

HOTELS. QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER BY HAZARDY GENTLEMEN...

Wm. Wilson, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division. ALL RAIL TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORE LINE TO MONTRÉAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. In Effect October 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM St. John, &c.

LEAVE GIBSON. ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

C. E. McPHERSON, H. P. TIMMERMAN, Dist. Pass. Agent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 889

On and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, Trains will leave St. John, &c.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Day Express for Halifax & Campbellton...

Express from St. John to Montreal and Quebec...

Express from Montreal and Quebec to St. John...

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from St. John to Montreal and Quebec...

Express from Montreal and Quebec to St. John...

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from St. John to Montreal and Quebec...

Express from Montreal and Quebec to St. John...

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from St. John to Montreal and Quebec...

Express from Montreal and Quebec to St. John...

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. In Effect Dec 1st, 1890.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily Monday excepted for Chatham.

RETURNING LEAVE CHATHAM. 7:15 a.m. Chatham Junction, 8:00 p.m. Upper Nelson...

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West...

Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgemoor's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

COOKED CODFISH. Ask your Grocer for COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH, And Try It.

Per S. S. Nova Scotian. 1-2 TONS assorted sizes of CABLE...

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS. PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

THE OINTMENT. An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers...

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases...

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 53, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 10-10-83, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

STEAMSHIPS. ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Officers and United States Mail.

1891. Winter Arrangement, 1891. This Company's Lines are composed of double-ended, Clyde-built Iron Steamships...

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL. Sailing from FREDERICTON, calling at St. John, Pictou, and Halifax...

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX. From Liverpool, 26th Feb. ... From Halifax, 19th Apr. ...

These steamers sail from Halifax about 1 p.m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of mail from Liverpool and London...

Liverpool, Rimouski and Quebec Mail Service. From Liverpool, 14th April ... From Halifax, 11th May ...

States of Passage to Liverpool. SALOON (according to accommodation) \$40 to \$65. EXTRA CARGO ...

States of Passage to St. John's, N.F. SALOON, \$20. Intermediate, \$15. Steerage, \$5.

GLASGOW LINE. Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax. No state of description carried on Mail Steamers...

WM. THOMSON & Co., Agents, ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE. THE IRON STEAMSHIP VALENCIA, 1600 tons, (Capt. F. C. MILLER), will leave COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House...

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK. FRIDAY AT 3 P.M. (Standard Time) Returning, steamer will leave Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY AT 5 P.M.

For Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B. Freight on through bills of lading and from all points south and west of New York...

CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES. Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company...

N. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York. FRANK BOWEN, Agent, N.Y.S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N. B.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Three Trips a Week. FOR BOSTON

On and after MONDAY, May 6th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Boston, Portland, and New York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.30 Standard Time.

Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland. Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a.m., standard, and Portland at 5.00 p.m., for Eastport and St. John.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROBEY LANSBIE, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p.m. Special Ticket—On and after Aug. 16th, and up to and including Sept. 15th, a Steamer will leave St. John for Boston direct, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.30 Standard Time.

C. E. LAEHLER, Agent, Rear of Point Wharf, St. John, N. B.

A HOME-MADE HELL.

The Frightful Story of a Morphine Victim. I am 35 years old; wife of a man who is as devoted as husbands go nowadays...

My wife's wealthy parents, I was reared in the lap of luxury and my nurse, for my mother lived in society's whirl.

Up to my 14th year I was taught by a governess. Then they sent me to a fashionable school for young ladies, where I learned to speak French and to hold my hands, besides many other matters of absolute necessity.

This was the first epoch of my life. I was a woman; therefore I have headaches. A girl at the seminary, who came from New York, where all things that are bright and merry, are imported from France suggested morphine.

"Anything to get rid of this awful headache," I said. "It's simply terrific."

She brought her hypodermic syringe; cut an eighth grain of morphine in two, dissolved one of the particles in less than a teaspoonful of water, drew it up into her syringe, and injected the solution under the skin in my arm above the elbow.

The result was magical and almost immediate. The headache ceased. I became bright and merry. My head loosened. The effect was that of champagne.

The seed was sown, and the noxious plant flourished. The remainder of my seminary days may be summed up in a few words. Periodic commences were held without morphine, which relieved by constant injections, though small.

Commencement came. I was the valedictorian of the class, and the most brilliant—all due to six grains a day for a week preceding commencement. The morphine had become a daily diet.

"I came out in society" less than a year after graduation. The minutes of exhilaration caused by the morphine were followed by hours of depression, not in a bad way, but in a way that made me feel as if I had been myself and I had been myself.

Well, I met the man of my choice—of my choice because he was older than I and stronger-willed than ever I was. I loved as much as any woman could who had lived my life and he—well he loved me with all the strength and blind foolishness of most men.

I believed he might be able to get me to shake off the accursed habit, but he did not know for months what fetters I had forged about me. He saw all was not right, but his simple straight forward mind did not penetrate the mystery. At last I told him that life with or without the drug seemed worthless.

Let me pass over the shock. He did not desert me. He was faithful and kind, though I feared his respect for me had vanished forever. Then, with his aid, and that of the physician, who had suggested that I break myself of the habit, I struggled at intervals as best I could to live without stimulants.

A more loathsome object than I when deprived of morphine, it would be impossible to find, except in another person similarly situated.

I was the queen of lars. I lied about everything and hid my sins, lied, when truth would have resulted in getting just what I wanted. The druggists would not trust me with a penny's worth of anything.

My craftiness and shrewdness developed as my desire to escape from the difficulty increased. When my husband would give me no money I would borrow; when I couldn't borrow, I would have stolen if I had known where to go.

As I did not have that knowledge I pawned what jewelry my husband had given me—the locket with his picture enclosed, my rings and watch. With the money thus obtained I bought the morphine, which I loved better than earth or heaven.

In order to get the morphine I pretended that I had various aches and pains which must be relieved. The doctor was told I had dreadful twinges in my eyes. He gave me a harmless concoction which I knew was not morphine, and which resisted making as such as my feebleness would permit.

The injections were not made under the skin, but an inch and a half deep, straight into the flesh. I would not mind the pain if I believed it was morphine being injected into my veins. I would even use, or even pure water, would often be used, and if I suspected it, I would scream as if the pain were unbearable.

The strongest characteristic of my morphia mind was the erotic tendency. Without thinking much of women, I gradually got the fixed idea that personal virtue in men was a myth, I decanted and enlarged upon this topic. It was a sweet morsel to be rolled under the tongue.

