by the change she would get $1,307,222, or an increase of 10 cents per head. Nova Scotia's amount is increased from $380,000 to $542,450, or a gain of 28 cents per head. New Brunswick receives at present $306,988; by the new system proposed she gets $436,966, or a gain of 41 cents. The provinces were sadly in need of these increased amounts to meet the demands and the requirements for their public works, schools, and other objects over which they had jurisdiction and which the local legislatures were called upon to provide for. The hon. member for Westmoreland says that he hopes this plan will be defeated and predicts that it will be. He on the other hand hoped that the hon. member was a poor prophet. They needed this small increase bad enough in this province. He read from the trade and navigation returns showing the revenue per head the dominion government was deriving from each of the provinces. The provincial secretary gave a full and clear statement of the financial side of the question, and in conclusion pointed out the benefits that would result to the province by the proposed changes, [applause].

DR. MOORE

said that he desired to claim the indulgence of the house, and as an apology for intruding at this late hour he would give the assurance that he proposed occupying but a few minutes. He did not presume to attempt a discussion of these resolutions for the reason that they involved so much of a legal and constitutional character, and that their more thorough consideration fell to the lot of the legal representatives by whom the subject had already been fully and exhaustively discussed. He felt that the house was under some obligations to the hon. member from Westmorland for having with such painstaking effort and research, considering the impracticable, untenable nature of his premises, succeeded in at least satisfying himself that the effect of these resolutions would be highly prejudical to the best interests of the Province. He was disposed to believe that an amendment of the constitution in the manner suggested by these resolutions would be advantageous to New Brunswick. The hon. member from Westmorland had manifested a strong disposition to impeach the loyalty of the honorable members supporting these resolutions and this cry of loyalty had been so much harped upon that it seemed likely to inherit the merited odium which Dr. Johnston, a century ago awarded the term patriot. This puerile sentimentality fosters a wrong interpretation of the idea of loyalty which, in its highest type is indicated by the disposition to willingly take up a musket and defend one's country from an invading enemy. Among us all the influences and attachment of home interests and friends give to this noble sentiment enduring shape and character. True, it was with many of us, that we have a fair assurance of the means of sustenance and livelihood; but were we to ignore the hand to hand conflict which many worthy souls are daily encountering in the struggle for existence. And if legislation in any way can bring about an improvement in the present trade relations with the United States, thereby securing comparatively near home a certain cash market for the inherent products of this province, we should not be open to the charge of disloyalty, or bending the knee to our American friends. From what he could learn concerning the question of reciprocity he was satisfied that such an arrangement could be effected resulting in many advantages to the people of New Brunswick. There was a very pretty fable of Greek origin which informed us that when Ulysses sailed past the isle of Sirens, there issued forth from that fatal strand, for the purpose of alluring to certain death the unwary passer-by, strains of ravishing music, and to avert the fatal consequence of his crew yielding to the influences of the sweet melody, he filled their ears with molted wax and bound himself with knotted thongs to the mast, and thus they passed the difficulty in safety. Orpheus, who, while in search of the golden fleece, and who was also a great musician, in passing this unholy isle, heard this entranting music, and to prevent his crew succumbing to its bewitching influence, and perishing himself set up a sweeter melody, by which he was enabled to pass in safety and disdain. Confronted with Sirens thongs are good, but sweet melody is better. The hon. leader of the opposition, embarking in his frail craft, espies in the distance the question of loyalty in these resolutions, from which there emanates a delightful music, and to avert the temptation of yielding to its powerful influence, he plunges his hands deep into the archives of the dim past, and brings forth immense volumes of the colonial and constitutional history of Canada and the American Republic, and with their time laden dust accumulations of age fills the ears and eyes of his followers, and himself he binds to the mast with the knotted thongs of political sympathy, and thus they pass the dreaded spot in safety. The hon. attorney general, passing this enchanted strand, seeks to stay the impending destruction by striking a chord of nobler emotion that thrills with rapturous vibrations every nerve of each of his supporters, enabling him to pass uninjured and with contempt. Face to face with the question of loyalty, historic dust and knotted thongs of political sympathy are good; but a living, auspicious hope, borne upon the sweet melody of human eloquence, is better.

Mr. Hibbard followed in the debate supporting the resolutions. He believed that the amendments proposed to the constitution of Canada were much needed in the interests of the several provinces and the dominion at large.

