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VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889. No. 129

Professional Cards

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IS HOME AGAIN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.
Good Reliable Dental Operations at Lowest Rates.
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QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 8th, 1888—1yr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. E. DUFFY,
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SECY-TREASURER OF SUNBURY.
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Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second oor from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov. 1st, 1887

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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.

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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
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Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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

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

New Advertisements.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED
The following MALTINE PREPARATIONS:
Maltine Plain,
" Wine,
" Ferrated,
Yerbine,
With Cod Liver Oil
" " Alteratives,
" " Peptones,
" With Pepsine and Pancreatine.
Elixer Lactopeptine,
Peptonized Beef.

DAVIS, STAPLES & Co.
DRUGGISTS
Cor. Queen & York Sts., Fredericton
Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1888.

'Golden Fleece.'
FALL 1888
New Ulster Cloths,
New Mantle Cloths,
New Dress Goods,
IN SUITINGS & MELTON CLOTHS
New Dress and Mantle
TRIMMINGS
FEATHERBONE CORSETS.

T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Nov. 5.

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

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

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

NEW DRESS GOODS!
In Black and Colored
AMAZON CLOTHS,
Icebergs, Cashmeres,
Striped :-: Chevoits.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, March 12, 1888.

BOSTON PRICES. BOSTON PRICES.
AT
S. F. SHUTE'S.
OXIDIZED PINS AT 25 CENTS.
There you will find the largest stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods in the City. Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Nickel Watches, in Ladies' and Gents' Sizes, from the largest to the smallest.
Do not fail to see the novelties in Solid Gold and Gold Plated Bracelets; Ladies' Bar Pins and Brooches; Gent's Tie Pins in Plate and Gold; Ladies' Neck Chains and Lockets; Gent's Watch Chains and Charms; Ladies' and Gent's Sleeve and Collar Buttons.
Stone Set Rings, Hand Rings and the Plain Wedding Ring, all can be found at Shute's.
25 Cents will buy you a nice Silver Plated Napkin Ring at Shute's; Silver Plated Glove Buttoners, 20 and 30 cents.
Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons at bottom prices.
Largest Line of Silver Plated Ware in the City; Cake Baskets; Castors; Butter Dishes; Ice Pitchers, &c. Large variety of Tea Setts in Silver Plate.
Iron Bronzes; Plush and Leather Goods; Ladies' and Gent's Writing Desks and; A Thousand and One Things too numerous to mention.
Remember the Gold Headed Canes at
S. F. SHUTE'S, - - - - - - - - Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

Knots in the Bible—It it not Necessary to Believe that the

World is Only 6,000 Years Old --Joshua's Command

To the Sun and Moon--The Whale Swallowing Jonah.

BROOKLYN, March 24.—At the Tabernacle this morning, after expounding some passages of Scripture in regard to the mysteries, the Rev. T De Witt Talmage, D. D., gave out the hymn beginning:

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in his excellent Word.

The subject of his sermon was, "Tough Things in the Bible," and his text, II Peter iii, 16: "In which are some things hard to be understood." Dr. Talmage said:

The Bible is the most common sense book in all the world. But there are many things in it which require explanation. It all depends on the mood in which you come to this grand old book. You may take hold of the handle of the sword or its sharp edge. You may employ on its mysteries the rule of multiplication or subtraction. There are things, as my text suggests, hard to be understood, but I shall solve some of them, hoping to leave upon all honest minded people the impression that if four or five of them can be explained, perhaps they may all be explained.

Hard thing the first: The Bible says the world was created in six days, while geology says it was hundreds of thousands of years in process of building. "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth." "In the beginning." There you can roll in ten million years if you want to. There is no particular date given—no contest between science and revelation. Though the world may have been in process of creation for millions of years, suddenly and quickly, and in one week, it may have been lifted up for man's residence. Just as a great mansion may have been many years in building, and yet in one week it may be curtained and chandeliered and cushioned and upholstered for a bride and groom.

You are not compelled to believe that the world was made in our six days. It may not have been a day of twenty-four hours, the day spoken of in the first chapter; it may have been God's day, and a thousand years with him are as one day. "And the evening and the morning were the first day"—God's day. "And the evening and the morning were the second day"—God's day. "And the evening and the morning were the sixth day"—God's day. You and I living in the seventh day, the Sabbath of the world, the day of Gospel redemption, the grandest day of all the week, in which each day may have been made up of thousands of years. Can you tell me how a man can get his mind and soul into such a blasphemous twist as to scoff at that first chapter of Genesis, its verses billows of light surging up from sapphire seas of glory?

AN EXPLANATION ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS

The Bible represents that light was created on Monday, and the sun was not created until Thursday. Just think of it! A book declaring that light was created three days before the sun shone! Why don't you know that heat and electricity emit light independent of the sun? Beside that, when the earth was in process of condensation, it was surrounded by thick vapors and the discharge of many volcanoes in the primary period, and all this obscuration may have hindered the light of the sun from falling on the earth until that Thursday morning. Beside that, David Brewster and Herschel, the astronomer, and all the modern men of their class, agree in the fact that the sun is not light, that it is an opaque mass, that it is only the candlestick that holds the light, a phosphorescent atmosphere floating around it, changing and changing, so it is not to be at all wondered at that not until that Thursday morning its light fell on the earth. Beside that, the rocks in crystallization emit light. There is light from a thousand surfaces, the alkalies, for instance. The metallic bases emit light. There was a time in the history of the world when there were thousands of miles of liquid granite flaming with light. Beside that, it has been found that there are burned out volcanoes in other worlds which, when they were in explosion and activity, must have cast forth an insufferable light, throwing a glare all over our earth. Beside that, there are the Aurora Borealis and the Aurora Anchalis. A book on Physical Science says:

"Capt. Bonnycastle, coming up the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 17th of September, 1826, was aroused by the mate of the vessel in great alarm from an unusual appearance. It was a starlight night, when suddenly the sky became overcast. In the direction of the high land of Cornwallis county an instantaneous and intensely vivid light, resembling the aurora, shot out on the hitherto gloomy and dark sea on the lee bow that was so brilliant it lighted everything distinctly, even to the masthead. The light spread over the whole sea between the two shores, and the waves, which before had been tranquil, became agitated. Capt. Bonnycastle describes the scene as that of a blazing sheet of awful and most brilliant light—a long and vivid line of light that showed the face of the high frowning land abreast. The sky became lowering and more intensely obscure. Long, tortuous lines of light showed immense numbers of large fish darting about as if in consternation. The topsail yard and mizzen boom were lighted by the glare as if gaslights had been burned directly below them, and until just before daybreak, at 4 o'clock, the most minute objects were distinctly visible." My hearers, there are ten thousand sources of light besides the light of the sun.

A WRONG CONCEPTION ABOUT NOAH'S ARK.

Another hard thing: The story of the deluge and Noah's ark. They say that from the account there it must have rained eight hundred feet of water each day in order that it might be fifteen cubits above the hills. They say that the ark could not have been large enough to contain "two of every sort," for there would have been hundreds of thousands and hundreds of thousands of creatures. They say that these creatures would have come from all lands and all zones. They say there was only one small window in the ark, and that would not have given fresh air to keep the animals inside the ark from suffocation. They say that the ark finally landed on a mountain seventeen thousand feet high. They say they do not believe the story. Neither do I. There is no such story in the Bible. I will tell you what the Bible story is. I must say that I have changed my mind in regard to some matters which once were to me very mysterious. They are no more mysterious. This is the key to the facts. This is the story of an eye witness, Noah, his story incorporated afterward by Moses in the account. Noah described the scene just as it appeared to him. He saw the flood and he fathomed its depth. As far as eye could reach everything was covered up, from horizon to horizon, or, as it says, under the whole heaven." He did not refer to the Sierra Nevadas, or to Mount Washington, for America had not been discovered, or, if it had been discovered, he could not have seen so far off. He is giving the testimony of an eyewitness. God speaks after the manner of men when he says everything went under, and Noah speaks after the manner of men when he says everything did go under. An eye witness. There is no need of thinking that the kangaroo leaped the ocean or that the polar bear came down from the ice.

Why did the deluge come? It came for the purpose of destroying the outrageous inhabitants of the then thinly populated earth, nearly all the population, probably very near the ark before it was launched. What would have been the use of submerging North and South America, or Europe, or Africa, when they were not inhabited? And as to the skeptical suggestion that in order to have the water as deep as the Bible states, it must have rained 800 feet every day, I reply, the Bible distinctly declares that the most of the flood rose instead of falling. Before the account where it says "the windows of heaven were opened," it says, "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up." All geologists agree in saying that there are caverns in the earth filled with water, and they rushed forth, and all the lakes and rivers forsook their bed. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, and then the windows of heaven were opened. Is it a strange thing that we should be asked to believe in this flood of the Bible, when geologists tell us that again and again and again the dry earth has been drowned out? Just open your geology and you will read of twenty floods. Is it not strange that infidel scientists wanting us to believe in the twenty floods of geological discovery, should, as soon as we believe in one flood of the Bible, pronounce us non compos mentis?

THE BEASTS ON THE ARK OF NOAH.

Well, then, another thing, in regard to the size of the ark. Instead of being a mud scow, as some of these skeptics would have us understand, it was a magnificent ship, nearly as large as the Great Eastern, three times the size of an ordinary man-of-war. At the time in the world when ship building was unknown, God had this vessel constructed, which turned out to be almost in the same proportions as our stanchest modern vessels. After thousands of years of experimenting in naval architecture and in ship carpentery, we have at last got up to Noah's ark, that ship leading all the fleets of the world on all the oceans. Well, Noah saw the animal creation going into this ark. He gave the account of an eye witness. They were the animals from the region where he lived; for the most part they were animals useful to man, and if noxious insects or poisonous reptiles went in, it was only to discipline the patience and to keep alert the generations after the flood. He saw them going in. There were a great number of them, and he gives the account of an eye witness. They went in two and two of all flesh.

Years ago I was on a steamer on the river Dey, and I came to Perth, Scotland. I got off, and I saw the most wonderful agricultural show that I had ever witnessed. There were horses and cattle such as Rosa Bonheur never sketched, and there were dogs such as the loving pencil of Edwin Landseer never portrayed, and there were sheep and fowl and creatures of all sorts. Suppose that "two and two" of all the creatures of that agricultural show were put upon the Tay steamer to be transported to Dundee, and the next day I should be writing home to America and giving an account of the occurrence, I would have used the same general phraseology that Noah used in regard to the embarkation of the brute creation in the ark—I would have said that they went in two and two of every sort. I would not have meant six hundred thousand. A common sense man myself, I would suppose that the people who read the letter were common sense people.

"But how could you get them into the ark?" ask infidel scientists. "How could they be induced to go into the ark? He would have to pick them out and drive them in, and coax them in." Could not the same God who gave instinct to the animal inspire that instinct to seek for shelter from the storm? However, nothing more than ordinary animal instinct was necessary. Have you never been in the country when an August thunder storm was coming up and heard the cattle moan at the bars to get in? and seen the affrighted fowl go upon the perch at noonday, and heard the affrighted dog and cat calling at the door, supplicating entrance? And are you surprised that in that age of the world, when there were fewer places of shelter for dumb beasts, at the muttering and rumbling and flashing and quaking and darkening of an approaching deluge, the animal creation came moaning and bleating to the sloping embankment reaching up to the ancient Great Eastern and passed in? I have owned horses and cattle and sheep and dogs, but I never had a horse or a cow or a sheep or a dog that was so stupid it did not know enough to come in when it rained. And then, that one window in the ark which afforded such poor ventilation to the creatures assembled—that small window in the ark which excites so much mirthfulness on the part of infidels. If they knew as much Hebrew as you could put on your little finger nail they would have known that that word translated window there means window course, a whole range of lights. Those ignorant infidels do not know a window pane from twenty windows. So if there is any criticism of the ark, there seems to be too much window for such a long storm. And as to the other charge that the windows of the ark must have been kept shut and consequently all inside would have perished from suffocation, I have to say that there are people in this house today who, all the way from Liverpool to Barnegat lighthouse, and for two weeks, were kept under deck, the hatches battened down because of the storm; Some of you, in the old time sailing vessels, were kept nearly a month with the hatches down because of some long storm.