And I wonder if the writers of the erotic literature of the hour are not morphine eaters?

(The most recent of these recollections are not recollections at all. After the attempt to cure me failed, and I resumed the regular use of morphine, I had no remembrance of what I had said or done while I was under the treatment. My only knowledge of it is derived from my husband.)

I am now taking twenty grains a day. I succeed in living, and I wait a doctor's relief from a habit worse than that of the horrors of hell. I will not need to wait many years.

WHAT SHE SAID. Mrs. R. Beck, 15th street, New York City, visited Canada last year, and had the fortune to pick up something which she had not only seen, but her neighbors also. Writing the manufacturer of Nerviline she says—"I bought three bottles of Nerviline while in Canada and treated my neighbors to some of it, and all think it the best medicine for internal or external pain they have ever used."

Nerviline deserves such a commendation, for it is a most powerful, penetrating, and certain remedy for pain of all kinds. Take no substitute.

Wm. Wilson, Agent.

BARNUM'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

How He Paved His Way to Fortune. Right and left Barnum showered his handbills, posters, newspaper scares and other wakeners of public curiosity, and his receipts netted him \$1,500 a week...

He cut short his triumph, however, by dying within a year, and a post mortem examination showed that the bill of maled, which was dated 1872, had added about 80 years to her actual age.

Mr. Barnum travelled through the south with various shows, on the whole losing money, till 1841, when he purchased, on his credit, Scudder's American Museum in New York, changed its name to "Barnum's," added novel features and sailed into advertisement in his own whole-souled fashion.

He paid for his investment the first year, made rapidly increasing profits and turned a large share of them into extending his business.

One of his most marvellous successes was the mermaid, which he bought from the Boston Museum for \$50. It probably brought him \$60,000. When he secured it he advertised it as only Barnum could.

First he had brief articles inserted in the papers discussing marine wonders and among them the mermaid, which might yet be found a reality. The articles were very interesting and the subject was much talked over.

When this discussion had fully prepared the public mind another appeared, announcing that the long-mooted question could now be easily settled as a gentleman had just come from the Fiji islands with a specimen. He had stopped at the Pacific hotel, but would soon sail for London as the specimen was intended for the Royal Society.

Next day the paper stated that "the gentleman" would exhibit the mermaid in a room in Broadway for a few days in order to afford men of science an opportunity of examination. Then came the announcement that Barnum, with his testis examinations, had secured the wonderful object, which could be seen for a short time at the museum, where, indeed, it had been during all this adroit manipulation of public opinion.

It was a horrid looking, dried up thing, on which all gazed with admiration, for the monkey's head and tail's body were so neatly joined that they really seemed one. While Barnum stood there answering questions on the habits of the animal in a manly and confident manner, "I lived two years at the Fiji islands and never heard of any such thing as a mermaid."

"There's no accounting for some men's ignorance," was Barnum's cool reply, and he proceeded with his talk.

In 1846 he first heard of Charles Stratton, "Gen. Tom Thumb," then less than 2 feet high and weighing only 16 pounds, and his world-wide fame began. With the marvellous dwarf he travelled all over Europe, presenting him to Queen Victoria and other "crowned heads" and gilding up the proceeds.

A man with large business instincts and a handsome income married a lady says the Youthful Companion who, unknown to her, had her previous life to the luxuries of wealth, had never formed any clear conception of the worth and purchasing power of money. For some months the indulgent husband gratified his wife's every whim.

One day the lady, to carry out some caprice, asked for a cheque for so large a sum that the gentleman was disturbed. He saw that such prodigality, if persisted in, meant ruin, but not wishing to grieve his wife, he determined to give her a lesson in finance. He therefore smilingly remarked that he could not give her a cheque as usual, but would send up the money from his store.

About noon the promised money came, not in crisp bills, as was expected, but in silver dollars, the sum total filling several paper bags.

The wife was at first vexed, then amused, and finally, as the afternoon wore away, became deeply thoughtful. When her husband came home to supper she took him gently by the arm, and leading him into the room where the ponderous bags of specie were still standing, said: "My dear, is this the money I asked you for this morning?"

"It is my love," was the reply. "And you have to take this money all in dollar by dollar, in the course of your business?" was the next question.

"Yes," he answered gently; "it represents the result of many weeks of hard work."

"Well then," she said with tears in her eyes, "send a man to take it to the bank in the morning. I can't use so much money for so trivial a purpose. I didn't understand about it before."

THE FUNERAL OF THE FUTURE. "The time is coming," said an undertaker of New York city the other day, "when people will cease to go to funerals in troops, and when the friends of the deceased will take farewell of the remains at his home, instead of following him to the grave as they do now. This will be a decided change for the better. Funerals as now conducted are foolish and meaningless performances. They bring discomfort to all who attend them, and in many cases they do positive injury. Think of the thousands of people who catch their deaths of cold from standing shivering around an open grave and from sitting for hours in carriages travelling at a snail's pace for miles into the country. Of course the time is not far distant when burials will be largely superseded by cremation."

"On the whole, I am disposed to regard cremation as a blessing. People are opposed to it now because they think that it is unnatural and horrible. It is simply a return to nature's work; it does not and quickly what nature accomplishes after a long time and in a very unpleasant fashion. I wonder if you ever realize that when a human being dies the body which he leaves behind him is not himself. There is no more relation between a man when he is living and when he is dead than there is between the living thing and a piece of clay. But we have not reached the stage of civilization where the popular mind can grasp this fact. When we do, there will be very different funeral ceremonies from those now in vogue, and our methods of disposing of the dead will change materially."

TORONTO BASE BALL NINE probably will not accept Ottawa's Challenge, as Mr. Gillett of Toronto, the manufacturer of Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, is very short of help and thinks playing ball a waste of time when they could get work. Imperial is sold by all grocers and is the best.

IN BRITISH WAR.

The Battle of Tel-El-Kebir. Sir Archibald Alison's Highland Brigade was made up of the 42nd, the 74th, the 75th, and the 79th regiments. The march across the desert to Tel-el-Kebir began about half-past four in the afternoon.