Mr. Hannington addressed the house for a short time on the amendment, replying to a number of statements that had been made and defending the course he had taken against the attacks of the supporters of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Blair closed the debate in an eloquent and forcible address of half an hour. It was near midnight when the vote was taken. The amendment was defeated and the resolutions were adopted by the following vote:—

Yeas.	Nays.
Hon Mr Blair,	Mr Hannington,
" Mr McLellan,	" Humphrey,
" " Ryan,	" Tweedie,
" " Mitchell,	" Young—4.
" " Ritchie,	
" " Turner,	
Dr Alward,	
Mr Morrissey,	
" Leblanc,	
" Killam,	
" Wilson,	
" Russell,	
" Glasier,	
" Harrison,	
" Phinney,	
" Labillois,	
" Theriault,	
" Taylor,	
" White,	
" Bellamy,	
" Moore,	
" Hutchison,	
" Quinton,	
" Stockton,	
" Murray,	
" Lewis,	
" Hibbard,	
" Palmer,	
" Hetherington,	
" Douglas,	
" Ketchum,	
" Atkinson,	
" Burchill,	
" Berryman—34.	

Messrs. Black and Baird were absent.

The house adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Wednesday's Work.

Dr. Stockton committed a bill to authorize the city council of the city of Portland to issue debentures to provide for the lighting of the public streets of said city by electricity. Bill agreed to.

Mr. Morrissey committed a bill to authorize an assessment for police purposes in the police district of the town of Newcastle. Bill agreed to with slight amendments.

Dr. Stockton committed a bill to provide for further improvements of the water supply in part of the City of St. John and Portland. Bill agreed to.

Dr. Alward committed a bill to confirm the purchase by Wm. Park & Son of the St John cotton mill and to authorize the company to issue debentures. Bill agreed to.

Mr. Quinton committed a bill to further amend the law relating to rates and taxes in and for the municipality of the city and county of St. John. Bill agreed to with amendments.

Dr. Berryman committed a bill to incorporate the St John Firemen's Mutual Relief Association. Agreed to.

Dr. Stockton committed bill to incorporate the channel subway company. Bill agreed to.

Hon Mr. Mitchell committed a bill to incorporate the Women's Christian Temperance Union Building Company. Agreed to.

To-day's Proceedings.

Bills committed and agreed to yesterday were read the third time.

Mr. Killam introduced a bill to amend Chap. 100 of the consolidated statutes relating to levying of rates and taxes in the town of Moncton.

Mr. Wilson presented report of standing rules committee.

Dr. Alward introduced a bill to make provision for the paving of public streets in the city of St. John on the eastern side of the harbor with wooden or other pavements; with petition accompanying the same.

Mr. Palmer from municipality committee submitted report.

Dr. Alward introduced a bill to amend the law relating to levying and assessing of rates and taxes in the city of St. John, with petition accompanying the same.

The Gagetown Railway.

Mr. White committed a bill to incorporate the River Counties Railway company, Mr. Ketchum in the chair.

Mr. White explained that the object of the company was to build a railroad from Fredericton along the river to Gagetown, and from thence through the county of King's to the city of St. John. The people residing in this important section of our province were greatly in need of a railway and all the bill asked for at present was that a charter be granted for the building of this needed line.

Dr. Alward did not wish to be understood as opposed to this particular bill, but he was opposed to the government granting any more railway charters and thereby pledging themselves to the granting of more subsidies. The government were already pledged to subsidize a number of railways, some of them of considerable length. It would take over a million and a half of dollars to extend the required aid to the various railway companies now asking for and expecting assistance. The province had drawn very largely from its resources to the subsidizing of railways, more than any other province in the dominion, and the time had come when a halt should be made. The province could not stand the strain.

Mr. Speaker Pugsley spoke strongly in favor of the bill. He thought the hon. member from the city of St. John took a very early opportunity to throw cold water on this project. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to these old settled districts along the river through which the road passes, the inhabitants of which were now, especially in the winter season, shut out entirely from the outside world and from the markets. The people of these river parishes were very anxious to have this railway, and as the promoters did not ask for a subsidy for this road but simply asked the legislature to grant a charter, he saw no reason why the request should not be acceded to. The promoters had been given every assurance of assistance from the dominion government.

Hon. Mr. McLellan was in favor of granting any assistance to the construction of such a road as this. He knew that the road was much needed, but as the hon. member from St. John had pointed out there was danger ahead for the province. He, as one member of the government, would like to be in a position to give every encouragement to the construction of this line of railway. The bill should be amended shortening the time of the charter to two years instead of four years as asked for in the bill.

Mr. Killam, Mr. Hannington, and Dr. Atkinson, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wilson explained that the corporation committee could not arrive at any conclusion owing to the form of the bill, because a charter had already been granted to a similar company. The numerously signed petition spoken of contained six names: W. Van Wart, of Fredericton, L. A. Currey, of St. John, Mr. Wilmot, of Burton, Mr. McLean, of Newcastle, and Mr. Belyea, of Queens Co.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Hetherington, and Mr. Black followed in the discussion.