Then infidels say that the ark landed on a mountain seventeen thousand feet high, and that, of course, as soon as the animals came forth they would all be frozen in the ice. That is geographical ignorance! Ararat is not merely the name for a mountain, but for a hilly district, and it may have been a hill one hundred feet high, or five hundred, or a thousand feet high on which the ark alighted. Noah measured the depth of the water above the hill, and it is fifteen cubits, or twenty-seven feet.

Ah! my friends, this story of the ark is no more incredible than if you should say to me: "Last summer I was among the hills of New England, and there came on the most terrific storm I ever saw, and the whole country was flooded. The waters came up over the hills, and to save our lives we got in a boat on the river, and even the dumb creatures were so affrighted they came moaning and bleating until we let them in the same boat."

We are not dependent upon the Bible for the story of the flood, entirely. All ages and all literatures have traditions, broken traditions, indistinct traditions, but still traditions. The old books of the Persians tell about the flood at the time of Ahriman, who so polluted the earth that it had to be washed by a great storm. The traditions of the Chaldeans say that in the time when Xisuthrus was king there was a great flood, and he put his family and his friends in a large vessel and all outside of them were destroyed, and after a while the birds went forth and they came back and their claws were tinged with mud. Lucian and Ovid, celebrated writers, who had never seen the Bible, described a flood in the time of Deucalion. He took his friends into a boat, and the animals came running to him in pairs. So all lands, and all ages, and all literatures, seem to have a broken and indistinct tradition of a calamity which Moses, here incorporating Noah's account, so grandly, so beautifully, so accurately, so solemnly records.

My prayer is that the God who created the world may create us anew in Christ Jesus; and that the God who made light three days before the sun shone may kindle in our hearts a light that will burn on long after the sun has expired; and that the God who ordered the ark built and kept open more than one hundred years that the antediluvians might enter it for shelter, may graciously incline us to accept the invitation which this morning rose in music from the Throne, saying: "Come thou and all thy house into the ark."

AN EXPLANATION OF ANOTHER OLD TESTAMENT WONDER.

Another hard thing to be understood: The story that the sun and moon stood still to allow Joshua to complete his victory. Infidel scientists declare that an impossibility. But if a man have brain and strength enough to make a clock, can he not start it and stop it, and start it again and stop it again? If a machinist have strength and brain enough to make a corn thresher, can he not start it and stop it, and start it again and stop it again? If God have strength and wisdom to make the clock of the universe, the great machinery of the worlds, has he not strength enough and wisdom enough to start it and stop it, and start it again and stop it again? Or stop one wheel, or stop twenty wheels, or stop all the wheels? Is the clock stronger than the clock maker? Does the corn thresher know more than the machinist? Is the universe mightier than its God? But people ask how could the moon have been seen to stop in the daytime? Well, if you have never seen the moon in the daytime, it is because you have not been a very diligent observer of the heavens. Beside that, it was not necessary for the world literally to stop. By unusual refraction of the sun's rays the day might have been prolonged. So that, while the earth continued on its path in the heavens, it figuratively stopped. You must remember that these Bible authors used the vernacular of their own day, just as you and I say the sun went down. The sun never goes down. We simply describe what appears to the human eye. Besides that, the world, our world, could have literally stopped without throwing the universe out of balance. Our world has two motions—the one around the sun and the other on its own axis. It might have stopped on its own axis, while at the same time it kept on its path through the heavens. So there was no need of stellar confusion because our world slackened its speed or entirely stopped in its revolution on its own axis. That is none of the business of Jupiter, or Mars, or Mercury, or Saturn, or the Dipper. Beside that, within the memory of man there have been worlds that were born and that died. A few years ago astronomers telegraphed, through the Associated Press, to all the world—the astronomers from the city of Washington—that another world had been discovered. Within a comparatively short space of time, astronomers tell us, thirteen worlds have burned down. From their observatory they notice first that the worlds look like other worlds, then they became a deep red, showing they were on fire; then they became ashen, showing they were burned down; then they entirely disappeared, showing that even the ashes were scattered. Now, I say, if God can start a world, and swing a world, and destroy a world, he could stop one or two of them without a great deal of exertion, or he could by unusual refraction of the sun's rays continue the illumination. But infidel scientists say it would have been belittling for other worlds to stop on account of such a battle. Why, sirs, what Yorktown was for revolutionary times, and what Gettysburg was in our civil contest, and what Sedan was in the Franco-German war, and what Waterloo was in the Napoleonic destiny—that was this battle of Joshua against the five allied armies of Gibeon. It was that battle that changed the entire course of history. It was a battle to Joshua as important as though a battle now should occur in which England and the United States and France and Germany and Italy and Turkey and Russia should fight for victory or annihilation. However much any other world, solar, lunar or stellar, might be hastened in its errand of light, it would be excusable if it lingered in the heavens for a little while and put down its sheaf of beams and gazed on such an Armageddon.

In the early part of this century there was what was called the Dark Day. Some of these aged men perhaps may remember it. It is known in history as the "Dark Day." Workmen at noon went to their homes, and courts and legislatures adjourned. No astronomers have ever been able to explain that dark day. Now, if God can advance the night earlier than its time, can he not adjourn the night until after its time? I often used to hear my father describe a night—I think he said it was in 1833—when his neighbors aroused him in great alarm. All the heavenly bodies seemed to be in motion. People thought our earth was coming to its destruction. Tens of thousands of stars shooting. No astronomers have ever been able to explain that star shooting. Now, does not your common sense teach you that if God could start and stop tens of thousands of worlds or meteors, he could start and stop two worlds? If God can engineer a train of ten thousand worlds or meteors, and stop them without accident or collision, cannot he control two carriages of light, and by putting down a golden brake stop the sun, and by putting down a silver brake stop the moon? Under this explanation, instead of being skeptical about this sublime passage of the Bible, you will, when you read it, feel more like going down on your knees before God as you read: "Sun, stand thou still above Gibeon, and thou moon in the valley of Ajalon."

A POINT THAT IS MUCH DISCUSSED.

Then there is the Bible statement that a whale swallowed Jonah and ejected him upon the dry ground in three days. If you will go to the museum at Nantucket, Mass., you will find the skeleton of a whale large enough to swallow a man. I said to the janitor, while I was standing in the museum, "Why it does not seem from the looks of this skeleton that that story in the Book of Jonah is so very improbable, does it?" "Oh, no," he replied, "it does not." There is a cavity in the mouth of the common whale large enough for a man to live in. There have been sharks found again and again with an entire human body in them. Beside that, the Bible says nothing about a whale. It says "The Lord prepared a great fish;" and there are scientists who tell us that there were sea monsters in other days that make the modern whale seem very insignificant. I know in one place in the New Testament it speaks of the whale as appearing in the occurrence I have just mentioned, but the word may just as well be translated "sea monster"—any kind of a sea monster. Procopius says, in the year 532, a sea monster was slain which had for fifty years destroyed ships. I suppose this sea monster that took care of Jonah may have been one of the great sea monsters that could have easily taken down a prophet, and he could have lived there three days if he had kept in motion so as to keep the gastric juices from taking hold of him and destroying him, and at the end of three days the monster would naturally be sick enough to regurgitate Jonah. Beside that, my friends, there is one word which explains the whole thing. It says, "The Lord prepared a great fish." If a ship carpenter prepare a vessel to carry Texan beeves to Glasgow, I suppose it can carry Texan beeves; if a ship carpenter prepare a vessel to carry coal to one of the northern ports, I suppose it can carry coal; if a ship carpenter prepare a vessel to carry passengers to Liverpool, I suppose it can carry passengers to Liverpool; and if the Lord prepared a fish to carry one passenger, I suppose it could carry a passenger and the ventilation have been all right.

So all the strange things in the Bible can be explained if you wish to have them explained. And you can build them into a beautiful and healthful fire for your hearth, or you can with them put your immortal interests into conflagration. But you had better decide about the veracity of the Bible very soon. I want this morning to caution you against putting off making up your mind about this book. Ever since 1772 there has been great discussion as to who was the author of Junius' Letters, those letters so full of sarcasm and vituperation and power. The whole English nation stirred up with it. More than a hundred volumes written to discuss that question: "Who was Junius?" "Who wrote the letters of Junius?" Well, it is an interesting question to discuss, but still, after all, it makes but little practical difference to you and to me who Junius was, whether Sir Philip Francis, or Lord Chatham, or John Horne Tooke, or Horace Walpole, or Henry Grattan, or any one of the forty-four men who were seriously charged with the authorship. But it is an absorbing question, it is a practical question, it is an overwhelming question to you and to me, the authorship of this Holy Bible—whether the Lord God of heaven and earth or a pack of dupes, scoundrels or impostors. We cannot afford to adjourn that question a week or a day or an hour, any more than a sea captain can afford to say: "Well, this is a very dark night. I have really lost my bearings; there is a light out there. I don't know whether it is a lighthouse or a false light on the shore, I don't know what it is; but I'll just go to sleep and in the morning I'll find out." In the morning the vessel might be on the rocks and the beach strewn with the white faces of the dead crew. The time for that sea captain to find out about the lighthouse is before he goes to sleep. Oh, my friends, I want you to understand that in our deliberations about this Bible we are not at calm anchorage, but we are rapidly coming toward the coast, coming with all the furnaces ablaze, coming at the rate of seventy heart throbs a minute, and I must know whether it is going to be harbor or shipwreck.

SOULS DRIFTING ON THE SEA OF INFIDELITY.

I was so glad to read in the papers of the fact that the steamship Edam had come safely into harbor. A week before the Persian Monarch, plowing its way toward the Narrows, a hundred miles out, saw signals of distress, bore down upon the vessel, and found it was the steamship Edam. She had lost her propeller. She had two hundred passengers on board. The merciful captain of the Persian Monarch endeavored to bring her in, but the tow line broke. He fastened it again, but the sea was rough and the tow line broke again. Then the night came on and the merciful captain of the Persian Monarch "lay to," thinking in the morning he could give rescue to the passengers. The morning came, but during the night the steamship Edam had disappeared, and the captain of the Persian Monarch brought his vessel into harbor saying how sad he felt because he could not give complete rescue to that lost ship. I am glad that afterward another vessel saw her and brought her into safety. But when I saw the story of that steamship Edam, drifting, drifting, drifting, I do not know where, but with no rudder, no lighthouse, no harbor, no help, I said: "That is a skeptic, that is an infidel, drifting, drifting, drifting, not knowing where he drifts." And then, when I thought of the Persian Monarch anchored in harbor, I said: "That is a Christian, that is a man who does all he can on the way, crossing the sea to help others, coming perhaps through a very rough voyage into the harbor, there safe and safe forever." Would God that there might be some one today who would go forth and bring in these souls that are drifting. In this assemblage, how many a score shall I say, or a hundred, or a thousand?—not quite certain about the truth of the Bible, not certain about anything. Drifting, drifting, drifting. Oh, how I would like to tow them in. I throw you this cable. Lay hold of that cable of the Gospel. Lay hold of it. I invite you all in. The harbor is wide enough, large enough for all the shipping. Come in, O you wanderers on the deep. Drift no more, drift no more. Come into the harbor. See the glorious lighthouse of the Gospel. "Peace on earth, good will to men." Come into the harbor. God grant that it may be said of all of you who are now drifting in your unbelief as it might have been said of the passengers of the steamship Edam, and as it was said centuries ago of the wrecked corn ship of Alexandria, "It came to pass that they all escaped safe to land."

