

D^{pt} Public Works

VOL. III, NO. 9

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
mar. 13 Custom Shirt Makers.

ver and gold, etc.

~~FOR~~ The above goods will be sold at ROCK
BOTTOM PRICES for cash,
Fredericton, May 8, '96.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; & by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind are at once cured, and have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give address and P.O. address.

DR. T. J. KLOCUM,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

step Ladders
-AT-
LEMON'S
Fredericton, May 15, 1886.

AT
G. W. Schleyer's.
Frederickton, April 13, 1896.

patibility become impossible ; because in marriage the rights and sacrifices should be mutual, and I will not so insult the husband as to suppose him unreasonable enough for this moulding to be

my weakness, hence I would determine the proper marriage age with very little reference to any birthday limitation.

comradeship with Sophronius, unless she has been secretly schooled in every law of God written in her members, and counts obedience to these heavenly voices the key that opens almost every door to a true and happy life. She is too young, if she has not learned that "No lasting link to bind two souls is wrought, When passion takes no deeper cast than thought."

She is too young if she thinks his role in their new drama is to be that of money-maker and here that of money-spender; too young, until she has enough of motherhood's ineffable and sacred instinct to repudiate an alliance which unites her to a man of voluntarily deteriorated physique, and which does not bring to her the same total abstinence from alcoholic and nicotine poison which she brings to it and the same purity for purity.

WEEK END THE ONLY ONE to be considered, she might rightfully forgive much, because she loves much; but unless pitifully ignorant and unready for the sacrament of marriage, she will not dare invoke the tremulous, immortal lives of the innocent and lovely, upon conditions that involve deterioration and weakness from the first, and at the last may lead to unutterable misery and shame.

I would apply another test: Look at the average fashion plate, Sophronica; what is its impression? Do its pinnies and high heels, low necks, and hour-glass waists, its top-knot bonnets, artificial attitudes, and sniggering faces strike you with mental nausea and spiritual scorn? Then, had you passed a score of years, I would make you out the marriage license were men wise enough to let a woman be justice of the peace.

Let us try another test. Stand at your mirror with a photograph of Sophronica in your hand. Look at her forehead and your own. Are you already married to the eyebrows? Have you subjects to talk about that are worth while? Is it hard to start new topics, or does the conversation flow freely? Do you enjoy the same books, and like to read aloud in one another's hearing? Does he buy the daily paper when you go on an excursion, and then grow silent for a while, or do you invade

the sources of the masculine intellect by quip and commentary that make him wish to share the great world-picture with you, as he would were his college chum beside him? Companionship is the choicest thing on earth, the rarest, the most valued. For it is the rarest, and, also, often as fruitlessly, as Diogenes sought for an honest man. It is not like the gauzy robe of admiration, nor the royal purple of passion, but no other fabric wears so well; it is the soul's most pleasant garment for all climates. Emerson calls companionship "the meeting of two in a thought," and adds: "What is so rare?"

Another test: Compare your hand with that of Sophronica next time he calls. It is not enough to be married down to the eye-brows; you must be married hand to hand. Now, has he one of these immense hands that could crush yours as if it were an egg-shell?

YOU ARE NOT MARRIED, and will pull like an ill-matched pair through life. The firm, steady, even clasp of a pair of bread-winners ought to be realized when you obey the minister's instructions to "join hands" at the altar. If this idea is that of the Orientals, the Indians, and other semi-civilized men, that the more money he earns the more jewels you will hang on, then a true marriage can never be made by your respective hands. Whether you pursue a wage-earning avocation or not, you must have one, if you are a thoroughly self-respecting young person, or you are too immature to enter upon the sanctities of the married estate.

Another test: Do you keep step easily and naturally with Sophronica? It is the outward sign of an inward grace. Do you walk along, instinctively, to the same places—the church, the prayer-meeting, the temperance rally, the lyceum? Or does he leave you a few minutes at some wayside place that he may "go and see a man"? Do you lean on him a good deal as you walk? One of our great writers says, "that a woman to give her hand with dignity and her heart with loyalty, she must be able to stand alone."

THE BEST EVERYDAY ILLUSTRATION of a true marriage is a well-matched team—I have just left Kentucky, so pardon the allusion. Can you hold your own in such a pairing? If not, you are "over young to marry yet."