Mr. Hetherington moved as an amendment that in addition to the names of the incorporators mentioned in the bill, viz: Thos Temple, M P, Wesley Vanwart, Thos P Taylor, J Wesley Hoyt, Geo F Baird, M P, Hugh McLean, Lemuel A Currey, R B Humphrey, Geo Inch, there be added the names of Jas E Simmons, W T Whitehead, Chas Burpee, P Glasier, G Hayward, L P Ferris, Chas Ebbett, G G King and H J Thorne.

Mr. Black strongly opposed the adding of the above names.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that the names proposed to be added had corporate rights which should be regarded by the hon. members.

The bill was under consideration when the house adjourned at one o'clock.

The debate on the River Counties Railway was continued at this afternoon's session by Messrs. Hanington, Blair, White, Glasier and Killam when progress was reported with leave to sit again.

A Really Good Travelling Companion—Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Skating Races.

If the ice in the Marysville rink be favorable to-morrow night, the citizens of Fredericton and Marysville will have an opportunity of witnessing a race in which McCormack of St. John, the champion skater of the world, will be one of the combatants. His opponent will be Whelpley, who skated in the rink last Friday night, and who is capable of making the race an interesting one. Some Amateur races will also be skated. The band will be present.

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putman's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putman's," and no other.

Last Night's Happy Event.

The residence of Mr. J. E. Colter on King Street, was the scene of an interesting event last evening, when Mayor Gibson, of Marysville, and Miss Lottie J. Reid, neice of Mr. John H. Reid of this city, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt in the presence of a few friends. After partaking of the marriage feast, the bridal party drove to Marysville, where the band, which had been awaiting their arrival, serenaded them in their best style. The GLEANER extends congratulations to the happy couple.

The Water and the Trains.

The morning train from St. John has not yet arrived owing to the floods along the line. At three o'clock it was at Weldsford waiting for the train from the west to pass, which was delayed for hours in consequence of the floods between the Junction and Hoyt Station.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by A F RANDOLPH & SON. mwf

HOUSE FOR SALE,

Land Soil Right.

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

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, March 6, 1888.

Great Bona Fide

CLEARING SALE

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fredericton, March 22, 1888

Rockford Railroad Watches.

Seldom Require Repair. Very Best Satisfaction.

Strength! Accuracy!! Durability!!! Every one of them guaranteed!

A Fine Stock now on hand. Call and get one of the ROCKFORD RAILROAD WATCH RECORD BOOKS, and read some of these actual records. Sole Agent for Fredericton and vicinity.

S. F. Shute, 302 Queen street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

MARCH 13.

New Goods!

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, NEW SPRING PRINTS,

New Jacket Cloths, &c., &c. Inspection Invited.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co., 202 Queen Street

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

A GRAND DISPLAY FOR CHRISTMAS, OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN THE NEWEST STYLES, AT

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

An Immense Stock of Boots, Shoes, Overboots, Slippers, Moccasins, &c., now ready for inspection. The latest thing out is Overstockings with Rubbers attached, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also Felt Leggings for Misses and Children, ask to See them. Gents' Velvet and Carpet Slippers in beautiful patterns, suitable for Xmas Present. Toboggan Overcoats for Gentlemen. Snowshoes in Ladies', Gents' and Children's sizes.

A. LOTTIMER, 201 Queen Street.

Fredericton, Dec. 17th, 1887.

PARKS & SON MINING COMPANY,

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

Notice to Dealers in Coal, and General Public.

We the above Company have bought of

Mr. Murcha Yeomans

The Mines known as the

YEOMANS' MINES,

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

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

Good House and Blacksmith

COAL!

We can deliver orders any time, having a Steamboat to do our business. We can stop at any point, any where, up or down the river, and supply all orders, on the opening of navigation, by sending us the address, stating the amount wanted, it will be delivered on time. Price per chaldron $4.00. Address all correspondence to

J. H. PARKS,

FREDERICTON P. O.

March 10. 3i st w

1888.

Spring Goods.

WM. JENNINGS

Merchant Tailor,

now showing the

Latest Styles in

English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings,

FANCY WORSTEDS for SPRING OVERCOATS.

FANCY VESTINGS AND TROWSERINGS.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,

COR. QUEEN ST., AND WILMOT'S ALLEY

Fredericton, March 10th, 1887.

WOOD SCREWS.

2 CASES WOOD SCREWS. 450 Gross Wood Screws, well assorted, at Bottom Rates, just to hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

224

QUEEN ST.

We have opened a Special Line of

Spring & Summer

Underwear,

Extra Value, which we will sell from

75 CTS., TO $1.00 PER SUIT.

Dont fail to Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

Also a line of Pants, the best value in the Market.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

Fredericton, March 17th, 1888.

'88 SPRING '88

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING AT THE

"IMPERIAL HALL."