As to Breathing.

The following heretofore unheard of information in regard to breath and breathing was made public in Kentucky recently by a school boy of 12 years, who wrote an essay on the subject:

We breath with our lungs, our lights, our kidneys and our livers. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life agoing through the nose when we are asleep.

Boys who stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait until they get out in the fresh air. Boys in a room make bad air called carbouicide. Carbonicide is as poison as mad dogs. A lot of soldiers were once in a black hole in Calcutta and carbonicide got in there and killed them.

Girls sometimes ruin the breath with corsets that squeeze the diagram. A big diagram is the best for the right kind of breathing.—Youth's Companion.

Can Stand It Now.

A London dude has been poisoned through sucking the head of his cane. This news will go a long way towards reconciling us to the spectacle of a long eared, knock kneed exquisite absently chewing the knob of his stick.—Melbourne Punch.

POOR COPY

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION

FOR WEEK ENDING

March 23rd, 1889.

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

The Gleaner.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION

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

"In the constituency of the Minister of Marine a branch line was built parallel to an existing line. It was to cost $300,000, though when the government made this estimate they had not taken the precaution to have the line surveyed. To date it has cost $535,533, and it is not yet finished. *To secure the minister in his seat this expenditure has been made for a road to compete with another government road which was not paying its way.* Mr. Davies then cited a number of similar instances, including the St. Charles branch, which was to cost $300,000, and which has cost $1,300,000; the Oxford and New Glasgow branch, which was to be a short line to the coast, less by forty miles than the existing miles, which only shortened the distance by two miles; which was estimated to cost half a million and has cost a million and a quarter. To aid the Chignecto Ship Railway the credit of the country is pledged to the extent of three and a half millions—$175,000 a year for twenty years; yet there is not a practical shipmaster in the provinces who does not denounce the scheme as a fraud. Even if it were practicable, where is the trade to support it. As a matter of fact, money is everywhere being squandered in the maritime provinces on unnecessary works, constructed solely for the purpose of securing the election of supporters of the government."

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

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

MR. BLAIR AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

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

PRESS OPINIONS.

Independence of Parliament.

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

A Bad Beginning.

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

To Make no Promises.

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

Inspiration from Dreams.

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

The Norwegian Peasant.

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

Speaking in the Singular.

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

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

American.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canadian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building Ships.

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

On the Tyne, 132 vessels were built during the year, and on the Wear 75, making a total of 509.

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

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

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

Seals Not Signatures.

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

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

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

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

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

—Christian Advocate.

An Electric Clock.

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

The Future American Empire.

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

Tangier as a Winter Resort.

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

A Knickerbocker's Signature.

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

Truth and Falsehood.

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

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

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

Mrs. Langtry's Furniture.

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

Women Studying Rudimentary Surgery.

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

Popes of the Ninth Century.

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

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.

The Weather—Obituary—Numerous Church Entertainments.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH LAKE.

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

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

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

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

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

TEMPERANCE VALE.

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

TEMPERANCE VALE, March 12. Weather still keeps wet and the roads in bad condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

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

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

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, BARRISTER.
Office—Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

London and Lancashire
FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y

Risks accepted at lowest rates.
Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
AGENT, FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, Aug. 14th, 1888

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D. HARRIS ENGLISH OPTICIAN.
53 Germain Street.
St. John, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patrons.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, until 10 p. m. Jan. 10th—1y tfw

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.

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

March 23rd.

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

Fattening Terrapin.

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

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

An Unlucky Day in Mexico.

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

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

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

What London Says of Us.

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

ATTENTION!

WM. JENNINGS,
Merchant Tailor,
Is now showing his
SPRING -:- STOCK
—OF—
Fashionable Goods.

WM. JENNINGS
COR. QUEEN ST. AND WILMOT'S ALLEY,
Fredericton, March 22 1888

ORANGES, BANANAS —AND— HONEY!

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

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

W. H. Vanwart
March 23

$10 REWARD.

LOST on the evening of 21st Feb., A BLACK CURLEY COATED RETRIEVER, answers to the name of "Don." The above reward will be paid to anyone returning him to me at Springhill, or to Barker House.
Any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.
Springhill Feb 26 B. D. SEWELL.

TO RENT!

FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT, the ALBION HOTEL, situate on Queen Street, Fredericton. House Barn and Out Buildings in good repair. Inquire at Barker House, or at office of William Wilson, Fredericton, to
March 23 tf GEO. A. HUGHES.

For Sale or To Rent.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE or to rent, his residence known as "Kingswood," situated about 2½ miles above Fredericton, on the Spring Hill Road, and on the bank of the St. John River. The house is large and well built, consisting, on the ground floor, of a large drawing room with folding doors, also sitting room, dining and breakfast rooms, large halls, summer and winter kitchens, good sized pantry. There are five bedrooms up-stairs with four large closets. Attached to the house is a large and well built wood-shed; taking in also coal and ice compartments, work shop, hen house and sty. There are two barns on the premises. There is an Island lot directly opposite the house, of about 7 acres. The land is all in a high state of cultivation, and cuts, with the Island about 25 tons of hay. For further particulars enquire of
A. P. O'MALLEY.
Fredericton March 14 1m-tw

FOR SALE!

THE well known commodious and conveniently situated premises in the Town of Chatham, known as the Adam's House, with spacious and convenient stabling in connection. Suitable for a Hotel and livery business or private residence. Possession given 1st of May. For terms and particulars apply to.
JOHN McLAGGAN,
March 21 tw t apr 1 Newcastle.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT PROPERTY known as the LORNE HOTEL, situate on Regent Street, in the City of Fredericton, at present occupied by T. Manzer, Esq. Apply to
March 21 tf WM. H. SCULLY

TO LET!

IN ST. MARY'S, from 1May first, dwelling, situated on main road, suitable yard room and well of good water adjoining building. Rent moderate. Apply to
JAS. HAYES,
St. Mary's March 19 2i-tw St. Mary's.

To Sell or To Lease
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated at the corner of Needham and Regent Sts., known as the "Lawrence House." Terms easy and rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
A. LIMERICK.
Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO RENT.

THE UPPER FLAT of the Subscriber's House on King St., now occupied by Mrs. Whitehead Apply to
A. LIMERICK.
Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

TO LET.

FROM MAY 1st, the dwelling on Waterloo Row now occupied by Mrs. Charles Tabor. Enquire next door below, or to
Messrs. J. A. & W. VANWART,
Fredericton, Feb. 2—tf Barristers.

150 SHIP CARPENTERS
WANTED!
IN BATH, MAINE.
$2.50 PER DAY FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN.
March 7—3wtw.

Servant Wanted!

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT to go to St. John. Wages no object. Apply at this office.
Fredericton March 21 3in-tw

Girls Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOOD GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOUSE
Reference Required
Fredericton Sept. 4th 1888.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of The Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, will take place at their office, on the first Monday of April next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
A. D. MACPHERSON,
Fredericton, March 1st, 1889. Secretary.
March 9 tw-td

ARE YOU THIRSTY?

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

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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale ten Milch Cows and eight head of Fatted Cattle.
Apply to
JOSEPH HAWKES,
Tomlinson's W. C.
March 16 4w-wtw pd Tay Creek, N. C.

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y
OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, PRES'T.

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

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

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

All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY,
Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—w tw—1yr.

THE ATLAS
FIRE
ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - - $6,000,00.

Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton Oct. 6th, 88

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

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
3000 BBLS. FLOUR,
Mostly bought before the recent rise, including the following well known Brands.
Ogilvie's Patent,
Ogilvie's Star,
Ogilvie's Baker's A,
Harvest Moon,
Buda,
People's,
Walzen,
Crystal,
Stockwell,
Phœnix,
Kent Mills,
Leo,
Heart's Content,
Mascot,
Charm.
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, Feb. 26th, 1889.

JUST RECEIVED!
Latest Designs in
LADIES
POCKET BOOKS
this year, 1889. Beautiful in design, well made and reasonable in price, in fact, cheaper than old style books are sold elsewhere, at
F. J. McCAUSLAND'S
WATCH & JEWELLRY STORE, QUEEN ST
Fredericton, March 2

POOR COPY

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

Record of Current Events About Town.

St. Patrick's Society Vote $200 to the Parnell Fund.

The Scott Act Cases--Memorial Services--Accidents.

Kearsarge Filly, Black Bird, for Sale.

Kearsarge filly, Black Bird, will be sold at City Hall, Wednesday, at public auction.

$250 to the Parnell Defence Fund.

At a special meeting of St. Patrick's Society Sunday afternoon $250 was voted to the Parnell defence fund. During the past two years the society has appropriated about $1,000 in all to this fund.

Temiscouata Railway Blockade.

The blockade on the Temiscouata railway is raised, and the road all clear again. The blockade has proved a serious loss to the company. Over two hundred shovelers were employed for about six weeks in raising it.

To Order The Assessment.

There will be an informal meeting of the city council to-night for the purpose of considering the assessment for the coming year. On Thursday night the council will meet in special session when the assessment will be regularly ordered.

An Excellent Group.

A large photographic group of the Hook and Ladder and Salvage Corps is on exhibition in McMurray & Co's show window. It is from Mr. John Harvey's gallery, and is another specimen of the excellent work which is being continually turned out there.

Central Railway Survey.

Mr. E. G. Evans, of the Central railway survey, arrived in town last night. The survey party are now at Welton's, back of Sheffield, and expect to reach this city in a few days. It is not true, as reported in a St. John paper, that there is any hitch in the work.

The Marysville Saw Mill.

The Marysville saw mill started cutting yesterday afternoon with a small crew of men, and will be kept running until the logs which were brought down by the Northern & Western are all sawed. The mill has seldom been in operation at this season of the year.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

The mass meeting in the temperance hall this evening under the auspices of the Royal Templars of York County will no doubt be largely attended. Ten chair will be taken at eight o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by prominent workers, including several members of the legislature.

Social this Evening.

There will no doubt be a large attendance at the social entertainment by the L. A. Wilmot Mission Band in the school room of the Methodist church to-night. An enjoyable evening is promised. The musical programme that has been arranged is an excellent one Refreshments are to be served during the evening.

In a Disgraceful Condition.

Phœnix Square is in a disgraceful condition at present, and has been for some time past, resembling a barn yard more than anything else. The hay which has fallen from the teams for the past three or four weeks, has been allowed to remain scattered about. If it were scraped off, the sun would get a chance at the ice underpeath, and the square, instead of becoming a swamp, would soon be dry.

Funeral at Marysville.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Brown at Marysville yesterday afternoon was the third that has taken place there within a few weeks. The attendance was very large. Rev Dr. Sprague conducted the obsequies, and Mr. A. L. F. Vanwart had charge of the funeral arrangements. The beautiful floral wreath, which lay on the coffin, was the gift of the Marysville brass band of which one of the deceased's sons was a member.

A Bad Scorching.

Hard Belyea, a brakeman on the Northern & Western, belonging to Gibson, returned from Chatham Saturday night with his hair all singed and his face quite badly burned. While lighting a fire with some kerosene oil in one of the cars at that place, the flames suddenly sprang out the stove door enveloping his head. He jumped quickly away, but not before receiving a very disagreeable scorching.

Marysville Sons of Temperance.