Charles V tried to make two watches run just alike and failed. What shall we say of a similar attempt with two personalities, where you have the twin springs of variant reason, the balance wheels of uncharted judgment, the fine jewels of unadorned fancy and imagination, the dial-plate of human faces, and the pointers of character thereon? Other things being equal, the earlier the better for this intricate adjustments to begin. One of my famous doctors condenses the whole argument into these sententious words:

"In reply to your inquiry, I may state that I think the best age for marriage is twenty-five in the man, and twenty in the woman. Their physical systems have then attained their full development, and their mental characteristics are still sufficiently flexible and plastic for that mutual accommodation which is one of the great spiritual uses of marriage."

THE BENEFICIAL ATTRACTION of two natures out of a thousand million for each other, is the strongest but one of the most unnoted proofs of a beneficent Creator. It is the fairest, sweetest

rose of time, whose petals and whose perfume expand so far that every one of us is enclosed and sheltered by their tenderness and beauty. For folded in its heart we find the germ of every home; of those hostilities, motherhood, fatherhood, sisterly and brotherly love; the passion of the patriot, the calm and steadfast love of the philanthropist. Let the attuning of the twin, whom God for nobler love hath made, begin in childhood by a reform in the present denaturalizing methods of a civilization largely based on force, by which the boy and girl are sedulously trained apart. Set them side by side in school, in church, in government, as God has set male and female everywhere side by side through-out His realm of law, and has declared them one throughout His realm of grace. Fulfill the poet's prophecy about "Two heads in council," as well as "two beside the hearth."

Train those with each other who were formed for each other. Let the American home with its method based upon natural law root out all that remains of the French, the Monastic and the Harem philosophies concerning this greatest problem of all time. Then, when she is of age, when she fulfills the tests here instituted, let woman who is chosen set herself to man, (the man of her choice) "like perfect music into noblest words."

FRANCIS E. WILLARD.

THIS PAPER may be found on the 10th of May, 1886, at the office of the publisher, J. W. Fenety, 100 Queen St., New York. The paper is published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance, and \$1.50 per year in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance, and \$1.50 per year in arrears. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance, and \$1.50 per year in arrears.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

NOT ANNEXATION BUT COMMERCIAL UNION.

There are not "probably one hundred people in New Brunswick who desire any political connection with the United States for its own sake, but there are thousands who want a commercial union. Indeed, in America a large and greatly increasing portion of the population regard politics as a very subordinate matter. They look upon governments as necessary evils; pay their taxes and attend to business. Hence it is that bad governments can keep in power. In reference to political union with the United States, while we can admit the great success in a political point of view of the republic, it does not follow that we therefore desire to unite ourselves with it. The very great majority prefer the present status of Canada, which is independence without its responsibilities, and they would also probably prefer independence with its responsibilities to absorption into the American union. The only condition upon which annexation would be acceptable to any large number of our people is that it would be the *sine qua non* of commercial union. The great mass of the people would not accept it upon such terms. But they are all ready for commercial union. It is as true to-day as it was a hundred years ago that "intercourse between such near and good neighbors ought to be perfectly free," and the statesman who can successfully devise and carry into operation a scheme of commercial union will confer a great benefit upon the two great countries.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

It appears likely that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed at present by the ambitious designs of Greece. A change of ministry has been effected and the new premier is favorable to the disarmament. The Greek parliament may refuse to ratify such a step, but such an event is not probable in view of the fact that Russia has joined with the other great powers in counselling the abandonment of hostile intentions. Facts appear to warrant the conclusion that France and Russia were the advisers of the Hellenic government in their late policy, but just why they failed to maintain the little kingdom in taking the course they recommended is not very clear. Probably the reason is the very simple one that England, Germany, Austria and Turkey made too strong a combination for any other to grapple with. The end is not yet; war is sure to come sooner or later unless the demands of Greece can be satisfied in some way. By the treaty of Berlin provisions of territorial extension were held out to King George and they have not been fulfilled, and until they are met in some way there will always be danger of trouble. At present Germany bestirres continental Europe and with her hand of iron keeps the peace, but at any time a change may come. New men with new ideas and ambitions must in the order of things soon control the