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES AND DESIGNS.

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

OVERCOATINGS

for Spring and Summer wear.

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

ALSO:

NEW HATS,

All the Latest Styles. Call and Examine

Gents' Furnishings always on hand.

THOMAS STANGER,

280 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, March 1st. 1888.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland Maine.

POOR CO

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. LINIMENT

When the Spring Time Comes

GENTLE ANNIE

SEND YOUR

YOUNG MAN

To W. E. SEERY'S and have him order a SPRING SUIT and OVERCOAT.

For style and finish my work cannot be surpassed.

The Spring and Summer Fashion Plates are in now, so order early before the rush commences.

Cutting for Ladies and Gents attended to promptly.

W. E. SEERY, WILMOT AVE.

Fredericton, Feb. 21st, 1888.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON.

Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for

SLEIGHS & PUNGS.

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

PRICES THAT WILL ANYWHERE DEFY COMPETITION.

Leave Your Orders Early.

EDGECOMBE & SONS.

Fredericton, Oct. 6th, 1887.

LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye-Glasses AT A BARGAIN.

I have a lot of LAURANCE'S BEST ENGLISH GLASSES, both in Glass and Pebbles, which I will sell at 20 per cent. LESS THAN COST. This is a rare chance to secure a first-class article at a LOW PRICE.

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, Oct 9th, 1887

WILEY'S DRUG STORE

JUST RECEIVED:

Warner's Safe Cure,
Warner's Safe Nervine,
Aver's Sarsaparilla.

JOHN M. WILEY,
DRUGGIST,
196 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, March 6th, 1888.

ATTENTION!

S. L. MORRISON has in Stock a Large Lot of

SUGAR

Bought before the recent advance which he is selling at the lowest Prices during the Christmas Trade.

POWDERED, STANDARD GRANULATED, EXTRA C, YELLOW C, YELLOW EXTRA C.

ALSO:

A large Stock of Christmas Goods, such as

NEW RAISINS, (Several Qualities), NEW CURRANTS, NEW CANDIED PEEL, NEW FRUIT, APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES, FIGS and NUTS, PURE SPICES CANNED GOODS and CONFECTIONERY.

S. L. MORRISON

Opposite City Hall, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

Fredericton Dec. 13th, 1887

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, TAPLEY'S REMEDY

WILL RELIEVE AND CURE.

Persons who have been troubled with the above Distressing Complaints, and never Anticipated a Cure, have found it in using this Remedy, and scores of cures from one to twenty year's standing, are vouched for by most reliable persons in various sections of the country.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Fredericton, March 6th, 1888

MARGARET.

Continued.

Not that! not that! For the love of Heaven, not that! Marguerite, I have not so wronged you! His sister and my love—my one treasure in earth and heaven! No! no—it cannot—cannot be!

There was no power of speech in the girl now; yet the very intensity of suffering bore her up. She stretched out her hands, and laid them on her lover's bowed head; she could only do this—only this! But at the touch he shivered, and rose to his feet, drawing from her.

Is this to be my punishment? he said—this! I have deserved it! But you—you! Marguerite! what atonement can I make to you?

You owe me none. Vincent. Have not I, though unwittingly, wronged you? And I let my lips speak falsehood to you; the words have never ceased to burn my heart. If Langton had only told me the truth at the beginning! But he kept it from me till he heard that I was in your house. My letter to him never reached He only knew where I was when it was too late. He wrote to me to meet him at Gloucester, and I went; you remember that day —

Remember it! What do I forget that concerned you? Go on!

It was then, Marguerite said, that he told me all. But it came too late. I could not leave you, for Langton's own sake, for Agnes'—for yours! She drew a step nearer to him; the crimson rose to her brow now; her head dropped, her tongue faltered. Vincent, that day I knew thatr you heart was mine—that I—loved you. I could not betray the secret you had trusted to me; I told Langton I must remain, he asked me my reason, and I could give him none; he charged me with loving you, and I was silent.

And he—cast you off, Marguerite?

What could he think of me? Not the worst—ah! no, no! but that I was mad, infatuated; that I trampled on all claims of kinship for a lover's sake—what other motive could he dream of!

And all this, Dare said, with ashen lips, all this I have made you suffer, Marguerite!

Marguerite knelt at his feet.

What would I not suffer, she said, passionately, for your sake? If we must part—it must not be with that thought in your heart that you have wronged me.

He turned from her.

I have wronged you, he said; nothing can alter that. You are Langton Clavering's sister; the blow that struck him struck you; when I ruined him I robbed you; when I branded him with dishonor I made your heart bleed; and yet you loved me. Even when you knew this, you did not spurn and despise me; you let me grasp you in my arms and kiss your lips; you loved me, and love me now! Hate me! load me with bitter reproaches; hurl back to me every lover's vow I have breathed to you—anything—anything—but this love which crime and shame and dishonor cannot kill—which crushes me to the earth!