The membership of Marysville Division, Sons of Temperance is rapidly increasing, and now numbers over 170. Next Monday night the division purpose visiting Star Council of Royal Templars, of this city, and will come down by train. The Marysville band will accompany them and play them from the station to the temperance hall, where the meeting will take place. All the temperance organizations in the city will be invited.

Leg Amputated.

Mr. Chas. Bruce, 58 years of age, of the Miramichi Portage, who had been suffering very much from a long standing disease of the knee joint, was brought to town a week or so ago, when his leg was amputated above the knee. The patient is now doing well and he expects to be able to return home in a few days. Dr. Moore, M. P. P., assisted by Drs. Coburn, Crocket and Seery, performed the operation.

Will Prolong the Session.

Now that the cities of St. John and Portland have voted for union, the commissioners are hard at work preparing the bill with a view to getting the desired legislation this session. They do not expect, however, to have their bill ready before three weeks' time and the probability is that the present session of the house, which, at the opening, was expected to be a short one, will be fully up to the average length.

Nineteen Converts Baptised Sunday.

A baptismal service was held in the Baptist church on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Crawley baptised four female candidates.

The F. C. Baptist revival at Keswick is progressing with unabated interest. The meetings are being continued this week. Rev. Dr. McLeod preached to a large congregation last night. On Sunday Rev. Mr. Downey baptised thirteen converts on the mill brook in the presence of a large assemblage.

Memorial Sermon.

On Sunday morning Rev. A. J. Mowatt preached a memorial sermon on the deaths of Miss Lizzie Howie and Miss Ellen Colwell, who were both members of the church. The subject was "Death and Duty," and the text from the 21st chap. of St. John and 22nd verse: "Jesus saith unto him, If I will that ye tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou me." The sermon was a very impressive one, and the references to the deceased ladies very affecting. An unusually large congregation was present.

The Marysville Rink.

The last carnival of the season will be held in the Marysville rink on Friday evening. On Thursday night there will be a polo match between the Fredericton and Marysville clubs, and as the teams are very evenly matched an exciting game may be expected. A programme of races has also been arranged for Thursday night. The rink will no doubt be largely patronized on both evenings. The Northern & Western railway will run special trains to Marysville for the accommodation of the Fredericton people who may wish to attend.

BITS OF NEWS.

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

Ballesting has been opened on the Short Line between Greenville and Mattawamkeag.

Wesley Nichol, the chief witness in the Scott Act trials, is now employed at Drysdale's wood working factory, Woodstock.

Mr. Robert Cox, one of those who figured in that historic event, the capture of the Chesapeake, died in Carleton on Sunday morning, from inflammation of the lungs.

An arrest was made at Marysville yesterday for drunkenness—something very unusual for that town. The unfortunate was afterwards allowed to go.

A number of visitors from Carleton Co. drove up to Kingsclear this morning with Randolph Ketchum, M. P. P., to look over Messrs. Sewell and Gellibrand's stock.

There was a lively disturbance at St. Marys last night, caused by two or three Gibson roughs under the influence of liquor. The St. Marys boys pitched into them and drove them down home.

FREDERICTON'S VENTRILOQUIST.

Jack Mulhaven Takes a Rouse out of Some Frederictonians in a Livery Stable.

In the shape of Jack Mulhaven, a lad of about seventeen years, who came from Woodstock a couple of months ago, Fredericton has one of the most honest ventriloquists who was ever seen to throw his voice in this vicinity. Jack says he picked the art up himself, but whether he did or no, he understands it thoroughly. He has given several exhibitions about the hotels and other places where people are accustomed to gather, and has puzzled a great many persons since he came here. All those who have heard him agree that he possesses wonderful ability as a ventriloquist, and that his superior would be hard to find. In an up-town livery stable the other day Jack was sitting in the office with the proprietor and his usual quiet coterie, when the silence was suddenly broken by a row in the farther end of the hay loft between two Irish voices, apparently belonging to an old man of about seventy and his cranky wife. There they go again, says the boss, who had put the joke up with the ventriloquist and stuffed his visitors about the queer old couple that had been hanging about the barn all day. Each seemed to have a tongue without an end, and one was going for the other in a very wrathful manner, when the three visitors started up into the hay loft "to see the fun," while the boss sat in his chair shaking with laughter. When the trio reached the loft, the voices became more angry than ever, but were on the ground floor. Down the curious three came "to see the fun," and then the voices began in the sheds out in the yard. As the forms of the three shot past the office door on their way to the sheds, the boss poked his head out and called the visitors in and introduced them to "Jack Mulhaven, the ventriloquist, from Woodstock." They bowed politely, bade the boss good day and have not been seen about since.

A PRETTY ESCAPADE.

A Prominent Temiscouata Railway Conductor Elopes with One of Edmonston's Fair Daughters.

Society is somewhat excited, writes our Edmonston correspondent, over a pretty escapade, which occurred some time ago but which only recently came to light. A prominent conductor on the Temiscouata Railway has been boarding at a private boarding house in the village for some months. The landlady had a pretty daughter (sweet sixteen) and, although the conductor had been very friendly with her (the daughter) nothing was thought of it. Some three months ago the conductor took a trip to Woodstock and the young lady and a younger sister accompanied him. Nothing was thought of it and when they returned home matters were as usual A few days ago they again went to Woodstock, accompanied by the younger sister. On reaching that place the younger sister was sent home with a letter to her mother, informing her that a marriage had taken place on their previous visit, and that they had started on an extended wedding tour. Mamma is reported to be very much annoyed over it, but society seems to think she has every reason to be pleased, as the conductor is reported to be very well off in this world's goods, and as fine a looking man as one could find in several days travel.

It is a Bonanza.

In a letter to one of the members, a lady friend, a former resident of the province, but now living in the States, writes: "Thanks for copies of THE GLEANER. I had not seen the paper for some time, and it was a most welcome visitor. The paper seems to be still improving, and is what I call 'a bonanza.' I like the fearless and independent way in which it expresses its views in support of the principles which it has always upheld. I read the paper with more than ordinary interest, and want you to see that my name is placed on the subscription list. I would not be without it now. The paper has lost nothing by sticking to principle and opposing Blair, and I know that some day the latter will have reason to regret the day he ever broke with THE GLEANER and its friends, who, I should imagine, are still very numerous. I am only surprised that a person like you should still vote for a man who has so meanly sacrificed those who put him in power, but I know what you are after."

Burned to Death.

A St. Stephen despatch says a terrible accident occurred at Lawrence Station, which resulted Friday evening in the death of Mrs. McGregor, wife of Rev. Mr. McGregor, Baptist minister of Buffalo, New York, and daughter of Mr. Levi Richardson, of Lawrence Station. Mrs. McGregor came home last fall to spend the winter with her parents, and being troubled with sciatica, had tried many remedies. The only one which gave her any relief was kerosene, and while applying that remedy too near the open stove, her clothing caught fire, every shred of which was burned, leaving her body in a frightful condition. Her sister in making every effort to extinguish the flames was severely burned about the hands and arms. Mrs. McGregor leaves a family of five small children, the eldest being about 13 years of age. Her husband was at once telegraphed for.

Mill Property Purchased.

The World says that Mr. Edward Jack has just completed, on behalf of Mr. Alex. Gibson, the purchase of the Scott Fairley mill and residence at Blackville, and the Fairley lumber land and leases, for $22,000. It is the old McLaggan mill at the mouth of Bartholomew river, and is capable of cutting one million a month. The residence is one of the finest in the village. The land consists of 6000 acres, and the leases cover 101 square miles, all on Bartholomew river. The river is 30 to 35 miles long, and one of the best spruce rivers in the province. Mrs. John Fairley had a third interest in the property.

The Scott Act Cases.

Five of the six Scott Act cases are now closed, convictions having been made in three and judgment reserved in the other two. The remaining case, that against Mr. Coleman, stands adjourned until next Friday, with the understanding that it will then be further adjourned until April 3rd, when it is expected Mr. Gregory will have returned from the Northumberland circuit court. Judgment is reserved in the Grieves and Edwards cases until Friday.

Nothing Like It

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

DEATH AND STARVATION.

A Horrible Case Reported from the Head of Lake Temiscouata.

A Cruiser Finds Two Children Dead in Their Home,

And the Mother and Two More of Her Children Dying.

Octave Bosse, who has been cruising on the Thomas Seigniory, arrived at Edmundston the other day and gave our correspondent particulars of a horrible case of suffering and death, which he met on his trip. A French family, living in a back settlement at the head of Temiscouata Lake, ran out of provision at the commencement of the last big snow storm. The father tried to get some from his nearest neighbors, but they were as poor as himself and he had to return home without any. They were snowed up for several days without anything to eat, when he made another attempt. He reached one of his neighbors, several miles distant, completely exhausted. Bosse reached the house during the father's absence, when the sad sight met his gaze of two children dead from starvation, and the mother and two more children with just a spark of life in them. They told him they had lived several days on hay tea. Bosse had a supply of provision with him and he succeeded in saving their lives. On his way out he reported the case to some neighbors and they started in with more provision.

Salvation Army Memorial Service.

The memorial service in the Salvation Army barracks Sunday evening on the death of Mrs. Margetts, wife of Major Margetts, formerly divisional officer of the maritime provinces, was very largely attended. The meeting was conducted by Capt. Totten, of the St. John Salvation Army Training Home, who related in a very impressive manner the good work done by Mrs. Margetts both in Ontario and the maritime provinces, speaking at the same time of the deceased's many virtues. Appropriate choruses, very solemnly sung by the soldiers, were a special feature of the meeting.

Last evening Capt. Totten conducted a meeting in the interests of the St. John Training Home. There was a large attendance, and a special collection was taken up for that institution.

Personal.

Mr. E. S. Williams, of the C. P. R., is in the city.

Mr. J. H. Small, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph office, went to St. Andrews yesterday.

Mr. Geo. F. Gregory went over to Newcastle yesterday to attend the Northumberland circuit court.

Messrs. W. H. Thorne, Geo. Robertson and John McMillan of St. John, registered at the Barker last night

L. P. Farris, of Grand Lake, is in town to-day.

W. J. Robinson, Joshua Peters and H. E Mitton, a Moncton deputation, arrived this morning.

A Fire Prevented.

An accident occurred in Mrs. Theodore Porter's residence on Brunswick street yesterday afternoon, which would, no doubt, have resulted more seriously than it did, had it not been for the presence of mind shown by that lady's 11-year-old daughter. While the servant was out milking, shortly before five o'clock, the kitchen stove, in which there was a big fire at the time, suddenly fell over. The little girl was sitting near the stove, when the accident occurred, and was badly scalded about the legs by the boiling water. Notwithstanding this she immediately ran for the water pail, and after filling it two or three times from the tap, succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which had taken hold of the floor and was rapidly spreading about the room.

The Short Line.

A despatch from Ottawa to the Halifax Herald under date of March 25th, says:—Mr. Kenny and other members of the maritime provinces have secured the insertion in the Atlantic and Northwestern bill of a clause stipulating for the expenditure of $100,000 before Jan. 1st, 1890, on the Short Line between Harvey and Moncton, and the completion of the road in two years. This is what Mr. Kenny contended for in the railway committee on Friday to the incorporated in the C. P. R. bill. Mr. Jones' amendment was to provide for the reservation of a fund, but Mr. Kenny went further and provided for expenditure on the Harvey, Fredericton and Moncton section within a certain specified time.

Royal Templars in Session.

The District Council of Royal Templars of Temperance met in the Temperance Hall at ten o'clock this morning, District Councillor Young occupying the chair. The credential committee reported present twenty-two representatives from seven councils. After the appointment of the several committees, including those on correspondence, appeals, state of the order, temperance work, etc., a committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting this evening, at which several prominent public speakers will occupy the platform. A good programme of music will also be furnished.