The following is a description of it by a sergeant of the 79th regiment: "About 1.30 a. m. the march was resumed. The 79th was appointed the directing regiment, and Lieutenant Rawson, R. N., had the duty of guiding it by the stars. Clouds obscured the sky occasionally, but the north star and part of the little bear remained visible. Another non-commissioned officer and myself had the honor of being told off to march on the flank, and we were consequently close to the directing guide, Lieutenant Rawson. We were ordered to take off our helmets and keep our eyes fixed on a certain star, and if it should disappear to inform him in a whisper. In less than an hour several disappeared, and, as they did, Lieutenant Rawson indicated others for us to watch. The strictest discipline was now maintained, and silence rigorously enforced; save that occasionally a horse would neigh and another answer, and a sound would be heard but the slow tramping of man's feet on the sand, resembling the fluttering of a flock of birds. Once on a man whom the sun had taken effect or whom the wind silence had made unobservantly nervous, suddenly the man would start, and the drum would immediately rattle up and ordered the march to be bayoneted, but the regimental surgeon interposed and begged leave to chloroform him instead. This was granted—the man was dragged into insensibility and lay lying on the sand. After marching a few miles all the extremities of the brigade in the effect formed a great hollow circle. This line had to be laboriously straightened out and reformed in the pitchy darkness, and in all but silence, as the march proceeded, the discipline that this was accomplished in twenty-five minutes. The advance was resumed at 4.30. The slowness of the pace was very steady, and, but for the necessity of the stars, which were the stars, I certainly should have been nodding in sleep as I moved, as many men were doing. Sir Archibald Alison, commanding the brigade, was close to L. Rawson, and, as the night waned and nothing was discernible, he was steadily beginning to fear that something was wrong. "Are you sure, Rawson," he asked in a low tone, "that we are on the right track?" "Yes, sir," said Rawson, "we have the north star on our right, and—another, whose name I do not catch, in our front, and soon ought to be there or thereabouts." Dawn was just breaking. I could dimly see some objects in front of us, looking like a lot of kangaroos, hopping backward and forwards—they were Egyptian cavalry riding towards us, and I judged my companions and I were steadily on the march. "We are not far off now," suddenly a shout was heard, then two shots were fired from opposite our left front and a man of F company fell dead. No notice was taken of the shot, and the brigade marched on silently, every man on the alert. All at once a whole sheet of musketry flashed out, lighting up the scene far to the right and left. Above the crackle of the rifle-sounded loud the roar of artillery. Regardless of the loss of our regiment, we struck against the guns, and I judged my companions and I were steadily on the march. "We are not far off now," suddenly a shout was heard, then two shots were fired from opposite our left front and a man of F company fell dead. No notice was taken of the shot, and the brigade marched on silently, every man on the alert. All at once a whole sheet of musketry flashed out, lighting up the scene far to the right and left. Above the crackle of the rifle-sounded loud the roar of artillery. Regardless of the loss of our regiment, we struck against the guns, and I judged my companions and I were steadily on the march.

Then he dug out the centre of a nicely baked loaf of cake, and was found in the middle of the dining room table with the sugar bowl between his legs, and most of the contents in his stomach.

He has already cost over \$100 in doctor bills, and I feel that I am right in attributing my few grey hairs to the misery I endured walking the floor with him at night during the first year of his life.

What has he ever done to pay me for that? Ah! I hear his little feet patter along in his hall. I hear his little rattle of laughter, because he has escaped from his mother and found his way up to my study at a forbidden hour. But the door is closed. The worthless little vagabond can't get in, and I won't open it for him. No, I won't. I can't be disturbed when I'm writing. I won't be bothered for—rat, tat, tat," go his dimpled knuckles on the door. I sit in silence.

"Rat, tat, tat." "I sit perfectly still."

"Papa." "No reply." "Grim silence."

"Baby tum in—peezee, papa." "He shall not come in."

"My papa." "I write on."

"Papa," says the little voice, "I lub my papa—peezee lat baby in."

I am not quite a brute, and I throw open the door. In he comes with outstretched little arms, with shining eyes, with laughing face. I catch him up into my arms, and his warm, soft little arms go around my neck, the not very clean little cheek is laid close to mine, the baby says peezee—

"I lub my papa." "Does he pay?" "Well, I guess he does!"

DOES A TWO-YEAR-OLD BABY PAY. Does a two-year-old baby pay for itself up to the time it reaches that interesting age? Sometimes I think not. I thought so yesterday when my own baby slipped into my study, rolled up the carpet and his best white dress with my bottle of ink. He was playing in the coal hod 10 minutes after a clean dress was put on him, and later in the day he pasted 50 cents worth of postage stamps on the parlor wall and adorned a picture of the choicest "White Rose" perfume out of the window, "to see it wain."

Then he dug out the centre of a nicely baked loaf of cake, and was found in the middle of the dining room table with the sugar bowl between his legs, and most of the contents in his stomach.

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MA'S BOY'S COMPOSITION ON HIS MAM. Ma is my mother; I am her son, Ma's name is Mrs. Shrimp and Mr. Shrimp is her husband. Pa is my father. My name is John George Washington Shrimp. Therefore pa's name is Shrimp, so is ma's. My ma has a ma. She is my grandma. She is mother-in-law to pa. My pa says mother-in-laws ought to be vetoed. I like grandma better than pa does. She brings me ten-cent stamps and bolivars. She don't bring any to da. Maybe that's why he don't like her.

Aunt Jerusha is my aunt. When pa was a little boy he was his sister. I like little sisters, Dicky Moops has a little sister. Her name is Rose. I take her out riding on my sled. Aunt Jerusha don't like her. She calls her that Mopsy girl. I think Aunt Jerusha ought to be ashamed of herself.

Aunt Jerusha lives with us. Sometimes I think ma would rather have her live with somebody else. I asked Aunt Jerusha once why she didn't marry somebody and set up for herself. She said that a man wanted to marry her, but that while poor Susan Jane was in such a state of health she couldn't think of leaving "Be-sides" she said, "what would become of your pa?"

Aunt Jerusha has a state of health too. On wash-day she has the headache and does her head up in brown paper vinegar and I have to make toast at the kitchen fire. I make some for myself, too.

Aunt Jerusha says nobody knows what she has done for that boy. That boy's name is just so. Nobody did know. Ma says Aunt Jerusha means well, and that she is pa's dear sister. I don't see why that is any reason she should always scold me when I eat cabbage with a knife.

STORY OF A VIOLIN.

An Old Mustard's Bargain with Count Wenzel Trauttmansdorf. A Stainer violin was sold in Lubec three weeks ago for \$750. Early in this century it was purchased for \$100, which was then considered a high price for it. Since that time, however, the value of the Stainer instruments has risen so remarkably that the price paid in Lubec is regarded as remarkably low.