destinies of the empire, and they will seek to make fame for themselves. Kaiser Wilhelm and Prince Bismarck have played their part in such things. Old age has brought to them a desire for rest, and they are strong enough to secure it. A new empire and a new chancellor may seek new fields, and there are Russian provinces which would supplement Germany very well. It may, therefore, happen that when next Russia prompts Greece to seize Turkish territory, Germany may no longer interpose, but, permitting hostilities to begin, pick out a ground of quarrel with her northern neighbor, and that Russia may find her schemes for aggrandizement towards the Golden Horn superseded by the necessity of preserving herself from discomfiture along the Baltic coast. The position of the English liberals in regard to this subject is somewhat peculiar. They feel bound to protect Turkey, yet they are favorable to Greece. Gladstone, in his note to the Hellenic people, more than intimates that the gratification of their desire for more territory would only be postponed, yet no government could live an hour in England which permitted Russia to advance to Constantinople. The eastern question is, in fact, as far from solution as ever, and it will probably remain a subject of discord until the Sultan is driven out of Europe and a strong nation is built up in the Balkan peninsula. Many years will elapse and much blood will be shed before such a consummation can be reached.

A YOUNG LIBERAL CLUB.

It is the intention of a number of young men in Fredericton to organize a liberal club. This is a good plan, and we hope will be successfully carried out. The young men of Canada have nothing in common with Toryism. Their interests are those of the country, the interests of the Tory are those of the individuals who happen for the time being to be in power. Official position and plunder are the object of Tory ambition, and to attain them principles are sacrificed, the most cherished rights of the country imperilled, and the whole political atmosphere polluted with corruption. Young men can have no sympathy with these things, and everywhere throughout Canada they should unite to put them down. A general convention of young liberals will be held in Montreal at an early date, and it is to be hoped that some of our young men will be able to attend. An association such as we speak of can do a great deal of good. It is said with considerable justice that there is no such thing as public opinion in Canada. Perhaps this is too strong a statement of the case, but what there is of public opinion is certainly very lethargic in New Brunswick at least, that is so far as dominion politics are concerned. Perhaps this will continue to be the case until the issues of federal politics touch our interests more clearly than they now do. At present the majority of our people concern themselves with these subjects under protest, as it were. It is the duty of the young men to substitute if they can a lively interest in federal affairs in all their various ramifications, and we hail with much gratification the intelligence that they propose to organize a liberal club. They can count upon the hearty co-operation of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day heretofore.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our pink tinted contemporary is still at war with that little cherub on the fountain, and has forced itself into the belief that it has been contemplated for advocating the poor thing's removal. The new management must feel encouraged.

The sole right of Canada to fish within the three mile limit, arises under the treaty of 1782, that is the first treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, by which the former "forever renounced" the right to fish within three miles of the coast of the British Colonies.

One week we had a telegram that Tenyson had made a new one, the refrain of which was "British hold your own."

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and the stock being made up of purely Scientific Principles, he can, with confidence, submit them to his patients. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Sad Irons. 150 PAIRS OF IRONS, Common and Uncommon. We have on hand some of the best Sad Irons that ever came into this market. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Baby Carriages. NEW STOCK, JUST RECEIVED. PRICES REDUCED ON ACCOUNT OF LATE ARRIVAL. BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED. J. G. McNALLY.

EGYPTIAN PETROLEUM.

Valuable Discoveries of the Mineral Oil in Egypt.