Assault Case.

In the police court this morning John Smith, a young man of about twenty years, was charged with assaulting, striking and kicking Mr. Geo. Lee, sr., on Sunday evening. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $4 and $1.50 costs, or twenty days jail. He paid the fine. The magistrate said that, had it not been for Mr. Lee's request to be lenient, he would have imposed the full penalty of the law, as he regarded it a most disgraceful offence for a young man to assault such an elderly man as Mr. Lee.

N. B. Telephone Company.

The New Brunswick Telephone Company have added nearly thirty names to their list of subscribers in this city since the first of the month, making about 170 connections in all Superintendent Kaudson returned from Woodstock Saturday night. The company have now about fifty connections there. A list of new subscribers in the city is published in the advertising columns today.

A Long Train.

A mixed passenger and freight train that arrived at Gibson from Woodstock Saturday night contained twenty one cars—one of the longest trains that ever came over the line. Since the special freight train which has been running all winter has been taken off, all the freight is brought down by the afternoon train.

Coal Business.

Mr. J. W. V. Lawlor has appointed Mr. F. S. Hilyard agent in Fredericton for W. L. Busby. Mr. Busby has a full supply of all kinds of coal, and when the river opens will have several vessel loads. With such an enterprising agent the business is sure to increase very largely. Office 264 Queen street, opposite post office.—Adv.

The Elections Law.

The Toronto Globe, in referring to the section of the provincial elections bill, now under consideration, depriving "ministers, priests or ecclesiastics under any form of faith of religious worship whatever," of the right to sit in the assembly, says, "There does not seem to be any reason for such a law in this day. To have a few ministers in parliament would be good for parliament, and, perhaps good for the ministers."

De Bertram Syndicate Will do it.

The Moncton Times says, that it is stated on good authority that, if the Canadian Pacific refuse to build the Harvey-Salisbury link of the Short Line, the De Bertram syndicate are willing to take the subsidy to do the work.

SPORTING NOTES.

A Maine Horse Breeder's String of Trotters.

AUGUSTA, March 23.—Mr. C. H. Nelson, Maine's great horse trainer, has gone to Kentucky to complete the purchase and bring to the Sunny Side Stock Farm in Waterville another son of Dictator. Eighty trotting-bred horses have been wintered at Mr. Nelson's stables. The coming season will show the merits of some of these trotters. It will be a remarkable string of trotters to go out from one stable, owned by one man. Among them are Dictator Chief, 2 21½; Nelson, 2.21¼; and Aubine, 2 27½.

Mr. Nelson's driver confidently expects to land all three considerably inside the 2 20 class. Red Hawk, by Red Wilkes, and Brilliant, by Young Rolfe, are two others that promise a low record. The son of Young Rolfe, the sire of Nelson, has for some time been selected as a coming trotter, and his recent actions set men wild over his possibilities.

Turf Notes.

A correspondent of the Spirit reports that all of Walter Gratz's horses at Saratoga have been attacted with influenza, and that a general scratching will ensue.

The promising two-year-old chestnut colt Burns McGregor, by Robert McGregor, dam by Red Wilkes, has been bought for $2,500 by G. Davis of Milwaukee from J. H. Thayer Lexington, Ky.

The entire stable of race horses in training belonging to the veteran turfite Major Thomas of Kentucky, will be sold at the Central park Riding Academy by Mr. William P. Easton on April 3. The fast race horse Jim Gray has become a roarer. His future home will be at the breeding farm of J. W. Guest in Kentucky.

San Marino.

There are in Europe several states, not larger than ordinary townships in England or America, yet permitted to enjoy perfect independence of the powerful governments which surround them. That which has least escaped notice is the ancient republic of San Marino, so called, as some say, after an old monk who was its founder, though another account is that this honor is due to a pious Mason of Dalmatia in the Fourth century. It is a craggy tract of country in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, and includes about 33 square miles, with a population of about 8,000, and an army of 40 men, commanded by several "generals," for it is said that offices and titles and decorations are to be had for a suitable consideration, independent of meritorious service. Though inclosed on all sides by what were the dominions of the pope, and though it was severely menaced by Napoleon I in his conquering career, yet he was induced to respect its venerable autocracy, and so have all the powers into whose hands the surrounding parts of Italy have fallen, both before and since; so that this little republic has continued independent for at least fourteen centuries, a longer period than any other government in Europe can boast of.

Austria, Prussia and France have each had 1,100 years of united independence, England 800, and Russia 350 years only. It has an unwritten constitution, according to which the legislative power is vested in a council of 60, elected by the people. Of these 20 are nobles, 20 are townspeople and 20 are from the rural population. The executive lies with two of the councillors, who are chosen every six months and act jointly as regents.

The judicial power is exercised by a doctor of laws, who must be a stranger and cannot hold office longer than three years. The village of 1,500 people, which forms the capital of the republic, is situated high up on Mount Titan. It has a castle, which was fortified by King Berenger, of Lombardy, and as its principal object of interest a splendid collection of medals numbering about 40,000. The principal inhabitants reside in a more sheltered locality. The people generally are in a very backward condition. They have no printing press, but rejoice in four convents, five churches and a theatre.—Journal of Health.

Killing Cattle Mercifully.

Any one acquainted with the management of slaughter houses, and who has previously witnessed the manner in which the animals are stunned, must have been shocked by the horrors attendant on the proceedings frequently involved in the admission of novices to the trade by using the living animal as a block on which to practice. The amount of torture caused in this way by unskilled hands baffles description. Young men come forward each in turn to strike a blow at the same ox. The ax may sometimes fall ten times upon the same unfortunate animal, whose eyes are often put out and his whole skull battered in a pitiable way before the practiced blow of the master butcher puts an end to his sufferings and lays him low. In order to end these cruelties the directors of the Berlin slaughter house have provided a practicing apparatus, upon which apprentices are bound to learn their trade. They are obliged to practice upon it till they have acquired sufficient strength and dexterity to hit a button in the machine with the same force as is required to make a strong ox insensible; and they are only permitted to touch the living animal when they have proved their competence with the machine.

The apparatus consists of two cast iron cylinders fitting into one another and pressed by means of two powerful springs. When the button upon the apparatus is struck the springs are pressed, and the cylinders slip together, while the exact strength of the blow given is indicated upon the dial. The apparatus hangs in a strong wooden frame and is movable, so that the button can be raised or lowered according as the practice is intended for large or small cattle. A mallet of forged iron about 7 inches long is used with this apparatus. It has on both sides a rounded surface of about 2 inches in diameter. The handle, which measures 27½ inches long, must not be used too short, to avoid risk of breaking.—Freiburger Tagblatt.

The Race Improving

An English newspaper has been making a collective investigation regarding the questions given below: "1. Does your experience suggest to you that the race of Englishmen is degenerating physically? 2. Do you think that the great advance in the healing art is responsible for keeping alive much weak life that will in time affect the whole race injuriously? 3. Do you think that the increased indulgence in physical sports has, on the whole, a good influence on health? 4. Has it ever struck you that probably the great attention paid to health in these days may be producing an anxiety about bodily ailments which is a disease in itself?" Answers have been received from a long array of practitioners, among whom are the names of eminent London physicians. The general view taken, according to The Medical Record, is that Englishmen are not degenerating, but that, on the whole, the race is improving in vigor.—New Orleans Picayune.

Rapid Building.

The Dayton Democrat relates the following, which illustrates pretty well the rapidity as well as extent to which building is carried on these days:

Citizen (to builder)—What are you going to put up there?

Builder—We're just beginning the finest row of flats ever built in New York city.

Citizen—I'd like a nice flat in this neighborhood.

Builder—Well, you stop on your way home from down town this evening and I'll show you through; but get here as early as possible or they may be gone.

Fine Confectionery.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Tabor, confectioner, in another column. Mr. Tabor's stock includes all the latest confections, and is one of the largest in the province. His candies are fresh, pure and good.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Past Two Days.

List of Private Bills Introduced and Discussed.

The Franchise Bill and the Discussion Thereon.

In the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon, Mr. Russell introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a sewer by the Algonquin Hotel Company on Mary street, town of St. Andrews.

Mr. Ritchie committed a bill amending the law relating to schools, to enable the St. John board of school trustees to lease their property. Agreed to.

Mr. Humphrey committed a bill ratifying and confirming a contract made by the town of Moncton with the Moncton Gas Light and Water Company for water and electric light. The mover explained the bill and said he proposed adding an additional section, enabling the town council of Moncton to deal with the question of electric light in every respect the same as that body is authorized to deal with the question of gas. Agreed to.

Mr. Black committed a bill in amendment of and in addition to the act regarding sewers and marsh lands so far as it relates to Westmoreland, in the county of Westmorland. Agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell committed a bill amending the St. Stephen incorporation amendment act. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill further regulating civic elections in Fredericton and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Atkinson made his motion for correspondence, etc., regarding the charges made by Hamilton McManus against R. L. Steven, government scaler.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the government had twice sent an efficient surveyor to investigate the charges made at different times against the scaler and in each case the report made was that the charges made were groundless. He did not think it would be in the public interest to have the papers brought down as one of the parties interested had expressed his determination to commence an action at law against the other.

Mr. Hannington said no good reason had been stated why the papers had not been brought down. Because some man might or might not be going to bring a suit was not a good reason. Papers should only be withheld when the government's policy in reference to the subject touched upon was not fully matured, or when they referred to some matters of a confidential character between this and some other government. As the representatives of the people we have a right to the papers asked for by the member for Carleton. If there was nothing wrong, and he did not mean to say there was, what harm could be done in having the papers brought down?

Mr. Blair said that since the house had no evidence to show whether the hon. member wanted the papers with the view of later moving for a committee of investigation, or whether he wanted them with the intention of getting information for legislation, he did not think the house should comply with the request of the motion.

Dr. Atkinson said he had seen in the public prints charges made against the government scaler and felt that as a representative of the people he had a right to ask for information.—He pressed his motion, which was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Hannington, Humphrey and Atkinson—3.

Nays—Blair, McLellan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Black, Morrisey, Labanc, Wilson, Russell, Harrison, Phinney White, Hutchinson, Emmerson, Hibbard, Palmer, Douglas, Bellamy, Moore—20.

Bills were introduced, by Hon. Mr. Blair, respecting the practice and proceedings of the supreme court in equity; also by Hon. Mr. Blair, respecting certain criminal courts.

The franchise bill was re-committed. Sections one to twenty inclusive, fixing qualifications of representatives and manner of nomination, passed, without any material amendments. Sections 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, on qualification for voters, were allowed to stand over. Section 26 was discussed at considerable length, Mr. Black holding that the government should not authorize county councils to appoint revisors from their own number.

Mr. Emmerson moved that the section be amended by adding that no revisor shall be a candidate at any election to the legislature where the lists, or any of them, upon which said election would require to be run shall have been revised by or with the assistance of such revisor. He afterwards stated that he would move this as a separate section of the bill.

Mr. Wilson said county councillors were the persons with the most extensive information in each parish, and were therefore the best suited to act as revisors.

Mr. Blair said the bill could be amended as suggested by Mr. Black if that was the sense of the committee.