The most costly Stainer in the world was sold in 1791 for \$6,000 under these curious circumstances. The German Count Trauttmansdorf entertained at his castle Emperor Charles VI, King Frederick William of Prussia and other princes of high and low degree, such as flooded Germany in those dissipated days. For their pleasure he arranged violin concerts by Faustina and Marco Alessi. Alessi played on a wonderful Cremona instrument so exquisitely that he moved the count to tears. After the first concert the count determined that he must have the Cremona for his own private concert master. He offered fabulous sums for it, but Alessi said he would never sell his life, and so the negotiations came to naught.

The rumor of the count's attempt to get the Cremona went abroad, and some weeks later an unknown old man appeared at the castle door with a worn and shabby violin case under his arm. The servants refused to admit him.

"Tell your master," he said to them, "that heaven's music is waiting at his door." The Count received him. The old man drew from the unworthy case a perfect instrument, the work of Jacob Stainer's own hand, and played it so marvelously that the count and his people forgot all about the Cremona. The old man was willing to let his instrument go for the count, but that he might pass the rest of his life near it and play it once daily. The haggling as to the price lasted for two weeks, at the end of which the count got the Stainer by agreeing to give the old man \$150 in money, and to provide for the rest of his life, one-half a bushel of wheat and \$3 monthly, all the hares he could eat, a measure of wine daily, and two huge barrels of beer every year. The old man played almost daily on his instrument, and the count, and consumed fully \$6000 worth of the count's money and provision. His violin is still preserved intact. It was last played in 1854 at the marriage of emperor Franz Josef of Austria.

The maker of all "Stainers," as well as the father of the German violin, was Jacob Stainer of Aham, in Tyrol. He lived from 1621 to 1683.

WOMEN ON THE WHEEL. I saw a gray cycling habit says a New York writer, much lighter in weight than the blue, and I should imagine more serviceable, though perhaps hardly so becoming in color. The plain skirt was trimmed with five or six rows of narrow black braid, the light blouse having a similar finish of black braid and buttons. None of the ladies wear the much-talked-of divided skirt, nor see any necessity for it. "We do not ride astride," said one pretty cyclist laughingly, "though that seems to be the general impression. The position is much the same as upon horseback. I do not even find it necessary to make any change in my costume beyond the outside habit. It is possible to ride in perfect comfort wearing the ordinary number of undershirts."

"Would not a blouse waist be more comfortable than a close fitting bodice," I inquired.

"More comfortable, certainly; but not so becoming," she laughed.

Ladies' wheels range in price from \$100 upwards. The "Rudge" and the "Comet"—two standard wheels—cost \$125 and \$135 respectively. The latest improvement is a wheel with cushioned tire of hollow rubber that absorbs the vibration and prevents any jarring.

"A good bicycle will last a lady about ten years," said Mr. Fies, "and the best quality machines are not likely to come down in price. They do not get out of order easily, and require little repair. I have taught a lady to ride in one evening. Cycling is less exertion by far than walking. A lady who is beginning may safely ride two hours per day, and after a month's practice she may double the time. The 'Comet' cycle weighs thirty-eight pounds."

Being informed that Dr. J. B. Hall, the well known homeopathist, had recommended cycling to several lady patients, I went to see him and propounded my question:

THE HERALD
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THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, APRIL 20, 1891.

THE COUNCIL ABOLISHED.

If ever a government was entitled to congratulate itself on its felicity in discharging the present administration over the achievement at last of their policy of abolishing the legislative council. Amid the taunts of their enemies, against opposition open and secret, with the sincerity of their professions discredited, indeed, by some of their friends, they have steadily pursued and finally accomplished the most important reform that has taken place in this province since confederation. Of the numerous and varied schemes by which Mr. Blair has sought to abolish the council, much might be said to little purpose. The main effect of these efforts was to produce a wide-spread belief that the attempt to prevail upon men appointed to these honorable and lucrative positions, to vote themselves out of existence was a delusion and a dream.

But at last the great object has been achieved and in 1894, or before that date should the present house of assembly be dissolved, the council will cease to be a branch of the legislature. We are not of those who are inclined to say harsh things of the members of that body who did not vote for immediate abolition. We think the spectacle of prominent and respected men assuming their seats in the council and without the slightest regard to fundamental reasons or the views of the large and intelligent minority, instantly voting themselves out of existence, would not have been a delectable one, nor have reflected much dignity upon the legislation by which it was brought about. Nobody has any personal ill-will towards the members of the council. Among them are included men of the highest ability and integrity. The matter of their remaining in office for a year or two, and until a new house of assembly is chosen by the people to discharge the added functions which by abolition is entailed upon them, is a matter of the utmost insignificance in view of the all-important, unrevokable fact that abolition has been secured.

Let it be noted, too, that this great result has been attained despite the obstacles thrown in the way of the government by the opposition who, though professing to be in favor of abolition, have invariably pursued a course that would delay and defeat it. At the very outset of the past session Mr. Hanington denounced the government as being insincere in their professions as to abolition, which was calculated to mislead the minds of the members of that body against a fair consideration of the government's proposal. What other object than to defeat the aims of the government could Mr. Hanington have had in view when he ridiculed the abolition of the council to having gone into the council to perform the obsequies at their own funeral? Such was the attitude of the opposition and the opposition press, and it was an attitude that did not conduce to bringing about immediate abolition or abolition on any other basis. It is true the opposition voted in favor of the bill, but they showed no sympathy for it and voted as they did under the compulsion of public opinion and under that alone.

Mr. Hill, a member of the legislative council, has always been an opponent of abolition. His course for years past has been an independent one; certainly he cannot be accused of having unduly favored the government. His opposition, therefore, of what the government has accomplished ought to silence opposition critics. During his able address in the abolition debate he said:

"The government had certainly scored a very great success. We are opposed to what they had made abolition one of their planks, and in taking that stand because it was the popular wish. I do not think that any party had a right to do that. That policy they had carried out with a reasonable degree of persistency over since they had been a government. They had not succeeded until now, but no matter whether the amendment passed or whether they had accomplished the object of their desire, though it might be some time yet before the change went into effect, yet they had carried it nevertheless. They had attained a great success and with that they should be satisfied."