He dropped down in the chair, covering his face, striken to the soul, crushed indeed to the earth; and for a minute Marguerite, paralized by that terrible outburst of passion, remained motionless; then once more she knelt before him, and this time her trembling hands clasped his, and strove to draw them away; but he would not suffer it.

For the love of Heaven, he said, leave me! Yes, we must part; stay here, if you will, until you can take your brother's wife with you; I will go. Loose your grasp, Marguerite, you are no longer mine.

He dropped his hands, only to close hers in a convulsive clasp.

Marguerite, he said, you know that I never resigned my claim to you; that, though you told me again and again you could not be my wife, I still vowed to make you my own; but I never dreamed of this barrier; this one barrier that could—that must stand between us. I cannot remain here—I cannot live under the same roof with you day by day, hour by hour, and know that in a few weeks—a few days even, our lives must be divided for ever. I shall go back to London to-morrow, early. When the time comes to restore Agnes to her husband, send to me. I will not shrink from this last humiliation. I will own to Langton Clavering with my own lips my sin against him. Till that moment comes, Marguerite, my better angel, my love, my soul, good-bye

She threw herself on his breast, and he wrapped his arms about her and folded her to him. And so they clung to each other—it might be for minutes or for hours, how should they know?—in embrace so close that the very beating of their hearts seemed still, and there was not a word nor a sob; such anguish cannot speak, cannot even weep.

At length with a terrible effort, Dare loosed his clasp, and rose, half lifting Marguerite to her feet. She staggered dizzily, and sank into the chair. For just a moment Dare paused—for just a moment he had almost flung himself at her feet, and clasped her to his breast again—but he mastered himself, and turned to the door. Marguerite dared not raise her eyes to his; she heard the door open and close, and he was gone.

She rose up slowly, and after a few moments, for at first her brain reeled when she tried to move, she reached the door, gained the corridor, and went on to her own room. There she locked the door, and then flung herself face downwards on the floor, and so lay all night—not senseless, but scarcely moving, only moaning now and then, like one in mortal pain. She, so sensitive to cold, felt no cold, though the fire died out, and the room grew chill, bitterly chill; and so the gray winter dawn crept in and found her; she lifted her head, pressing her hand to her temples, and rose to her knees, turning a white, haggard face to the pale light. So cold and gray should be her life henceforth.

To be Continued.

March 20th, 1888.

LANDING:

Antigua Molasses,
Half Barrels Bay Herring,
Half Barrels Canso Herring,
Valencia Raisins,
Brooms.

Offer a few boxes Valencia Raisins at the very low figure of $1.25 per box. Each box contains 28 lbs. of Raisins.

JAS. HODGE.

Fredericton, March 20th, 1888.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

A Bright Little Tot Who Was Made Glad by Papa's Happiness.

The father of a family becoming annoyed at the fault finding of his children over their food, exclaimed in a rage one day at dinner: "You children are intolerable; you turn up your noses at everything. When I was a boy I was often glad to get dry bread enough to eat." "Poor papa," said Rose, the pet of the family, "I am so glad you are having such nice times now living with mamma and us."—Boston Transcript.

Rough.

A short time since, while I was on a visit to my brother in the country, my little 6-year-old niece chanced to climb upon my knee.

Looking up and discovering the short growth of light colored and not over abundant whiskers on my chin, she exclaimed with sympathizing voice and grieved expression:

"Why, Uncle Charles, you have got splinters in your chin."—Boston Globe.

The Basket Light Enough.

Ernest, a 5-year-old, was awarded first prize for children's sayings for the following:

Being sent up stairs with a small basket of potatoes, after tugging them up half way, he set the basket down to get a fresh hold. An aunt of his standing at the head of the stairs said to him: "What is the matter, Ernest? Is the basket heavy?" "No," he says, "the basket ain't heavy, but the taters is."—Boston World.

If She Ever Marries.

A few years ago Hastings' graded school had a good attendance of young misses from 10 to 14 years of age, and at a recess a group of these girls gathered around a new comer from the country, "getting acquainted," as it was termed, and one of the lot asked her her name. She gave it as Sarah Jane Annie Presley. "Is it to be continued?" queried one in an honest tone.—Detroit Free Press.

Physiological Problem.

"Can I ask you just one more question, papa, if it ain't foolish?" inquired Bobby, who had been badgering the old gentleman all the evening. "Ya-as, ya-as." "Why is it, papa, that the more a little boy's nose is stopped up the more he talks through it?"—Philadelphia Call.

Size Unknown.

A child in a Cass avenue car sat and stared at the feet of a man on the opposite side so long that he finally leaned forward and inquired:

"Do you want to trade feet, sissy?"