After recess Mr. Hannington said he would take this opportunity of replying to some statements made by Attorney General Blair, when this bill was under consideration last week. The leader of the government tried to make it appear that he (Hannington) had not, while a member of the old government, nor since, ever suggested that the principle of universal suffrage should be adopted. He read from the official report of Mr. Blair's remarks on that occasion. He would now produce such evidence that would show that Mr. Blair had misrepresented him, and that as far back as 1885 he (Hannington) had voted for a resolution, if indeed he did not move it, declaring in favor of universal suffrage. His own opinion was that he moved that resolution. If he did not move it he believes that he seconded it. When the attorney general last week had tried to make it appear that he (Hannington) had not before now suggested that the principle of manhood suffrage should be adopted he stated what was incorrect. The language of the attorney general as reported was pretty bold language and was made with the journals of the year 1885, before him. Now, what do the journals of 1885 prove? Turn to page 137 and it would be seen that the members who voted for an amendment providing for residential manhood suffrage were Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Quinton, Hanington, Colter, Hetherington, and Ellis. That fully answers the statement of the attorney general that he had done nothing before the present time to show that he was in favor of manhood suffrage. He wished his statement to go into the country to meet the incorrect and misleading statement of the leader of the government. In this matter Blair had made statements to the house and country that were entirely without foundation. Regarding the bill under consideration, under the heading of the qualification of voters, the phraseology was not good and should be changed in accordance with the manner followed by the late Judge Fisher. Besides, the bill should give to one man one vote, and not allow the people of one county to interfere with the elections in another county, as is the case in recognising non-resident voters. He found fault with sub-section D of sec. 21. Why should it begin with the statement, "whose names shall be duly entered on the voters' list in an electoral district provided such person," etc., when no such provision appears in the other sub-sections?

Mr. Blair replied at considerable length stating that there was no desire to misrepresent Mr. Hanington in his speech of last week and that when he said then that Mr. Hanington had never supported the principle of manhood suffrage, he was misled by the index of the Journals of 1885. Dr. Stockton moved the following as section 24 of the bill:

"Every widow and spinster of the age of twenty-one years being a British subject, not otherwise legally incapacitated, shall be qualified to vote in any election of members for the house of assembly who shall or may have either the qualifications in sub-section (a) or sub-section (b) of the preceding section."

Dr. Stockton supported his motion in a lengthy speech.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Emmerson who spoke for upwards of an hour in favor of extending the franchise to women to vote for members of the house of assembly. He would include all women whether married or not, but would be willing to accept what was asked for by the motion of Dr. Stockton.

On motion of Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. Hannington, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

House adjourned.

This morning two or three private bills were introduced, and several others agreed to. The franchise bill was recommitted, and further discussed by Dr. Alward in a brief speech.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purest 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., Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE!

A 3 YEAR OLD PERCHERON COLT, will weigh over 1200 pounds, smart, active and ready for work.

SAMUEL YERXA,
Lower Line,
Queensbury,
York Co.

March 25 4inw 1in-tw

J. H. TABOR
TO THE FRONT.

LOOK AT HIS FINE DISPLAY OF CONFECTIONERY,

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

198, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL,

And down-town in
COY'S BLOCK,
In the store formerly kept by Berry Bros.

JOHN H. TABOR,
Fredericton, March 26.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

PLEASE add the following names to your lists printed March 5th:—

NO.	NAME.
135	Babbitt, B., grocer;
136A	Barker, Dr. J. H., Gibson;
136B	Babbitt, T. E. & Sons, grocers;
138	Campbell, Nelson, boots and shoes;
142	Davis, George H., house;
66	Estabrooks, D. W., grocer;
134	Fonety, W. F. H., bookstore;
137	Hunt, George, druggist;
132	Jennings, William, house;
133	Jennings, William, store;
141	Long's Hotel;
139	Richards John, office;
140	Reed & Co., broom factory;
138	Simmons, J. E., Gibson, House;
142A	Smith, W. E. N. B. Telephone Co., house;
53A	VanWart, E., grocer, St. Mary's.

Other parties desiring connections please send in names promptly to Head Office, Central Fire Insurance Building, or to Central Office, Carleton Street,

W. E. SMITH,
Local Manager.

Fredericton, March 26—11

A Call Answered.

HAVING HAD NUMEROUS CALLS TO place our Balsam of TOLU AND WILD CHERRY with the Fredericton Druggists, we beg to state that it will be found on sale at the Drug Stores of Messrs. J. M. WILEY and DAVIS & STAPLES, also at W. TILLEY'S, St. Mary's.

The effects of this remedy in the cure of Bronchitis, Asthama, Coughs and Colds, and Consumption in its early stages, is something wonderful.

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

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

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

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

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

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

March 5.

Rubbers and Rubber Boots!

JUST RECEIVED AT

LOTTIMER'S FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

GENT.'S RUBBERS

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

LADIES RUBBERS In Imitation Sandals, Croquet and Heavy Plain.

LADIES FINE RUBBERS

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

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

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

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

DEVER BROS.

NEW GOODS,

New Scotch
TWEEDS,
IRISH TWEEDS
—AND—
West of England
SUITINGS

Call and Examine.

Fredericton March 26

GO TO

R. M. Campbell's

—FOR—

NEW DRESS GOODS,

In all the Leading Shades.

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

—AT—

196 Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 26

G. T. WHELPLEY

Has now in Stock

4 TONS UP-RIVER BUCKWHEAT MEAL,

200 BUSH. OATS,

BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS.

The above are Selling very Low.

TO ARRIVE: 1 CAR LOAD OF FEED.

310 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, March 23.

RECEIVED TO-DAY

A NEW LOT OF

PURE MAPLE CANDY AND SUGAR

Manufactured by

BYRON McNALLY, Queensbury.

For Sale at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

Fredericton, March 23

WINTER'S GONE. SUMMER'S COMING.

—AND—

ADAMS, the FURNITURE Man

Still keeps in County Court House Square.

Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, &c., As Cheap as the Cheapest.

CABINET WORK MADE TO ORDER.

Furniture Upholstered, Repaired, Called for and Delivered Free of Charge.

Jackson Adams,

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQ., OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.

Fredericton, March 23

BRUSHES AND SAP SPOUTS!

I have just received direct from the manufacturers my spring stock of Paint, Whitewash, Scrub and Counter Brushes, Blacking Brushes, &c. Also Kalsomine just to hand in a variety of shades. 2,000 Sap Spouts just received.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, March 19.

We have now the Finest Stock in the City of

ACCORDEONS, STATIONERY,

BOOKS FOR

Normal School and College Students.

A Full Supply of Office Requisites always on hand

AT HALL'S BOOKSTORE,

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 13.

POOR COPY

GUANO.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

THE GREATEST FERTILIZER IN THE MARKET

Those who have used it pronounce it to be the Best they have ever used and are doubling their orders.

ALSO IN STORE:

SEED BARLEY,
P. E. I. SEED OATS,
SEED BUCKWHEAT.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, March 5

J.W.TABOR

Has Just Received a

CHOICE LOT OF TEAS.

Comprising 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 5 lbs. Baskets.

SUGARS, YELLOW EXTRA, STANDARD EXTRA AND GRANULATED.

FLOUR--Buda, Harvest Moon, Crystal, White Pidgeon, etc.

Fresh Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Meal & Grain.

SOAPS--Surprise, Electric, Sea Foam, Century, Linen Towel, Toilet, Baby's Own, Princess, Oatmeal, Rose Boquet, etc.

APPLES---Baldwin, Pippins, Nonpareil, Evaporated and Native Dry.

Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Beans, Beef and Pork.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS; EARTHENWARE, CLASSWARE AND CUTLERY.

CANNED GOODS IN BEEF LOBSTERS OYSTERS, TONGUE BEANS, TOMATOES CORN, STRING BEANS PEACHES, PINE APPLES AND PRESERVES. CUCUMBER PICKLES MIXED PICKLES BOTTLED PICKLES.

Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, and Choice Groceries. For sale low at COR. KING & WESTMORLAND STS

Fredericton, Feb. 14.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

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 never 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, 35 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.

Canned Goods.

CORN, TOMATOES, PEAS, BEANS,
PINE APPLES, PEACHES, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, SALMON, CORN BEEF,
LUNCH TONGUE, POTTED HAM,
Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee.

FOR SALE LOW AT

S. L. MORRISON'S

Queen Street, Cor. of York.

Fredericton, June 21st, 1888.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound.

For the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice gums and other vegetable remedial agents that soothe and allay the most obstinate Cough. It produces easy expectoration, is very healing in its nature, and by its Tonic properties, strengthens the muscles of the Throat and give tone and vigor to the organs of speech. Baird's Balsam of Horehound will give relief as if by magic. Price 25 cents. At all dealers.

WE KNOW

A MAN ON THE ROAD TO RICHES,

Simply because he puts his money into Goods that give him satisfaction. Here is a few of those self same Goods.

PARLOR SUITES in Hair Cloth at $42.50. We also have them at all prices, from $33.00 to $100.00.

BEDROOM SETTS in Hardwood at $25.50. We also have Bedroom Setts as low as $16.00 as well as the more expensive Setts.

STAND LAMPS a Real Beauty at $1.00.

We still continue to sell SILVER PLATED WARE at remarkably Low Prices.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton Feb 26

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Cape Cod Cranberries, Florida Oranges, S. C. Hams and Bacon, New Dates and Figs, Mixed Pickles in kegs, Cucumber Pickles in kegs, English Biscuit in tins, New Raisins and Currants.

APPLES. APPLES.

IN STORE BEFORE THE COLD WEATHER.

160 Bbls. No. 1 American Baldwins, 40 Bbls. No. 1 Bishop Pippins.

20 KEGS GRAPES'

W. R. LOGAN.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

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.

NARKA,

THE NIHILIST.

(Continued.)

They both entered the study together. Basil went straight to his desk, unlocked it and took out a bundle of letters.

'I want you to keep these for me,' he said; 'but I won't give them to you unless you are certain you can secrete them beyond any chance of discovery.'

'You may give them to me,' Narka replied, and he gave them to her.

Nothing more was said: they knew that one was offering and the other accepting a trust which involved terrible possibilities to both.

'And now I have something else to tell you,' Basil said. 'They have trapped me; a warrant is out for my arrest.'

'Ah! you know!' Narka exclaimed, almost relieved at not having to break the news to him, 'Ivan told me; but they have not caught you yet. There is time to escape.'

'Escape is out of the question. The house is watched, and I have been followed all the way from X. I met the Stanovoi there, and he announced the good news to me.'

'*He* told you about it? Then he offered you some alternative, some chance of escape?'

'He did; but I can't take advantage of it; I haven't got the money. Every available ruble has been raised for Father Christopher's ransom. I called at Ivan's on my way here; but he is absent. That was my one chance, and I have missed it.'

'What is the sum?' Narka said, a sudden hope making her heart leap.

'Fifty thousand rubles. And to be paid by nine o'clock to-night.'

'Basil, I have got the money. Listen!' Her face was flushed; her great eyes shone; her voice trembled with palpitating joy that filled her eyes as she hurriedly told him about the legacy. And now she had only to go to X. and fetch it. Oh, what a blessed mercy that it came just in time! I will ride in at once; it is now half past four; a good horse will take me there and back in two hours and a half. There will be no delay; I will be here again by seven o'clock—in time for dinner. No one need know I have been absent. It will be quite easy; there is plenty of time.'

She was turning away in a tremor of excitement when Basil arrested her.

'Narka,' he said, laying his hand on her arm, 'you are a noble-hearted friend; but do you think I am such a pitiful dog as to take this money from you?'

'What do you mean?' she said, looking at him in bewilderment. 'Is it because it is mine that you would refuse it? Oh, Basil!'

There was a cry of pain in her voice as from a wounded creature; there was a confession too in it that betrayed the secret of her heart.

'I would take anything from you,' he said, conscious of a slight shock and of a sudden burst of tenderness toward her; 'but you can't give it to me without sacrificing yourself and your mother. Heaven knows when I could repay it. No, I can't be such a brute as to rob Tante Nathalie!'