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM COMMISSION

It is not too much to say that the tactics pursued by the opposition in the house during the past session have been unbecomingly many as their statements generally have been untrue. Take the charge made against the members of the government of drawing their \$24 allowance for expenses in attending the meeting of the lunatic asylum commission. A great deal of fuss and fury was kicked up over this subject and it was held that this was a most improper charge for the members of the government to exact. The provincial secretary explained that this was an allowance that had been made to the members of the commission ever since there had been a commission and that when the present government came into power the secretary of the board, Mr. Crookshank, had sent up to the receiver general in the ordinary course a memorandum of the number of meetings the members had attended and the amount to which they were entitled and of which they had knowledge up to that time. In that connection the provincial secretary showed just what the expenditure of the meetings of the executive and of the commission had been under the old government as compared with the present regime. In the public accounts under the former administration the two items were lumped together while they are now kept separately. The comparison is instructive.

Travelling expenses of executive council:	
1878	29382
1879	1691
1880	1660
1881	1863
1882	2966
Total for 5 years under old gov't.	\$60322
1884	1572

Executive Council.	Lunatic Asylum.	
1885-81172	8336	\$1508
1886-846	648	1494
1887-640	336	576
1888-600	408	908
1889-600	450	1050
1890-903	486	1743
Total for 7 years under present gov't.		\$8320
Average under old gov't.		1806
Average under present gov't.		1332

AN EARLY APPEARANCE.—The Florenceville arrived at an early hour this morning and will resume her trips between this city and Woodstock. The boat received a royal welcome from the crowd of interested spectators gathered on the wharf.

THE SUBSIDY BILL.

A most important measure was that submitted by the government this week, and which duly passed the legislature, provided for the construction of lines of railway in various parts of the province. The opposition orators in the assembly, some of them, criticised the measure, realizing that it removed the only substantial grievance yet remaining against the government in some parts of the province, but none of them had the courage to vote against it, and it passed the legislative branch unanimously. The upper house was also a unit in favor of the bill, the only opponents of it being Messrs. Hill and Jones. The Fredericton-Westfield line, when completed, will be of the utmost advantage to the business interests of the city, and it is not surprising that the people living along the river between here and Gagetown are very enthusiastic. The road from Cross Creek to Stanley will be a great boon to the people of that flourishing settlement, and it is to be hoped steps will be taken for immediate construction. The roads provided for by the measure, as it passed the upper branch, are as follows:

A line of railway from the City of St. John to Barnesville, a point on the Central railway, not exceeding twenty-three miles.

Also a line of railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific railway, in the parish of Perth, Victoria county, to Plaster Rock, in the parish of Gordon, not exceeding twenty-eight miles.

Also a line of railway between a point on the Canadian Pacific railway west of Westfield, and a point between Wausis and Fredericton on the Fredericton railway via Gagetown, not exceeding twenty-two miles and six tenths.

Also a line of railway from some point on the Intercolonial railway in the county of Restigouche, westerly towards the river St. John, not exceeding thirty-five miles.

Also a line of railway from at or near Cross Creek station on the Northern and Western railway, to the village of Stanley, not exceeding six miles.

Also a line of railway from Shediac village, in the county of Westmorland, to Great Smeagoe village, not exceeding twenty miles.

Also a line of railway from the terminus of the Northern and Western railway at Chatham, to Black Brook, not exceeding five miles.

Also a line of railway from the Intercolonial railway to Nelson, in the county of Northumberland, not exceeding four miles.

Also a line of railway from Havelock Corner, in the county of Kings, along the proposed line of the Sussex, Stadhola and Havelock railway towards Sussex, not exceeding ten miles.

Also a line of railway from the village of Kingston, in the county of Buctouche, in the county of Kent, not exceeding fourteen miles.

Also a line of railway from Newcastle in the county of Northumberland towards Tabusintac, not exceeding twenty miles.

Also a line of railway from some point on the Carquet railway in the county of Gloucester towards the village of Tracadie, not exceeding fourteen miles.

Also a line of railway either from Redbank towards Newcastle in the county of Northumberland or from Redbank to the Indiantown Branch railway in the same county, at the option of the government in council, not exceeding seven miles.

Also a line of railway commencing at a point twenty miles from Edmundston in the county of Madawaska on the line of the proposed St. Francis Valley railway and extending towards St. Francis, not exceeding twelve miles.

Also a line of railway from a point on the New Brunswick railway at Upper Woodstock in the county of Carleton and extending along the proposed route of the Woodstock and Centreville railway not exceeding ten miles.

The following public works are also provided for in the bill:

A bonus of \$1,000 per annum for a period of twenty years, in all the sum of \$20,000, shall be paid to any company or person in aid of the construction of harbor improvements at the Ledge, Dufferin, in the county of Charlotte, the terms and conditions of any contract for the construction of such improvements, being subject to the approval of the Governor in Council before any liability to pay such bonus shall be created.

A bonus of \$1,000 per annum for a period of twenty years, in all the sum of \$20,000, shall be paid to the municipal authorities of the town of St. Andrews in aid of the construction of harbor improvements at St. Andrews.

PATRIOTS WHO HUSTLED.

A bill was introduced into the legislative council by Mr. Emmons this week, which purported to explain the so-called "whitewash" bill of last session and declared that it was not retrospective. Its introduction resulted in a singular spectacle being presented. Mr. Powell, Dr. Lee, Mr. Phinney, Dr. Alward and other opposition patriots rushed up the stairs and lobbied with frantic energy against the bill. Last year these gentlemen denounced the government in all the moods and tenes because of the retrospective character, as they claimed, of the whitewash bill. Now, they were in a state of panic lest it should be declared not retrospective and thus, owing to doubts being removed, allowing certain petitions in which these gentlemen were concerned in Albert, Kent and St. John to be proceeded with.

It was very heartless in Mr. Emmons to scare these patriotic gentlemen in this manner. Last year when the whitewash bill was passed Mr. Phinney and Mr. Alward elevated their hands in holy horror at that iniquitous measure. They would not degrade themselves by taking advantage of such a bill. They cared not how soon their seats were protested— they would come back with majorities like unto the sands of the sea for multitude. But the moment this bill was introduced their hearts warmed towards the whitewash bill. It should not be interfered with. They rushed about the lobbies of the legislative council and then they rushed before his honor the chief justice and pleaded to have the petitions stricken off the bill for fear that they would be deprived of the benefit of the bill of which last year they declined with scorn, to avail themselves. Mr. Emmons' joke was a good one but it would have been even funnier had it not been so practical.

A NASTY ACCIDENT.—Alfred G. Edgcomb of this city injured his knee against a barrel while engaged in business at the carriage factory on Friday. He was obliged to proceed home, and call in Dr. Coulthard to examine the injured member which was badly hurt, and caused him much pain.