"Do you take me for an elephant?" she queried in return.—Detroit Free Press.

Tentative.

Artful Jimmy (conscious of unprepared lessons and desirous of staying from school)—Mamma, dear, what sort of illness is there you don't have to take medicine for?—London Fun.

History.

Teacher—In what battle was Gen. Blank killed?

Bright Boy—His last one.—Omaha World.

The Handsome Actor.

Who thought he would "mash" a lady.—Life.

He Was an Editor.

Her Leap Year Letter—Dear Charlie, I enclose my hand and heart as contributions to your future happiness. Also a two cent stamp. If not accepted please return and oblige, yours in hope, ANNIE.

His Reply—Dear Annie, I have examined your contributions with pleasure, but regret that I must return them as not available, owing to the pressure of other matter upon the columns of my future happiness. Yours in charity, CHARLIE.

—Chicago Tribune.

Genius.

"Do you know that delightful Mr. Everard—the one who took such high honors at college some years ago? He is a brilliant fellow, and can converse charmingly on almost any subject."

"No, I don't know him. Is he a lawyer?"

"Lawyer! How can you ask such a thing? Mr. Everard is much too refined a man to make his living out of other people's quarrels. No, indeed! He breeds horses and dogs."—Life.

A Case of Absent Mindedness.

Merchant (buying a bill of goods of Chicago drummer)—What is your usual time, thirty days?

Chicago Drummer (absent mindedly)—Yes, or $10. I always pay the fine—oh—er—beg pardon; yes, thirty days, or 2 per cent off for cash.—The Epoch.

No Extra Charge.

Indignant Restaurant Diner—See here, waiter, you've spilt about a quart of soup down the back of my neck!

Waiter (suavely)—There'll be no charge for extra soup, sir.—Burlington Free Press.

Probable.

It is reported that Maurel, the French baritone, will come to this country this year at a salary not much less than $250,000. Some editor has probably hired him to amuse the children.—Oil City Blizzard.

The Same.

A Boston man proposes to exhibit a dog valued at $1,500 at the bench show. This must be the chap that advertises "three dollar pants."—Boston Bulletin.

Tones of the Voice.

It is a curious fact that the tones of civilized races are louder and harsher than those used by savage tribes. Indeed, among people who are classed as civilized, it will commonly be found that the more highly cultivated, up to a certain point, speak in the sharper tone. Of course, when cultivation and refinement have reached the point that the tones of the voice have become a matter of attention and care, the rule no longer holds, for then low, well modulated tones are acquired as an accomplishment.

The philosophy of this peculiarity seems to be that the same energy and vigor which give certain races the leadership in advancement are accompanied by unusual nervous strain, and we are well aware how plainly nervousness is indicated in the tones. The people of New England speak in a sharper and shriller voice than their cousins in old England. They are also more intense in feeling and more eager in action.

That this difference is not due to the influence of climate is apparent upon a comparison of our people with those of the dominion to the north and east of us. It is only as climate or other agencies may affect the entire character of a people that it has anything to do with the tones in which they speak. Commonly, as we approach the tropics, we find the voice lower and softer; but, then, this is only in keeping with the whole life of the people, which shows less of force and earnestness than that of people who inhabit the temperate zone. It suggests that they are too indolent to raise their voices.

The writer recalls that he has more than once been asked by persons from Brazil and from the Spanish countries of South America, who were new comers among us, whether those whom they overheard were really scolding, for they discovered no petulance nor ill feeling except in the tones of the voice. Such questions are calculated to awaken profitable reflections.—Youth's Companion.

Glass Cups from Venice.

The first glass cups came from Venice during the Sixteenth century, and from that time on society began to lose many of its primitive ways and become, in a sense, more refined.—Boston Budget.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Stripes are more than ever fashionable and most of the ginghams are lace-striped.

THE TIME TO ACT.—If you are threatened with Headache, Constipation, Biliousness or weakness, procure at once a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and use it according to instructions Prompt action is necessary in order that your trouble may be cured before it becomes chronic.

Col. Robert Ingersoll is one of the closest students of the Bible in the United States.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.—"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh Postmaster of Umfraville, Ont. "Having used it for soreness of the throat, colds, burns, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

Coat basques, with large, square pockets low upon the hips, are favored for house wear.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.—"I had Scrofula on my neck very bad for two years, had tried all remedies and doctors, but did not get any help until I got a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters which cured me of it entirely." James Cochrane, Fox River, Cumberland Co., N. S.

Gold-gimp and gallon are used to trim moss-green, Gobelin-blue and terra-cotta cloth gowns.

IT SELDOM FAILS—J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumatism which Hagyard's Yellow, Oil cured after all other treatments had failed. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is sold by all dealers in medicine.