'And you think it will be less brutal to kill me? Yes it will kill me if they arrest you, for I know, and so do you, what will happen once you are in their hands. My mother knows nothing about this money; she need never know until you can give it back to us. Oh, Basil! Basil! don't refuse me; it will kill me if you do!' Her voice broke, her eyes were raised to his, brimful of tears and saying as plainly as ever eyes of woman spoke, 'I love you!'

Basil was moved to the core of his heart. He forgot that he was Prince Zorokoff, and that Narka was a low born Jewess; he forgot everything except that this beautiful girl loved him, and was offering her all to save him.

He opened wide his arms. 'Narka!'

With a sob she sank into his embrace. For one long momemt he held her clasped. Then lifting her head from his shoulder, 'Yes I will take this money from you,' he said; 'but only on one condition: will you give me yourself with it? Have you the courage to be my wife?'

'I should give my life for you,' she answered.

He kissed her on the lips.

'Basil,' she said, 'I have loved you all my life.'

'Dearest, and so have I loved you.'

And he spoke the truth, but with a difference.

'I must be going,' she said, struggling away from him, but he tightened one arm round her.

'Wait a moment. We must pledge our betrothal first.' Drawing her toward a table, he unlocked a drawer and took out a diamond ring, a hoop of several beautiful stones. 'This was my mother's betrothal ring,' he said, slipping it on her finger. 'Wear it till you come back from X.; then let it hang as an amulet round your neck until I can place it on your finger before all the world.'

'May Sibyl not know?' she asked, with timid hesitation.

'No; let it remain a secret between ourselves until we meet. It will be another secret binding us together.'

He was alluding to the ransom she was giving him; but Narka grew pale.

'Yes,' she said, almost under her breath, 'it will be another bond between us.'

He kissed her again, and she hurried away, carrying with her the packet of letters he had entrusted to her,

Basil went to Marguerite's door and knocked; but getting no answer he went down to the dining room. Sibyl was there waiting for him, and sat with him while he partook of the meal that had been hastily ordered up. Basil was only four-and-twenty, and he was in rude health, and no amount of mental trouble could destroy his appetite, or take away the natural cravings of hunger.

Sibyl saw that he was too tired yet to care to talk much, so she busied herself helping him to good things, and kept up a lively flow of monologue, telling him all that had happened since his departure, the excitement in the village, Marguerite's illness, everything that could interest him and save him the trouble of answering further than by an occasional remark or question.

But while Basil was listening to Sibyl, his thoughts were elsewhere. He was in a strange state of mind and feeling. It seemed to him as if he had suddenly become another person, as if a new Basil had been added to the old one. He hardly realized yet what he had done, or what was to come of it. He had made a tremendous leap in the dark, and he was wondering where it had landed him. He had taken a step which must change the whole aspect and current of his life. He had done it without a moment's premeditation, on the spur of a sudden impulse of—passion, was it? or generous gratitude? He was not calm enough to analyze his own heart at this crisis, or balance nicely the conflicting forces which had moved him to ask Narka to be his wife. And what would Sibyl say? She loved Narka dearly, as dearly as if they had been sisters in flesh and blood; but this personal fondness was quite compatible with invincible repugnance to Narka as a sister-in-law; Sibyl's soft grace of manner was so entirely free from *morgue* as to lead her inferiors to believe she was altogether unconscious of any superiority toward them; but beneath this outward suavity there existed a spirit of family pride that was hard as flint and strong to fanaticism. How would she take the announcement that a Jewish trader's daughter was going to queen it over her as Princess Zorokoff, the head of the family?

This was not the only problem that was vexing Basil's soul while he ate his caviare and salad. The image of Marguerite kept forcing itself before his eyes with a persistency that was unwarrantably troublesome. He had long since recognized in his little French cousin a creature of a different mould from any that he had ever met; the charm of her brightness, her happy spirit, her child-like freshness of heart, had been working on him like a spell. He had been aware of this, and had not attempted to resist the influence; he knew that it was Sibyl's cherished dream that he should marry Marguerite, and he had been only held back from pursuing it by the fear that he had entangled himself in political engagements from which it would be cowardly and unfaithful to break loose. Still he had been in a dreamy, delicious way caressing possibilities, and it had struck him more than once that Marguerite would not have repulsed him. He was not vainer than most men, but he could not help seeing that she changed color sometimes under his glance, and that her saucy wistful eyes took a softer, a more timid expression when they met his; he had noted these signs with a pleasant sense of power unchecked by any scruples or remorse, for he had the consciousness of being quite willing, and he suspected able, to heal any wound he might make in her innocent young heart. But now he saw differently. His conscience smote him; he felt a pang at the thought of having perhaps involuntarily inflicted one on her. He longed to see her; he must see her once again. It would be with very different feelings now from those with which he would have met her an hour ago; but he thought of Narka, of her ripe, glowing beauty, her tender, self sacrificing love, and he would not let himself by so much as a passing sigh be unfaithful to the loyalty he had sworn to her.

Marguerite was in the drawing-room when he returned there with Sibyl. The meeting was much less awkward than Basil had feared. It was natural that he should be affectionately interested in his cousin, who looked still pale enough to warrant Sibyl's reproach that she had been tiring herself by writing letters.

'You must let me put you lying down, cherie,' Sibyl said, 'and Basil will tell us all about his journey while you are resting.'

But Basil protested regretfully that he could not enjoy this relief of sitting quietly and talking to them. He must go and tell Ivan Gorff the good news before he could enjoy anything.

'We will send for him to come up and hear it,' suggested Sibyl.

'No, no; I must take it to him myself,' Basil replied, with a touch of impatience that silenced her. Ivan was a pretext for going to the Stanovoi to inform him that the money would be forth-coming. Basil could not tell Sibyl that he was under warrant of arrest; he felt unequal to the effort of having to console her, and, besides, he was not yet certain of being able to ransom himself. Narka might have some delay, the notary might be out, the key of his strong box might not be forth coming at once, an accident might have happened; who could tell? When luck is against a man, he must reckon with bad chances.

M. de Beaucrillon offered to accompany his brother-in-law, but Basil said that as Sophie was ill, Ivan might not be disposed to receive a visit. It was rather a lame excuse, but M. de Beaucrillon understood, as Sibyl did, that he wished to see Ivan alone, and did not press his company upon him. It was natural enough, Gaston said to himself, that, under the circumstances, Basil should fight shy of a Frenchman; the latter rather admired him for being ashamed of having a foreigner with ess the way his country was governed. Poor fellow, he looked piteously worn, Gaston thought, as he noticed his sunken eyes and haggard, unkempt air, like that of a man who has not slept for nights.

Ivan was not at home, as Basil, who had met him at X., knew, but the Stanovoi was. He asked no questions. So long as he got the money, he did not care where it came from. He assumed that the French brother-in-law had come down with it; in fact, he had reckoned on this when he named so exorbitant a figure. The Zorokoffs were wealthy, but money was scarce at Yrakow just all went to St. Petersburg, where the Prince made it fly as fast as he got it. The castle kept itself; there was plenty on the property of all that was wanted, and what the property did not provide was done without. The result was that odd mixture of lavish abundance and uncivilised discomfort, traces of which were even still visible in certain details, notwithstanding Sibyl's presence and the reign of orderly splendor that she brought with her.

The interview with the Stanovoi was short. Basil had nothing else to do in the village, and nowhere else to go, and two hours must elapse before Narka returned, giving all chances favorable. He could not bring himself to go back to the house and spend the interval with Marguerite and the others. The effort of deceiving them, and keeping the secret that was holding his very life in suspense, was more than he felt equal to. In another hour he would go back and quietly put up the few things he wanted to take with him.

The night had closed in, the moon had not risen, so it was nearly pitch-dark. Basil paced along the road, ruminating in bitter perplexity of spirit. Suddenly Peter, his dog, gave a low growl, and then an angry bark, as if warning off an enemy close at hand. Basil had no doubt but that some agent of the Stanovoi's was watching him. He struck a match, and looked at his watch. Narka had been nearly an hour and a half gone. It was time he went home, and got ready to start, assuming that he was to do so. He turned back, walking quickly, for the air was frosty, and his breath made a cloud before him as he went. Suddenly the moon rose, and a few stars sprang out in attendance, and the road, black a moment before, was filled with light. On one side there was a copse, towards which Peter's ill-will was directed, judging from the way he growled at it now and then. Basil, following the dog's indication, kept looking that way; the outer trees threw a tracery of shadow and sheen on the ground, but farther back it was all a chaos of stems; presently his eyes, sharpened by presentiment, descried the figure of a man stealing along through the woods. Basil was quite certain that he had been watched since he left X., but the sight of this spy, dogging him in the dark, made him realize the fact with a shock, and it seemed also to bring more vividly before him the nearness of the peril on the brink of which he stood. If Narka should be late, or fail in her errand—

How slowly the time dragged on! He quickened his step; his footfall rang sharp and clear on the hard road. Peter trotted on, and ceased to growl. Suddenly he stood, tail and ears up-pricked; then with a loud bark turned and dashed back down the road. Basil turned too, and listened. Was that the sound of galloping hoofs that he heard? Could it be Narka? He stopped smoking, he almost stopped breathing, as the sound drew nearer. Peter was barking violently, joyously. The horse came in sight. It was Narka. Basil stepped into the middle of the road, where the brilliant moonlight shone unobstructed by a shadow, and waved his hand. She pulled up, and in a moment he was beside her.

'Here it is,' she said, in a cautious tone, stooping over him. 'I will ride on, and leave this poor beast at the stables, and wait for you in the court.' She unclasped the heavy bag that was fastened round her waist, and Basil took it and walked on rapidly after her.

On entering the outer court he ordered a groom to get ready a carriage with four stout horses. He then walked on into the second court; he was about to enter the house when some one stepped forward and said, 'Does your Excellency want to speak to me?'

'Ah! it is you. Yes, I want to speak to you,' Basil replied, with a short laugh. 'Very considerate of you to turn up just at the right moment. Come in here, will you?'

The Stanovoi followed him into the house, and they entered a room close at hand. Basil struck a light. They were closeted for a few minutes—just long enough to count the money.

'Now, Excellency, depart with speed, and don't let the grass grow under your feet till you have passed the frontier.'

The Stanovoi bowed low, and hugging his bag, went out.

Narka was waiting in the entry when Basil re-appeared. The tawny flame of an oil lamp gave enough light to let them see each other. Basil caught her in his arms and kissed her again and again. Then brusquely releasing her, he turned to ascend the stairs, and flew up to his room.

Narka, in a tumult of bliss and agitation, went up to hers. She was shaken to pieces by her mad ride; but there was no time to rest; there was no time to think. She must be ready to go to Basil before he went downstairs, and say good-by to him alone before going through the ceremony of doing so in the drawing-room. She divested herself quickly of her riding-habit, and proceeded to attire herself in a dress of white cashmere that Basil admired; it was a fantastic garment of her own contrivance, made with much artistic effect, but quite regardless of fashion. She clasped a dead-gold band round her waist, and fastened a crimson rose in her hair, and with a great joy and a great terror in her heart went to seek Basil, but as she reached the broad landing on which his room opened she saw M. de Beaucrillon standing at the door. It was a terrible *contretemps*; there was nothing to be done, but she must go down-stairs, and trust to Basil managing to find a moment alone with her before he fled. She found Sibyl in the drawing-room.

To be Continued.

LIVER WORKED Women.

For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is a potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to Women; a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, it imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

WARRANTED. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price ($1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, with full directions for home-treatment), send ten cents in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

ONE HUNDRED CASES

CONSISTING OF

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RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.

FIRST QUALITY. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE SPENDING YOUR MONEY.