CHURCH MEETING.—The members of the St. Mary's episcopal choir met on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Winslow Tilley. A very pleasant evening was spent, light refreshments were served, and all present enjoyed a good social time.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

The following bills were agreed to: The Intercolonial extension bill, the bill authorizing the city of St. John to aid the construction of wharves and warehouses, and the Moncton boundary bill, with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill to amend chap. 38 of the consolidated statutes of arrest, imprisonment, and examination of debtors. Agreed to with an amendment.

Mr. Palmer committed the Western railway company bill, and said the promoter of the bill has now charter rights for a line from Fredericton to Grand Lake. Agreed to with an amendment.

Mr. Alward committed the Grundy charter bill, Mr. Powell the Moncton assessment bill, and the Hon. Mr. Pugsley the bill relating to rates and taxes. Progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley committed the bill relating to coroners' inquests. The motion to adopt the first section was lost.

Hon. Mr. Ryan introduced the bill in aid of railway construction. It proposed provincial aid shall be given towards the construction and completion of certain lines of railway.

Mr. Alward committed the bill to authorize the city of St. John to grant an annual subsidy payable upon the construction of certain wharves and other harbor improvements at Carleton. After speeches by Messrs. Pugsley and Stockton, Mr. Russell moved the three months adjournment which was carried and the house adjourned.

In the legislative council the abolition bill came up for the third reading and the three-year amendment was carried, Messrs. Fowell and McManus voting against it.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

The report of the contingent committee was adopted by the house.

The following bills were agreed to: the Campbelltown waterworks bill, with amendments; the bill amending chap. 99 of the consolidated statutes of municipal politics relating to pollsters; the bill to enable aliens to hold and convey real estate in this province; and the bill relating to the Woodstock civil court; and the Northwest boom company bill, which was carried and the house adjourned.

The amendment made by the legislative council to the bill relating to the legislative council came up for a third reading and was carried.

Hon. Mr. Ryan committed the bill to aid in the construction of railways. Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

Hon. Mr. Blair rose to a question of privilege. It was not that he troubled the house regarding newspaper statements respecting the government, but the Sun had stated some days ago that he had denied having received a petition from the Musquash ratepayers asking for an abridgment and bridge at the narrows of Musquash river. He did not feel called upon to deny the Sun's statements as misrepresentation was a leading feature of that paper, but to-day the paper returns to the matter in a letter headed Veracity Personified. He is represented as having denied receiving such a petition. This respecting the government, would suggest that the desire in some quarters was to create the idea that he had some unfair object in view regarding the petition. As a matter of fact he had never denied having received the petition. What he did say in answer to Mr. Shaw's question was that he did not recollect having received it, that it might be in his desk with other papers that he had received, but which he had not yet had time to carefully examine. Almost immediately afterwards he looked in his desk and having found the petition referred to he handed it to the hon. member from St. John city and county (Mr. Shaw) and no doubt the latter would corroborate his statement.

Mr. Shaw said when he, the member for St. John city and county, had seen the first statement in the papers regarding what was alleged to have been said about the petition, he had intended calling Mr. Blair's attention to the matter so that he might be able to put in his own statement as saying: "I know nothing about the petition personally." He did not say "personally." He was positive he had known nothing about the petition and had not answered Mr. Shaw. He thought that such newspaper statements as these referred to were very unfair and that the members of the government might reasonably expect fair treatment at the hands of the press.

Mr. Phinney committed a bill relating to collection of rates, and constables, in Kent county. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Palmer committed a bill further amending the highway act. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed a bill to provide for the registering of decrees and orders of all foreign courts of chancery, equity, and other courts of record. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson submitted the report of the public accounts committee.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed bill amending the law relating to the appointment of coroners for the city and county of St. John. The bill provides for the appointment of an additional coroner in St. John. Agreed to.

Mr. Porter committed bill to render valid debentures issued by Victoria municipality. Agreed to with amendment and with amended title.

The legislative council held an evening session and disposed of the remaining bills.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

At 10.15 A. M. the house was summoned to the legislative council chamber, and the legislature was prorogued by lieutenant-governor Tilley with the following speech: Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

My acknowledgments are due to you for the unremitting attention with which you have devoted yourselves to the general business of the session, as well as those special subjects which I have from time to time submitted for your consideration. Being thoroughly familiar with the needs of the Province, I confidently trust the important questions with which you have dealt have been disposed of in a manner most conducive to the public interest.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for public works and for the usual and ordinary services. It will be my endeavor to administer the laws you have passed, and to supply the generous appropriations you have made to the respective objects with proper regard to economy and without unduly burdening the resources of the Province.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I felicitate you upon this early conclusion of your arduous labors, and in relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, at the present time, I sincerely pray that we may as a people be permitted to enjoy the many blessings which under Divine Providence have been vouchsafed to us in the past.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief.—The Cream of our Exchanges.

Thomas W. Peters was elected mayor of St. John, N. B., by a majority of 1,356 over W. A. Lockhart, the former mayor.

The Kent Northern railway took out Wednesday on her regular trip four carloads of potatoes. Some of them had been loaded over three months.

While talking at the funeral of the late Madame Lelievre the great bell of the Basilica chimed at Quebec suddenly cracked or split from top to bottom.

A Leamington, Ont., councillor wants to hire a substitute to sit in his place at council meetings for the balance of the year. He offers the modest sum of \$3.

Some of the fish hatcheries in this spring show that the hatcheries in the maritime provinces have ready for distribution six million white fish and three million salmon trout.

An Englishman named Fox, just arrived from England, was killed at Indian Head on Tuesday. His horse became frightened at a tree and threw him from the rig he was driving.

The agreement reached by the Manitoba Government and the Canadian Pacific involves the building of 150 miles of railway by the latter this year, giving facilities to the Souris district.

A fine fare of salmon, caught at St. Margaret's Bay near Halifax, were brought to this city Thursday, and were sold to a fish dealer for 45 cents per pound, the whole fare netting the owner about \$60.

Amie Cormier, of Shediac, a few days ago stuck the point of a pocket knife in his knee and has been confined to his bed ever since. His condition now appears as he has appearance of blood poisoning.

The proprietors of three distilleries in Ontario have offered to assist the government in defraying the cost of the extra officials required to suppress the business of smuggling whiskey to districts below Quebec.

The Toronto retail grocers on Monday night passed resolutions asking the Dominion Government to place raw sugars on the free list, and determined, also, to call a convention of retail grocers during the summer.