Otto, the poor mad king of Bavaria, is slowly dying, locked up in his solitary castle of Furstenried.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.—I have the pleasure in saying that Hagyards Pectoral Balsam cannot be excelled for curing Coughs, Colds and Loss of Voice. It cured my brother completely. So says Ira McNead of Poplar Hill, Ont., regarding this popular remedy.

To keep silver pieces looking new do not rub them but pat them dry; this is on the authority of a manufacturer.

MOST USEFUL.—L. A. Hanson, of Bowmanville, Ont., says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine for Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Headache and Dimness of vision. B. B. B. improves the appitite, aids digestion and gives renewed strength to the worn out system.

Half a teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a little water and drink will instantly relieve heartburn.

Almost a Panic.

An examination of the weekly reports of deaths for the past month in Boston and other towns and cities in the country, reveals an alarming condition, owing to the great increase of deaths from Pneumonia as compared with previous years.

If this increase continues as it has for the last few weeks, a panic will certainly result. For example, the weeks ending January, 14 and 21, one-fifth of the deaths in Boston from all causes were the results of pneumonia. More than one hundred people died of this dreadful disease in that short time, and the mortality all over the country seems rather to be increasing than abating. Is it possible that medical skill and science can find no means to baffle and cure this terrible plague? Physicians seem powerless, and all theories regarding the disease, and the persons most liable to an attack, are broken down by its universal ravages. Neither old, middle age, or young persons are exempt. Tendency to lung trouble used to be considered a predisposing cause for pénumonia. But this season the strongest and most healthy lungs in men and women seem to be no safeguard. We believe, however, that it is possible to prevent the disease if not cure it, and that, too, by a simple remedy within the reach of all. We read lately in a pamphlet published by Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co. Boston, Mass., a method of treating pneumonia by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Certainly the remedy is simple, and can be obtained almost anywhere. It is an absolute fact that remedy known will break up and cure a cold so quickly as this old-fashioned household medicine. And a severe cold is always without exception the first stage of pneumonia.

Johnson & Co. will send a copy of this pamphlet to any person free. The direction given in the pamphlet for preventing pneumonia are based on sound and common sense, and, without a shadow of doubt, would succeed nine times in ten.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

STEEL NAILS.

STEEL NAILS IN STOCK, and For Sale Low.

Z. R. EVERETT

BRISTOL'S PILLS

The Invisible Remedy for the Liver and Kidneys.

JOHN HARVEY,

Photo Artist,

STUDIO: 104 QUEEN ST.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1888.

SEE HERE.

OUR NEW SERIES OF BOOKS entitled, "Home Treasury," $1.50; "Farm Treasury, $1.25, and "Business Treasury," $1.00; are just now ready. Every family will want this interesting volume, discussing as it does, every feature of Home Life and what depends upon its success or failure. "Business Treasury" developes a first-class system for becoming a self educated business man: following its instructions every man may efficiently manage his own concerns Farm Treasury is one of the most practical works on the subject ever issued, no farmer can be without it. We want Ladies and Men to sell these books in their own neighborhood. We give large commission. Address, W. S. EARLE 73½ Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B. J. S. Robertson, Publishers.

L. P. LaFOREST,

TINSMITH And Sheet Iron Worker

PHŒNIX SQUARE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE ATTENTION OF LUMBERMEN

Attention of Lumbermen is directed to my large and fine supply of Tinware extremely suitable for their wants, and at price that defy competition everywhere in the province.

I am also prepared to

ERECT FURNACES

Both in city and country. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pipe and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

Fredericton, Oct 17

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made a life long study of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS and warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for your not trying a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my remedy. Give express and post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. H. G. ROOT

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

Just Received:

A large importation of English and American

HATS, SPRING STYLES FOR 1888.

SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

NELSON CAMPBELL

178 QUEEN STREET.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and post office address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

JUST RECEIVED:

BATH SPONGES, Assorted Sizes

CARRIAGE SPONGES, Assorted Sizes.

FINEST TURKEY SPONGES Assorted Sizes.

SLATE SPONGES, All Sizes.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton

Fredericton, Oct 4th, 1887

'88. JUST RECEIVED. '88.

Canned Goods.

Canned Corn,
" Tomatoes,
" Beef in 1 and 2 lb. [Tins,
" Peas,
" Apricots,
" Lambs' Tongues,
" Lunch "
" Lobsters;
" Pears,
" Peaches,
" Oysters,
" Salmon,
" Pine Apple,
" Beans,
Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee.

AT

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, March 3rd, 1888.

WE WANT POTATOES.

WE HANDLED 60,000 BUSHELS POTATOES LAST SPRING.