NELSON CAMPBELL

Fredericton, Nov. 1

D. LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

DON'T BLAME ME

If the dark days come and the Oat Bin is empty.

1300 Bushels

PRIME OATS!

At the Station. For sale low before Storing.

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, March 5

ODDS AND ENDS.

An epidemic of scarlet fever in portions of Dakota is attended with unusual fatality.

EIGHTY PER CENT of the human race according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B. B. as a blood cleanser.

The society girl may not know everything but she can paralyse those who do, just the same.

TRY TO BENEFIT OTHERS.—"I had a very bad pain in my side of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a complete cure. I hope that this may be of some benefit to those who read it." A. R. T. Walker, 44½ High St, City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific far all inflammatory pain.

It will, of course, come under the head of current news when criminals are executed by electricity.

THE LETTER THAT CAME from Mr. J. Hayden, 139 Chatham St., Montreal, says: "I was troubled for years with biliousness and liver complaint, and I never found any medicine to help me like Burdock Blood Bitters, in fact one bottle made a complete cure."

Bishop Huntington says the church is becoming a club house to the exclusion of the poor.

A FEEBLE FAILURE.—Many persons become feeble and fail in health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

A Chinese family, consisting of six persons, can live comfortably for a month on $7 in their native land.

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN.—Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all this trouble we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil the handy and reliable pain cure for outside or internal use.

Virgil Jacobson was hanged at Utica, N Y, the other day for the murder of Norton Metcalf on Jan. 29, 1888.

A LIFE OF EASE.—Miss Lizzie Ratcliff, writing from Falkirk, Ont., says: 'I had such a cough I could not sleep and was fast going into consumption; I tried every thing I could hear of without relief, but when I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratcliff, Falkirk, Ont.

The colored people of the United States propose to erect a $200,000 monument to Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill.

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Gen. Sherman's son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, has become a member of the society of Jesus, and is to be ordained as a priest in July.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, digestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

Exhibitors' tickets of admission to the Paris Exposition will have their photograph affixed to the pasteboard to prevent transferring them.

A Diphtheria Scare.

There is no doubt but that diphtheria in its worst form is very prevalent in many cities and small towns. At the same time, that fact is no reason for frightening people out of their wits, with every new case of sore throat. Even ulcerated sore throat is bad enough, and no person would have that for fun. Yet hundreds of persons are said to have had diphtheria who only had a severe sore throat. The form of sore throat which often passes for diphtheretic is what old people call quinsy. "Putrid sore throat" known long before diphtheria, was probably a form of diphtheria, and very dangerous. An old hospital nurse in Boston, says: "It ain't the clear cold of winter that lays the people up with colds, catarrh, and sore throats, and lays the children low with diphtheria; it's the soft, pleasant, alternating with the wet, slushy days." This is very true, and explains why those troubles are so prevalent this unusually soft rainy winter; the air, in fact, is laden with poisonous vapors. The first symptoms of true diphtheria are much like those of a heavy cold on the lungs. There is fever, some stupor, and difficulty in breathing. Very sharp pains are often felt in the neck glands, just below the ear. The tongue is coated, the throat and tonsils inflamed, little white spots, which increase and turn to dirty yellow or brown color next appear, and a peculiar odor totally unlike ulcerated sore throat is noticeable. If the disease is of the black or malignant type nothing but a miracle can restore the patients to their former good health. Very many reliable people claim to have cured severe cases of diphtheria with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Be that as it may, it is worth trying, because so easily used internally, dropped on sugar or as a gargle, and bathing for external use. We know from experience that it will cure a common sore throat in one night, and thousands of people claim that no remedy known will relieve colds, catarrh, bronchitis, croup, etc., as promptly as the good old Johnson's Liniment. If it cures them, why not diphtheria? It was an old family physician's prescription. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, will send free to any person an illustrated pamphlet about its use. Send them your name.

Poor Mr. Houston, who was so miserably duped by Pigott, was heard to say a few months ago that within six years he expected to become Prime Minister of England.

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

IMPERIAL HALL.

FALL AND WINTER, 1888-9

NEW GOODS.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

OVERCOATINGS

In Naps, Meltons, Saxarns, Tweeds, Elysians Diagonals, Pilots, &c'

SUITINGS

In all the Latest Shades and Patterns, Prices low. Also

Gent's Furnishings, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.

THOMAS STANGER,

230 QUEEN STREET

Fredericton, Nov 1

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York. Dec. 11—1 yr W

An Insulted Bridegroom.

"Is this the editor?"

"Yes, sir. What can I"—

"My name, sir, is Grumpy. I was married last week."

"Let me offer my congratulations, Mr. Grumpy. I am glad to see you. By the way, we published in this morning's paper quite a full account of your wedding."

"Yes, sir. I saw it."

"You have come, perhaps, to order some extra cop"——

"I have come, sir, for personal satisfaction. Your reporter asked for photographs of Mrs. Grumpy and myself to use in writing up the wedding, sir."

"Yes. Didn't he"——

"He said he would have engravings made from them and run them in with the article he wrote about the affair."

"Yes. Was there any"——

"And some lop eared, wopper jawed, bow legged gourd head of a printer in this office mixed up the portraits, sir. You published me this morning, sir, in your advertising columns as a Tennessee barber who had suffered for fifteen years with a lame back and a sore throat, and had been cured by twenty-seven bottles of Dr. Billjaw's Compound Extract of Hankus Pankus; and you run the portrait of that infernal Tennessee barber in your account of my wedding, sir. You can stop my paper, sir. And now, will you show me the typesetting department of this office? I am on the warpath this morning, sir, bigger than a grizzly bear, and I am going to find the man that mixed those cuts and reorganize him from the ground up!"

In the excitement and confusion that followed some one hastily turned in a fire alarm, and it took the entire department and a squad of police to quench the fiery young man.—Chicago Tribune.

The Arizona Kicker.

We take the following extracts from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

EXPLANATORY.—Last week we announced that we were on the trail of J. B. Davis, the Apache avenue grocer, and that this week's issue would contain an expose calculated to startle the community. We had over a column of it in type when Mr. Davis called at The Kicker office and subscribed for the paper and gave us a column ad. for a year.

Mr. Davis is not only a genial, whole souled gentleman, worthy of a place in our best society, but an enterprising, go-ahead citizen who is a credit to the whole state. When you want the best of goods at the lowest prices call on him.

NOT THIS YEAR.—Considerable anxiety has been expressed by our many friends and well wishers over the fact that The Kicker did not get the city printing again this year. In answer to all inquiries we reply that we did not want it. The total income last year was ninety-six cents, while we lent over $15 to the mayor and aldermen and never expect to get a cent of it back. We can't stand this kind of a racket more than one year.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Entirely a Slave to the Habit.

Visitor (philanthropically inclined)—Auntie, don't you think you would enjoy better health and live longer if you could quit smoking?

Auntie (aged 98)—I don't smoke all the time, mum. Sometimes I go half a day 'thout touchin' my pipe. Been doin' that-away, off an' on, fur about—(to a great-great-grandson) you, George Washington! give the lady a cheer ur I'll thees jerk the top o' yer head off'n ye!—fur about seventy-five year, mum. Land sakes, I ain't no slave to the habit!—Chicago Tribune.

She Advised the Impossible.

"If you don't want me to know where you've been, Henry, when you come home this way," said a wife to her late and somewhat demoralized husband, "you had better run up stairs when you are coming to bed."

"Why sho, m' dear?"

"Because, by running up stairs you will lose your breath."—Boston Courier.

Tested.

Smart Wife—Don't worry, George. I wrote an article for the paper today, showing how to get up a family dinner for $1, and I took it around and the editor gave me a dollar.

Husband—That's a rare piece of good luck. What are you going to do with the dollar?

"I'm going to try that recipe myself, and see if it will work."—New York Weekly.

A Grave Affair.

Doctor—I never have any trouble with my patients, thank heaven.

Undertaker—Pshaw! I saw one of them kick the other day.

Doctor (angrily)—Kick? Saw one of my patients kick?

Undertaker—Yes! The bucket.—Lowell Citizen.

Saving Wear and Tear.

Miss Slimdiet—A new boarder came while you were out—a young lady.

Mrs. Slimdiet (boarding house keeper)—Is she pretty?

"Awfully."

"Well, put an extra strip of rag carpet in front of her mirror."—Philadelphia Record.

Accounting for It.

"You say your wife once published a magazine? I never heard of it."

"Yes, she conducted one for five years."

"What was it called?"

"The Age of Woman."

"That's the reason, then, why I never found it out."—Chicago Tribune.

A Little Too Much.

"Brown says he's going to show you up in the newspapers, Dunley."

"Bah! Let him; what do I care?"

"And he says he's going to do it in poetry."

"Wha-at! If he does, I'll make it cost him a thousand dollars a line!"—Harper's Bazar.

Addition to Scientific Knowledge.

First Schoolboy—I wonder why do fireflies have fire in their stomachs.

Second Schoolboy—Why, you precious idiot, they eat their food raw and that is where they cook it.—Today.

On the Reservation.

Little Pimbrooke to Miss Sayre—See what a fine looking squaw that is. I wonder if she speaks English?

Laughing Two-eyes—White woman put her papoose on this board. Make him's legs straight.—Judge.

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.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Weather Strips.

GO TO

LIMERICK'S

FOR

Weather Strips.

Fredericton, Nov 27th, 1888

To Travellers

Northern and Western RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 28th, 1888.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE FREDERICTON

7:10, a. m: Gibson, 7:15; Marysville, 7:35; Manzer's Siding 8:05; Durham, 8:20; Cross Creek, 9:05; Boiestown, 10:30; Doaktown, 11:30; Upper Blackville, 12:45, p. m; Blackville, 1:05; Upper Nelson Boom, 2:26; Chatham Junction, 2:50; arrive at Chatham, 3:20.

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM.

8:00, a. m: Chatham Junction, 8:40; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:55; Blackville, 9:26; Upper Blackville, 10:26; Doaktown, 11:35; Boiestown, 12:35, p. m; Cross Creek, 2:00; Durham, 2:40; Marysville, 3:30; Gibson, 3:40, arriving at Fredericton, 3:45.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with I. C. Railway for all points East and West and at Gibson with the N. B. Railway for all Western points and St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

Tickets can be procured at C. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Superintendent

Gibson, N. B., Nov. 28th, 1888.

New Brunswick R'ly COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Jan. 7th, 1889.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

LEAVE FREDERICTON

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

8 45 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points west, St. Stephen St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and points north.

12 50 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON:

11 35 A. M.—From Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3 10 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West; St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton, and Woodstock and points north.

6,30, P. M.—Express from St. John and intermediate points.

LEAVE GIBSON:

6 50 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON:

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

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

A. J. HEATH, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Change of Firm.

GREAT

BARGAINS

Having in contemplation a change in the firm on Feb. 1st, we have decided to clear out

AT SLAUGHTER PRICES,

The balance of our winter stock, consisting of

Cardigan Jackets,
Wool Underwear,
Top Shirts,
Pants, Mufflers,
Gloves, Mitts, &c.,

In order to make room for our Spring Goods which we have bought largely of.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET A BARGAIN

☞ Don't fail to call and see for yourself.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

224 QUEEN STREET

Fredericton Jan 19

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.

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Furniture Repaired.

Jobbing in Carpentry

Attended to by

W. S. HIMELMAN,

192 GEORGE STREET

SEWING MACHINE WORK A SPECIALTY

All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.

Fredericton, Oct. 18, 1888

HARVEY'S PHOTOS!

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

STUDIO: 164 Queen St. F'ton.

LARGE SIZED HEADS A Specialty.

Fredericton, Jan. 13, 1888