Almond Dew, Canterbury, met with a serious and painful accident a few days ago, by having his left hand terribly mangled while working with a circular saw cutting wood. The flesh on all the fingers was fearfully torn.

At the request of the Dominion Government the line of Vancouver, B. C., has investigated two cases of alleged leprosy among recently arrived Chinese. He found both to be well defined cases of Asiatic leprosy.

It is reported that if the Newfoundland government persists in its refusal to grant a license to fisherman held by the Newfoundland waters the Imperial Parliament will pass a bill restricting the salt fish in so far as it affects British subjects.

Hon. W. Maggs, of Gagetown, has been holding a series of revival services at Shirley, Sunbury county, for the last three weeks, preaching every night, frequently twice a day, to large congregations. The interest manifested throughout the entire neighborhood is wonderful.

James F. Boutelle and Richard Cleveland, his hired man, were drowned at Sandy Beaches, Lunenburg county, Tuesday morning by the upsetting of a dory. They were engaged setting lobster traps and the dory capsized in the rough water. Boutelle's body has been recovered.

Premier Mercer and Mr. Shehyn have interested in making the preliminary arrangements for the new Provincial loan of \$1,000,000. The bankers are said to be French, German and Dutch houses. It is also said that the Canadian colony in Paris will tender the Ministers a banquet.

Major Gordon, of the Fredericton infantry school, replaces Col. Worsley as D. A. G. of Nova Scotia. Some time ago a party of 120 men, including the late Col. Worsley, D. A. G. was in goal and his duties neglected. He was confined to debt, it appears, and on being ordered to headquarters here was unable to comply.

The body of Michael Rock, an expressman who disappeared at Fredericton, was found floating in the bay opposite the foot of Simcoe street Toronto Wednesday morning. It is supposed that Rock went on a spree last winter and, wandering to the front, fell into the bay, his body being found in the ice.

R. G. Locke, manager of the London-derry iron mines, who is in Ottawa as the guest of Sir John Macdonald, states that a company of which he is a member has purchased the Kathadin Iron works of Maine and will transfer the plant to Fredericton, N. S., where, it is said, over 300 hands will be employed.

The east-bound express on the C. P. R. met with a serious accident near Dexter station Monday. The sleeper left the track, and after running some distance on the ties landed in the woods some 50 or 60 feet away on its side. One passenger, Mrs. Morten of Windsor, had two ribs broken. The other six escaped unhurt.

James Kane, Montreal, on the 15th, was tried for the murder of his wife, whom he stabbed to the heart on March 23rd last. The jury after an absence of an hour returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on May 21st. Kane was the woman's second husband and the pair lived unhappily together.

A sad accident occurred Wednesday morning at Pugwash, resulting in the death of a man named Wm. Stewart. He was assisting in getting a heavy lighter afloat, which had been under repairs. Stewart and some others had removed the centre blocks, when the end blocks gave way. Stewart was underneath and was caught across both hips by one of the sleepers.

A farmer came to Montreal city from Beauharnois Wednesday on route to St. Jerome to attend the death bed of a relative who had promised to leave him a legacy of \$12,000. He got on a spree during his journey, when he received a telegram that the relative had in the meantime died intestate, leaving money to be divided among fifty other relatives. His spree cost him \$12,000.

On Monday morning fire broke out in the hay store of Mrs. B. F. Stewart, Front street, Stratford, Ont. The fire rapidly spread to the adjoining premises of F. W. Meek, grocer and stationer, and John Barry, druggist, the stock of the former being very considerably damaged by the water which was used to extinguish the fire and B. A. Case, tailor, occupied the flats above, which, with their contents, were completely destroyed.

Miss Christie Livingston, aged 30, of unusual mind, living with her aged mother at five miles from Thamesville, Quebec, left her bed dressed herself, and, unaided, let her head and neck over the edge of the bed, but the work of two o'clock Monday morning. During the forenoon she was traced to the banks of the Thames river. It is supposed that she has committed suicide. The river is being dragged for the body, but the work is difficult, as the water is high and the current rapid.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Summary of the Press Telegrams From All Parts of the World.

The contest for authority between the whites and blacks of Charlotte, N. C., is growing serious.

Fourteen ladies, who have studied law, received their graduation certificates in New York this week.

Grip epidemic is still raging in Chicago. So far this week the average number of deaths per day is 175.

Dan Rice, the veteran clown and showman, intends to take the road again, after many years of retirement.

The efforts to arrange financial and political differences in Buenos Ayres have been unsuccessful, and now more serious complications are feared.

The liabilities of Grace Hawthorne, the American actress, who was recently declared bankrupt, according to the official reports are \$78,915, with no assets.

Wille Menheim, 13 years of age, committed suicide on Tuesday by hanging before his mother's eyes. A quarrel with his mother was the cause of the deed.

The Welsh stipendiary will close their works for one month from July 1st. They are forced to restrict the output in consequence of the new American tariff law.

Despatches from Chili state that a desperate battle has been fought at Ocopo, the capital of the province of Atacama, resulting in a victory for the insurgents.

Dr. Arthur Vokes has committed suicide with morphine in Chicago because he failed, after years of investigation, in discovering a specific for Bright's disease.

Advices from Chili state that at Iquique vagabond robbing, plundering, murdering, violating women, and committing all classes of atrocities, while incendiaries also are at work.

John H. Hampton, of Lakewood, N. J., is dead. He was the leading corporation lawyer of Pennsylvania and had charge of all the legal business of the Pennsylvania railroad system.

Franz von Suppe, the well-known musician, recently celebrated, in Vienna, his fiftieth anniversary as a composer. He received telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the civilized world.

Notwithstanding the peaceful utterances of the government officials in Europe and Russia, it is evident that Russia is making extensive preparations for war and that her rivals are making equally large counter preparations.

An early morning fire at Pittsburg in the east end destroyed three acres of sheds and barns, and cremated 137 cattle. The Eastern hotel adjoining the stock yards was saved with difficulty. Loss, \$40,000.

A special from Washington says that Senator Cullom of Illinois in an interview confirms the news that Secretary Blaine is considering the question of subjecting Canadian railroads to the transportation laws of the United States.

Theo. Martin, ex-president of the Dover, N. H., Shoe Company, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling stock to the amount of \$50,000 from Wolfe, Meyer & Co., Boston. He was employed by that company in manufacturing shoes.