And made money for our Shippers. Having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

22 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

Members Chambers of Commerce, Established 183

Boston, Oct 4th, 1887

GRAND

CLEARANCE SALE,

YORK STREET, - - FREDERICTON.

ARTHUR LIMERICK desires to thank his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the last 12 years, and to inform them that it is his intention to close his present business on the 1st of May next.

He will sell the whole stock to a good purchaser, on the most liberal terms. In the meantime will continue selling at greatly reduced prices.

His stock consists of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all descriptions, usually found in a first-class tin shop.

He will continue to attend to Gas fitting and Plumbing in all its branches.

Good workmen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Parties having accounts against the subscriber are requested to render them, and those indebted to him will please call and settle immediately.

A. LIMERICK.

Fredericton, Feb. 2nd, 1888—1yr

To Travellers

Northern and Western RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Jan. 4th, 1888.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A Passenger and Freight Train will leave Gibson every morning (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE GIBSON

7:15 a. m: Marysville, 7:35; Cross Creek, 9:5 Boiestown, 10:35; Doaktown, 11:55; Blackville, 1:40; Chatham Junction, 3:05; arrive at Chatham, 3:3

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM

8:00, a. m: Chatham Junction, 8:40; Blackville, 9:50; Doaktown, 11:35; Boiestown, 12:35; Cross Creek, 2:50; Marysville, 3:30; arrival at Gibson at 3:40

CONNECTIONS:—Close connection is made at Chatham Junction with I. C. R. Accommodation Train going North. Connections also made with trains on the Intercolonial Railway to all points East and West, and at Chatham with Steamers for Newcastle, at Gibson with N. B. Railway for all Western Points and St. John, and Union Line of Steamers for St. John, and with Stage at Cross Creek for Stanley.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent.

Jan 4

New Brunswick R'ly COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 24TH, 1887.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

LEAVE FREDERICTON

7 00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points.

9 00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction and for McAdam Junction and St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and all points west, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and all points north.

1 10 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and for St. John and points East.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

11 25 A. M.—From Fredericton Junction and from St. John and all points East.

3 35 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, and from Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland Boston and all points West; St Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and points North.

6 40 P. M.—From St. John and intermediate points.

LEAVE GIBSON

6 50 A. M.—Express for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON

4 45 P. M.—Express from Woodstock and points north.

H. D. McLEOD, Supt. Southern Division. | F. W. CRAM, General Manager

J. E. LAFITTE, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., October 17th, 1887.

IMPORTANT.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY,

MARKED DOWN TO SUIT ALL.

GOODS ALL NEW.

A FINE LINE OF

SILK CHAINS

AT

F. J. McCAUSLAND'S

Fredericton, Dec. 15th, 1887

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CHESTNUT AND STOVE ANTHRACITE COAL.

A small quantity of the above Coal on hand, which I will sell at Lowest possible Prices.

DAILY EXPECTED:

A quantity of Good

HOUSE COAL, FRESH MINED AND DOUBLE SCREENED.

E. H. ALLEN,
18 REGENT STREET

COAL SHED: CAMPBELL ST.

Fredericton Feb. 18th., 1888.

ICE! ICE!

FOR THE CITIZENS.

DAVID DUNLAP

Begs to inform the Public that he has stored a Large Quantity of FIRST QUALITY ICE, which he will be prepared to supply to Citizens regularly and promptly, and in Good Shape, during the summer months. Orders solicited.

Fredericton, Feb. 18th, 1888.

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Furniture Repaired.

Jobbing in Carpentry

Attended to by

W. S. HIMELMAN

192 GEORGE STREET

All work guaranteed so far as possible. All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.

Fredericton, Oct 10th, 1887

FOR SALE

THE PURE BRED RED POLLED NORFOLK BULL

"ARABI,"

Registered in N. B. Herd Book, five years old, and perfectly quiet, is now for sale by

THOS. L. ALEXANDER.

Fredericton Junction, Feb. 27th 1888.

Gleaner JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

FAST PRESSES WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Dodgers, Posters,
Circulars, Way Bills,
Custom House Blanks
Legal Blank Forms,
Coroners' Blanks,
Bill Heads, Tags,
Letter and Note Heads
Invitations, Cards,
Programme, Visiting,
And Wedding Cards,
&c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST PRICES,

ALL KINDS OF

STATIONERY!

FOOLSCAP, Ruled and Plain,
LETTER PAPER, " "
NOTE PAPER, " "

And All Other Sizes Made.

ENVELOPES, All Sizes and All Prices.

Paper for Sale only by the Package; Envelopes by Box.

JAS. H. CROCKET,

PROPRIETOR

"Canada is threatened with a dire calamity. Mr. Foster, ex-temperance advocate and minister of marine, threatens

Ask Your Grocer for the "Royal extract of Lemon."

tion.