The recent discovery of petroleum in Egypt in large quantities was a surprise to all not informed in the history of that country. The fact that petroleum exists in Egypt is by no means a new discovery, for it was used by the Egyptians more than a thousand years ago, the oil being collected from the fissures of Jebel Zeit ("oil mountains"), and used by the natives as a specific for rheumatism and skin diseases from time immemorial. It is a well known fact that the soil of this mountain contained a goodly quantity of oil, but that it existed in large quantities was only decided lately by the Belgian engineer, Deboy. According to the Cairo correspondent of the London Times, the discovery, however, owes more to the hopefulness and energy of Nubar Pasha, who has always had faith that oil would be found in the neighborhood of Jebel Zeit in paying quantities. The expedition equipped at the Egyptian treasury under the command of Deboy, had nearly exhausted their limit of time, there only being one day left, and on this the oil was discovered. The news was at once communicated personally to Nubar by Deboy, and the former at once decided to visit the new Eldorado and see for himself. He was not long in gathering a corps of efficient experts, including Mr. Mitchell, an American geologist, and Mr. Hooker, an English chemist. When the Egyptian premier arrived on the spot he found many pools of petroleum. The evening of the same day was spent in consultation in a cave by the hillside, which was "strongly replete with petroleum." It was decided that the work of exploration should be continued; that the drill, which had only been sunk 35 meters (39 yards), should be worked at least another 15 meters (17 yards), as it was deemed probable that the oil then appearing was only oozing through the clay, and that larger supplies would be found beneath the rock. Further appliances were also sent when the premier reached Cairo, but the experts agreed that there were good reasons to believe that large deposits of petroleum existed. Still, when the boring of only 5 meters resulted in an outflow in twenty-four hours of 500 tons of water and oil mixed, and of this Mr. Deboy estimates the pure petroleum at not less than 150 tons, or over 2,000 gallons. In view of these circumstances the Egyptian government is anxious to enter into negotiations for the working of the industry and as there is nothing it lacks so much as revenue, there is a prospect of some considerable amount being obtained from this source. The idea of the government is wisely to avoid a monopoly to divide the land into portions and to cede them for a sum in ready cash on all production. One thing is certain to commend itself to investors, the short distance from ports of shipment. The distance from Jemnah to Suez is but 180 miles, and experience on this side has shown that it would be perfectly practicable to lay a pipe line, and at Suez every facility is available for re-loading and shipping the product. Its nearness to India and the east is another attraction; besides, it would command many the markets on the Mediterranean. The analysis of the oil at present is not perfect, but indicates that the quality is similar to the Bakou product.

GOLD'N FLEECE

Spring 1886.

New Dress Goods, New Cloakings, New Prints and Muslins, New Hamburgs, New Gloves, Kid, Silk and Lisle, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!!

Call and see. ROOM PA-PERS will be sold at a great sacrifice to clear.

T. A. SHARKEY.

HODGE'S CROWN.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED 250 Barrels of the above named FLOUR. It is especially made for the market. It is made entirely from RED WHEAT, and, as a consequence, is stronger than a flour made from white wheat. It makes a fine loaf.

Best Flour for Bread

That Will Not Dry Quickly.

A Barrel of this Flour will Produce More Bread than any Flour in the Market.

James Hodge.

Fredericton, May 15, 1886.

FLOUR

SEEDS.

Flour in Bbls & Hlf-Bbls.

VERY LOW.

Timothy and Clover Seed, LOWER.

Molasses, LOWER.

Call and see at

may 19 **W. H. Vanwart's.**

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Some Practical Hints.

CAYENNE PEPPER.—Cayenne pepper blown into cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

CURRY POWDER.—One tablespoonful of coriander seed and poppy seed, one half spoonful each of turmeric, cumin seed, red chili, ground ginger and salt. Pound together and mix thoroughly.

LINIMENT.—Fill a bottle with small pieces of best gum, and add as much acetic acid as it will then hold. Treat in a hot water bath till the gum is melted, and you will have an excellent liniment, which is always ready.

THE TONGUE IN DURESS.—A white-coated tongue indicates febrile disturbance. A brown moist tongue, disordered digestion or over loaded prime vis. A brown dry tongue depressed vitality, as in typhoid conditions and blood poisoning. A red moist tongue, debility, as from exhausting discharges. A red dry tongue, pyrexia, any inflammatory fever. A "strawberry" tongue with prominent papillae, scarlet fever or rotolien. A red glazed tongue, debility, with want of assimilated power of digestion.

TO FEED YOUR HOUSE from summer flies, a writer in Lend a Hand recommends to kill now in May, all the ancestors of the coming flock. Every morning in the spring, when the few flies seek the sunny window panes in each room, let somebody go around with a wet cloth and kill them then and there. "Each of the large terpid flies who come out from its hiding place in window sash or book case may lay two thousand eggs," so the importance of destroying the head of the family in May, rather than go anxiously flapping after the whole tribe all through July and September, can easily be seen. Six hundred eggs to each brood, however, is quite a liberal enough allowance. Empty bottles, undisturbed window corbels in the sash, and all unturbed books are favorite hiding places for the first families of the flies.

A SECRET FOR THE LAID.—The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by Herdick Blood Purifier. Annie Heath, of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remedy, after suffering for two years.

Never drug the stomach with nauseating and weakening expectorants and opiates. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is pleasant and does cure being on record. Hagyard's Yellow Oil also cures aches, pains, and lameness, and may be used internally as well as outwardly.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y

OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets from 1845 to 1886.

(Reckoning; a period of every ten years from 1845.)