In a collision between freight and material trains near Mandrum, Mass., Thursday night, two train men were killed and eighteen wounded, two probably fatally. The collision was the result of the freight conductor's disobedience to orders.

Lord Salisbury has notified the British ship owners who are interested in the trade with Chili that the British admiral in Chilean waters will protect their interests, and that England does not recognize the exorbitant exaction of duties now collected by the Chilean Congress.

Hale W. Parker, colored, who was appointed Alternate's World's Fair Commissioner-at-Large by President Harrison, is a man of considerable prominence among those of his race. It is generally considered that no better appointment of a representative of the negro could have been made.

Mrs. Sydney Henricks, of Chicago, and her two brothers, named Carroll, are said to have secured a fortune of \$5,000,000, which was left by Isaac Phillips, who died in 1871. The value of keeping a careful record of his apartment in the fact that the heirship was proved by an old family Bible. Search for the records began in 1871.

The Dutch steamship, P. Caland, New York for Antwerp, was in collision with the British steamship, Glamorgan, Antwerp, for Antwerp in the English channel Thursday night. The Glamorgan was struck on her broadside and cut nearly in two. She filled rapidly and sank. Her passengers, thirty in number and crew, were saved.

Flaedic Canada, aged 98, made a remarkable attempt to kill his wife, Antoinette, at her home, North End, Boston, Thursday. He bound her hands, gagged and blindfolded her, and had a rope around her neck to drag her to the open door. Neighbors, who arrived, prevented the consummation of the tragedy. The woman, who was unconscious, was restored in a short time.

Crazed with delirium from the grip, Louis Wilhelm, 66 years old, early Wednesday morning threw himself out of the window of his apartment on the top floor of the five story tenement 321 First Avenue, Washington. He landed on the sidewalk sixty feet below, and was crushed and mangled so terribly that he died within an hour. This is the third case of the grip which has resulted in the victim jumping from windows.

Evictions of the striking miners from the company's houses, Pittsburg, Pa., began Tuesday. This is a powerful weapon in the hands of the operators, and it looks as if the war against the men. An infuriated crowd of foreign strikers attacked the houses of several men who had returned to work at Trotter Plants. One woman was badly injured; but the crowd withdrew before doing other damage. Over thirty warrants were issued and the rioters arrested.

Reports from the Southern U. S. Agency are to the effect that Indians have lost nearly all their stock by heavy snow storms. The snow covered the ground to a depth of four feet and horses and cattle by the thousands starved to death. The Loches, Mowassee and Capotes had 17,000 horses and as many cattle, of which they lost all but 15 per cent. The Apaches in New Mexico, who own the largest herds of sheep and horses of any people in America, lost their entire herds by the storm and their losses are incalculable.

It has transpired that Captain Verney, the liberal member of parliament, who fled to escape prosecution for abducting young girls, was betrayed by a French woman recently arrested and convicted in London for procuring young women in England for immoral purposes in Paris. The woman gave the authorities valuable information implicating prominent men, both American and English, as the patrons of her traffic. An American in Paris whose name has not been given is said to have been the worst of the abductors. Capt. Verney was a popular member, a favorite in the clubs and a welcome associate of Mr. Gladstone's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEED, - SEEDS, AND FERTILIZERS.

Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED, NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED, ALISKE CLOVER SEED, RED TOP GRASS SEED, CANADIAN VETCHES SEED RYE, SEED BARLEY, CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT, P. E. I. SEED WHEAT, GREEN SEED PEAS, CANADIAN FIELD PEAS, LARGE POTATO PEAS, PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED, BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE and POTATO MANURE, LIME, LAND AND CALCINED PLASTER

ALWAYS IN STORE:

Hay, Oats and Feed.

Hard and Soft Coal.

Office: CAMPBELL ST. AND WAREHOUSES, Above City Hall.

JAS. TIBBITS.

Sale of Horses.

THE undermentioned Stallions, the property of the Government of New Brunswick, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, at 2 o'clock, p. m. AT THE Government Stables, Fredericton.

CLYDESDALE HORSES. ANGUS CHIEF, BALBOURG PRINCE, SIMON BEATTIE.

SHIRE HORSES. MIFFIELD DRAUGHTSMAN, SWEEP, GUNBOAT.

CLEVELAND BAYS. DUKE OF CLEVELAND, LORD STANSFIELD.

COACH HORSE. THE EARL.

FEBERCHON. ARIAN.

Conditions of Sale: The Horses to be kept until the Province and to be used for stock purposes only, during the usual breeding season. Terms of Payment: Cash or approved endorsed note.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN, Secretary for Agriculture, April 1st, 1891.

Merchant Tailor.

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS, COMPRISING

Spring Overcoating, Suits, and Trouserings, and Trousers, which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY, WILMOT'S AVE.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE OF EDINBURGH. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE OF LIVERPOOL. COMMERCIAL UNION (Limited) OF LONDON. NATIONAL OF IRELAND OF DUBLIN. PHENIX OF LONDON. ROYAL OF LIVERPOOL. TRAVELLERS ACCIDENT OF HARTFORD.

The above Companies are represented in Fredericton by

FRANK I. MORRISON, Office, Opposite Post Office.

The Rates are as Low as any, and special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having Detached Buildings can insure against loss by Fire and Lightning for three years at very low rates. Over \$36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1880.

FRANK I. MORRISON, AGENT.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, MASON, Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer, SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS, FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOBBING A SPECIALTY. Workmanship first-class. Prices satisfactory.

LACE CURTAINS.

A Beautiful Assortment

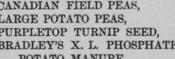
VERY LOW PRICES.

CURTAIN POLES, JUTE TAPESTRY, Furniture Coverings and Curtains.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

April 11th, 1891.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines, CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

212. CURTAINS. 212.

White and Cream Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets, Blind Nets, Lambrequins, Jute and Damask Curtain material, Cretonne and Art Muslin, in new designs and colorings,

QUILTS.

White Honeycomb Quilts, White Marsella Quilts, White Quilts, with colored borders, Fancy colored Quilts,

-ALSO-

Toilet covers, Table covers, fancy and plain, Table Napkins in White, Colored and White, and Cream with colored borders.

JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.

OPENED THIS DAY,

NEW - WOOL - CARPETS

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

DEVER BROS.

Keep Clean.

Bath Tubs, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$6.00. Parlour Suites, \$33.00 to \$100.00. Bedroom Set, a beauty, at \$20.00. and a handsome assortment of Decorated Linen Blinds with Spring Rollers.

LEMONT & SONS.