1845 - - - \$97,490.34
1855 - - - 2,850,077.56
1865 - - - 12,235,407.86
1875 - - - 72,446,970.06
1886 - - - 108,908,967.51

JAN. 1, 1886

THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD. The following is one of the many examples:—

WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, N. Y.

POLICY, No. 5,900.

Issued, 1849, Annual Premium \$2,500.00

Premiums Paid, 4,410.00

Dividends Added, 6,359.00

Amount of Claim Paid, 7,863.00

J. W. FITZPATRICK, BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers, Travelling Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT MODERATE INTEREST

BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers

First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.

JUST ARRIVED:

A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match.

Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper

From 5 Cents Upward.

To be Sold Wholesale and Retail.

BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.

W. T. H. FENETY,

Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

READ!

Then COME and SEE for Yourself!

The Underwriter has just opened a new stock of Ladies' and Gent's LOW SHOES

which he intends selling at the lowest Cash prices. Also, Gent's and Youth's

HATS, Straw, Hard, and Soft Felt. CAPS

FROM 10 CENTS UP.

THE CLOTHING

now in stock embraces Fine White and Best in Shirt, Suit, Pants, Boots and Vests, Overalls, Rubber Coats, etc., and he will dispose of at actual

A FULL LINE OF Boots and Shoes

ALWAYS UP TO THE STYLE.

Having in connection with the store a Variety Counter,

you can have your Choice for ONE DOLLAR. Call and see, and be satisfied.

M. FENNERAN.

OFF. OFFICERS' QUARTERS, QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON.

May 15.

International Express

RUNNING DAILY BETWEEN

St. John, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, Providence, and all Principal Cities and Towns in New England States.

Connections in New York with Baltimore and Ohio Express, South and West.

OFFICES IN St. John, Moncton, FREDERICTON, Woodstock, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen.

GEO. I. GUNTER, Agent.

Office at Gunter's Livery Stable, Queen Street.

Fredericton, May 15, 1886.

Planes. Planes.

3 CASES PLANES—Jack, Jester, Long and Short, Smoothing & Rabbit Planes, Hot and Round, Bevel, Sash, Filleters, Match Plane, just to hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FISH WANTED.

Fresh Salmon, Bass, Trout and Pickerel.

The Subscriber will buy all the above Fresh Fish!

Shipped to him the same day caught, in good order, or he will pay the

Highest Market Prices

for them in Fredericton during the summer.

Corner King & York Sts.

E. T. WOOD,

Agent for American Fish Co. Fredericton, May 11, '86.

Per Schooner Riverdale

From Boston:

25 ROLLS TARKED SHEETING.

25 ROLLS DRY SHEETING.

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, May 15.

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Seeds!
Superphosphates!
IN STORE AND LANDING:
TIMOTHY SEED;
NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED
ALSIKE CLOVER SEED,
—ALSO—
Bradley's and Neily's
PHOSPHATES!!
PLASTER, SHORTS,
AND
BRAN!
100 CASKS EXTRA NO. 1
GREEN HEAD LIME!
The above will be sold at the very lowest
prices above cost.
W. E. MILLER & Co.
OPPOSITE
PEOPLE'S BANK, QUEEN ST.
1886.
Owen Sharkey
Has on hand a large stock of
Dress Goods
In all desirable shades and textures.
MANTLE CLOTHS,
MANTLES,
DOLMANS,
GOSSAMERS,
UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
GLOVES,
CORSETS,
POUFS,
MUSLINS,
HOSIERY,
TICKINGS,
DRESS
DRESS,
BOLLS,
JESSE,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS,
WHITE BLUE,
GREY, SCARLET
and FANCY FLANNELS,
TABLE and FLOOR
OIL CLOTHS,
TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS,
WOOL and
HEMP CAR-
PETS, MEN'S
and YOUTH'S
READY-MADE
CLOTHING, in
COATS,
VESTS,
PANTS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
TIES,
BRACES,
AND ALL KINDS
FURNISHING GOODS, English, Scotch
and CANADIAN TWEEDS, SUITINGS
and WOOLLED COATINGS, Choice
Patterns and Excellent Values.
Also: Men's RUBBER COATS, UMBRELL-
LAS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VA-
LISES & TRAVELLING BAGS.
Grey and White Cottons,
Room Paper, Room Paper,
and REMNANTS of all kinds always on
hand, and at PRICES SO LOW that they
should please everyone.
Owen Sharkey.

